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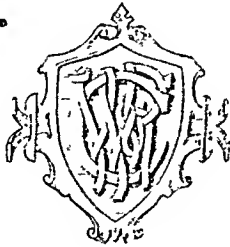
CHAMBERS'S ENGLISH DICTIONARY

PRONOUNCING, EXPLANATORY, AND ETYMOLOGICAL

With Vocabularies of Scottish Words and Phrases, Americanisms, &c.

EDITED BY

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PREFACE.

THE OBJECT of this work is to provide, within reasonable limits, and at a moderate price, a Dictionary of the English Language, pronouncing, explanatory, and etymological, sufficiently full in its vocabulary for general use.

THE VOCABULARY contains :

1. All classical English words now in use.
2. The obsolete and rare words in the works of our greatest writers from Spenser to Tennyson, the Authorised Version of the Scriptures, the Apocrypha, the Book of Common Prayer, and the Scotch Metrical Version of the Psalms.
3. All *important* scientific and technical terms.
4. All compound words that are not self-explanatory.
5. Participles and Past Tenses formed irregularly, placed under their verbs.
6. Comparatives and Superlatives of adjectives, in addition to the positive, when they are not formed by simply affixing *-er* and *-est*.
7. Irregular plural forms of nouns.
8. Numerous phrases, inserted under the most obvious catchword.

PRONUNCIATION.—The pronunciation of every word is given by re-writing it phonetically, thus obviating the use of a confusing array of marks. In this new spelling, every consonant used has its ordinary unvarying sound, none being employed that has more than one sound. The same sounds are always represented by the same letters, no matter how varied their actual spelling in the language. No consonant used has any mark attached to it, with the one exception of *th*, which is printed in common letters when sounded as in *thick*, but in italics when sounded as in *then*. *Unmarked vowels* have always their short sounds, as in *lad, led, lid, lot, but, book*. The *marked vowels* are shewn in the following line, which is printed at the bottom of each page—

fāte, fār; mē, hēr; mīne; mōte; mūte; mæn.

Where more than one pronunciation of a word is given, that which is placed first is the one more generally received.

MEANINGS.—The meanings of words are arranged in such an order as to exhibit their growth and history; the primary meaning being given first in italics, and the derived meanings in the order of their connection with the primary one. (*Lit.*), literally, before a meaning, signifies that that is the literal meaning, though it is not now, and may never have been in use in the language: (*orig.*), originally, implies that the meaning to which it is prefixed once existed, though now obsolete. Meanings peculiar to an author have his name attached to them;

thus, (*B*), (*Shak*), or (*Spenser*) prefixed to a meaning, implies that the meaning is used in the Bible, by Shakespeare, or by Spenser, as the case may be, though it does not necessarily imply that the ordinary meanings of the word may not also be used. Great care has been bestowed on the definitions of Scientific and Technical Terms, in order to render them scientifically accurate as well as popularly intelligible. To illustrate the meanings of such words as cannot be well explained without a diagram, nearly two hundred woodcuts have been introduced. These, however, have in no case been inserted merely for the purpose of pictorial embellishment.

SPELLING—Words variously spelled have their different forms given, the most approved being indicated. American spellings are also inserted.

ETYMOLOGY—The derivation of each word (so far as has been discovered) is given within brackets at the end, as being in many respects a preferable arrangement to that usually followed. In doubtful cases, the more probable etymologies have been inserted. Where no etymology is given, the derivation of the word is either unknown, or the usual explanations are unworthy of notice. The most recent authorities have been consulted, in order to render this portion of the work as accurate as possible, and great pains have been taken to present the results of their labours in an intelligible form.

THE APPENDIX contains a variety of useful lists—an account of the METRIC SYSTEM, as recommended by Government to be taught in schools—LIST OF PREFIXES AND AFFIXES—a VOCABULARY OF THE MORE COMMON SCOTTISH WORDS AND PHRASES to be met with in the writings of Burns, Ramsay, Scott, &c, prepared by WILLIAM WALLACE, M.A., Dumfries—a VOCABULARY OF AMERICANISMS, compiled chiefly from *A Glossary of Words and Phrases, usually regarded as Peculiar to the United States*, by JOHN RUSSELL BARTLETT, and *Americanisms*, by M. SCHELE DE VEBE, LL.D.—RULES FOR THE PRONUNCIATION OF FOREIGN AND CLASSICAL WORDS—LIST OF WORDS, PHRASES, AND QUOTATIONS FROM THE GREEK, THE LATIN, AND MODERN FOREIGN LANGUAGES—LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS IN COMMON USE—a PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY OF SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES—and HINTS FOR THE CORRECTION OF THE PRESS.

Throughout the progress of this work, the Editor has been most ably assisted by the Rev JOHN REITH, M.A., B.D., of Rickarton, and by JAMES T. CLARK, of the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh. He has also to acknowledge his obligations to ANDREW FINDLATER, LL.D., Editor of *Chambers's Encyclopædia*, for his kindness in reviewing the proof sheets of the work, and for numerous valuable suggestions.

J D

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS WORK.

acc.....according.
accus.....accusative.
adj.....adjective.
adv.....adverb.
agri.....agriculture.
anat.....anatomy.
anc.....anciently.
arch.....architecture.
archæ.....archæology.
arith.....arithmetic.
astrol.....astrology.
astron.....astronomy.
book-~~k~~.....book-keeping.
bot.....botany.
chem.....chemistry.
colloq.....colloquially.
comp.....comparative.
conj.....conjunction.
conn.....connected.
contr.....contraction.
corr.....corruption.
crystal.....crystallography.
dim.....diminutive.
eccl.....ecclesiastical.
entom.....entomology.
esp.....especially.
etym.....etymology.
fem.....feminine.
fig.....figuratively.
fol.....followed.
fort.....fortification.
freq.....frequentative.
gen.....genitive.
geol.....geology.
geom.....geometry.
gram.....grammar.
gun.....gunnery.
her.....heraldry.
hort.....horticulture.
ill.....illustration.
impers.....impersonal.
inf.....infinitive.

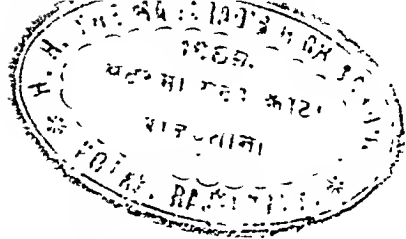
int.....interjection.
inten.....intensive.
jew.....jewellery.
lit.....literally.
mas.....masculine.
math.....mathematics.
mech.....mechanics.
med.....medicine.
mil.....military.
min.....mineralogy.
mus.....music.
myth.....mythology.
n.....noun.
nat. hist.....natural history.
naut.....nautical.
neg.....negative.
n.pl.....noun plural.
obs.....obsolete.
opp.....opposed or opposite.
opt.....optics.
orig.....originally.
p.....participle.
p.adj.....participial adjective.
paint.....painting.
pa.p.....past participle.
pass.....passive.
pa.t.....past tense.
perf.....perfect.
perh.....perhaps.
pers.....person.
psz.....prefix.
phil.....philosophy.
phren.....phrenology.
phys.....physiology.
pl.....plural.
poet.....poetical.
prep.....preposition.
pres.....present.
print.....printing.
prio.....privative.
prob.....probably.
pron.....pronoun.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS WORK

<i>prov</i>	provincial.	<i>superl.</i>	superlative.
<i>pp</i>	present participle.	<i>surg</i>	surgery.
<i>P C</i>	Roman Catholic.	<i>term</i>	termination.
<i>rhet.</i>	rhetoric.	<i>theol</i>	theology.
<i>sculp</i>	sculpture.	<i>v i</i>	verb intransitive.
<i>sig</i>	signifying	<i>vt</i>	verb transitive.
<i>sing</i>	singular	<i>zool</i>	zoology.

<i>B</i>	Bible.	<i>Shak</i>	Shakespeare
<i>B & FL</i>	Beaumont & Fletcher	<i>Tenn</i>	Tennyson.
<i>Ch Dict</i>	Church Dictionary	<i>Wedg</i>	Wedgwood.*
<i>Pr Bl</i>	Book of Common Prayer	<i>Words</i>	Wordsworth.

<i>Ar or Arab</i>	Arabic.	<i>It</i>	Italian.
<i>A.S</i>	Anglo Saxon.	<i>L</i>	Latin.
<i>Bav</i>	Bavarian.	<i>Lang</i>	Longuedoc.
<i>Bisc</i>	Biscayan.	<i>Lapp</i>	Lappish.
<i>Bohem</i>	Bohemian.	<i>Neap</i>	Neapolitan.
<i>Bret</i>	Breton.	<i>Norm</i>	Norman.
<i>Celt</i>	Celtic.	<i>Norw</i>	Norwegian.
<i>Chal</i>	Chaldee.	<i>O E</i>	Old English.
<i>Ch n</i>	Chinese.	<i>O Fr</i>	Old French.
<i>Corn.</i>	Cornish.	<i>O Ger</i>	Old German.
<i>D</i>	Dutch.	<i>Pers</i>	Persian.
<i>Dan</i>	Danish.	<i>Port</i>	Portuguese.
<i>E</i>	English.	<i>Pr or Prov</i>	Provençal.
<i>Finn</i>	Finnish.	<i>Russ</i>	Russian.
<i>Flem</i>	Flemish.	<i>Sans</i>	Sanskrit.
<i>Fr</i>	French.	<i>Scand</i>	Scandinavian.
<i>Fris</i>	Frisian.	<i>Scot</i>	Scottish.
<i>Gael</i>	Gaelic.	<i>Slav</i>	Slavonic.
<i>Ger</i>	German.	<i>Sp</i>	Spanish.
<i>Goth</i>	Gothic.	<i>Sw</i>	Swedish.
<i>Gr</i>	Greek.	<i>Tent</i>	Tentonic.
<i>Heb</i>	Hebrew	<i>Turk</i>	Turkish.
<i>Hind</i>	Hindustani.	<i>W</i>	Welsh.
<i>Hun</i>	Hungarian.	<i>Wal</i>	Wallachian.
<i>Ice.</i>	Icelandic.	<i>Wall</i>	Walloon.
<i>Ir</i>	Irish.		



CHAMBERS'S ENGLISH DICTIONARY

A—ABATTOIR.

A, the indefinite article, is a contraction of **AN**, used before words beginning with the sound of a consonant. [See **AN**.]

A, (*obs.*) used before participles, as in 'She lay a dying,' and sometimes before nouns and adjectives in the sense of *on*. [**A.S.** *an*, *on*, *in*, *at*.]

'**A**, used by Shakspeare for **HE**.

AARONIC, -**AL**, a-rōn'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to Aaron, the Jewish high-priest, or to his priesthood.

AARON'S-ROD, a'rōnz-rod, *n.* (*arch.*) A rod having one serpent twined around it.

AB, *ab*, *n.* The eleventh month of the Jewish civil year, and the fifth of the ecclesiastical year, answering to parts of July and August. [**Syriac**.]

ABACA, ab'a-ka, *n.* The Indian name of the hemp of the Philippine Islands.

ABACIST, ab'a-sist, *n.* One who uses an abacus in counting: an accountant.

ABACK, a-bak', *adv.* *On the back*: backwards: (*naut.*) said of sails pressed backward against the mast by the wind—hence, **TAKEN ABACK**, suddenly taken by surprise. [**A.S.** *pix* *a*, *on*, and **BACK**.]

ABACUS, ab'a-kus, *n.* A counting-frame or table: (*arch.*) a level tablet on the capital of a column, supporting the entablature.—For **III**. see **COLUMN**. [**L**; **Gr.** *abax*, *abakos*, a board for reckoning on.]

ABADDON, a-bad'don, *n.* The destroyer, or angel of the bottomless pit: the bottomless pit. [**Heb.**, destruction, abyss—*abad*, to be lost.]

ABAFT, a-baft', *adv.* or *prep.* *On the aft* or hind part of a ship: toward the stern from: behind. [**A.S.** *a*, *on*, and *baftan*, after, behind—*pix* *be*, and *aft*, after, after. See **AFT**, **ARTER**.]

ABALIENATE, ab-al'yen-āt, *v.t.* Same as **ALIENATE**.

ABAND, a-band', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To abandon.

ABANDON, a-ban'dun, *v.t.* (*orig.*) To place at the absolute command of a person—hence, to renounce all claim to the thing so placed: to give up: to desert: to forsake entirely: to yield without constraint: (*obs.*) to banish, to send away.

[**Fr.** *abandonner*—**O.** *Fr.* *bandon*, command—**Teut.**

ban, proclamation—hence, **It.** and **Sp.** *bando*, **O.** *Fr.* *bandon*, proclamation (**E.** *ban*, *banns*), whence **Fr.** *bannir*, to banish, orig. to proclaim, to denounce. **O.** *Fr.* *bandon* came to mean command, authority, hence *à bandon*, at will or discretion, *abandonner*, to place at the will or command of a person, &c. Trench brings the meaning from that of *denouncing*—'What you denounce, you detach yourself from, you forsake.' See **BAN**, **BANNS**.]

ABANDONED, a-ban'dund, *adj.* Given up, as to a vice: very wicked.

ABANDONMENT, a-ban'dun-ment, *n.* Act of abandoning: state of being given up.

ABASE, a-bās', *v.t.* (*lit.*) To lower, to bring lower: to cast down: to humble: to degrade:—*pr.p.* *abās'ing*; *pa.p.* *abased*. [**Fr.** *abaïsser*, to bring low—*bas*, low—root of **BASE**.]

ABASEMENT, a-bās'ment, *n.* Act of bringing low: state of humiliation or degradation.

ABASH, a-bash', *v.t.* (*lit.*) To cast down the countenance of: to confuse with shame or guilt.

[**Fr.** *abaïsser*, to bring low, see **ABASE**; but acc. to **Wedg.** from **O.** *Fr.* *esbahir*, *esbahissant*, to set agape, to confound—*baer*, to gape, from *ba*, the most natural sound on opening the lips.]

ABASHMENT, a-bash'ment, *n.* Confusion from shame.

ABATABLE, a-bāt'a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being abated.

ABATE, a-bāt', *v.t.* (*lit.*) To beat down: to lessen: to mitigate: (*Shak.*) to cast down, to shorten, to blunt.—*v.i.* to grow less:—*pr.p.* *abāt'ing*; *pa.p.* *abāt'ed*. [**Fr.** *abattre*, to beat down—*battre*, **L.** *batus*, *battere*, to beat—root of **BAT**, **BEAT**.]

ABATEMENT, a-bāt'ment, *n.* The act of abating: the sum or quantity abated: (*ker.*) a mark of dis honour on a coat of arms.

ABATIS, **ABATTIS**, ab'a-tis, *n.* (*fort.*) A kind of intrenchment consisting of trees felled and laid side by side, with the branches directed towards the enemy to obstruct their approach. [**Fr.**—*abattre*, to knock down, to fell. See **ANATE**.]

ABATTOIR, a-bat-wār', *n.* A public slaughter-house. [**Fr.**—*abattre*, to knock down. See **ABATE**.]

ABB, *ab*, *n*. The yarn for a weaver's warp. [*A.S. ab*]
ABBA, *ab*, *n*. In the Chaldee and Syriac languages, *a father*, a superior
ABBACY, *ab'a si*, *n*. The office and rights of an abbot.
ABBATIAL, *ab-bā'shal*, *adj* Pertaining to an
ABBATIAL, *ab bat ik al*, *adj* abbey
ABBÉ, *abā*, *n*. Formerly applied to any one in France Italy, &c, who had studied divinity now, the title of a French clergyman. [*Fr. from ABBA.*]
ABBESS, *ab'ez*, *n*. The superior of a religious community of women [*Fem. of ABBOT*]
ABBEY, *abē*, *n*. A monastery of persons of either sex presided over by an abbot or abbess the church attached to it — *pl. ABBEYS*. [*Fr. abbaye, L. abbatis* — *ABBA.*]
ABBOT, *ab ut*, *n*. *The father* or head of an abbey — *fem. ABBESS*. [*L. abbas, abbatis* — *ABBA.*]
ABBOTSHIP, *ab ut ship*, *n*. The state of an abbot.
ABBREVIATE, *ab brē vi āt*, *v t*. To make *brief* or *short* to abridge — *prp* abbreviating, *pp* abbreviated. [*L. abbrevio, -atum* — *ab*, intensive, and *brevi*, short. See *BRIEF*]
ABBREVIATE, *ab hrē vi āt*, *adj* (*bot.*) Having one part relatively shorter than another
ABBREVIATION, *ab-hrē vi ā shun*, *n*. A shortening a part of a word put for the whole.
ABBREVIATOR, *ab brē vi ā tur*, *n*. One who abbreviates — one of the officials in the chancery of Rome, whose duty it is to draw up minutes &c.
ABBREVIATORY, *ab-brē vi ā tor*, *adj* Abbreviating, shortening
ABBREVIATURE, *ab-brē vi ā tur*, *n*. An abbreviation an abridgment
ABC BOOK, **ABCE BOOK**, *a-bē sē book*, *n*. (*Slak.*) A book to teach the *a, b, c*, or alphabet — a primer
ABDERIAN, *ab-deri an*, *adj* Given to laughter
 (From *Abdera* in Thracia, the native place of the philosopher Democritus (born about 470 B.C.) who is represented as continually laughing at human follies)
ABDICANT, *ab di kant* *adj* Abdicating — *n*. One who abdicates.
ABDICATE, *ab'di kāt*, *v t*. (*lit.*) To proclaim one's self removed from a thing to give up to abandon — *prp* abdicating, *pp* abdicated. [*L. ab*, from, *dico*, -*atum*, to proclaim, orig. the same as *duo* to say, to tell]
ABDICTION, *ab-di kā shun*, *n*. Act of abdicating the renunciation of an office or of supreme power
ABDICATIVE, *ab di kāt-iv*, *ab dik a-tiv*, *adj* Causing or implying abdication
ABDOMEN, *ab-dō men*, *n*. The lower part of the belly the last of the three parts into which the body of an insect is divided. [*L.*]
ABDOMINAL, *ab-dōm'in al*, *adj* Pertaining to the abdomen applied to fishes having the ventral fins under the abdomen, behind the pectorals, as the parr — *For* *ILL* see *FIN* [*Belled.*]
ABDOMINOUS, *ab dōm'in us*, *adj* Abdominal full
ABDUCE, *ab-dūs*, *v t*. To draw away from — *prp* abducting, *pp* abducted [*L. abduco* — *ab* from, *duco*, *ductum*, to draw] [*rating*]
ABDUCTENT, *ab-dūs'ent*, *adj* Drawing back, sepa
ABDUCT, *ab-duk't*, *v t*. To take away by fraud or violence. [*L. abduco* See *ABDUCE*]
ABDUCTION, *ab-duk shun*, *n*. The carrying away, esp. of a person by fraud or force.
ABDUCTOR, *ab-duk tur*, *n*. One guilty of abduction an abducent muscle.

ABEAM, *a beam*, *adv* On the beam (*naut.*) in a line at right angles to a vessel's length. [*A.S. pfx. a*, on, and *BEAM*]
ABEAR, *a-bār*, *v t* (*Spenser*) To bear, to behave. [*A.S. pfx. a*, and *BEAR*] [*portment*]
ABEERANCE, *a-bār'ans*, *n*. (*obs*) Behaviour com
ABECEDARIAN, *a-bē sē dāri an*, *adj* Pertaining to the *a, b, c* having verses beginning with successive letters of the alphabet, as certain psalms
ABED, *a bed*, *adv* In bed to bed. [*A.S. pfx. a* on, in, and *BED*]
ABERDAVINE, *a-bēr'dē vin*, *n*. A bird of the finch
ABERDEVINE, *a-bēr'dē vin*, *n*. A bird of the finch
ABERRANCE, *ab-er'rans*, *n*. A wandering from
ABERRANCY, *ab-er'ran si*, *n*. The right way a deviation from truth or rectitude [*From L. aberro* See *ABERRATE*]
ABERRANT, *ab-er'rant*, *adj* Wandering from deviating from exceptional
ABERRATE, *ab-er'rat*, *v t*. To wander or deviate from the right way — *prp* aberrating, *pp* aberrated. [*L. aberro, -atum* — *ab*, from *erro*, to wander]
ABERRATION, *ab-er'ra shun*, *n*. A wandering from the right path deviation from truth or rectitude
ABET, *a-bet*, *v t*. (*lit.*) To set on to incite by encouragement, or aid (used chiefly in a bad sense) — *prp* abetting, *pp* abetted. [*O Fr. abetter, from bet' the cry used in setting dogs on their prey*]
ABETMENT, *a-bet ment*, *n*. The act of abetting
ABETTOR, *a-bet ur*, *n*. One who abets.
ABEYANCE, *a-bē'ans*, *n*. (*lit.*) Expectation a state of suspension. [*O Fr. abayer*, to listen with the mouth open — *baer*, to gape, from *ba*, the most natural sound on opening the lips]
ABHOMINABLE, *ab-hōm'in a-bl*, *adj* Old spelling of *ABOMINABLE*
 (From a mistaken notion that the word was derived from *L. ab homine* that which departed from the human and became bestial)
ABHOR, *ab-hor'*, *v t* (*lit.*) To have the hair stand on end with terror to shrink from with horror to detest to loathe (*obs*) to reject, protest against, despise — *prp* abhorring, *pp* abhorred [*L. ab*, from, *horreo*, to stand on end. See *HORROR*]
ABHORRENCE, *ab-hor'rens*, *n*. The act of abhorring detestation.
ABHORRENCY, *ab-hor'rens*, *n*. (*obs*) Abhorrence.
ABHORRENT, *ab-hor'rent*, *adj* Abhorring contrary
ABHORRING, *ab-hor'ring*, *n*. Object of abhorrence.
ABIB, *ab'ib*, *n* (*lit.*) The month of the ears of corn the first month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year answer ing to parts of March and April. [*Heb.*, an ear of corn — *abab*, to produce early fruit so called because barley was then in the ear]
ABIDE, *a-bid*, *v t* To bide or wait for to endure to tolerate — *v i* to dwell or stay — *prp* abiding, *pp* abided and *pp* abode [*A.S. abidan, bidan*, to wait, *Goth. bēdan* to expect]
ABIDE, *a-bid*, *v t* (*Slak. and Milton*) To redeem, pay the penalty for, suffer [*O E. abie* (confounded with *ABIDE*) from *A.S. abigan*, to buy again whence *BET* See *ABT*]
ABIDING, *a-bid'ing*, *adj* Fixed — *n*. Continuance
ABIETIC, *ab i-et'ik*, *adj* Relating to the abies or fir tree. [*From L. abies*, the fir tree]
ABIGAIL, *ab i-gal*, *n*. A lady's waiting maid.
 (Orig. from Abigail of Carmel, I Sam. xxv, but latterly from Abigail Masham, a lady of Queen Anne's bed chamber noted for her back-stair influence)

ABILITY, a-bil'i-ti, *n.* State or quality of being able: power: strength: skill:—*pl.* ABILITIES, the powers of the mind. [O. E. *hability*, Fr. *habileté*, L. *habilitas*—*habilis*, able. See **ABLE**.]

ABINTESTATE, ab-in-tes'tāt, *adj.* Inheriting the estate of one who died without having made a will. [L. *ab*, from, and *INTESTATE*.]

ABJECT, ab-jekt', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To throw or cast down or away. [L. *abjicio*, -*jectum*—*ab*, away, *jacio*, to throw.]

ABJECT, ab'jekt, *adj.* Cast away: mean: worthless.

ABJECTION, ab-jek'shun, *n.* Act of bringing down or humbling: a mean or low state; baseness.

ABJECTNESS, ab'jekt-nes, *n.* State of being abject: meanness. [dition.]

ABJECTS, ab'jekts, *n.pl.* Persons of the lowest condition.

ABJUDICATE, ab-jōo'di-kāt, *v.t.* To give by judgment from one to another. [L. *ab*, from, and *JUDICATE*.]

ABJURATION, ab-jōor-ū'shun, *n.* Solemn renunciation. [From *ABJURE*.] [juration.]

ABJURATORY, ab-jōo'ra-to-r-i, *adj.* Containing an *ABJURE*, ab-jōor', *v.t.* To swear away from: to renounce on oath or solemnly:—*pr.p.* abjū'ring; *pa.p.* abjūred'. [L. *ab*, from, *juro*, -*atum*, to swear.]

ABLACTATION, ab-lak-tā'shun, *n.* A weaning. [L. *ablactatio*—*ab*, from, *lacto*, to suckle—*lac*, *lactis*, milk.]

ABLATIVE, ab'la-tiv, *adj.* That takes away.—*n.* The name of the 6th case of a Latin noun. [L. *ablatus*—*ab*, from, *fero*, *latum*, to take away.]

ABLAZE, a-blāz', *adv.* In a blaze: on fire. [A.S. *pxf. a*, on, and *BLAZE*.]

ABLE, ā'bl, *adj.* (*comp.* A'BLER; *superl.* A'BLEST). Having strength or power: skilful.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To make able, to uphold, to justify. [L. *habilis*—*habeo*, to have, hold. See **HABIT**, **HAVE**.] [robust.]

ABLE-BODIED, ā'bl-bod'id, *adj.* Of a strong body:

ABLEPSY, ab'lep-si, *n.* Want of sight. [Gr. *ablepsia*—*a*, priv., and *blepō*, *blepsō*, to see.]

ABLOOM, a-blōom', *adv.* In a blooming state. [A.S. *pxf. a*, on, and *BLOOM*.]

ABLUTENT, ab'lōo-ent, *adj.* Washing or cleansing by a liquid.—*n.* A medicine which carries off impurities. [L. *ablutus*, -*entis*, *pr.p.* of *abluo*, to wash away—*ab*, from, away, and *luo* = *lavo*, to wash. See **LAVE**.]

ABLUTION, ab-lōo'shun, *n.* Act of washing, esp. the body, preparatory to religious rites: the liquid used. [L. *ablutio*—*abluo*, to wash away.]

ABLY, ā'bli, *adv.* In an able manner.

ABNEGATE, ab'ne-gāt, *v.t.* To deny:—*pr.p.* ab'negat-ing; *pa.p.* ab'negated. [L. *abnego*, -*atum*—*ab*, inten., and *nego*, to deny. See **NEGATION**.] [ciation.]

ABNEGATION, ab-ne-gā'shun, *n.* Denial: renun-

ABNORMAL, ab-nor'mal, *adj.* Not normal or according to rule: irregular. [L. *ab*, from, *NORMAL*.]

ABNORMITY, ab-nor'mi-ti, *n.* State of being abnormal or irregular.

ABNORMOUS, ab-nor'mus, *adj.* Abnormal: irregular.

ABOARD, a-bōrd', *adv.* or *prep.* On board: in a ship: in: with. [A.S. *pxf. a*, on, and *BOARD*.]

ABODE, a-bōd', *n.* A dwelling-place: stay. [From *ABIDE*.]—*MAKE* *ABODE*, to dwell, to reside.

ABODE, a-bōd', *part.* and *pa.p.* of *ABIDE*.

ABODE, a-bōd', *v.t.* To bode, foreshow.—*r.i.* to be an omen:—*pr.p.* abōd'ing; *pa.p.* abōd'ed. [A.S. *abedan*. See **BODE**.] [boding: an omen.]

ABODEMENT, a-bōd'ment, *n.* An aboding or fore-

growing: to put an end to: to annul. [Fr. *abolir*, L. *aboleo*, -*itum*—*ab*, from, *olo*, *oleo*, *oleo*, to grow.]

ABOLISHABLE, a-bol'ish-a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being abolished.

ABOLISHMENT, a-bol'ish-ment, *n.* Abolition.

ABOLITION, ab-o-lish'un, *n.* The act of abolishing: the state of being abolished.

ABOLITIONISM, ab-o-lish'un-izm, *n.* The tenets or measures of abolitionists.

ABOLITIONIST, ab-o-lish'un-ist, *n.* One who seeks to abolish anything, especially slavery.

ABOMINABLE, a-bom'in-a-bl, *adj.* Hateful, detestable. [L. *abominabilis*—*abominor*. See **ABOMINATE**.]

ABOMINABLENESS, a-bom'in-a-bl-nes, *n.* The quality or state of being abominable.

ABOMINABLY, a-bom'in-a-bli, *adv.* In an abominable manner.

ABOMINATE, a-bom'in-āt, *v.t.* (*lit.*) To turn from as ominous: to abhor: to detest extremely:—*pr.p.* abom'ināting; *pa.p.* abom'ināted. [L. *abominor*, -*atus*—*ab*, from, *omen*, *ominis*, a portent. See **OMEN**.]

ABOMINATION, a-bom-in-ā'shun, *n.* Extreme hatred: anything abominable.

ABORD, a-bōrd', *adv.* or *prep.* (*Spenser*). From shore to shore: across. [Fr. *à*, to, *bord*, the shore, from root of **BORDER**.]

ABORIGINAL, ab-o-rij'in-al, *adj.* First, primitive.

ABORIGINES, ab-o-rij'in-ēz, *n.pl.* The original inhabitants of a country. [L.—*ab*, from, *origo*, *originis*, origin. See **ORIGIN**.]

ABORT, a-bort', *v.i.* To miscarry in birth. [L. *aborior*, *abortus*—*ab*, from, *orior*, to rise.]

ABORTION, a-bor'shun, *n.* Premature delivery: the expulsion from the womb of the product of conception before the sixth month of pregnancy: anything that does not reach maturity: the act of miscarriage. [L. *abortio*. See **ABORT**.]

ABORTIVE, a-bor'tiv, *adj.* Relating to, or causing abortion: born untimely: unsuccessful: producing nothing: (*Milton*) rendering abortive.—*n.* (*Shak.*) An abortion. [abortive.]

ABORTIVENESS, a-bor'tiv-nes, *n.* The state of being

ABOUND, a-bownd', *v.i.* To flow over as *wave* after *wave*: to be, or to possess in great plenty. [L. *abundo*—*ab*, from, *unda*, a wave.]

ABOUT, a-bowt', *prep.* Round on the out side: around: here and there in: near to: concerning: engaged in.—*adv.* Around: nearly: here and there: circuitously. [A.S. *abutan*—*a*, on, *be*, by, *utan*, outward—*ut*, *ute*, out. See **OUT**.]

BRING **ABOUT**, to bring to the point desired, to cause to take place.—*COME* **ABOUT**, to come to some point, to take place.—*GO* **ABOUT**, to undertake, to prepare to do.

ABOVE, a-buv', *prep.* On the up side: higher than: beyond: more than.—*adv.* Overhead: in a higher position, order, or power. [A.S. *abufan*—*a*, on, *be*, by, *ufan*, high, upwards—*up*, up. See **UP**.]

ABOVE ALL, before every other consideration: chiefly.

ABOVE-BOARD, a-buv'-bōrd, *adj.* Above the board or table: openly.

[Borrowed from gamblers, who, when they put their hands under the table, are changing their cards.—*Dr Johnson*.]

ABRACADABRA, ab-ra-ka-dab'ra, *n.* A cabalistic word, written in successive lines, each shorter by a letter than the one above it, till the last letter A formed the

ABRACADABRA
ABRACADAB
ABRACADAB
ABRACADA
ABRACAD
ABRACA
ABRAC
ABRA
ABR
AB
A

apex of a triangle. It was worn as a charm for the cure of diseases [Said to be of Persian origin, and to mean 'the sun god'.]

ABRADE, a brád, *v t* To rub or wear off—*pr p* abrading *pa p* abraded. [*L ab*, from, off, *rudo*, rasm, to scratch or rub.]

ABRAHAMIC, a bra ham'ik, *adj* Pertaining to the patriarch Abraham.

ABRAHAM MAN, a'bra-ham man, *n* One of a class of sturdy beggars who wandered about in a disorderly manner, feigning lunacy [From a ward in Bedlam, for the reception of idiots, called Abraham.]

ABRAM MAN, a'bram man, *n* **ABRAHAM MAN**.

ABRANCHIATE, a-brang'ki st, *adj* Having no gills [*Gr a*, priv., and *branchia*, gills.] [rubbing off]

ABRASION, a-brázhun, *n* The act of abrading or **ABRAXAS**, a-braks'as, *n* A gem having this word engraved on it.

[The word was used by the Gnostics to designate the spirits of the world collectively, and is said to signify 365, from the numerical value of its Greek letters.]

ABRAY, a brá', *v t* or *v t* (Spenser) To start out **ABRAYD**, a brád, *v t* of sleep to awake [A S *a-bréan*—*bredan*, to drive away, *Ice* *bragd* a quick motion.]

ABREAST, a-bre'st', *adv* With the breasts in a line side by side (*naut*) opposite to [A S *pix a*, on, and **BREAST**.]

ABRICOCK, a'brí kok, *n* An old form of **APRICOT**

ABRIDGE, a bríj, *v t* To make brief or short to shorten to epitomise—*pr p* abridging, *pa p* abridged [*Fr abréger*, *Prov abbreujar*, *abreviar*—*L abbreviare*. See **ABBEVATE**.]

ABRIDGMENT, a bríj ment, *n* That which abridges contraction summary (*Shak*) pastime.

*. This word was formerly spelled *Abredgement*

ABROACH, a bróch', *adv* Broached in a condition to let the liquor run out (*Shak*) in a state to be diffused, in action. [A S *pix a*, on, and **BROACH**.]

ABROAD, a bráwd, *adv* With a broad space between out of doors in another country [A S *pix a*, on, and **BROAD**.]

ABROOATE, ab-ro-gát *v t* (*orig*) To ask permission from the people to do away with a law to repeal to annul—*pr p* abrogating, *pa p* abrogated. [*L ab*, from, *rogo*, *atum*, to ask.] [or repealing]

ABROGATION, ab-ro-gáshun, *n* Act of abrogating

ABROOK, a brook, *v t* (*Shak*) To brook, bear, or endure. [A S *pix a*, and **BROOK**.]

ABRUPT, ab rupt, *adj* Broken off craggy sudden unexpected.—*n* An abrupt place [*L abruptus*—*ab*, from, *rumpo*, *ruptum*, to break.]

ABRUPTION, ab-rup shun, *n* A sudden breaking off violent separation (*Shak*) interruption, pause.

ABRUPTNESS, ab rupt nes, *n* State of being abrupt or broken suddenness unceremonious haste

ABSCISS, ab-sis's, *n* (*It*) A going away a collection of purulent matter formed by disease within some tissue or organ of the body [*L abscissus*—*ab*, away *cedo*, *cessum*, to go.]

ABSCIND, ab-sind, *v t* To cut off [*L ab* off, *scindo*, to cut.]

ABSCISS, ab-sis, *n* The straight line cut off or

ABSCISSA, ab-sis'sa, *n* intercepted between the vertex of a curve and an ordinate, measured along the principal axis—*pl* **ABSCISSÆ**, **ABSCISSÆ**, **ABSCISSÆ**.

[*L abscissus*, cut off, *pa p* of *abscindo*—*ab*, from, *scindo*, to cut.]

ABSCOND, ab-skond, *v t* (*It*) To hide from view to

secrete one's self to quit the country in order to escape a legal process [*L abs*, from, *condo*, to hide—*con*, *cum*, together, and *do*, *dare*, to put.]

ABSENCE, ab-sens, *n* The state of being absent, want, inattention.

ABSENT, ab-sent, *adj* Being away from not present inattentive [*L abs*, away from, *ens*, *entis*, being—*sum* *ens*, to be.] [keep away]

ABSENT, ab-sent, *v t* To withdraw one's self to

ABSENTEE, ab-sen té, *n* One who absents himself a landowner who lives out of his country

ABSENTEEISM, ab-sen té-izm, *n* The practice of a landowner living at a distance from his estate

ABSEY BOOK Same as **ABC BOOK**.

ABSINTH ab-sinth, *n* (*It*) The unpleasant sweetened spirit flavoured with the young tops of worm wood [*Fr L absinthium*, *Gr apsinthion*, worm wood—a *priv*, and *panthos*, pleasure.] [wood.]

ABSINTHIAN, ab-sinthi'an, *adj* Of or like worm-

ABSINTHIATED, ab-sinthi-at-ed, *adj* Impregnated with wormwood

ABSOLUTE, ab-so-lút, *adj* Loosed from any condition free complete unlimited certain considered without reference to other things unconditioned, unalterable unrestricted by constitutional checks (said of a government) (*gram*) not immediately dependent [*L absolutus*, *pa p* of *absolvere*. See **ABSOLVE**.]

ABSOLUTELY, ab-so-lút ly, *adv* In an absolute manner positively wholly

ABSOLUTENESS, ab-so-lút nes, *n* Quality of being absolute completeness independence arbitrary power

ABSOLUTION, ab-so-lúshun, *n* (*It*) A loosing from release from punishment acquittal remission of sins [*Fr* **ABSOLVE**.]

ABSOLUTISM, ab-so-lút-izm, *n* State of being absolute the state or principles of a government, which is unrestricted by constitutional checks

ABSOLUTIST, ab-so-lút-ist, *n* A supporter of absolute government.

ABSOLUTORY, ab-sol-tor i, *adj* Absolving

ABSOLVATORY, ab-sol-tor i, *adj* Containing absolution or pardon.

ABSOLVE ab-solv, *v t* To loose or set free from to pardon to acquit (*It*) to finish, accomplish—*pr p* absolving, *pa p* absolved [*L ab* from *solv*, *solutum*, to loose. See **SOLVE**.]

ABSONANT, ab-so-nant, *adj* Awful from the true sound discordant absurd—*opp* to **CONSONANT** [*L ab*, from, *sonans*, -*antis*, *pr p* of *sono*, to sound.]

ABSORB ab-sorb, *v t* To suck in from, to swallow up to engage wholly [*L ab* from, *sorbo*, *sorptum* to suck in.]

ABSORBABILITY, ab-sorb a-bil-i-ti, *n* State or quality of being absorbable. [sorbed.]

ABSORBABLE, ab-sorb a-bil, *adj* That may be absorbed.

ABSORBENT, ab-sorb-ent *adj* Absorbing imbibing swallowing—*n* That which absorbs (*pl y s*) a vessel which conveys chyle or lymph a medicine which neutralises acidity in the stomach, &c.

ABSORPTION, ab-sorp shun, *n* The act of absorbing entire occupation of mind. [absorb.]

ABSORPTIVE, ab-sorp-tiv, *adj* Having power to absorb.

ABSTAIN, ab-stán, *v t* To hold or refrain from. [*Fr absterer*, *L absterneo*—*ab*, from, *teneo*, to hold.]

ABSTEMIOUS ab-stém-i-us, *adj* (*It*) Abstaining from some temperate sparing in food, drink, or

ABSTEMIOUSLY—ACANTHUS.

- enjoyments. [L. *abstemius*—*abs*, from, *temetum*, strong wine: acc. to Wedg. from *abstineo*, to abstain.]
- ABSTEMIOUSLY**, *abs-tē-mi-us-li*, *adv.* In an abstemious manner: sparingly, temperately.
- ABSTEMIOUSNESS**, *abs-tē-mi-us-nes*, *n.* Quality of being abstemious: a sparing use of food, drink, &c.
- ABSTENTION**, *ab-sten'shun*, *n.* The act of abstaining or refraining.
- ABSTERGENT**, *abs-tēr'jent*, *adj.* Serving to cleanse. [L. *abstergens*, -*entis*—*abstergeo*. See **ABSTERSION**.]
- ABSTERSION**, *abs-tēr'shun*, *n.* (*lit.*) Act of wiping away: act of cleansing by lotions. [Low L. *abstersio*—L. *abstergeo*, -*tersum*, to wipe away—*abs*, away, *tergeo*, to wipe.] [cleansing.]
- ABSTERSIVE**, *abs-tēr'siv*, *adj.* Having the quality of
- ABSTINENCE**, *abs-ti-nens*, *n.* An abstaining, especially from some indulgence, as food, drink, &c.
- ABSTINENT**, *abs-ti-nent*, *adj.* Abstaining from: temperate.
- ABSTRACT**, *abs-trakt'*, *v.t.* To draw away from: to separate: to make a summary: to purloin. [L. *abs*, away from, *traho*, *tractum*, to draw, connected with **DRAW**, **DRAW**.]
- ABSTRACT**, *abs'trakt*, *adj.* (*lit.*) Drawn away from: separate: distinct from anything else: difficult: designating an attribute or quality of an object or event.—*n.* Summary, abridgment: essence.
- ABSTRACTED**, *abs-trakt'ed*, *adj.* Separated: abstract: absent in mind. [being abstracted.]
- ABSTRACTEDNESS**, *abs-trakt'ed-nes*, *n.* State of
- ABSTRACTION**, *abs-trak'shun*, *n.* Act of abstracting: state of being abstracted: absence of mind: the operation of the mind by which certain qualities or attributes of an object are considered apart from the rest: a purloining. [of abstracting.]
- ABSTRACTIVE**, *abs-trakt'iv*, *adj.* Having the power
- ABSTRACTLY**, *abs'trakt-li* or *abs-trakt'li*, *adv.* In an abstract manner: separately: by itself.
- ABSTRACTNESS**, *abs'trakt-nes*, *n.* State or quality of being abstract.
- ABSTRUSE**, *abs-trōōs'*, *adj.* Thrust from: hidden: difficult to be understood. [L. *abstrusus*—*abs*, from, *trudo*, *trusum*, to thrust.]
- ABSTRUSENESS**, *abs-trōōs-nes*, *n.* State or quality of being abstruse.
- ABSURD**, *ab-surd'*, *adj.* Obviously unreasonable or false, as a reply from one deaf. [L. *absurdus*—*ab*, from, *surdus*, deaf.]
- ABSURDITY**, *ab-surd'i-ti*, *n.* The quality of being absurd: anything absurd.
- ABSRDNESS**, *ab-surd'nes*, *n.* Absurdity.
- ABUNDANCE**, *ab-bun'dans*, *n.* State of abounding or being abundant: ample sufficiency: great plenty. [L. *abundantia*—*abundo*. See **ABOUND**.]
- ABUNDANT**, *ab-bun'dant*, *adj.* Abounding: plentiful: ample: copious.
- ABUSE**, *ab-ūz'*, *v.t.* To take from the proper use of, to pervert: to impose upon: to revile: to violate:—*pr.p.* *abūs'ing*; *pa.p.* *abūs'ed*. [L. *ab*, from, *utor*, *usus*, to use.]
- ABUSE**, *ab-ūs'*, *n.* Ill use: misapplication: reproach.
- ABUSION**, *ab-ūz'hun*, *n.* (*Spenser*). Abuse: deception: reproach. [abuse.]
- ABUSIVE**, *ab-ūs'iv*, *adj.* Containing or practising
- ABUSIVENESS**, *ab-ūs'iv-nes*, *n.* Quality of being abusive: ill-usage: rudeness.
- ABUT**, *a-but'*, *v.i.* To be at the butt or end: to border:—*pr.p.* *abutt'ing*; *pa.p.* *abutt'ed*. [Fr. *aboutir*, from *bout*, the end of anything. See **BUTT**, the end.]
- ABUTMENT**, *a-but'ment*, *n.* That which abuts: (*arch.*) the solid support of a bridge or arch at the two ends or sides. For **ILL** see **ARCH**. [headland.]
- ABUTTAL**, *a-but'al*, *n.* A boundary of land: a
- ABUTTING**, *a-but'ing*, *p. adj.* (*Shak.*) Facing each other: front to front.
- ABY**, *a-by'*, *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To abide or remain. [A.S. *abidan*. See **ABIDE**.]
- ABY**, **ABYE**, *a-by'*, *v.t.* or *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To pay the penalty: to suffer for: to give satisfaction. [A.S. *a-bigan*, from root of **BUY**.]
- ABYSM**, *a-bizm'*, *n.* A form of **ABYSS**.
- ABYSMAL**, *a-biz'mal*, *adj.* Pertaining to an abyss: bottomless: unending.
- ABYSS**, *a-bis'*, *n.* A bottomless gulf: anything immeasurable. [O. Fr. *abysme*, L. *abyssus*, an abyss, Gr. *abyssos*, bottomless—a, without, *byssos*, bottom.]
- ABYSSAL**, *a-bis'al*, *adj.* Of or like an abyss.
- ABYSSINIAN**, *ab-is-sin'yan*, *adj.* Belonging to *Abyssinia*, a country of Africa.
- ACACIA**, *a-kā'shi-a*, *n.* A genus of thorny leguminous plants with pinnate leaves, several species of which produce gum. [L.; Gr. *akakia*—*akē*, a point—root *ak*, sharp.]
- ACADEME**, *ak-a-dēm'*, *n.* (*obs.*) An academy.
- ACADEMIC**, *ak-a-dem'ik*, *n.* A Platonic philosopher: a student in a college or university. [From **ACADEMY**.]
- ACADEMIC**, -**AL**, *ak-a-dem'ik*, -**al**, *adj.* Pertaining to an academy.
- ACADEMICALS**, *ak-a-dem'i-kalz*, *n.pl.* The articles of dress worn by members of an academy or college.
- ACADEMICIAN**, *ak-ad-e-mish'yan*, } *n.* A member
- ACADEMIST**, *a-kad'em-ist*, } of an academy.
- ACADEMY**, *a-kad'em-i*, *n.* (*orig.*) The school of Plato: a higher school: a society for the promotion of science or art. [Gr. *Akadēmia*, the name of the garden near Athens where Plato taught.]
- ACADIAN**, *a-kā'di-an*, *adj.* Pertaining to *Acadia* or Nova Scotia. [From *Acadin*, the Indian name.]
- ACALEPH**, *ak'a-lef*, *n.* One of the *Acalephæ*.
- ACALEPHÆ**, *ak-a-lē'fē*, *n.pl.* One of the classes of Radiated animals, abounding in the ocean, consisting of soft gelatinous tissue, and known by the names of *Jelly-fish*, *Sea-blubber*, *Sea-nettles*, &c., the last from the stinging power of many of them. [From Gr. *akalephē*, a nettle.] [Acalephæ.]
- ACALEPHAN**, *ak-a-lē'fan*, *adj.* Relating to the
- ACANTHA**, *a-kan'tha*, *n.* A prickly: (*zool.*) a prickly fin. [Gr. *akē*, a point, *anthos*, flower.]
- ACANTHACEOUS**, *ak-an-thā'shus*, *adj.* Armed with prickles. [acanthus]
- ACANTHINE**, *a-kan'thin*, *adj.* Pertaining to the
- ACANTHOPTEROUS**, *ak-an-thop'tēr-us*, }
- ACANTHOPTERYGIOUS**, *ak-an-thop'tēr-ij-i-us*, } *adj.* Having spinous or thorny rays in the first portion of the dorsal fin, or in the first dorsal, if there are two, said of fishes belonging to one of the two divisions of Osseous fishes, as the perch. [Gr. *akantha*, thorn, *pteryx*, *pterygos*, a wing, a fin.]
- ACANTHUS**, *a-kan'thus*, *n.* A genus of prickly herbaceous plants, one species of which is called bear's breech, bear's claw, bear's foot, or brankursine: (*arch.*) an



ornament resembling its leaves used in the capitals of the Corinthian and Composite orders [L., Gr *akantios* See ACANTHA.]

ACARI ak'a ri, pl. of ACARUS

ACARPOUS, ak-kar'pus *adj* (bot) Without or not producing fruit [Gr *a*, priv, and *karpos* fruit.]

ACARUS ak'a rus, *n* A genus of minute insects of the class Arachnides, embracing the mites and ticks —pl. ACARI. [L., Gr *akaree* ininto—a priv, *leatō*, to cut short.]

ACATALECTIC, a kat a lek tik, *adj* (lit) Not ceasing having the complete number of syllables as a verse without defect.—*n* An acatalectic verse [L. *acatalecticus*—Gr *alatalektos*, not ceasing—a, priv., *katalektō* to cease. See CATALECTIC]

ACATER, a kat'er *n* (obs.) A caterer [From root of CATER.] [root of CATER.]

ACATIS, a kat's, *n*, pl. (obs.) Provisions food. [From

ACAULESCENT, a kaw le'sent, *adj* Without a
ACAULOUS a kaw'lus, *adj* (bot) having
no stem or only a very short one [Gr *alaulos*—*a*,
priv., *taulos* stalk. See CAUL.]

ACCABE, ak ka'bl, *v*t (Bacon) To crush, to en-
cumber [Fr *accabler* to crush—O Fr *can'le*, low
L. *cadabula*, a machine for throwing stones, perhaps
from root of CAPSTAN]

ACCEDE, ak sed, *v*t (lit) To come to to agree or
assent —*pr p* acceding *pa p* acceded [L. *accedo*
accessum to go near to—*ad*, to *cedo* to go. See CEDE.]

ACCELERATE, ak sel'er at, *v*t To add to the
celerity of, to make swift to increase the velocity of
to hasten the progress of —*pr p* accelerating, *pa p*
accelerated. [L. *accelero*, -*atum*—*ad*, to, *celero*, to
hasten—*celer*, swift. See Celerity]

ACCELERATION, ak sel'er a'shun, *n* The act of
accelerating or hastening increase of motion, &c

ACCELERATIVE, ak sel'er a tiv, *adj* Accelerating,
quickening hastening

ACCELERATOR ak sel'er a-tor, *n* One who or
that which accelerates a light ran to take mails
between a post office and a railway station [Iv.

ACCELERATORY, ak sel'er a tor i, *adj* Accelera-

ACCENT, ak sent, *v*t (lit) To sing to or in unison
with to express or note the accent to pronounce
[L. *accanto* to sing to an instrument—*ad*, to, *canto*,
antum, to sing. See CAST, to sing]

ACCFNT, ak'sent, *n* Modulation of the voice
stress on a syllable or word a mark used to direct
this stress in poetry, language, words, or expres-
sions in general. [L. *accentus*—*accanto*]

ACCENTUAL, ak sent'u al, *adj* Relating to accent.

ACCENTUATE ak sent'u at, *v*t To mark or pro-
nounce with accent —*pr p* accentuating, *pa p* ac-
centuated.

ACCENTUATION, ak sent'u a'shun, *n* The act of
placing or of pronouncing accents.

ACCEPT, ak sept, *v*t To take to one's self to
receive to agree to to promise to pay (B) to
receive with favour.—*n* (Shak.) Acceptance, assent.
[L. *accipio* *acceptum*—*ad*, to, *capio*, to take]

ACCFPTABILITY, ak sept'a bil'i ti, *n* Quality of
being acceptable. [pleasing agreeable.

ACCEPTABLE, ak sept'a bl, *adj* To be accepted

ACCEPTABLENESS ak sept'a bl'ness *n* Quality
of being acceptable. [or agreeable manner

ACCEPTABLY, ak sept'a bli ade In an acceptable

ACCEPTANCE, ak sept'ans *n* Act of accepting
a favourable reception an agreeing to terms an
accepted bill or note

ACCEPTATION, ak sep ta'shun, *n* A kind recep-
tion the usual meaning of a word.

ACCEPTER ak sept'er, *n* One who accepts.

ACCEPTOR ak sept'ur, *n* One who accepts a bill
of exchange

ACCESS ak'es, or ak'es *n* (lit) A coming to
approach (acc.) a future claim to a benefice reserved
for those incapable of holding at once (obs.) increase
by addition. [L. *accessus*—*accedo* See ACCEDE.]

ACCESSARY ak'es sar i, same as ACCESSORY

ACCESSIBILITY, ak'es a bil'i ti, *n* Quality of
being accessible or admitting of approach.

ACCESSIBLE ak'es i bl, *adj* That may be ap-
proached.—*adv* ACCESSIBLY [by addition.

ACCESSION, ak'es shun, *n* A coming to increase

ACCESSORIAL, ak'es s'ri al, *adj* Relating to an
accessory or one guilty of countenancing crime

ACCESSORILY, ak'es s'ri li, *adv* In the manner
of an accessory by subordinate means

ACCESSORY, ak'es sor i, *adj* Additional contri-
bute to aiding —*n* Anything additional one who
 aids in giving countenance to a crime

ACCIDENCE, ak'i dens, *n* The part of grammar
containing the accidents or changes of words.

ACCIDENT, ak'i dent, *n* That which falls to or
happens an unforeseen or unexpected event
chance an accidental quality or property (her)
a mark which may be retained or omitted in a coat
of arms. [L. *accidens* *entis*, *pr p* of *accido*, to fall
to to happen—*ad*, to, *cado*, to fall.]

ACCIDENTAL, ak'i den tal, *adj* Happening by
chance or unexpectedly not essential —*n* Anything
not essential.

ACCIDENTALLY, ak'i den tal li, *adv* In an acci-
dental manner by chance unexpectedly unessen-
tially

ACCITE ak'it, *v*t, (Shak.) To cite or call, to enu-
merate —*pr p* acciting, *pa p* accited. [L. *accio*,
atum—*ad*, to, *cito*, *atum* to call]

ACCLAIM, ak klam, *v*t (lit) To shout to meet
applaudingly to salute.—*n* A shout of applause.
[L. *aclamo*—*ad*, to, *clamo* *atum*, to shout. See
CLAM]

ACCLAMATION, ak kla-ma'shun, *n* A shout of
applause uttered by a multitude [acclamation.

ACCLAMATORY, ak kla-ma-tor i, *adj* Expressing

ACCLIMATATION, ak kli-ma-ta'shun, *n* State of
being acclimated.

ACCLIMATE, ak kli-mat *v*t To inure to a foreign
climate —*pr p* acclimating, *pa p* acclimated. [L.
ad to and CLIMATE.] [acclimated.

ACCLIMATION, ak kli-ma'shun, *n* State of being

ACCLIMATISATION, ak kli-ma-ti za'shun *n* The
act of acclimating the state of being acclimated.

ACCLIMATISE, ak kli-ma-tiz, *v*t same as ACCLI-
MATE —*pr p* acclimating, *pa p* acclimated.

ACCLIMATURE, ak kli-ma-tur, *n* Same as ACCLI-
MATISATION

ACCLIVITY, ak kli-v'i ti, *n* A rising as a hill
steepness upwards —*opp* to DECLIVITY [L. *acclivitas*
—*ad*, to *clivus* a rising ground, akin to Cr *climō*
to make to bend.]

ACCLIVOUS, ak kli-vus, *adj* Rising as an acclivity

ACCLLOY, ak klo, *v*t (Spenser) To cloy or choke
to fill to satiety to encumber [From root of CLOY]

ACCOAST, ak kōst, *v*t (Spenser) To fly along near
the coast or earth. [L. *ad*, to, and COAST]

ACCOIL, ak kōil, *v*t (Spenser) To stand around in

- a coil, to gather together. [O. Fr. *accueillir*, It. *accogliere*—L. *ad*, to, *colligere*, to collect. See **COLL**.]
- ACCOLADE**, ak-ko-lad', *n.* The ceremony that was used in admitting a knight to the order of chivalry, in which the grand-master's arms were folded round the neck of the knight. [Fr.,—L. *ad*, to, *collum*, the neck. See **COLLAR**.]
- ACCOMMODATE**, ak-kom'mo-dat', *v.t.* (*lit.*) To fit to with just measure: to adapt: to make suitable: to supply: to adjust:—*pr.p.* accommōdating; *pa.p.* accommōdated. [L. *accommodo*, -atum—*ad*, to, *cum*, with, *modus*, measure. See **MODE**.]
- ACCOMMODATING**, ak-kom'mo-dat-ing, *p. adj.* Affording accommodation: obliging.
- ACCOMMODATION**, ak-kom-mo-dā'shun, *n.* Act of fitting: state of being adapted: fitness: adjustment: a loan of money:—*pl.* conveniences.
- ACCOMMODATIVE**, ak-kom'mo-dat-iv, *adj.* Furnishing accommodation: obliging.
- ACCOMPANABLE**, ak-kum'pan-a-bl, *adj.* (*obs.*) Sociable. [From **ACCOMPANY**.]
- ACCOMPANIMENT**, ak-kum'pa-ni-ment, *n.* That which accompanies: an addition by way of ornament.
- ACCOMPANIST**, ak-kum'pa-nist, *n.* One who accompanies a singer on an instrument.
- ACCOMPANY**, ak-kum'pa-ni, *v.t.* To keep company with: to attend.—*v.i.* to be an associate:—*pr.p.* accompanying; *pa.p.* accompanied. [Fr. *accompagner*. See **COMPANY**.]
- ACCOMPLICE**, ak-kom'plis, *n.* (*lit.*) One joined with another: an associate, esp. in crime. [L. *ad*, to, *complex*, -icis, joined. See **COMPLEX**.]
- ACCOMPLISH**, ak-kom'plish, *v.t.* (*lit.*) To fill up: to complete: to effect: to fulfil: to equip: (*Shak.*) to gain or obtain. [Fr. *accomplir*—L. *ad*, to, *compleo*, -plere, to fill up. See **COMPLETE**.]
- ACCOMPLISHABLE**, ak-kom'plish-a-bl, *adj.* That may be accomplished.
- ACCOMPLISHED**, ak-kom'plisht, *adj.* Complete, esp. in acquirements: elegant.
- ACCOMPLISHMENT**, ak-kom'plish-ment, *n.* Completion: acquirement: ornament: elegance of manners.
- ACCOMPT**, ak-kom't, *n.* (*obs.*) ACCOUNT. [ABLE.]
- ACCOMPTABLE**, ak-kom't-a-bl, *adj.* (*obs.*) ACCOUNT-.
- ACCOMPTANT**, ak-kom't-ant, *n.* (*obs.*) ACCOUNTANT.
- ACCORAGE**. Same as **ACCOURAGE**.
- ACCORD**, ak-kord', *v.t.* To make cordial or agreeable: to grant.—*v.i.* to agree: to be in correspondence. [Fr. *accorder*—L. *ad*, to, *cor*, *cordis*, the heart.]
- ACCORD**, ak-kord', *n.* Agreement: harmony: (with own) spontaneous motion: (*Shak.*) wish, desire.
- ACCORDANCE**, ak-kord'ans, *n.* Agreement: conformity.
- ACCORDANCY**, ak-kord'an-si, *n.* ACCORDANCE.
- ACCORDANT**, ak-kord'ant, *adj.* Agreeable: corresponding.
- ACCORDING**, ak-kord'ing, *p. adj.* In accordance: agreeing.
- ACCORDING AS, an adverbial phrase = in proportion.
- ACCORDING TO, a prepositional phrase = in accordance with or agreeably to.
- ACCORDINGLY**, ak-kord'ing-li, *adv.* Agreeably: correspondingly.
- ACCORDION**, ak-kor'di-on, *n.* A small keyed musical instrument producing its tones by the vibration of metallic tongues, wind being supplied by a bellows. [From **ACCORD**.]
- ACCOST**, ak-kost', *v.t.* (*lit.*) To go up to the side of: to speak first to: to address.—*v.t.* or *v.i.* (*obs.*) to adjoin. [Fr. *accoster*, It. and low L. *accostare*—L. *ad*, to, *costa*, a side.] [affable.]
- ACOSTABLE**, ak-kost'a-bl, *adj.* Easy of access: [affable.]
- ACCOSTING**, ak-kost'ing, *n.* (*Shak.*) Solicitation, wooing.
- ACCOUCHEMENT**, ak-kōōsh'mong, *n.* Delivery in child-bed. [Fr.,—L. *ad*, to, Fr. *couche*, a bed. See **COUCH**.]
- ACCOUCHEUR**, ak-kōō-shēr', *n.* A man who assists in childbirth. [Fr.]
- ACCOUCHEUSE**, ak-kōō-shéz', *n.* A midwife. [Fr.]
- ACCOUNT**, ak-kownt', *v.t.* To count, compute, or reckon: to judge, value.—*v.i.* to give an account: to give a reason. [O. Fr. *acomter*—L. *ad*, to, *computare*, to reckon. See **COMPUTE**, **COUNT**.]
- ACCOUNT**, ak-kownt', *n.* A counting: statement: value: sake. [to give account.]
- ACCOUNTABILITY**, ak-kownt-a-bl'i-ti, *n.* Liability
- ACCOUNTABLE**, ak-kownt'a-bl, *adj.* Liable to account: responsible.—*adv.* ACCOUNTABLY.
- ACCOUNTABLENESS**, ak-kownt'a-bl-nes, *n.* Liability to give account.
- ACCOUNTANT**, ak-kownt'ant, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Accountable, responsible.
- ACCOUNTANT**, ak-kownt'ant, *n.* One who keeps or is skilled in accounts.
- ACCOUNTANTSHIP**, ak-kownt'ant-ship, *n.* The employment of an accountant.
- ACCOUNT-BOOK**, ak-kownt'-book, *n.* A book in which accounts are kept.
- ACCOUPLE**, ak-kupl', *v.t.* (*obs.*) To couple or link together. [L. *ad*, to, and **COUPLE**.]
- ACCOURAGE**, ak-kur'aj, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To encourage. [O. Fr. *accourager*—L. *ad*, to, Fr. *courage*. See **COURAGE**.]
- AC COURT**, ak-kört', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To pay court to, to entertain with courtesy. [L. *ad*, to, and **COURT**.]
- ACCOUSTREMENTS**, ak-kōōstér-ments (*Spenser*). Same as **ACCOUTREMENTS**.
- ACCOUTRE**, ak-kōō'tér, *v.t.* To dress: to furnish with dress or equipments, especially those of a soldier:—*pr.p.* accout'ring; *pa.p.* accout'ed.
- [Fr. *accouter*, O. Fr. *accoustrer*—*coustre* = L. *custos*, a keeper (of sacred vestments): or from Fr. *couture*, *cousture*, It. *costura* (for *consutura*), a seam, sewing—L. *consuo*, -sutum—*con*, together, *suo*, to sew.]
- ACCOUTREMENTS**, ak-kōō'tér-ments, *n.pl.* Dress: military equipments.
- ACCOY**, ak-koí', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To render coy or quiet, to soothe, to subdue. [O. Fr. *accoyer*—L. *ad*, to, and root of **COY**.]
- ACCREDIT**, ak-kred'it, *v.t.* To give credit, authority, or honour to: to procure credit or honour for. [Fr. *accréditer*—L. *ad*, to, *credo*, *credium*, to give trust. See **CREDIT**.] [increase.]
- ACCRESCECE**, ak-kres'ens, *n.* Gradual growth or
- ACCRESCECE**, ak-kres'ent, *adj.* Growing: increasing: (*bot.*) growing larger after flowering. [L. *acrescens*, -entis, *pr.p.* of *accre-scere*—*ad*, in addition, *crecco*, to grow.]
- ACCRETION**, ak-kre'shun, *n.* A growing to: increase. [L. *accretio*—*ad*, to, *crecco*, *cretum*, to grow.]
- ACCRETIVE**, ak-kre'tiv, *adj.* Increasing by growth from the outside.
- ACCREW**, ak-kroō' (*Spenser*). Same as **ACCRETE**.
- ACCRUE**, ak-kroō', *v.i.* (*lit.*) To grow to: to increase:

to arise to spring to be added —*pr p* accruing, *pa p* accrued [Fr *accroître*, *pa p* *accru*—*L. ad*, to, *cresco*, to grow]

ACCUMBENT, ak kum'bent, *adj* Lying down or reclining on a couch, as the ancients at their meals. [*L. accumbens*, *entus*, *pr p* of *accumbo*, to lie down—*ad*, to, *cubo*, orig *cumbo*, to lie.]

ACCUMULATE, ak ku mu lát, *v t* To heap or pile up to amass—*v t* to increase greatly —*pr p* accumulating *pa p* accumulated. [*L. accumulo*, -*atum*, to add to a heap—*ad*, to *cumulus*, a heap]

ACCUMULATION, ak kú mú lá shun, *n* A heaping up a heap, mass or pile.

ACCUMULATIVE, ak ku mu lá-tiv, *adj* Accumulating causing accumulation. [accumulates]

ACCUMULATOR, ak ku mú lá tur, *n* One who accumulates

ACCURACY, ak'ku ra si, *n* State of being accurate correctness exactness

ACCURATE, ak'kú rát, *adj* Done with care with out defect or error correct exact [*L. accuratus*—*ad*, to, *cura*, care.]

ACCUATELY, ak'kú rát li, *adv* In an accurate manner without error

ACCURATENESS, ak kú rát-nes *n* Accuracy

ACCURSE, ak kúrs', *v t* To curse to devote to misery or destruction. [*L. ad*, and *CURS*.]

ACCURSED, ak kúrs'ed, *adj* Subjected to a curse doomed extremely wicked.

ACCUSABLE, ak kú'á bl, *adj* That may be accused.

ACCUSAL ak kú'ál *n* Accusation

ACCUSATION, ak kú zá shun, *n* The act of accusing the charge brought against any one

ACCUSSATIVE, ak kú'á tiv, *adj* Accusing—*n* (gram) The case of a noun on which the action of a verb falls (in English, the objective) [accusation]

ACCUSATORY, ak kú'á tor, *adj* Containing accusation

ACCUSE, ak kú'z, *v t* To bring a cause or charge against to blame to censure —*pr p* accusing, *pa p* accused [*L. accuso*—*ad*, to, *causa* cause]

ACCUSE, ak kú'z, *n* (Shak) Accusation.

ACCUSER ak kú'z'er, *n* One who accuses or brings a charge against another

ACCUSTOM, ak kus tum *v t* To make familiar by custom to habituate. [Fr *accoutumer*—*L. ad*, to, Fr *coutume*, *coutume*, habit See *CUSTOM*.]

ACCUSTOMED, ak kus tumd, *pa p* Usual frequent.

AGE, á, *n* The one of cards and dice. [*L. as*, *Cr*, *hæ*, a one]

ACELDAMA, a-sel da-ma, *n* A field of blood. [Syro-Chal. *thakal*, field, *dema*, blood.]

ACEPHALAN, a-sefa lan, *n* (zool) One of the Acéphala, a class of mollusks, which present no traces of a head. [Gr *a* priv., *kephalē*, the head.]

ACEPHALOUS, a-sefa' lus, *adj* Without a head.

ACERBITY, a-se'r-bi-ti, *n* Sharpness sourness harshness severity [*L. acerbitas*—*acerbus* harsh to the taste—*acer*, sharp—root *ak*, sharp]

ACERIC a-se'rik, *adj* Obtained from the maple [From *L. acer*, a maple tree.]

ACESCENCE, a-se'sens, *n* Tendency to sourness.

ACESCENT, a-se'sent, *adj* Turning sour [*L. acesco* -*entis*—*acesco*, to turn sour—*aceo*, to be sour—root *ak*, sharp]

AOETATE, as-e-tát, *n* A salt of acetic acid or the sour principle in vinegar [Low *L. acetatum*—*L. aceo*, to be sour]

ACETIC, a-se tik, a-se'tik, *adj* Of vinegar sour [Low *L. aceticus*—*L. acetum*, vinegar—*aceo*, to be sour]

AOETIFICATION, a set i si-ká shun, *n* The act of acetifying or making sour

ACETIFY, a set i si a-se'ti fi, *v t* or *v i* To turn into vinegar —*pr p* acetifying, *pa p* acetified. [*L. acetum*, vinegar, and *facio*, to make]

ACETOSE, as i-tós, *adj* Sour, acetic

ACETOUS, a set us, *adj* Sour, acetic

ACHÆAN See *ACHÆAN*

ACHATES, a-káts, *n pl* (Spenser) Same as *CATES*.

ACHE, ak, *n* A continued pain —*v t* To be in continued pain —*pr p* aching, *pa p* ached [A.S. *æce æce Cr* *achos*, pain.]

ACHÆAN, a-ká an *adj* Relating to Achæa, a state of ancient Greece, and to its celebrated confederacy called the Achæan League

ACHENIUM, a-ké ni um, *n* (bot) A small hard one seeded fruit, which does not open when ripe as in the buttercup [From *Cr* *a*, neg., and *chamē*, to gape] [achieved.]

ACHIEVABLE, a-ché'v-a-bl, *adj* That may be achieved

ACHIEVE, a-ché'v, *v t* To bring to a head or end to perform to accomplish (Shak.) to gain, win, obtain —*pr p* achieving, *pa p* achieved [Fr *achever*—*chef*, the head. See *CHIEF*]

ACHIEVEMENT, a-ché'vment, *n* Act of achieving performance an exploit an escutcheon.

ACHING, áking *n* Pain distress. [From *ACHN*.]

ACHROMATIC, ak-ro-mat'ik, *adj* Transmitting light without decomposing it, and therefore without colour, as a lens [Low *L. achromaticus*, Gr *achromatos*—*a*, priv., and *chroma* colour]

ACHROMATISE, a-kro-ma-tiz, *v t* To deprive of colour —*pr p* achromatising, *pa p* achromatised. [Gr *a*, priv., and *chromatōs*, to colour—*chroma*, colour] [being achromatic]

ACHROMATISM, a-kro-ma-tizm, *n* The state of achromatism

ACICULAR, a-sik ú lar, *adj* Needle shaped slender and sharp pointed. [Low *L. acicularis*—*L. acicula*, dim. of *acus* a needle—root *ak*, sharp]

ACICULATE, a-sik ú lát, *adj* Having the form of a needle

ACICULATED, a-sik ú lát-ed, *adj* form of a needle.

ACID as'id, *adj* Sharp sour —*n* A sour substance (chem.) a substance, usually sour, which turns vegetable dyes to red and combines with alkalies, metallic oxides, &c., to form salts. [*L. acidus*, sour—*aceo*, to be sour—root *ak*, sharp]

ACIDIFIABLE, a-sid i fi á bl, *adj* Capable of being converted into an acid.

ACIDIFICATION, a-sid i fi ká shun, *n* The act or process of acidifying or changing into an acid.

ACIDIFY, a-sid i fi, *v t* To make acid to convert into an acid —*pr p* acidifying, *pa p* acidified. [*L. acidus*, sour, and *facio*, to make]

ACIDIMETER, as'id i me ter, *n* An instrument for measuring the strength of acids [ACID and *METER*.]

ACIDITY, a-sid i ti, *n* The quality of being acid

ACIDNESS, as'id nes, *n* or sour

ACIDULATE, a-sid u lát, *v t* To make slightly acid —*pr p* acidulating, *pa p* acidulated.

ACIDULOUS, a-sid u lus, *adj* Slightly acid or sour subacid containing carbonic acid as mineral waters. [*L. acidulus*, dim. of *acidus*, sour See *ACID*]

ACIFORM, as i form, *adj* Needle shaped [*L. acus*, a needle, and *forma*, shape.]

ACKNOW, ak nó, *v t* (obs) To know, to recognise. [A.S. *plæ* *a*, and *know*]

To BE ACKNOWLEDGE or (Shak.), to acknowledge.

ACKNOWLEDGE—ACROLITH

- ACKNOWLEDGE**, ak-nol'ej, *v.t.* To own a *knowledge* of : to admit : to own : to confess : to testify to the genuineness of :—*pr.p.* acknowledging ; *pa.p.* acknowledged. [O. E. *aknowledge*—A.S. pfx. *a*, and *KNOWLEDGE*.]
- ACKNOWLEDGMENT**, ak-nol'ej-ment, *n.* The act of acknowledging or owning : recognition : admission : confession : thanks : a receipt : a declaration of the validity of a document.
* Sometimes spelled *ACKNOWLEDGEMENT*.
- ACLOY**. Same as *ACOLY*.
- ACME**, ak'me, *n.* The top or highest point : the crisis, as of a disease. [Gr. *akmē*—*akē*, a point, from root *ak*, sharp.]
- ACNE**, ak'ne, *n.* A pustular affection of the skin. [Prob. a corr. of Gr. *akmē*, a point, efflorescence.]
- ACOLD**, a-köld', *adj.* Cold. [A.S. pfx. *a*, and *COLD*.]
- ACOLOTHIST**, ak-ol'o-thist, *n.* Same as *ACOLYTE*.
- ACOLYTE**, ak'o-lit, } *n.* An attendant : a com-
ACOLYTH, ak'o-lith, } panion : an inferior church
servant, who waits on the priest, lights the candles,
&c. [Gr. *akolouthos*, an attendant.]
- ACONITE**, ak'o-nit, *n.* A genus of plants of the Ranunculus order, containing the herb wolf's-bane or monk's-hood, every part of which is strongly poisonous : poison. [L. *aconitum*, Gr. *akoniton*.]
- ACONITUM**, ak-o-nit'um, *n.* (*Shak.*) Aconite. [L.]
- ACOP**, a-kop', *adv.* (*obs.*) On the top or head : on high. [A.S. pfx. *a*, on, *cop*, the top, W. *cop*, *coppa*, top, crown of the head.]
- ACORN**, ā'korn, *n.* The seed or fruit of the oak. [A.S. *acern*, afterwards accommodated to the notion of oak-corn, and spelt *ac-cern*.] [acorns.]
- ACORNED**, ā'korned, *adj.* Having acorns : fed with
- ACORN-SHELL**, ā'korn-shel, *n.* A name for the Balanus (L., an acorn), a genus of mollusks of the class Cirrhopoda, so called from a supposed likeness.
- ACOTYLEDON**, a-kot-i-lē'dun, *n.* A plant without distinct cotyledons or seed-lobes. [Gr. *a*, priv., and *kotyledōn*. See *COTYLEDON*.]
- ACOTYLEDONOUS**, a-kot-i-lē'dun-us, *adj.* Having no distinct cotyledons or seed-lobes.
- ACOUSTIC**, a-kow'stik, *adj.* Pertaining to the sense of hearing or to the theory of sounds. [Gr. *akoustikos*—*akouō*, to hear.]
- ACOUSTICS**, a-kow'stik, *n.* The science of sound.
- ACCOY**. Same as *ACCOY*.
- ACQUAINT**, ak-kwānt, *v.t.* To make known to one : to make familiar : to inform.
[O. Fr. *accointer*, low L. *accognitare*—L. *ad*, to, *cognitus*, known—*cognosco*, to know : or from Ger. *kund*—*kennen*, to know, both the Latin and the German being from the root *gna*, to know.]
- ACQUAINTANCE**, ak-kwānt'ans, *n.* Familiar knowledge : a person whom we know.
- ACQUAINTANCESHIP**, ak-kwānt'ans-ship, *n.* The state of being acquainted : familiar knowledge.
- ACQUAINTED**, ak-kwānt'ed, *p. adj.* (*Shak.*) Well known, familiar.
- ACQUEST**, ak-kwest, *n.* (*Bacon*). An acquisition or thing acquired. [O. Fr.—L. *acquisitus*, *perip.* of *acquirō*. See *ACQUIRE*.]
- ACQUIESCE**, ak-kwi-es, *v.i.* To rest satisfied or without making opposition : to comply : to assent :—*pr.p.* acquiescing ; *pa.p.* acquiesced. [L. *acquiesco*—*ad*, and *quiesco*, to be quiet—*quies*, rest.]
- ACQUIESCENCE**, ak-kwi-es'ens, *n.* Quiet assent or submission : compliance.
- ACQUIESCENT**, ak-kwi-es'ent, *adj.* Resting satisfied : easy : submissive. [acquired.]
- ACQUIRABLE**, ak-kwī'a-bl, *adj.* That may be
- ACQUIRE**, ak-kwīr, *v.t.* To gain something sought : to attain :—*pr.p.* acquiring ; *pa.p.* acquired. [L. *acquirō*,—*quisitum*—*ad*, to, and *quero*, to seek.]
- ACQUIREMENT**, ak-kwīr'ment, *n.* The act of acquiring : that which is acquired.
- ACQUISITION**, ak-kwī-zish'un, *n.* The act of acquiring : that which is acquired : attainment.
- ACQUISITIVE**, ak-kwiz'it-iv, *adj.* Desirous to acquire.
- ACQUISITIVENESS**, ak-kwiz'it-iv-nes, *n.* The desire to acquire and possess.
- ACQUIST**, ak-kwist', *n.* (*Milton*). Acquisition.
- ACQUIT**, ak-kwit', *v.t.* (*lit.*) To set at quiet or rest : to release : to set free : (*Shak.*) to quit, to be rid of :—*pr.p.* acquitt'ing ; *pa.p.* acquitt'ed. [Fr. *acquitter*, to set at rest—L. *ad*, and *quiescit*, at rest. See *QUIET*, *QUIT*.] [from an acquiescence.]
- ACQUITTAL**, ak-kwīt'al, *n.* A judicial discharge
- ACQUITTANCE**, ak-kwīt'ans, *n.* A discharge from an obligation or debt : a receipt : (*Shak.*) forgiveness. —*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To acquit.
- ACRE**, ā'kēr, *n.* (*lit.*) A field : a measure of land containing 4840 sq. yds. [A.S. *acer*, Ger. *acker*, Goth. *akra*, L. *ager*, Gr. *agros*, Sans. *ajra*, a field.]
- ACREAGE**, ā'kēr-āj, *n.* The number of acres in a piece of land. [property.]
- ACRED**, ā'kērd, *adj.* Possessing acres or landed
- ACRID**, ā'krīd, *adj.* Sharp and biting to the taste : pungent : acrimonious. [L. *acer*, *acris*, sharp—root *ak*, sharp.]
- ACRIDITY**, ā'krīd-i-ti, } *n.* Quality of being acrid :
ACRIDNESS, ā'krīd-nes, } a sharp, bitter taste.
- ACRIMONIOUS**, ā'krī-mō'ni-us, *adj.* Full of acrimony : corrosive : severe : bitter, as language.
- ACRIMONIOUSNESS**, ā'krī-mō'ni-us-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being acrimonious : severity.
- ACRIMONY**, ā'krī-mun-i, *n.* A biting sharpness : a quality that corrodes or destroys bodies : severity : bitterness, as of language. [L. *acrimonia*—*acer*, sharp. See *ACRID*.]
- ACRITOCROMACY**, ā'krit-o-kro'ma-si, *n.* Inability to distinguish between colours : colour-blindness. [From Gr. *akritos*, undistinguishable (—*a*, neg., and *kritō*, to separate), and *chrōma*,—*atos*, colour.]
- ACRITUDE**, ā'krī-tūd, *n.* The quality of being acrid : a sharp bitter taste : bitterness of temper or language. [L. *acritudo*—*acer*, sharp.]
- ACROAMATIC**, -AL, ā'kro-a-mat'ik, -al, *adj.* To be heard : oral :—applied to the lectures of Aristotle delivered to a select circle of students, as opposed to his more popular lectures. [Gr. *akroamatikos*—*akroamai*, to hear.]
- ACROBAT**, ā'kro-bat, *n.* (*lit.*) One who walks on high : a rope-dancer. [Gr. *akrobatō*, to climb aloft—*akro*, the top, the highest, and *bainō*, to go.]
- ACROBATIC**, ā'kro-bat'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to an acrobat or rope-dancer.
- ACROGEN**, ā'kro-jen, *n.* A plant that grows at the top, chiefly without increasing in thickness, as a tree-fern. [Gr. *akros*, summit, *gennāō*, to produce.]
- ACROGENOUS**, ā'kroj'e-nus, *adj.* (*bot.*) Increasing in length only, not in thickness.
- ACROLITH**, ā'kro-lith, *n.* A statue of the earlier Greek artists having the trunk made of wood and the extremities of stone. [Gr. *akrolithos*—*akros*, extreme, and *lithos*, stone.]

ACRONIC, AL, a-kron ik, al, *adv* *Midnight*, applied to stars that rise at sunset and set at sunrise, or opposite to the sun. [Gr *akros*, summit, middle (of time), and *nyx*, *nykto*, night] [the sun.]

ACRONICALLY, a-kron ik al li, *adv* Opposite to

ACRONYO, **ACRONYCAL**, **ACRONYCALLY**, same as **ACRONIC**, &c

ACROPOLIS a-krop-o-lis n. *The highest part of a city*, a citadel esp that of Athens [Gr *akropolis*—*akros* the highest, *polis*, a city]

ACROSPIRE, ak ro spur, n. (*bot*) A spiral sprout at the end of a seed when it begins to germinate. [Gr *akros* summit, end, *spira* anything twisted round.]

ACROSS, a-kros, *prep* or *adv* Cross wise from side to side (*Shak*) athwart the purpose. [A.S. *a*, at or on, and *Cross*]

ACROSTIC a-kros tik, n. A poem of which the ends or first letters of the lines spell some name or sentence the second half of the verse of a psalm. [Gr *akrostichon*—*akros*, extreme and *stichos* a line]

ACT, akt, v: (*lit*) To move, to go to be in action to exert power to behave one's self.—*v* to perform to imitate or play the part of (*Shak*) to enforce to execute.—*n*. Something done or doing an exploit a law a state of readiness a part of a play a prayer said with some special intention an exercise preparatory to receiving a university degree (*Shak*) action, activity [L. *ago actum*, Gr *ago*, to put in motion, Sans *aj*, to go, to drive.]

ACTING, akt'ing n. Action act of performing an assumed or a dramatic part.

ACTINIA, ak tin i a, n. A genus of marine animals of the class Polyp, growing on rocks or shells, with numerous tentacles or rays like the petals of a flower from which they are often called **ACTINAL FLOWERS** or **SEA ANEMONES**. [From Gr *aktis*, *aktinos*, a ray]

ACTINIO, ak tin ik, *adj* Pertaining to actinism.

ACTINIFORM ak tin form, *adj* Having a radiated form. [Gr *aktis*, *aktinos*, ray, and *FORM*.]

ACTINISM ak tin izm, n. The chemical force of the sun's rays as distinct from light and heat [Gr *aktis*, *aktinos*, a ray]

ACTINOMETER, ak tin-ome ter n. An instrument for measuring the intensity of the sun's actinic rays. [Gr *aktis*, *aktinos*, ray, and *METER*.]

ACTION, ak'shun, n. A process or state of acting a deed operation gesture a agency a battle a lawsuit (*Shak*) accusation, probation.

ACTIONABLE, ak'shun a-bl, *adj* Liable to a lawsuit.

ACTION TAKING, ak'shun tak'ing, *adj* (*Shak*.) Raising an action at law for every trifling offence.

ACTIVATE, ak'ti vat, v: (*Bacon*) To make active —*prp* activating, *pap* activated.

ACTIVE, ak'tiv, *adj* That acts busy diligent nimble requiring or implying action (*gram*.) transitive.

ACTIVELY, ak'tiv li, *adv* In an active manner (*gram*.) in an active signification.

ACTIVENESS, ak'tiv nes, } n. The state or quality

ACTIVITY, ak'tiv' ti, } of being active quick-
ness of motion diligence expertness.

ACTION, ak tun, n. A stuffed leather jacket which used to be worn under a coat of mail. [O Fr *houqueton haupteton*—Gr *ho akton*, the tunic prob derived from the East at the time of the Crusades.]

ACTOR, ak'tur, n. One who acts a stage-player [L.—*ago* See **ACT**] [stage player]

ACTRESS, ak'tres, n. A female who acts a female

ACTUAL, ak tū al, *adj* Real as at present existing

(*Shak*) requiring or implying action. [L. *actualis*—*actus*, performance—*ago*, to do See **ACT**]

ACTUALISE, ak tū al iz, v: *t*. To make actual —*prp* actualising, *pap* actualised.

ACTUALITY, ak tū al ti, n. The state of being actual [Fr *actualité*, as if from a L. *actualitas* See **ACTUAL**] [really]

ACTUALLY, ak tū al li, *adv* In act or in fact

ACTUARY, ak'tū ar i, n. A registrar or clerk one who makes all the calculations connected with the business of an insurance office [L. *actuarius* (*scriba*) an acting (clerk)]

ACTUATE, ak tu it v: *t* To put into or incite to action to influence —*prp* actuating, *pap* actuated. [As if from a L. *actus*, *-atum*, to put in action —*actus* action See **ACT**]

ACTUATION, ak tū ā shun, n. The state of being actuated or put into action.

ACTURE ak tur, n. (*Shak*) Action.

ACULEATE, a ku le it *adj* Having prickles or sharp points (*bot*) having prickles on the bark distinguished from thorns which grow from the wood. [L. *aculeatus*—*aculeus*, a prickle, perhaps dim. of *acus* a needle.]

ACUMEN, a-kū'men, n. Sharpness quickness of perception penetration. [L.—*acus*, to sharpen. See **ACUTE**.]

ACUMINATE a-kū mun at, } *adj* (*bot*.) Having

ACUMINATED, a-kū mun at-ed, } a long tapering point. [L. *acuminatus*, *pap* of *acumino*, to make pointed—*acumen*, a point See **ACUTER**.]

ACUPRESSURE, ak ū presh ūr, n. A mode of arresting hemorrhage from cut arteries, by inserting a needle into the flesh so as to press upon the mouth of the artery [L. *acus*, a needle, and **PRESSURE**.]

ACUPUNCTURE ak ū punkt ūr, n. An operation for relieving pain by puncturing the flesh with needles [L. *acus*, a needle, and **PUNCTURE**.]

ACUTE, a-kut, *adj* Sharp pointed keen shrewd highly sensitive shrill [L. *acutus*, *pap* of *acuo*, to sharpen, from root *at*, sharp]

ACUTE ANGLE, an angle less than 90°, or less than a right angle Acute Angle

ACUTFLY, a-kūt'li, *adv* In an acute manner sharply shrewdly keenly

ACUTEYNESS a-kūt'nes, n. Quality of being acute sharpness the faculty of nice perception elevation of sound violence of a disease

ADAGE ad aj, n. An old saying a proverb [L. *adagium*, from *ad*, to, and *ago* = *ago*, Sans *ah*, to say, to speak.]

ADAMANT, ad a-mant, n. (*lit*) That which cannot be broken a very hard stone the diamond (*Shak*.) loadstone. [L. *adamans*—*antis*, Gr *adamas*, *antos*—*a*, neg, and *damao*, to break.] [as adamant]

ADAMANTEAN, ad a-man tē an, *adj* (*Milton*) Hard

ADAMANTINE ad a-man tin, *adj* Made of or like adamant that cannot be broken or penetrated.

ADAMIC, a-dam ik, *adj* Relating to Adam.

ADAM'S APPLE, ad amz ap pl, n. The angular projection of the cartilage of the larynx in front of the throat, so called from an idea that part of the for bidden fruit stuck in Adam's throat.

ADANSONIA, ad an ō n i a, n. The baobab, monkey bread, or calabash tree of W Africa, so called from Adanson, a French botanist of the 18th century

ADAPT, a-dapt, v: *t* To make apt or fit to proportion

ADAPTABILITY—ADJECTIVE.

- to accommodate. [Fr. *adapter*, L. *adaptare*—*ad*, to, and *apto*, to fit.]
- ADAPTABILITY**, a-dapt-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being adaptable: fitness.
- ADAPTABLE**, a-dapt'a-bl, *adj.* That may be adapted.
- ADAPTABLENESS**, a-dapt'a-bl-nes, *n.* Same as **ADAPTABILITY**.
- ADAPTATION**, ad-ap-tā'shun, *n.* The act of making suitable: the state of being suitable: fitness.
- ADAR**, ā'dar, *n.* The twelfth month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year, corresponding to parts of March and April. [Perhaps from Heb. *adar*, splendour, on account of its luxuriant vegetation.]
- ADAW**, ad-aw', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To awe: to daunt: to subject. [A.S. pfx. *a*, and *AWE*, with *d* euphonic.]
- ADAW**, ad-aw', *v.t.* or *i.* (*Spenser*). To soften, to moderate. [From Fr. *adoucir*, to soften—*doux*, *douce*, L. *dulcis*, sweet.]
- ADAYS**, a-dāz, *adv.* On days: everyday. [A.S. pfx. *a*, on, and *DAYS*.]
- ADD**, ad, *v.t.* To put together: to increase: to sum up. [L. *addo*—*ad*, to, *do*, to put.]
- ADDEEM**, ad-dem', *v.t.* To deem: to adjudge: to award. [A.S. pfx. *a*, and *DEEM*.]
- ADDENDUM**, ad-den'dum, *n.* A thing to be added: an appendix.—*pl.* **ADDENDA** [L.,—*addo*. See **ADD**.]
- ADDER**, ad'ēr, *n.* A poisonous serpent. [A.S. *nadder*—*attor*, poison, an adder: so Ger. *otter*, an adder, akin to O. Ger. *eitter*, poison.]
- ADDER'S-TONGUE**, ad'ēr-zung, *n.* A genus of ferns the seeds of which grow on a spike resembling a serpent's tongue.
- ADDER'S-WORT**, ad'ēr-zurt, *n.* A wort or plant, so called from its being supposed to cure the bite of serpents, also called **SNAKEWEED**.
- ADDICT**, ad-dikt', *v.t.* (*orig.*) To give assent to: to give (one's-self) up to (generally in a bad sense). [L. *addico*, *addictum*—*ad*, to, *dico*, to declare.]
- ADDICT**, ad-dikt', *adj.* (*Shak.*) Addicted.
- ADDICTEDNESS**, ad-dikt'ed-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being addicted.
- ADDITION**, ad-dik'shun, *n.* (*Shak.*) Addictedness, inclination.
- ADDITION**, ad-dish'un, *n.* The act of adding: the thing added: the rule in arithmetic for adding sums together: (*her.*) a mark of honour added to a coat of arms: (*Shak.*) title, honour, exaggeration.
- ADDITIONAL**, ad-dish'un-al, *adj.* That is added.
- ADDLE**, ad'dl, } *adj.* Diseased: putrid: barren,
- ADDLED**, ad'dld, } empty. [A.S. *adl*, diseased.]
- ADDLE-HEADED**, **ADDLE-PATED**, having a head or pate with addled brains.
- ADDOOM**, ad-dōom', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To doom, to adjudge, to award. [A.S. pfx. *a*, and *DOOM*.]
- ADDOSED**, ad-dorst', *adj.* (*her.*) Placed back to back. [From L. *ad*, to, and *dorsum*, back.]
- ADDRESS**, ad-dres', *v.t.* To direct to: to make ready: to speak or write to: to court: to direct in writing: (*Spenser*) to clothe.—*n.* A formal communication in writing: a speech: manners: dexterity: direction of a letter:—*pl.* **ADDRESSES**, attentions of a lover. [Fr. *adresser*—L. *ad*, to, and *dirigo*, *directum*, to direct. See **DRESS**.]
- ADDUCE**, ad-dūs', *v.t.* To bring forward: to cite or quote:—*pr.p.* adducing; *pa.p.* adduced. [L. *adduco*—*ad*, to, and *duco*, to bring.] [together.]
- ADDUCENT**, nd-dūs'ent, *adj.* Drawing forward or
- ADDUCIBLE**, ad-dūs'i-bl, *adj.* That may be adduced.
- ADDUCTION**, ad-duk'shun, *n.* The act of adducing or bringing forward: the movement by which a part of the body is drawn forward by muscles.
- ADDUCTOR**, ad-duk'tur, *n.* A muscle which draws one part of the body towards another.
- ADDULCE**, ad-duls', *v.t.* (*Bacon*). To make sweet. [O. Fr. *adulcir*—L. *ad*, to, *dulcis*, sweet.]
- ADELPHOUS**, a-del-fus, *adj.* (*bot.*) United in brotherhoods or bundles, as stamens. [Gr. *adelphos*, brother.]
- ADEPT**, a-dept', *adj.* Having attained proficiency: completely skilled or versed.—*n.* A proficient. [L. *adepus* (*artem*), having attained (an art), *pa.p.* of *adipiscor*, to attain—*ad*, to, and *apiscor*, Sans. *ap*, to attain.]
- ADEPTION**, a-dep'shun, *n.* (*Bacon*). Attainment.
- ADEQUACY**, ad'e-kwa-si, *n.* State of being adequate.
- ADEQUATE**, ad'e-kwāt, *adj.* Equal to: proportionate: sufficient. [L. *adequatus*, *pa.p.* of *adequo*, to make equal—*ad*, to, and *equus*, equal.]
- ADEQUATENESS**, ad'e-kwāt-nes, *n.* State of being adequate: sufficiency.
- ADES**, ā'dēs, *n.* (*Milton*). **HADES**.
- ADHERE**, ad-hēr', *v.i.* To stick to: to remain fixed or attached:—*pr.p.* adhering; *pa.p.* adhered. [L. *adhæreo*—*ad*, to, *hæreo*, *hæsum*, to stick.]
- ADHERENCE**, ad-hēr'ens, *n.* State of adhering: steady attachment:—used metaphorically.
- ADHERENT**, ad-hēr'ent, *adj.* Sticking to: united with.—*n.* One who adheres: a follower: a partisan.
- ADHESION**, ad-hē'zhun, *n.* The act of adhering or sticking to: steady attachment: the attraction between two bodies, when their surfaces are brought to a considerable extent into close contact. [Low L. *adhasio*—*adhæreo*. See **ADHERE**.]
- * * * Used chiefly in a physical sense.
- ADHESIVE**, ad-hē'siv, *adj.* Sticky: tenacious: apt to adhere. [tenacity.]
- ADHESIVENESS**, ad-hē'siv-nes, *n.* Stickiness: [tenaciousness.]
- ADHIBIT**, ad-hib'it, *v.i.* To apply to: to use. [L. *adhibeo*, *-itum*—*ad*, to, and *habeo*, to hold.]
- ADHIBITION**, ad-bi-bish'un, *n.* Application: use.
- ADIAPHOROUS**, ā-di-af'or-us, *adj.* Indifferent, neutral. [Gr. *a*, priv., and *diaphoros*, different—*dia*, through, *pherō*, to carry.]
- ADIATHERMIC**, ā-di-a-thēr'mik, *adj.* Impervious to heat. [Gr. *a*, priv., *dia*, through, *thermos*, hot.]
- ADIEU**, a-dū', *adv.* (I commend you) to God: farewell.—*n.* A farewell. [Fr. *à Dieu*, to God.]
- ADIPOCERE**, ad'i-po'sēr, *n.* A substance resembling a mixture of fat and wax, resulting from the decomposition of animal bodies in moist places or under water. [Low L. *adipocera*—*adeps*, *adipis*, soft fat, and *cera*, wax.] [cells containing fat.]
- ADIPOSE**, ad'i-pōz, *adj.* Fatty: (*anat.*) consisting of
- ADIT**, nd'it, *n.* A going to: an opening or passage, esp. into a mine. [L. *aditus*—*ad*, to, *eo*, *itum*, to go.]
- ADJACENCE**, ad-jū'sens, } *n.* The state of being
- ADJACENCY**, nd-jā'sen-si, } adjacent or close to.
- ADJACENT**, ad-jā'sent, *adj.* Lying near to: contiguous. [L. *adjacens*, *-entis*, *pr.p.* of *adiacere*—*ad*, to, *jacere*, to lie.] [adjacent.]
- ADJACENTLY**, ad-jā'sent-li, *adv.* So as to be
- ADJECTIVAL**, ad-jek-tiv'al, *adj.* Belonging to or like the adjective.
- ADJECTIVE**, ad-jek-tiv, *n.* A word added to a noun, to qualify it. [L. *adjectivum* (*nomen*), an added (noun)—*adjicio*, *-jectum*, to throw to, to add—*ad*, to, *jacio*, to throw.]

ADJECTIVELY, ad jek tiv l, *adv* In the manner of an adjective.

ADJOIN, ad join', v t To join to —*v t* to lie next to (Spenser) to join one's self to [L *ad, to, JOIN*]

ADJOINING, ad join'ing, *adj* Joining to near adjacent

ADJOURN, ad jurn', v t To put off to another day to postpone. [Fr *ajourner*, O Fr *adjourner*, to appoint for a day—*ad, to* and *jour*, low L *jornus*, day—L *diurnus* daily—*dius*, a day]

ADJOURNMENT, ad jurn'ment, n The act of adjourning the interval caused by an adjournment.

ADJUDGE, ad juj, v t To judge or doom to decide to sentence —*pr p* adjudging, *pa p* adjudged [L *ad, to*, and *JUDGE*]

ADJUDGMENT, ad juj'ment, n The act of adjudging sentence.

* Sometimes spelled **ADJUDICEMENT**

ADJUDICATE, ad ju'di kat, v t To adjudge—*v t* to try judicially —*pr p* adjudicating, *pa p* adjudicated. [L *ad, to, judico, -atum*, to judge. See *JUDGE*]

ADJUDICATION, ad ju'di ka shun, n The act of adjudicating or passing sentence the judgment or decision of a court. [judicates]

ADJUDICATOR, ad ju'di ka tur, n One who ad

ADJUNCT, ad junkt *adj* Joined or added to (*Shal*) united with, immediately following —*n* The thing joined or added. [L *adjunctus* *pa p* of *adjungo*—*ad, to, jungo*, to join. See *JOIN*]

ADJUNCTION ad junk shun, n The act of joining the thing joined.

ADJUNCTIVE, ad junk'tiv, *adj* Joining —*n* That which is joined.

ADJUNCTIVELY, ad junk'tiv l, *adv* In an ad
} junctive man
 ner in connection with.

ADJURATION, ad j'ur a shun, n The act of adjuring the charge or oath used in adjuring

ADJURATORY, ad j'ur a tor, *adj* Containing an adjuration.

ADJURE, ad ju'r, v t To charge on oath or solemnly —*pr p* adjuring, *pa p* adjured [L *adjuro*—*ad, to, juro*—*-atum*, to swear. See *JURY*] [ation]

ADJURING, ad ju'ring, *pa p* Acting as an adjor

ADJUST, ad ju'st, v t To make just to make suitable to regulate to settle. [Low L *adju'sto*—L *ad, to, justus* just.]

ADJUSTMENT, ad just'ment, n The act of adjusting arrangement settlement

ADJUTAGE, ad juo'taj, n Same as **ADJUTAGE**

ADJUTANCY, ad juo'tan si, n The office of an adjutant assistance

ADJUTANT, ad juo'tant, n A military officer who assists the commanding officer of a garrison or regiment, by issuing his instructions, &c. a large species of stork or crane found in India. [L *adjutans*—*antus*, *pr p* of *adju'to* = *adjuro*—*ad, to, juro*, to assist.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, an officer who performs similar duties for the general of an army—**ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE FORCES**, an officer of high rank at the Horse Guards, to whom communications are addressed respecting leave of absence, recruiting, &c.

ADMASURE, ad mezh'ur, v t To measure to apportion —*pr p* admeasuring, *pa p* admeasured. [L *ad, to*, and *MEASURE*]

ADMEASUREMENT, ad mezh'ur ment, n The act of measuring according to rule adjustment of proportions dimensions

ADMINICULAR, ad min ik'u lar, *adj* Giving support or help subservient to [From L *adminiculum*, a support, as upon a hand—*ad, to, manus*, hand.]

ADMINISTER, ad min is tär, v t To minister to to serve to supply to conduct [L *ad, to*, and *MINISTER*]

ADMINISTRABLE, ad min is tra bl, *adj* That may be administered.

ADMINISTRATION, ad min is trä shun, n The act of administering the power or party that administers (law) the act of administering the effects of deceased persons

ADMINISTRATIVE, ad min is trä tiv, *adj* That administers

ADMINISTRATOR ad min is trä tur, n He who manages the affairs of one dying without a will

ADMINISTRATORSHIP, ad min is trä tur ship, n The office of an administrator

ADMINISTRATRIX ad min is trä triks, n A woman who administers the affairs of one dying without making a will. [admirer]

ADMIRABLE, ad mi ra bl, *adj* Worthy of being

ADMIRABLY, ad mi ra bl, *adv* In an admirable manner

ADMIRAL, ad mi ral, n The commander of a fleet, a naval officer of the highest rank: (*Shal*) the ship that carries the admiral, a very large ship. [Fr *amiral*, from Ar *amir*, a lord, a chief]

ADMIRALTY, ad mi ral ti, n A board of commissioners for the administration of naval affairs.

ADMIRANCE ad mi'ans, n (Spencer) Admiration.

ADMIRATION, ad mi ra shun, n The act of admiring (obs) wonder

ADMIRE, ad mir', v t To wonder at to regard with esteem and affection —*pr p* admiring, *pa p* admired [Fr *admirer*, L *admiror*—*ad, to, miror*, to wonder]

ADMIRER, ad mir'är, n One who admires a lover

ADMIRABILITY, ad mi a bil'i ti, n The quality of being admirable

ADMISSIBLE, ad mis i bl, *adj* That may be admitted or allowed.

ADMISSION, ad mishun, n The act of admitting leave to enter a concession in argument the bishop's approval of a clerk presented to a cure.

ADMIT, ad mit', v t (lit) To send to, to allow to go to grant entrance to to concede to allow to be capable of (*Shal*) to permit tolerate —*pr p* admitting, *pa p* admitted. [L *admitto*, -*misum*—*ad, to, mitto*, to allow to go] [mitted]

ADMITTABLE, ad mit'a-bl, *adj* That may be ad

ADMITTANCE, ad mit'ans, n The act of admitting the power or right of entering entrance

ADMIX, ad mik's, v t To mix with something else. [L *ad, to*, and *MIX*] [mixed]

ADMIXTURE, ad mik's tur, n A mixing what is
ADMONISH, ad mon'ish, v t (lit) To bring to mind to warn to reprove mildly [L *admoneo*—*ad, to*, and *mones*, to remind, akin to Ger *mahnen*, to remind, Gr *menos*, spirit, mind, Sansa *man*, to think.]

ADMONISHMENT, ad mon'ish ment, n (*Shal*) Admonition.

ADMONITION, ad mon'ish un, n Kind reproof-counsel advice.

ADMONITIVE, ad mon'i tiv, *adj* Containing
ADMONITORY, ad mon'i tor i, *adj* admonition

ADNASCENT, ad nas'ent, *adj* Growing to or upon.

- [*L. adnascens, -entis*, pr.p. of *adnascor*—*ad, to, nascor, natus*, to grow.]
- ADNATE**, ad'nāt, *adj. (bot.)* Growing close to the stem. [*L. adnatus*. See **ADNASCENT**.]
- ADO**, a-dōō', *n.* A *to do*: bustle: trouble. [*A.S. pfx. a, and don*, to do.]
- ADOLESCENCE**, ad-o-le'sēns, } *n.* The period of
ADOLESCENCY, ad-o-le'sēn-si, } youth.
- ADOLESCENT**, ad-o-le'sēnt, *adj.* Growing to manhood. [*L. adolescens, -entis*, pr.p. of *adoleseo*—*ad, to, and olo, olesco*, to grow.]
- ADONISE**, ad'o-niz, *v.t.* To make beautiful, like *Adonis*, a mythical personage famed for his beauty.
- ADOORS**, a-dōrz', *adv. (obs.)* At doors: at the door. [*A.S. pfx. a, at, and Door*.]
- ADOPT**, a-dopt', *v.t.* To choose: to take as one's own what is another's, as a child, &c. [*L. adopto*—*ad, to, and opto*, to choose.]
- ADOPTION**, a-dop'shun, *n.* The act of adopting: the state of being adopted.
- ADOPTIOUS**, a-dop'shus, *adj. (Shak.)* Adopted.
- ADOPTIVE**, a-dop'tiv, *adj.* That adopts or is adopted.
- ADORABLE**, a-dōr'a-bl, *adj.* Worthy of being adored.
- ADORABLENESS**, a-dōr'a-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being worthy of adoration.
- ADORABLY**, a-dōr'a-bli, *adv.* In an adorable manner.
- ADORATION**, ad-o-rā'shun, *n.* The act of adoring: divine worship: homage.
- ADORE**, a-dōr', *v.t.* To speak to, pray to: to worship, or reverence as divine: to love intensely:—pr.p. adōr'ing; pa.p. adōred'. [*L. adoro, -atum*—*ad, to, oro*, to speak, to pray. See **ORAL, ORISON**.]
- ADORE**, a-dōr', *v.t. (Spenser)*. To adorn or gild.
- ADORER**, a-dōr'ēr, *n.* One who adores: a lover.
- ADORN**, a-dōrn', *v.t.* To ornament, deck, or dress.—*n. (Spenser)* Ornament, decoration.—*adj. (Milton)* Adorned. [*L. adorno*—*ad, to, orno*, to deck.]
- ADORNMENT**, a-dōrn'mēt, *n.* Ornament: decoration. [*a, and Dows*.]
- ADOWN**, a-down', *adv. and prep.* Down. [*A.S. pfx. a-drād*, } *adj. (Spenser)*. In a state of
ADREAD, a-dred', } dread or fear. [*A.S. pfx. a, on, in, and DREAD*.]
- ADRIFT**, a-drift', *adj. or adv.* Driven: floating at random. [From *A.S. adrifan*, to drive. See **DRIVE**.]
- ADROIT**, a-droit', *adj.* Going direct at the mark: dexterous: skillful. [*Fr.*—*a, L. ad, to, and Fr. droit, L. directus*, straight. See **DIRECT**.]
- ADROITLY**, a-droit'li, *adv.* In an adroit manner.
- ADROITNESS**, a-droit'nes, *n.* Dexterity: skill: readiness.
- ADSCITITIOUS**, ad-si-tish'us, *adj.* Added or assumed: supplemental: additional. [From *L. adscisco, -scitum*, to take or assume—*ad, to, scisco*, to inquire—*scio*, to know.]
- ADULATE**, ad'ū-lāt, *v.t.* To fawn upon, to flatter:—pr.p. ad'ulating; pa.p. ad'ulated. [*L. adulor, adulatus*, to fawn upon.] [flattery.]
- ADULATION**, ad'ū-lā'shun, *n.* Fawning: excessive
- ADULATOR**, ad'ū-lā-tur, *n.* A servile flatterer.
- ADULATORY**, ad'ū-lā-tor-i, *adj.* Flattering excessively.
- ADULT**, a-dult', *adj.* Grown: mature.—*n.* A grown-up person. [*L. adultus*—*adoleseo*, to grow. See **ADOLESCENT**.]
- ADULTERATE**, a-dul'tēr-āt, *v.t. (lit.)* To change to another state: to corrupt, debase, or render impure.—*v.i. (Shak.)* to commit adultery:—pr.p. adul'terating; pa.p. adul'terated.—*adj. (Shak.)* Tainted with adultery. [*L. adultero, -atum*—*adulter*. See **ADULTERER**.]
- ADULTERATION**, a-dul'tēr-ā'shun, *n.* The act of adulterating: the state of being adulterated.
- ADULTERER**, a-dul'tēr-ēr, *n.* A man guilty of adultery: (B.) a man who violates his religious engagements. [*L. adulter* for *ad-alter*—*ad, to, alter*, another.]
- ADULTERESS**, a-dul'tēr-es, *n.* A woman guilty of adultery: (B.) a woman who violates her religious engagements.
- ADULTERINE**, a-dul'tēr-in, *adj.* Resulting from adultery: spurious.—*n.* The offspring of adultery.
- ADULTERISE**, a-dul'tēr-iz, *v.i. (Milton)*. To be guilty of adultery.
- ADULTEROUS**, a-dul'tēr-us, *adj.* Guilty of adultery: adulterated: (B.) idolatrous.
- ADULTERY**, a-dul'tēr-i, *n.* The voluntary sexual intercourse of a married person with a person other than the offender's husband or wife: (B.) unchastity of thought or action, apostasy: the intrusion of a person into a bishopric during the life of the bishop. [*L. adulterium*—*adulter*. See **ADULTERER**.]
- ADULTNESS**, a-dul't'nes, *n.* The state of being adult.
- ADULTRESS**, a-dul'tres, *n.* Same as **ADULTERESS**.
- ADUMBRANT**, ad-um'brant, *adj.* Adumbrating or giving a faint shadow.
- ADUMBRATE**, ad-um'brāt, *v.t.* To give a faint shadow of: to exhibit imperfectly:—pr.p. adum'brating; pa.p. adum'brated. [*L. adumbro, -atum*, to cast a shadow upon—*ad, to, upon, umbra*, a shadow.]
- ADUMBRATION**, ad-um-brā'shun, *n.* The act of shadowing forth: an imperfect representation: (her.) the outline of a figure painted darker than the field.
- ADUST**, a-dust', } *adj. (Milton)*. Burnt up or
ADUSTED, a-dust'ed, } scorched: browned with the sun. [*L. adustus*, pa.p. of *aduro*, to burn up—*ad, inten, uro*, Sans. *ush*, to burn.]
- ADVANCE**, ad-vans', *v.t.* To put forward: to promote to a higher office: to encourage the progress of: to heighten or give lustre to: to propose: to supply beforehand.—*v.i.* to move or go forward: to make progress: to rise in rank:—pr.p. advanc'ing; pa.p. advanced.—*n.* The act of moving forward: progress: improvement: increase: a giving beforehand.—*adj.* in compounds = advanced. [*O. Fr. avancer*—Prov. *arant, abans*, before—*L. ab ante*, from before.]—IN **ADVANCE**, beforehand.
- ADVANCEMENT**, ad-vans'mēt, *n.* The act of advancing or state of being advanced: promotion to a higher rank: improvement: payment of money in advance: money paid in advance.
- ADVANTAGE**, ad-van'tij, *n.* State of being before or better than another: superiority: favourable opportunity, condition, or situation: gain or benefit.—*v.t.* To benefit or profit:—pr.p. advan'taging; pa.p. advan'taged. [*O. Fr. advantage*, It. *vantaggio* for *avantaggio*—Fr. *arant, before*. See **ADVANCE**.]
- ADVANTAGEABLE**, ad-van'tij-a-bl, *adj.* Profitable: convenient.
- ADVANTAGEOUS**, ad-van-tij'us, *adj.* Affording advantages: profitable: useful.
- ADVANTAGEOUSNESS**, ad-van-tij'us-nes, *n.* State or quality of being advantageous: profitableness: usefulness.
- ADVENGEMENT**, ad-venj'mēt, *n. (Spenser)*. Revenge. [See **AVENGE**.]
- ADVENT**, ad'vent, *n.* A coming: the first or the

second coming of Christ the ecclesiastical season, including four Sundays, before Christmas. [O Fr *advent*, *L. adventus—adventus*, *adventum—ad*, to, *venio*, to come.]

ADVENTINE, *ad vent'in*, *adj* (*Bacon*) Adventitious
ADVENTITIOUS, *ad ven tish us*, *adj* Accidental casual foreign (*bot*) out of the ordinary place (*med*) accidental or acquired, as opposed to natural or hereditary [*L. adventitius—advenio* See **ADVENT**]

ADVENTIVE, *ad ventiv*, *adj* (*Bacon*) Adventitious.
—*n*. A thing or person coming from without

ADVENTUAL, *ad vent'u al*, *adj* Pertaining to the season of Advent.

ADVENTURE, *ad vent ur*, *n*. That which comes to or happens an accident a remarkable incident an undertaking in which something is at hazard—*v* : To attempt or dare—*v* : to risk or hazard—*pp* *adventuring*, *pp* *adventured* [O Fr—*L. adventurus*, fut *p* of *advenio* See **ADVENT**]

ADVENTURER, *ad vent'ur-er* *n*. One who engages in adventures or hazardous enterprises

ADVENTURESOME, *ad vent'ur-um*, *adj* Prone to adventure enterprising bold. [tur

ADVENTURESS, *ad vent'ur es*, *n*. A female adventurer

ADVENTUROUS, *ad vent'ur us*, *adj* Willing to adventure enterprising bold dangerous.

ADVERB, *ad verb* *n*. A word added to a verb, adjective, or other adverb to modify its sense. [*L. ad verbum—ad*, to, *verbum*, verb, a word.]

ADVERBIAL, *ad verb'i al*, *adj* Pertaining to an adverb.

ADVERBIALLY, *ad verb'i al ly*, *adv* In the manner of an adverb.

ADVERSARY, *ad ver sar'y*, *adj* Adverse opposite hostile—*n*. One who is turned against another an opponent an enemy [*L. adversarius—adversus* See **ADVERSE**].—*THE ADVERSARY*, Satan.

ADVERSATIVE, *ad ver'sa-tiv*, *adj* Denoting opposition, contrariety, or variety [*L. adversativus—adversus*, to be opposed—*adversus*. See **ADVERSE**].

ADVERSE, *ad vers*, *adj* Turned toward, hence standing opposite or in opposition to acting in a contrary direction opposed to unfortunate. [*L. adversus* *pp* of *adverto—ad*, to, and *verto*, *versum*, to turn.]

ADVERSENESS, *ad vers-ness*, *n*. State or quality of being adverse opposition.

ADVERSITY, *ad vers'i ty*, *n*. That which is adverse or opposed affliction misfortune. [*L. adversitas—adversus*. See **ADVERSE**].

ADVERT, *ad vert*, *v* : To turn or attend (used with *to*) to regard or observe. [*L. adverto—ad*, to, and *verto*, to turn.]

ADVERTENCE, *ad vert'ens*, { *n* Attention to
ADVERTENCY, *ad vert'en cy*, { heedfulness regard.

ADVERTENT, *ad vert ent*, *adj* Attentive heedful.

ADVERTISE, *ad ver tiz*, *v* : To turn attention to to inform to give public notice of—*pp* *advertising*, *pp* *advertised* [*L. advertito* See **ADVERT**]

ADVERTISEMMENT, *ad vert'iz-ment* *n*. The act of advertising or making known a public notice in a newspaper or periodical (*Shak*) admonition.

ADVERTISER, *ad ver tizer*, *n*. One who advertises or gives intelligence a paper in which advertisements are published.

ADVERTISING, *ad ver tizing* *adj* (*Shak*) Attentive.

ADVICE, *ad vis*, *n* Counsel opinion (*Shak*)

reflection, knowledge—in *pl* intelligence [O Fr *advice*, low *L. adicium* See **ADVISE**].

ADVICE BOAT, a vessel employed in conveying advices or despatches.

ADVIE, *ad vu*, *v* : (*Spenser*) To view, to observe to see. [*L. ad*, to, and *vi* *vi*]

ADVISABILITY, *ad viz a-bil'i ty*, *n*. Quality of being advisable or expedient.

ADVISABLE, *ad viz'a bi*, *adj* That may be advised proper to be advised prudent expedient

ADVISABLENESS, *ad viz'a bi-ness*, *n*. Quality of being advisable or expedient

ADVISABLY, *ad viz'a-bly*, *adv* With advice prudently wisely

ADVISE, *ad viz*, *v* : (*lit* and *Spenser*) To look at to give advice to to inform—*v* : to consult (*Milton*) to deliberate—*pp* *advising*, *pp* *advised* [O Fr *adviser* low *L. adviso—L. ad*, and *viso* *visum*, to look at—*viso* *visum*, to see]

ADVISED, *ad vizd*, *adj* Deliberate cautious.

ADVISEDLY, *ad viz'ed ly*, *adv* Deliberately heedfully

ADVISEDNESS, *ad viz'ed-ness*, *n*. Deliberate consideration prudent procedure [deliberation]

ADVISEMENT, *ad viz'ment* *n* (*Spenser*) Counsel.

ADVISER, *ad viz'er* *n*. One who advises or gives advice.

ADVISING, *ad viz'ing* *n* (*Shak*) Counsel, advice

ADVOCACY, *ad vo-ka-sy*, *n*. A pleading for defence [*Low L. advocatio*. See **ADVOCATE**].

ADVOCATE, *ad vo-kat*, *n*. One called on to give his assistance in a lawsuit one who pleads the cause of another—*v* : To act as an advocate—*v* : to plead in favour of—*pp* *advocating*, *pp* *advocated*. [*L. advocatus—advoco*, *atum—ad*, to *vo* *vo*, to call.]

LORD ADVOCATE, the first law-officer of the crown and public prosecutor of crimes for Scotland.

ADVOCATION, *ad vo kash'un*, *n*. Act of advocating or pleading for apology

ADVOUITER, *ad vout'iter*, *n*. (*obs*) An adulterer [See **ADVOUITER**]

ADVOUITRESS, *ad vout'itress*, *n*. (*obs*) An adulteress

ADVOUITRY, *ad vout'itry* *n* (*obs*) Adultery [O Fr *advouitrie—L. adulterium* See **ADULTER**].

ADVOWE, *ad vov e*, *n*. One who has the right to present to a benefice [O Fr *advoué—L. advocatus*, a patron. See **ADVOCATE**].

ADVOWSON, *ad vov'zon*, *n*. The right of patronage or presentation to a church benefice [O Fr *advowson*. See **ADVOWE**].

ADWARD, *ad wawrd*, *n*. (*Spenser*) Same as **AWARD**.

ADYNAMIC, *ad di namik*, *adj* Without strength—characterised by weakness [*Low L. adynamicus—Gr a, priv*, and *dynamis*, strength].

ADYTUM, *ad'ytum*, *n*. (*lit*) A place not to be entered the most sacred part of a heathen temple the chancel of a church—*pl* *ADYTA*. [*L.* *Gr adyton—a, neg*, and *dye*, to get into]

ADZ ADZE, *adz*, *n*. A carpenter's tool consisting of a thin arched blade with its edge at right angles to the handle. [Contr from O E. *advice—A.S. adesa*]

ÆDILE, *ædil*, *n*. One of four officers in ancient Rome whose chief duty was to superintend public buildings and works. [*L. ædilis—ædes*, a building]

ÆGIS, *ægis*, *n*. (*orig*) A shield given by Jupiter to Minerva a shield anything that protects. [*L.* *Gr aegis*]

ÆGLOGUE, *æglog*, *n*. (*Spenser*) Same as **ECLOGUE**.

fat, fâ, mē, her, mine, mote, mote, mōn, then.

ÆMULE, em'ul, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). Same as **EMULATE**.
ÆNEID, ē-nē'id, *n.* An epic poem written by Virgil, the hero of which is *Æneas*. [*L. Æneis, -idos.*]
ÆOLIAN, ē-ō'li-an, *adj.* Pertaining to *Æolia*, a province of ancient Greece: pertaining to *Æolus*, the deity of the winds in ancient mythology: pertaining to or acted on by the wind.
ÆOLIPILE, ē-ō'l'i-pil, *n.* (*lit.*) The ball of *Æolus*, the god of the winds: an instrument consisting of a hollow ball of metal partly filled with water, and having a small orifice through which steam escapes on the application of heat. It is the first instrument on record for shewing the power of steam. [From *L. Æolus*, and *pila*, ball.]
ÆON, ē'on, *n.* A period of time: eternity: among the Gnostics, a power or perfection emanating from God, that had existed from eternity. [*Gr. aion, age.*]
AERATE, ā'ēr-āt, *v.t.* To impregnate or supply with common air: to supply with carbonic acid: to subject to the influence of the air, as blood, esp. that of animals wanting lungs:—*pr.p.* ā'ērāting; *pa.p.* ā'ērated. [From *L. aer*, air.]
AERATION, ā-ēr-ā'shun, *n.* Exposure to the air: the change produced on the blood of animals by exposure to the air in the organs of respiration.
AERIAL, ā-ē'ri-al, *adj.* Belonging to the air: consisting of air: produced by air: inhabiting or existing in the air: rising into the air, elevated, lofty.
AERIE, ā'ri or ē'ri, *n.* See **EYRY**.
AERIFEROUS, ā-ēr-if-ēr-us, *adj.* Carrying or containing air. [*L. aer*, air, and *fero*, to carry.]
AERIFICATION, ā-ēr-i-fi-kā'shun, *n.* Act of being aerified or changed from a solid or liquid state into air or gas: act of combining air with anything: state of being filled with air.
AERIFORM, ā-ēr-i-form, *adj.* Having the form or nature of air or gas. [*L. aer*, air, and *forma*, form.]
AERIFY, ā-ēr-i-fi, *v.t.* To change from a solid or liquid state into air or gas: to fill or combine with air. [*L. aer*, air, and *facio*, to make.]
AERODYNAMICS, ā-ēr-o-di-nam'iks, *n.* The science of the motion of the air and of its mechanical power when in motion. [*Gr. aer*, *aeros*, air, and *dynamis*, power.]
AEROLITE, ā-ēr-o-lit, *n.* A stone which has fallen from the air, a meteoric stone. [*Fr. aërolite*, low *L. aërolithes*—*Gr. aer*, *aeros*, air, *lithos*, a stone.]
AEROLITHOLOGY, ā-ēr-o-li-thol'o-ji, *n.* The science of aerolites or meteoric stones. [*Gr. aer*, *aeros*, air, *lithos*, a stone, and *logos*, discourse.]
AEROLITIC, ā-ēr-o-lit'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to aerolites.
AEROLOGICAL, ā-ēr-o-loj'ik-al, *adj.* Pertaining to aerology. [*logy.*]
AEROLOGIST, ā-ēr-o-lo-jist, *n.* One versed in aerology.
AEROLOGY, ā-ēr-o-lo-ji, *n.* (*lit.*) A discourse on the air: the branch of physics which treats of the nature and properties of air. [*Gr. aer*, *aeros*, air, *logos*, discourse.]
AEROMETER, ā-ēr-om'e-tēr, *n.* An instrument for measuring the density of air and gases. [*Gr. aer*, *aeros*, air, and *meter*.] [*ærometry.*]
AEROMETRIC, ā-ēr-o-met'rik, *adj.* Pertaining to aerometry.
AEROMETRY, ā-ēr-om'e-tri, *n.* The science of measuring the pressure, elasticity, &c. of air, now called pneumatics: the science of ascertaining the bulk of gases. [Low *L. aerometria*—*Gr. aer*, *aeros*, air, *metron*, a measure.]
AERONAUT, ā-ēr-o-nawt, *n.* (*lit.*) A navigator of the air: one who ascends in a balloon. [*Gr. aer*, *aeros*, air, *nautēs*, sailor.]

AERONAUTIC, ā-ēr-o-nawt'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to aeronautics.
AERONAUTICS, ā-ēr-o-nawt'iks, *n.* The science or art of navigating the air in balloons.
AEROPHYTE, ā-ēr-o-fit, *n.* A plant not rooted in the ground, and nourished chiefly by the air, as lichens, &c. [*Gr. aer*, *aeros*, air, *phyton*, a plant.]
AEROSTAT, ā-ēr-o-stat, *n.* An air balloon, so called from standing in, or being supported by, the air. [*Gr. aer*, *aeros*, air, and *statos*, standing—*histēmi*, to cause to stand.]
AEROSTATIC, ā-ēr-o-stat'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to aerostatics or the art of aerial navigation.
AEROSTATICS, ā-ēr-o-stat'iks, *n.* The science of the equilibrium of air or of elastic fluids: the science of raising and guiding balloons. [*Gr. aer*, *aeros*, air, *statikos*, relating to equilibrium—*histēmi*, to cause to stand.]
AEROSTATION, ā-ēr-os-tā'shun, *n.* The art of raising and guiding balloons.
ÆRUGINOUS, ē-rō'ji-nus, *adj.* Pertaining to or like copper-rust or verdigris. [*L. æruginosus*—*arugo*, *æruginis*, rust of copper—*æs. aris*, brass, copper.]
AERY, ā-ēr-i, *n.* (*Shak.*) A nest: the occupant of a nest. See **EYRY**.
AERY-LIGHT, ā-ēr-i-lit, *adj.* (*Milton*). Light as air.
ÆSTHETIC, ēs-thet'ik, } *adj.* Pertaining to
ÆSTHETICAL, ēs-thet'ik-al, } æsthetics.
ÆSTHETICALLY, ēs-thet'ik-al-li, *adv.* In an æsthetic manner.
ÆSTHETICS, ēs-thet'iks, *n.* The science of the sensations, or that which explains the cause of mental pain and pleasure as derived from a contemplation of the works of nature and art: the philosophy of the fine arts. [*Gr. aisthētikos*, perceptive—*aisthanomai*, to perceive.]
ÆSTIVAL, es-tī'val, *adj.* Pertaining to the summer. [*L. æstivalis*—*æstas*, summer.]
ÆSTIVATION, es-ti-vā'shun, *n.* (*bot.*) The manner of folding of the petals in the flower-bud. [*L. æstivus*, relating to summer—*æstas*, summer.]
ÆTHRIOSCOPE, ē'thri-o-skōp, *n.* An instrument for observing or measuring the relative degrees of cold, produced by exposure to the air in clear weather. [*Gr. aithrios*, clear (of weather), *skopos*, to observe.]
ÆTIOLOGY, ē-ti-ol'o-ji, *n.* The science of causes, esp. of diseases. [*L. ætiologia*—*Gr. aitiologia*—*aitia*, cause, *logos*, discourse.]
AFAR, a-fār', *adv.* At a far distance (with from preceding or off following). [*A.S. pfx. a*, on, at, and *FAR*.]
AFEARD, a-ferd', *adj.* (*Shak.*) Affected with fear, afraid. [*A.S. afeard*, *pa.p.* of *afaran*, to frighten—*pfx. a*, and *far*, fright.]
AFFABILITY, af-fa-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being affable: civility and courtesy in conversation.
AFFABLE, af-fa-bl, *adj.* Able to be spoken to: of easy manners: complaisant: condescending. [*L. affabilis*—*affari*, to speak to—*ad*, to, and *fari*, to speak.]
AFFABLENESS, af-fa-bl-nes, *n.* Quality of being affable: courtesy. [*courteously.*]
AFFABLY, af-fa-bli, *adv.* In an affable manner:
AFFAIR, af-fār', *n.* That which is to be done: business: an engagement or battle of minor importance:—*pl.* transactions in general: public concerns. [*Fr. affaire*—*ad*, to, *faire*, *L. facere*, to do.]
AFFAMISH, af-fam'ish, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To cause to perish from hunger. [*Fr. affamer*—*L. ad*, to, *facere*, hunger.]

APPEAR, af fer, vt (Spenser) To affect with fear, to frighten. [A.S. *afteran*—plz. a, and *fer*, fear]

AFFECT, af fekt', vt. To act upon to produce a change upon to move to dispose or incline [L. *afficio*, *affectum*—ad, to, *facio*, to do.]

AFFECT, af fekt', vt. To strive after to seek to aspire to to make a show or pretence of to imitate unnaturally to love (B) to pay court to to tend to by affinity —n. (Shak) Affection, passion. [L. *affecto*, freq. of *afficio* See AFFECT above.]

AFFECTION, af fek ta shun, n. A striving after or an attempt to assume what is not natural or real pretence

AFFECTED, af fekt ed, adj. Touched with affection disposed or inclined full of affection feigned.

AFFECTEDLY, af fekt ed li, adv. In an affected manner feignedly

AFFECTEDNESS, af fekt ed nes, n. Quality of being affected affection.

AFFECTING, af fekt ing adj. Having power to affect or move the passions pathetic.

AFFECTINGLY, af fekt ing li, adv. In an affecting manner in a manner to excite emotions.

AFFECTION, af fek shun, n. (Shak) The state of being affected, sympathy, affection (Spenser) violent mental excitement a sentiment of kindness or love attachment an attribute or property state of the body, or of any part as respects disease. [L. *affectio*—*afficio* See AFFECT] (the affections)

AFFECTIONAL, af fek shun al, adj. Pertaining to

AFFECTIONATE, af fek shun at adj. Full of affection warmly attached loving proceeding from affection, tender

AFFECTIONATED, af fek shun at ed, adj. Disposed.

AFFECTIONATELY, af fek shun at li, adv. In an affectionate manner fondly tenderly

AFFECTIONATENESS, af fek shun at nes, n. The quality of being affectionate fondness.

AFFECTIONED, af fek shun ed, adj. (B) Mentally disposed (Shak) affected.

AFFECTS, af fekt', n pl. (Shak) Affections.

APFEER, af fer, vt. (lit) To fix the varied value of to reduce to a certain fixed sum (Shak) to settle, to confirm. [Fr. *apfeurer*, *apfeurer*—L. ad, to, *forum*, a market]

APFEERMENT, af fer ment n (law) Act of affecting the assessment or mitigation of a fine

APFERENT, af fer ent adj. (anast) Draining or applied to the vessels that convey the lymph to the lymphatic glands and also to the nerves that convey sensations to the nerve centres. [L. *afferens*, *entis*, pr p of *affero*—ad, to, and *fero*, to carry]

AFFIA'NCE, af fi ans n Faith pledged to marriage contract trust—vt To pledge faith to betroth to inspire with confidence —pr p affiancing, pa p affianced. [O Fr. *affiance*, It. *affidanza*, confidence—L. ad to, *fides* faith]

AFFIDAVIT, af fi da vit, n. A written declaration given on oath before a person of authority [Low L. *affidant* 3d pers pres perf of *affido*, to pledge one's faith—L. ad to, *fides* faith]

AFFIED, af fi d, pa p of AFFY

AFFILIAT'F, af fi li at, vt. To receive into a family as a son to receive into a society as a member —pr p affiliating, pa p affiliated. [L. *affilio*, *atum*—ad, to, *filius* a son.]

AFFILIATION, af fi li a shun, n. Act of receiving into a family or society as a member (low) the assignment of an illegitimate child to its father

AFFINED, af find, adj (Shak) Joined in affinity related. [O Fr. *affiner*, to unite—L. *affinus*, neigh bounding—ad, to, *at*, *finis*, a boundary]

AFFINITY, af fini ti, n. Close connection agreement, or resemblance relationship by marriage, opposed to consanguinity or relationship by blood (chem) the peculiar property of the particles of bodies which causes them to unite to form compounds [L. *affinitas*—*affinus* See AFFINED]

AFFIRM, af ferm, vt (lit) To make firm to confirm or ratify to declare firmly, to assert positively —v to declare positively or solemnly [L. *affirmo* *atum*, to make firm—ad, and *firmus*, strong See FIRM]

AFFIRMABLE, af ferm a bl, adj. That may be affirmed. [matron]

AFFIRMANCE, af ferm ans, n. Affirmation, confir

AFFIRMANT, af ferm ant, n. One who affirms or asserts.

AFFIRMATION, af fer ms shun, n. Act of affirming or asserting that which is affirmed a solemn declaration in place of an oath.

AFFIRMATIVE, af ferm a tiv, adj. That affirms or asserts confirmative —n A word denoting affirmation an affirmation

AFFIX, af fiks', vt. To fix to to add to attach. [L. *affigo* *fixum*—ad, to, *figo*, to fix. See FIX.]

AFFIX, af fiks n. A syllable or letter affixed to the end of a word, called also **POSTFIX**, **SUFFIX**.

AFFLIATION, af fli a shun, n. A breathing upon [From L. *afflo*, *flatum*—ad, to, and *fluo*, to breathe]

AFFLIATUS, af fli at us, n. A breath of wind inspiration. [L.—*afflo*]

AFFLICT, af flikt', vt (lit) To lay a stroke on to strike down to overthrow to give continued pain, distress, or grief. [L. *affligo*, *flictum*—ad, to, *figo*, to strike] [ous]

AFFLICTING, af flikt ing p adj. Distressing griev

AFFLICTION, af flikt shun n. That which afflicts state of being afflicted distress or its cause

AFFLICTIVE, af flikt iv, adj. Causing affliction, pain, or distress

AFFLUENCE, af flu ens n (lit) A flowing to abundance wealth. [Fr., Prov. *affluencia* L. *affluentia*—*affluens*, flowing to See AFFLUENT]

AFFLUENT, af flu ent, adj. Flowing to abounding wealthy —n A stream flowing into a river or lake. [L. *affluens*, *entis*—pr p of *affluo*—ad to, *fluo*, to flow]

AFFLUX, af fluks, } n. A flowing to that

AFFLUXION, af fluks shun, } which flows to [From L. *affluo*, *affluxum*. See AFFLUENT]

AFFORD, af ford, vt (lit) To put forth to yield or produce to be able to sell or to expend. [From FORTH, as UTTER from OUT also given from Fr. *apfeurer*, low L. *afforo*, to set a price on, to make laws—L. ad, to, *forum* a court.]

AFFOREST, af for est, vt. To turn land into forest. [Low L. *afforesto*—L. ad, to, and FOREST]

AFFRAY, af fray vt. or vt (Spenser) To strike or strike down. [Fr. *frapper* to strike, from *frap*, imitative of the sound, like FLAP]

AFFRAY, af fra, vt (Shak) To frighten (as by a sudden crash)—n (Spenser) Fear, fright (law) a public fight between two or more persons a brawl disturbance [Fr. *effray*, to frighten, *fracas* disturbance, crashing breaking, L. *fragor*, a crash—*frag*, root of *frango*, to break. See FRACTION]

AFFRAYMENT, af fra ment, n. (Spenser) AFFRAY

AFFRET, af fret' n (Spenser) Hate and anger, furious onset [It. *affrettare*, to hasten, to be angry

—*ad*, and *frettare*, to make angry, to rub against—*L. fricare*, to rub.]

AFFRIENDED, af-frend'ed, *adj.* (*Spenser*). *Made friends*: reconciled. [*L. ad*, to, and **FRIEND**.]

AFFRIGHT, af-frít', *v.t.* To frighten.—*n.* Sudden fear: terror: the cause of fear: (*Spenser*) same as **AFFRET**. [*A.S. afryrhtean*. See **FRIGHT**.]

AFFRONT, af-frunt', *v.t.* (*lit.* and *Shak.*) To meet front to front or face to face: to insult openly.—*n.* Contemptuous or rude treatment. [*Fr. affronter*—*L. ad*, to, *frons*, *frontis*, the forehead, front.]

AFFUSION, af-fúzhun, *n.* The act of pouring upon or sprinkling, as of water at baptism—opposed to **IMMERSION**: (*med.*) the pouring of cold water on a patient in a low fever. [*From L. affundo, -fusum*, to pour to—*ad*, to, *fundo*, to pour.]

AFFY, af-fí', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To pledge one's faith to, to betroth.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to trust or confide in.—*pp.* affy'ing; *pa.p.* affied'. [*Fr. after*, *It. affidare*—*L. ad*, to, *fides*, faith. See **AFFIANCE**.]

AFGHAN, afgan, *adj.* Pertaining to Afghanistan, a country in Asia.—*n.* A native of Afghanistan.

AFIELD, a-feld', *adv.* To, in, or on the field. [*A.S. pfx. a*, on, and **FIELD**.]

AFIRE, a-fir', *adv.* On fire: in a state of inflammation. [*A.S. pfx. a*, on, and **FIRE**.]

AFLOAT, a-flót', *adv.* or *adj.* On float: floating: at sea: moving: unfixed. [*A.S. pfx. a*, on, and **FLOAT**.]

AFOOT, a-foot', *adv.* On foot: (*Shak.*) in action, in a state of being planned for execution. [*A.S. pfx. a*, on, and **FOOT**.]

AFORE, a-for', *prep.* At the fore part of: (*B.*) before. [*A.S. pfx. a*, on, at, and **FORE**.]

AFOREHAND, a-forhand, *adv.* Before the regular time of accomplishment: in advance. [*AFORE* and **HAND** = accomplishment, performance.]

AFORESAID, a-for'sed, *adj.* Said or named before.

AFORETHOUGHT, a-forthawt, *adj.* Thought of or meditated before: premeditated.

AFORETIME, a-for'tim, *adv.* In former or past times.

AFOUL, a-fowl', *adj.* or *adv.* Entangled: in collision. [*A.S. pfx. a*, and **FOUL** = entangled.]

AFFRAID, a-fráid', *adj.* Affrayed or struck with fear: timid. [*O. E. affraide*, *pa.p.* of **AFRAY**.]

AFREET, a-fret', *n.* Same as **AFRIT**.

AFRESH, a-fresh', *adv.* Anew, again. [*A.S. pfx. a*, on, and **FRESH**.]

AFRIC, afrik, } *adj.* Pertaining to Africa.—

AFRICAN, afrik-an, } *n.* (*Shak.*) Africa. [*L. Africus, Africanus*—*Afer*, African.]

AFRICAN, afrik-an, *n.* A native of Africa.

AFRIT, a-frít', } *n.* An evil genius in the Moham-

AFRITE, a-frít', } *medan* mythology.

AFRONT, a-frunt', *adv.* (*Shak.*) In front. [*A.S. pfx. a*, on, in, and **FRONT**.]

AFT, aft, *adj.* or *adv.* (*lit.*) Away from: behind: near or towards the stern of a vessel. [*A.S. aft*—*af*, of, from. See **OF**.]

AFTER, aft'er, *adj.* More aft: further behind in place: later in time: more toward the stern of a vessel.—*prep.* Behind, in place: later, in time: following, in search of: in imitation of: in proportion to: concerning.—*adv.* Subsequently: afterward. [*A.S. after*, comp. of *af*, *aft*. See **AFT**.]

AFTERACT, aft'er-akt, *n.* An act after or subsequent to another. [or chain.]

AFTERBAND, aft'er-band, *n.* (*Milton*). A future band

AFTERBIRTH, aft'er-bérth, *n.* The placenta and

membranes which are expelled from the womb after the birth.

AFTERCLAP, aft'er-klap, *n.* (*Spenser*). Something disagreeable happening after the principal event.

AFTERCROP, aft'er-krop, *n.* A crop coming after the first in the same year.

AFTEREYE, aft'er-í', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To keep in view—to follow, keeping in view. [**AFTER** and **EYE**.]

AFTERGRIEF, aft'er-gréf, *n.* Grief after the first burst is over.

AFTERHOURS, aft'er-owrz, *n.* (*Shak.*) Hours or time after a particular event or time.

AFTERINGS, aft'er-ingz, *n.* The milk drawn from a cow after the regular milking. [later love.]

AFTERLOVE, aft'er-luv, *n.* (*Shak.*) The second or

AFTERMATH, aft'er-math, *n.* A math or crop of grass coming up after the first has been cut, in the same season.

AFTERMOST, aft'er-móst, *adj.* Most aft: hindmost: nearest the stern.

AFTERNOON, aft'er-nōon, *n.* The time after noon or between noon and evening.

AFTERPAINS, aft'er-páinz, *n.* The pains which succeed child-birth and the expulsion of the after-birth.

AFTERPIECE, aft'er-pés, *n.* A farce or other minor piece performed after a play.

AFTERSUPPER, aft'er-sup-pér, *n.* (*Shak.*) The time between supper and bedtime.

AFTERTHOUGHT, aft'er-thawt, *n.* Thought or reflection after an action: a later thought.

AFTERWARD, aft'er-ward, } *adv.* In after-time:

AFTERWARDS, aft'er-wardz, } later: subsequently. [*A.S. afterweard*—*after*, and *weard*, towards, in direction of.]

AGA, a'ga, *n.* A Turkish commander or chief officer. [*Turk. agha*, *Pers. ak*, *aka*, a lord.]

AGAIN, a-gen', *adv.* Once more: another time: in return: back. [*A.S. agen*, *ongen*, again, opposite.]

AGAINST, a-genst', *prep.* Opposite to: in opposition to: in provision for. [*A.S. ongen*, opposite to, to-geanes, towards, against.]

AGAMOUS, a-ga-mus, *adj.* (*lit.*) Unmarried: (*bot.*) having no visible flowers or organs of fructification. [*Gr. agamos*—*a*, neg., and *gamos*, marriage.]

AGAPÆ, ag'a-pē, *n.pl.* Love-feasts, held by the early Christians at communion time, when contributions were made for the poor. [*Gr. agapē*, love.]

AGAPE, a-gáp', *adj.* or *adv.* On the gape: gaping from wonder, expectation, or attention. [*A.S. pfx. a*, on, and **GAPE**.]

AGARIC, ag'ar-ik, *n.* A family of fungi including the mushroom. [*Gr. agarikon*.]

AGASTRIC, a-gas'trik, *adj.* Having no stomach. [*Gr. a*, priv., and *gaster*, stomach.]

AGATE, agát, *n.* A precious stone composed of layers of quartz, which are often concentric, and generally of different tints: (*Shak.*) a very diminutive person, so called from the figures cut in agate-stones for rings, &c. [*Gr. achates*, said to be so called because first found near the river Achates in Sicily.]

AGAVE, a-gá've, *n.* (*lit.*) The splendid or noble plant: a genus of herbaceous plants, natives of the warmer parts of America, which flower about the eighth year, the stem rising to a height of forty feet. [*Gr. —agavos*, noble.]

It is called also the American Aloe, and Century Plant, receiving the latter name from the great number of years it takes to flower in our hot-house.

AOAZED, a-gârd, *adj* (*Shak.*) Struck with amaze-ment. [Used erroneously for **AGHAST**]

AGE, âj, *n.* The whole period of life or existence, or some part of it: seniority: mature years: legal maturity (at 21 year): a period of time: a suc-cession or generation of men: a century.—*v. t.* To grow old.—*pr p* aging, *pa p* aged [Fr *âge*, O Fr *old*, Prov *age* L *atras* = *avulus*—*avum*, Gr *aiôn*, Sans. *ayus*, life.]

AGED, âjed, *adj* Advanced in age, old having a certain age.—*n. pl.* Old people [for old.]

AGEDNESS, âjed nes, *n.* Condition of being aged

AGEN, a-gen, *adv* Same as **AGAIN**

AGENCY, âjen n, *n.* The office or business of an agent action.

AGENDA, âjen da, *n.* Things to be done: a memo- randum book: a ritual. [L *agendus*, fut *p* pass of *ago*, to do or act]

AGENT, âjent, *adj* Acting.—*n.* A person or thing that acts or exerts power: one intrusted with the business of another [L *agens* *entis*, *pr p* of *ago*, to do See **ACT**]

AGGLOMERATE ag-glom-er-ât, *v. t.* (*lit.*) To wind into a ball: to collect into a mass.—*v. i.* to grow into a mass.—*pr p* agglom-er-ating, *pa p* agglomerated. [L *agglomer*, *-atum*—*ad*, to *glomer*, to wind into a ball—*glomus* *glomer*, a ball. See **CLUE**, **GLOBE**.]

AGGLOMERATE ag-glom-er-ât, *adj* (*bot.*)
AGGLOMERATED, ag-glom-er-ât-ed, { Collected in
to a head or mass.

AGGLOMERATION, ag-glom-er-â-shun, *n.* A grow- ing or heaping together: a mass

AGGLUTINANT, ag-gloo-ti-nant *adj* Unit- ing or causing to stick together, as with glue. [L *agglu- tinans*, *antis* *pr p* of *agglutino* See **AGGLUTINATE**.]

AGGLUTINATE ag-gloo-tin-ât *v. t.* To glue or cement: to cause to adhere.—*pr p* agglu-tin-ating, *pa p* agglutinated. [L *agglutino* *-atum*—*ad*, to, *glutino* to glue—*gluten*, glue. See **GLUE**.]

AGGLUTINATION ag-gloo-tin-â-shun, *n.* The act of uniting, as by glue: adhesion of parts.

AGGLUTINATIVE ag-gloo-tin-ât-iv, *adj* Tending to or having power to cause adhesion.

AGGRACE, ag-gras, *v. t.* (*Spenser*) To grace to favour.—*pr p* aggracing, *pa p* aggraced.—*n.* Kind- ness: favour [Low L *aggratio*—*â*, *ad*, to, *gratia* grace. See **GRACE**.]

AGGRANDISATION, ag-gran-di-zâ-shun, *n.* The
AGGRANDISE ag-gran-dis, *v. t.* To make great or larger: to make greater in power, rank, or honour.—*v. i.* to increase or become greater.—*pr p* ag-gran- dising, *pa p* aggrandised. [L *ad* to and *grandis* large, great.]

AGGRANDISEMENT, ag-gran-dis-ment, *n.* Act of aggrandising: state of being aggrandised.

AGGRATE, ag-grât, *v. t.* (*Spenser*) To gratify or please.—*pr p* aggrating, *pa p* aggrated. [It *ag- grate*—L *ad*, to, *gratus*, pleasing. See **GRACE**.]

AGGRAVATE ag-gra-vât, *v. t.* To make heavier: to add to: to make worse: to exaggerate: to provoke.—*pr p* aggravating, *pa p* aggravated. [L *ag- gravo*, *-atum*—*ad*, to, *gravis*, heavy. See **GRAVE**, heavy.]

AGGRAVATION, ag-gra-vâ-shun, *n.* Act of aggra- vating or making worse: exaggeration: that which aggravates: provocation.

AGGREGATE, ag-gre-gât, *v. t.* To gather together: to collect into a mass: to accumulate.—*pr p* ag-gre- gating, *pa p* aggregated. [L *aggre*, *-atum*, to bring together, as a flock—*ad*, to, *grex*, *gregis*, a flock.]

AGGREGATION, ag-gre-gâ-shun, *n.* Act of aggre- gating: state of being collected together: an aggregate

AGGREGATIVE, ag-gre-gât-iv, *adj* Taken together: collective

AGGRESS ag-gres, *v. i.* (*lit.*) To step towards: to make a first attack: to begin a quarrel or dispute. [L *aggressor*, *-gressus*—*ad*, to, *gradior*, to step.]

AGGRESSION, ag-greah-un, *n.* Act of aggressing: first act of hostility or injury

AGGRESSIVE, ag-gres-iv, *adj* Tending to aggress: making the first attack.

AGGRESSIVENESS ag-gres-iv-nes, *n.* State or quality of being aggressive.

AGGRESSOR, ag-gres-ur, *n.* One who aggresses or makes the first attack.

AGGRIEVE ag-grêv-ê-t *v. t.* To press heavily upon: to pain or injure.—*pr p* aggrrieving, *pa p* aggrieved [O Fr *agrevier* Sp. *agravari*—L *ad*, to, and *gravis*, heavy. See **GRIVE**, **GRUEVE**.]

AGHAST, a-gast, *adj* Struck breathless: stupefied with horror [A.S. *pfz*, *a*, and *gast*, breath, a ghost. See **GHOST**.]

AGILE, âjil, *adj* Active: quick of motion: nimble. [L *agile* easily moved—*ago*, to do or act.]

AGILENESS âjil-nes, *n.* Faculty of moving quickly: activity: nimbleness.

AGILITY âjil-î-ti, *n.* Quality of being agile: quick-ness of motion: nimbleness.

AGIO, âjio, *n.* A term used to denote the difference in value between metallic and paper money: the profit arising from discounting bills. [It *aggio*, *agio*, rate of exchange, same as *agio*, ease, convenience.]

AGIOTAGE âjio-tâj *n.* The manoeuvres of specu- lators to raise or depress the funds: stock jobbing.

AGIST, âjîst, *v. t.* To take in the cattle of others to graze for a certain sum. [Low L *agisto*—*gatum* = L *jactum*, a place to lie down in—*jaceo*, to lie.]

AGISTMENT, a-jîst-ment, *n.* The taking and feed- ing of other men's cattle: the price paid for cattle pasturing on the land: a burden or tax.

AGITATE, âjî-tât *v. t.* To put in motion: to stir violently: to disturb or excite: to discuss.—*pr p* agitating, *pa p* agitated. [L *agito* *intens* of *ago* to put in motion. See **ACT**.]

AGITATION, âjî-tâ-shun, *n.* Act of agitating: state of being agitated: commotion: perturbation of mind: discussion.

AGITATIVE, âjî-tât-iv, *adj* Having tendency to agitate.

AGITATOR âjî-tâ-tur, *n.* One who agitates: one who excites: public commotion.

AGLET, âglet, *n.* The tag or point of the lace or string by which different parts of dress were fastened together. [Fr *arguilette*, dim. of *arguilla*, a needle—from L *aculeus* = *aculeus*, dim. of *acus*, a needle.]

AGLET BABY, âglet-bâ-bi, *n.* (*Shaka*.) A small figure or head cut on an aglet.

AGLOW, a-glô, *adj* On a glow: very warm. [A.S. *pfz*, *a*, on, and *Glow*.]

AGNAIL, âgnîl, *n.* An inflammation round the nail: a whitlow [Generally given from A.S. *ange* pain, and *nagel*, the nail, but acc. to Wedgwood, properly from It *angui- negula*, L *anguen*, *in*, the groud, a swelling in it.]

AGNATE, âgnât, *adj* Related on the father's side:

fâte, fâr, uâ hër, mune, môte, mâte, mœn, dien.

- allied.—*n.* A relation by the father's side. [*L. agnatus—agnascor*, from *ad*, to, and *nascor*, to be born.]
- AGNIZE**, ag-niz', *v.t.* (*Shaks.*) To acknowledge, to confess. [*O. Fr. agniser*, from *L. agnoscere—ad*, to, *gnosco*, *nosco*, to know.]
- AGNOMEN**, ag-nō'men, *n.* A surname added to the family name, generally on account of some great exploit. [*L.—ad*, to, and *gnomen*, *nomen*, a name.]
- AGO**, a-go', *adv.* Gone: past: since. [*O. E. y-go*, *y-gone*, old *p.p.* of *Go*.]
- AGOG**, a-gog', *adj.* or *adv.* Highly excited or eager. [*Acc.* to *Wedg.* from *a*, on, and *gog* = *jog*, *dim.* of *SHOCK*; but also given as a *corr.* of *AGOING*.]
- AGOING**, a-gō'ing, *adv.* Going on: in motion. [*A.S. pfx. a*, on, and *GOING*, *pr.p.* of *Go*.]
- AGONE**, a-gon', *adv.* Same as *AGO*.
- AGONISE**, ag'o-niz, *v.i.* To writhe in *agony*: to feel excessive pain.—*v.t.* to afflict with agony: to torture:—*pr.p.* agonising; *pa.p.* agonised. [*Gr. agōnizomai*, to struggle against—*agōn*, contest.]
- AGONISING**, ag'o-niz-ing, *adj.* Causing agony.
- AGONIST**, ag'o-nist, *n.* One who contends for a prize in public games. [From root of *AGONY*.]
- AGONISTIC**, -AL, ag-o-nis'tik, -al, *adj.* Relating to athletic contests.
- AGONISTICS**, ag-o-nis'tiks, *n.* The art and theory of games and prize-fighting.
- AGONY**, ag'o-ni, *n.* A violent struggle: pain that causes writhing: extreme suffering. [*Gr. agōnia*, agony, a struggle—*agōn*, contest.]
- AGOOD**, a-good', *adv.* (*Shak.*) A good deal, in good earnest, heartily. [*A.S. pfx. a*, and *GOOD*.]
- AGRAFFE**, n-graf', *n.* A kind of clasp or hook. [*Fr. agraffe*, a clasp—*O. Ger. krafo*, a hook, from root of *GRAB*.]
- AGRARIAN**, a-grā'ri-an, *adj.* Pertaining to *fields*: denoting an equal division of lands. [*L. agrarius—ager*, a field. See *ACRE*.]
- AGRARIANISM**, a-grā'ri-an-izm, *n.* An equal division of lands: the principles of those in favour of an equal division.
- AGREE**, a-grē', *v.i.* To be of one mind: to concur: (fol. by *to*) to assent: (fol. by *with*) to resemble, to suit.—*v.t.* to admit: (*Spenser*) to reconcile:—*pr.p.* agreeing; *pa.p.* agreed'. [*Fr. agréer*, to accept kindly—*gré*, good-will, *L. ad*, to, and *gratus*, pleasing. See *GRACE*.]
- AGREEABLE**, a-grē'a-bl, *adj.* Agreeing: suitable: pleasant: willing to agree.
- AGREEABLENESS**, a-grē'a-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being agreeable: suitability: conformity: quality of pleasing.
- AGREEABLY**, a-grē'a-bli, *adv.* In an agreeable manner: (*Spenser*) in the same manner.
- AGREEMENT**, a-grē'ment, *n.* State of agreeing: concord: conformity: a bargain or contract.
- AGRESTIC**, a-gres'tik, *adj.* Pertaining to the *fields*: rural: unpolished. [*L. agrestis—ager*, a field. See *AGRARIAN*.]
- AGRICULTURAL**, ag-ri-kul'tūr-nl, *adj.* Relating to agriculture.
- AGRICULTURE**, ag-ri-kul'tūr, *n.* The art or practice of cultivating the *field*. [*L. agricultura—ager*, a field, *cultura*, cultivation. See *CULTURE*.]
- AGRICULTURIST**, ag-ri-kul'tūr-ist, *n.* One skilled in agriculture.
- AGRIEVANCE**, a-grēv'ans, *n.* (*B. & Fl.*) Grievance.
- AGRIMONY**, ag-ri-mun-i, *n.* A genus of plants of the rose-group, with small yellow flowers and bitter taste. [*L. agrimonia*, for *argemonia*, *Gr. argemōnē*.]
- AGRISE**, a-griz', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To terrify, to make frightful. [*A.S. agrisan*, to dread.]
- AGROUND**, a-grownd', *adv.* On the ground: stranded. [*A.S. pfx. a*, on, and *GROUND*.]
- AGUE**, ā'gū, *n.* A species of fever coming in sharp attacks or periodical fits, accompanied with shivering: chilliness: common name for intermittent fever. [*Fr. aigu*, sharp—*L. acutus*, *p.p.* of *acuō*, to make sharp. See *ACUTE*.]
- AGUED**, ā'gūd, *adj.* Struck with *ague*: shivering: cold.
- AGUISE**, a-giz', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To dress, to adorn. [*A.S. pfx. a*, and *GUISE*.]
- AGUISH**, ā'gū-ish, *adj.* Having the qualities of an *ague*: chilly: shivering.
- AH**, ā, *int.* An exclamation of surprise, joy, pity, contempt, complaint, &c. [*Fr.*, *L.*; *Ger. ach*; *Sans. ā*.]
- AHA**, ā-hā, *int.* An exclamation of exultation, pleasure, surprise, or contempt. [*Ger. aha*, *haha*; *Sans. ahaha*, *aho*.]
- AHEAD**, a-hed', *adv.* (*lit.*) On head: further on: in advance: onward: headlong. [*A.S. a*, on, and *HEAD*.] [*a*, on, and *HEIGHT*.]
- AHEIGHT**, a-hit', *adv.* (*Shaks.*) On high: aloft. [*A.S. a*, on, and *HEIGHT*.]
- AHIGH**, a-hi', *adv.* (*Shaks.*) On high.
- AHOLD**, a-hold', *adv.* (*Shaks.*) Near the wind. [*A.S. pfx. a*, on, and *HOLD*.]
- To LAY A SHIP AHOLD, to make her hold to the wind, and keep clear of the land.
- AHOY**, ā-hoi', *int.* A nautical term used in hailing. [*A form of Ho!*]
- AHRIMAN**, ā'ri-man, *n.* (*liv.*) The malignant, destroying spirit: in the religion of Zoroaster, the personification of malignity, the chief of the devils, and source of all evil. [*Zend anhrō mainyus*.]
- AHULL**, a-hul', *adv.* (*naut.*) With sails furled, and helm lashed, driving before the wind, stern foremost. [*A.S. pfx. a*, on, and *HULL*.]
- AHUNGRY**, a-hung'gri, *adj.* (*Shaks.*) Hungry.
- AID**, ād, *v.t.* To help, assist, or sustain.—*n.* Help: assistance: an auxiliary: subsidy. [*Fr. aider*, to help, *It. ajutare*, *L. adjuvare*, *adjuvare*, from *ad*, and *juvo*, *jutum*, to help.]
- AIDANCE**, ād'ans, *n.* (*Shak.*) Aid, help, support.
- AIDANT**, ād'ant, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Aiding, helping.
- AIDE-DE-CAMP**, ād'-de-kong, *n.* A military officer who assists the general, conveys his orders, acts as his secretary, &c.:—*pl.* AIDES-DE-CAMP. [*Fr.*, assistant of the camp.]
- AIDER**, ād'er, *n.* One who brings aid: a helper.
- AIDLESS**, ād'les, *adj.* Without aid: helpless.
- AIERY**, ā'ēr-i, *n.* (*Shak.*) A nest: the occupant of a nest. See *EYRY*.
- AIGRE**, ā'ger, *n.* A form of *EAGRE*.
- AIGRET**, { } ā'gret, *n.* (*ool.*) A small white heron: (*bot.*) the down attached to vegetable seeds, as in the thistle: a plume composed of feathers, or of precious stones, like a heron's crest. [*Fr. aigrette*, *dim.* of *egron*, *heron*, a heron. See *HERON*.]
- AIGUILLE**, ā'gwel', *n.* (*lit.*) A needle: an instrument used by engineers to pierce a rock for the reception of gunpowder for blasting. [*Fr.* See *AGLET*.]
- AIGUILLETTE**, ā'gil-let', { } *n.* A point or tag at the end of a fringe: a part of the decorations of military dress. [See *AGLET*.]
- AIGULET**, ā'gū-let, { }
- AIL**, āl, *v.t.* To give pain: to affect with uneasiness: to trouble.—*v.i.* to feel pain: to be in trouble.—*n.*

Trouble indispotion. [A.S. *eglan*, to pain, acc to Wedg. perhaps from the notion of pricking. A.S. *egla*, a shoot, thistle, that which pricks.]

AILLETTE, ailet, *n.* (lit.) A little wing an appendage to the armour of knights in the 13th c., made of leather, and worn behind the shoulders. [Fr. *dum* of *aile*, L. *ala*, a wing.]

AILMENT, ailment, *n.* Pain indisposition disease.

AIM, aim, *v.* (lit.) To estimate to point with a weapon to direct the intention to endeavour—*v.t.* to point at as a weapon or firearm.—*n.* The pointing of a weapon the thing pointed at design intention. (Shak.) guess, conjecture. [O Fr. *esmer*, to reckon, Prov. *esmar*, *estimar*, L. *estimare*, to estimate. See **ESTIMATE**.]

CRY AIM, in old writers, to encourage archers when shooting by crying aim, hence to applaud or encourage.

AIMLESS, aimless, *adj.* Without aim.

AIR, ar, *n.* (lit.) That which blows the fluid we breathe the atmosphere a light breeze a tune the bearing of a person—*pl.* affectation.—*v.t.* To expose to the air to dry [L. *aer*, Gr. *aer*—*as* *aërs* Sans. *rd*, to blow.]

AIR-BATH, ar' bath, *n.* An arrangement for drying substances in air of any desired temperature.

AIR-BED, ar' bed, *n.* A bed for the sick, divided into air-tight compartments, inflated through valves.

AIR-BLADDER, ar' blad'er, *n.* In some fishes, an organ containing air, by which they maintain their equilibrium in the water. [foundation.]

AIR-BUILT, ar' built, *adj.* Built in air having no solid

AIR-CELL, ar'-sel, *n.* A cavity containing air

AIR-CUSHION, ar' koo-shun, *n.* An air-tight cushion, which can be inflated. [imaginary]

AIR-DRAWN, ar'-drawn, *adj.* (Shak.) Drawn in air

AIR-ENGINE, ar'-en-jin, *n.* An engine put in motion by air expanded by heat

AIR-GUN, ar'-gun, *n.* A gun which discharges bullets by means of compressed air

AIRINESS, ar'i nes, *n.* State of being airy openness liveliness.

AIRING, ar'ing, *n.* Exposure to the air or fire a short excursion in the open air

AIR-JACKET, ar' jak'et, *n.* A jacket with air-tight cavities, which being inflated renders a person buoyant in water

AIRLESS ar'less, *adj.* Void of air not having free communication with the open air

AIRLING, ar'ling, *n.* (obs.) A thoughtless, gay person.

AIR-PUMP, ar' pump, *n.* An instrument for pumping the air out of a vessel.

AIR-SHAFT, ar'-shaft, *n.* A passage for air into a mine.

AIR-TIGHT, ar' tit, *adj.* So tight as not to admit air

AIR-VESEL, ar' ves'el, *n.* A vessel or tube containing air

AIRY, ar'i, *adj.* Consisting of or relating to air open to the air like air unsubstantial without reality light of heart sprightly

AIRY, ar'i, *n.* Same as **AERIE**. See **EYRE**

AISLE, il, *n.* The wing or side of a church the side passages in a church. [Fr. *aile*, O Fr. *aisle*, L. *anilla ala*, a wing.]

AISLED, id, *adj.* Having aisles.

AIT, at, *n.* A small island in a river or lake. [From *eyot*, A.S. *ey*, an island.]

AITCHBONE, ach'bön, *n.* Same as **EDGEWAVE**.

AJAR, a jar', *adv.* On the char or turn partly open. [A.S. *a on*, *cwre*, a turn—*cwran*, to turn.]

AJUTAGE, ad joo-taj, *n.* A tube appended to an orifice through which water is discharged. [Fr.—Fr. *ajouter*, to add, join.]

AKE, ak, old form of **ACHA**.

AKIMBO, a kim'bo, *adv.* Crooked with hand on hip and elbow bent outward. [It. *a sghembo*, aslope, Cels. *cam*, crooked.]

AKIN, a-kin, *adj.* Of kin related by blood having the same properties. [O and *KIN*.]

AKNEE, a-ne, *adv.* On the knee. [A.S. *pix*, a, on, and *KNEE*.]

ALABASTER, ala-bas'ter, *n.* A kind of fine soft marble, usually white—*adv.* Made of alabaster. [Gr. *alabastros*, and to be derived from Alabastron, a town in Upper Egypt.]

ALABASTRIAN, ala bas'tri an, *adj.* Pertaining to or like alabaster. [Prob a corr. of **ALAS**.]

ALACK, a-lak, *int.* An exclamation denoting sorrow

ALACK A DAY, a lak' a-dä, *int.* An exclamation expressive of sadness. [For **ALAS** the day.]

ALACRITY, a lak' ri ti, *n.* Liveliness cheerful readiness promptitude. [L. *alacritas*—*alacer*, *alacris*, lively.] [fashion. [Fr. *à la mode*.]

ALAMODE, a-la mód, *adv.* According to the mode or

ALAMORT, a la-mort', *adj.* Half dead in a depressed condition dejected. [Fr. *à la mort*, to death. See **MORTAL**.]

ALAND, a-land, *adv.* On or to land landed. [A.S. *pix*, a, on, and **LAND**.] [wing.]

ALAR, alar *adj.* Of, or having, wings. [L. *ala*, a

ALARM, a-larm, *n.* (lit.) To arms! notice of danger sudden surprise with fear a mechanical contrivance to arouse from sleep—*v.t.* To call to arms to give notice of danger to fill with dread. [Fr. *alarmer*, It. *all' arme*, to arms—L. *ad*, to, *arma*, arms.]

ALARMINGLY, a larm'ing li, *adv.* In an alarming or terrifying manner

ALARMIST, a-larm'ist, *n.* One who excites alarm one accustomed to prophesy danger

ALARUM, a-lar'um, *n.* and *v.t.* Same as **ALARM**.

ALAS, a-las, *int.* An exclamation expressive of weariness, sorrow, or pity. [Fr. *las*, *hélas*—L. *laetus*, wearied.]

ALAS THE DAY, **ALAS THE WHILE**, in old writers, Ah! unhappy day or time.

ALATE, a-lä', *adv.* (obs.) Lately. [A.S. *pix*, a, on, and **LATE**.]

ALATE, alät, *adj.* Winged (bot.) bordered by a leafy expansion. [L. *alatus*—*ala*, a wing.]

ALB, alb, *n.* A white linen vestment reaching to the feet worn by priests. [L. *albus* white.]

ALBATROSS al'ba'tross, *n.* A genus of large, voracious, long winged sea-birds brown on the back and white on the belly, found chiefly in the Southern Ocean. [Fr. *albatros*, prob from the Arabic.]

ALBE, {awl be', *adv.* (Spenser) Although. [Con

ALBEE, {tracted form of **ALBET**.]

ALBET, awl be't, *adv.* Be it all although notwithstanding.

ALBESCENT, al bes'ent, *adj.* Becoming white whitish. [L. *albescens*, *-entis*, *prp* of *albescere*, to grow white—*albus*, white.]

ALBIGENSES, al bi jen'sez, *n.* A name applied to various sects in the south of France, who, in the 12th and 13th centuries renounced the authority of the Romish Church. [From the district of *Albigensis* in Languedoc.] [being an Albino]

ALBINISM, al bin'izm, *adj.* State or condition of

ALBINO, al bino, *n.* A person or animal whose skin and hair are unnaturally white, and pupil of the eye red—*pl.* **ALBINOS**. [It. *albino*, whitish—L. *albus*, white.]

- ALBITE**, al'bīt, *n.* A species of mineral of the felspar family, of a white colour, and forming a constituent part of many varieties of rocks. [From *L. albus*, white.]
- ALBUGINEOUS**, al-bū-jin'e-us, *adj.* Like the white of an egg, or of the eye. [*L. albugo*, *albuginis*, whiteness, from *albus*, white.]
- ALBUM**, al'būm, *n.* Among the Romans, a white tablet or register: a book for the insertion of portraits, autographs, &c. [*L. albus*, white.]
- ALBUMEN**, al-bū'men, *n.* The white of eggs: a like substance found in animal and vegetable bodies. [*L.—albus*, white.]
- ALBUMINOID**, al-bū'min-oid, *adj.* Like albumen. [ALBUMEN and *Gr. eidos*, form.]
- ALBUMINOUS**, al-bū'min-us, *adj.* Like or containing albumen.
- ALBURNUM**, al-burn'um, *n.* In trees, the white and soft parts of wood between the inner bark and the heart-wood. [*L.—albus*, white.]
- ALCAHEST**, al'ka-hest, *n.* A fabled essence of the alchemists supposed to dissolve all bodies. [From the Arabic.]
- ALCAIC**, al-kā'ik, *adj.* A kind of verse consisting of five feet, named from its inventor, *Alcæus*, a celebrated lyric poet of Greece, 6th c. B.C.
- ALCAID**, al-kād', *n.* A governor: a chief magistrate: a jailer. [Sp. and Port.,—*Ar. al-kaid*, a governor—*kada*, to lead.]
- ALCALDE**, al-kal'dā, *n.* A judge. [Sp.,—*Ar. al-kadi-kadaj*, to judge.]
- ALCALIMETER**. Same as **ALKALIMETER**.
- ALCHEMIC**, -AL, al-kem'ik, -al, *adj.* Relating to alchemy.
- ALCHEMIST**, al'kem-ist, *n.* One skilled in alchemy.
- ALCHEMY**, } al'ki-mi, *n.* An ancient science which
- ALCHYMY**, } aimed at converting base metals into gold: the metal used for making various instruments, hence (*Milton*) a trumpet.
- [*It. alchimia*; *Ar. al-kimia*, the black or Egyptian art—*Gr. khēmia*, Egypt, so called from its dark soil—*Coptic kami*, black: or less probably from *Gr. chymos*, juice—*cheō*, to pour.]
- ALCOHOL**, al'ko-hol, *n.* Pure spirit, a liquid generated by the fermentation of sugar and other saccharine matter, and forming the intoxicating element of fermented liquors. [*Ar. al-kohl*, a powder of extreme fineness used to darken the eyebrows, the term being hence applied to any pure fine substance.]
- ALCOHOLIC**, al-ko-hol'ik, *adj.* Of or like alcohol.
- ALCOHOLISE**, al'ko-hol-iz, *v.t.* To convert into alcohol: to rectify.
- ALCOHOLMETER**, al-ko-hol'me-tēr, *n.* An instrument for ascertaining the strength of spirits. [ALCOHOL and METER.]
- ALCOHOLOMETRY**, al-ko-hol-om'e-tri, *n.* The process of determining the percentage of alcohol in spirits.
- ALCORAN**, al'ko-ran, *n.* KORAN with the Arabic article prefixed.
- ALCOVE**, al'kōv or al-kōv', *n.* A core or recess in a room: any recess: a shady retreat. [*It. alcova*; Sp. *alcoba*, a place in a room railed off to hold a bed—*Ar. al-gubbah*, a vault or arch.]
- ALDER**, awl'dēr, *n.* A genus of trees and shrubs, common in Britain and most parts of Europe and N. America, thriving best in moist ground; their wood remarkable for its durability in water, and affording the best charcoal for the manufacture of
- gunpowder. [*A.S. ælr*, *Ger. erle*, *L. alnus*, *Icc. æln*, *elni*, Sw. *al*, prob. from a root denoting moisture.]
- ALDER-LIEFEST**, awl-dēr-lif'est, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Most beloved of all. [*A.S. alder leofesta*—*aldor*, of all—*eal*, all, *leofesta*, superl. of *leof*, loved. See **LIEF**.]
- ALDERMAN**, awl'dēr-man, *n.* (*lit.*) An elder man: (*orig.*) a personage of high rank: now, one of the civic dignitaries next in rank to the mayor. [*A.S. ealdor-man*—*eald*, old, and *MAN*.]
- ALDERMANIC**, awl'dēr-man'ik, *adj.* Relating to or becoming an alderman.
- ALDERMANLIKE**, awl'dēr-man-lik, } *adj.* Like
- ALDERMANLY**, awl'dēr-man-li, } an alderman: pompous, an alderman being conventionally supposed to be more dignified and bulky than other men.
- ALDERN**, awl'dēr'n, *adj.* Made of alder.
- ALDINE**, al'din, *adj.* Applied to editions of books which proceeded from the press of *Aldus* Manutius of Venice, in 16th c.
- ALE**, āl, *n.* A strong drink made from malt by fermentation, distinguished from beer chiefly by its strength and the quantity of sugar remaining undecomposed: a festival, so called from the liquor drunk: (*Shak.*) an ale-house. [*A.S. ealo*; *Icc. ōl*; Gael. *ol*, to drink.]
- ALE-BERRY**, a beverage made by boiling ale with spice and sugar and sops of bread.—**ALE-HOUSE**, a house in which ale is sold.—**ALE-WASHED** (*Shak.*) washed or soaked in ale.
- ALEE**, a-le', *adv.* On the lee-side. [*A.S. pfx. a*, on, and *LEE*.]
- ALEFT**, a-left', *adv.* On the left.
- ALEGAR**, al'e-gar, *n.* Sour ale. [*ALE*, and *Fr. aigre*, *L. acer*, sour.]
- ALEGGE**, a-leg', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To allay: to lessen. [*Fr. alléger*; Prov. *aleujar*, *aleuiar*, low *L. alleciare*, to lighten, from *L. levis*, light.]
- ALEGGEAUNCE**, a-leg'e-ans, *n.* (*Spenser*). All-
viation. See **ALEGGE**.
- ALEMBIC**, al-em'bik, *n.* A cup or vessel, made of glass or metal, used by chemists in distillation. [*Sp. alambique*, *Ar. al*, the, *ambiq*—*Gr. ambiks*, a cup.]
- ALENGTH**, a-length', *adv.* At full length. [*A.S. pfx. a*, on, and *LENGTH*.]
- ALERT**, a-lért', *adj.* (*lit.*) On a height: watchful: brisk. [*It. all'erta*, on an eminence—*erto*, *L. erectus*, erect. See **ERECT**.]
- UPON THE ALERT, upon the watch.
- ALERTNESS**, a-lért'ness, *adj.* State of being alert: watchfulness: briskness.
- ALEVEN**, a-lev'n, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Same as **ELEVEN**.
- ALEW**, a-lū', *n.* (*Spenser*). Shouting. [Prob. same as **HALLOO**.]
- ALEWIFE**, al-wif, *n.* A fish of the same genus as the *Shad*, about a foot in length, common on the east coast of N. America. [Said to be a corr. of *aleof*, the Indian name of a fish.]
- ALEXANDRIAN**, al-egz-an'dri-an, *adj.* Relating to Alexandria in Egypt: relating to Alexander.
- ALEXANDRINE**, al-egz-an'drin, *n.* A rhyming verse of twelve Iambic syllables, so called either from its use in an old French poem on Alexander the Great, or from the name of one of its authors being Alexander.
- ALGÆ**, al'jē, *n.* (*bot.*) A great division of the cryptogamous or acotyledonous plants, embracing sea-weeds. [*L. pl. of alga*, sea-weed.]
- ALGATES**, al'gāts, *adv.* (*Spenser*). Always, altogether, at all events, nevertheless. [*A.S. eal*, all, *geat*, gate, prov. *E. gates*, ways, from root of **GATE**.]

ALGEBRA, al-je-hra, *n.* The science of quantity in general the science of calculating by symbols, thus forming a kind of universal arithmetic
[Sp. from *Ar. al-gabr*, a resetting of anything broken, hence a combination into one a representation of several operations by means of a few symbols.—*Diez*]
ALGEBRAIC, AL, al-je-brä'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to algebra.
ALGEBRAIST, al-je-brä'ist, *n.* One skilled in algebra.
ALGERINE, al-je-ren, *adj.* Of or belonging to *Algeria*, a country in N. Africa.—*n.* A native of *Algeria*, a pirate from the piratical expeditions the natives carried on against Christian powers
ALGORISM, al-go-riz-m, } *n.* The art of computation
ALGORITHM, al-go-rith-m, } *ing* in reference to some particular subject, or in some particular way [Ar. from *Gr. arithmos*, number]
ALGOUS, al-gus, *adj.* Relating to or like the algae or sea-weeds
ALGUM, al-gum, *n.* A form of *ALGUE*
ALHAMBRESQUE, al-ham-bre'sk *adj.* After the style of the rich ornamentation of the *Alhambra*, a palace of the Moorish kings of Granada in Spain.
ALIAS, a-l'as, *adv.* At another time otherwise—*n.* An assumed name (*law*) a second writ issued when the first has failed. [L.—*alius*, Gr. *allos*, other]
ALIBI, al-i-bi, *n.* The plea, that a person charged with a crime was in another place when it was committed. [L.—*alius*, other, *ubi*, where]
ALICANT, al-i-lant, *n.* A Spanish wine formerly much esteemed, said to have been made near *Alicant* in Spain
ALIEN, al-yen, *adj.* Belonging to another foreign different in nature adverse to—*n.* One belonging to another country; one not entitled to the rights of citizenship [L. *alienus*—*alius*, another]
ALIENABILITY, al-yen-a-bi-li-ti, *n.* The capacity of being alienated.
ALIENABLE, al-yen-a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being alienated or transferred or another
ALIENAGE, al-yen-aj, *n.* State of being an alien.
ALIENATE, al-yen-at, *v.t.* To transfer a right or title to another to withdraw the affections to estrange to misapply—*pr.p.* alienating *pa.p.* alienated.—*adj.* Withdrawn estranged [L. *alieno*, -atum—*alienus* See *ALIEN*]
ALIENATION, al-yen-a-shun, *n.* State of being alienated transference, as of property a withdrawing or estrangement.
ALIFE, a-lif, *adv.* (*Shak*) On my life, as one's life, excessively [A.S. *plif*, *a*, on, and *LIFE*]
ALIGHT, a-lit, *v.t.* To light on a thing to descend to fall upon. [A.S. *alidan*, to come down. See *LIGHT*, *v.i.*]
ALIGHT, a-lit', *adj.* Lighted up on fire. [A.S. *plif*, *a*, on, and *LIGHT* See *LIGHT*, *n.*]
ALIGN, a-l'n', *v.t.* To form by a line—*v.t.* to form in line, as troops [Fr. *aligner*—L. *ad*, and *linea*, a line.]
ALIGNMENT, a-lin-ment, *n.* A laying out or regulating by a line the line of adjustment the ground plan of a railway or road.
ALIKE, a-l'ik, *adj.* Like having resemblance—*adv.* In the same manner or form similarly [A.S. *plif*, *a*, and *LIKE*]
ALIMENT, al'i-ment, *n.* Nourishment food. [L. *alimentum*—*alo*, to nourish]
ALIMENTAL, al'i-ment'al, *adj.* Nourishing supplying food.

ALIMENTARY, al'i-men-tar-i, *adj.* Pertaining to aliment or food nutritive
ALIMENTATION, al'i-men-tä-hnn, *n.* The act or state of nourishing or of being nourished.
ALIMENTIVENESS, al'i-ment-i-ven-ess, *n.* Desire for food or drink.
ALIMONY, al'i-mun-i, *n.* An allowance made to a wife when legally separated from her husband.
ALIPED, al'i-ped, *adj.* Wing footed—*n.* An animal whose toes are connected by a membrane serving as a wing as the bat [L. *alipes*—*ala*, a wing, and *pes*, *pedis* a foot]
ALIQUNT, al'i-kwant, *adj.* An aliquant part of a number is one that will not divide it without a remainder, thus 5 is an aliquant part of 12. [L. *alius*, another, and *quantus*, how great]
ALIQUNT, al'i-kwot, *adj.* An aliquot part of a number is one that will divide it without a remainder, thus 3 is an aliquot part of 12. [L. *alius*, another, *quot*, how many]
ALIVE, a-liv', *adj.* Having life active lively susceptible [A.S. *plif*, *a*, and *LIVE*]
ALIZARINE, a-liz'a-rin, *n.* A colouring matter extracted from the root of madder [Fr.—*alizarin*, madder, from root of *AZURE*]
ALKAHEST Same as *ALCAHEST*
ALKALESCENCY, al-ka-les'en-si, *n.* Tendency to become alkaline.
ALKALESCENT, al-ka-les-ent, *adj.* Tending to become alkaline slightly alkaline.
ALKALI, al-ka-li, *n.* The salt of the plant *Kali* a class of salts having properties the reverse of acids, soluble in water, and characterised by their acid taste and caustic quality—*pl.* *ALKALIES*, al-ka-liz. [Ar. *alkali*, the plant from the ashes of which an alkaline substance was first produced.]
ALKALIFIABLE, al-ka-li-fi-a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being converted into an alkali.
ALKALIFY, al-ka-li-fi, *v.t.* To convert into an alkali.—*v.i.* to become alkaline—*pr.p.* alkali-fying, *pa.p.* alkali-fied. [ALKALI and L. *facio*, to make.]
ALKALIMETER, al-ka-lim-e-ter, *n.* An instrument for measuring the strength of alkalies [ALKALI and *METER*]. [perties of an alkali]
ALKALINE, al-ka-lin or -lin, *adj.* Having the pro-
ALKALINITY, al-ka-lin-i-ti, *n.* The quality which constitutes an alkali.
ALKALISE, al-ka-liz, *v.t.* To render alkaline—*pr.p.* alkali-sing, *pa.p.* alkali-sed.
ALKALOID, al-ka-loid, *n.* A vegetable principle possessing in some degree alkaline properties.—*adj.* Pertaining to or resembling alkali. [ALKALI and *Or edos*, form or resemblance.]
ALKANET, al-ka-net, *n.* A plant, native of the Levant and S. Europe, cultivated for its root, which yields a red colouring matter [Ar.]
ALKORAN Same as *ALCORAN*
ALL, awl, *adj.* The whole of every one of every part of.—*adv.* Wholly completely entirely (*Spenser*) although, just—*n.* The whole everything [A.S. *eal*. Wedg. is inclined to suspect that this is a derivative from the root *d*, *a*, *e*, *ay*, *ever*]
ALL IN ALL, everything desired.—*ALL'S ONE*, it is just the same—*ALL TO*, (*Job*) entirely, altogether—*Ar* *all*, in the least degree or to the least extent
ALLAH, al-la, *n.* The Arabic name of the one God. [Ar. *al-illah* 'the worthy to be adored']
ALL AMORT, awl n mort', *adj.* (*Shak*) *ALAMORT*
ALLAY, al-la', *v.t.* To lay down to make quiet to

fate, fir, me, her, mine, möte, müte, mön, then.

alleviate or subdue.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to diminish in strength, to abate. [*A.S. a-leagan*, to lay down: or from *It. alleggiare*, *L. alleviare*—*ad*, to, and *levis*, light: but perhaps partly from both.]

ALLAY, al-lā', *n.* (*obs.*) A form of **ALLOX**.

ALLAYMENT, al-lā'ment, *n.* State of being allayed: state of rest: that which allays.

ALLEDGE. Old spelling of **ALLEGE**.

ALLEGATION, al-le-gā'shun, *n.* That which is alleged: an assertion: a formal declaration of charges.

ALLEGE, al-lej', *v.t.* (*lit.*) To send one with a charge: to produce as an argument or plea: to assert:—*pr.p.* alleging; *pa.p.* alleged'. [*L. allego*—*ad*, to, and *lego*, to send.]

ALLEGGE. Same as **ALLEGE**.

ALLEGIANCE, al-lej'i-ans, *n.* The duty of a subject to his liege or government. [*L. ad*, to, and *LIEGE*.]

ALLEGIANCY, al-lej'i-ant, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Conformable to the duty of allegiance, loyal.

ALLEGORIO, -AL, al-le-gōr'ik, -al, *adj.* In the form of an allegory: figurative.—*adv.* ALLEGORICALLY.

ALLEGORISE, al-le-gor-iz, *v.t.* To put in form of an allegory.—*v.i.* to use allegory:—*pr.p.* allegorising; *pa.p.* allegorised.

ALLEGORIST, al-le-gor-ist, *n.* One who uses allegory.

ALLEGORY, al-le-gor-i, *n.* A description of one thing under the image of another. [*Gr. allegoria*—*allegoreō*, to speak so as to imply something other than what is said—*allos*, other, and *agoreō*, to speak.]

ALLELUIA, } al-le-lōō'ya. Same as **HALLELUIAH**.
ALLELUIAH, }

ALLEVIATE, al-le-vi-āt, *v.t.* To make light: to lessen: to mitigate:—*pr.p.* alleviating; *pa.p.* alleviated. [*Low L. allevio*, -atum, to lighten—*L. ad*, and *levis*, light.]

ALLEVIATION, al-le-vi-ā'shun, *n.* The act of alleviating: that which mitigates.

ALLEY, al'li, *n.* A place along which one may go: a walk in a garden: a passage in a city narrower than a street. [*Fr. allée*, a passage, from *aller*, to go, *O. Fr. aler*, *aner*, *It. andare*—*L. aditare*, freq. of *adeo*, -ire, to go—*ad*, to, *eo*, ire, to go.]

ALLEY, al'li, *n.* A name given by boys to a choice taw or large marble. [Contraction of *alabaster*, of which it was originally made.]

ALL-FOOLS'-DAY, awl-fōōlz-dā, *n.* April first.

[So called from an ancient custom, supposed to be of Hindu origin, of practising sportive deceptions on as many persons as possible during the day.]

ALL-FOURS, awl-fōrz', *n.pl.* A game at cards, so called from the four chances of which it consists.

ON ALL FOURS, on four legs, or on two hands and two feet.

ALL-HAIL, awl-hāl', *int.* All health, a phrase of salutation.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To salute. [*ALL*, and *A.S. hæl*, whole. See **HAIL**, *int.*]

ALL-HALLOW, awl-hāl'lo, } *n.* The day of all
ALL-HALLOWES, awl-hāl'loz, } the Holy Ones: All-Saints'-Day, the first of November, a feast dedicated to all the saints. [*ALL* and **HALLOW**.]

ALL-HALLOW-MASS. See **HALLOW-MASS**.

ALL-HALLOWN, awl-hāl'lon, *n.* (*Shak.*) Late summer—that is, near All-Hallows-Day.

ALL-HALLOW-TIDE, awl-hāl'lo-tid, *n.* The time near All-Hallows-Day. [See **HALLOW** and **TIDE**.]

ALLHEAL, awl-hāl', *n.* The mistletoe, so called by the Druids, from the wonderful cures supposed to be wrought by it.

ALLIACEOUS, al-li-ā'shus, *adj.* Pertaining to, or having the properties of *allium* or garlic. [*From L. allium*, garlic.]

[By marriage or treaty.]

ALLIANCE, al-li'ans, *n.* State of being allied: union

ALLIGATION, al-li-gā'shun, *n.* The act of binding together: (*arith.*) a rule for finding the price or value of compounds of ingredients of different qualities or values. [*L. alligatio*—*ad*, to, and *ligo*, to bind.]

ALLIGATOR, al-li-gā-tur, *n.* (*lit.*) The lizard: a genus of animals of the crocodile family found in America, of from 2 to 20 feet in length. [*Sp. el lagarto*, the lizard, *L. lacerta*, a lizard. See **LIZARD**.]

ALLISION, al-liz'hun, *n.* A striking against. [*L. allisio*, from *allido*—*ad*, and *lædo*, to hurt.]

ALLITERATION, al-lit-ēr-ā'shun, *n.* The repetition of the same letter at the beginning of two or more words following close to each other, as in 'apt alliteration's artful aid.' [*Fr.*—*L. ad*, to, and *littera*, a letter.]

ALLITERATIVE, al-lit-ēr-ā-tiv, *adj.* Pertaining to **ALL-LOVES**, awl-luvz, *n.* (*Shak.*) Every love or sake imaginable—used in adoration.

ALLOCATE, al-lo-kāt, *v.t.* To place to: to allot: to assign to each his share:—*pr.p.* allocating; *pa.p.* allocated. [*L. ad*, to, and *loco*, locatus, to place—*locus*, a place.]

ALLOCATION, al-lo-kā'shun, *n.* Act of allocating: allotment: an allowance made upon an account.

ALLOCATION, al-lo-kū'shun, *n.* A speaking to: a formal address, esp. that of the Pope to his clergy. [*L. allocutio*—*ad*, to, and *loquor*, locutus, to speak.]

ALLODIAL, al-lō'di-al, *adj.* Held independent of a superior: freehold:—opposed to **FEEUDAL**.

ALLODIUM, al-lō'di-um, *n.* Freehold estate: land held in the possession of the owner without being subject to a feudal superior. [*Low L. allodium*, most prob. from **ALL** and *O. Ger. öd*, property.]

ALLOPATHIC, al-lo-path'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to allopathy.

ALLOPATHIST, al-lop'a-thist, *n.* One who practises medicine according to the rules of allopathy.

ALLOPATHY, al-lop'a-thi, *n.* A mode of medical practice which cures diseases by producing a condition of the system opposite to that essential to the disease:—opposed to **HOMOEOPATHY**. [*Gr. allos*, other, and *pathos*, disease.]

ALLOT, al-lot', *v.t.* To divide as by lot: to distribute in portions: to parcel out:—*pr.p.* allotting; *pa.p.* allotted. [*L. ad*, to, and *lot*.]

ALLOTMENT, al-lot'ment, *n.* The act of allotting: part or share allotted. [*prop.*]

ALLOTROPIC, al-lo-trop'ik, *adj.* Relating to **ALLOTROPY**, al-lo-tro-pi, *n.* A chemical term to express the fact that certain elements are capable of existing in two or more conditions, in which they possess different physical and chemical properties. [*Gr. allos*, other, *tropos*, direction—*trepō*, to turn.]

ALLOTTERY, al-lot'ēr-i, *n.* (*Shak.*) Allotment.

ALLOW, al-low', *v.t.* To place to: to grant: to permit: to acknowledge: to abate: (*Shak.*) to approve.—*v.i.* to admit or make abatement.

[*Fr. allower*, to grant—*L. alloco*—*ad*, to, and *loco*, to place.—**ALLOW**, in the sense of *approve* or *sanction*, as used in *B.* and by old writers, has its root in *L. laudo*, to praise.]

ALLOWABLE, al-low'a-bl, *adj.* That may be allowed: not forbidden: lawful.

ALLOWABLENESS, al-low'a-bl-nes, *n.* Quality of being allowable: lawfulness. [*framer.*]

ALLOWABLY, al-low'a-bli, *adv.* In an allowable

ALLOWANCE, al low'ans, *n*. That which is allowed a stated quantity abatement (*Shak.*) approbation.

ALLOY, al loi, *v.t.* To mix one metal with another for couage according to a standard fixed by law to reduce the purity of a metal by mixing a baser one with it to abate.—*n*. A baser metal mixed with a finer any metallic compound, except that of mercury, with another metal anything that deteriorates. [*Fr loi*, standard of metals, *alloyer*, *it. allegare*, to alloy.—*L ad legem*, according to law—*ad*, to, *lex*, legis, law.]

ALLOYAGE al loi'aj *n*. The act of alloying or mixing metals a mixture of different metals.

ALL-PRAISED, awl praidz, *adj* (*Shak.*) Praised by all.

ALL-SAINTS' DAY, awl santa-da, *n*. November 1, held as a feast in honour of all the saints a festival introduced by the Roman Church, from the impossibility of keeping a separate day for every saint.

ALL-SOULS' DAY, awl solz-da, *n*. The second day of November, a feast held by Roman Catholics to pray for the souls of all the faithful dead.

ALLSPICE, awlspis *n*. Name given to a kind of spice called Pimenta or Jamaica pepper from its being supposed to combine the flavour of different (all the) spices [*All and Spice*.]

ALLUDE, al lud, *v.t.* To hint at playfully to make reference to to advert to —*prp* alluding *pa.p* alluded. [*L alludo*—*ad*, at, *lu* to *lurum*, to play.]

ALLURE, al lur, *v.t.* To draw on by a lure or bait to attract by something flattering to entice —*prp* alluring, *pa.p* allured [*L ad*, to and *LURE*.]

ALLUREMENT, al lur'ment, *n*. That which allures enticement temptation.

ALLUSION, al lu zhun, *n*. An indirect reference a hint an insinuation.

ALLUSIVE, al lue'er, *adj* Alluding to hinting at referring to indirectly

ALLUVIAL, al lu vi al, *adj* Pertaining to alluvium washed down and deposited by water

ALLUVION, al lu vi an, *n*. Land gained from the sea by the washing up of sand and earth. [*L alluvio*—*alluvio* See *ALLUVIUM*.]

ALLUVIUM, al lu vi um, *n*. The mass of matter washed down by the force of water and deposited on lower lands —*pl* *ALLUVIA*. [*L alluvio*, to wash against—*ad*, and *luo* = *lavo*, to wash.]

ALLY, al li, *v.t.* To bind or form a relation by marriage, friendship treaty, or resemblance —*prp* allying, *pa.p* allied [*Fr allier*—*L alligo*, are—*ad*, to, and *lego*, to bind.]

ALLY, al li, *n*. One that is allied a confederate a prince or state united by treaty or league —*pl* *ALLIES*

ALMAGEST, al ma jest *n*. A collection of problems in geometry and astronomy, drawn up by the Egyptian astronomer Ptolemy (about 140 A.D.) [*Ar al*, the, and *Gr megistos*, greatest—the book being considered the greatest and largest on the subject.]

ALMAN, al man, *n* (*obs*) An inhabitant of Germany [*Fr Allemant*, from the *Allemanni*, an ancient German tribe.]

ALMANAC, al ma-nak, *n*. A calendar or register of the days, weeks, and months of the year, &c. [Perhaps from *Ar al*, and *manah*, to count or from *Gr menaios* what concerns the months—*menai*, the moon.]

ALMANDINE, al man-din, *n*. A red transparent variety of the garnet. [*Fr*, *Sp alabandina*, low *L almandina*, *alabandina*—*L alabandina*—*Alabanda*,

a town in Caria, a province of Asia Minor, where it was chiefly found.]

ALMIGHTINESS, awl mi'ti nes, *n*. State of being almighty boundless power omnipotence.

ALMIGHTY, awl mi'ti, *adj* Possessing all might or power omnipotent—*THE ALMIGHTY*, God.

ALMNER, al mer, *n*. (*Spenser*) ALMONER.

ALMOND, al mund, *n*. The fruit of the almond tree, a tree very similar to the peach tree a native of the East and of Africa, and common in S Europe. [*Sp almindra* *Fr amande*, *L amygdalum*, *Gr amygdale*.]

ALMONDINE, al man-din, *n*. (*Tenn.*) ALMANDINE.

ALMONDS al mundz *n pl*. The tonsils or glands of the throat, so called from their resemblance to the fruit of the almond tree.

ALMONER al mun-er, *n*. A distributor of alms.

ALMONRY, al mun ri, *n*. The place where alms are distributed.

ALMOST, awl most, *adv* Mostly all nearly

ALMRY al mri, *n*. Same as ALMONEY

ALMS, amz, *n*. (*lit*) Compassionateness relief given out of charity to the poor [*O E. almese*, *A S almee*, *O Fr aumme*, *Gr elemosyne*—*eleos*, compassion.]

ALMS DEED amz-ded, *n*. An act of compassion a charitable deed.

ALMS DRINK amz dringk, *n* (*Shak.*) 'A phrase among good fellows to signify that liquor of another's share which one's companion drinks to ease him.'—*Warburton*

ALMS HOUSE, amz hows, *n*. A house endowed for the support and lodging of the poor

ALMS MAN, amz man, *n* (*Shak.*) A man who lives by alms.

ALMUCE, al mus, *n*. A furred hood worn by the clergy in the middle ages [*Fr almusa*, *O Fr almuce*, *Sp almucio*, from *Ar al*, the, and *Sp muceta*, *Ger mütze*, a cap.]

ALMUG, al muz, *n*. A tree or wood mentioned in Scripture, at one time supposed to be a species of acacia, but now thought to have been a kind of sandal wood. [*Heb*]

ALOE, al o, *n*. A genus of plants of the order Ialiaceae, with juicy leaves from which the gum called aloes is extracted, found in warm countries, and chiefly in S Africa. [*Gr aloē*]

ALOES, al o, *n*. A purgative drug, the juice of several species of aloes.

ALOES-WOOD, al o-z-wood, *n*. The inner part of the trunk of certain trees of tropical Asia, supposed to be the aloes or lign aloes of the Bible. It is prized for a medicinal resin which it yields, and for its fragrance when burning

ALOETIC, al o-et'ik, *n*. A medicine containing a large proportion of aloes.

ALOETIC, AL al o-et'ik, *adj* Pertaining to the aloes having the qualities of aloes.

ALOFT, a-loft, *adv* On loft on high overhead. (*naut*) above the deck, at the mast-head.—*prep* Above. [*A S a*, on, and *Loff*.]

ALONE a-lon, *adj* All one, one being all single; solitary (*Shak.*) without an equal.—*adv* Singly by one's self. [*All and One*.]

ALONG, a-long, *adv* By or through the length of lengthwise throughout onward (*fol. by with*) in company.—*prep* By the side of near [*A S a*, on, and *Long*.]

ALONG OF, (*Shak.*) owing to —*ALONG-SHORE MEN*, rough men employed about the docks and shipping in the Thames and other rivers.


ALONGST, a-longst, *prep.* Along : by the length. [ALONG with superl. term.; O. E. *alongest*.]
ALOOF, a-loof, *adv.* All off from : at a distance : apart.—*prep.* Away or at a distance from. [Either from *all off*, or *aec.* to Wedg. = on loof or luff, to the windward of one—from LUFF.]
ALoud, a-lowd, *adv.* With a loud voice : loudly. [A.S. *pix*, *a*, on, and Lound.]
ALow, a-lō, *adv.* In a low place :—opp. to aloft. [A.S. *pix*, *a*, on, and Low.]
ALP, alp, *n.* A high mountain :—*pl.* ALPS, specially applied to the lofty mountain-ranges of Switzerland. [Gael. *alp*, a mountain : or from L. *albus*, white, on account of the snow.]
ALPACA, al-pak'a, *n.* The Peruvian sheep, an animal of the same genus as the llama, remarkable for the length and fineness of its wool, which is of a silken texture and uncommonly lustrous : cloth made of its wool. [Peruvian.]
ALPEN, alp'n, *adj.* Pertaining to the Alps.
ALPEN-STOCK, alp'n-stok, *n.* A long stick or staff used by travellers in climbing the Alps.
ALPHA, al'fa, *n.* The first letter of the Greek alphabet : the first or beginning. [Gr. *alpha*, Heb. *aleph*, an ox, the name of the first letter, which in its original figure resembled the head of an ox.]
ALPHABET, al'fa-het, *n.* The letters of a language arranged in the usual order. [Gr. *alpha*, *beta*, the first two Greek letters.]
ALPHABETIC, -AL, al-fa-bet'ik, -al, *adj.* Relating to or in the order of an alphabet.
ALPHABETICALLY, al-fa-bet'ik-al-li, *adv.* In the order of an alphabet.
ALPHABETISE, al'fa-bet-iz, *v.t.* To arrange alphabetically :—*pr.p.* al'phabetising; *pa.p.* al'phabetised.
ALPINE, al'pin, or al'pin, *adj.* Pertaining to the Alps, or to any lofty mountains : very high.
ALREADY, awl-red'i, *adv.* All ready : now, or before the time specified.
ALS, awlz, *adv.* (Spenser.) Also, at the same time.
ALSO, awl'so, *adv.* All so : in like manner : further.
ALTAR, awl'tar, *n.* A high place on which sacrifices were anciently offered : in Christian churches, the communion table : (fig.) a place of worship. [L. *altarium*—*altus*, high.]
ALTARAGE, awl'tar-āj, *n.* Emoluments to the priest from offerings made upon the altar.
ALTARPIECE, awl'tar-pēs, *n.* A painting or decorations placed over an altar.
ALTER, awl'tēr, *v.t.* To make otherwise : to change.—*v.i.* to become different : to vary. [Low L. *altero*, -atum—L. *alter*, other, another.]
ALTERABILITY, awl-tēr-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being alterable. [altered.]
ALTERABLE, awl'tēr-a-bl, *adj.* That may be altered.
ALTERABLENESS, awl'tēr-a-bl-nes, *n.* Susceptibility of alteration. [may be altered.]
ALTERABLY, awl'tēr-a-bli, *adv.* In a manner that
ALTERANT, awl'tēr-ant, *adj.* Altering : having the power of producing changes. [change.]
ALTERATION, awl-tēr-a'shun, *n.* Act of altering.
ALTERATIVE, awl'tēr-a-tiv, *adj.* Having power to alter.—*n.* A medicine that changes the state of the living solids of the body and alters their functions.
ALTERCATE, al'tēr-kāt, *v.i.* To say another or different thing : to contend in words : to dispute or wrangle :—*pr.p.* al'tercating; *pa.p.* al'tercated. [L. *altercor*, -atus—*alter*, another.] [controversy.]
ALTERCATION, al-tēr-kā'shun, *n.* Contention:

ALTERN, al'tēr'n, *adj.* (Milton.) Alternate, acting by turns.
ALTERNANT, al-tēr'nant, *adj.* (geol.) In alternate layers.
ALTERNATE, al'tēr-nāt or al-tēr'nāt, *v.t.* To cause to follow by turns or one after the other.—*v.i.* to happen by turns : to follow reciprocally :—*pr.p.* al'ternating; *pa.p.* al'ternated. [L. *alternus*, -atum, to do anything by turns—*alter*, other.]
ALTERNATELY, al-tēr'nāt-li, *adv.* By turns : reciprocally. [of being alternate.]
ALTERNATENESS, al-tēr'nāt-nes, *n.* The quality
ALTERNATION, al-tēr-nā'shun, *n.* The act of alternating : alternate action : interchange.
ALTERNATIVE, al-tēr-na-tiv, *adj.* Offering a choice of two things.—*n.* That which may be chosen or rejected : a choice between two things.
ALTHOUGH, awl-thō, *conj.* All though : admitting all that : notwithstanding : however.
ALTIMETER, al-tim'e-tēr, *n.* An instrument for measuring heights. [L. *altus*, high, and *METER*.]
ALTITUDE, al'ti-tūd, *n.* Height : elevation above a given level : height of a heavenly body above the horizon : (fig.) highest point of excellence. [L. *altitudo*—*altus*, high.]
ALTO, al'to, *n.* (orig.) The highest part sung by males : the lowest voice in women. [It.—L. *altus*, high.]
ALTOGETHER, awl-too-ge'th'ēr, *adv.* All together : wholly : completely : without exception.
ALTO-RELIEVO, } al'to-re-lē'vo, *n.* High relief :
ALTO-RILIEVO, } figures so much projected as to stand relieved or lifted from the ground on which they are sculptured. [It. *alto*, high, *rilievo*, relief; L. *altus*, high, *relevo*, to lift up. See RELIEF.]
ALTRUISM, al'troo-ism, *n.* The principle of living and acting for the interest of others. [L. *alter*, another.]
ALUM, al'um, *n.* A whitish and astringent mineral salt, the double sulphate of alumina and potash, obtained from alum-slate, largely used in medicine, dyeing, and preparing leather. [L. *alumen*.]
ALUM-SCHIST, -SHALE, or -SLATE, a slate consisting mainly of clay, iron pyrites, and coaly matter, from which alum is obtained.
ALUMINA, al-ū'min-a, } *n.* One of the primitive
ALUMINE, al'ū-min, } earths : the characteristic ingredient of common clay. [Low L. *alumina*—L. *alumen*, alum.] [or alumina.]
ALUMINOUS, al-ū'min-us, *adj.* Containing alum,
ALUMINUM, al-ū'min-um, } *n.* The metallic base
ALUMINIUM, al-ū'min'i-um, } of alumina, a metal found in clay, granite, and other substances, somewhat resembling silver, very malleable, ductile, and tenacious, and remarkable for its lightness.
ALUMISH, al'um-ish, *adj.* Having the nature of, or resembling alum.
ALUMNUS, al-um'nus, *n.* (lit.) One that is nourished : one educated at a college is called an *alumnus* of that college :—*pl.* ALUMNI. [L. from *alo*, to nourish.]
ALVEARY, al've-ari, *n.* A bee-hive : (anat.) the hollow of the external ear. [L. *alvearium*, bee-hive—*alveus*, a hollow vessel—*alveus*, the belly.]
ALVEOLARY, al've-o-lari, *adj.* (anat.) Containing hollows or sockets. [See ALVEOLE.]
ALVEOLATE, al've-o-lāt, *adj.* Divided into cells like a honeycomb. [L. *alveolatus*—*alveus*. See ALVEARY.]
ALVEOLE, al've-ol, *n.* The hollow or socket of a tooth. [L. *alveolus*, dim. of *alveus*, a hollow. See ALVEARY.]

ALVINE, alvin, *adv* Of or from the belly [From *L. alvus*, belly]
ALWAY, awl wā, } *adv* Through all ways con-
ALWAYS, owl wāz, } tinually for ever
AM, am, The first person of the verb *To be* [AS com., Gr *emi*, Sans. *ami*—*as*, to be.]
AMAIN, a main, *adv* With main or strength with sudden force violently suddenly [AS *pfx a* and *MAIN*]
AMALGAM, a-mal gam, *n.* A compound of mercury with another metal any mixture. [Low *L. amalgama*—*L.* and Gr *malagma*, *nn* emollient—Gr *malasso*, to soften.]
AMALGAMATE, a-mal ga-māt, *v t.* To mix mercury with another metal to compound to unite—*v t.* to unite in an amalgam to blend—*pr p* amalgamating, *pa p* amalgamated. [From *AMALGAM*.]
AMALGAMATION a-mal ga māshun, *n.* The act of amalgamating the mixing of different things
AMANDINE, aman-din, *n.* A kind of cold cream prepared from almonds. [Fr.—*amande*, almond. See *ALMOND*.]
AMIANUENSIS, a-man ū-enais *n.* A person who performs for another the manual part of composition one who writes to dictation a copyist [L.—*ab*, from, and *manus* the hand.]
AMARACUS, am a ra kus, *n* (Tenn.) Marjoram [L.]
AMARANTH, US, am a-ranth us *n.* (lit.) The unfading flower a genus of plants, chiefly tropical with richly coloured flowers whose parts are of a thin, dry texture, so that they last long without withering, as *Love lies bleeding* [Gr *amarantos*—*a*, priv, and *marinomai*, to die away]
AMARANTHINE am a-ran-thin, *adv* Pertaining to amaranth unfading
AMARYLLIS, am a rīlī, *n.* A genus of bulbous rooted plants, including the narcissus jonquil, &c [From *Amaryllis*, a girl mentioned by Virgil.]
MASS, a-mas, *vi* To collect into a mass to gather in large quantity to accumulate. [Fr *amasser*—*L ad*, to and *masa* a mass.]
AMASSETTE a-mas set, *n.* An instrument of horn used for collecting painters' colours on the stone a palette knife. [From *AMASS*.]
AMASTHENIC, am as then'ik, *adv* Uniting all the chemical rays of light into one focus, applied to a lens perfect for photographic purposes. [Gr *hama*, together, *sthenos*, force] [*pfx a* and *MATZ*.]
AMATE, a-mat', *vi* (Spenser) To accompany [AS *AMATE*, a māt', *vi* (Spenser) To subdue, to daunt, to stupefy [O Fr *amater* to abate, mortify, make fade, from *mat*, Ger *matz*, dull.]
AMATEUR, am a-tūr, *n.* One who cultivates a particular study or art for the love of it, and not professionally [Fr.—*L. amator*, a lover—*amo*, to love.]
AMATIVE, am a-tiv, *adv* Relating to love amorous. [From *L. ama*, *atum*, to love.]
AMATIVENESS, am a-tiv nes, *n.* Quality of being amative propensity to love
AMATORIAL, am a-tōri al, } *adv* Relating to or
AMATORIOUS, am a-tōri us, } causing love affect-
AMATORY, am a-tor i, } tonate.
AMAZE, a-māz, *v t.* To put the mind in a maze to confound with surprise or wonder to perplex to astonish—*pr p* amazing, *pa p* amazed—*n.* Astonishment perplexity [AS *pfx a* and *MAZE*.]
AMAZEDLY, a-māz'ed lī, *adv* (Shak) With amazement.

AMAZEDNESS, a-māz'ed nes, } *n.* State of being
AMAZEMENT, a-māz'ment, } amazed a feeling of
surprise mixed with wonder
AMAZING, a-māz'ing, *p ady* Causing amazement
astonishing
AMAZINGLY, a-māz'ing lī, *adv* In an amazing
degree in a manner to astonish
AMAZON, ama-zon, *n.* One of a race of female
warriors who cut off the right breast in order to enable
them to use their weapons more efficiently a
masculine woman a virago [Gr *a*, priv, *masos* a
breast]
AMAZONIAN, am a-zōn i an, *adv* Of or like an
Amazon of masculine manners warlike
AMBASSADOR, am bas a-dar, *n* (lit.) A messenger
one sent on an embassy one of the highest order of
diplomatic ministers sent by one sovereign power to
another to reside at his court and treat on affairs of
state [It *ambasciadore*, *L. ambactus*, derived by
Grimm from Goth. *andbahta*, a servant, from *and*
(Ger *am*) office, charge and *bak*, back, whence the
meaning back-holder, servant, as *henchman* = *haunch*
man.]
AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY, an ambassador sent
on a special occasion.
AMBASSADORIAL, am bas a-dō ri al, *adv* Relat-
ing to an ambassador
AMBASSADRESS am bas a-dres, *n* The wife of
an ambassador
AMBER, am'ber *n.* A yellowish fossil resin, found
chiefly on the shores of the Baltic, and used as
an article of ornament (*obs*) ambergris—*adv*
Made of or resembling amber [It *ambra*, Ar
ambar.]
AMBERED, am'berd, *adv* Flavoured with amber
AMBERGRIS, am'ber-gres, *n.* (lit.) Gray amber a
fragrant substance, of a gray colour, found on the
sea-coast of warm countries, and in the intestines of
the spermæti whale [Ambr and Fr *gris*, gray]
AMBIDEXTER am bi dek'ster, *n.* One who uses
both hands with equal facility a double-dealer
[L. *ambo*, both, *dexter*, right hand.]
AMBIDEXTROUS, am bi-dek'strus, *adv* Capable
of using both hands with equal ease *ending* with
both parties
AMBIENT, em'bi-ent, *adv* Going round surround-
ing investing [L. *ambi*, about, *ens*, *entis*, *pr p* of
eo to go.]
AMBIGUITY, am bi gū' ti, *n.* State of being ambig-
uous uncertainty of signification double meaning.
AMBIGUOUS, am bi gū' us, *adv* (lit.) Driving about
of doubtful signification equivocal [L. *ambigere*
—*ambi*, to go about—*ambi* about, *ago*, to drive.]
AMBIGUOUSNESS, am bi gū' us-nes, *n.* Quality of
being ambiguous doubtfulness
AMBITION, am bish'un, *n.* (orig) In Rome the
going about of candidates for office seeking votes
the desire for excellence, preferment honour, or
power [L. *ambitus*—*ambio*, to go about—*ambi*,
about, and *eo*, *itum*, to go] [ambition].
AMBITIONLESS, am bish'un les, *adv* Without
ambition
AMBITIOUS, am bish'un, *adv* Full of ambition:
desirous of power aspiring indicating ambition
AMBITIOUSNESS, am bish'un nes, *n.* Quality of
being ambitious ambition.
AMBLE, am'bl, *v t.* To move as a horse by lifting
both legs on each side alternately to move affect-
edly—*pr p* ambling, *pa p* ambled—*n.* A peculiar
pace of a horse between a trot and a walk, in which
both feet on the same side are lifted together [Fr.

- ambler*—low *L. ambulo, -are*, to amble—*L. ambulo*, to walk about.]
- AMBLER**, am'blér, *n.* A horse that ambles.
- AMBROSIA**, am-brō'zhi-a, *n. (myth.)* The food of the gods, which conferred immortality on those who partook of it. [*L.*—*Gr. ambrosios* = *ambrotos*, immortal—*a*, neg., and *brotos*, mortal, for *mrotos*, Sans. *mrita*, dead—*mri* (*L. mori*), to die.]
- AMBROSIAL**, am-brō'zhi-al, *adj.* Having the qualities of ambrosia: fragrant: delicious.
- AMBROSIAN**, am-brō'zhi-an, *adj.* Relating to ambrosia: relating to St Ambrose, bishop of Milan in the 4th century.
- AMBRY**, am'bri, *n. (orig.)* A chest in which arms were kept: afterwards, a niche in churches in which the sacred utensils were kept: a cupboard for victuals, which being given in alms, the word was confounded with **ALMORY**. [*Fr. armoire*, a cupboard, *L. armarium*, a chest for arms—*arma*, arms.]
- AMBS-ACE**, amz'-ās, *n. (Shak.)* Both aces: two aces turned up at the same time by two dice. [*O. Fr. ambs*, *L. ambo*, both, and **ACE**.]
- AMBULACRA**, am-bū-lā'kra, *n.pl.* The fleshy organs of locomotion of star-fishes and other Echinodermata, passing through holes in the shell, generally arranged in rows, and terminated by suckers. [*L.*, pl. of *ambulacrum*, a place for walking in—*ambulo*, to walk.]
- AMBULANCE**, am'bū-lans, *n.* A carriage which serves as a movable hospital for the wounded in battle. [*Fr.*—*L. ambulans, -antis*, pr.p. of *ambulo*, to walk, move about.]
- AMBULANT**, am'bū-lant, *adj.* Walking: moving from place to place.
- AMBULATORY**, am'bū-la-tor-i, *adj.* Having the power or faculty of walking: moving from place to place, not stationary: formed for walking, as the feet of certain birds, with three toes before and one behind.—*n.* Any part of a building intended for walking in, as the aisles of a church.
- AMBUSCADE**, am'bus-kād, *n.* A hiding in a bush, as troops, to attack by surprise: a concealed place in which troops lie hid: a body of troops in concealment.—*v.i.* To lie in wait.—*v.t.* to place in ambush:—*pr.p.* am'buscading; *pa.p.* am'buscaded. [*Fr. embuscade*—*It. imboscare*, to lie in ambush, to go in to a wood—*im*, into, and *bosco*, a wood, from root of **BUSH**.]
- AMBUSCADO**, am-bus-kā'do, *n. (Shak.)* **AMBUSCADE**:—*pl.* **AMBUSCADOES**.
- AMBUSH**, am'boosh, *n.* and *v.* Same meanings as **AMBUSCADE**. [*Fr. embusche*; *O. Fr. embuscher*, *It. imboscare*. See **AMBUSCADE**.]
- AMBUSHMENT**, am'boosh-ment, *n. (obs.)* **AMBUSH**.
- AMEER**, a-mēr', *n.* Same as **EMIR**.
- AMELIORATE**, a-mē'yor-āt, *v.t.* To make better: to improve.—*v.i.* to grow better:—*pr.p.* amē'liorāt-ing; *pa.p.* amē'liorated. [*L. ad*, to, and *melioro, -atum*, to make better—*melior*, better.]
- AMELIORATION**, a-mē'yor-āt'shun, *n.* A making or becoming better: improvement.
- AMELIORATIVE**, a-mē'yor-āt-iv, *adj.* Producing improvement.
- AMEN**, a'men', i'men', *int.* So let it be!—*adv. (L.)* Verily, truly.—*n.* The true and faithful one, Christ. [*Gr.*—*Heb. amen*, firm, true.]
- AMENABILITY**, a-mē-na-bil'i-ti, } *n.* State of be-
AMENABLENESS, a-mē-na-bl-nes, } ing amenable:
liability to answer.
- AMENABLE**, a-mē-na-bl, *adj. (orig.)* Easy to be led or governed: liable to be called to account. [*From Fr. amener*, to lead to—*ā*, to, and *mener*, to lead—*L. ad*, to, *manus*, the hand.]
- AMENABLY**, a-mē-na-bli, *adv.* In an amenable [manner.]
- AMENAGE**, am'e-nāj, *v.t. (Spenser.)* To manage. [*Plc. a*, and *O. E. menage* for **MANAGE**.]
- AMENANCE**, am'e-nans, *n. (Spenser.)* (*lit.*) A bringing in: conduct, behaviour. [*O. Fr. amesnauce*—*amesner*, to lead, from root of **AMENABLE**.]
- AMEND**, a-mend', *v.t.* To remove a fault from: to correct: to improve.—*v.i.* to grow or become better. [*Fr. amender* for *emender*—*L. emendo, -are*—*e*, ex, out of, and *menda*, a fault.]
- AMENDABLE**, a-mend-a-bl, *adj.* That may be [amended.]
- AMENDMENT**, a-mend'ment, *n.* Act of amending: correction: improvement: an addition or alteration proposed to be made in a bill or motion.
- AMENDS**, a-mendz', *n.* Supply of a loss: compensation: recompense.
- AMENITY**, a-men'i-ti, *n.* Pleasantness, as regards situation, climate, manners, or disposition. [*Fr. aménité*, *L. amenitas*—*amēnus*, pleasant, acc. to *Pott*, for *amosinus*—*amo*, to love.]
- AMIENT**, am'ient, *n.* Same as **AMENTUM**.
- AMENTACEOUS**, am-en-ti'shus, *adj.* Having amenta or catkins: resembling or consisting of amenta. [See **AMENTUM**.]
- AMENTUM**, a-men'tu, *n. (lit.)* A thong or strap: a scaly sort of spike, as of the willow: a catkin:—*pl.* **AMEN'TA**. [*L. amentum*, thong.]
- AMERCE**, a-mers', *v.t.* To punish with a fine, the amount of which is left to the discretion of the court: to punish:—*pr.p.* amer'cing; *pa.p.* amerced'. [*O. Fr. amercier*, low *L. amercio*, to impose a fine—*L. merces*, wages, fine.]
- AMERCEMENT**, a-mers'ment, *n.* A penalty inflicted at the discretion of the court.
- AMERICAN**, a-mer'i-kan, *adj.* Pertaining to America, esp. to the United States.—*n.* A native of America, orig. one of the aborigines, now a descendant of Europeans born in America, esp. an inhabitant of the United States. [*From America*, so called from the discoverer, Amerigo Vespucci, a Florentine.]
- AMERICANISE**, a-mer'i-kan-iz, *v.t.* To render American:—*pr.p.* Americanising; *pa.p.* Americanised.
- AMERICANISM**, a-mer-i-kan-izm, *n.* A word, phrase, or idiom peculiar to Americans.
- AMES-ACE**, amz'-ās, *n.* Same as **AMBS-ACE**.
- AMESSE**, am'es, *n.* Same as **AMICE**.
- AMETHYST**, am'e-thist, *n.* A bluish-violet variety of quartz of which drinking-cups used to be made, which the ancients supposed prevented drunkenness. The finer varieties are now used as precious stones. [*Gr. amethystos*—*a*, priv., *methyō*, to be drunken—*methū*, wine, *methē*, strong drink, Sans. *madhu*, sweet.]
- AMETHYSTINE**, am-e-thist'in, *adj.* Pertaining to, composed of, or like amethyst. [amiable.]
- AMIABILITY**, a-mi-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being amiable or of exciting love.
- AMIALE**, a-mi-a-bl, *adj.* Lovable: worthy of love: lovely: (*Shak.*) pretending or shewing love. [*L. amabilis*—*amo*, to love.]
- AMIALENESS**, a-mi-a-bl-nes, *n.* Quality of being amiable or of exciting love.
- AMIABLY**, a-mi-a-bli, *adv.* In an amiable manner.
- AMIANTHUS**, am-i-an'thus, *n. (lit.)* The unextinguishable (because it is indestructible by fire): earth-flax or mountain-flax, the finest fibrous variety of asbestos, usually grayish or of a greenish-white colour.

[Gr *amantos* (*lithos*), unsoiled (stone)—*a*, neg., and *maino*, to soil.] [amicable or friendly]
AMICABILITY, am i ka-bil i ti, *n*. Quality of being
AMICABLE, am i ka-bl, *adj*. Friendly peaceable
 [L. *amicabilis*—*amicus* a friend—*amo*, to love]
AMICABLENESS, am i ka-bl nes, *n*. Quality of being
 amicable friendliness good will
AMICABLY, am i kab li, *adv*. In an amicable or
 friendly manner
AMIOE, am is, *n*. (*lit*) Something thrown around
 one a flowing cloak formerly worn by priests and
 pilgrims a collar worn by priests under the alb
 about the head and shoulders [O Fr *amius*, *amict*
 L. *amictus*—*amictio*, to wrap about—*amb*, about and
yacio, to throw]
AMID, a mid, } *prep* In the middle or midst
AMIDST, a-midst, } surrounded or encompassed by
 among [A.S. *pi*, *a*, on, in, and *middan* middle]
 AMINATIONS, the middle of a ship, whether in regard
 to her length from stem to stern or breadth between
 the two sides
AMIR, a-me' Same as **EMIR**
AMIS, am is, *n*. Same as **AMICE**
AMISS, a-mis, *adj*. In error wrong—*adv* In a
 faulty manner—*n* (*Shak*) A fault or wrong [A.S.
pi, *a*, in, *misan*, to miss, to err]
AMITY, am i ti, *n*. Friendship good will [Fr
amitié—*ami*, L. *amicus*, a friend. See **AMICABLE**]
ADMIRAL, am mir al, *n*. (*Milton*) An admiral, a
 ship [See **ADMIRAL**]
AMMONIA, am mon i a, *n*. A gaseous substance
 with a highly pungent smell, obtained from *sal*
ammoniac, and composed of hydrogen and nitrogen.
 [From *sal ammoniac* first obtained near the temple
 of Jupiter *Ammon*, by burning camel's dung]
AMMONIAC, am mon i ak, *n*. A gum resin yielded
 by a plant which used to grow in great abundance
 round the temple of Jupiter *Ammon* in Libya.
AMMONIAC, AL am mon i ak, al, *adj*. Pertaining
 to, or having the properties of ammonia.
AMMONITE, am mon i te, *n*. The fossil shell of an
 extinct genus of mollusks, so called
 because they resembled the horns on
 the statue of Jupiter *Ammon*, wor
 shipped under the form of a ram.

 AMMUNITION, am mū nish un, *n*.
 Anything used for munition or defence
 military stores in general, esp. powder,
 balls, bombs, &c [L. *ad* for, *munio*,
 defence—*munio*, to defend.]
AMNESTY, am nes-ti, *n*. (*lit*) A not remembering
 a general pardon of political offenders. [Gr *amnesia*
tia—*a-mnesia* not remembered—*a*, neg., and root of
mnemos, to remember]
AMCEBA, a-me-ba, *n*. A genus of microscopic animals
 of the class *Phizopoda*, capable of undergoing many
 changes of form at will —*pl* **AMCEBÆ**. [Gr *amoebe*,
 change—*amoebo*, to change.]
AMCEBÆAN, am-e-ba-an, *adj*. Answering alter
 nately responsive [L. *amabacus*, Gr *amoebeus*—
amoebe, change, alternation.]
AMONG, a mung, } *prep* Mixed or mixed
AMONGST, a mungst, } with of the number of
 amidst. [A.S. on *gemung*—*mengan*, to mingle.]
AMONTILLADO, a-mon til a do, *n*. A dry kind of
 sherry of a light colour [Sp]
AMORNINGS, a-morn-ingz, *adv* (*Shak*) Of mornings
 in the mornings. [Or and **MORNING**]
AMOROUS, am or us, *adj*. Full of love inclined to

love enamoured relating to love [Low L. *amoro-*
sus—L. *amor*, love—*amo*, to love]
AMOROUSLY, am or us li, *adv*. In an amorous
 manner fondly lovingly
AMOROUSNESS, am or us nes, *n*. The quality of
 being amorous fondness
AMORPHISM, a-mor'fizm, *n*. A state of being
 amorphous or without crystallisation even in the
 minutest particles. [Gr *a*, priv., *morphē*, form.]
AMORPHOUS, a-mor'fus, *adj*. Without any deter
 minate shape or form without crystallisation in
 the ultimate texture of no particular kind. [Gr
amorphos—*a* priv., and *morphē*, form.]
AMORT, a-mort, *adj* (*lit*) Dead (*Shak*) spiritless,
 dejected. [Fr *d* to, *mort*, death. See **MORTAL**]
AMORTISE, a-mort'iz, *v*. To alienate in mortmain
 to convey to a corporation —*pr* *p* amortising, *pa* *p*
 amortised. [Low L. *amortuus*—L. *mors*, *moris*, death.]
AMOUNT, a-mownt, *v*. (*Spenser*) To go up, ascend,
 depart to mount or rise to to result in.—*v* *t*. to
 increase to augment—*n* The whole sum the effect,
 substance or result. [Fr *monter*, O Fr *amonter*, to
 ascend—L. *ad*, to, *mons*, *montis*, a mountain.]
AMOUR, a-mōr, *n*. A love intrigue an unlawful
 connection in love [Fr.—L. *amor*, love—*amo*, to
 love.]
MOVE, a-mōv, *v* *t* (*Spenser*) To move, to affect.
 —*pr* *p* moving, *pa* *p* moved [L. *amoveo*—*ad*,
 from, and *moveo*, to move. See **MOVE**]
AMPERSAND, ampers and, *n*. The character &
 which is a corruption of L. *et* (and), and formerly
 called *et*. [A corr. of *et per se* and, i.e., *et* standing
 by itself means and]
AMPHIBALUM, am fiba-lum, *n*. A loose cloak
 thrown around one the chasable or vestment. [L.
 —Gr *amphi*, around, *bailō*, to cast.]
AMPHIBIA, am fib i a, *n*. (*lit*) Animals with a
 double life, or living both on land and in water:
 batrachian reptiles. [Gr *amphibios*, of double life—
amphi, both, *bios*, life.]
AMPHIBIAL, am fib i al, } *n* One of the amphibia.
AMPHIBIAN, am fib i an, }
AMPHIBIOUS, am fib i us, *adj*. Having the power
 of living both in air and water, as frogs adapted
 for living on land or in water [See **AMPHIBIA**]
AMPHIBRACH, am fi brak, *n*. A poetical foot,
 having a short syllable on each side of a long one, as
 am'ue'ment. [Gr *amphi*, on each side, *brachys*, short.]
AMPHICTYONIO, am fik ti on i k, *adj*. Pertaining
 to the *Amphictyons* or twelve deputies from the
 principal states in Greece who held a council twice
 a year [Gr *amphiktiones*, prob = *amphiktiones*,
 neighbours—*amphi*, around, and *ktizō*, to people.]
AMPHIPOD, am fi pod, *n*. An animal with feet
 directed both ways—that is, partly backwards and
 partly forwards one of an order of small leaping
 crustaceans common on the sea shore and in
 streams as the sand hopper [Gr *amphi*, both ways,
pous, *podos* a foot.]
AMPHIBÆAN, am fis bæn, *n*. (*lit*) An animal
 that goes both ways a family of lizard snakes,
 chiefly found in tropical America, which have their
 tails so rounded as to give them the appearance of
 having a head at both ends. [Gr *amphibæa*—
amphi, *amphi*, both ways, and *bainō*, to go]
AMPHISCIA, am fish i an, } *n*. The inhabit-
AMPHISCIL, am fish i, } ants of the torrid
 zone whose shadows are thrown both ways—that is,
 to the N one part of the year, and to the S. the
 other part, according as the sun is S or N of the

equator. [Gr. *amphiskios*—*amphi*, both ways, *skia*, a shadow.]

AMPHITHEATRE, am-fi-thé'a-tér, *n.* (*lit.*) A place for seeing all round: an oval or circular edifice having rows of seats one above another, around an open space, called the arena, in which public spectacles were exhibited: anything like an amphitheatre in form. [Gr. *amphi*, round about, *theatron*, a place for seeing—theatromai, to see.]

AMPHORA, am'fo-ra, *n.* A vessel or jar, pointed at the base and with a handle at both sides of the neck, used by the Greeks and Romans for holding liquids. [Gr. *amphoreus*, *amphiphoreus*—*amphi*, on both sides, and *phorēō*, *pherō*, to bear.]

AMPLE, am'pl, *adj.* Filled up: large: spacious: liberal: extended. [L. *amplus*, prob. from Gr. *anapleōs*, filled full—*ana*, up, and *pleōs*, full.]

AMPLENESS, am'pl-nes, *n.* State of being ample.

AMPLEXICAUL, am-plek'si-kaw'l, *adj.* (*bot.*) Nearly surrounding or embracing the stem. [Low L. *amplexicaulis*—L. *amplexor*, intens. of *amplector*—*amb*, about, *plecto*, to twist, and *caulis*, Gr. *kaulos*, stem.]

AMPLIFICATION, am-pli-fi-kā'shun, *n.* Act of amplifying: enlargement: the lengthening of discourse by an enumeration of minute circumstances or by multiplying words and phrases.

AMPLIFY, am'pli-fi, *v.t.* To make ample or large: to make more copious in expression: to add to.—*v.i.* to grow or become large: to speak copiously:—*pr.p.* amplifying; *pa.p.* amplified. [L. *amplifico*—*amplus*, large, and *facio*, to make. See **AMPLE**.]

AMPLITUDE, am'pli-tūd, *n.* State of being ample: largeness: abundance: the distance from the east point of the horizon at which a heavenly body rises, or from the west point at which it sets.

AMPLY, am'pli, *adv.* In an ample manner.

AMPUL, am'pul, *n.* A small earthenware or glass vessel of an oblong globular form, used for containing consecrated oil or wine and water for the eucharistic service. [See **AMPULLA**.]

AMPULLA, am-pul'la, *n.* A kind of bottle, used by the Romans for holding liquids or unguents, generally bellied, with a narrow neck, and provided with a handle on both sides. [L.,—*amb*, Gr. *amphi*, on both sides, and *olla*, a jar.]

AMPUTATE, am-pū-tāt, *v.t.* To cut round about: to prune or lop off: to cut off, as a limb of an animal:—*pr.p.* amputating; *pa.p.* amputated. [L. *amputo*, -atum—*amb*, round about, *puto*, to cut.]

AMPUTATION, am-pū-tā'shun, *n.* The act or operation of cutting off a limb.

AMUCK, a-muk', *adv.* Wildly, madly. [Malay, *amok*, intoxicated or excited to madness.]

AMULET, am'u-let, *n.* A gem, scroll, or other object carried about the person, as a charm against evil. [L. *amuletum*, Ar. *hamalat*—*hamala*, to carry.]

AMUSE, a-mūz', *v.t.* (*obs.*) To muse, to meditate.—*v.t.* (*lit.*) to give one something to muse on: to occupy wholly: to absorb: to occupy pleasantly: to beguile with expectation:—*pr.p.* amusing; *pa.p.* amused. [Fr. *amuser*. See **MUSE**.]

AMUSEMENT, a-mūz'ment, *n.* (*obs.*) Musing, deep thought: that which amuses: pastime.

AMUSING, a-mūz'ing, *adj.* Affording amusement: entertaining. [amuse or entertain.]

AMUSIVE, a-mūs'iv, *adj.* Having the power to

AMYGDALATE, a-mig'da-lāt, *adj.* Pertaining to, like, or made of almonds. [From L. *amygdala*, Gr. *amygdalē*, an almond.]

AMYGDALIN, **AMYGDALINE**, a-mig'da-lin, *n.*

A crystalline principle existing in the kernel of bitter almonds. [From L. *amygdala*, Gr. *amygdalē*, an almond.]

AMYGDALOID, a-mig'da-loid, *n.* A variety of basaltic rock containing nodules of other minerals, as quartz, felspar, &c. imbedded like almonds in a cake. [Gr. *amygdalē*, an almond, and *eidos*, form.]

AMYLACEOUS, am-i-lā'shus, *adj.* Pertaining to or resembling starch. [L. *amylum*, starch, Gr. *amylon*, the finest meal—*amylōs*, not ground at the mill (at which the ordinary meal was ground)—*a*, neg., and *mylos*, a hand-mill.]

AN, an, *adj.* One: the indefinite article used before words beginning with the sound of a vowel, and before *h* sounded, when the accent falls on any syllable except the first. [A.S. *æn*. See **ONE**.]

AN, an, *conj.* (*Shak.*) If. [A form of **AND**.]

ANA, ā'na. A suffix to names of persons or places, denoting a collection of memorable sayings, as *Johnsoniana*, sayings of Dr Johnson. [The neuter plural termination of L. adjectives in -anus = pertaining to.]

ANABAPTISM, an-a-bap'tizm, *n.* The doctrine of the Anabaptists.

ANABAPTIST, an-a-bap'tist, *n.* One who holds that baptism ought only to be administered to adults (by immersion), and therefore that those baptised in infancy ought to be baptised again. [Gr. *anabaptistēs*—*ana*, again, *baptizō*, to dip in water, to baptise.]

ANABASIS, an-ab'a-sis, *n.* (*lit.*) A going up: a journey or expedition into the interior of a country. [Gr.,—*ana*, up, and *bainō*, to go.]

ANACHRONISM, an-ak'rōn-izm, *n.* An error in computing time, whereby an event is put back or placed earlier than it occurred: any error in date. [Gr. *anachronismos*—*ana*, up, back, *chronos*, time.]

ANACHRONISTIC, an-ak-rōn-ist'ik, *adj.* Containing an anachronism: erroneous in date.

ANACOLUTHON, an-a-kō-lū'thon, *n.* Want of sequence in the construction of a sentence, when the latter part does not grammatically correspond with the former. [Gr. *anakolouthos*—*a*, an, priv., and *akolouthos*, following.]

ANACONDA, an-a-kon'da, *n.* A large snake, a species of boa, found in South America.

ANACREONTIC, an-ak-re-on'tik, *adj.* After the manner of the Greek poet *Anacreon*: ires, joyous.—*n.* A little poem in praise of love and wine.

ANADEM, an'a-dem, *n.* A band or fillet bound round the head: a wreath or chaplet of flowers. [Gr. *anadēma*—*ana*, up, and *deō*, to bind.]

ANÆMIA, a-nē'mi-a, *n.* A morbid deficiency or want of blood: the condition of the body after great loss of blood. [Low L.,—Gr. *a*, an, priv., *haima*, blood.]

ANÆSTHETIC, an-ēs-thet'ik, *adj.* Characterised by insensibility or want of sensation: producing insensibility when inhaled, as chloroform. [From Gr. *a*, an, priv., *aisthēsis*, sensation—*aisthanomai*, to feel.]

ANAGLYPH, an'a-glyf, *n.* An ornament carved or wrought on metal in relief: a cameo or sculptured gem. [Gr. *anaglyphon*, embossed work—*ana*, up, and *glyphō*, to engrave.]

ANAGLYPHICS, an-a-glyfiks, *n.* Chased or embossed work in relief. [See **ANAGLYPH**.]

ANAGLYPTIC, an-a-glyp'tik, *adj.* Relating to the art of carving, engraving, or embossing plate. [L. *anaglypticus*—Gr. *anaglyptos* = *anaglyphos*. See **ANAGLYPH**.]

ANAGLYPTOGRAPHY, an-a-glyp'to-gra-fī, *n.* The

art of engraving so as to give the subject the appearance of being raised from the surface of the paper as if embossed—used in representing coins, &c. [Gr *anaglyphos*, and *graphō*, to write. See **ANAGLYPTIC**.]

ANAGOGICAL, an a-goy ik al, *adj.* Elevated in a spiritual sense mysterious [Gr *anagōgē* a leading up—*ana*, up, *agōgē*, a leading—*agō*, to lead.]

ANAGRAM, an a gram, *n.* A word or sentence formed by reversing (in a different order) the letters of another word or sentence as 'live'—'evil' [Gr *anagramma*—*ana*, again, *gramma*, something written—*graphō*, to write.]

ANAGRAMMATIO, Al, an a gram at'ik, *al, adj.* Pertaining to or making an anagram.

ANAGRAMMATISE, an a gram a tiz, *v.t.* To transpoze, so as to form an anagram.

ANAGRAMMATIST, an a gram a tist, *n.* A maker of anagrams.

ANAGRAPHS, an a graf, *n.* (*lit.*) A writing out a catalogue or inventory a description. [Or *ana graphē*—*ana*, np, out, *graphō*, to write.]

ANAL, a nal, *adj.* Pertaining to or near the anus.

ANALECTA, an a lek ta, } *n.pl.* Collected literary
ANALECTS, an'a-lekta, } fragments. See **ANALECTIC**.

ANALECTIC, an a lek tik, *adj.* Collected made up of selections selecting. [Gr *analektos*—*analogō*, to collect—*ana*, np, legs, to gather.]

ANALEPTIC, an a lep tik, *adj.* Recovering strength giving strength after disease restorative comforting [Gr *analeptikos*, restorative—*analepsis* recovery—*ana*, np, and *lambanō*, *lēpōmai*, to take.]

ANALOGICAL, an a loj ik al, *adj.* Having, or according to analogy.

ANALOGISE, a nalo-jiz *v.t.* To explain or consider by analogy —*pr p* analogising, *pa p* analogised.

ANALOGISM, a nalo-jizm, *n.* Investigation by analogy argument from cause to effect.

ANALOGIST, a nalo-jist, *n.* One who adheres to analogy.

ANALOGOUS, a nalo-o-gus, *adj.* Having analogy bearing some resemblance to similar (*anat.*) performing the same function though differing in structure.

ANALOGUE, an a-log *n.* A word or body bearing analogy to, or resembling another (*anat.*) an organ which performs the same function as another, though differing from it in structure.

ANALOGY, a nalo-o-ji, *n.* Proportion an agreement or correspondence in certain respects in things otherwise different relation in general likeness [Gr *analogia*—*ana*, according to, and *logos*, ratio, proportion.] [analysed.]

ANALYSABLE, an a-liz-a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being analysed.

ANALYSE, an a-liz, *v.t.* (*lit.*) To loosen to resolve a whole into its elements to separate into component parts —*pr p* analysing, *pa p* analysed. [Or *ana*, again, *lysis*, a loosening—*lyō*, to loosen.]

ANALYSIS, a-nal-i-sis, *n.* Resolution or separation of a thing into its elements or component parts the examination of a whole in its separate parts —*pl.* ANALYSES. [See **ANALYSE**.]

ANALYST, an a-list, *n.* One skilled in analysis.

ANALYTIC, Al, an a-lit'ik, *al, adj.* Pertaining to analysis resolving into first principles.

ANALYTICS, an a lit'iks, *n.* The science of analysis.

ANAMORPHOSIS, an a-mor'fo-sis, or an a-mor fo-sis, *n.* (*lit.*) A forming anew a figure, appearing from one view point irregular or deformed, but from

another regular and in proportion (*bot*) an excessive cellular development [Gr.—*ana*, again, *mor phosis*, a shaping—*morphē*, shape.]

ANANDROUS, an an drus, *adj.* Without stamens, or male organs, applied to female flowers. [Gr *a*, an, priv, and *andr*, *andros*, a man.]

ANANTHEROUS, an anther us, *adj.* Without anthers [Gr *a*, an, priv, and **ANTHER**.]

ANANTHOUS, an an thus, *adj.* Without flowers. [Or *a*, an, priv, and *anthos*, a flower.]

ANAPEST, an a pest, *n.* A dactyl struck back or reversed a foot consisting of three syllables, the last of which is accented—as, ap-pre hend [Gr *anapaustos*—*ana*, back, *paō*, to strike.]

ANAPESTIO, Al, an a-pest'ik, *al, adj.* Pertaining to an anapest consisting of anapests.

ANAROH, an ark, *n.* The author of anarchy an anarhist.

ANARCHIC, Al, an ark ik, *al, adj.* Pertaining to anarchy without rule or government.

ANARCHISM, an ark izm, *n.* Anarchy.

ANARCHIST, an ark ist, *n.* One who promotes anarchy.

ANARCHY, an ark i, *n.* The want of government in a state political confusion. [Gr *anarchia*—*a*, an, priv, *archē*, government.]

ANARTHROUS, an ar'thrus, *adj.* (*gram.*) Without the articulation (entom.) having neither wings nor legs [Gr *a*, an, priv, *arthron*, a joint, the articulation.]

ANASTATIC, an a stat'ik, *adj.* Furnished with characters standing up or in relief—applied to a certain kind of printing [Gr *anastatikos*—*ana*, up, *statikos*, causing to stand—*hustēmi*, to make to stand.]

ANASTOMOSE, an a sto-mōz, *v.i.* (*anat.*) To unite as by a mouth one vessel to another, as the branches of the arteries to insensate. [Gr *anastomōs*—*ana*, by, and *stoma*, the mouth.]

ANASTOMOSIS, an a sto-mō'sis, *n.* The communication of vessels with each other, as seen in the junction of the branches of the arteries. [See above.]

ANASTROPHE, an a stro fi, *n.* A turning back or inversion of the natural order of words, as 'Loud roared the thunder; for The thunder roared &c.' [Gr *ana*, back, and *strophē*.]

ANATHEMA, an athe-ma, *n.* (*orig*) An offering made and set up in a temple an ecclesiastical curse any person or thing anathematized. [Gr *ana*, np, *tithēmi*, to set.]

ANATHEMATISE, an athe-ma-tiz, *v.t.* To pronounce accursed —*pr p* anathematizing, *pa p* anathematized. [anatomy]

ANATOMIC, Al, an a tom'ik, *al, adj.* Relating to anatomy.

ANATOMISE, an a to-miz, *v.t.* To cut up to dissect a body (*fig*) to lay open minutely —*pr p* anatomizing, *pa p* anatomized. [From **ANATOMY**.]

ANATOMIST, an a to-mist, *n.* One skilled in anatomy.

ANATOMY, an a to-mi, *n.* A cutting up the art of dissection of any organised body science of the structure of the body learned by dissection (*Shak*) a skeleton, a body [Gr *ana*, up, *temnō* to cut.]

ANBURY, an ber i, *n.* A disease in turnips, in which the root becomes divided into a number of parts, each swelling separately by itself—hence the popular name **FINGERS AND TOES**. [From A.S. *ampre* a crooked, swelling vein.]

ANCESTOR, an ses tur, *n.* One who has gone or lived before us one from whom a person has descended a forefather [O Fr *ancestre*—L *antecessor*—*ante*, before, *cedo*, cession, to go.]

ANCESTRAL, an-ses'tral, *adj.* Relating to, or descending from ancestors.

ANCESTRESS, an-ses-tres, *n.* A female ancestor.

ANCESTRY, an-ses-tri, *n.* A line of ancestors: descent: lineage.

ANCHOR, ang'kur, *n.* (*lit.*) That which is bent or curved: a heavy iron instrument for holding a ship in a particular spot: (*fig.*) any thing that confers stability or security.—*v.t.* To fix by an anchor: to fasten.—*v.i.* to cast anchor: to stop, or rest on. [*L. ancora*, Gr. *angkurā*—*angulos*, curved, from *angkos*, a bend—root *angl*, bent.]

ANCHOR, ang'kor, *n.* (*Shak.*) An anechorite.

ANCHORAGE, ang'kur-aj, *n.* Ground for anchoring: duty imposed on ships for anchoring.

ANCHORESS, ang'kor-es, *n.* A female anchorite.

ANCHORET, ang'kor-et, } *n.* One who has gone
ANCHORITE, ang'kor-it, } back or withdrawn from the world: a hermit. [*Gr. anachōrētēs*—*ana*, back, away, *chōrēō*, to go.] [*anchor*: (*fig.*) security.]

ANCHOR-HOLD, ang'kur-hōld, *n.* The hold of an

ANCHOVY, an-cho'vi, *n.* A small fish of the herring kind from which a sauce is made. [*Sp.* and *Port. anchova*; *Fr. anchois*, *Ger. anschore*, said to be of Iberian origin, and meaning literally a dried fish, from Biseayan *anchuva*, dry.]

ANCHYLOSED, ang'ki-lōst, *adj.* Stiffened or immovably fixed, as a joint. [*From Gr. angkylē*, a joint bent and stiffened—*angkos*, bent—root *angl*, bent.]

ANCIENT, ān'shent, *adj.* That has been before: old: belonging to former times: long known. [*Fr. ancien*, *It. anziano*—*anzi*, *L. ante*, before.]

ANCIENT, ān'shent, *n.* (*Shak.*) A flag or its bearer: an ensign. [*Corruption of ENSIGN.*]

ANCIENTEST, ān'shent-est, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Most ancient. [*formerly.*]

ANCIENTLY, ān'shent-li, *adv.* In ancient times:

ANCIENTNESS, ān'shent-nes, *n.* State of being ancient. [*dignity of birth.*]

ANCIENTRY, ān'shent-ri, *n.* Ancient lineage:

ANCIENTS, ān'shents, *n.pl.* Those who lived in ancient or remote times: (*B.*) elders.

ANCILLARY, an'sil-ari, *adj.* As a maid-servant: subservient. [*From L. ancilla*, a maid-servant.]

ANCIPITAL, an-sip'i-tal, *adj.* (*lit.*) Two-headed: double-faced: (*bot.*) two-edged and flattened. [*L. anceps*, *ancipitis*, double—*an* for *amb*, on both sides, and *caput*, the head.]

ANGLE, ang'kl, *n.* Same as **ANKLE**.

ANCOME, ang'kum, *n.* A small ulcerous swelling, coming on suddenly. [*A.S. an, on, cuman*, to come.]

ANCYLOSED, Same as **ANCHYLOSED**.

AND, and, *conj.* Signifies addition, and is used to connect words and sentences. [*A.S.*]

ANDIRON, and'i-rn, *n.* The iron bars which support the ends of the logs on a wood fire, or in which a spit turns. [Various given as a corruption of *brand-iron*, *hand-iron*, *end-iron*: also from low *L. andena*, *anderia*: and from *A.S. wendan*, to turn, and *iron*.]

ANDROGYNOUS, an-droj'i-nus, *adj.* Having the characteristics of both male and female in one individual: (*bot.*) having no inflorescence of both male and female flowers. [*Gr. andr*, *andros*, a man, and *gynē*, woman.]

ANEAR, a-nēr', *prep.* Near. [*A.S. pfx. a*, and *NEAR*.]

ANECDOOTAL, an'ek-dōt-al, *adj.* In the form of an anecdote.

ANECDOTE, an'ek-dōt, *n.* (*orig.*) Secret history, or

facts not published: an incident of private life: a short story. [*Gr. a, an*, neg., and *ekdotōs*, published—*ek*, out, and *didōmi*, to give.]

ANELACE, an'e-lis, *n.* A short dagger worn in the 14th cent. [*Low L. anelacius*, prob. from *L. anulus*, a ring, from one fastened to the hilt, by which it was carried.]

ANELE, a-nēl', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To anoint with oil: to administer extreme unction. [*A.S. on-clan*—*on*, on, and *ele*, oil.] [*a, an*, neg., and **ELECTRIC**.]

ANELECTRIC, an-e-lek'trik, *adj.* Non-electric. [*Gr. ANEMOMETER*, an-e-mom'e-tēr, *n.* An instrument for measuring the force of the wind. [*Gr. anemos*, wind, and *METER*.]

ANEMONE, a-nem'o-ne, *n.* The wind-flower. a genus of perennial plants, of the Ranunculus or crowfoot family. [*From Gr. anemos*, wind.]

ANEROID, an'e-roid, *adj.* Noting a barometer by which the pressure of the air is measured without the use of liquid or quicksilver. [*Gr. a*, priv., *neros*, wet.]

ANEURISM, an'ū-rizm, *n.* A soft tumour, arising from the widening up or dilatation of an artery. [*Gr. aneurisma*—*ana*, up, *eury*, wide.]

ANEW, a-nū', *adv.* In a new time or way: again. [*A.S. pfx. a*, on, in, and *New*.]

ANGEL, ān'jel, *n.* (*lit.*) A messenger: a divine messenger: a ministering spirit: an old E. coin = 10s., bearing the figure of an angel. [*L. angelus*, *Gr. angelos*, a messenger.]

ANGEL-FISH, ān'jel-fish, *n.* A voracious fish, allied to the shark, from 7 to 8 feet long, and remarkable for its ugliness. [*Said to be so called from its large pectoral fins, which, extending horizontally, appear like wings when spread out.*]

ANGELIC, -AL, an-jel'ik, -al, *adj.* Angel-like: partaking of the dignity of angels.

ANGELICA, an-jel'i-ka, *n.* A genus of umbelliferous plants, the roots and seeds of some species of which are used in making gin, bitters, &c., and in confectionery and medicine. [*So called from their supposed angelic properties.*]

ANGELICALLY, an-jel'ik-al-i, *adv.* Like an angel.

ANGELOLOGY, ān-jel-o-lo-jī, *n.* A discourse on angels: the doctrine regarding angels. [*ANGEL*, and *Gr. logos*, a discourse.]

ANGELUS, an'je-lus, *n.* A prayer to the Virgin, containing the salutation of the angels: the sanctus bell rung at the hour of vespers.

ANGER, ang'gēr, *n.* (*lit.*) Pressure: a strong passion excited by injury, accompanied usually with desire of immediate revenge: pain.—*r.t.* to make angry, or painful: *pp.p.* angered; *pa.p.* angered. [*L. ergor*—*ango*, to cause pain, esp. mental, *Gr. angchō*, to compress—root *anh*, comprising the idea of compressing, and bending.]

ANGERLY, ang'gēr-li, *adv.* (*Shak.*) For ANGRILY.

ANGINA, an-jī-na, *n.* Applied to diseases in which a sense of suffocation is a prominent symptom. [*L. angina*—*ango*, to strangle. See **ANGER**.]

ANGLE, ān'gl, *n.* A bend: a corner: the point where two lines meet: (*geom.*) the inclination of two straight lines which meet together, but are not in the same straight line. [*L. angulus*, *Gr. ergylōs*—*angko*, a bend—root *angl*, bent, seen in *Sans. ek*, to bend.]

ANGLE, ān'gl, *n.* (*lit.*) A hook or bend: a fishing-rod with line and hook.—*r.i.* To fish with an angle.—*r.t.* to entice: to try to gain by some artifice:—

- prp* angling, *pa p* angled. [A.S. *angel*, a hook, allied to Gr *angulos*, a bend.]
- ANGLER**, ang'gler, *n*. One who fishes with an angle a fish from 3 to 5 feet long, supposed to allure and catch smaller fishes by means of numerous worm like appendages about its mouth and the filaments on the upper part of its head—called also the *Fishing frog*, and from its ugliness and voracity the *Sea-devil*
- ANGLOAN**, ang'glik an, *adj* English [A.S. *Angles*, *Engles*, the English. See ENGLISH.]
- ANGLOCANISM**, ang'glik an izm, *n*. Attachment to English institutions, esp the English Church the principles of the English Church.
- ANGLOICISE**, ang'glic ayz, *vt* To make English to express in English idiom —*prp* anglicising, *pa p* anglicised. [peculiarity of language]
- ANGLOISM**, ang'glic izm, *n*. An English idiom or
- ANGLING**, ang'gling, *n*. The art or practice of fishing with an angle. [as *Anglo-Saxon*, &c.]
- ANGLO**, ang'glo, *pfz* English—used in composition,
- ANGLOMANIA**, ang'glo mā nī a, *n*. A mania for what is English a weak imitation of English manners customs, &c., or an indiscriminate admiration of English institutions.
- ANGOLA**, ang'gō la, *n*. Cloth made from the wool of the Angola goat
- ANGORA WOOL**, ang'gō ra wōl, *n*. The long white silky hair of the *Angora* goat highly valued in manufactures [From *Angora*, a city of Asia Minor, famous for its breed of goats.]
- ANGRILY**, ang'grī lī, *adv* In an angry manner
- ANGRY**, ang'grī, *adj* Exited with anger provoked showing anger inflamed.
- ANGUILIFORM**, ang'gwī l form, *adj* In the form of an eel [L. *anguilla*, eel, and *FORM*]
- ANGUISH**, ang'gwīsh, *n*. Straitness from pressure excessive pain of body or mind agony [Fr *angoisse*, L. *angustus* a strait straitness—*ango*, to press tightly See *ANGEN*.]
- ANGULAR**, ang'gu lar, *adj* Having an angle or corner (*fig*) sharp and stiff in habits.
- ANGULARITY**, ang'gu lar' ī tī, *n* Quality of being angular [angles]
- ANGULATED**, ang'gu līt ed, *adj* Formed with angles
- ANHELATION**, an'he lā shun, *n*. (*lit*) A drawing of breath from around the whole body—that is, with difficulty, difficult respiration shortness of breath [L. *anhelatio*—*anhelo*, from *an*, for *amb*, around, and *halo*, to breathe.]
- ANHYDROUS**, an'hyd rūs, *adj* Without water [Gr *a*, an, priv, *h₂drō*, water]
- ANIGHT**, a-nīt', { *adv* (Shak.) Of nights, at night.
- ANIGHTS** a-nīts', { [Or and NIGHT]
- ANIL**, an'ī l, *n*. A plant from whose leaves and stalks indigo is made [Sp *anil*, Ar *an-il* for *al-nīl*, the indigo plant.]
- ANILE**, an'ī, *adj* Relating to an old woman imbecile [From L. *anus*, an old woman.]
- ANILINE**, an'ī lī n, *n*. A poisonous oily liquid derived from *anil* or indigo, largely used in the preparation of blue dyes. [dye]
- ANILITY**, an'ī līt, *n*. State of being anile female
- ANIMADVERSION**, an'ī mād vēr'shun, *n*. A remark by way of criticism, censure, or reproof. [From *ANIMADVERT*]
- ANIMADVERT**, an'ī mād vēr't, *vt* To turn the mind to or against to criticise or censure. [L. *animus*, the mind, *ad*, to, and *verto*, to turn.]
- ANIMAL**, an'i mal, *n*. A being with life one of the higher division of organised beings having life, sensation, and voluntary motion in a limited sense, an irrational being—*adj* Of or belonging to animals—sensual. [L. *anima*, air, life, Gr *anemos*, wind—*ao*, *aēmi*, Sans *an*, to breathe, to blow]
- ANIMALCULAR**, an'i māl'kū lar, *adj* Relating to animalcules
- ANIMALCULE**, an'i māl'kū, *n*. A small animal, esp one that cannot be seen by the naked eye —*pl* ANIMALCULES or ANIMALCULA. [L. *animalculum*, dim of *animal*]
- ANIMALISE**, an'i mal īz, *vt* To endow with animal life to convert into animal matter —*prp* animalising, *pa p* animalised.
- ANIMALISM**, an'i mal īzm, *n*. The state of being actuated by animal appetites only sensuality
- ANIMATE**, an'i māt īt (*lit*) To fill with breath to give life to to enliven or inspirit —*prp* animating, *pa p* animated.—*adj* Lively possessing animal life [L. *animare*, *atum*, to fill with breath—*anima* air See *ANIMAL*.]
- ANIMATED**, an'i māt ed, *adj* Lively full of spirit.
- ANIMATION**, an'i mā shun, *n*. State of being animated or lively life vigour
- ANIMOSITY**, an'i mōs' ī tī, *n* (*lit*) Fullness of spirit—extreme hatred enmity [L. *animositas*—*anima*, life See *ANIMAL*.]
- ANIMUS**, an'i mus, *n* (*lit*) Power, activity, soul as opp to animal life intention spirit prejudice against. [L. akin to *anima*, life See *ANIMAL*.]
- ANISE**, an'īs, *n*. An annual plant, native of Egypt, much cultivated for its seed. [Gr *anison*.]
- ANISEED**, an'īs ed, { *n*. The seed of anise, small
- ANISE SEED**, an'īs sed, { and oblong in shape, and aromatic in smell, used in the making of cordials.
- ANISETTE**, an'īs et', *n*. A cordial made by distilling *anise*, *fennel*, and *coriander* seed with brandy
- ANKER ang'ler**, *n*. A measure of liquids equal to about 10 gallons English wine measure [D]
- ANKER HOLD**, ang'ker hōld, *n*. An anchor's hold or cell. [ANKER for ANCHORITE, and HOLD]
- ANKLE**, ang'kl, *n*. The joint between the foot and leg forming an angle or bend. [A.S. *ancle*, Gr *angkylos*—root *angl*, bent] [ankles.]
- ANKLED**, ang'kl ed, *adj* Having or pertaining to,
- ANKLET**, ang'klet, *n*. A little ankle an ornament for the ankle
- ANLACE** Same as ANELACE
- ANNA**, a-nā, *n*. An Indian coin worth 1½d. sterling
- ANNALISE**, an'āl īz, *vt* To write annals to record —*prp* annalsing, *pa p* annalsed.
- ANNALIST**, an'āl īst, *n*. A writer of annals
- ANNALS**, an'āl, *npl* Records of events under the years in which they happened year books [L. *annales*—*annus*, a year]
- ANNUALS**, an'āt s, *n*. One year's income reserved out of every vacant spiritual living first-fruits [Low L. *annata*—L. *annus*, a year]
- ANNATTO**, an'nat to, *n*. A reddish dye stuff from the seed vessels of the annatto-tree in S America and the W Indies, used in colouring butter, cheese, &c. Also spelled AN-VOTTO, AN-VATTO, AN-VOTTO
- ANNEAL**, an'ne āl, *vt* To temper glass or metals by subjecting them to great heat and gradually cooling to heat in order to fix colours on, as glass [A.S. *anælan* to set on fire—*ælan*, to burn—*æt*, fire acc. to Wedg. Fr *neller*, *neller*, to enamel, from It *niello*.

- low *L. nigellum*, a kind of black enamel on gold or silver—*L. niger*, black.]
- ANNEALING**, an-nē'ling, *n.* The art of tempering glass or metals by heat: the process by which colours are fixed on glass.
- ANNELID**, an-ne-lid, *n.* One of the Annelida.
- ANNELIDA**, an-nē'lī-da, *n.* A class of articulate animals having a long body composed of numerous rings, as worms, leeches, &c. [*L. annellus*, dim. of *annulus*, a ring.]
- ANNEX**, an-neks', *v.t.* To tie to the end of: to add to: to affix.—*v.i.* to be joined.—*n.* Something added. [*L. annecto*, *annexum*—*ad*, to, *necto*, to tie.]
- ANNEXATION**, an-neks-ā'shun, *n.* Act of annexing: addition: union.
- ANNEXION**, an-nek'shun, } *n.* (*Shak.*) Addition:
ANNEXMENT, an-neks'ment, } the thing annexed.
- ANNIHILATE**, an-nī'hil-āt, *v.t.* To reduce to nothing: to put out of existence: to annul.—*pr.p.* annihilating; *pa.p.* annihilated. [*L. annihilō*, -*atum*—*ad*, to, *nihil*, nothing.]
- ANNIHILATION**, an-nī'hil-ā'shun, *n.* State of being annihilated or reduced to nothing: act of destroying. [hilates.]
- ANNIHILATOR**, an-nī'hil-ā-tur, *n.* One who annihilates.
- ANNIVERSARY**, an-ni-vērs'ar-i, *adj.* Returning or happening every year: annual.—*n.* The annual day on which an event happened or is celebrated. [From *L. annus*, a year, and *verto*, *versum*, to turn.]
- ANNIVERSE**, an-nī-vērs, *n.* For ANNIVERSARY.
- ANNOTATE**, an-no-tāt, *v.t.* To make notes: to comment by notes.—*pr.p.* annotating; *pa.p.* annotated. [*L. annoto*—*ad*, to, *noto*, -*atum*, to mark.]
- ANNOTATION**, an-no-tā'shun, *n.* A note of explanation: comment. [commentator.]
- ANNOTATOR**, an-no-tā'tur, *n.* A writer of notes: a
- ANNOTTO**, an-not'to, *n.* Same as ANNOTTO.
- ANNOUNCE**, an-nōvns', *v.t.* To tell: to make known: to give public notice of: to proclaim.—*pr.p.* announcing; *pa.p.* announced. [Fr. *annoncer*, *L. annuntiare*—*ad*, to, *nuntio*, -*are*, to tell.]
- ANNOUNCEMENT**, an-nōvns'ment, *n.* The act of announcing.
- ANNOY**, an-noi', *v.t.* To trouble: to vex: to tease.—*n.* (*Shak.*) Injury, molestation. [Fr. *ennuyer*, *It. annoiare*—*L. in odio esse*, to be hateful to; or from Fr. *nuire*, *L. nocēre*, to hurt.]
- ANNOYANCE**, an-noi'ans, *n.* The act of annoying: the state of being annoyed: that which annoys.
- ANNOYING**, an-noi'ing, *p. adj.* Teasing, vexing.
- ANNUAL**, an-nū'al, *adj.* Yearly: coming every year: lasting a year.—*n.* A plant that lives but one year: a book published yearly. [*L. annualis*—*annus*, a year.]
- ANNUALLY**, an-nū'al-li, *adv.* Yearly.
- ANNUITANT**, an-nūi-tant, *n.* One who receives an annuity.
- ANNUITY**, an-nū'i-ti, *n.* A sum of money, payable yearly, during an individual's lifetime, or in perpetuity. [Low *L. annuitas*—*L. annus*, a year.]
- ANNUL**, an-nul', *v.t.* To make null, to reduce to nothing: to abolish.—*pr.p.* annulling; *pa.p.* annulled. [Fr. *annuller*—*L. ad*, to, *nullus*, *nullum*, no one, nothing—*ne*, not, *ullus*, any.]
- ANNULAR**, an-nū-lar, *adj.* Pertaining to, or like a ring. [*L. annulus*, anything in the form of a ring—*anus*, a rounding or ring.]
- ANNULATE**, an-nū-lāt, } *adj.* Furnished with
ANNULATED, an-nū-lāt-ed, } rings: formed or
- divided into rings: marked with differently coloured rings. [*L. annulatus*—*annulus*. See ANNULAR.]
- ANNULATION**, an-nū-lā'shun, *n.* A ring or belt: a circular formation. [See ANNULAR.]
- ANNULET**, an-nū-let, *n.* A little ring: (*arch.*) a small flat fillet, encircling a column, &c. used either by itself or in connection with other mouldings: (*her.*) a little circle borne as a charge on coats of arms. [*L. annulus* (see ANNULAR), and the *E. dim. term. let.*]
- ANNULMENT**, an-nul'ment, *n.* The act of annulling.
- ANNULOSE**, an-nū-lōz, *adj.* Having rings: composed of rings. [*L. annulus*. See ANNULAR.]
- ANNUNCIATION**, an-nū-si-ā'shun, *n.* The act of announcing: proclamation. [*L. annunciatio*. See ANNOUNCE.]
- ANNUNCIATION-DAY**, the anniversary of the Angel's salutation to the Virgin Mary, the 25th of March.
- ANODE**, an'ōd, *n.* See ELECTRODE. [Gr. *ana*, up, *hodos*, way.]
- ANODYNE**, an'ō-dīn, *adj.* Freeing from pain: soothing.—*n.* A medicine that allays pain. [Gr. *a*, an, priv., and *odynē*, pain.]
- ANOINT**, an-oīnt', *v.t.* To smear with ointment or oil: to pour oil on: to consecrate with oil: to smear or daub. [Fr. *oindre*; *L. inungo*, *inunctum*—*in*, and *ungo*, to smear.]
- ANOINTED** (the), an-oīnt'ed, *n.* The Messiah.
- ANOINTMENT**, an-oīnt'ment, *n.* The act of anointing, or state of being anointed.
- ANOMALISTIC**, a-nom-a-list'ik, -al, *adj.* Anomalous: departing from established rules: irregular.
- ANOMALITE**, a-nom'a-lit, *n.* An irregular mineral.
- ANOMALOUS**, a-nom'a-lus, *adj.* (*lit.*) Uneven: irregular: deviating from rule. [Gr. *anōmalos*—*a*, an, neg., and *homalos*, even—*homos*, same.]
- ANOMALY**, a-nom'a-li, *n.* Irregularity: deviation from rule. [See ANOMALOUS.]
- ANON**, a-non', *adv.* In one (instant): (*B.*) immediately: (*Shak.*) soon after.
- ANONE**, a-non', *adv.* (*Spenser.*) Anon, forthwith.
- ANONYMITY**, a-non-im'i-ti, *n.* The quality or state of being anonymous.
- ANONYMOUS**, a-non'i-mns, *adj.* Wanting a name: not having the real name of the author. [Gr. *anōnymos*—*a*, an, priv., and *onoma*, name.]
- ANONYMOUSLY**, a-non'i-mus-li, *adv.* In an anonymous manner: without a name.
- ANOTHER**, au-uth'ēr, *adj.* One other: not the same: one more: any other. [*A.S.* *an*, one, and *OTHER*.]
- ANSERINE**, an'sēr-in, or -in, *adj.* Relating to the goose or goose-tribe. [*L. anserinus*—*anser*, Sans. *hamsa*, a goose.]
- ANSWER**, an'sēr, *v.t.* To speak in return: to reply to: to satisfy or solve: to suit: to be opposite to: (*Shak.*) to atone for: (*B.*) to be an equivalent to or sufficient for.—*r.i.* to reply: to be accountable for: to correspond: (*B.*) to say.—*n.* A reply: a solution. [*A.S.* *and*, in return, *scarian*, to speak.]
- ANSWERABLE**, an'sēr-a-bl, *adj.* Able to be answered: accountable: suitable: equivalent.—*adv.* ANSWERABLY.
- ANT**, ant, *n.* One of a family of hymenopterous insects which live underground in societies consisting of males, females, and neuters. [A contr. of *EMMET*—*A.S.* *amet*.]
- ANT-HILL**, a hillock raised by ants to form their habitation.
- ANT**, a contraction of *An it* = if it.
- ANTACID**, ant-a'id, *adj.* Counteracting acidity.—

- n. A medicine which counteracts acidity or sourness [Gr *anti*, against, and *ACID*]
- ANTAGONISM**, an tag'o-nizm, n. *A contending or struggling against contest opposition.* [Low L. *antagonismus*—Gr *anti*, against, and *agonizein*, to struggle—*agon*, contest. See *AGONY*]
- ANTAGONIST**, an tag'o-nist, n. *One who contends or struggles with another an opponent—adj* Opposing counteracting. [Gr *antagonists* See *ANTAGONISM*]
- ANTAGONISTIO**, al an tag'o-nist'ik, al, *adj* Contending against opposing
- ANTARCTIC**, ant-ark'tik, *adj* Opposite the arctic opposite the north, or north pole relating to the south pole or to south polar regions [Gr *anti*, opposite, and *Arctic*]
- ANTARTHRITIC**, ant-ar-thrit'ik, *adj* Counteracting gout. [Low L. *antarthriticus*—Gr *anti*, against, *arthrit* (nose), (disease) of the joints—*arthritis*, a joint]
- ANTASTHMATIC**, ant-ast-mat'ik, *adj* Counteracting asthma [Gr *anti*, against, and *ASTHMATIC*]
- ANT BEAR**, ant'ber, n. One of the largest species of the ant-eaters, found in the warm parts of S America, also called the *Great Ant-eater*
- ANT CATCHER**, ant'kach'er, n. One of a genus of American birds closely allied to the Thrushes, which feed chiefly on ants. [before, and *ACR*]
- ANTE-ACT**, an-te-akt, n. A preceding act. [L. *ante*, ante]
- ANTEATER**, ant'-et-er, n. A genus of edentate American quadrupeds, feeding on insects and chiefly on ants, which they procure by means of their very long cylindrical tongue covered with a viscid saliva.
- ANTECEDENCE**, an-te-sed-ens, n. The act of being antecedent or going before in time precedence.
- ANTECEDENT**, an-te-sed-ent, *adj* Going before in time prior—n. That which goes before, in time that which precedes (gram.) the noun or pronoun to which a relative pronoun refers (math) the first of two terms composing a ratio (logic) the first member of a hypothetical proposition—*pl* previous principles, conduct, history, &c. [L. *ante*, before, *cedens*, -entis, *pr p* of *cedo*, *cessum*, to go]
- ANTECESSOR**, an-te-ess-ur, n. One who goes before a leader a predecessor [L.—*ante*, before, *cedo*, *cessum*, to go]
- ANTECHAMBER**, ante-cham'ber, n. The chamber before, or leading into, the principal apartment an outer apartment. [L. *ante*, before, and *CHAMBER*]
- ANTECIANS**, an te'e-hans, n. Those who dwell opposite to each other those living under the same latitude and longitude but on different sides of the equator [From Gr *anti*, opposite to, and *eked*, to dwell]
- ANTECURSOR**, an-te-kur's-ur, n. One who runs before a precursor [L. *ante*, before, and *cursor*, a runner—*curro*, *cursum*, to run]
- ANTEDATE**, an-te-dat, *v t* To date before the true time to anticipate—*pr p* an tedating, *pa p* an tedated—n. Prior date anticipation. [L. *ante*, before, and *DAT*]
- ANTEDILUVIAL**, an-te-di-lu'vi-al, *adj* Existing before the Deluge or the Flood. [L. *ante*, before, and *DILUVIAL*]
- ANTEDILUVIAN**, an-te-di-lu'vi-an, n. One who went quadrupeds intermediate between the deer and goat, found all over the world, but most numerous in S. Africa. [Gr *antholops*]
- ANTELUCAN**, an te loo'kan, *adj* Before day light. [L. *antelucanus*—*ante*, before, *lux*, *lucis*, light.]
- ANTEMERIDIAN**, an te me rid'ian, *adj* Before mid day or noon. [L. *ante*, before, and *MERIDIAN*]
- ANTEMUNDANE**, an te-mun'dan, *adj* Before the existence or creation of the world [L. *ante*, before, and *MUNDANE*]
- ANTENNA**, an ten'na, n. A horn like, movable organ on the head of insects and crustacea, used as an organ of touch a feeler—*pl* ANTENNÆ. [Low L. *antenna*, a feeler, in L. a sail yard.]
- ANTENUPTIAL**, an te-nup'shal, *adj* Before nuptials or marriage [L. *ante*, before, and *NUPTIAL*]
- ANTEPASCHAL**, an-te-pas'kal, *adj* Relating to the time before Easter [L. *ante*, before, and *PASCHAL*]
- ANTEPENULT**, an te pe nult', n. The syllable before the penult or next ultimate syllable of a word the last syllable of a word but two [L. *ante*, before, and *PENULT*]
- ANTEPENULTIMATE**, an te pe nult'i mat', *adj* Pertaining to the antepenult or last syllable but two—n. Same as *ANTEPENULT*
- ANTERIOR**, an te-ri-or, *adj* Before, in time or place in front [L. comp of *ante*, before.]
- ANTEROOM**, an te-room, n. A room before another a room leading up to a principal apartment [L. *ante*, before, and *Room*]
- ANTHELION**, ant-hel'yun, n. Luminous coloured rings observed round the shadow of the spectator's own head on a cloud or fog bank over against the sun. [Gr *anti*, opposite, *helios*, the sun]
- ANTHELMINTIC**, an thel mint'ik, *adj* Destroying or expelling worms [Gr *anti*, against, and *helmins*, *helminx*, a worm.]
- ANTHEM**, an them, n. A piece of sacred music performed by chorists who sing in turn or alternately, with reiteration a piece of sacred music set to a passage from Scripture [AS *antefen*, Or *antiphona*—*anti*, in return, *phónē*, the voice]
- ANTHEM WISE**, an them wíz, *adv* (Bacon) After the manner of singing anthems, alternately [ANTHEM and *Wise*, *way*, manner]
- ANTHER**, an ther, n. The summit or top of the stamen in a flower which contains the pollen or fertilizing dust. [Gr *antheros*, flowery, blooming—*anthos*, to blossom.]
- ANTHERAL**, an ther al, *adj* Pertaining to anthers.
- ANTHERIFEROUS**, an ther ífer'us, *adj* Bearing or producing anthers supporting anthers. [ANTHER, and L. *fero*, to bear] [form of *an* anther]
- ANTHERIFORM**, an ther'i form, *adj* Having the
- ANTHEROID**, an ther-oid, *adj* Resembling an anther [ANTHER, and Gr *eidos*, form.]
- ANT HILL**. See under *ANT*
- ANTHOCARPOUS**, an tho-kar'pus, *adj* (bot) Bearing fruit resulting from many flowers, as the pineapple. [From Gr *anthos*, flower, *karpos* fruit]
- ANTHOLITE**, an tho-lit, n. A flower turned into stone, a fossil flower [Gr *anthos*, flower *lithos*, stone.]
- ANTHOLOGICAL**, an tho-loj'ik al, *adj* Relating to anthology consisting of extracts from various authors.
- ANTHOLOGY**, en thol-o-jy, n. A gathering or collection of flowers a collection of poems or choice literary extracts a discourse on flowers. [Gr *anthologos* a flower gathering—*anthos*, a flower, *logos*, to gather in the last sense, from *anthos*, and *logos*, discourse—*legō* to gather, to say]

ANTHRACIFEROUS, an-thra-sif'ér-us, *adj.* Yielding anthracite. [Gr. *anthrax*, *anthrakos*, coal, and *L. fero*, to bear.]

ANTHRACITE, an-thra-sít, *n.* A black mineral substance of the nature of coal, which burns without flame, used in the burning of lime, bricks, &c. [Gr. *anthrakítēs*—*anthrax*, -akos, coal.] [thracite.]

ANTHRACITIC, an-thra-sít'ík, *adj.* Relating to **ANTHROPOGRAPHY**, an-thro-pog'ra-fi, *n.* A description of man or the human race, according to its distribution, physical characteristics, and existing circumstances. [Gr. *anthrōpos*, man, *graphē*, description—*graphō*, to write.]

ANTHROPOID, an-thro-poid, *adj.* In the form of or resembling man. [Gr. *anthrōpos*, man, *eidos*, form.]

ANTHROPOLATRY, an-thro-pol'a-tri, *n.* The worship of man. [Gr. *anthrōpos*, man, *latreia*, worship.]

ANTHROPOLITE, an-throp'o-lit, *n.* Human remains turned into stone, fossil human remains. [Gr. *anthrōpos*, man, *lithos*, stone.]

ANTHROPOLOGIC, -AL, an-thro-po-loj'ík, -al, *adj.* Relating to anthropology.

ANTHROPOLOGIST, an-thro-pol'o-jist, *n.* One versed in anthropology.

ANTHROPOLOGY, an-thro-pol'o-ji, *n.* (lit.) A discourse on man: the natural history of the human species: the branch of science which determines the relations of man to the other mammalia. [Gr. *anthrōpos*, man, and *logos*, discourse—*legō*, to say.]

By some, the word is used to designate all the sciences which in any way relate to man—and it is often limited to the relations between the soul and body in man.

ANTHROPOMORPHIC, an-thro-po-mor'fik, *adj.* Relating to anthropomorphism.

ANTHROPOMORPHISM, an-thro-po-mor'fizh, *n.* The representation of the Deity in the form of man or with bodily parts: the ascription to the Deity of human affections and passions. [Gr. *anthrōpos*, man, *morphē*, form.]

ANTHROPOMORPHITE, an-thro-po-mor'fit, *n.* A believer in anthropomorphism.

ANTHROPOMORPHITISM, an-thro-po-mor'fit-izm, *n.* The belief of the anthropomorphites.

ANTHROPOMORPHOUS, an-thro-po-mor'fus, *adj.* Formed like or resembling man.

ANTHROPOPATHISM, an-thro-pop'n-thizh, } *n.*

ANTHROPOPATHY, an-thro-pop'a-thi, { The ascription to the Deity of human passions and affections. [Gr. *anthrōpos*, man, *pathos*, suffering, passion.]

ANTHROPOPHAGI, an-thro-pof'a-ji, *n.pl.* Man-eaters, cannibals. [Gr. *anthrōpos*, man, *phagō*, to eat.]

ANTHROPOPHAGIAN, an-thro-pof-a-jin'ian, *n.* (Shak.) A cannibal.

ANTHROPOPHAGOUS, an-thro-pof'a-gus, *adj.* Eating human flesh.

ANTHROPOPHAGY, an-thro-pof'a-ji, *n.* The practice of eating human flesh.

ANTIC, an'tik, *adj.* That has been before, antique: odd: ridiculous.—*n.* A fantastic figure: a buffoon: a trick.—*v.t.* (Shak.) To make antic. [*L. anticus*, *antiquus*—*ante*, before.]

ANTICHRIST, an'ti-krist, *n.* The great opposer of Christ and Christianity. [Gr. *anti*, against, and *CHRIST*.]

ANTICHRISTIAN, an-ti-krist'yan, *adj.* Relating to Antichrist: opposed to Christianity.

ANTICIPANT, an-tis'i-pant, *adj.* Anticipating, anticipative.

ANTICIPATE, an-tis'i-pat, *v.t.* To take or net before

the time: to forestall, preoccupy, or foresee:—*pr.p.* anticipating: *pa.p.* anticipated. [*L. anticipo*, -atum—*ante*, before, *cipio*, to take.]

ANTICIPATION, an-tis-i-pā'shun, *n.* Act of anticipating: foretaste: previous notion: expectation.

ANTICIPATORY, an-tis'i-pa-tor-i, *adj.* Anticipating: taking before the proper time.

ANTICK, an'tik, *n.* (Shak.) An antic.

ANTICLIMAX, an-ti-klī'maks, *n.* The opposite of *climax*: a sentence in which the ideas become less important towards the close. [Gr. *anti*, against, and *CLIMAX*.]

ANTICLINAL, an-ti-klī'nal, *adj.* Sloping in opposite directions.—*n.* (geol.) The line from which the strata descend in opposite directions. [Gr. *anti*, against, *klīnō*, to bend.]

ANTIDACTYL, an-ti-dak'til, *n.* A dactyl reversed: an anapest. [Gr. *anti*, opposite to, and *DACTYL*.]

ANTIDOTAL, an'ti-dōt-al, *adj.* Having the power of an antidote: counteracting poison.

ANTIDOTE, an'ti-dōt, *n.* That which is given against anything that would produce bad effects: a counter-poison: (fig.) anything that prevents evil. [Gr. *antidōtos*—*anti*, against, *didōmi*, to give.]

ANTIENT, an'shent, *adj.* Now ANCIENT.

ANTIMASK, **ANTIMASQUE**, an'ti-mask, *n.* A contrast to the masque, a ridiculous interlude dividing the parts of the more serious masque. [Gr. *anti*, against, and *MASK*, or from *ANTIC* and *MASK*, and so = a mask of antics.]

ANTIMONIAL, an-ti-mō'ni-al, *adj.* Relating to, or containing antimony.—*n.* A preparation of antimony.

ANTIMONY, an'ti-mun-i, *n.* A brittle white-coloured metal much used in the arts and in medicine. [Usually given from Gr. *anti*, against, Fr. *moine*, a monk, as if monk's-bane; but prob. corrupted from the Arabic.]

ANTINEPHRITIC, an-ti-ne-frít'ík, *adj.* Acting against diseases of the kidneys. [Gr. *anti*, against, and *NEPHRITIC*.]

ANTINOMIAN, an-ti-nō'mi-an, *n.* (lit.) One against the law: one who holds that the law is not a rule of life to believers under the Gospel (Hook's Ch. Diet.).—*adj.* Against the law: pertaining to the Antinomians. [Gr. *anti*, against, *nomos*, a law.]

ANTINOMIANISM, an-ti-nō'mi-an-izm, *n.* The tenets of the Antinomians.

ANTINOMY, an'ti-nom-i, or an-tin'o-mi, *n.* The opposition of law or rule to another law or rule. [Gr. *anti*, against, *nomos*, a law.]

ANTIPATHETIC, -AL, an-ti-pa-thet'ík, -al, *adj.* Having an antipathy or natural aversion to a thing.

ANTIPATHIC, an-ti-path'ík, *adj.* Belonging to antipathy: opposite: contrary.

ANTIPATHY, an-ti-pa-thi, *n.* A feeling against: dislike: repugnance: opposition. [Gr. *anti*, against, *pathos*, feeling.]

ANTIPHLOGISTIC, an-ti-flo-jis'tik, *adj.* Acting against heat, or inflammation. [Gr. *anti*, against, *phlogiston*, burnt. See *PHLOGISTON*.]

ANTIPHON, an'ti-fōn, *n.* Alternate chanting or singing in choirs: a chant composed for this purpose. [Gr. *anti*, in return, *phōnē*, voice. See *ANTHEM*.]

ANTIPHONAL, an-ti-fō-nal, *adj.* Pertaining to antiphony.—*n.* A book of antiphons or anthems.

ANTIPHONY, an-ti-fō-ni, *n.* Antiphon.

ANTIPHRAISIS, an-ti-frā-sis, *n.* The use of words in a sense opposite to the true one. [Gr. *anti*, against, *phrasis*, speech.]

ANTIPHRASTIC, *AL*, an ti frast'ik, *al*, *adj* Involving antiphrasis ironical.

ANTIPODAL, an tip'o-dal, *adj* Relating to the antipodes antagonistic.

ANTIPODE, an ti pōd, *n*. One living on the other side of the globe, and whose feet are thus opposite to ours.—*pl.* **ANTIPODES**, an tip'o-dez. [Gr *anti*, opposite to, *pous*, *podos*, a foot.]

ANTIPODEAN, an ti pōd-e-an, *adj* Antipodal.

ANTIPOPE, an ti pōp, *n*. An opposition pope a pretender to the papacy [Gr *anti*, against, and *Pōpē*.]

ANTIQUARIAN, an ti kwā'ri-an, *adj* Pertaining to antiquaries, or to antiquity.—*n*. An antiquary.

ANTIQUARIANISM, an ti kwā'ri-an-izm, *n*. Love of antiquities.

ANTIQUARY, an ti kwā'ri, *n*. One who studies or collects ancient things one skilled in antiquities.—*adj* (Shak.) Antique old. [From **ANTIQUA**.]

ANTIQUATE, an ti kwāt, *v t*. To make antique, old, or obsolete to put out of use.—*pr p* antiquating, *pa p* antiquated.

ANTIQUATED, an ti kwāt-ed, *adj* Grown old, or out of fashion obsolete.

ANTIQUA, an tek', *adj* That has been before ancient old fashioned.—*n*. Anything very old ancient relic. [Fr.—*L.* *antiquus*, old, ancient—*ante*, before.]

ANTIQUENESS, an tik'nes, *n*. The quality or appearance of being antique.

ANTIQUITY, an tik'wi-ti, *n*. Ancient times great age a relic of the past (Shak.) old age.

ANTISABBATARIAN, an ti sab-ba-tā'ri-an, *n*. One who opposes the observance of the Christian Sabbath. [Gr *anti*, against, and *Sabbatarian*.]

ANTISCIANS, an tish-yanz, *n pl*. People living on different sides of the equator, and whose shadows at noon fall in opposite directions [Gr *anti*, opposite, *skia*, a shadow.]

ANTISCORBUTIC, an ti skor-but'ik, *adj* Acting against scurvy.—*n*. A remedy for scurvy [Gr *anti*, against and *Scorbutus*.]

ANTISEPTIC, an ti sep'tik, *adj* Counteracting putrefaction.—*n*. A remedy to counteract putrefaction. [Gr *anti*, against, and *Seprio*.]

ANTISLAVERY, an ti-slāv'ri, *n*. Opposition to slavery [Gr *anti*, against, and *SLAVERY*.]

ANTISPASMODIC, an ti spaz-mod'ik, *adj* Opposing spasms or convulsions.—*n*. A remedy for spasms or convulsions. [Gr *anti*, against, and *SPASMODIC*.]

ANTISTROPHE, an tist'ro-fē, *n*. A turning again (*rhē*) the repetition of words in inverse order (poet) the stanza of a song alternating with the strophe [Gr *anti*, against, *strophē*, a turning. See **STROPHE**.]

ANTISTROPHIC, an ti strof'ik, *adj* Pertaining to the antistrophe.

ANTITHESIS, an tith-e-sis, *n*. A placing against a figure in which thoughts or words are set in contrast opposition.—*pl.* **ANTITHESSES**, *sez*. [Gr—*anti*, against, *tithēmi*, to place.]

ANTITHETIC, *AL*, an ti the'tik, *al*, *adj* Containing antithesis contrasting opposed.

ANTITYPE, an ti tip, *n*. That which corresponds to the type that which is prefigured by the type. [Gr *anti*, corresponding to, and *TYPE*.]

ANTITYPICAL, an ti tip'ik-al, *adj* Relating to an antitype corresponding to the type.

ANTLER, ant'ler, *n*. The branch of a stag's horn one of the horns themselves. [Fr *andouiller*—O Fr *antouiller*, perhaps from *L.* *ante*, before.]

ANTLERED, ant'lerd, *adj* Having antlers.

ANTRE, ant'er, *n* (Shak.) A cave or grotto [Fr., *L.* *antrum*, a cave.]

ANUS, a-nus, *n*. The lower orifice of the bowels so called from its round form. [*L.* anything round.]

ANVIL, an vil, *n*. An iron block on which smiths hammer metal into shape [A.S. *anfil*, on fill, an *avil*—on fill, to fall upon.]

ANXIETY, ang zī'e-ti, *n*. State of being anxious uneasiness of mind respecting some future or uncertain event solicitude [*L.* *anxiatus* See **ANXIOUS**.]

ANXIOUS, angk'shūs *adj* Suffering mental pressure uneasy regarding something doubtful solicitous. [*L.* *anxius*—ango to press tightly See **ANGER**.]

ANXIOUSLY, angk'shūs-lī, *adv* In an anxious manner with anxiety [anxious anxiety]

ANXIOUSNESS, angk'shūs-nēs, *n*. State of being anxious.

ANY, eni, *adj* One indefinitely some whoever every.—*adv* At all to any extent. [A.S. *enig*—*en*, one.]

ANYWHERE, eni w'hwēr, *adv* In any place.

ANYWHITHER, eni w'hwith'er, *adv* To any place.

ANONIAN, a-ni-an *adj* Pertaining to Anonia in Greece, or to the Muses supposed to dwell there.

AORIST, a-or-ist, *n*. The name of certain tenses in the Greek verb expressing indefinite time.—*adj* Indefinite undefined. [Gr *aoristos*, indefinite—*a*, priv, and *horos* a limit.] [finite tense.]

AORISTIC, t-o-rast'ik, *adj* Of an aorist, or inde-

AORTA, a-or'ta, *n*. The great artery that rises up from the left ventricle of the heart. [Gr *aortē*—*aorē*, to raise up.]

AORTAL, a-or'tal, *adj* Pertaining to the aorta or

AORTIC, a-or'tik, *adj* great artery.

APACE, a-pās, *adv* At a quick pace swiftly fast.

APART, a-part, *adj* Parted from separately aside (Shak.) at a distance [Fr *aparté*—*pa*, and *L.* *pars*, *partis* a part.]

APARTMENT, a-part-ment, *n*. A room apart, or separated from others a room.

APATHETIC, -*AL* a-pa-thet'ik, *al*, *adj* Showing apathy without feeling or passion indifferent.

APATHY, a-pa-thi, *n*. Want of feeling absence of passion indifference [Or a priv, *pathos*, feeling.]

APATITE, a-pa-tit, *n*. A phosphate of lime used in manure from Norway and W. Indies. [Gr *apatē*, deceit, it having been mistaken for other minerals.]

APE, āp, *n*. A tailless monkey a silly imitator.—*v t* To imitate, as an ape.—*pr p* aping, *pa-p* aped [A.S.]

APEAK, a-pēk', *adv* On the peak or point (naut) perpendicular a ship drawn directly over its anchor is apeak the anchor is apeak when the cable is drawn so as to bring the ship's bow directly over it. [A.S. *plē*, *a*, on, and *PEAK*.]

APEEK, a-pēk, *adv* A form of **APEAK**.

APERIENT, a-pē'ri-ent, *adj* Opening mildly purgative.—*n*. Any laxative medicine [*L.* *aperiens*, *entis*, *pr p* of *aperio*, *aperitum*, to open.]

APERTOR, a-pert'or, *n*. An opener a muscle that raises the upper eyelid. [*L.*—*aperio*, to open.]

APERTURE, a-per-tur, *n*. An opening a hole. [*L.* *apertura*—*aperio*, to open.]

APETALOUS, a-pet'al-ūs, *adj* (bot.) Without petals. [Gr *a*, priv, and *petalon*, a petal.]

APEX, a-pēks, *n*. The summit or point.—*pl.* **APEXES**, a-pēks-ez, *APICES*, a-pi-sez. [*L.*]

APHASIA, a-fā'zā, *n*. A symptom of certain conditions of the nervous system in which the patient

- is more or less *unable* to express his thoughts in speech. [Gr. *a*, priv., *phaxis*, speech.]
- APHELION**, af-él'yun, *n.* That point in the orbit of a planet or comet farthest away from the sun. [Gr. *apo*, from, *hélíos*, the sun.]
- APHERESIS**, af-é're-sis, *n.* The taking of a letter or syllable from the beginning of a word. [Gr.,—*apo*, from, *haireō*, to take.]
- APHIDES**, afi-déz, *pl.* of **APHIS**.
- APHIDIAN**, a-fid'i-an, *adj.* Pertaining to the genus *Aphis*.—*n.* One of the genus *Aphis*.
- APHIS**, á'fis, *n.* A genus of minute insects of the order Hemiptera, which are very injurious to vegetation:—*pl.* **APHIDES**, afidéz. [Low *L.* *aphis*.]
- APHLOGISTIC**, af-lo-jis'tik, *adj.* Flameless. [Gr. *aphlogistos*—*a*, priv., *phlogistos*, set on fire. See **PHLOGISTON**.]
- APHONIC**, a-fon'ík, } *adj.* Voiceless. [See **APHONY**.]
- APHONOUS**, af'o-nus, }
- APHONY**, af'on-i, *n.* Loss of voice: dumbness. [Gr. *a*, priv., *phōnē*, voice.]
- APHORISE**, af'or-iz, *v.i.* To make aphorisms.
- APHORISM**, af'or-izm, *n.* (*lit.*) That which bounds or defines: a comprehensive maxim expressed in a few words: a definition: an adage. [Gr. *aphorismos*—*aphorizō*, to mark off by boundaries—*apo*, from, and *horos*, a limit.]
- APHORIST**, af'or-ist, *n.* A writer of aphorisms.
- APHORISTIC**, -AL, af-or-is'tik, -al, *adj.* In the form of an aphorism.
- APHRODISIAC**, af-ro-diz'i-ak, *adj.* Exciting to sexual intercourse.—*n.* That which excites to sexual intercourse. [Gr. *aphrodisiakos*—*Aphroditē*, Venus, the goddess of love.]
- APHTHONG**, af'thong, *n.* A letter or combination of letters having no sound. [Gr. *a*, priv., *phthongos*, a sound.]
- APHYLLOUS**, af'il-us, or a-fil'us, *adj.* (*bot.*) Destitute of leaves. [Gr. *a*, priv., *phyllon*, a leaf.]
- APIARIAN**, á-pi-á'ri-an, *adj.* Relating to bees. [From *L.* *apis*, a bee.]
- APIARIST**, á'pi-ar-ist, *n.* One who keeps an apiary: one who studies the habits of bees.
- APIARY**, á'pi-ari, *n.* A place where bees are kept. [*L.* *apiarium*—*apis*, a bee.]
- APICAL**, ap'ík-al, *adj.* Relating to the apex, or top.
- APICES**, ap'i-séz, *pl.* of **APEX**.
- APICIAN**, a-pish'yan, *adj.* Relating to *Apicius*, the Roman epicurean, hence applied to the highest or most expensive style of cookery.
- APIECE**, a-pēs', *adv.* In piece: to each.
- APIECES**, a-pēs'ez, *adv.* (*Shak.*) In pieces.
- APISH**, ap'ish, *adj.* Like an ape: imitative: foppish.
- APISHNESS**, ap'ish-nes, *n.* Quality of being apish: foppery.
- APOCALYPSE**, a-pok'a-lips, *n.* (*lit.*) That which uncovers: revelation: disclosure: a name of the last book of the New Testament. [Gr. *apo*, from, *kalyptō*, *kalyptōs*, to cover.]
- APOCALYPTIC**, -AL, a-pok-a-lip'tik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to the Apocalypse: revealing.
- APOCALYPTIC**, a-pok-a-lip'tik, } *n.* A writer on
- APOCALYPTIST**, a-pok-a-lip'tist, } the Apocalypse.
- APOCARPOUS**, ap-o-kár'pus, *adj.* (*bot.*) Having the carpels or seed-vessels apart from one another. [Gr. *apo*, from, *karpōs*, fruit.]
- APOCOPATE**, a-pok'o-pát, *v.t.* To cut off or omit the last letter or syllable of a word:—*pr.p.* apoc'o-
- pát; *pa.p.* apoc'opát. [Gr. *apo*, from, *koptō*, to cut.]
- APOCOPE**, a-pok'o-pē, *n.* The cutting off or omission of the last letter or syllable of a word. [Gr. *apokopē*, a cutting off—*apokoptō*. See **APOCORATE**.]
- APOCYPHA**, a-pok'ri-fa, *n.* (*lit.*) Things hidden from sight: certain books whose authenticity as inspired writings is not admitted. [Gr. *apo*, from, *kryptō*, to hide.]
- APOCYPHAL**, a-pok'ri-fal, *adj.* Pertaining to the Apocrypha: uncanonical: doubtful.
- APOD**, **APODAL**, á'pod, ap'od-al, *adj.* Without feet: without ventral fins. [Gr. *a*, priv., *pous*, *podos*, a foot.]
- APODE**, ap'od, *n.* An animal that has no feet: fishes which have no ventral fins: applied also to the larvæ of insects. [See **APOD**.]
- APODOSIS**, a-pod'o-sis, *n.* (*lit.*) A giving back: (*gram.*) the consequent clause in a period, which explains, or gives back meaning to the protasis or conditional clause. [Gr.,—*apo*, back, *didōmi*, to give.]
- APOGEAN**, ap-o-jé'an, *adj.* Relating to the apogee.
- APOGEE**, ap'o-jē, *n.* That point in the moon's orbit furthest from the earth. [Gr. *apo*, from, *gē*, the earth.]
- APOLLYON**, a-pol'yun, *n.* The destroyer: Satan: same as Abaddon (*Rev.* ix. II). [Gr. *apollyōn*, destroying utterly—*apo*, inten., and *ollymi*, to destroy.]
- APOLOGETIC**, -AL, a-pol-o-jet'ik, -al, *adj.* As an apology: exusing: said or written in defence.
- APOLOGETICS**, a-pol-o-jet'iks, *n.* The branch of theology which defends Christianity.
- APOLOGISE**, a-pol'o-jiz, *v.i.* To make apology: to plead; to make excuse:—*pr.p.* apol'ogising; *pa.p.* apol'ogised.
- APOLOGISER**, a-pol'o-jiz-ér, } *n.* One who makes an
- APOLOGIST**, a-pol'o-jist, } apology: a defender.
- APOLOGUE**, ap'ol-og, *n.* A moral tale: a fable. [Gr. *apologos*, a tale—*apo*, from, and *logos*, speech.]
- APOLOGY**, a-pol'o-ji, *n.* (*lit.*) Something spoken to ward off an attack: a defence, or justification: an excuse. [Gr. *apologia*—*apo*, from, *logos*, speech—*legō*, to speak.]
- APOPTHHEGM**, ap'o-them, *n.* The more correct but less usual form of **APOTHEGM**.
- APOPLECTIC**, -AL, ap-o-plek'tik, -al, *adj.* Of or predisposed to apoplexy. {apoplexy.
- APOPLECTIC**, ap-o-plek'tik, *n.* One affected with
- APOPLEX**, ap'o-pleks, *n.* (*Shak.*) **APOPLEXY**.
- APOPLEXED**, ap'o-plekst, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Affected with apoplexy.
- APOPLEXY**, ap'o-plek-si, *n.* Diminution or loss of sensation and the power of motion by a sudden stroke. [Gr. *apoplezia*—*apo*, from, away, and *plessō*, to strike.]
- APOSTASY**, } a-pos'ta-si, *n.* (*lit.*) A standing away
- APOSTACY**, } from: abandonment of one's religion, principles, or party: (*Milton*) apostates. [Gr. *apostasis*—*apo*, from, *histēmi*, to cause to stand—*stān*, root *sta*, to stand.]
- APOSTATE**, a-pos'tat, *n.* One guilty of apostasy: a renegade.—*adj.* False: traitorous: fallen.
- APOSTATISE**, a-pos'ta-tiz, *v.i.* To commit apostasy: to abandon the faith one has professed:—*pr.p.* apos'tatising; *pa.p.* apos'tatised.
- APOSTEME**, ap'es-tēm, *n.* A standing away or separation of corrupt matter into an ulcer: an abscess. [Gr. *apostēma*—*apo*, away, and *histēmi*, to cause to stand. See **APOSTASY**.]
- APOSTIL**, a-pos'til, *n.* A marginal note: a post-script. [Fr. *apostille*. See **POSTIL**.]

APOSTLE, a-pos'l, *n.* One sent away on some mission: one sent to preach the Gospel specially, one of the twelve disciples of Christ. [Gr *apo*, away, *stello*, to send.]

APOSTLESHIP, a-pos'l-ship, *n.* The office or dignity of an apostle.

APOSTOLIC, -AL, ap-os-to-l'ik, *al, adj.* Pertaining to the apostles like an apostle.

APOSTROPHE, a-post-ro-fe, *n.* (lit) A turning away (*rhet*) a sudden turning away from the subject to address some person or object present or absent a mark (') shewing that a word is contracted the sign of the possessive case in nouns. [Gr *apo*, from, and *strophe*,] [apostrophe.]

APOSTROPHIC, ap-os-tro-f'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to an apostrophe.

APOSTROPHISE, a-post-ro-fiz, *v. t.* To address by apostrophe.—*v. i.* to make an apostrophe —*pr p* apostrophising, *pa p* apostrophised.

APOSTUME, a-pos-tum, *n.* Same as **APOSTHUME**.

APOTHECARY, a-po-the-kar-i, *n.* (*orig*) The keeper of a storehouse one who is licensed to dispense medicine and to act as a medical practitioner. [L. *apotheca*, Gr *apothēzē*, a storehouse—*apo*, away and *thēzē*, a case to place anything in—*thēzē*, to place.]

APOTHEGM, a-po-them, *n.* Something spoken out plainly a concise, pointed remark an aphorism. [Gr *apo*, from, *phthengomai*, to speak plainly.]

APOTHEGMATIC, AL, ap-o-the-gm'at'ik, *al, adj.* In the form of, or relating to, an apothegm.

APOTHEGMATIST, ap-o-the-gm'a-tist, *n.* A collector or maker of apothegms.

APOTHEOSIS, ap-o-the-o-sis, *n.* A taking away from among men and classing among the gods deification. [Gr.—*apo*, away from, *theos*, a god.]

APPAID, ap-pād (*Milton and Shak.*), *pa p* of **APPAY**.

APPAL, ap-paw, *v. t.* To cause to turn pale or pallid to terrify to dismay.—*v. i.* (*Spenser*) to grow dismayed —*pr p* appalling, *pa p* appalled.—*n.* Terror dismay. [Fr *appair*—L. *ad*, and *pallere*, to grow pale.]

APPANAAGE, ap-pa-nāj, *n.* Provision sustenance lands set apart by a prince as provision for his younger sons. [Fr *apanage*—L. *ad*, and *panis*, bread.]

APPARATUS, ap-pa-rāt-us, *n.* Things prepared or provided as means to a certain end—set of instruments or tools furniture equipment. [L. *ad*, to, *paratus*, prepared—*parare*, to prepare.]

APPAREL, ap-par-el, *n.* (lit) The putting like to like, a fitting a suit covering for the body dress.—*v. t.* To dress, adorn, prepare, furnish —*pr p* apparelling or apparelling, *pa p* apparellled or appareled. [Fr *appareil*—*parare*, like—L. *par*, equal, like.]

APPARENCE, ap-par-ens, } *n.* (obs) **APPEARANCE**.

APPARENCE, ap-par-ens, } *n.* (obs) **APPEARANCE**.

APPARENT, ap-par-ent, *adj.* Appearing that may be seen visible evident seeming.—*n.* (*Shak*) Her apparent. [L. *apparens*, -entis, *pr p* of *appareo*, to appear. See **APPEAR**.]

APPARENTLY, ap-par-ent-li, *adv.* In appearance plainly evidently.

APPARENTNESS, ap-par-ent-nes, *n.* State of being apparent plainness to the sight obviousness.

APPARITION, ap-pa-rish-un, *n.* An appearance anything visible form something only apparent, not real a ghost a spectre. [L. *apparitio*—*appareo*. See **APPEAR**.] (to an apparition.)

APPARITIONARY, ap-pa-rish-un-al, *adj.* Pertaining to an apparition.

APPARITIONER, ap-par-i-tor, *n.* An officer in an ecclesiastical court who summoned parties to appear a

beadle in a university one any officer who attended on magistrates and judges. [L.—root of **APPEAR**.]

APPAY, ap-pā, *v. t.* To appease, or satisfy. [O Fr. *appayer*, low L. *appacare*—L. *ad*, inten., and *paco*, -are, to pacify—*pax*, *pacis* peace. See **PAY**.]

APPEACH, ap-pech, *v. t.* (obs) To accuse, or censure. [O Fr *apescher*—L. *ad*, and root of **IMPEACH**.]

APPEAL, ap-pel, *v. i.* (lit) To call to to have recourse to refer to a witness or superior authority.—*v. t.* to call or remove a cause to accuse to summon or challenge.—*n.* Act of appealing reference to a superior authority or court call upon a person as a witness invocation recourse. [L. *appello*—*ad*, to, and obs. *pello*, to call, to speak.]

APPEALABLE, ap-pel-a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being appealed or removed to a higher tribunal.

APPEAR, ap-per' *v. i.* To come forth to so as to be seen to become visible to be present to seem, though not real. [L. *appareo*—*ad*, to, *pareo*, *paritum*, to come forth.]

APPEARANCE, ap-per-ans *n.* The act of appearing the thing seen apparent likeness arrival show.

APPEASABLE, ap-per-a-bl, *adj.* That may be appeased. [of being appeasable.]

APPEASABLENESS, ap-per-a-bl-nes, *n.* The quality.

APPEASE, ap-pez, *v. t.* To bring to a state of peace to quiet to allay. [Fr *apaiser*—L. *ad*, to, *pax*, *pacis* peace.] [A form of **APPEAL**.]

APPELE, ap-pel, *v. i.* (*Spenser*) To say to accuse.

APPELLANT, ap-pelant, *n.* One who appeals: (*Shak*) a challenger.

APPELLATE, ap-pel-it, *adj.* Relating to appeals.

APPELLATION, ap-pel-i-shun, *n.* That by which anything is called a name (*Spenser*) act of appealing. [L. *appellatio*—*appello*. See **APPEAL**.]

APPELLATIVE, ap-pel-a-tiv, *n.* A name common to all of the same kind, as distinguished from proper name.—*adj.* Common to many general.

APPEND, ap-pend, *v. t.* To hang one thing to another to add. [L. *ad*, to, *pendo*, to hang.]

APPENDAGE, ap-pend-ij, *n.* Something appended or added as subordinate.

APPENDIX, ap-pend-iks, *n.* Something appended or added a supplement —*pl.* **APPENDICES**, 'iks-ez, **APPENDICES**, 'is-ez. [Pepil.]

APPERIL, ap-per-il, *n.* (*Shak*) Peril. [L. *ad*, and **PERTAIN**.]

APPERTAIN, ap-per-tin, *v. i.* To pertain or belong to. [L. *ad*, to, *pertinere*, to belong. See **PERTAIN**.]

APPERTAINMENT, ap-per-tin-ment, *n.* (*Shak*) That which appertains to any rank or dignity.

APPERTINENT, ap-per-tin-ent, *adj.* Pertaining or belonging to.—*n.* (*Shak*) That which pertains to anything else.

APPETENCE, ap-pe-tens, } *n.* A seeking after de-

APPETENCY, ap-pe-ten-si, } sure, esp sensual desire a natural tendency in animals to perform certain actions. [L. *appetentia*—*appeto*—*ad*, to, *peto*, to seek.]

APPETISE, ap-pe-tiz, *v. t.* To create or whet appetite: —*pr p* appetising, *pa p* appetised.

APPETISER, ap-pe-tizer, *n.* Something which whets the appetite.

APPETITE, ap-pe-tit, *n.* Natural desire desire for food hunger the thing desired. [L. *appetitus*—*appeto*. See **APPETENCE**.]

APPLAUD, ap-plawd, *v. t.* To praise by clapping the hands to praise loudly to extol. [L. *applaudo*—*ad*, to, *plaudo*, *plausum*, to clap.]

APPLAUSE—APPROVINGLY.

APPLAUSE, ap-plawz', *n.* The act of applauding: praise loudly expressed, as by clapping of hands: approbation: acclamation.

APPLAUSIVE, ap-plawz'iv, *adj.* Containing applause.

APPLE, ap'pl, *n.* The fruit of the apple-tree, one of the most widely diffused fruit-trees, succeeding best in the colder parts of the temperate zone: the pupil of the eye, so called from its shape. [A.S. *æpl*.]

APPLE-JOHN, ap'pl-jon, *n.* (*Shak.*) A variety of apple considered to be in perfection when shrivelled and withered.

APPLIABLE, ap-pli'a-bl, *adj.* That may be applied.

APPLIANCE, ap-pli'ans, *n.* The act of applying: the thing applied.

APPLICABILITY, ap-pli-ka-bil'i-ti, } *n.* Quality of
APPLICABLENESS, ap'pli-ka-bl-nes, } being applic-
able: fitness to be applied.

APPLICABLE, ap'pli-ka-bl, *adj.* That may be applied: suitable.—*adv.* APPLICABLY. [cable.

APPLICANCY, ap'pli-kan-si, *n.* State of being appli-

APPLICANT, ap'pli-kant, *n.* One who applies: a petitioner.

APPLICATION, ap-pli-ka'shun, *n.* The act of applying: the thing applied: close thought or attention: employment of means: request: solicitation.

APPLY, ap-pl', *v.t.* (*lit.*) To fold to: to lay or put to: to employ: to pronounce suitable: to fix the mind on.—*v.i.* to suit or agree: to have recourse to: to make request:—*pr.p.* applying; *pa.p.* applied'. [O. Fr. *applier*, L. *applico*, -are—*ad.* to, *plico*, -atum, to fold.]

APPOINT, ap-point', *v.t.* (*lit.*) To bring to a point: to fix: to settle: to name to an office: to equip.—*v.i.* to determine or decree. [O. Fr. *appointer*, Prov. *apuntar*, low L. *appunctare*—L. *ad.* to, *punctum*, a point.]

APPOINTMENT, ap-point'ment, *n.* The act of appointing: settlement: situation: arrangement: decree: (*Shak.*) preparation:—*pl.* equipments.

APPORTION, ap-por'shun, *v.t.* To portion out: to divide and distribute in just shares. [L. *ad.* to, and *PORTION*.]

APPORTIONMENT, ap-por'shun-ment, *n.* The act of apportioning: a dividing into just shares.

APPOSITE, ap-po-zit, *adj.* (*lit.*) Put to: adapted: applicable: suitable. [L. *appositus*, *pa.p.* of *appono*, to put to—*ad.* to, *pono*, to put.]

APPOSITENESS, ap-po-zit-ness, *n.* Quality of being apposite: fitness: suitability.

APPOSITION, ap-po-zish'un, *n.* The act of adding: state of being placed together or against: (*gram.*) the annexing of one noun to another, in the same case or relation, in order to explain or limit the first. [L. *appositio*—*appono*. See **APPOSITE**.]

APPRAISAL, ap-prā'zal, *n.* Appraisement.

APPRAISE, ap-prā'z, *v.t.* To set a price on: to value with a view to sale:—*pr.p.* appraising; *pa.p.* appraised'. [Fr. *apprécier*, O. Fr. *aprcisier*, L. *appretio*, -are—*ad.* to, *pretium*, price.] [PRAISE.]

APPRAISE, ap-prā'z, *v.t.* To praise. [L. *ad.* and

APPRAISEMENT, ap-prā'z-ment, *n.* The act of appraising or setting a value on: a valuation.

APPRAISER, ap-prā'z'er, *n.* A person licensed to appraise or value property.

APPRECIABLE, ap-prē'shi-n-bl, *adj.* That may be appreciated.—*adv.* APPRECIABLY.

APPRECIATE, ap-prē'shi-at, *v.t.* (*lit.*) To set a price on: to estimate justly—used figuratively. [Fr. *apprécier*, from root of **APPRAISE**.]

APPRECIATION, ap-prē'shi-ā'shun, *n.* The act of appreciating or setting a value on: just estimation.

APPRECIATIVE, ap-prē'shi-a-tiv, } *adj.* Implying
APPRECIATORY, ap-prē'shi-a-tor-i, } appreciation.

APPREHEND, ap-pre-hend', *v.t.* (*lit.*) To lay hold of (with the hand): to seize by authority: to catch the meaning of: to understand: to fear. [L. *apprehendo*—*ad.* to, *prehendo*, -hensum, to lay hold of. See **HAND**.]

APPREHENSIBLE, ap-pre-hen'si-bl, *adj.* Capable of being apprehended.

APPREHENSION, ap-pre-hen'shun, *n.* Act of apprehending or seizing: arrest: conception: fear.

APPREHENSIVE, ap-pre-hen'siv, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Quick of apprehension: (*Milton*) sensible, feeling: fearful: suspicions. [of being apprehensive.

APPREHENSIVENESS, ap-pre-hen'siv-nes, *n.* State

APPRENTICE, ap-pren'tis, *n.* (*lit.*) A learner: one bound to another to learn a trade or art.—*v.t.* To bind as an apprentice:—*pr.p.* apprenticing; *pa.p.* apprenticed. [Fr. *apprenti*, O. Fr. *apprentis*, low L. *apprenticius*—*apprendere*, L. *apprendere*, to learn. See **APPREHEND**.] [Apprenticeship.

APPRENTICEHOOD, ap-pren'tis-hood, *n.* (*Shak.*)

APPRENTICESHIP, ap-pren'tis-ship, *n.* The state of an apprentice.

APPRISE, ap-priz', *v.t.* To give notice: to inform:—*pr.p.* apprising; *pa.p.* apprised'. [Fr. *apprendre*, *pa.p.* *appris*, to instruct, from root of **APPREHEND**.]

APPROACH, ap-prōch', *v.i.* To draw near: to approximate.—*v.t.* to come near to: to resemble.—*n.* A drawing near to: access: a path or avenue. [Fr. *approcher*, Prov. *appropjar*, low L. *appropriare*—L. *ad.* to, *prope*, near.]

APPROACHABLE, ap-prōch'a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being approached. [of being approachable.

APPROACHABLENESS, ap-prōch'a-bl-nes, *n.* State

APPROACHES, ap-prōch'ez, *n.pl.* The trenches or protected paths constructed by besiegers in their advance towards a fortress.

APPROBATION, ap-pro-bā'shun, *n.* Approval: sanction: (*Shak.*) probation, proof.

APPROOF, ap-proōf', *n.* (*Shak.*) Approval.

APPROPRIATE, ap-prō'pri-āt, *v.t.* To take to one's self as one's own: to set apart for a purpose:—*pr.p.* appropriating; *pa.p.* appropriated.—*adj.* Set apart for a particular purpose: peculiar: suitable. [L. *approprio*, -atum—*ad.* to, *proprius*, one's own. See **PROPER**.]

APPROPRIATENESS, ap-prō'pri-āt-nes, *n.* Quality of being appropriate or suitable.

APPROPRIATION, ap-prō'pri-ā'shun, *n.* The act of appropriating: application to a particular purpose: the proprietary right of a spiritual person or corporation over the lands of a parish. [priating.]

APPROPRIATIVE, ap-prō'pri-a-tiv, *adj.* Appro-

APPROVAL, ap-prōv'al, *n.* The act of approving: approbation.

APPROVE, ap-prōv', *v.t.* (*lit.*) To esteem good: (*obs.*) to put to the proof, to prove: to be pleased with: to commend: to sanction:—*pr.p.* approving; *pa.p.* approved'. [Fr. *approuver*, Prov. *aprobar*, L. *approbo*, -are—*ad.* to, and *probo*, to prove—*probus*, good.]

APPROVEN, ap-prōv'n, old *pa.p.* of **APPROVE**.

APPROVER, ap-prōv'er, *n.* One who approves: (*law*) an accomplice in crime admitted to give evidence against a prisoner. [ing manner.

APPROVINGLY, ap-prōv'ing-li, *adv.* In an approv-

APPROXIMATE ap prok'si māt, *adj.* *Nearest* or next approaching correctness—*vt* To bring near—*es* to come near, to approach—*pp* approximating, *pa* p approximated. [L *approximo*, -atum—*ad*, to, proximus, nearest, superl. of *prope*, near See **APPROACH**]

APPROXIMATION, ap prok'si mā'shun, *n.* Act of approximating a drawing near an approach.

APPROXIMATIVE, ap-prok'si mā-tiv, *adj.* Approaching closely

APPULSE, ap pul's, *n.* A striking against the near approach of two heavenly bodies so as to be seen at the same time in the field of the telescope [Fr., L. *appulus*—*appello*—*ad* towards, *pello*, to drive]

APPULSION, ap pul'shun, *n.* Act of striking against.

APPULSIVE, ap pul'siv, *adj.* Striking against

APPURTENANCE, ap-pur'ten ans *n.* That which *ap pertains* or belongs to an appendage or adjunct [Fr *appartenance*, O Fr *apurtenance*, from root of **APPERTAIN**]

APPURTENANT, ap-pur'ten ant *adj.* Pertaining

APRICOCK, a pri lok, *n.* Old form of **APRICOT**

APRICOT, a pri kot, *n.* (lit) The early ripe a delicious white fruit of the plum kind.

[O E. *apricot* Fr *abricot*, Sp *abricoque* Ar *ab-irrigu*—L (*malum*) *præcoxus* *præcox*, early ripe (*aprix*)—*præ* before *cogno* to ripen, from its ripening earlier than other fruits of the same kind.]

APRIL a pri l *n.* The fourth month of the year so called from its being that in which the earth opens to bring forth fruits, &c [L *Aprilis* = *aperilis*—*aperio*, to open.]

APRIL-FEET, one sent upon a bootless errand on the 1st of April. The custom is probably a relic of some old heathen festival.

APRON, a prun, *n.* A cloth or piece of leather worn before one to protect the dress. [O E. and Fr *naperon*—Fr *nappe*, cloth, table cloth, low L *napa*, L *mappa*, a napkin.]

APRONED, a prund, *adj.* Wearing an apron.

APRON MAN, a prun man, *n.* (Shal.) A man who wears an apron, a mechanic.

APROPOS a pro po, *adv.* To the purpose appropriately in reference to by the way (Fr *à propos*—*à*, to, *propos* L *propositum*, purpose. See **PROPOSE**, **PURPOSE**.)

ARISE, a ris, *n.* An *arise* recover at the east end of the choir of an Anglo Saxon church. [See **ARISE**]

APSIDAL, a pi dal, *adj.* Pertaining to the apses, or to the apse of a church.

APSIDES, a pi dez, *pl* of **ARSIA**.

APSID a pi s *n.* One of the two extreme points in the orbit of a planet, one at the greatest the other at the least distance from the sun—*pl* **APSIDES**. [L *apsis*, Gr *hapse* s, a connection, an arch—*hapto*, to connect. See **APT**]

APT apt, *adj.* (lit) Fit suitable habit ready quick. [L *aptus*, fit—obs *apio*, Gr *hapto*, Sans. *ap*, to bind, to fasten.]

APTAL, a pter al, *adj.* Without wings (arch.) without lateral columns. [Gr *a*, priv, *ptera*, wings]

APTEROUS, a pter us, *adj.* Without wings.

APTERYX, a pter iks *n.* A genus of birds allied to the ostrich, with merely rudiments of wings and without a tail, the only species known being a native of New Zealand, about the size of a goose. [Gr *a*, priv, *pteryx*, wing.]

APTITUDE, a pti tud, *n.* Aptness fitness—ten dency readiness. [Low L *aptitudo*—root of **APT**]

APPLY, apth, *adv.* In an apt, fit, or suitable manner pertinently readily

APTNESS, apt'nes, *n.* Same as **APTITUDE**

APTOTE apt tot, *n.* A noun without any variation of cases [Gr *aptotos*—*a* priv., *ptosis*, a falling, a case—*ptosis*, to fall]

AQUA FORTIS, a kwa for'tis *n.* (lit.) Strong water—nitric acid. [L *aqua* water, *fortis*, strong]

AQUA MARINE, a kwa ma ren, *n.* (lit.) Sea-water—the beryl, so called from its green colour [L *aqua*, water, *marina*, relating to the sea—*mare* the sea.]

AQUARIUM, a kwari um *n.* A tank or vessel for water plants and animals—*pl* **AQUARIUMS** or **AQUARIA**. [L.—*aqua*, water]

AQUARIUS a kwari us, *n.* The water bearer, the eleventh sign of the zodiac through which the sun moves in parts of January and February [L.—*aqua*, water]

AQUATIC, a kwatik, *adj.* Relating to water living or growing in water [L *aquaticus*—*aqua*, water]

AQUATICS, a kwatiks, *n.* Amusements on the water, as boating &c

AQUA TINTA, a kwa tin ta, *n.* A mode of etching on copper by which imitations are produced of drawings in water colours Indian ink, &c. [L *aqua* tint dyed water—L *aqua*, water, and *tinctio*, tinctum, to wet to colour]

AQUA VITÆ, a kwa vit'e, *n.* (lit.) Water of life, a name given to ardent spirits. [L *aqua*, water, *vita* of life—*vita*, life.]

AQUEDUCT, ak we dukt, *n.* An artificial channel for conveying water [L *aqueductus*—*aqua*, of water, *ductus*, a leading—*duco* ductum, to lead.]

AQUOUS, a kwe us *adj.* Of the nature of watery watery deposited by water [L *aquosus*—*aqua*, water]

AQUEOUSNESS, a kwe us nes, *n.* Quality of being

AQUIFORM, a kwi form, *adj.* Having the form of water [L *aqua*, water, and *forma*]

AQUILINE, ak wi lin, or lin, *adj.* Relating to the eagle hooked, like an eagle's beak [L *aquilinus*—*aquila*, an eagle from root *ak*, sharp also given from root *ang*, bent]

AQUILON, ak wi lon, *n.* (Shal.) The north wind, said to be so called from its swiftness [L *aquilo*, -onus—root *ak*, sharp] [peninsula of Asia]

ARAB arab *n.* A native of Arabia, the great S.W.

ARABESQUE arab esk, *adj.* After the manner of Arabian architecture—*n.* A fantastic painted or sculptured ornament among the Spanish Moors, consisting of foliage and other parts of plants curiously intertwined figures of animals being excluded, but more recently composed of combinations of plants, birds and animals of all kinds [Fr.—L *Arabicus*, Arabian.] [style of arabesques.]

ARABESQUED, arab esk, *adj.* Ornamented in the ARABIAN a rabi an *adj.* Relating to Arabia, or to its inhabitants—*n.* A native of Arabia.

ARABIC, arab ik, *adj.* Relating to Arabia, or to its language—*n.* The language of Arabia. [L *Arabicus*]

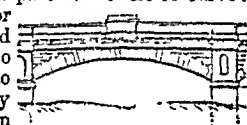
ARABINI, arab in, *n.* The essential principle of gam arabi.

ARABISM, arab izm, *n.* An Arabic idiom.

ARABIST, arab-ist, *n.* One skilled in the Arabic language or literature

ARABLE a'ra-bl, *adj.* Fit for ploughing or tillage [L *arabilis*—*aro*, Gr *aro*, to plough.]

ARACHNIDA, a rak ni da *n pl.* A class of articulate animals, embracing spiders, scorpions, mites, &c.

- and commonly regarded as intermediate between insects and crustacea. [From Gr. *arachnē*, spider.]
- ARACHNIDAN**, a-rak'ni-dan, *n.* One of the class Arachnida.
- ARACHNOID**, a-rak'noid, *adj.* Formed like a spider's web: (*bot.*) covered with soft, loose hairs so as to resemble a spider's web. [Gr. *arachnē*, a spider, spider's web, and *eidos*, form.]
- ARAISE**, a-rāz', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To raise. [A.S. pfx. *a*, and *RAISE*.]
- ARAMAIC**, ar-a-mā'ik, } *adj.* Relating to *Aramæa*,
ARAMEAN, ar-a-mē'an, } the whole of the country to
the N.E. of Palestine, or to its language, a branch of
the Semitic. [From Heb. *Aram*, highland.]
- ARANEIFORM**, ar-a-nē'i-form, *adj.* In the form of a spider. [L. *aranea*, spider, and *FORM*.]
- ARANEOUS**, a-rān'yus, *adj.* Like a spider's web. [L. *araneosus*—*aranea*, a spider.]
- ARAUCHARIA**, ar-aw-kā'ri-a, *n.* A genus of lofty evergreen trees of the natural order Coniferae or Pines, natives of the southern hemisphere. [Said to be named from *Araucania*, a state south of Chili.]
- ARBALEST**, ārbal-est, } *n.* An abbreviation of
ARBALIST, ārbal-ist, } **ARCUBALIST**, which see.
- ARBITER**, ārbī-tēr, *n.* (*lit.*) One who goes to something in order to see or hear it: one chosen by parties in controversy to decide between them: a judge having absolute power of decision: an umpire:—*fem.* **ARBITRESS**. [L.,—*ar* = *ad*, to, and *bitō*, to go.]
- ARBITRAMENT**, ārbī-trā-ment, *n.* The decision of an arbiter: determination: choice.
- ARBITRARILY**, ārbī-trar-i-lī, *adv.* In an arbitrary or despotic manner.
- ARBITRARINESS**, ārbī-trar-i-nes, *n.* Quality of being arbitrary or despotic.
- ARBITRARY**, ārbī-trar-i, *adj.* Depending on the will (as of an arbiter): not bound by rules: despotic: absolute.
- ARBITRATE**, ārbī-trāt, *v.i.* To act as an arbiter: to determine.—*v.t.* to hear and decide:—*pr.p.* arbitrating; *pa.p.* arbitrated. [L. *arbitror*, -atus—*arbiter*.]
- ARBITRATION**, ārbī-trā'shun, *n.* The act of arbitrating or hearing and determining a controversy.
- ARBITRATOR**, ārbī-trā-tur, *n.* Same as **ARBITER**.
- ARBITRATRIX**, ārbī-trā-triks, *n.* A female arbitrator. [*Fem.* of **ARBITRATOR**.] [*BITRATMENT*.]
- ARBITREMENT**, ar-bit're-ment, *n.* Same as **ARBITRESS**.
- ARBITRESS**, ārbī-tres, *n.* A female arbiter. [*Fem.* of **ARBITER**.]
- ARBLAST**, ārblast, *n.* Same as **ARBALIST**.
- ARBOR**, American spelling of **ARNOUR**.
- ARBOR**, ārbur, *n.* (*lit.*) A tree: an axis or spindle. [L.]
- ARBOREOUS**, ārbō're-us, *adj.* Of or belonging to trees. [L. *arbores*—*arbor*, a tree.]
- ARBORESCENCE**, ārbor-es'ens, *n.* The figure of a tree. [From **ARBORESCENT**.]
- ARBORESCENT**, ārbor-es'ent, *adj.* Resembling, or possessing in some measure the character of, a tree. [L. *arborescens*, -entis, *pr.p.* of *arboresco*, to become a tree—*arbor*, a tree.]
- ARBORET**, ārbor-et, *n.* A shrubbery: (*obs.*) a small tree. [O. Fr.,—L. *arborietum*, a place where trees are planted—*arbor*, a tree.]
- ARBORETUM**, ārbor-ē'tum, *n.* A place in which specimens of trees and shrubs are cultivated:—*pl.* **ARBORETA**. [L.,—*arbor*, a tree.]
- ARBORICULTURE**, ārbor-i-kul-tūr, *n.* The culture of trees, more esp. timber-trees. [L. *arbor*, tree, and *CULTURE*.]
- ARBORISATION**, ārbor-i-zā'shun, *n.* Arborescence.
- ARBORIST**, ārbor-ist, *n.* One who studies trees.
- ARBOROUS**, ārbor-us, *adj.* Formed by trees.
- ARBOUR**, ārbur, *n.* (*orig.*) A place for the cultivation of herbs: an enclosed seat in a garden, covered with branches of trees, plants, &c.: a bower. [O. E. *herbere*. See **HERB**.]
- ARBUTE**, ārbūt, } *n.* The strawberry-tree: a
ARBUTUS, ārbū'tus, } genus of evergreen shrubs,
common in Italy, which bear fruit resembling the
strawberry. [L. *arbutus*, akin to *arbor*, tree.]
- ARC**, ārk, *n.* A bow: an arch: a segment or part of the circumference of a circle or other curve. [L. *arcus*, a bow.]
- ARCADE**, ar-kād', *n.* A series of arches, either open, or closed with masonry, supported by columns or piers: a long arched gallery, lined with shops on both sides. [L. *arcata*—*arcus*, a bow, arch.]
- ARCADIAN**, ar-kā'di-an, *adj.* Pertaining to *Arcadia*, a mountainous district in the Peloponnesus in Greece: pastoral: rural.
- ARCANUM**, ar-kā'num, *n.* Something enclosed, as in a chest: a secret: a mystery:—*pl.* **ARCA'NA**. [L.,—*arcanus*, secret, closed—*arca*, a chest.]
- ARCH**, āreh, *n.* A bow: a part of a circle or curve: a construction of stones or other materials, arranged in the line of a curve, so as by mutual pressure to support each other: any curve in the form of an arch.—*v.t.* To cover with an arch: to bend into the form of an arch. [L. *arcus*, a bow.]
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- ARCH**, āreh, *adj.* Cunning: sly: waggish: mirthful: shrewd. [A.S. *arg*, *earg*, bad, idle, Ger. *arg*, bad, crafty, Gr. *argos*, idle, slow.]
- ARCH**, āreh (ārk, before a vowel), *adj.* The first or chief: of the first class: principal (used chiefly as a prefix).—*n.* (*Shak.*) A chief. [Gr. *archos*, chief—*archē*, the beginning.]
- ARCHÆOLOGICAL**, ārk-ē-o-loj'ik-al, *adj.* Pertaining to archaeology or antiquities.
- ARCHÆOLOGIST**, ārk-ē-o-loj'ist, *n.* A student of archaeology: an antiquary.
- ARCHÆOLOGY**, ārk-ē-o-loj'i, *n.* A discourse on ancient things: knowledge of ancient art, customs, &c.: the science of antiquities. [Gr. *archaios*, ancient—*archē*, beginning, and *logos*, discourse.]
- ARCHAIC**, -AL, ārk-ā'ik, -al, *adj.* Ancient: obsolete. [Gr. *archaios*—*archaios*, ancient—*archē*, beginning.]
- ARCHAISM**, ārk-ā-izm, *n.* An archaic or obsolete word or phrase.
- ARCHANGEL**, ārk-ān'jel, *n.* A chief angel: an angel of the highest order. [ARCH, chief, and ANGEL.]
- ARCHANGELIC**, ārk-an-jel'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to archangels.
- ARCHBISHOP**, āreh-bish'up, *n.* A chief bishop: the bishop of a province as well as of his own diocese. [ARCH, chief, and BISHOP.]
- ARCHBISHOPRIC**, āreh-bish'up-rik, *n.* The jurisdiction, place, or province of an archbishop.
- ARCH-CHEMIC**, āreh-kēm'ik, } *adj.* (*Milton*). Of
ARCH-CHYMIC, āreh-kim'ik, } prime chem. powers.
- ARCHDEACON**, ārch-dē'kon, *n.* A chief deacon: the officer having the chief supervision of a diocese or

part of it, next under the bishop [ARCH, chief, and DEACON]

ARCHDEACONRY, ărch-dē'kŋ rī, *n* The jurisdiction, office, or residence of an archdeacon.

ARCHDEACONSHIP, ărch-dē'kŋ ship, *n* The office of an archdeacon.

ARCHDIOCESE, ărch-dī'ō sēz, *n* The diocese of an archbishop. [archduke.

ARCHDUCAL, ărch-duk'al, *adj* Pertaining to an archduke.

ARCHDUCHESS, ărch-duk'esh, *n* The wife of an archduke, a daughter of the Emperor of Austria. [ARCH, chief, and DUCHESS.]

ARCHDUCHY, ărch-duk'i, *n* The territory of an archduke or archduchess.

ARCHDUKE, ărch duk', *n* A chief duke a prince of the House of Austria. [ARCH chief, and DUKE.]

ARCHDUKEDOM, ărch-duk dum, *n* The dominion or territory of an archduke.

ARCHED, ărch't, *adj* In the form of an arch covered with an arch.

ARCH ENEMY, ărch-en-e-mī, *n* A chief enemy Satan. [ARCH, chief, and ENEMY]

ARCHER, ărch'er, *n* One who shoots with a bow and arrows—*sem*. ARCHERY [Fr.—arche, L. arcus, a bow]

ARCHERY, ărch'er ī, *n* The skill or practice of an archer the art of shooting with the bow

ARCHETYPAL, ăr'ke tip'al, *adj* Of the nature of an archetype or pattern original.

ARCHETYPE, ăr'ke tip, *n* The first type the original pattern or model. [Cr. *archētypos* marked as a model—arche, the beginning, and *typos* a model.]

ARCHIDIACONAL, ăr ki di ăk'ōn al, *adj* Pertaining to an archdeacon. [Gr prefix archi, first and DIACONAL]

ARCHIEPISCOPAL, ăr kī-e-pī'skō pal, *adj* Belonging to an archbishop [Gr prefix archi, first, and EPISCOPAL]

ARCHIEPISCOPATE, ăr kī-e-pī'skō-păt, *n* The office of an archbishop [Cr prefix archi, first, and EPISCOPATE]

ARCHIL, ăr'kil, *n* A colouring substance obtained from various species of lichens.

ARCHIMANDRITE, ăr ki mandrit, *n* In the Greek Church, a chief of a monastery, an abbot. [Cr *archimandritēs*—prefix archi, first, and mandra, an enclosure a monastery]

ARCHIMEDEAN, ăr ki me-dē'an, *adj* Pertaining to Archimedes a celebrated Greek mathematician.

ARCHIPELAGO, ăr ki pel's gō, *n* The chief sea of the Greeks or the *Egean Sea* a sea abounding in small islands. [Cr *archos*, chief (or a corruption of *Aigaion*, *Egean*), and *pelagos*, sea]

ARCHITECT, ăr'ki tēkt, *n* The chief builder one who designs buildings and superintends their erection a maker [Cr *architekton*—*archos*, chief, and *tekton*, a builder—*tel*, root of *telō*, to produce, make]

ARCHITECTURAL, ăr ki tēk tur'al, *adj* Pertaining to architecture according to its rules.

ARCHITECTURE, ăr ki tēk tur, *n* The art or science of building frame structure workmanship [L. *architectura*. See ARCHITECT]

ARCHITRAVE, ăr'ki trāv, *n* The chief beam (arch) the lowest division of the entablature resting immediately on the abacus of the column an ornamental moulding round the interior curve of an arch, hence the mouldings round the opening of doors and windows.—For *ILL* see COLUMN [Cr *archos*, chief, and *trave*, L. *trabs*, a beam.]

ARCHIVAL, ăr'ki val, *adj* Pertaining to, or contained in archives or records

ARCHIVES, ăr'ki v, *n* The place in which the records of a magistracy's court were or are kept public records. [Fr., Cr *archeion*—archē, govern ment.] [records.]

ARCHIVIST, ăr'ki vist, *n* A keeper of archives or

ARCHIVOLT, ăr'ki volt, *n* The band or moulding which runs round the lower part of the arch stones of an arch. [Fr *archivolte*, *It. archivolto*—L. archi, chief, *It. volto* vault, arch *rollare*, to turn—L. *rolare*, *rotulum*, to roll, turn round.]

ARCH MOCK, ărch mok', *n* (Să'al) Arch mockery—the height of mockery

ARCHNESS, ărch'ness, *n* Cunning shrewdness—waggishness [See ARCH, cunning]

ARCHON, ăr'kōn, *n* A ruler one of nine chief magistrates who at one time governed ancient Athens. [Cr.—*archō* to be first, to rule.] [arch.]

ARCHWAY, ărch wā, *n* A way or passage under an

ARCHWISE, ărch wīz, *adv* In the form of an arch. [ARCH, and WISE, way]

ARCTIC, ărk tik, *adj* Relating to the constellation the Great Bear, or to the north. [Gr *arktikos*—*arktos* a bear]

ARCUATE, ăr'kū ăt, } *adj* Bent in the form of

ARCUATED, ăr'kū ăt-ed, } a bow [L. *arcuatus*, p.p of *arcus* to bend like a bow—*arcus*, a bow]

ARCUBALIST, ăr'kū bal ist, *n* A cross-bow used in feudal times for throwing arrows stones bullets &c. [O Fr *arbaliste*, L. *arcuballista*—*arcus* a bow, *ballista*, a machine for missiles—Gr *ballō*, to throw]

ARDENCY, ărden sī, *n* State of being ardent: warmth of passion or feeling eagerness.

ARDENT, ăr'dent, *adj* Burning fiery passionate [L. *ardens*, -entis, p.p of *ardeo*, to burn.]

ARDENTLY, ăr'dent-lī, *adv* In an ardent manner—eagerly passionately

ARDOR, the American spelling of ARDOUR.

ARDOUR, ăr'dnr, *n* (lit) Heat warmth of affection or passion eagerness (Milton) a spirit. [L. *ardor*—*ardere*, to burn.]

ARDUOUS, ăr'du s, *adj* (lit) High difficult to accomplish laborious [L. *arduum*, high, Sans. *ardra*, raised, akin to Celt. *ard*, high, height.]

ARDUOUSLY, ăr'du s-lī, *adv* In an arduous manner with difficulty laboriously

ARDUOUSNESS, ăr'du s'ness, *n* State of being arduous difficulty of execution.

ARE, ăr, the plural of the present indicative of the verb to be. [Dan. *er*, Sw *vara*, to be.]

AREA, ă-re-a, *n* Any plane surface or enclosed space: the sunken space around the basement of a building (geom.) the superficial contents of any figure. [L.—*area*, to be dry, because fruits were dried in such places or from Cr *era*, root of L. *terra*, earth.]

AREAD, ă-rēd, v.t. (Sjmsen) To explain, to detect: (Milton) to counsel, advise. [A.S. pfx. *a*, and *radan*, to guess, Goth. *radan*, to counsel.]

AREAL, ă-re-al, *adj* Pertaining to an area.

AREAR, ă-rer', *adv* (Spenser) To the rear backward—*adv* Coming backwards [A.S. pfx. *a*, on, to, and REAR.]

AREED, ă-rēd, v.t. Same as AREAD

AREFACTION, ă-re-fak'shun, *n* The act of drying state of growing dry [From L. *arefacio*, to make dry—*areo*, to be dry, and *facio*, to make.]

ARENA, ă-rēnā, *n* An open space strewn with

ARENACEOUS—ARITHMETICALLY.

- sand* for combatants: any place of public contest. [L. *arena*, sand—*areo*, to be dry.]
- ARENACEOUS**, ar-e-ná'shus, *adj.* *Sandy*: having the properties of sand: easily reduced to sand. [L. *arenaceus*—*arena*.]
- AREOLATE**, a-ré-o-lát, *adj.* Divided into *small areas* or spaces, as the wings of insects, leaves of plants, &c. [From L. *areola*. See **AREOLE**.]
- AREOLATION**, á-re-o-lá'shun, *n.* Any small space distinctly bounded by something different in colour, texture, &c. [From **AREOLATE**.]
- AREOLE**, á're-ól, *n.* One of the *little spaces* into which wings are divided by nervures, or into which certain lichens are divided by cracks: one of the interstices between the fibres composing organs, or between vessels which interlace with each other. [L. *areola*, dim. of *area*, an open space.]
- AREOMETER**, á-re-om'e-tér, *n.* An instrument allowed to float freely in liquids in order to determine the comparative rarity or lightness, in other words the specific gravity, of liquids or of solid bodies. [Gr. *aráios*, thin, and *METER*.]
- AREOMETRIC**, -AL, á-re-o-met'rik, -al, *adj.* Relating to an areometer, or to areometry.
- AREOMETRY**, á-re-om'e-tri, *n.* The measuring the specific gravity of bodies. [Areopagus.]
- AREOPAGITE**, ar-e-op'a-jít, *n.* A member of the **AREOPAGUS**, ar-e-op'a-gus, *n.* *Mars' Hill*, on which the supreme court of ancient Athens was held: the court itself. [L.—Gr. *Areios pagos*, hill of Ares—*Arēs*, Mars, the god of war, and *pagos*, hill.]
- ARÊTE**, ar-ât, *n.* In *geog.* the curved or broken line usually separating the two declivities of a mountain-chain; in *geol.* the line or ridge formed by the union of two surfaces inclined the one upon the other. [Fr.—L. *arista*, an ear of corn.]
- AREW**, a-rôv, *adv.* (Spenser). Arow, in a row.
- ARGENT**, ár'jent, *n.* (lit.) *Silver*: (her.) the white colour in a coat of arms, representing purity.—*adj.* Made of, or like silver. [Fr.—L. *argentum*, silver—Gr. *argos*, bright.]
- ARGENTIFEROUS**, ár-jen-tifér-us, *adj.* Bearing or containing silver. [L. *argentum*, silver, *fero*, to bear.]
- ARGENTINE**, ár-jen-tin, *adj.* Relating to or like silver: sounding like silver. [See **ARGENT**.]
- ARGIL**, ár'jil, *n.* Potter's clay: pure clay or aluminia. [L. *argilla*, Gr. *argillos*, white clay—*argos*, bright.]
- ARGILLACEOUS**, ár-jil-lá'shus, *adj.* Of the nature of clay. [L. *argillaceus*—*argilla*. See **ARGIL**.]
- ARGILLIFEROUS**, ár-jil-lifér-us, *adj.* Bearing or abounding in clay. [L. *argilla*, clay, *fero*, to bear.]
- ARGOL**, ár'gol, *n.* A hard crust formed on the sides of wine-vessels, from which cream of tartar is obtained. [From root of **ARGIL**.]
- ARGONAUT**, ár'go-nawt, *n.* One of those who sailed in the ship *Argo* in search of the golden fleece. [Gr. *Argonautēs*—*Argo*, and *nautēs*, a sailor.]
- ARGONAUTIC**, ár-go-nawt'ik, *adj.* Relating to the Argonauts, or to their voyage.
- ARGOSY**, ár'go-si, *n.* A large merchant-vessel richly laden. [Prob. from the ship *Argo*. See **ARGONAUT**.]
- ARGUE**, ár'gü, *v.t.* To prove or persuade by argument or reason: to discuss.—*v.i.* to offer reasons: to dispute:—*pr.p.* *arguing*; *pa.p.* *argued*. [L. *arguo*, to prove, perhaps from Gr. *argos*, clear, and so = to make clear.]
- ARGUER**, ár'gü-ér, *n.* One who argues: a reasoner.
- ARGUMENT**, ár'gü-ment, *n.* A reason offered as proof: a series of reasons: a discussion: subject of
- a discourse. [L. *argumentum*—*arguo*, to prove. See **ARGUE**.]
- ARGUMENTABLE**, ár-gü-ment'a-bl, *adj.* That may [be argued.]
- ARGUMENTATION**, ár-gü-men-tá'shun, *n.* The process or act of arguing or reasoning.
- ARGUMENTATIVE**, ár-gü-ment'a-tiv, *adj.* Consisting of, or given to argument: shewing reasons for.
- ARGUMENTATIVENESS**, ár-gü-ment'a-tiv-nes, *n.* The quality of being argumentative.
- ARGUS**, ár'gus, *n.* A mythological being, said to have had a hundred eyes, some of which were always awake: any very watchful person. [Gr.—*argos*, bright.]
- ARIA**, á'ri-a, *n.* An air or rhythmical song in an oratorio or opera, &c. [It., from root of **AIR**.]
- ARIAN**, á'ri-an, *adj.* Pertaining to Arius of Alexandria (4th c.), who denied the divinity of Christ, or to his doctrine.—*n.* One who adheres to the doctrines of Arius: a Unitarian.
- ARIANISM**, á'ri-an-izm, *n.* The doctrines of the Ariana.
- ARID**, ar'id, *adj.* Dry: parched with heat. [L. *aridus*—*areo*, to be dry.]
- ARIDITY**, ar-id'i-ti, } *n.* State of being arid: dry-
ARIDNESS, ar'id-nes, } ness.
- ARIES**, á'ri-éz, *n.* The Ram, the first of the signs of the zodiac, which the sun enters on March 21. [L.]
- ARIETTA**, ar-i-et'ta, } *n.* A little aria or air. [It.
ARIETTE, ar-i-et', } *arietta*, dim. of *aria*.]
- ARIGHT**, ar-ít', *adv.* In a right way: rightly.—*n.* (Spenser) An act of justice.
- ARIL**, ar'il, *n.* A peculiar covering of the seed of some plants, formed by an expansion of the cord which attaches the ovule to the placenta, or of the placenta itself. [Low L. *arillus*—L. *areo*, to be dried up, because when dry it falls off spontaneously.]
- ARILLATED**, ar'il-lát-ed, } *adj.* Having an aril.
ARILLED, ar'il-d, }
- ARISE**, a-ríz', *v.i.* To rise up: to come into view: to proceed: to spring:—*pr.p.* *arising*; *pa.t.* *arose*, *a-rôz'*; *pa.p.* *arisen*. [A.S. *þrís*, a, and *RISE*.]
- ARISTARCH**, ar'is-tárk, *n.* A severe critic.
[From *Aristarchus*, a grammarian of Alexandria about 150 B.C., who critically restored the text of Homer.]
- ARISTARCHY**, ar'is-tárk-i, *n.* Government by the best men: a body of good men in power. [Gr. *aristos*, best, and *archē*, government—*archō*, to rule.]
- ARISTATE**, a-ris'tát, *adj.* (bot.) Having awns. [From L. *arista*, an awn.]
- ARISTOCRACY**, ar-is-tok'ra-si, *n.* Government by the best men or nobles: the nobility or chief persons of a state. [Gr. *aristos*, best, and *kratos*, power.]
- ARISTOCRAT**, ar'is-to-krat, or a-ris'-, *n.* One who belongs to or favours an aristocracy: a haughty person. [longing to aristocracy.]
- ARISTOCRATIC**, -AL, ar-is-to-krat'ik, -al, *adj.* Belonging to aristocracy.
- ARISTOTELIAN**, ar-is-to-té-li-an, *adj.* Relating to Aristotle, a celebrated Greek philosopher (born 384 B.C.), or to his philosophy.
- ARITHMANCY**, ar'ith-man-si, or a-rith'-, *n.* Divination by numbers. [Gr. *arithmos*, number, and *mantia*, divination.]
- ARITHMETIC**, a-rith'me-tik, *n.* The science of numbers: the art of reckoning by figures. [Gr. *arithmētikē* (*technē*, art), relating to numbers—*arithmos*, number.] [arithmetic.]
- ARITHMETICAL**, ar-ith-met'ik-al, *adj.* Of or by
- ARITHMETICALLY**, ar-ith-met'ik-al-li, *adv.* According to arithmetically.

part of it, next under the bishop [ARCH, chief, and DEACON]

ARCHDEACONRY, ărĕch dă'kŋ rĭ, *n.* The jurisdiction, office, or residence of an archdeacon.

ARCHDEACONSHIP, ărĕch-dă'kŋ ship, *n.* The office of an archdeacon.

ARCHDIOCESE, ărĕch-dĭ'o sēz, *n.* The diocese of an archbishop [archbĭshp].

ARCHDUCAL, ărĕch-dŭk'al, *adj.* Pertaining to an archduke.

ARCHDUCHESS, ărĕch-duch'es, *n.* The wife of an archduke a daughter of the Emperor of Austria. [ARCH, chief, and DUCHESS]

ARCHDUCHY, ărĕch-duch'ı, *n.* The territory of an archduke or archduchess.

ARCHDUKE, ărĕch duk, *n.* A chief duke a prince of the House of Austria. [ARCH, chief and DUKE]

ARCHDUKEDOM, ărĕch-dŭk dum, *n.* The dominion or territory of an archduke

ARCHED, ărĕcht, *adj.* In the form of an arch covered with an arch.

ARCH ENEMY, ărĕch-en'e mĭ, *n.* A chief enemy Satan. [ARCH, chief, and ENEMY]

ARCHER, ărĕcher, *n.* One who shoots with a bow and arrows—*fem.* ARCHERESS. [Fr.—arche, L. *arcus*, a bow]

ARCHERY, ărĕcher'ı, *n.* The skill or practice of an archer the art of shooting with the bow

ARCHETYPAL, ărĕke tip'al, *adj.* Of the nature of an archetype or pattern original

ARCHETYPE, ărĕke tip, *n.* The first type the original pattern or model. [Gr *archētypos*, marked as a model—*archē*, the beginning and *typos* a model.]

ARCHIDIACONAL, ăr ki-dĭ-ak on al, *adj.* Pertaining to an archdeacon. [Gr prefix *archi*, first, and *diaconal*]

ARCHIEPISCOPAL, ăr ki-e pi'skŏ-pal, *adj.* Belonging to an archbishop. [Gr prefix *archi*, first, and *episcopal*]

ARCHIEPISCOPATE, ăr-ki-e pi'skŏ-păt, *n.* The office of an archbishop. [Gr prefix *archi*, first, and *episcopate*]

ARCHIL, ărĕlĭ, *n.* A colouring substance obtained from various species of lichens.

ARCHIMANDRITE, ăr ki mand'rt, *n.* In the Greek Church, a chief of a monastery, an abbot. [Gr *archimandritēs*—prefix *archi*, first, and *mandra*, an enclosure, a monastery]

ARCHIMEDEAN, ăr ki me dē'an, *adj.* Pertaining to Archimedes, a celebrated Greek mathematician.

ARCHIPELAGO, ăr ki pel'a gŏ, *n.* The chief sea of the Greeks or the *Ægean Sea* a sea abounding in small islands. [Cr *archos*, chief (or a corruption of *Argos*, *Ægean*), and *pelagos*, sea.]

ARCHITECT, ăr ki tēkt, *n.* The chief builder one who designs buildings and superintends their erection a maker. [Cr *architekton*—*archos* chief, and *tekton*, a builder—*tek*, root of *tellō*, to produce, make.]

ARCHITECTURAL, ăr ki tēkt ūr'al, *adj.* Pertaining to architecture according to its rules.

ARCHITECTURE, ăr ki tēktur, *n.* The art or science of building frame structure workmanship [L. *architectura*. See ARCHITECT]

ARCHITRAVE, ăr ki trāv, *n.* The chief beam (arch) the lowest division of the entablature resting immediately on the abacus of the column an ornamental moulding round the interior curve of an arch, hence the mouldings round the opening of doors and windows—For *fil* see **COLUMN**. [Gr *archos*, chief, and *it. trave*, L. *trabs*, a beam.]

ARCHIVAL, ărĕl'ı val, *adj.* Pertaining to, or contained in, archives or records

ARCHIVES, ărĕlvz, *n.* The place in which the records of a *mayor's* court were or are kept public records [Fr., Gr *archivion*—*archē*, government.] [records]

ARCHIVIST, ărĕk'ı vĭst, *n.* A keeper of archives or

ARCHIVOLT, ărĕk'ı volt, *n.* The band or moulding which runs round the lower part of the arch stones of an arch. [Fr *archivolte*, *it. archivolto*—L. *archi*, chief, *it. tollō* vault, arch, *volvare*, to turn—L. *volvo*, *volutum*, to roll, turn round.]

ARCH MOCK, ărĕch mok'k, *n.* (Shak) Arch mockery the height of mockery

ARCHNESS, ărĕch nes, *n.* Cunning shrewdness waggishness [See ARCH, cunning]

ARCHON, ăr-kŏn, *n.* A ruler one of nine chief magistrates who at one time governed ancient Athens [Gr.—*archō* to be first, to rule.] [arch]

ARCHWAY, ărĕch wā, *n.* A way or passage under an

ARCHWISE, ărĕch wĭz, *adv.* In the form of an arch. [ARCH and WISE, way]

ARCTIC, ărktĭk, *adj.* Relating to the constellation the Great Bear, or to the north. [Cr *arctikos*—*arctos*, a bear]

ARCUATE, ărĕk'ı at, *adj.* Bent in the form of

ARCUATED, ărĕk'ı at-ed, *adj.* a bow [L. *arcuatus* p.p. of *arcuo*, to bend like a bow—*arcus* a bow]

ARCUBALIST, ărĕk'ı bal'ıst, *n.* A cross bow used in feudal times for throwing arrows stones bullets &c. [Cr *arbaliste*, L. *arcuballista*—*arcus*, a bow, *ballista*, a machine for missiles—Gr *ballō*, to throw]

ARDENCY, ărden'ı, *n.* State of being ardent warmth of passion or feeling eagerness.

ARDENT, ărden't, *adj.* Burning fiery passionate [L. *ardens*, *entis*, p.p. of *ardeo*, to burn.]

ARDENTLY, ărden'tli, *adv.* In an ardent manner: eagerly passionately

ARDOR, the American spelling of **ANDOUR**

ANDOUR, ărdr, *n.* (lit) Heat warmth of affection or passion eagerness (Milton) a spirit. [L. *ardor*—*ardeo*, to burn.]

ARDUOUS, ărđ'ı us, *adj.* (lit) High difficult to accomplish laborious [L. *arduus*, high, Sans *ardra*, raised, akin to Celt. *ard*, high, height.]

ARDUOUSLY, ărđ'ı us li, *adv.* In an arduous manner with difficulty laboriously

ARDUOUSNESS, ărđ'ı us nes, *n.* State of being arduous difficulty of execution.

ARE, ăr, the plural of the present indicative of the verb to be. [Dan. *er*, Sw *vara*, to be.]

AREA, ăr-e-a, *n.* Any plane surface or enclosed space the sunken space around the basement of a building (geom) the superficial contents of any figure. [L.—*areo*, to be dry, because fruits were dried in such places or from *ora*, root of L. *terra*, earth.]

AREAD, ăr ed, vt (Spenser) To explain, to detect. (Milton) to counsel, advise. [A S. pfx. *a*, and *radan*, to guess, Goth. *radan*, to counsel.]

AREAL, ăr-e al, *adj.* Pertaining to an area.

AREAR, ăr-er, *adv.* (Spenser) To the rear backward—*adv.* Going backwards [A.S. pfx. *a*, on, to, and *rear*]

AREEO, ăr-ed, vt. Same as **AREAD**

AREFACTION, ăr-e-fak ūshn, *n.* The act of drying state of growing dry. [From L. *arefacio*, to make dry—*areo*, to be dry, and *facio*, to make.]

ARENA, ăr-ēn-a, *n.* An open space strewn with

ARENACEOUS—ARITHMETICALLY.

sand for combatants : any place of public contest. [L. *arena*, sand—*areo*, to be dry.]

ARENACEOUS, ar-e-nā'sh-us, *adj.* *Sandy* : having the properties of sand : easily reduced to sand. [L. *arenaceus*—*arena*.]

AREOLATE, a-rē'o-lāt, *adj.* Divided into *small areas* or spaces, as the wings of insects, leaves of plants, &c. [From L. *areola*. See **AREOLE**.]

AREOLATION, ā-re-o-lū'shun, *n.* Any small space distinctly bounded by something different in colour, texture, &c. [From **AREOLATE**.]

AREOLE, ā're-ol, *n.* One of the *little spaces* into which wings are divided by nervures, or into which certain lichens are divided by cracks : one of the interstices between the fibres composing organs, or between vessels which interlace with each other. [L. *areola*, dim. of *area*, an open space.]

AREOMETER, ā-re-om'e-tēr, *n.* An instrument allowed to float freely in liquids in order to determine the comparative rarity or lightness, in other words the specific gravity, of liquids or of solid bodies. [Gr. *araios*, thin, and **METER**.]

AREOMETRIC, -AL, ā-re-o-met'rik, -al, *adj.* Relating to an areometer, or to areometry.

AREOMETRY, ā-re-om'e-tri, *n.* The measuring the specific gravity of bodies. [Areopagus.]

AREOPAGITE, ar-e-op'a-jīt, *n.* A member of the **AREOPAGUS**, ar-e-op'a-gus, *n.* *Mars' Hill*, on which the supreme court of ancient Athens was held : the court itself. [L.—Gr. *Areios pagos*, hill of Ares—*Arēs*, Mars, the god of war, and *pagos*, hill.]

ARÊTE, ar-āt, *n.* In *geog.* the curved or broken line usually separating the two declivities of a mountain-chain ; in *geol.* the line or ridge formed by the union of two surfaces inclined the one upon the other. [Fr.—L. *arista*, an ear of corn.]

AREW, a-rō', *adv.* (*Spenser*). *Arow*, in a row.

ARGENT, ār'jent, *n.* (*lit.*) *Silver* : (*her.*) the white colour in a coat of arms, representing purity.—*adj.* Made of, or like silver. [Fr.—L. *argentum*, silver—Gr. *argos*, bright.]

ARGENTIFEROUS, ār-jen-tifēr-us, *adj.* *Bearing* or containing *silver*. [L. *argentum*, silver, *fero*, to bear.]

ARGENTINE, ār-jen-tin, *adj.* Relating to or like silver : sounding like silver. [See **ARGENT**.]

ARGIL, ār'jil, *n.* *Potter's clay* : pure clay or alumina. [L. *argilla*, Gr. *argillos*, white clay—*argos*, bright.]

ARGILLACEOUS, ār-jil-lā'sh-us, *adj.* Of the nature of clay. [L. *argillaceus*—*argilla*. See **ARGIL**.]

ARGILLIFEROUS, ār-jil-lifēr-us, *adj.* *Bearing* or abounding in *clay*. [L. *argilla*, clay, *fero*, to bear.]

ARGOL, ār'gol, *n.* A hard crust formed on the sides of wine-vessels, from which cream of tartar is obtained. [From root of **ARGIL**.]

ARGONAUT, ār'go-nawt, *n.* One of those who sailed in the ship *Argo* in search of the golden fleece. [Gr. *Argonautēs*—*Argo*, and *nautēs*, a sailor.]

ARGONAUTIC, ār-go-nawt'ik, *adj.* Relating to the Argonauts, or to their voyage.

ARGOSY, ār'go-si, *n.* A large merchant-vessel richly laden. [Prob. from the ship *Argo*. See **ARGONAUT**.]

ARGUE, ār'gū, *v.t.* To prove or persuade by argument or reason : to discuss.—*v.i.* to offer reasons : to dispute :—*pr.p.* *arguing* ; *pa.p.* *argued*. [L. *arguo*, to prove, perhaps from Gr. *argos*, clear, and so = to make clear.]

ARGUER, ār'gū-ēr, *n.* One who argues : a reasoner.

ARGUMENT, ār'gū-ment, *n.* A reason offered as proof : a series of reasons : a discussion : subject of

a discourse. [L. *argumentum*—*arguo*, to prove. See **ARGUE**.]

ARGUMENTABLE, ār-gū-ment'a-bl, *adj.* That may [be argued.]

ARGUMENTATION, ār-gū-men-tā'shun, *n.* The process or act of arguing or reasoning.

ARGUMENTATIVE, ār-gū-ment'a-tiv, *adj.* Consisting of, or given to argument : shewing reasons for.

ARGUMENTATIVENESS, ār-gū-ment'a-tiv-nes, *n.* The quality of being argumentative.

ARGUS, ār'gus, *n.* A mythological being, said to have had a hundred eyes, some of which were always awake : any very watchful person. [Gr.—*argos*, bright.]

ARIA, ā'ri-a, *n.* An air or rhythmical song in an oratorio or opera, &c. [It., from root of **AIR**.]

ARIAN, ā'ri-an, *adj.* Pertaining to Arius of Alexandria (4th c.), who denied the divinity of Christ, or to his doctrine.—*n.* One who adheres to the doctrines of Arius : a Unitarian.

ARIANISM, ā'ri-an-izm, *n.* The doctrines of the Arians.

ARID, ar'id, *adj.* *Dry* : parched with heat. [L. *aridus*—*areo*, to be dry.]

ARIDITY, ar-id'i-ti, } *n.* State of being arid : dry-
ARIDNESS, ar'id-nes, } ness.

ARIES, ā'ri-ēz, *n.* *The Ram*, the first of the signs of the zodiac, which the sun enters on March 21. [L.]

ARIETTA, ar-i-et'ta, } *n.* A little *aria* or air. [It.
ARIETTE, ar-i-et', } *arietta*, dim. of *aria*.]

ARIGHT, ar-īt', *adv.* In a right way : rightly.—*n.* (*Spenser*) An act of justice.

ARIL, ar'il, *n.* A peculiar covering of the seed of some plants, formed by an expansion of the cord which attaches the ovule to the placenta, or of the placenta itself. [Low L. *arillus*—L. *areo*, to be dried up, because when dry it falls off spontaneously.]

ARILLATED, ar'il-lāt-ed, } *adj.* Having an aril
ARILLED, ar'ild, }

ARISE, a-riz', *v.i.* To rise up : to come into view : to proceed : to spring :—*pr.p.* *arising* ; *pa.t.* *arose*, *a-rōz'* ; *pa.p.* *arisen*. [A.S. *rix* *a*, and **RISE**.]

ARISTARCH, ar'is-tārk, *n.* A severe critic. [From *Aristarchus*, a grammarian of Alexandria about 150 B.C., who critically restored the text of Homer.]

ARISTARCHY, ar'is-tārk-i, *n.* Government by the best men : a body of good men in power. [Gr. *aristos*, best, and *archē*, government—*archō*, to rule.]

ARISTATEL, a-ris'tāt, *adj.* (*bot.*) Having awns. [From L. *arista*, an awn.]

ARISTOCRACY, ar-is-tok'ra-si, *n.* Government by the best men or nobles : the nobility or chief persons of a state. [Gr. *aristos*, best, and *kratos*, power.]

ARISTOCRAT, ar-is-to-krat, or *a-ris'*, *n.* One who belongs to or favours an aristocracy : a haughty person. [longing to aristocracy.]

ARISTOCRATIC, -AL, ar-is-to-krat'ik, -al, *adj.* **ARISTOTELIAN**, ar-is-to-tē'li-an, *adj.* Relating to *Aristotle*, a celebrated Greek philosopher (born 384 B.C.), or to his philosophy.

ARITHMANCY, arith-man-si, or *a-rith'*, *n.* Divination by numbers. [Gr. *arithmos*, number, and *mantia*, divination.]

ARITHMETIC, a-rith'me-tik, *n.* The science of numbers : the art of reckoning by figures. [Gr. *arithmētikē* (*technē*, art), relating to numbers—*arithmos*, number.] [arithmetical.]

ARITHMETICAL, ar-ith-met'ik-al, *adj.* Of or by **ARITHMETICALLY**, ar-ith-met'ik-al-li, *adv.* According to arithmetic.

ARITHMETICIAN, ar ith me tish yan, *n.* One skilled in arithmetic.

ARK, árĕk, *n.* A chest or coffer a large floating vessel. [A.S. *arc*, L. *arca*, a chest.]

ARM, árĕm, *n.* (*lit.*) A joint the limb extending from the shoulder to the hand anything projecting from the main body, as an inlet of the sea, the end of a yard, &c. a branch of the military service a weapon (*fig*) power [A.S. L. *armus*, the shoulder joint, Gr. *harmos*, a joint—*arō*, to join to]

ARM, árĕm, *v.t.* To furnish with arms, or weapons to fortify—to take arms. [L. *armo*, *atum*, to arm—*arma* arms]

ARMADA, ár má dá, *n.* A fleet of armed ships. [Sp. *It armata*—L. *armatus*, armed—*armo*, to arm.]

ARMADILLO, ár ma dí llo, *n.* A small edentate quadruped peculiar to S. America, so called from having its body armed or covered with a hard, bony shell—*pl.* ARMADILLOS. [Sp. *dim. of armado*, armed—*armar*, to arm—L. *arma*, arms.]

ARMAMENT, ár ma ment, *n.* Forces armed or equipped for war the guns, &c. with which a ship is armed. [L. *armamenta*—*arma*.]

ARMATURE, ár mē tūr, *n.* Armour defence a piece of iron connecting the poles of a bent magnet.

ARMED, ár mēd, *adj.* Furnished with arms provided with means of defence (*bot.*) having prickles or thorns (*her.*) having part of the body different in colour from the rest, as the beak, claws, &c. of a bird.

ARMENIAN, ár mē ni an, *adj.* Belonging to Armenians a country of Western Asia—*n.* A native of Armenia.

ARMFUL, ár m fūl, *n.* As much as the arms can hold—*pl.* ARMFULS.

ARMVOANT, ár m vō ant, *adj.* (*Shak*) Said to mean lean or gaunt by service in arms, or a misprint for *army* or *rampant*, but uncertain.

ARMHOLE, ár m hōl, *n.* The hole under the shoulder the arm pit the hole in a garment for the arm.

ARMYFEROUS, ár mī fē rōs, *adj.* Bearing arms. [L. *arma*, arms *fero*, to carry]

ARMIGER, ár mī jē r, *n.* An armour bearer one entitled to a coat of arms an esquire [L.—*arma*, arms, *gero*, to bear]

ARMIGERO, ár mī jē rō, *n.* (*Shak*) Used for ARMOUR.

ARMIGEROUS, ár mī jē rōs, *adj.* Bearing arms

ARMILLARY, ár mī lār i, *adj.* Resembling an armlet or bracelet consisting of rings or circles. [From L. *armilla*, an armlet. See ARM.]

ARMINIAN, ár mī nī an, *adj.* Holding the doctrines of Arminius—*n.* A follower of Arminius, a Dutch divine who denied the Calvinistic doctrine of predestination, and advocated the doctrines of free will and universal redemption. [of the Arminians.]

ARMINIANISM, ár mī nī an izm, *n.* The doctrines ARMIPOTENT, ár mī pō tēnt, *adj.* Powerful in arms [L. *armipotens*—*arma*, arms, *potens*, -entis, powerful, pr. p. of *posse*, to be able]

ARMISTICE, ár mī s tīs, *n.* A short stoppage of arms or hostilities by mutual agreement a truce. [Fr.—L. *arma*, arms, *isto*, to stop]

ARMLESS, ár m lē s, *adj.* Without an arm destitute of weapons or armour

ARMLET, ár m lē t, *n.* A small arm, as of the sea an ornament for the arm a bracelet. [Dim. of ARM.]

ARMOR, the American spelling of ARMOUR.

ARMOREL, a common spelling of ARMOURER.

ARMORIAL, ár mō ri al, *adj.* Belonging to armour, or to the arms of a family

ARMORIC, ár mō rī k, *n.* The language of the inhab-

itants of Armorica, the ancient name for the north western part of France, now called Bretagne or Brittany [L. *Armoricus*—Celt. *ar*, on, mor, the sea.]

ARMORY, a common spelling of ARMOURY

ARMOUR, ár mōr, *n.* Defensive arms or dress: plating of ships of war

ARMOUR-BEARER, ár mōr bē rē r, *n.* One who bears the armour of another an esquire.

ARMOURER, ár mōr ē r, *n.* A maker or repairer of, or one who has the charge of armour

ARMOUR-PLATED, ár mōr plā tēd, *adj.* Covered with defensive metal plates, as a ship of war

ARMOURY, ár mōr i, *n.* The place in which arms are made or kept a collection of ancient armour (*Milton*) armour (*Spenser*) armorial bearings

ARMPIT, ár m pīt, *n.* The pit or hollow under the shoulder

ARMS, ár m s, *n.pl.* Weapons of offence and defence war hostility armorial ensigns [L. *arma*, Celt. *arm*, a weapon—prob. derived from the human arm.]

ARMY, ár mī, *n.* A large body of men armed for war and under military command a host. [Fr. *armée*, L. *arma*.]

ARNATTO, ár nāt to See ANNATTO

ARNICA, ár ai ká, *n.* A medicinal plant, the leaves of which are used as a narcotic and stimulant, and the root as a tonic

ARNOTTO, ár nōt to See ANNATTO

AROINT, a rōi nt, *int.* (*Shak*) Away begone—*v.t.* To drive or frighten away (Prov. E. *aroint*, *rynt* or *runt* words used in Cheshire, chiefly by milkmaids when wishing to drive the cow away after being milked.)

AROMA, a rō má, *n.* Sweet smell the odorous principle of plants (*fig*) flavour of any kind. [Or.]

AROMATIC, ár o má tik, *adj.* Fragrant spicy—*n.* A plant or drug having a fragrant smell a perfume.

AROMATISE, a rō má tī z, *v.t.* To render aromatic to perfume—*pr.p.* aromatising, *pa.p.* aromatised.

AROSE, a rō z, *past tense* of ARISE.

AROUND, a rō wūd, *prep.* Round on all sides of: from place to place—*adv.* On every side in a circle. [A.S. *prē*, *n.* and *ROUND*.]

AROUSE, a rō wē z, *v.t.* Same as ROUSE

AROW, a rō, *adv.* In a row one following the other [E.S. *prē*, *n.* and *ROW*.]

AROYNT, a rōi nt, *int.* Same as ARORNT

ARQUEBUSE, ár kwī bus, *n.* A gun having a hooked rest: an old fashioned hand gun. [Fr. *It* *archibus*, D. *haeck busse*, Ger. *hakenbüchse*—*haken*, a hook, *büchse*, a firearm.]

ARQUEBUSIER, ár kwī bus ē r, *n.* A soldier armed with an arquebuse.

ARRACK, ár ak, *n.* In eastern countries the name of any ardent spirit, esp. that distilled from the cocoa nut, palms or rice. [Hind.]

ARRAIGN, ár rán, *v.t.* To call one to account, or to give reasons for his conduct to put a prisoner upon trial to accuse publicly [O. Fr. *arraigner*, *arraisonner*—low L. *arrationare*—L. *ad*, to, *rationes*, pl. of *ratio*, reason.]

ARRAIGNMENT, ár rán mē nt, *n.* Act of arraignment accusation charge.

ARRANGE, ár rán j, *v.t.* To range or set in a rank or row to put in order to prepare to settle—*pr.p.* arranging, *pa.p.* arranged [Fr. *arranger*—*ad*, *ranger*—*rang*, a rank or row See *RANGE*.]

ARRANGEMENT, ar-rānj'ment, *n.* Act of arranging: classification: settlement.

ARRANT, ar-rant, *adj.* Downright, notorious (used in a bad sense). [Acc. to Wedg. from A.S. *arg*, *earg*, timid, evil, Ger. *arg*, bad: acc. to others, same as E. **ERRANT**.]

ARRAS, ar-ras, *n.* Tapestry. [From *Arras* in the north of France, where it was first manufactured.]

ARRAUGHT, ar-rawt', *adj.* (Spenser). Seized on by force. [As if *p.p.* of *arreuch*. See **REACH**.]

ARRAY, ar-rā', *v.t.* To get ready: to put in order: to arrange: to dress, adorn, or equip.—*n.* Order: dress: equipage. [It. *arredare*, O. Fr. *arrayer*, *arrêr*, to set in order—root in Sw. *reda*, to prepare, A.S. *ræd*, ready.]

ARREAR, ar-rēr', *n.* That which is in the rear or behind: that which remains unpaid, or undone, after the proper time (used mostly in *pl.*).—*adv.* (Spenser) In the rear: behind. [Fr. *arrière*, behind—L. *ad*, to, *retro*, back, behind.]

ARREARAGE, ar-rēr'āj, *n.* (Shak.) Arrears.

ARREST, ar-rest', *v.t.* To bring to rest or to a standstill: to stop: to seize: to apprehend by legal authority.—*v.i.* (Spenser) to rest.—*n.* Stoppage: hindrance: seizure by warrant. [Fr. *arrêter* for *arrest*, It. *arrestare*—L. *ad*, to, *restito*, to stand still. See **REST**.]

ARRESTATION, ar-res-tā'shun, *n.* The act of arresting.

ARRESTMENT, ar-rest'ment, *n.* (law). Detention of a person arrested till liberated on bail, or by security.

ARRET, ar-ret', *v.t.* (Spenser). To assign, appoint, or allot. [Fr. *arrêter*. See **ARREST**.]

ARRIVAL, ar-riv'al, *n.* The act of arriving at or coming to a place: attainment of any object: persons or things that arrive.

ARRIVANCE, ar-riv'ans, *n.* (Shak.) Company arriving.

ARRIVE, ar-riv', *v.i.* To come to the bank or shore: (fol. by *at*) to reach any place, to attain to any object.—*v.t.* (Shak.) to reach.—*n.* (Spenser) Arrival. [Fr. *arriver*, It. *arrivare*, low L. *adripare*—L. *ad*, to, *ripa*, a bank.]

ARROGANCE, ar-ro-gans, *n.* The quality of being arrogant: undue assumption of importance: overbearing conceit.

ARROGANCY, ar-ro-gan-si, *n.* (Shak.) Arrogance.

ARROGANT, ar-ro-gant, *adj.* Arrogating or claiming too much: assuming: overbearing.

ARROGATE, ar-ro-gāt, *v.t.* To claim as one's own: to claim proudly or unduly: to assume unreasonably:—*pr.p.* arrogating; *pa.p.* arrogated. [L. *arrogare*—*ad*, to, *rogare*, *rogatum*, to ask, to claim.]

ARROGATION, ar-ro-gā'shun, *n.* Act of arrogating: undue assumption.

ARRONDISSEMENT, ar-rond's-mong, *n.* A subdivision of a French territorial department. [Fr.,—*arrondir*, to make round—L. *ad*, and root of **ROUND**.]

ARROSE, ar-rōz', *v.t.* (Shak.) To bedew: to sprinkle. [Fr.,—L. *ad*, and *ros*, dew, Sans. *rasa*, water.]

ARROW, ar-rō, *n.* A straight, pointed weapon, made to be shot from a bow. [A.S. *arowe*, acc. to Wedg. *Ice*, or (gen. *aurre*), an arrow, Sw. *hurra*, to whirl, prob. from its whirling through the air.]

ARROW-HEAD, ar-rō-hed, *n.* The head of an arrow: a genus of aquatic plants with arrow-shaped leaves, which rise above the surface of the water.

ARROW-HEADED, ar-rō-hed'ed, *adj.* Shaped like the head of an arrow, as written characters.

ARROWROOT, ar-rō-rōot, *n.* A starch obtained from the roots of certain plants growing chiefly in

W. Indies, and much used as food for invalids and children.

[Said to have received its name from its being supposed to be an antidote to the poisoned arrows of the Indians; but more prob. from *ara*, the Indian name.]

ARROWY, ar-rō-i, *adj.* Consisting of, or like arrows.

ARSE, ars, *n.* The posterior parts of an animal. [A.S. *ears*, Ger. *arsch*, Sw. *ars*.]

ARSENAL, ar-se-nal, *n.* A public magazine or manufactory of naval and military stores. [Fr. and Sp.; It. *arsenale*, *arzana*, a dockyard; Ar. *dār*, *ṣanah*, place of work.]

ARSENATE, ar-se-nāt, } *n.* A salt of arsenic
ARSENIATE, ar-se'ni-āt, } acid.

ARSENIC, ar'sen-ik, *n.* A strong mineral poison: a soft, brittle, gray-coloured metal, found generally in union with sulphur. [Gr. *arsenikon*—*arsen*, masculine, strong.]

ARSENIC, -AL, ar-sen'ik, -al, *adj.* Composed of or containing arsenic.

ARSENIC ACID, an acid composed of 2 equivalents of arsenic and 5 of oxygen.

ARSENIOUS, ar-se'ni-us, *adj.* Of or containing arsenic.

ARSENIOUS ACID, an acid composed of 2 equivalents of arsenic and 3 of oxygen.

ARSENITE, ar'sen-it, *n.* A salt of arsenious acid.

ARSON, ar'sun, *n.* The crime of wilfully burning houses or other buildings. [O. Fr. *arson*—L. *ardere*, *arsum*, to burn.] [verb to be. [A.S. *cart*.]

ART, ārt, 2d pers. sing. of the present tense of the

ART, ārt, *n.* Practical skill guided by rules: modification of things by human skill, as opposed to nature: the rules and methods of doing certain actions: a profession or trade: contrivance: skill: cunning: artifice: (Shak.) acquired knowledge, as opposed to natural disposition. [L. *ars*, *artis*, prob. from *ar*, root of Gr. *arē*, to fit.]

ARTERIAL, ar-tēr'i-al, *adj.* Of or in the arteries.

ARTERIALISATION, ar-tēr-i-al-iz-ā'shun, *n.* The process of arterialising.

ARTERIALISE, ar-tēr-i-al-iz, *v.t.* To make arterial: to communicate to venous blood the qualities of arterial blood:—*pr.p.* arterialising; *pa.p.* arterialised.

ARTERIOTOMY, ar-tēr-i-ō'tō-mi, *n.* The cutting or opening of an artery to let blood. [Gr. *arteria*, artery, *tomē*, a cutting—*temnō*, to cut.]

ARTERITIS, ar-te-rīt'is, *n.* Inflammation of an artery.

ARTERY, ar-tēr-i, *n.* (lit.) The air keeper (from a belief that the arteries contained air): a tube or vessel which conveys blood from the heart to all parts of the body. [Gr. *arteria*—*air*, *tērēō*, to keep.]

ARTESIAN, ar-tēs'han, *adj.* Applied to wells made by boring into the earth till water is reached. [From *Artois* (anc. called *Artesium*), in the north of France, where these wells are said to have been first made.]

ARTFUL, ārt'fool, *adj.* Full of art: performed with art: skilful: cunning: deceitful: (Milton) relating to art.

ARTFULLY, ārt'fool-li, *adv.* In an artful manner: with art: skilfully: cunningly: deceitfully.

ARTFULNESS, ārt'fool-ness, *n.* Art: skill: craftiness: cunning.

ARTHRITIC, ar-thrit'ik, *adj.* Relating to, or affecting the joints: gouty. [Gr. *arthritikos*—*arthron*, a joint.] [gout: rheumatism.]

ARTHRITIS, ar-thrīt'is, *n.* Inflammation of a joint:

ARTICHOKE, ārt'i-chōk, *n.* An esculent plant

somewhat resembling a thistle, but with large scaly heads, like the cone of the pine. [Fr *artichaut*, It *articooco*—Ar *ardu-schau*: the earth thorn, or core of It. *carcuso* Sp *alcachofa*—Ar *al-char schufa*]

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE, a species of sun flower, bearing tubers like those of the potato Jerusalem being a core of It. *gyraole*, sun flower

ARTICLE, *ar'ti-kl*, *n.* A small joint or part a separate element, member or part of anything a particular substance a single clause or term (*gram*) one of the particles *an* or *a* and the (*Shal*) stipulation comprehension —*v t* To draw up or bind by articles. —*v i* to stipulate —*pr p* articling, *pa p* articulated. [L. *articulus*—*artus*, a joint—Gr *arē*, to join.]

ARTICULAR, *ar'ti-kul-lar*, *adj* Belonging to the joints [See **ARTICLE**.]

ARTICULATA, *ar'ti-kul-lā-ta*, *n.* A division of the animal kingdom including animals with an external covering in the form of rings jointed together, but having no internal skeleton such as worms &c [L. —*articulatus* *pa p* of *articulo*, —*atum*, to furnish with joints See **ARTICLE**.]

ARTICULATE *ar'ti-kul-lāt* *adj* Jointed distinct clear —*n.* One of the articulates —*v t* To joint to form into distinct sounds, syllables, or words (*Shak*) to draw up in separate particulars —*v i* to speak distinctly (*Shal*) to treat —*pr p* articulating *pa p* articulated. [L. *articulo*, —*atum*, to furnish with joints, to utter distinctly See **ARTICLE**.]

ARTICULATELY, *ar'ti-kul-lāt-lī*, *adv* In an articulate manner with distinct utterance.

ARTICULATENESS, *ar'ti-kul-lāt-nes*, *n.* Quality of being articulate.

ARTICULATION, *ar'ti-kul-lā-shun* *n.* A joining as of the bones distinct utterance a consonant (*bol*) the connection of the parts by joints.

ARTICULATOR, *ar'ti-kul-lāt-ur*, *n.* One who articulates or speaks.

ARTIFICE *ar'ti-fis*, *n.* A contrivance made with art or skill a trick or fraud. [L. *artificium*—*artifex*, *fieri* an artificer—*ars* *artus*, and *facio*, to make.]

ARTIFICER, *ar'ti-fis-ēr*, *n.* One who makes by art a workman an inventor

ARTIFICIAL *ar'ti-fish-yal*, *adj* Made by art not natural cultivated not indigenous feigned. [L. *artificialis*—*artificium*. See **ARTIFICE**.]

ARTIFICIALITY, *ar'ti-fish-yāl-ti*, *n.* Quality of being artificial.

ARTIFICIALLY, *ar'ti-fish-yāl-lī*, *adv* In an artificial manner by art or skill.

ARTIFICIALNESS, *ar'ti-fish-yāl-nes*, *n.* Quality of being artificial.

ARTILLERIST, *ar'til-ēr-ist*, *n.* One skilled in artillery or gunnery

ARTILLERY, *ar'til-ēr-i*, *n.* Offensive weapons of war made by art esp cannon, mortars &c. and their appendages the men who manage them a branch of the military service gunnery [Fr *artillerie*—O Fr *artiller*, to make by art to arm—L. *ars*, *artus* *art*.] [the artillery]

ARTILLERY MAN, *ar'til-ēr-i-man*, *n.* A soldier of art

ARTISAN, *ar'ti-zan*, *n.* One skilled in any art or trade a mechanic. [Fr *artisan*, It *artigiano*—L. *as* *as* *artificianus*—*artius*, skilled in the arts—*ars*, *artus*, *art*.]

ARTIST *ar'tist*, *n.* One who practices an art, esp. one of the fine arts, as painting sculpture, or architecture. [Fr *artiste*, low L. *artista*—L. *ars*, *artus* *art*.]

ARTISTE, *ar'tēst*, *n.* One dexterous or tasteful in any art, as an opera dancer, a hairdresser &c. [Fr]

ARTISTIC, *ar'tist-ik*, *al*, *adj* Belonging to an artist according to art.

ARTLESS *ar'tles*, *adj* Without art guileless simple sincere.

ARTLESSNESS, *ar'tles-nes* *n.* Quality of being artless unaffectedness sincerity

ARTS MAN, *ar'ts-man*, *n.* (*Shak*) A man skilled in arts or in learning

ART UNION *ar't-ū-yun*, *n.* A union for the promotion of the fine arts, and encouragement of artists by the purchase of their works, which are distributed to the members by lot

ARUNDINACEOUS *a-run-dī-nā-shus*, *adj* Relating to or like a reed [L. *arundinaceus*—*arundo*, a reed.]

ARUNDINEOUS, *a-run-dī-ne-us*, *adj* Abounding with reeds. [L. *arundineus*—*arundo*, a reed.]

ARUSPICE, *a-rus-pis* *n.* A priest among the Romans who foretold future events from the inspection of the entrails of victims.

[L. *arusper* *haruspex*, —*icus* variously given from *arvix*, *harvix*, *haruga*, a ram for offering and *specio*, to look or from *hira* the intestines, and *specio* or a core of Gr *hierop-skopos* an aruspice—*hieros* pertaining to sacred things, and *skopos* a watcher—*skopeō*, to look.]

ARUSPICY, *a-rus-pi-si*, *n.* Divination by inspection of the entrails of beasts [L. *aruspicium*.]

ARYAN, *a-ri-an* *adj* Relating to the race or family of nations otherwise called Indo European or Indo-Germanic (comprehending the inhabitants of Europe—except the Turks Magyars, and Finns—and those of Armenia, Persia, and N Hindustan), or to their language.

[Sana *arya*, excellent prob. allied to Gr *aristos*, the best, but also given from *ar*, root of L. *aro* to plough, as if to distinguish a people who were tillers of the ground from nomadic tribes.]

AS, *az*, *adv* (*lit*) All so also like similarly for example while in like manner that (also used as a relative pronoun) [O E. *ale*, A.S. *eall-raa*, also, Ger *als*, *as*.]

As FOR, As TO, with respect to—As WELL, also, too. —As YET, up till now

ASAFETIDA, *a-sa-fetī-da* *n.* *Fetida asa*, a medicinal gum, having an offensive smell made from the juice of a Persian plant [Per *asa* a staff, from the appearance of the plant a stem, and L. *feldus*, having a bad smell.]

ASBESTIC, *as-be-stik*, *adj* Of or like asbestos

ASBESTINE, *as-be-stin*, *incombustible*

ASBESTOS *as-be-tos* *n.* An incombustible mineral, a variety of hornblende, of a fine fibrous texture, resembling flax. [Gr. —*a*, neg *bestos*, extinguished—*sthenaimi*, to quench, to destroy.]

ASBESTUS, *as-be-tus*, Latin form of ASBESTOS.

ASCAUNCE, *a-skāns'*, *n.* (*Spenser*) ASKANCE.

ASCEND, *as-send*, *v t.* To climb or mount up to rise to proceed from a lower to a higher degree to go backwards in the order of time.—*v i* to climb or go up on. [L. *ascendo*, *ascensum*—*ad*, and *scando*, to climb, Sana *stand* to leap upwards.]

ASCENDANCY A less common spelling of ASCENDENCY

ASCENDANT, *as-send-ant*, *adj* (*lit*) Rising up superior above the horizon.—*n.* Superiority an ancestor; (*astro*) the part of the ecliptic rising above the horizon at the time of one's birth.

In THE ASCENDANT having commanding power or influence, the ascendant being supposed by astrologers to exercise great influence over one's life.

ASCENDENCY, *as-send-en-si*, *n.* State of being ascendant; controlling influence power

ASCENSION, as-sen'shun, *n.* Act of ascending: a rising or going up. [L. *ascensio*—*ascendo*.]

RIGHT ASCENSION (*astron.*) The name given to one of the arcs which determine the position relatively to the equator of a heavenly body on the celestial sphere, the other being the declination.

ASCENSIONAL, as-sen'shun-al, *adj.* Relating to ascension.

ASCENSION-DAY, as-sen'shun-dā, *n.* The festival held on Holy Thursday, ten days before Whitsunday, to commemorate Christ's *ascension* to heaven.

ASCENSIVE, as-sen'siv, *adj.* Rising: causing to rise.

ASCENT, as-sent', *n.* Act of ascending or mounting: way of ascending: a height: degree of elevation.

ASCERTAIN, as-sér-tān', *v.t.* To make certain: to determine: to obtain certain knowledge of. [O. Fr. *ascertainer*, from *certain*, *certain*. See **CERTAIN**.]

ASCERTAINABLE, as-sér-tān'a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being ascertained.

ASCETIC, as-set'ik, *n.* One who exercises rigour and self-denial in religious matters: a hermit.—*adj.* Excessively rigid in religious matters: austere: reclusive. [Gr. *askētikos*—*askētēs*, one that uses exercises—*askēō*, to exercise.] [of ascetics.]

ASCETICISM, as-set'i-sizm, *n.* The tenets or practice

ASCIANS, ash'yanz, } *n.* The inhabitants of the
ASCI, ash'i-i, } torrid zone, who are shadow-
less at certain seasons, from the sun being right over
their heads. [L. *ascii*, pl. of *ascius*, Gr. *askios*,
shadowless—a, priv., and *skia*, a shadow.]

ASCITITIOUS, as-si-tish'us, *adj.* **ASCITITIOUS**.

ASCRIBABLE, as-krib'a-bl, *adj.* That may be ascribed.

ASCRIBE, as-krib', *v.t.* (*lit.*) To add to a writing: to attribute, impute, or assign:—*pr.p.* ascribing; *pa.p.* ascribed'. [L. *ascribo*, -*scriptum*—*ad*, to, *scribo*, to write.] [imputing.]

ASCRPTION, as-krip'shun, *n.* Act of ascribing or
ASEPTIC, a-sep'tik, *adj.* Not liable to decay or putrefaction. [From Gr. *a*, neg., *septomai*, to decay.]

ASEXUAL, a-seks'ü-al, *adj.* Without sex. [Gr. *a*, priv., and **SEXUAL**.]

ASH, ash, *n.* A genus of large forest trees, of the order Oleaceæ, natives of Europe and N. America, and valuable for their timber.—*adj.* Like or made of ash. [A.S. *æsc*, Ger. *esche*, Ice. *askr*.]

ASHAMED, a-shāmd', *adj.* Affected with shame. [Pa.p. of old verb *ashame*—*pf.* *a*, and **SHAME**.]

ASHEN, ash'en, *adj.* Relating to or made of ash.

ASHEN-GRAY, ash'en-grā, *adj.* (Tenn.) Gray like ashes. [potash is made.]

ASHERY, ash'er-i, *n.* An ash-pit: a place where

ASHES, ash'ez, *n.pl.* The dust or remains of anything burnt: the remains of the human body when burnt: (*fig.*) a dead body. [A.S. *æsce*, Ice. *aska*.]

ASHLAR, ash'lar, } *n.* (*lit.*) Stones laid in rows:

ASHLER, ash'lér, } hewn or squared stone used in building, as distinguished from unhewn or rough, as it comes from the quarry. [Garnett gives it from Celt. *clach shreathal*, stone laid in rows—*creadh*, a row.]

ASHORE, a-shor', *adv.* On or to the shore. [A.S. *pf.* *a*, on, and **SHORE**.]

ASH-WEDNESDAY, ash-wenz'dā, *n.* Wednesday, the first day of Lent, so called from the Roman Catholic custom of sprinkling ashes on the head on that day, as a sign of penitence.

ASHY, ash'i, *adj.* Of or like ashes: ash-coloured: pale.

ASHY-PALE, ash'i-pāl, *adj.* Pale as ashes.

ASIAN, ash'yan, } *adj.* Belonging to Asia.

ASIATIC, ā-shi-at'ik, } *adj.* Belonging to Asia.

ASIATICISM, ā-shi-at'i-sizm, *n.* Imitation of Asiatic or eastern manners.

ASIDE, a-sīd', *adv.* On or to one side: out of the right way: privately. [A.S. *pf.* *a*, on, and **SIDE**.]

ASINEGO, as-i-nē'go, *n.* (*Shak.*) A little ass, a stupid fellow. [Port. *asinego*, Sp. *asinco*—dim. of *asno*, L. *asinus*, ass.]

* * This word is also spelled **ASSINEGO**, **ASINTEO**, **ASSINICO**.

ASININE, as'i-nīn, *adj.* Of or like an ass. [From L. *asinus*, an ass.]

ASK, ask, *v.t.* To seek: to request, inquire, beg, or question.—*v.i.* to request: to make inquiry. [A.S. *acsian*, *acsian*, Ger. *heischen*, Ice. *askja*.]

ASKANCE, a-skans', } *adv.* Sideways: awry: ob-

ASKANT, a-skant', } liquely. [It. *scancio*, *sguancio*, crookedness, obliquity, from Ger. *schwank*, flexible. —*Diez*.]

ASKEW, a-skū', *adv.* (*lit.*) To the left, obliquely: awry: askant. [From Gr. *skaios*, L. *scavus*, oblique, on the left hand, from Sans. *sarya*, left, and conn. with Ger. *schief*, Dan. *skiev*, D. *schuinus*, E. **SQUINT**.]

ASLAKE, a-slāk', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To slake or slacken: to mitigate. [A.S. *pf.* *a*, and **SLAKE**.]

ASLANT, a-slant', *adj.* or *adv.* On the slant: on one side: obliquely. [A.S. *pf.* *a*, on, and **SLANT**.]

ASLEEP, a-slep', *adj.* or *adv.* In a state of sleep: sleeping: dead. [A.S. *pf.* *a*, in, and **SLEEP**.]

ASLOPE, a-slop', *adj.* or *adv.* On the slope: with a slope or inclination. [A.S. *pf.* *a*, on, and **SLOPE**.]

ASMONEAN, as-mo-nē'an, *adj.* Relating to the Asmoneans or Maccabees, a family that ruled over the Jews from 167 to 63 B.C. [From *Chashmon*, from whom they were descended.]

ASP, asp, *n.* An exceedingly venomous serpent of ancient times, species uncertain. The name is now applied to a venomous viper, a native of the Alps, S.E. Europe, and Sicily. [L. and Gr. *aspis*.]

ASPARAGINE, as-par'a-jin, *n.* A crystalline substance found in the asparagus, potato, &c.

ASPARAGUS, as-par'a-gus, *n.* A genus of plants of the order Liliaceæ, one species of which is cultivated in Britain for its tender shoots, which are eaten when boiled. [L.; Gr. *asparagos*—prob. from *a*, euphonic, and root of *spargō*, to swell with juice.]

* * Vulgarly called *Sparrow-grass*, a corruption of the name.

ASPECT, as'pekt, *n.* (*lit.*) That which is looked at: look: view: appearance: expression of countenance: gaze: position in relation to the points of the compass: the situation of one planet with respect to another, as seen from the earth. [L. *aspectus*—*ad*, at, *specio*, to look.]

ASPEN, asp'en, *n.* The trembling poplar, a tree, native of Britain, remarkable for the tremulous motion of its leaves.—*adj.* Relating to, made of, or like the aspen. [A.S. *asp*, Ger. *espe*, Ice. *aspi*.]

ASPERGILL, as'pér-jil, *n.* A brush used in the R. C. Church for sprinkling holy water on the people. [Low L. *aspergillus*—L. *aspergo*, to sprinkle—*ad*, to, *spargo*, to sprinkle.]

ASPERITY, as-per'i-ti, *n.* Roughness: unevenness: harshness: disagreeableness. [L. *asperitas*—*as*, *per*, rough.]

ASPERMOUS, a-spér-mus, *adj.* Without seeds. [Gr. *a*, priv., *esperma*, seed.]

ASPERSE, as-pér'sé, *v.t.* (*lit.*) To spread or scatter on: to slander or calumniate:—*pr.p.* aspersing;

pa.p aspersed {L. *aspergo*, -*persum*—ad to, on, *spargo*, to scatter}

ASPERSION, as per'shun, n. (*lit.* and *Shak*) A sprinkling the act of aspersing calumny slander [L. *asperno*—*aspergo*]

ASPERIVE, as pers'iv, } *adj* Tending to asperse
ASPERSORY, as pers'or i, } defamatory

ASPHALT, as falt, n. A hard, bituminous substance, anciently used as a cement, and now for pavements flooring &c. [Gr *asphaltos*, said to be of eastern origin]

ASPHALTIO, as faltik, *adj* Of or like asphalt

ASPHALTUM, as faltum, Latin form of **ASPHALT**

ASPHODEL, as fo-del, n. A genus of plants of the order Liliaceae, some fibrous rooted, and others bulbous rooted, including onions, hyacinths, asparagus, &c. [L. *aspedelus*, Gr *asphodelos*]

ASPHYXIA, as fiks'i-a, n. (*lit.*) A state of being without pulse suspended animation, esp that from suffocation. [Gr *ap*, priv, *spyzis*, the pulse—*sph*, *ps*, to throb]

ASPHYXIAN, as-fiks'i-ant, n. A chemical substance enclosed in a shell or other projectile, which on bursting produces a suffocating and poisonous effect.

ASPHYXIATED, as fiks'i-at-ed, *adj* In a state of asphyxia.

ASPHYXY, as fiks'i, n. Asphyxia.

ASPIC, **ASPICK**, asp'ik, n. The asp [Fr.—L. *aspis*]

ASPEN TREE, asp'in tré, n. (*Scott*) The aspen.

ASPIRANT, as pir'ant, *adj* Aspiring.—n. One who aspires an ambitious candidate

ASPIRATE, as pi-rát, v. To pronounce with a full breathing as the letter A in *house*—*v* to breathe strongly—*pr p* aspirating, pa.p aspirated—*adj* Pronounced with a breathing.—n. A mark of aspiration (f) an aspirated letter [L. *aspiro*, -*atum*—ad, and *spiro*, to breathe.]

ASPIRATION, as pi-ráshun, n. Act of aspiring eager pursuit or desire after pronunciation of a letter with a full breathing. [L. *aspiratio*—*aspiro*]

ASPIRATOR, as-pirátur, n. An apparatus for drawing air or other gases through bottles or other vessels.

ASPIRATORY, as-pirát-ur, *adj* Relating to breath

ASPIRE, as pir' v. i. To breathe or pant (fol. by after) to desire eagerly to aim at something elevated to ascend.—*v* i. (*Shak*) to try to reach—*pr p* aspiring, pa.p aspired [L. *aspiro*, -*atum*—ad, to, *spiro*, to breathe.]

ASQUINT, a skwint, *adv* With a squint towards the corner of the eye obliquely [A.S. *pix*, a, on, and *Squint*]

ASS, as, n. A well known quadruped of the horse family, supposed to have come from Central Asia (*fig*) a dull stupid fellow, from the ass's proverbial stupidity [A.S. *assa*, L. *asinus*, Gr *onos*, Heb *athan*—so called from its slow gait, from Heb *athan*, to go slowly]

ASSAFETIDA, same as **ASAFETIDA**.

ASSAGAI, } as'sa-gá, n. A dart or javelin used by
ASSAGAY, } the Kaffirs of S Africa. [Sp *azagaya*,
 It. *zagaya*—Ar *al-hazay*]

ASSAIL, as-sál, v. i. To leap or spring upon to assault to attack.—n. (*Shak*) Assault, attack. [Fr *assaillir*, L. *assidire*—ad, to upon, and *sailo*, to leap]

ASSAILABLE, as-sál-a-bl, *adj* That may be assailed.

ASSAILANT, as-sál-ant, *adj* Assailing assaulting.—n. One who assaults or attacks

ASSASSIN, as-tás-sin, n. One who kills or attempts to kill by surprise or secretly

[Fr. It *assassino*, Sp *asessino*—Ar *hashshin*, the followers of an eastern robber chief, who fortified themselves for their adventures by *hashsh*, an intoxicating drink made from hemp]

ASSASSINATE as-sás-in-át, v. i. To murder by surprise or secret assault—*pr p* assassinating, pa.p assassinated.—n. (*obs*) An assassination (*obs*) an assassin [Low L. *assassinus*, *atum*, from **ASSASSIN**]

ASSASSINATION, as-sás-sin-á-shun, n. The act of assassinating secret murder

ASSAULT, as sawlt, n. An assailing or leaping upon with violence a sudden attack a storming as of a town (*law*) an attempt or threat to beat another without actually doing it.—*v* i. To make an assault or attack upon. [Fr *assaillir*, O Fr *assault*, low L. *assaultus* an assault *assalto* -are, to make an assault—L. ad, to, upon *sailo* *salum*, to leap]

ASSAY, as-éi, v. i. To examine or see, *h* accurately to determine the amount of metal in an ore or alloy (*Spenser*) to affect.—*v* i. to attempt to essay.—n. (*Shak*) Examination, trial proof the determination of the quantity of metal in an ore or alloy the thing tested (*Spenser*) value or purity, adventure or enterprise, emotion. [See **ESSAY**]

ASSAYER, as-sá-er, n. One who assays, esp metals

ASSAYING, as-sá-ing, n. The process of assaying or determining the proportion of pure metal in an ore or alloy

ASSAY MASTER, as-sá-mas-ter, n. The officer who determines the amount of gold or silver in coin or bullion.

ASSEMBLAGE, as sem'blá, n. A collection of persons or things [assembling]

ASSEMBLANCE, as sem'blans, n. (*Spenser*) An

ASSEMBLANCE, as sem'blans, n. (*Shak*) Semblance, representation. [A.S. *pix*, a, and **SEMBLANCE**]

ASSEMBLE, as sem'bl, v. i. To call or bring to the same place or together to collect.—*v* i. to meet together—*pr p* assembling, pa.p assembled. [Fr *assembler*, low L. *assimulare*—L. ad, to, *simul*, together at the same time, Gr *homos*, A.S. *sam*, same, Sans *sam*, together]

ASSEMBLY, as sem'bl, n. A collection of individuals assembled in the same place for amusement, or for the consideration of religious or political matters &c.

ASSEMBLY ROOM, a room in which persons assemble especially for dancing

ASSENT as sent, v. i. To think with, to consent to agree.—n. Act of agreeing to or admitting acquiescence compliance. [L. *assentior*—ad, to, *sentio*, to think.]

ASSERT, as-sert', v. i. (*lit*) To join or knit to declare positively or strongly to maintain [L. *assero*, *assertum*, to lay hold of, declare—ad, to, *sero*, to join, knit]

ASSERTION, as ser'shun, n. Act of asserting positive or strong declaration affirmation.

ASSERTIVE, as-sert-iv, *adj* Asserting or confirming confidently

ASSESS, as-ses', v. i. To fix to fix the amount of, as a tax to tax to fix the value or profits of, for taxation to estimate [Fr *assoir*, L. *assidere*, *assessum*, to sit by, esp of judges in a court (in low L. to set, fix a tax) from ad, to *seiso*, to sit.]

ASSESSABLE, as-ses-a-bl, *adj* Liable to be assessed or taxed.

ASSESSMENT, as ses'ment, n. Act of assessing a valuation for the purpose of taxation a tax.

ASSESSOR, as-ses'or, *n.* One who assesses: one who sits by another, as an assistant in council, or next in dignity. [assessors or to a court of assessors.]

ASSESSORIAL, as-ses-sō'ri-al, *adj.* Pertaining to

ASSETS, as'sets, *n.pl.* (*orig.*) Goods or estate of a deceased person sufficient to pay all his debts and legacies: the property of a deceased or insolvent person: the entire property of all sorts belonging to a merchant or to a trading association. [O. E. *assath*, Fr. *assez*, enough—*L. ad*, to, *satis*, enough.]

ASSEVERATE, as-sev'er-āt, *v.t.* To declare seriously or solemnly:—*pr.p.* assever'ating; *pa.p.* assever'ated. [L. *assevero*, -atum—*ad*, to, *severus*, serious. See SEVERE.] [positive affirmation or assertion.]

ASSEVERATION, as-sev'er-ā'shun, *n.* Solemn or

ASSIDUITY, as-si-dū'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being assiduous: constant application or diligence. [L. *assiduitas*—*assiduus*. See ASSIDUOUS.]

ASSIDUOUS, as-sid'ū-us, *adj.* Sitting close at: constant or unwearied in application: diligent: persevering. [L. *assiduus*—*ad*, to, at, *sedeo*, to sit.]

ASSIDUOUSLY, as-sid'ū-us-li, *adv.* In an assiduous manner: diligently.

ASSIDUOUSNESS, as-sid'ū-us-nes, *n.* ASSIDUITY.

ASSIEGE, as-sēj', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To besiege. [Fr. *assiéger*, It. *assedio*—*L. ad*, to, and *sedes*, a seat.]

ASSIGN, as-sin', *v.t.* To sign or mark out to one: to allot: to appoint: to allege: to transfer.—*n.* One to whom any property or right is made over: (*Shak.*) a thing belonging to something else. [Fr. *assigner*, L. *assignare*, to mark out—*ad*, to, *signum*, a mark or sign.]

ASSIGNABLE, as-sin'a-bl, *adj.* That may be assigned.

ASSIGNAT, as-sin-yā', *n.* A paper-note issued by the French revolutionary government on the security of the appropriated church lands, and representing land assigned to the holder.

ASSIGNATION, as-sig-nā'shun, *n.* Act of assigning: an appointment to meet, used chiefly of love-appointments: the making over of anything to another.

ASSIGNEE, as-sin-ē', *n.* One to whom any right or property is assigned:—*pl.* the trustees of a sequestrated estate.

ASSIGNMENT, as-sin'ment, *n.* Act of assigning: a transfer of any property or right to another: the writing by which a transfer is made.

ASSIMILATE, as-sim'i-lāt, *v.t.* To make similar or like to: to convert into a like substance, as food in our bodies.—*v.i.* to grow similar: to be converted into a like substance:—*pr.p.* assimil'ating; *pa.p.* assimil'ated. [L. *assimilo*, -atum—*ad*, to, *similis*, like. See SIMILAR.]

ASSIMILATION, as-sim-i-lā'shun, *n.* Act of assimilating: process of converting into a like substance.

ASSIMILATIVE, as-sim'i-lāt-iv, *adj.* Having the power or tendency to assimilate.

ASSINEGO, as-si-nē'go, *n.* Same as ASINEGO.

ASSISH, as'ish, *adj.* Like an ass: stupid.

ASSIST, as-sist', *v.t.* To stand to or by: to help.—*v.i.* to lend aid. [L. *assistō*—*ad*, to, *sisto*, Gr. *histēmi*, to make to stand.]

ASSISTANCE, as-sist'ans, *n.* Help: relief.

ASSISTANT, as-sist'ant, *adj.* Helping or lending aid.—*n.* One who assists: a helper.

ASSIZE, as-siz', *v.t.* To assess: to set or fix the quantity or price:—*pr.p.* assiz'ing; *pa.p.* assized'.—*n.* A statute settling the weight, measure, or price of anything: (*Spenser*) measure, dimensions:—*pl.* the sessions or sittings of a court held in counties twice

a year, at which causes are tried by a judge and jury. [O. Fr. *assise*, a set rate—*assire*, L. *assideo*. See ASSESS.]

ASSIZER, as-siz'er, *n.* An officer who inspects weights and measures.

ASSOCIABILITY, as-sō-sha-bil'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being capable of association.

ASSOCIABLE, as-sō'sha-bl, *adj.* That may be joined or associated: sociable: companionable. [bility.]

ASSOCIABLENESS, as-sō'sha-bl-nes, *n.* Associa-

ASSOCIATE, as-sō'shi-āt, *v.t.* To join with as a companion, friend, or partner: to unite in one body: (*Shak.*) to accompany.—*v.i.* to keep company with: to unite or combine:—*pr.p.* asso'ciating; *pa.p.* asso'ciated.—*adj.* Joined or connected with: confederate.—*n.* One joined with another as a companion, friend, partner, or ally: a member of an association or institution. [L. *associo*, -atum—*ad*, to, *socius*, a companion.]

ASSOCIATION, as-sō'shi-ā'shun, *n.* Act of associating: union or combination: a society of persons joined together to promote some object: connection, as of ideas. [ciation.]

ASSOCIATIVE, as-sō'shi-a-tiv, *adj.* Tending to asso-

ASSOIL, as-soil', *v.t.* To loosen from: (*Spenser*) to put off: to absolve or acquit: to solve. [O. Fr. *assoiller*, *absolier*, *absolver*—*L. ab*, from, *solvo*, to loose.]

ASSOIL, as-soil', *v.t.* To soil, stain, or make dirty. [L. *ad*, and *SOIL*. See SOIL, to stain.]

ASSONANCE, as-so-nans, *n.* A correspondence in sound: in Sp. and Port. poetry, a kind of rhyme, consisting in the coincidence of the vowels of the corresponding syllables, without regard to the consonants. [L. *ad*, to, *sonans*, sounding—*sono*, to sound.]

ASSONANT, as-so-nant, *adj.* Resembling in sound.

ASSORT, as-sort', *v.t.* To separate into sorts, lots, or classes: to arrange.—*v.i.* to agree or be in accordance with. [Fr. *assortir*—*L. ad*, to, *sorte*, *sortis*, a lot.]

ASSORTMENT, as-sort'ment, *n.* Act of assorting: quantity or number of things assorted: variety.

ASSOT, as-sot', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To besot, to infatuate.—*adj.* (*Spenser*) infatuated. [Fr. *assoter*—*ad*, and *sot*, foolish. See SOT.]

ASSUAGE, as-swāj', *v.t.* (*lit.*) To sweeten: to soften, mitigate, or allay.—*v.i.* to abate or subside:—*pr.p.* assuag'ing; *pa.p.* assuag'ed. [O. Fr. *assouager*, low L. *assuaviare*—*L. suavis*, sweet.] [mitigation.]

ASSUAGEMENT, as-swāj'ment, *n.* Abatement:

ASSUASIVE, as-swās'iv, *adj.* Softening: mitigating.

ASSUBJUGATE, as-subjō'gāt, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To subjugate.

ASSUME, as-sūm', *v.t.* To take to: to take upon one's self: to take for granted: to arrogate: to pretend to possess.—*v.i.* to claim unduly: to be arrogant:—*pr.p.* assum'ing; *pa.p.* assumed'. [L. *assumo*—*ad*, to, *sumo*, *sumptum*, to take.]

ASSUMING, as-sūm'ing, *adj.* Haughty: arrogant.

ASSUMPTION, as-sūm'shun, *n.* Act of assuming: a supposition: the minor proposition in a syllogism: a festival observed by the Romish Church on 15th August, in honour of the translation of the Virgin Mary to heaven. [L. *assumptio*—*assumo*. See ASSUME.] [assumed.]

ASSUMPTIVE, as-sūmp'tiv, *adj.* That is or may be

ASSURANCE, as-shūr'ans, *n.* Act of assuring: confidence: feeling of certainty: impudence: positive declaration: insurance, as applied to lives: (*Shak.*) a legal evidence of the conveyance of property.

ASSURE, as-shūr', *v.t.* To make sure or secure: to

give confidence to tell positively to insure —*prp*
 assuring, *p.p.* assured. [Fr *assurer*—*ad*, and *sur*,
 sure. See *SURE*, *SECURE*.]
ASSURED, *ash-shŭrd*, *adj* Certain without doubt
 insured (*Shak*) affianced. [doubtedly]
ASSUREDLY, *ash-shŭrd'ed lŭ*, *adv* Certainly un-
ASSUREDNESS, *ash-shŭrd'ed nes*, *n* State of being
 assured certainly
ASSUAGE, *A* form of *ASSUAGE*.
ASSYRIAN, *as-sŭr'ian*, *adj* Belonging to *Assyria*,
 the first great empire of antiquity mentioned in
 Scripture.—*n* An inhabitant of *Assyria*.
ASTART, *a-start*, *v.t* (*Spenser*) Same as *ASTERT*
ASTATIO, *a-sta-tik*, *adj* Having a tendency not to
 stand still losing polarity, as a magnetic needle
 [Gr *a*, *priv*, *statikos*, causing to stand—*astemi*, to
 make to stand.]
ASTAY, *a-sta*, *adv* Applied to an anchor, when, in
 lifting it, the cable forms such an angle with the
 surface of the water as to appear in a line with the
 stays of the ship [A.S. *ptx* *a*, *on*, and *STAY*]
ASTER, *as'ter*, *n* A genus of plants with compound
 flowers like little stars. [Gr *aster*, a star]
ASTERIATED, *as'ter-i-ated*, *adj* Having rays like
 a star [From *ASTER*.]
ASTERISK, *as'ter-isk*, *n* A sign, in the figure of a
 little star, used in printing, thus * [Gr *asteriskos*,
 dim. of *aster*, a star]
ASTERISM, *as'ter-izm*, *n* A group or collection of
 small stars a constellation.
ASTERN, *a-stern*, *adv* On the stern in, at or towards
 the hinder part of a ship behind. [A.S. *ptx* *a*, *on*,
 and *STERN*]
ASTEROID, *as'ter-oid*, *n* One of the minor stars or
 planets revolving between Mars and Jupiter, called
 also *Planetoid*. [Gr *aster*, a star, *eidos*, form.]
ASTERT, *a-start*, *v.t* (*Spenser*) To startle, frighten,
 or fall upon unawares. [A.S. *ptx* *a*, and *START*]
ASTHENIC, *as-then-ik*, *adj* Destitute of strength
 feeble debilitated. [Gr *asthenikos*—*a*, *priv*, *sthenos*,
 strength.]
ASTHMA, *as'tma*, *n* Short-drawn breath a chronic
 disorder of the organs of respiration. [Gr.—*as*,
astma, to breathe hard.]
ASTHMATIC, *as't-ma-tik*, *al*, *adj* Pertaining
 to or affected by asthma.
ASTON, **ASTONE**, *as-ton*, *v.t* (*Spenser*) **ASTONISH**.
ASTONIED, *as-ton-id*, *p.p* of *ASTON*
ASTONISH, *as-ton-ish*, *v.t* To stun with any sudden
 noise, as thunder to confound with sudden surprise
 or wonder to amaze. [O.E. *astony*, O.Fr. *astonner*—*L*
astono, —*are*, to thunder at—*ad*, *at*, *tono*, to
 thunder. See *STUN*]
ASTONISHING, *as-ton-ish-ing*, *adj* Very wonderful
ASTONISHMENT, *as-ton-ish-ment*, *n* Emotion
 created by any sudden surprise amazement
 wonder (*Spenser*) excitement.
ASTONY, *as-ton'ŭ*, *v.t* To stun to confound with
 fear or amazement. [O.E. from root of *ASTONISH*.]
ASTOUND, *as-townd*, *v.t* To stun or astomish.
ASTRADDLER, *a-strad-dl*, *adv* Sitting astride. [A.S.
ptx *a*, *on*, and *STRADDLER*.]
ASTRAGAL, *as'tra-gal*, *n* (*arch*) A small semicir-
 cular moulding or bead encircling a column a
 round moulding near the mouth of a cannon. [Gr
astragalos, one of the vertebrae, a moulding]
ASTRAL, *as'tral*, *adj* Belonging to the stars starry
 [From *L* *astrum*, Gr *aster*, a star]

ASTRAND, *a-strand*, *adv* Stranded. [A.S. *ptx* *a*,
on, and *STRAND*.]
ASTRAY, *a-stra*, *adv* On the stray out of or from
 the right way [A.S. *ptx* *a*, *on*, and *STRAY*.]
ASTRICTION, *as-trik-shun*, *n* A binding or contrac-
 tion constipation. [L. *astrictio*—*astringo*. See
ASTRINGE.]
ASTRIDE, *a-strid*, *adv* On the stride with the legs
 open, or across [A.S. *ptx* *a*, *on*, and *STRIDE*.]
ASTRINGE, *as-trinj*, *v.t* To bind together to draw
 tight to contract —*prp* *astringing*, *p.p.* *as-*
tringed [L. *astringo*—*ad*, to string, to bind.]
ASTRINGENCY, *as-trinj-en-si*, *n* Power or state of
 being astringent.
ASTRINGENT, *as-trinj-ent*, *adj* Astringing bind-
 ing contracting strengthening.—*n* A medicine
 that causes contraction.
ASTRINGER, *as-trinj-er*, *n* (*Shak*) A falconer who
 keeps a goshawk. [O.Fr. *austour*, Fr. *autour*, It.
astore, a goshawk, prob from *L* *acceptor*, for *accep-*
ter, the hawk.]
ASTROFEL, *as-tro-fel*, *n* (*Spenser*) A kind of bitter
 herb prob the same as *starwort*.
ASTROLABE, *as'tro-lab*, *n* An instrument composed
 of circular rings formerly used for taking the altitude
 of the sun and stars, now superseded by the quadrant.
 [Fr.—Gr *astron*, a star, *labano*, *labo*, to take.]
ASTROLATRY, *as-tro-la-tri*, *n* The worship of the
 stars. [Gr *astron*, a star, *latreia*, service, divine
 worship—*latra*, a servant.]
ASTROLOGER, *as-tro-l-o-j-er*, *n* One versed in as-
 trology [to astrology]
ASTROLOGIC, *AL*, *as-tro-l-o-j-ik*, *al*, *adj* Relating
ASTROLOGY, *as-tro-l-o-j-i*, *n* (*lit*) The knowledge of
 the stars (*orig*) same as astronomy afterwards,
 the pretended science of foretelling events from the
 positions of the heavenly bodies. [Gr *astrologia*—
astron, star, *logos*, knowledge—*lego*, to speak.]
ASTRONOMER, *as-tron-o-mer*, *n* One versed in
 astronomy [ing to astronomy]
ASTRONOMIC, *AL*, *as-tro-nom-ik*, *al*, *adj* Relat-
ASTRONOMY, *as-tron-o-m-i*, *n* The laws or science
 of the stars or heavenly bodies. [Gr *astronomia*—
astron, star, *nomos*, a law—*nomē*, to regulate.]
ASTRO THEOLOGY, *as-tro-the-o-l-o-j-i*, *n* A branch
 of natural theology, which derives its proofs from the
 observation of the heavenly bodies. [Gr *astron*, star,
 and *THEOLOGY*] [*ptx* *a*, *on*, and *STRAUT*.]
ASTRUT, *a-strut*, *adv* In a strutting manner [A.S.
ASTUTE, *as-tut*, *adj* Crafty cunning shrewd
 sagacious [L. *astutus*—*astus*, craft, said to be from
 Gr *astu*, a city, astute thus meaning 'having the
 shrewdness of one city bred.']
ASTUTELY, *as-tut-ly*, *adv* Gunningly shrewdly
ASTUTENESS, *as-tut-nes*, *n* Cunning shrewdness.
ASTYLAR, *a-stil-ar*, *adj* Without columns [Gr *a*,
priv, *stylos*, a column]
ASUNDER, *a-sunder*, *adv* (*lit*) Sundered from
 apart into parts separately [A.S. *ptx* *a*, and
SUNDER.]
ASYLUM, *a-silum*, *n* (*lit*) A place where one is safe
 from seizure a refuge an institution for the care
 or relief of the unfortunate. [L., Or *asylon*—*a*,
priv, *sylo*, right of seizure.]
ASYMMETRY, *a-sim-e-tri*, *n* Want of symmetry or
 proportion between parts [Or *a*, *priv*, and *SYM-*
METRY.]
ASYMPTOTE, *a-sim-tōt*, *n* (*lit*) Not coinciding
 (*math*) a line that continually approaches nearer to

fate, far, mē, her, mine, mōte, mūte, mūōn, then.

ATROCIOUSLY, a-trosh'us l, *adv* In an atrocious manner

ATROCIOUSNESS, a-trosh'us nes, *n* Quality of being enormously wicked or cruel

ATROCITY, a-trosh'it, *n* Horrible wickedness extreme heinousness or cruelty

ATROPAL, a-tro pal, *adj* (bot) Not inverted [Gr *atropos*—*a*, neg, and *trephō*, to turn]

ATROPHY, a-tro-fē, *n* Want of nourishment a wasting away without manifest cause. [Gr *a*, priv, and *trophē*, nourishment—*trephō*, to nourish.]

ATROPIA, a-tro-pi-a, *n* A poisonous alkaloid ex
ATROPINE, a-tro-pin, *n* Acting in the deadly night shade and in the seeds of the thorn apple.

[So called on account of its poisonous nature. From Or *Atropos*, one of the Fates, whose duty it was to cut the thread of life]

ATTACH, at-tach, *v t* To tack or steel to bind or fasten to seize to gain over [Shak] to arrest. [Fr *attacher*, It *attaccare*, E *tack*, prob from L *tango*, *tango*, to touch.]

ATTACHABLE, at-tach-a-bl, *adj* That may be attached liable to attachment

ATTACHÉ, at-ta-shā, *n* A young diplomatist attached to the suite of an ambassador [Fr]

ATTACHMENT, at-tach-ment, *n* State of being attached the thing attached that which binds one thing to another fidelity, affection the seizure of any one's goods or person by virtue of a legal process the writ by virtue of which an attachment is made.

ATTACK, at-tak, *v t* To tack to or fasten on in an unfriendly manner to fall upon violently to assault to assail with unfriendly words or writing.—*n* An assault or onset severe criticism or calumny [Fr *attaquer*, It *attaccare*, to attack. See *ATTACH*.]

ATTAIN, at-tan', *v t* To touch against to reach or gain by effort to obtain to accomplish.—*v a* to come or arrive to reach. [Fr *atteindre*, L *attingo*, *ere*—*ad*, to, *tango*, to touch.] [being attainable.]

ATTAINABILITY, at-tin-a-bil'i-ty, *n* State of

ATTAINABLE, at-tin-a-bl, *adj* That may be attained capable of being reached or accomplished by efforts of the mind or body [being attained.]

ATTAINABLENESS, at-tin-a-bl-nes, *n* Quality of

ATTAINER, at-tain-er, *n* Act of attaining [Shak] *taunt* or *stain* (law) loss of civil rights through conviction for high treason. [Fr *attaindre*, to come to, reach, O Fr *atteindre*, to accuse, from L *attingo* See *ATTAIN*.]

ATTAINMENT, at-tain-ment, *n* Act of attaining the thing attained acquisition.

ATTAIN'T, at-tant', *v t* (orig) To attain to to overtake, accuse convict to deprive of rights for being convicted of treason. [O Fr *attaint*, *p a p* of *attaindre*. See *ATTAINER*, *ATTAIN*.]

ATTAIN'T, at-tant', *v t* (Shak) To taunt or corrupt (Spenser) to stain or obscure—hence, to disgrace—*p a p* *attainted*.—*n* (Shak) A taunt or stain. [Fix *a*, and *TAINT*.]

ATTAINMENT, at-tant'-ment, *n* State of being
ATTAINTURE, at-tant'-tur, *n* attained.

ATTAR, at-ar, *n* Same as *OTTO*

ATTASK, at-task, *v t* To task. [Fix *a*, and *TASK*.]

ATTEMPER, at-tem-per, *v t* To temper to mix in due proportion to modify or moderate to adapt [L *attempero*—*ad*, to, and *tempero* See *TEMPER*.]

ATTEMPT, at-tem't, *v t* To try or endeavour to

make an effort or attack upon (Spenser) to tempt —*v i* to make an attempt or trial —*n* A trial endeavour or effort [Fr *attenter*, L *attento*—*ad*, and *tempto*, *tento*, to try—*tendo*, to stretch]

ATTEMPTABLE, at-tem't-a-bl, *adj* That may be attempted.

ATTEND, at-tend, *v t* To stretch or tend to, give heed to to wait on or accompany to be present at to wait for —*v i* to yield attention to wait. [L *attendo*—*ad*, to *tendo* to stretch.]

ATTENDANCE, at-tend-ans, *n* Act of attending: presence the persons attending (B) attention.

ATTENDANT, at-tend-ant, *adj* Giving attendance accompanying —*n* One who attends or accompanies: a servant that which accompanies or follows

ATTENDMENT at-tend-ment, *n* (Spenser) Attention.

ATTENT at-ten't, *adj* (B) Attentive.—*n* (Spenser) Attention.

ATTENTION, at-ten-shun, *n* Act of attending steady application of the mind heed care and civility [L *attentio*—*attendo* See *ATTEND*.]

ATTENTIVE, at-ten-tiv, *adj* Full of attention

modest. [manner] heedfully carefully

ATTENTIVELY, at-ten-tiv-ly, *adv* In an attentive

ATTENTIVENESS, at-ten-tiv-nes, *n* Quality of being attentive heedfulness

ATTENUANT, at-ten-a-ant, *adj* Attenuating diluting.

ATTENUATE, at-ten-u-at, *v t* To make thin or lean to reduce in consistence or density to break down into finer parts.—*v i* to become thin or fine to grow less —*p r p* *attenuating*, *p a p* *attenuated*. [L *attenuo*, *-atum*—*ad*, to, *tenuo*, thin.]

ATTENUATE, at-ten-u-āt, *adj* Made thin or

ATTENUATED, at-ten-a-ted, *adj* slender made less viscid. [ating] act of reducing to a fine powder.

ATTENUATION, at-ten-a-shun, *n* Act of attenu

ATTEST, at-test, *v t* To testify or bear witness to to affirm to give proof of to manifest to call to witness.—*n* (Shak) Witness, testimony [L *attestor* —*ad*, to, *testis*, a witness.] [testimony or witness.]

ATTESTATION, at-tes-ta-shun, *n* Act of attesting

ATTESTOR, at-test-ur, *n* One who attests.

ATTIO, at-tik, *adj* Pertaining to Attica, part of ancient Greece, or to Athens its capital classical chaste, elegant [L *atticus*—*Attica*.]

ATTIO, at-tik, *n* (arch) A low story above an entablature or a cornice that terminates the main part of an elevation a sky lighted room in the roof of a house [Fr *attique*, prob from Sans *atta*, a room on the top of a house.]

ATTICISE, at-tiz, *v t* To make conformable to the language or idiom of Attica.—*v i* to use the idioms of the Athenians to side with the Athenians.

ATTICISM, at-tiz-izm, *n* An Attic idiom a chaste or elegant expression.

ATTIRE, at-ir, *v t* To draw on to dress, array, or adorn to prepare —*p r p* *attiring*; *p a p* *attired*.—*n* Dress ornamental dress (B) a woman's head-dress. [O Fr *attirer*, It *tirare*, to draw—Goth *tauran*, O Ger *zeran*, E *TEAR*.]

ATTITUDE, at-ti-tud, *n* (lik) Aptitude of position posture or position gesture. [Fr, low L *aptitudo* —L *aptus*, fit.] [attitude.]

ATTITUDINAL, at-ti-tudin-al, *adj* Relating to

ATTITUDINISE, at-ti-tudin-iz, *v t* To assume affected attitudes —*p r p* *attitudinizing*, *p a p* *attitudinised*.

ATTOLLENT, at-tol'lent, *adj.* *Lifting up, raising.* [*L. attollens, -entis*, *pr.p.* of *attollo*, to lift up—*ad*, to, *tollo*, to lift.] [*diately.*]

ATTONCE, at-tōns', *adv.* (*Spenser*). *At once*: immediately. [*diately.*]

ATTONE (*Spenser*). A form of **ATONE**, *adv.*

ATTORNEY, at-tur'ni, *n.* (*lit.*) One who acts in the turn or stead of another: one authorised to act for another: one legally qualified to practise in a court of law:—*pl.* **ATTORNEYS**. [*O. Fr. attorney*, low *L. attornatus*—*attorno*, to commit business to another—*L. ad*, to, and *torno*, to turn.]

ATTORNEY, at-tur'ni, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To perform by proxy, to employ as a proxy.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL, at-tur'ni-jen'ér-al, *n.* In England, the head attorney or law-officer of the crown. [*attorney*: agency for another.

ATTORNEYSHIP, at-tur'ni-ship, *n.* Office of an attorney.

ATTRACT, nt-trakt', *v.t.* To draw to or cause to approach: to allure: to entice. [*Low L. attrahere*—*L. attraho, -tractum*—*ad*, to, *traho*, to draw.]

ATTRACTABILITY, at-trakt-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being attractable. [*attracted.*]

ATTRACTABLE, at-trakt'a-bl, *adj.* That may be attracted.

ATTRACTION, at-trak'shun, *n.* The act or power of attracting: the force which draws or tends to draw bodies or their particles to each other: that which attracts.

ATTRACTIVE, at-trakt'iv, *adj.* Having the power of attracting: alluring: inviting.

ATTRACTIVENESS, at-trakt'iv-nes, *n.* Quality of being attractive.

ATTRAHENT, at-tra-hent, *adj.* Attracting or drawing.—*n.* That which attracts. [*L. attrahens, -entis*, *pr.p.* of *attraho*. See **ATTRACT**.]

ATTRAP, at-trap', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To adorn with trappings; to array. [*L. ad*, to, and *TRAP*.]

ATTRIBUTABLE, at-trib'út-a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being attributed or imputed.

ATTRIBUTE, at-trib'út, *v.t.* (*lit.*) To give to: to ascribe, assign, or consider as belonging:—*pr.p.* attrib'úting; *pa.p.* attrib'úted. [*L. attribuo, -tributum*—*ad*, to, *tribuo*, to give.]

ATTRIBUTE, at-trib'út, *n.* That which is attributed: that which is inherent in: that which can be predicated of anything: a quality, property, or characteristic.

ATtribution, at-trib'út-shun, *n.* Act of attributing: that which is attributed: commendation.

ATTRIBUTIVE, at-trib'út-iv, *adj.* Attributing: expressing an attribute.—*n.* A word denoting an attribute.

ATTRITE, at-trib', *adj.* Worn by rubbing or friction. [*L. attritus*—*attero* = *ad*, and *tero*, *tritum*, to rub.]

ATTRITION, at-trish'un, *n.* The rubbing of one thing against another: a wearing by friction.

ATTUNE, at-tūn', *v.t.* To put in tune: to make one sound accord with another: to arrange fitly:—*pr.p.* ntūn'ing; *pa.p.* attūned'. [*L. ad*, to, and *TUNE*.]

ATWAIN, a-twān', *adv.* In twain: asunder. [*A.S. pfx. a, and TWAIN*.]

ATWEEN, a-twēn', *adv.* (*Spenser*). Between. [*A.S. pfx. a, and TWAIN*.]

ATWIXT, a-twixt', *adv.* (*Spenser*). Between, between. [*A.S. pfx. a, and root of BETWEEN*.]

AUBURN, aw-burn, *adj.* (*orig.*) Whitish; reddish brown. [*Low L. alburnus*, white—*L. albus*, white; but also given from the root of **BROWN**.]

AUCTION, awk'shun, *n.* A public sale in which each bidder increases the price offered by the

preceding, the article put up being sold to the highest bidder. [*L. auctio*, an increasing—*augere*, to increase.]

AUCTIONEER, awk-shun-ēr', *n.* One who is licensed to sell by auction.—*v.t.* To sell by auction.

AUDACIOUS, aw-dā'shus, *adj.* Daring: bold: presumptuous, impudent: proceeding from a bold, insolent, or shameless disposition. [*Fr. audacieux, L. audax, audacis*—*audeo*, to dare.]

AUDACIOUSLY, aw-dā'shus-li, *adv.* In an audacious manner: boldly: impudently.

AUDACIOUSNESS, aw-dā'shus-nes, *n.* Quality of being audacious: impudence.

AUDACITY, aw-dā's'i-ti, *n.* Boldness: fearlessness: presumption: effrontery.

AUDIBILITY, awd-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being audible: power of being heard.

AUDIBLE, awd'i-bl, *adj.* Able to be heard. [*L. audibilis*—*audio*, to hear, *conn.* with *Gr. ouis, aus*, the ear.] [*heard.*]

AUDIBLENESS, awd'i-bl-nes, *n.* Quality of being audible.

AUDIBLY, awd'i-bli, *adv.* In an audible manner.

AUDIENCE, awd'i-ens, *n.* The act of hearing: (*B.*) hearing: admittance to a hearing: an assembly.

AUDIENT, awd'i-ent, *adj.* Listening: paying attention. [*L. audiens, -entis*, *pr.p.* of *audio*, to hear. See **AUDIBLE**.]

AUDIT, awd'it, *n.* (*lit.*) A hearing: an examination of accounts by a person, who hears a statement and verifies it by reference to the vouchers.—*v.t.* To examine and adjust.—*v.i.* to settle an account. [*L. auditis*, a hearing—*audio*, to hear. See **AUDIBLE**.]

AUDITOR, awd'it-or, *n.* A hearer: one who audits accounts. [*L.*—*audio*, to hear. See **AUDIBLE**.]

AUDITORSHIP, awd'it-or-ship, *n.* The office of an auditor.

AUDITORY, awd'it-or-i, *adj.* Relating to hearing or to the sense or organs of hearing: having the power of hearing.—*n.* An audience: a place where lectures, &c., are heard. [*L. auditorius*—*auditor*.]

AUDITRESS, awd'i-tres, *n.* A female hearer.

AUGEAN, aw-jē'an, *adj.* Pertaining to *Augeas*, a fabled king of Elis in Greece, whose stables, containing 3000 cattle, and uncleared for 30 years, were cleaned by Hercules in one day: full of dirt or filth.

AUGER, aw'gér, *n.* A centre-bit: a tool used for boring holes, consisting of a long iron axis with a cutting edge at one end (generally screw-shaped), and a transverse wooden handle at the other. [*A.S. navesgar, navesgar*—*navis*, a nave, centre, axis, *gar*, a piercer.]

AUGER-BIT, aw'gér-bit, *n.* A piece of steel with a cutting edge for fitting on the point of an auger.

AUGER-HOLE, aw'gér-hól, *n.* (*Shak.*) A hole made by an auger.

AUGHT, awt', *n.* A whit: ought: anything: a part. [*A.S. aht, aught*—*a*, *pfx.*, and *whit*, a whight, a thing.]

AUGITE, aw'jit, *n.* A mineral closely allied to hornblende, usually of a greenish colour, occurring crystallised in prisms, and forming an essential component of many igneous rocks. [*From Gr. augē, brightness.*]

AUGMENT, awg-ment', *v.t.* To increase: to make larger.—*v.i.* to grow larger. [*L. augmento*—*augmentum*, increase, from *augere*, to increase, akin to *Gr. auxanē*, Sans. *raj*, to make to increase.]

AUGMENT, awg-ment, *n.* Increase: (*gram.*) a prefix to a word.

AUGMENTABLE awg men'ta-bl, *adj* That may be augmented or increased.

AUGMENTATION, awg men tshun, *n.* Act of augmenting state of being augmented addition (*her*) an especial mark of honour borne either on an escutcheon or a canton.

AUGMENTATIVE, awg men'ta-tiv, *adj* Having the quality or power of augmenting—*n.* (*gram.*) A derivative word formed to denote an excess of what is expressed by its primitive.

AUGUR, aw'gur, *n.* Among the Romans, one who foretold events by observing the cries of birds, &c. a diviner a soothsayer (*Shak*) augury—*v.t.* To foretell from signs—*v.i.* to guess or conjecture. [*L.*—*aus*, a bird, and *gar*, root of *garro*, to cry]

AUGURAL, awgu ral, *adj* Pertaining to augurs or augury

AUGURY, awgu ri, *n.* The art or practice of auguring an omen. [*L. augurum*—*augur*]

AUGUST, aw gust', *adj* Honourable venerable imposing awful majestic [*L. augustus*—*augus* to increase magnify, honour also given from *augur*, and so = consecrated by augury]

AUGUST, aw'gust, *n.* The eighth month of the year so called after Caesar Augustus, one of the Roman emperors

AUGUSTAN, aw gust'an *adj* Pertaining to Augustus (nephew of Julius Caesar and one of the greatest Roman emperors) or to the time in which he lived classic refined.

AUGUSTINE, aw gust'in, } *n.* One of an
AUGUSTINIAN, aw gus tin'ian, } order of monks
founded in 383, and so called from St Augustine.

AUGUSTLY, aw gusth, *adv* In an august manner

AUGUSTNESS aw gust'nes, *n.* Dignity loftiness of men magnificence

AUK, awk, *n.* A genus of web-footed sea-birds found in the Northern Seas, distinguished by a bill compressed vertically, very short wings by which they paddle themselves under water, and by having the legs placed so far back as to make them keep an upright attitude. [*Low L. alca*, Ice *alca*]

AULARIAN, aw lar'ian, *adj* Relating to a hall—*n.* A member of a Hall, as distinguished from a collegian. [*From L. aula*, a hall]

AULIC, awlik, *adj* Pertaining to a royal court. [*L. aulicus*—*aula*, Gr *aulé*, a hall, a royal court.]

AUMAIL, aw mal, *v.t.* To enamel (*Spenser*) to figure or variegate [*See ENAMEL*]

AUMERY, awm'eri, *n.* Same as AMERY

AUMERY, aw'meri, *n.* Same as ALMOYER

AUMUCE aw'mus, *n.* Same as ALMOUCE

AUNT, ant, *n.* A father's or a mother's sister (*Shak*) any old, bad woman a procuress {O Fr *ante*, *L. amita*, a father's sister]

AURAL, aw'ral, *adj* Pertaining to the air, or to a subtle vapour or exhalation arising from a body [*From L. aura*, a breeze or breath of air]

AURAL, aw'ral, *adj* Pertaining to the ear [*From L. auris*, ear, from *aud*, *aus*, root of *audio*, to hear]

AURATE, aw'rat, *n.* A golden tinted pear a compound of auric acid. [*L. aura*, auratum, to gild—*aurum*, gold]

AURATED, aw'rat-ed, *adj* Gilded gold coloured containing gold compounded with auric acid.

AUREATE, aw're-at, *adj* Gilded golden. [*L.*, as if *aurus*, auratum—*aurus*, golden—*aurum*, gold.]

AURELIA, awr-elya, *n.* The chrysalis of an insect,

so called from its golden colour [*From L. aurum*, gold.]

AURELIAN, awr-elyan, *adj* Of or like the aurelia.

AUREOLA, awr-e-o-la, } *n.* The gold coloured light
AUREOLE aw're-ol, } or halo with which painters surround the body of Christ, saints, &c. [*L. aureolus*, dim. of *aurus*, golden.]

AURIC, aw'rik, *adj* Pertaining to gold containing 2 parts of gold and 3 of acid. [*From L. aurum*, gold.]

AURICLE aw'ri-kl, *n.* A little ear the external ear a kind of ear trumpet—*pl.* the two cavities in the lower and narrower end of the heart. [*L. auricula*, dim. of *auris*, the ear]

AURICLED aw'ri-kl'd, *adj* Having appendages like ears. [*See AURICLE*]

AURICULA, awr iku la, *n.* A species of primrose, also called bear's-ear, from the shape of its leaf

AURICULAR, awr iku lar, *adj* Pertaining to the ear or to the sense of hearing known by the sense of hearing or by report traditional told in the ear (*anad*) pertaining to the auricles of the heart.—*n.* The tuft of feathers round the orifice of the ears of birds [*From L. auricula* See *AURICLE*]

AURICULATE awr iku lat, } *adj* Ear-shaped,
AURICULATED, awr iku lat-ed, } having appendages like the ear, as leaves having projections on one or both sides of the hinges as certain bivalve shells [*Low L. auriculatus*—*L. auricula*]

AURIFEROUS, awr ifer us *adj* Producing or yielding gold [*L. aurifer*—*aurum*, gold, *fero*, to bear]

AURIFORM, aw'ri form, *adj* Ear-shaped [*L. auris*, ear, *forma*, form.]

AURIST, aw'rist, *n.* One skilled in diseases of the ear

AUROCHS, aw'roks, *n.* The European bison or wild ox, now restricted to the Caucasus. [*Ger aurochs*, O Ger *urochs*—*Ger ur*, *L. urus*, Gr *ouros*, a wild ox, and *Ger ochs*, O Ger *ohso*, ox.]

AURORA, aw rōra, *n.* The morning in poetry, the goddess of morning [*L.*—Gr *aurora*, the morrow, Sans. *usara*—root *ush*, to burn]

AURORA AUSTRALIS, aw rōra awe trā'lis, *n.* A phenomenon in the southern hemisphere the same as the aurora borealis. [*AURORA* and *L. australis*, southern. See *AUSTRAL*]

AURORA BOREALIS, aw rōra bō-re-ā'lis, *n.* The northern aurora or light, a phenomenon often witnessed at night in northern latitudes, generally having the appearance of a luminous arch, supposed to be of electrical origin. [*AURORA* and *L. borealis*, northern—*boreas*, the north wind.]

AUROREAL, aw rōral, *adj* Relating to the aurora or to the aurora borealis.

AUSCULTATION, aws kul tā'shun, *n.* (*lat.*) A listening to the art of discovering diseases of the lungs and heart by applying the ear to the chest or to a tube in contact with the chest. [*L. auscultatio*—*ausculto* to listen, conn with *aus*, the ear]

AUSCULTATORY, aws kul tā-tōr i, *adj* Relating to auscultation.

AUSPIGATE, aw'spi kat, *v.t.* To be a favourable sign of beforehand to forewarn to initiate or inaugurate—*pr p* anspicating, *pa p* anspicated. [*L. auspicio*, *auspicatus*—*auspex* See *AUSPICE*]

AUSPIGE, aw'spi-ge, *n.* An omen drawn from observing birds augury—*pl.* protection, patronage. [*L. auspex*—*auspex*, *auspicus* a bird-seer, from *avis*, a bird, *specio*, to observe]

AUSPICIOUS, aw spish us, *adj* Having good auspices or omens of success favourable fortunate.

AUSPICIOUSLY, aw-spish'us-li, *adv.* In an auspicious manner: happily: favourably.

AUSPICIOUSNESS, aw-spish'us-nes, *n.* State of being auspicious: prosperity.

AUSTER, aw's-tēr, *n.* (*lit.*) The dry scorching wind: the south wind. [L. *auster* = *austerus*. See **AUSTERE**.]

AUSTERE, aw's-tēr, *adj.* (*lit.*) Making the tongue dry and rough: harsh: severe: stern. [L. *austerus* —Gr. *austēros*—*auō*, to dry.]

AUSTERENESS, aw's-tēr'nes, *n.* Quality of being austere: severity of manners or life: harshness.

AUSTERITY, aw's-ter-i-ti, *n.* Severity: excessive rigour: harsh discipline.

AUSTRAL, aw's'tral, *adj.* Southern: lying towards the south. [L. *australis*—*auster*, the south wind.]

AUSTRALIAN, aw's-trā'li-an, *adj.* Of or pertaining to *Australia*, a large island between the Indian and Pacific oceans.—*n.* A native of *Australia*.

AUSTRIAN, aw's'tri-an, *adj.* Of or pertaining to *Austria*, an empire of central Europe.—*n.* A native of *Austria*.

AUTARCHY, aw'tār-ki, *n.* Government by a single person. [Gr. *autos*, self, *archē*, government.]

AUTHENTIC, -AL, aw-then'tik, -al, *adj.* (*lit.*) Having authority or genuineness as if from the author's own hand: original: genuine: true: legally attested. [Gr. *authentikos*—*authentēs*, one who does anything with his own hand—*autos*, self, *entea*, weapons.]

AUTHENTICATE, aw-then'ti-kāt, *v.t.* To make authentic: to prove genuine.—*pr.p.* authen'ticating; *pa.p.* authen'ticated.

AUTHENTICATION, aw-then-ti-ka'shun, *n.* Act of authenticating: confirmation.

AUTHENTICITY, aw-then-ti'si-ti, *n.* Quality of being authentic: genuineness.

AUTHOR, aw'thor, *n.* One who produces, or brings into being: a beginner or first mover: the writer of an original book:—*fem.* **AUTHORESS**. [Fr. *auteur*, L. *auctor*—*augeo*, *auctum*, to produce.]

AUTHORIAL, aw'thor-i-al, *adj.* Relating to an author, or authorship.

AUTHORISATION, aw'thor-iz-a'shun, *n.* Establishment by authority.

AUTHORISE, aw'thor-iz, *v.t.* To give authority to: to empower: to sanction: to establish by authority:—*pr.p.* au'thorising; *pa.p.* au'thorised.

AUTHORITATIVE, aw'thor-i-tāt-iv, *adj.* Having authority: dictatorial.

AUTHORITATIVENESS, aw'thor-i-tāt-iv-nes, *n.* Quality of being authoritative.

AUTHORITY, aw'thor-i-ti, *n.* Source: legal power or right: power derived from office or character: weight of testimony: permission:—*pl.* **AUTHORITIES**, precedents: opinions or sayings carrying weight: persons in power. [author.]

AUTHORSHIP, aw'thor-ship, *n.* State of being an author.

AUTOBIOGRAPHER, aw-to-bi-o-grā-fēr, *n.* One who writes an autobiography.

AUTOBIOGRAPHIC, -AL, aw-to-bi-o-grāfik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to autobiography.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY, aw-to-bi-o-grā-fi, *n.* The biography or life of a person written by himself. [Gr. *autos*, one's self, *bios*, life, *graphō*, to write.]

AUTOCARPOUS, aw-to-kār'pus, *adj.* Applied to such fruit as consists only of the pericarp, without any additional organ. [Gr. *autos*, self, *karpōs*, fruit.]

AUTOCHTHON, aw-tok'thon, *n.* One who is

supposed to have sprung from the same soil on which he lives: an aboriginal. [Gr. *autos*, self, *chthōn*, *chthonos*, the soil.]—*adj.* **AUTOCHTHONOUS**.

AUTOCRACY, aw-tok'ra-si, *n.* Self-derived or independent power: an absolute government by one man: despotism. [Gr. *autos*, self, *kratos*, power.]

AUTOCRAT, aw'to-krat, *n.* One who rules by his own power: an absolute sovereign: any one invested with absolute independent powers. [Gr. *autokratēs*—*autos*, self, *kratos*, power.]

AUTOCRATIC, -AL, aw-to-krat'ik, -al, *adj.* Of an autocrat: absolute: despotic.

AUTO-DA-FE, aw'to-da-fā, *n.* (*lit.*) An act of faith: a judgment of the Inquisition acquitting or condemning persons accused of heresy: the execution of persons who were condemned by the Inquisition to be burned:—*pl.* **AUTOS-DA-FE**. [Port. from *auto*, L. *actus*, act, *da*, L. *de*, of, and *fe*, L. *fides*, faith.]

AUTOGRAPH, aw'to-graf, *n.* One's own handwriting: an original manuscript: a signature.—*adj.* In one's own handwriting. [Gr. *autos*, self, *graphē*, writing.]

AUTOGRAPHIC, -AL, aw-to-grāfik, -al, *adj.* Of or relating to autographs.

AUTOMATIC, -AL, aw-to-matik, -al, *adj.* Of, or relating to, an automaton: self acting or moving: acting from concealed machinery: (*anat.*) involuntary: (*mech.*) self-regulating.

AUTOMATISM, aw-tom'at-izm, *n.* Automatic action: power of self-moving.

AUTOMATON, aw-tom'a-ton, *n.* A self-moving machine, or one which moves by concealed machinery:—*pl.* **AUTOMATONS** or **AUTOMATA**. [Gr. *automatos*, self-moving—*autos*, self, and *maō*, to move.]

AUTONOMIC, aw-to-nom'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to, or having, autonomy or the power of self-government.

AUTONOMOUS, aw-ton'o-mus, *adj.* Having the power or right of self-government. [Gr. *autonomos*—*autos*, self, *nomos*, law, from *nemō*, to rule.]

AUTONOMY, aw-ton'o-mi, *n.* The power or right of self-government: the sovereignty of reason in the mind of man, as imposing laws on the will. [Gr. *autonomia*—*autos*, and *nomos*. See **AUTONOMOUS**!]

AUTOPSY, aw'top-se, *n.* Personal inspection: a post-mortem examination. [Gr.—*autos*, self, *opsis*, view.]

AUTUMN, aw'tum, *n.* The season of increase: the third season of the year, when fruits are gathered in, popularly comprising the months of August, September, and October: (*astron.*) in the N. temp. zone, the time between the Autumnal equinox (Sept. 23) and the Winter solstice (Dec. 23). [L. *autumnus*, *auctumnus*—*augeo*, *auctum*, to increase.]

AUTUMNAL, aw-tum'nal, *adj.* Of, or peculiar to, the Autumn.

AUXILIAR, awg-zil'yar, *adj.* Helping: subsidiary, as troops.—*n.* (*Milton*) An auxiliary. [L. *auxiliarius*—*auxilium*, help—*augeo*, to increase.]

AUXILIARY, awg-zil'yar-i, *adj.* Same as **AUXILIAR**.—*n.* A helper: an assistant: (*gram.*) a verb that helps to form the moods and tenses of other verbs.

AVAIL, a-val, *v.t.* To benefit: to aid.—*v.i.* to be of use: to answer the purpose.—*n.* Benefit: service. [L. *ad*, to, *valeo*, to be strong, to be worth.]

AVAIL, a-val, *v.i.* (*Spenser*). Same as **AVALE**.

AVAILABILITY, a-val-a-bil-i-ti, *n.* State of being available: suitability for a certain purpose.

AVAILABLE, a-val'a-bl, *adj.* That one may avail one's self of: profitable: suitable.

AVAILABLENESS, a-val'a-bl-nes, *n.* A being available: power in promoting an end in view.

AVAILABLELY, a-vá-la-bli, *adv* In an available manner profitably efficaciously

AVANCHÉ av'a-lan-sh, *n* A mass of snow and ice sliding down from a mountain to the valley below a snow slip [Fr., *avalé*, to slip down. See **AVALE**.]

AVALE, a-vál, *v. t.* (*lit.*) To come down to a valley (*Spenser*) to descend.—*v. t.* (*Spenser*) to cause to descend.—*pr p* avaling, *pa p* avaled [Fr *avalé*, to descend, to let down, from *L. ad*, to, *vallis*, a valley.]

AVARICE, av'ar is, *n* A panting after or eager desire for wealth covetousness [*L. avaritia*—*avarus*, greedy—*avé*, to pant after.]

AVARICIOUS, av'ar ish us, *adj* Full of avarice extremely covetous greedy

AVARICIOUSLY, av'ar ish us li, *adv* In an avaricious manner with an inordinate desire of gaining wealth.

AVARICIOUSNESS, av'ar ish us nes, *n* Quality of being avaricious covetousness

AVAST, a-vást, *int* (*naut*) Hold fast! stop! [Dutch *houd vast*, hold fast or it and *Sp basta*, enough—*It. bastare*, Fr *baster*, to be sufficient.]

AVATAR, av'a tar', *n* The descent of a Hindu deity in a manifest shape incarnation [Sans.,—*ava*, away, down, and *tara*, passage—*tri*, to pass, cross.]

AVAUT, a-vawt, *int* Advance move on hegones!—*v. t.* (*Spenser*) To advance. [Fr *avant*, before, *avancer*, to move forward—*L. ab* from, *ante*, before.]

AVAUT, a-vawt, *v. i.* (*Spenser*) To boast [A.S. *plx. a*, and *VAUT*.]

AVE, avé, *n.* (*lit.*) Be safe, or happy hail—in the Romish Church an address or prayer to the Virgin Mary (*Shak*) a hailing. [*L.* from *aveo*, to be well or happy, Sans. *av*, to preserve.]

AVE MARIA, áve ma-rí-a, { *n* An invocation or
address to the Virgin Mary [See **AVE**.]

AVENGE, a-venj, *v. t.* To take or inflict vengeance on to inflict punishment for.—*pr p* avenging, *pa p* avenged.—*n* Revenge [Fr *venger*, *It. vendicare*, *L. vindicare*. See **VENGEANCE**.] vengeance.

AVENGEFUL, a-venj fool, *adj* (*Spenser*) Full of vengeance.

AVENGEMENT, a-venj ment, *n* Act of avenging punishment.

AVENGER, a-venjer, *n* One who avenges.

AVENGERESS, a-venjer es, *n* (*Spenser*) A female avenger

AVENTAIL, AVENTAILLE, av'en tal, *n* The movable part of a helmet in front, for admitting wind or air to the wearer [Fr *ventail* O Fr *aventail*, from *L. ventus*, wind.]

AVENTURE a-ventur, *v. t.* or *v. i.* (*lit.*) To throw to the wind (*Spenser*) to throw a spear, to push forward. [*It. avventare*, to dart—*L. ad*, to, and *Prov ventar*, O Fr *vender*, to throw to the wind—*L. ventus*, the wind.]

ADVENTURE, a-ventur *v. t.* (*obs.*) To adventure.

AVENUE, av'en ú, *n* A coming or approach to an alley of trees leading to a house. [Fr., from *L. ad*, to, *venio*, to come.]

AVÉR, a-ver', *v. t.* To declare to be true to affirm or declare positively to verify.—*pr p* averring, *pa p* averved [Fr *avérer*—*L. ad*, and *verus*, true.]

AVERAGE, av'er á, *n* (*orig.*) Damage or loss by sea—equal distribution among the shipowners of the loss sustained—hence, a contribution to a general loss the mean value or quantity of a number of

values or quantities.—*adj* Containing a mean proportion.—*v. t.* To find a mean proportion of to divide according to a given proportion.—*v. i.* to exist in or form, a mean quantity.—*pr p* av'ering, *pa p* av'erged. [Given by *Diez* and *Wedg* from *It. avaria*, Fr *avarie*, damage, Ger *haverie*, sea-damage, from *Scand. haf*, sea otherwise given from root of **AVÉR**.]

AVERDUPUIS, a-ver'du poiz, *n* A form of **AVOIR-DUOIS**.

AVERNMENT, a-ver'ment, *n* The act of averring positive assertion establishment by evidence (*law*) an offer to justify what is alleged.

AVERSE a-vera, *adj* Turned away having a disinclination or hatred disliking [*L. aversus*, *pa p* of *averto*. See **AVERT**.]

AVERSELY, a-ver'sli, *adv* In a backward direction backward.

AVERSENCE a-ver'ses, *n* Quality of being averse: opposition of mind.

AVERSION, a-ver'shun, *n* A turning away repugnance of mind dislike, hatred opposition of nature the object of dislike. [See **AVERT**.]

AVERT, a-ver't *v. t.* To turn from or aside to prevent.—*v. i.* to turn away [*L. averto*—*ab*, from, *verto*, *versum*, to turn.]

AVERTIMENT, a-ver'ti ment, *n* (*Milton*) Advertisment.

AVES á-vez, *n. pl.* Birds the second class of vertebrated, and the first of oviparous vertebrated animals, including all the oviparous animals which have warm blood. [*L.* pl. of *avis* Sans. *vi*, a bird.]

AVIARY, á-vi-á-ri, *n* A place for keeping birds [*L. aviarius*—*avis*, a bird.]

AVID, á-vid, { *adj* Panting after greedy.
AVIDIOUS a-vidi us, { eager [*L. avidus*—*avé*, to pant after.]

AVIDITY, a-vidi ti, *n* A panting after eagerness greediness [*L. aviditas*—*avidus*. See **AVID**.]

ADVISE a-viz', *v. t.* (*Spenser*) To recognise (*Shak*) to advise counsel, observe.—*pr p* adv'ising, *pa p* advised [Fr *aviser*. See **ADVISE**.]

ADVISEFUL, a-viz'fool, *adj* (*Spenser*) Watchful, circumspect

AVOCATION, av-o-ká-shun, *n* A calling away from or diverting from some employment an engagement or business which calls for one's time and attention. [*L. avocatio*—*ab*, from, *voco*, to call.]

AVOID, a-void, *v. t.* (*Spenser*) To make void, to annul (*Shak*) to quit, leave to try to escape from to shun.—*v. i.* (*B*) to escape. [*Plx. a*, and *Vom*.]

AVOIDABLE, a-void a-bli, *adj* That may be avoided or shunned capable of being vacated or annulled.

AVOIDANCE, a-void ans, *n* The act of avoiding or shunning the act of becoming vacant the act of annulling (Ch of E) the want of a lawful incumbent in a benefice by death, resignation, &c.

AVOIRDUPOIS, av-er dá poiz, *adj* Having weight.—*n* A system of weights in which the lb. equals 16 oz. [Fr *avoir du poids*, to have (of the) weight—*L. habeo*, to have, *poundus*, weight also given from *low L. averia*, goods in general and from Fr *avérer*, *low L. averare*, to verify—root of **AVÉR**.]

AVOUCH, a-vowch, *v. t.* (*orig.*) To call upon a feudal lord to defend his tenant's right—hence the submission to or avowal of a feudal superior on the part of the tenant to avow to declare, own, or confess (*Shak*) to sanction, vindicate.—*n* (*Shak*) Testimony, evidence [Fr *avouer*, *L. advocare*—*ad*, to, *voco*, to call.]

- AVOUCHABLE**, a-vowch'a-bl, *adj.* That may be avouched.
- AVOUCHMENT**, a-vowch'ment, *n.* (*Milton*). The act of avouching, declaration.
- AVOURE**, a-vow'r, *n.* (*Spenser*). Confession, acknowledgment. [*Fr. avouer*. See **AVOUCH**.]
- AVOW**, a-vow', *v.t.* To declare openly: to own or confess: (*law*) to acknowledge and justify.—*n.* A declaration: a vow. [*See AVOUCH*.]
- AVOWABLE**, a-vow'a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being avowed.
- AVOWAL**, a-vow'al, *n.* A positive declaration: a frank confession.
- AVOWEDLY**, a-vow'ed-li, *adv.* With frank acknowledgment: in an open manner.
- AVOWEE**, a-vow'ee, *n.* Same as **ADVOWEE**.
- AVOWRY**, a-vow'ri, *n.* (*law*). The act of avowing and justifying in one's own right the distraining of goods.
- AVUNCULAR**, a-vung'kü-lar, *adj.* Pertaining to an uncle. [*From L. avunculus*, an uncle.]
- AWAIT**, a-wät', *v.t.* To wait or look for: to be in store for: to attend.—*n.* (*Spenser*) An ambush. [*A.S. pfx. a, and WAIT*.]
- AWAKE**, a-wäk', *v.t.* To wake or rouse from sleep: to rouse from a state of inaction.—*v.i.* to cease sleeping: to rouse one's self from a state of inaction:—*pr.p.* awak'ing: *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* awak'ed' or awöke'.—*adj.* Not asleep: vigilant. [*A.S. pfx. a, and WAKE*.]
- AWAKEN**, a-wäk'n, *v.t.* and *v.i.* To awake.
- AWAKENING**, a-wäk'n-ing, *n.* The act of awaking or ceasing to sleep: a revival of religion.
- AWANTING**, a-wont'ing, *adj.* Wanting: missing.
- AWARD**, a-wawrd', *v.t.* (*orig.*) To regard, to look at—then to pronounce judgment upon: to adjudge.—*v.i.* To determine.—*n.* Judgment: final decision, esp. of arbitrators. [*Prov. escarder*, *It. guardare*, *Fr. regarder*. See **REGARD**.]
- AWARE**, a-wär', *adj.* (*lit.*) On guard or ward: wary: informed. [*A.S. pfx. a, and warian*, to be on guard, from *war*, caution.]
- AWARN**, a-wawrn', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To warn. [*Pfx. a, and WARN*.]
- AWAY**, a-wä', *adv.* On way: out of the way: absent.—*int.* Begone! [*A.S. awege—a, ou, weg, way*.]
(I cannot) **AWAY WITH** = bear or endure: **AWAY WITH** (him) = take away: (make) **AWAY WITH** = destroy, kill.
- AWE**, aw, *n.* Reverential fear: dread. (*Shak.*) over-awing influence.—*v.t.* To strike with or influence by fear mingled with reverence or respect: to control by inspiring dread. [*A.S. ege*, fear, *Gr. agē*, wonder.]
- AWEARY**, a-wē'ri, *n.* (*Shak.*) Weary. [*A.S. pfx. a, and WEARY*.]
- A-WEATHER**, a-weth'ēr, *adv.* (*naut.*) Applied to the position of a helm when close to the weather-side of a ship:—opposed to **A-LEE**. [*A.S. pfx. a, on, and WEATHER*.]
- A-WEIGH**, a-wä', *adv.* In the act of being weighed, as a anchor, when the strain on the cable has just relaxed from the bottom. [*Pfx. a, and WEIGH*.]
- AWESTRUCK**, aw'struk, *adj.* Struck or affected with awe.
- AWFUL**, aw'fool, *adj.* Full of awe: inspiring awe: solemn.
- AWFULLY**, aw'fool-li, *adv.* In a manner to fill with awe: fearfully.
- AWFULNESS**, aw'fool-nēs, *n.* The quality of striking with awe: solemnity.
- AWHAPE**, a-hwäp', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To strike: to terrify. [*Aec. to Mahn* akin to *E. whap*, a blow, *A.S. hweapan*, to whip.]
- AWHILE**, a-hwil', *adv.* For some time: for a short time. [*Pfx. a, and WHILE*.]
- AWKWARD**, awk'ward, *adj.* (*lit.*) Towards the left: unskilful, clumsy: ungraceful: (*Shak.*) unfavourable, unfortunate. [*O. E. awk*, left, wrong, and *A.S. wærd*, direction.]
- AWKWARDLY**, awk'ward-li, *adv.* In an awkward manner: inelegantly: clumsily.
- AWKWARDNESS**, awk'ward-nēs, *n.* Quality of being awkward: want of dexterity: want of elegance in manners.
- AWL**, awl, *n.* A pointed instrument for boring small holes in leather. [*A.S. æl*.]
- AWLESS**, aw'les, *adj.* Without awe or respectful fear: not exciting awe.
- AWN**, awn, *n.* A scale or husk: beard of corn or grass. [*Aec. ogn*, *Dan. aone*, *Gr. achnē*, chaff.]
- AWNED**, awnd, *adj.* Furnished with awns.
- AWNING**, awn'ing, *n.* A covering to shelter from the sun's rays, usually of canvas spread over a frame: that part of the poop deck which is continued forward beyond the bulkhead of the cabin. [*Low Dutch, havening—haven*, a shelter.]
- AWNLESS**, awn'les, *adj.* Wanting awns.
- AWOKE**, a-wök', did awake—*past tense* of **AWAKE**.
- AWORK**, a-wurk', *adv.* (*Shak.*) At work: in a state of action. [*Pfx. a, and WORK*.]
- AWORKING**, a-wurk'ing, *adv.* (*Spenser*). Same as **AWORK**.
- AWRY**, a-rī', *adj.* Writhed or twisted to one side: crooked: wrong: perverse.—*adv.* Unevenly: perversely. [*Pfx. a, and A.S. writhan*, to writhe or twist.]
- AX**, aks, *n.* The American spelling of **AXE**.
- AXE**, aks, *n.* An instrument for hewing or chopping, consisting of an iron head, with a steel edge, and a wooden helve. [*A.S. æx*; *L. ascia*; *Gr. axinē*.]
- AXES**, aks'ez, *n.* Plural of **AXE**.
- AXES**, aks'ez, *n.* Plural of **AXIS**.
- AXIAL**, aks'i-al, *adj.* Pertaining to or resembling an axis.
- AXIALLY**, aks'i-al-li, *adv.* In relation to, or in a line with an axis.
- AXIL**, aks'il, } *n.* (*anat.*) The armpit: (*bot.*)
- AXILLA**, aks'il-la, } the angle between the upper side of a branch and a stem, or a petiole and a branch. [*L. axilla*, the armpit.]
- AXILE**, aks'il, *adj.* Lying in the axis of anything, as an embryo in the axis of a seed.
- AXILLAR**, aks'il-lar, } *adj.* (*anat.*) Of, or relating
- AXILLARY**, aks'il-lar-i, } to, the armpit: (*bot.*) situated in, or rising from an axilla. [*See AXILLA*.]
- AXIOM**, aks'yum, *n.* That which is taken for granted as a basis of demonstration: a self-evident truth: an established principle in an art or science which is universally received. [*Gr. axiōma—axiōs*, to think worth, to take for granted—*axiōs*, worth.]
- AXIOMATIC**, -al, aks-i-o-mat'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to or like an axiom: self-evident: true.
- AXIS**, aks'is, *n.* The axle, or the line, real or imaginary, on which a body revolves: (*math.*) a straight line in a plane figure about which it is supposed to revolve to produce a solid: (*bot.*) the central part of a plant or inflorescence around which the other parts are arranged: (*crystal.*) an imaginary line connecting

the centres of opposite faces or angles, or the apices of opposite solid angles —*pl.* **AXES**, aks'ez. [*L.* *axis*, *Gr.* *axon*, *Sans.* *aksha*, *A.S.* *ax*.]

AXLE, aks'l, *n.* The pin or rod in the nave of a wheel on which the wheel turns axle tree. [*A.S.* *ax*, *Sw.* *axel*.]

AXLED, aks'ld, *adj.* Provided with an axle.

AXLE TREE, aks'l tre, *n.* A bar of wood or iron supporting a carriage, the ends of which serve as the axles for a pair of wheels axle.

AXOLOTL, aks-o-lotl, *n.* A reptile found in Mexico, allied to the tailed batrachia, but distinguished by retaining its gills through life

AY, AYE, I, ade Yea yes indeed. [*A.S.* *gea*, *gese*, *Ger.* *ja*, *yes*.]

AYAH, a'ya, *n.* A native Indian waiting maid. [*Sp.* *aya*, a governess.]

AYE, a, *adv.* Always ever for ever [*A.S.* *ara*, *a*, *Ger.* *je*, *ever*, *L.* *eternum*, an age, *Gr.* *aiei*, *always*, *ayon*, an age, *Sans.* *ajus*, *life*.]

AYE, i, *n.* A vote in the affirmative.

AYE-AYE, i't, *n.* A quadruped about the size of a hare found in Madagascar, closely allied to the lemurina with much of the aspect of a squirrel. [So called from its cry.]

AYGULETS, a'gu lets, *n.* (*Spenser*) Same as **AIULETS**.

AYME, am, *n.* (*Spenser*) Aim, direction.

AYRY, a'ri, *n.* A hawk's nest. [See **ERYE**.]

AZALEA, a-zal'e-a, *n.* A genus of flowering plants, mostly natives of China or N. America, which grow best in dry ground, closely allied to the rhododendrum. [*Gr.* *azaleos* dry—*aza*, dryness, heat.]

AZIMUTH, az'i muth, *n.* The arc of the horizon between the meridian of a place and a vertical circle passing through any celestial body [*Ar.* *az* same, the direction. See **ZENITH**.]

AZIMUTHAL, az'i muth al, *adj.* Pertaining to the azimuth.

AZOIO, a-zo'ik, *adj.* Without life before the existence of animal life formed when there was no animal life on the globe, as rocks. [*Gr.* *a*, priv, and *zō*, life—*zao*, to live.]

AZOTE, a-zot', *n.* A kind of gas that does not sustain animal life pure nitrogen. [*Low.* *L.* *azotum*—*Gr.* *a*, neg., and *zō*, life, from *zao*, to live.]

AZOTIC, a-zot'ik, *adj.* Relating to or consisting of azote or nitrogen.

AZOTISE, a-zo-tiz, *v. t.* To impregnate with acid — *pr. p.* azotising, *pa. p.* azotised.

AZOTITE, a-zo-tit, *n.* A salt of azotic or nitrous acid.

AZOTOUS, a-zō-tus, *adj.* Nitrous.

AZTEC, az'tek, *adj.* Relating to or descended from the Aztecs, the dominant tribe in Mexico at the time of the arrival of the Spaniards

AZURE a-zhur, *adj.* Of a faint blue sky-coloured. —*n.* A delicate blue colour the sky (her) blue, on coats of arms, represented by horizontal lines —*v. t.* to colour blue. [*Fr.* *azur*, blue, *It.* *azzurro*, *L.* (*lapis*, stone) *lazuli*, *Pers.* *lazur*, sapphire.]

AZURINE, a-zu rin, *adj.* (obs.) Azure.

AZURN, a-zhurn, *adj.* (*Milton*) Azure.

AZYGOUS, az'i gus, *adj.* Not yoked or joined with another (*anat*) not one of a pair, as a muscle. [*Gr.* *azygos*—*a*, neg., and *zygos*, a yoke, from *zeugnum*, to join.]

AZYMOUS, az'i mns, *adj.* Unfermented unleavened. [*Gr.* *azymos*—*a*, neg., *zymos*, to ferment, from *zymē*, leaven, prob. from *zēō*, to boil, bubble up.]

B

BAA, bi, *n.* The cry of a sheep —*v. i.* To cry or bleat as a sheep. [From the sound.]

BABBLE, bab'bl, *v. i.* To speak like a baby to talk imperfectly to chatter to make a murmuring noise, as water over stones —*v. t.* to prate to utter foolishly —*pr. p.* babbling, *pa. p.* babbled. [*Fr.* *babiller*, *D.* *babelen*, *Gr.* *babazō*, from root of **BABE**.]

BABBLE, MENT, bab'bl, ment, *n.* Idle talk unmeaning words [secrets.]

BABBLER, bab'bler, *n.* One who babbles or tells

BABBING, bab'bling, *n.* Idle talk.

BABE, bab, *n.* An infant a young child of either sex (*Spenser*) a doll. [From *ba*, *ba*, representing a child's first attempts to speak.]

BABEL, ba'bel, *n.* The city where the confusion of languages took place (Gen. xi. 9) hence, a confused combination of sounds. [*Reb.* 'confusion'.]

BABOON, ba bōon, *n.* A species of large monkey, having a long face, broad muzzle, dog like tusks, large lips, and a short tail. [*Fr.* *babouin*—*babine*, the lips of a beast acc. to Wedg from *ba*, the sound made by the collision of the lips.]

BABY, ba'bi, *n.* A young child of either sex (*Shak*) a doll—*adj.* Like, or belonging to an infant. [*A* form of **BABE**.]

BABYHOOD, ba'bi hood, *n.* State of being a baby

BABYISH ba'bi ish, *adj.* Like a baby childish.

BABYISM, ba'bi izm, *n.* State or quality of a baby

BABYJUMPER ba'bi jumper, *n.* A seat, suspended from the ceiling of a room by elastic straps, to enable a baby to jump

BABYLONIAN, bab'i lō ni an, *adj.* Pertaining to

BABYLONISH, bab'i lō nish, *n.* Babylon, or to the ancient kingdom of which it was the capital.

BACCALAUREATE, bak ka-law're-āt, *n.* The university degree of bachelor in any profession. [From *low.* *L.* *baccalaureus* a bachelor of arts, from *bacca lauri*, berry of laurel, from their practice of wearing a garland of laurel berries, but the word was originally *baccalarium* from the root of **BACHELOR**.]

BAGOATE, bak'kit, *adj.* Having berries

BACOADED, bak'kat-ed, *adj.* berry like or pulpy [*L.* *baccatus*—*bacca*, a berry.]

BACCHANAL, bak'ka-nal, *n.* A wor-

BACCHANALIAN, bak ka-nā li an, *n.* A worshipper of Bacchus, the god of wine; one who indulges in drunken revels a drunkard—*adj.* Relating to drunken revels. [From *L.* *Bacchus*, *Gr.* *Bacchos*, the god of wine.]

BACCHANALS, bak'ka-nals, *n. pl.* (orig.) Feasts

BACCHANALIA, bak ka-nā li a, *n. pl.* in honour of Bacchus, the god of wine drunken revels.

BACCHANT, bak kant', *n.* A priest of Bacchus, the god of wine a reveller a drunkard—*pl.* **BACCHANTES**, bak kant'ez, [*L.* *bacchantes*, *bacchantis*—*bacchor*, to celebrate the festival of Bacchus.]

BACCHANTE, bak kant', *n.* A priestess of Bacchus, the god of wine a female bacchanal —*pl.* **BACCHANTES**.

BACCHIO, bak'kik, *adj.* Relating to Bacchus, the god of wine jovial drunken.

BACCHUS, bak'kus, *n.* The god of wine, son of Zeus and Semele, daughter of Cadmus [*Cr*—

fate, far, mē, her, mine, mōte, mute, mōn, then.

- Iacchos*, mystic name of Bacchus, the god of revelry, from *iachō*, to shout.]
- BACCIFEROUS**, bak-sif'er-us, *adj.* Bearing berries. [*L. baccifer*—*bacca*, a berry, and *fero*, to bear.]
- BACE**, bās, *n.* and *adj.* (*Spenser*). A form of **BASE**.
- BACHELOR**, bach'e-lor, *n.* (*lit.*) A young man: an unmarried man: one who has taken his first degree at a university. [*Fr. bachelier*, a young man, prob. from *W. bachgen*, a boy—*bach*, little.]
- BACHELORHOOD**, bach'e-lor-hood, } *n.* State or
BACHELORISM, bach'e-lor-izm, } condition of a bachelor.
- BACHELOR'S-BUTTON**, bach'e-lor-z-but'n, *n.* A species of ranunculus, so called from the button-like appearance of the flower.
[Said to have been called *Bachelor's-button* from an old custom among country people, who practised a sort of divination with them, in order to ascertain whether they should marry their sweethearts or not.]
- BACHELORSHIP**, bach'e-lor-ship, *n.* The state of being a bachelor.
- BACK**, bak, *n.* The hinder part of the body in man, and the upper part in beasts: a ridge resembling that made by the spine of animals: the hinder part of a thing, opposed to the front.—*adv.* To the place from which one came: to a former state or condition: away from the front: behind: in return: again.—*v.t.* To get upon the back of: to place upon the back: to furnish with a back: to assist: to support: to drive or force backward.—*v.i.* to move or go back.—*adj.* Being behind or in the rear. [*A.S. bæc*, *Sw. bak*, *Dan. bag*.]
- BACKBITE**, bak'bit, *v.t.* To speak evil of any one behind his back or in his absence.—*v.i.* to make a practice of reviling the absent.
- BACKBITER**, bak'bit-ēr, *n.* One who slanders or speaks ill of the absent.
- BACKBITING**, bak'bit-ing, *n.* The act of calumniating the absent: secret detraction.
- BACKBOARD**, bak'bōrd, *n.* A board worn on the back, to give crectness to the figure and prevent roundness of the shoulders.
- BACKBOND**, bak'bōnd, *n.* A bond given by one who is absolute owner of a property so as to reduce his right to that of a trust, his original right to be given back on payment of the money borrowed on the bond. [vertebral column.]
- BACKBONE**, bak'bōn, *n.* The bone of the back, the
- BACKDOOR**, bak'dōr, *n.* A door in the back part of a building.
- BACKED**, bakt, *adj.* Provided with a back:—used in composition, as *Hump-backed*.
- BACKER**, bak'ēr, *n.* One who backs or supports another in a contest.
- BACK-GAMMON**, bak-gam'un, *n.* A game played by two persons on a board or tables with dice and fifteen men or pieces each.
[Acc. to *Wedg.*, from *Dan. lakke*, a tray, and *gammen*, a game, from its being played on a tray-shaped board: but otherwise given as meaning *back-game*, from the players bringing the men back from their antagonists' tables into their own; and from *Welsh bach*, little, and *cammon*, fight, and so = 'little battle.']
- BACKGROUND**, bak'grownd, *n.* Ground nt the back: a situation little seen: a place of obscurity: the space behind the principal figures of a picture.
- BACKHANDED**, bak'hand-ed, *adj.* With the hand turned backward: turned back: indirect: unfair.—*adv.* With the hand directed backward.
- BACK-PIECE**, bak'pīs, } *n.* A piece or plate of
BACK-PLATE, bak'plat, } armour for the back.
- BACKRACK**, bak'rak, } *n.* (*B. & Fl.*) A kind of
BACKRAG, bak'rag, } wine made at *Bacharach* on the Rhine, of which the name is a corruption.
- BACKSHEESH**, **BACKSHISH**, bak'sbēsh, *n.* A gift or present of money, in the East. [*Pers. bakhehish*—*bakhshidan*, to give.]
- BACKSIDE**, bak'sid, *n.* The back or hinder side or part of anything: the hinder part of an animal.
- BACKSLIDE**, bak-slīd', *v.i.* To slide or fall back, esp. from the faith and practice of Christianity: to apostatise:—*pr.p.* backslid'ing; *pa.p.* backslid' or backslid'den.
- BACKSLIDER**, bak-slīd'ēr, *n.* One who backslides from the faith and practice of religion.
- BACKSTAIRS**, bak'stārz, *n.pl.* Stairs in the back part of a house: private stairs.
- BACKSTAYS**, bak'stāz, *n.pl.* Ropes or stays extending from the topmast heads to the sides of a ship, and slanting a little backward, to assist the shrouds in supporting the masts.
- BACKSWORD**, bak'sōrd, *n.* A sword with a back or with only one edge: a stick with a basket-handle.
- BACKWARD**, bak'ward, } *adv.* Towards the back:
BACKWARDS, bak'wardz, } on the back: towards the past: from a better to a worse state. [*BACK* and affix *WARD*, *WARDS*, in the direction of.]
- BACKWARD**, bak'ward, *adj.* Keeping back: unwilling: slow: behind: late.—*n.* (*Shak.*) The things or state behind or past.
- BACKWARDLY**, bak'ward-li, *adv.* In a backward manner: (*Shak.*) perversely.
- BACKWARDNESS**, bak'ward-nēs, *n.* The state or quality of being backward.
- BACKWATER**, bak'waw-tēr, *n.* Water held back in a mill-stream by the obstruction of a dam below: water thrown back by the turning of a water-wheel.
- BACKWOODS**, bak'woodz, *n.pl.* The forest or uncultivated part of a country beyond the cleared country, applied esp. to the new settlements on the western frontier of the United States.
- BACKWOODSMAN**, bak-woodz'man, *n.* An inhabitant of the backwoods.
- BACKWOUND**, bak'wōnd, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To wound secretly behind the back.
- BACON**, bak'n, *n.* Swine's flesh salted or pickled and dried. [*O. Fr.* : *O. Dutch. baecke*, a pig—*Wedg.* : but otherwise given from *O. High Ger. bacho*, *Dutch, bak*, *E. back*, a chine.]
- BACONIAN**, ba-kō'ni-an, *adj.* Pertaining to Lord Bacon (1561—1626), or to his system of philosophy.
- BACULITE**, bak'ū-lit, *n.* A genus of fossil shells, allied to the Ammonites, of a straight, staff-like form, tapering to a point. [From *L. baculum*, a walking-stick.]
- BAD**, bad, *adj.* Ill or evil: not good: wicked: hurtful:—*comp.* *Worse*; *superl.* *Worst*. [*Ger. böse*, *Pers. bud, bad, bad*.]
- BADDISH**, bad'dish, *adj.* Somewhat bad: not very good. [*BAD*, and *dim.* termination *ish*.]
- BADLY**, bad, *past tense* of *BID*.
- BADGE**, baj, *n.* (*lit.*) A patch: a mark or sign by which one is known or distinguished: (*Spenser*) a memorial.—*v.t.* To mark or distinguish, as with a badge. [*Ger. bats*, a coarse patch, *E. botch, patch*; perhaps conn. with *A.S. beag*, crown, garland.]
- BADGER**, baj'ēr, *n.* (*lit.*) The corn-dealer: a burrowing animal, allied to the bear, but much smaller.

found in the north of Europe and Asia, and eagerly hunted by dogs.—*v. t.* To pursue with eagerness, as dogs hunt the badger to pester or worry.

[Corrupted through the forms *bladger*, *bladier*, from low *L. bladorius* a corn-dealer, the animal having been popularly supposed to store up corn for the winter.]

BADGER-LEGGED, *bag'er legd*, *adj* (*Shak*) Having legs like a badger, that is, short and thick, or perhaps of unequal length.

BADINAGE, *bad'in*, *n.* *Jesting* or light playful talk banter [*Fr.—badin*, a jester, acc. to Diez, prob. from *ba*, expressing the opening of the mouth, whence *It. ba-tare*, *badare*, to gape.]

BADLY, *bad'ly*, *adv* In a bad manner not well imperfectly wrongly [of good qualities.]

BADNESS, *bad'nes*, *n.* The state of being bad want

BAFFLE, *bafl'*, *vt* (*orig*) To punish a recreant knight by hanging him or his effigy by the heels, &c., then to disgrace, to insult, to mock to elude or defeat by artifice to balk, to frustrate.—*v. t.* To practise deceit —*pr p* baffling, *pap* baffled. [*Fr. bafter*, to deceive, to mock, *It. beffa*, a scoffing.]

BAG, *bag*, *n.* That which bulges or bellies out, a sack or pouch.—*v. t.* To swell like a full bag.—*v. t.* To put into a bag to make to swell —*pr p* bagging, *pap* bagged. [*A.S. bæg*, bag, belly, *Celt. bag*, *bag*, belly, wallet.]

BAGATELLE, *bag'a-tel*, *n.* A trifle a game played on a board having at one end nine holes into which balls are to be struck with a rod. [*Fr. It. bagatella*, a conjurer's trick, a trifle perhaps from *O Fr. bague*, a bundle, and connected with root of *BAG*.]

BAGGAGE, *bag'aj*, *n.* The goods or luggage of an army trunks, &c. carried by a traveller luggage [*Fr. baggage*—*O Fr. bague*, a bundle, *baguer*, to tuck up, said to be from *Sp. baya*, pack thread, a rope for fastening on a load, and this from *Celt. bag*, a bundle, bag.]

BAGGAGE, *bag'aj*, *n.* A worthless woman a sancy female.

[Vanously derived, but perhaps from the comparative uselessness and often worthless character of the women who followed with the baggage of an army.]

BAGGING, *bag'ing*, *n.* Cloth or material for bags

BAGGY, *bag'gy*, *adj* Loose like a bag.

BAGMAN, *bag'man*, *n.* A commercial traveller

BAGNIO, *bag'no*, *n.* A bathing house a house of prostitution. [*It. bagno*—*L. balneum*, a bath, contr. from *balneum*, *Gr. balaneion*, a bath.]

BAGPIPE, *bag'p*, *n.* A musical wind instrument, consisting of a leathern bag which acts as a bellows, and pipes. [*pape*.]

BAGPIPER, *bag'piper*, *n.* One who plays on a bag

BAH, *bah*, *int.* An exclamation of disgust or contempt.

BAIL, *bal*, *n.* A person who becomes as it were the guardian of another, and gives security for his appearing in court to answer the charge made against him, in order that he may be set free in the meantime the security given (*Spenser*) custody, keeping.—*v. t.* (*Spenser*) To protect, deliver to set free from arrest, or deliver over to the custody of others on their giving security to produce the person bailed at a certain time and place to deliver in trust for a certain purpose, as goods.

[*O Fr. bail*, a guardian, a tutor, low *L. baile*, a nurse, from *L. bayulus*, a carrier, in low *L.* one who carries and takes care of a child.]

BAIL, *bal*, *n.* One of the cross pieces on the top of the wicket in cricket. [*Acc. to Wedg.* they were properly the wickets themselves, from *Fr. baillie*, barrier, perhaps the same word as *PALE*, *PALING*.]

BAIL, *bal*, *v. t.* To throw or lave out with a pail or dipper, as water from a boat. [*From Fr. baillie*, *Celt. baillan*, a pail.]

* Commonly but improperly spelled *BALE*.

BAILEABLE, *bal'a-bl*, *adj* That may be bailed on security given: admitting of bail.

BAIL BOND, *bal bond*, *n.* A bond given by a prisoner and his surety upon being bailed.

BAILE, *bal*, *n.* (*Spenser*) Same as *BAIL*, custody

BAILEE, *bal-3*, *n.* One to whom goods are delivered in trust upon a contract. [another in trust.]

BAILER, *bal'er*, *n.* One who delivers goods to

BAILEY, *bal-i*, *n.* The court or space enclosed within the external walls of a castle. [*Fr. baillie*, from low *L. ballium*, a court of *L. callum*, a rampart.]

BAILE, *bal-i*, *n.* A municipal officer in Scotland corresponding to an alderman. [*Fr. bailli*, land steward, officer of justice. See *BAILIFF*.]

BAILIFF, *bal'if*, *n.* (*lit*) One who has things put under his bail or control a sheriff's officer an agent or land steward. [*Fr. baillis*, *O Fr. baillif*, *It. balivo*, low *L. ballivus*, *bagulus*. See *BAIL*.]

BAILIWICK, *bal'iwik*, *n.* The jurisdiction of a bailiff (*BAILIFF*, and *A.S. we*, station.)

BAILMENT, *bal'ment*, *n.* A delivery of goods in trust.

BAINS, *ba'nz*, *n.* (*Spenser*) Same as *BANNS*, curses.

BAIRN, *ba'rn*, *n.* (*lit*) That which is born a child. [*Scot. bairn*, *A.S. bearn*—*beran*, to bear.]

BAIT, *bat*, *n.* Food put upon a hook to allure fish or make them bite any allurement a refreshment taken on a journey, gen. applied to that given to horses.—*v. t.* To put food on as a lure or trap to give refreshment on a journey.—*v. i.* to take refreshment on a journey —*pr p* baiting, *pap* baited. [*A.S. beatan*, a bait, to bait, from root of *BITE*.]

BAIT, *bat*, *v. t.* To provoke an animal by taunting dogs to bite it to harass [*See baita*, from root of *BITE*.]

BAIT, *bat*, *v. t.* (*Shak*) To beat or clap the wings to hover as a hawk. [*Fr. battre*, to beat, from root of *BEAT*.]

BAIZE, *baz*, *n.* A coarse woollen cloth. [*Fr. bayes* of unsettled derivation *Mahn* suggests from *E. base*, of little comparative value.]

BAKE, *bak*, *v. t.* To dry, harden, or cook by the heat of the sun or of fire to prepare food in an oven: (*Spenser*) to harden by cold.—*v. t.* to work as a baker: —*pr p* baking, *pap* baked. [*A.S. bacan*, *Ger. backen*, to bake, *Ger. baken*, *Ice. baka*, to heat.]

BAKEHOUSE, *bak'house*, *n.* A house or place used for baking in. [*oven*.]

BAKEMEAT, *bak'met*, *n.* (*B*) Meat baked in an

BAKEN, *bakn*, *obs pap* of *BAKE*.

BAKER, *bak'er*, *n.* One who bakes bread, &c.

BAKERY, *bak'er-i*, *n.* A bakehouse.

BAKING, *bak'ing*, *n.* The process by which bread is baked the quantity baked at one time.

BALANCE, *bal'ans*, *n.* An instrument for weighing, usually formed of two dishes or scales hanging from a beam supported in the middle equality of weight, power, or influence act of weighing two things, either materially or mentally that which makes equal in amount, hence, the sum due on an account: in a watch, the wheel which is kept in vibration by the action of the escapement and the balance spring, and which regulates the motion of the wheel work: (*astron.*) *Lavra*, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac.—*v. t.* To weigh in a balance to make equivalent to

counterpoise : to weigh by comparison : to settle, as an account.—*v.i.* to have equal weight or power, &c. : to besitate or fluctuate between motives or opinions of seemingly equal weight :—*pr.p.* bal'ancing; *pa.p.* bal'anced. [Fr.—*L. bilanz*, having two scales—*bis*, double, *lanx*, *lancis*, a dish or scale.]

BALANCE-SHEET, bal'ans-sbēt, *n.* A sheet of paper shewing a summary and balance of accounts.

BALANITE, bal'a-nīt, *n.* A fossil shell of the *Balanus*, or barnacle family. [From *L. balanus*, a barnacle.]

BALCONY, bal'ko-ni, *n.* (*lit.*) That which is supported on beams : a platform or gallery outside the window of a room : the gallery outside the stern of a large vessel. [It. *balcone*, Fr. *balcon*, a balcony, It. *balco*, a scaffold, A.S. *balca*, a beam, a balcony—O. Ger. *balcho*, Ger. *balcken*, a beam, BALK, a ridge.]

BALD, bawld, *adj.* (*lit.*) Bare, naked : without the natural covering, as hair, feathers, &c. : unadorned : inelegant : (*Shak.*) without dignity, base. [Finn. *pahja*, naked, bare; Dan. *bældt*, unfledged; Gael. *bal*, a white mark, *maol*, bald.]

BALDACHIN, bal'da-kin, *n.* (*orig.*) A kind of umbrella of silk brocade or other rich material, supported on four poles, and carried in procession over the heads of royal personages, &c. : a canopy of costly materials, either supported on pillars, or fastened to the wall, over a throne, pulpit, or altar, &c. : in R. C. processions, a canopy borne over the priest who carries the Host. [It. *baldacchino*, Fr. *baldaquin*, a canopy, from It. *Baldacco*, Bagdad, whence was brought the stuff of which they were made.]

BALDERDASH, bawld'ēr-dash, *n.* Idle, senseless talk : anything jumbled together without judgment. [W. *baldorädi*, to talk idly, Gael. *ballardach*, a shonting.] [head.]

BALDHEAD, bawld'hēd, *n.* A person bald on the head.

BALDLY, bawld'li, *adv.* In a bald manner : nakedly : inelegantly. [inelegance.]

BALDNESS, bawld'nes, *n.* State of being bald :

BALDPATE, bawld'pāt, *n.* (*Shak.*) A pate or head destitute of hair.

BALDPATE, bawld'pāt, } *adj.* (*Shak.*) Destitute

BALDPATED, bawld'pāt-ed, } of hair.

BALDRICK, bawld'rik, *n.* A military or heraldic belt or sash passing round the waist, or passing over the left shoulder and brought down under the right arm, or suspended from the right shoulder so as to sustain a sword : (*Spenser*) the zodiac. [O. E. *baudrick*, Fr. *baudrier*, O. Fr. *baudré*, O. Ger. *balderich*, low L. *baldringus*, L. *balteus*, Ice. *belti*, girdle, belt.]

BALE, bāl, *n.* A ball, bundle, or package of goods.—*v.t.* To make into bales :—*pr.p.* bal'ing; *pa.p.* baled'. [See BALL.]

BALE, bāl, *n.* (*Spenser*). Calamity : misery : woe. [A.S. *bealo*, torment, O. Ger. *balo*, Ice. *ból*, calamity.]

BALE, bāl, *v.t.* To throw out water. See BAIL.

BALE-FIRE, bāl'fir, *n.* A signal or alarm-fire made by kindling a bale or pile of wood on the top of a mountain. [A.S. *bæl-fyr*.]

BALEFUL, bāl'fool, *adj.* Full of bale or misery, destructive : full of sorrow, sad. [See BALE, misery.]

BALEFULNESS, bāl'fool-nes, *n.* (*Spenser*). State of being baleful : misery.

BALISTER. Same as BALLISTER.

BALK, bawk, *n.* A ridge of land left unploughed between furrows : anything passed over or unac-

complished : a check or disappointment : (*obs.*) a great beam or rafter.—*v.t.* To pass over : to leave untouched : to disappoint : to frustrate : (*Shak.*) to heap up (as on a ridge).—*v.i.* (*Spenser*) to deal in cross purposes. [A.S. *balca*, W. *balc*, a ridge between furrows—*bal*, prominence. See BALCONY.]

BALL, bawl, *n.* Any body that is round, or nearly so, as a ball of thread, a ball for play, a bullet, globe, &c. [Fr. *balle*, It. *balla*, *palla*, L. *pila*, Ger. *ball*, O. Ger. *balla*, *palla*, conn. with Dutch *bol*, Ice. *bóllr*, and BOLL, BOWL, PILE.]

BALL, bawl, *n.* An entertainment of dancing.

[Fr. *bal*, It. *ballo*—It. and low L. *ballare*, to dance—Gr. *ballo*, to toss : Diez derives it from It. *balla*, a ball, ball-play in the Middle Ages being often associated with dancing and singing, hence also BALLAD.]

BALLAD, ball'ad, *n.* (*lit.*) A dance song : a short narrative poem : a popular song.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To celebrate in a ballad. [It. *ballata*, from *ballare*, to dance. See the preceding word.]

BALLADMONGER, ball'ad-mung-gēr, *n.* A dealer in ballads. [BALLAD and MONGER.]

BALLAST, bal'last, *n.* Heavy matter placed in the hold of a ship to keep it steady when it has no cargo : the sand or gravel laid as a packing between railway-sleepers to give them solidity : that which renders anything steady.—*v.t.* To load with ballast : to make or keep steady. [A.S. *bāt*, a boat, *hlæst*, *læst*, a load : acc. to Wedg., from Dan. *bag-lest*, back-load.]

BALLATRY, ball'a-tri, *n.* (*Milton*). A song or jig. [From It. *ballata*. See BALLAD.]

BALL-COCK, bawl'kok, *n.* The stop-cock of a cistern, attached to one end of a lever, at the other end of which is a hollow metal ball, which rises and falls with the water, thus regulating the supply.

BALLET, ballé, *n.* (*lit.*) A little ball or dancing entertainment : properly, a theatrical exhibition of the art of dancing in its highest perfection : usually, a species of dance forming an interlude in theatrical performances. [Fr.—It. *ballata*, from *ballare*, to dance.]

BALL-FLOWER, bawl'flow-ēr, *n.* An ornament of the decorated style of Gothic architecture, resembling a ball placed in a circular flower.



Ball-flower.

BALLIARDS, bal'yardz, *n.* Same as BILLIARDS.

BALLISTA, bal-lis'ta, *n.* A military engine, in the form of a cross-bow, used by the ancients for throwing heavy arrows, darts, large stones, &c. [L.—Gr. *ballō*, to throw.] [L. *ballista*.]

BALLISTER, bal'lis-tēr, *n.* A cross-bow. [From

BALLISTRARIA, bal-is-trā'ri-a, *n.* Openings in the walls of old castles through which men armed with ballisters or cross-bows discharged their arrows. [From BALLISTER.]



BALLIUM, ball'i-um, *n.* The low L form of BAILEY.

BALLOON, bal-lōon', *n.* (*orig.*) A large Ballistraria ball, a foot-ball : a spherical hollow body : a large bag, made of oiled silk or other light material, and filled with a gas lighter than common air, so as to make it ascend. [Fr. *ballon*, a football—*ballé*, a ball.]

BALLOONIST, bal-lōon'ist, *n.* One who makes a balloon : one who ascends in a balloon.

BALLOT, bal'ut, *n.* A little ball or ticket used in voting : the act of secret voting by putting a ball or ticket into a box.—*v.t.* To vote by ballot :—*pr.p.*

balloting, *p.p.* balloted. [Fr *ballotte*—*balle*, a ball. See **BALL**.]

BALLOT BOX, a box to receive balls or tickets when voting by ballot.

BALLOW, *ballo*, *n.* (*Shal.*) A pole or cudgel. [Conn. with *A.S. balca*, Ger *balk*, a beam, *BOLZ*, the trunk of a tree.]

BALL-PROOF, *bawl prüf*, *adj.* Proof against balls discharged from firearms. [dancing]

BALL-ROOM, *bawl rōm*, *n.* A room for balls or **BALM**, *bām*, *n.* An aromatic herbaceous plant, the stems and leaves of which are used in medicine an odoriferous sap anything that heals or soothes pain (*Shak*) the oil of consecration.—*v.t.* (*Shak*) To anoint with balm to soothe or mitigate. [Fr *baume*, O Fr *basme*, L *balsamum*. See **BALSAM**.]

BALM OF GILEAD See under **BALSAM**

BALM CRICKET, *bām krik et*, *n.* (*Tenn.*) A species of insect [(?) Ger *baum*, a tree, and *CRICKET*—*Dr Latham*.]

BALMY, *bām' aly* Having the qualities of balm fragrant soothing bearing balm.

BALSAM, *bawlsam*, *n.* A resinous oily substance flowing from certain trees. [L *balsamum* Gr *balsamon*.]

BALSAM, *bawlsam*, *n.* The common name of an order of succulent herbaceous plants, to which the garden balsam belongs

Formerly applied to many resinous substances, to which medicinal virtues were ascribed, and to medicines compounded of these now specially to the balsams produced by trees of tropical America.—**BALM** or **BALM OF GILEAD**, a liquid resin of high reputation in the East for its fragrance and supposed medicinal virtues.

BALSAMIC, *bal sam'ik*, *adj.* Like or contain **BALSAMIGUS**, *bawlsam us*, *ing* balsam having the qualities of balsam soothing

BALUSTER, *bal us-ter*, *n.* A small pillar used as a support to the rail of a staircase, &c. [Fr *balustre*—low L *balastrum*, Gr *balaustion*, the flower of the pomegranate from the similarity of form.]

BALUSTERED, *balus tēr'd*, *adj.* Having balusters.

BALUSTRADE, *balus trād*, *n.*

A row of balusters joined by a rail, serving as an enclosure for staircases, terraces, &c.

BALM, *bām*, *n.* A vulgar word for a cheat a false talk.—*v.t.* To cheat. *Balustrade.*

BAMBINI, *bam bin'o*, *n.* The swaddled figure of the infant Saviour, which, surrounded by a halo and watched over by angels occasionally forms the subject of altar pieces in R. C. churches. [It, a little child, from the root of **BARE**.]

BAMBOO, *bam bōo*, *n.* A genus of tropical grasses, with hollow, jointed, straight stems, and a hard woody texture. [Malay]

Some species grow to a height of from 20 to 100 feet, and send out from 10 to 100 stems. The stems are used as water pipes, for building houses and bridges, &c. The smaller stems are converted into walking sticks, called **BAMBOO CANES**.

BAMBOOZLE, *bam bōo'zli*, *v.t.* (*vulgar*) To deceive or impose upon, to confound.

BAN, *ban*, *n.* (*orig*) A summons to the *Bann*, banner or standard of the king—hence, a summons on any occasion—a proclamation interdiction denunciation curse.—*v.t.* or *i.* (*job*) To curse. [From Teut *ban*, *bann*, a proclamation, from root of **BANNER**.]

BANANA, *ba-nana*, *n.* A tropical species of plan

tain tree with broad convex leaves remarkable for its nutritious fruit.

BANCO, *hang'ko n.* (*lit*) A bench, a bank a term used to distinguish the standard money in which a bank keeps its accounts from the current money of the place. [It, a bench, from root of **BANK**.]

SITTING IN BANCO, applied to the judges at Westminster sitting together on the bench of their respective courts.

BAND, *band*, *n.* That which binds together a tie, cord, or chain (*fig*) anything that encircles, restrains, or unites a number of persons bound together for any common purpose (*B*) a body of soldiers a body of musicians (*Shak*) a bond (*arch*) a low moulding.—*v.t.* To bind together—*v.i.* to associate. [A.S. *banda*—*bandan*, to bind.]

BAND, *band*, *v.t.* (*Spenser*) To ban or banish.

BAND, *band* (*Spenser*) Obs. *part* of **BIND**

BANDAGE, *band'ij*, *n.* That which is bound over anything a strip of cloth used to bind up a wound or fracture.—*v.t.* To bind with a bandage.—*pr.p.* bandaging, *p.p.* bandaged.

BANDANA, **BANDANNA**, *ban-dan'a*, *n.* A kind of silk or cotton coloured handkerchief, orig. from India, now manufactured extensively in Britain

BANDBOX, *band'boks*, *n.* A thin kind of box for holding bands, caps, &c.

BANDELIER, *ban-de-ler*, *n.* A form of **BANDOLEER**.

BANDEROLE, *ban-de-rol*, *n.* A small banner or streamer [Fr—Sp. *banderola* diminutive of *bandera*, a banner, from root of **BANNER**.]

BANDIT, *ban dit*, *n.* One banished or put under the ban of the law an outlaw a robber —*pl.* **BANDITS** or **BANDITTL**. [It *bandito*—low L *bandire*, *bandire*, to proclaim or denounce from **BAN**.]

BANDLET, *band let*, *n.* (*arch*) A small flat **BANDELET**, *band e-let*, *n.* moulding or fillet surrounding a column like a band. [Fr *bandelette*, dim. of *bande*. See **BAND**.]

BANDOG, *bandog*, *n.* Properly *band dog* a large dog, used principally for bear bating which, on account of its fierceness, was kept bound or chained.

BANDOLEER, **BANDOLIER**, *ban-do-ler*, *n.* A feathered band or belt worn by musketeers to which their ammunition was fixed. [Fr *bandoliere*, Sp *bandolera*—Fr *bande*, Sp *banda*, a band.]

BANDOLINE, *bando lin*, *n.* A gummy substance used for stiffening the hair, and keeping it in shape. [Probably from **BAND**.]

BANDROL, *band rol*, *n.* Same as **BANDEROLE**.

BANDS, *bandz*, *n.pl.* A portion of the dress worn by clergymen, barristers, &c.—a relic of the ancient amice.

BANDY, *bandi*, *n.* A club bent at the end for striking a ball a game at ball with such a club.—*v.t.* To beat to and fro as with a bandy to toss from one to another (as words) like playing at bandy.—*v.i.* (*Shak*) to contend, as at bandy —*pr.p.* bandying; *p.p.* banded. [Generally given from Fr *bander*, to bend, but Wedg. suggests Fr *bander*, to drive from side to side—Sp *banda*, side.]

BANDYLEG, *bandi leg*, *n.* A crooked leg. [From Fr *bande*, bent as a bow, and *LEZ*.]

BANDYLEGGED, *bandi legd*, *adj.* Having bandy or crooked legs.

BANE, *ban*, *n.* Destruction death mischief poison [A.S. *ban*, destruction, Icel. *bane* to slay]

BANEFUL, *ban fool*, *adj.* Full of bane destructive; poisonous pernicious.

BANG, bang, *n.* A heavy blow.—*v.t.* To beat : to strike violently. [From the sound.]

BANG, { bang, *n.* An intoxicating mixture of
BANGUE, { opium, hemp-leaves, and tobacco, chewed
and smoked by the Malays and other people in the
East. [Fr.—Sans. *bhangga*, hemp.]

BANIAN, ban'yan, *n.* One belonging to the caste of
merchants in India. [Sans. *banij*, a merchant.]

BANIAN, the tree. See **BANYAN**.

BANISH, ban'ish, *v.t.* To put under a ban : to condemn
to exile : to drive away. [Fr. *bannir*—low *L.*
bannire, to proclaim, from *BAN*, and see **ABANDON**.]

BANISHMENT, ban'ish-ment, *n.* Act of banishing :
state of being banished : exile : transportation.

BANISTER, ban'is-tér, *n.* Corruption of **BALUSTER**.

BANJO, ban'jo, *n.* A stringed musical instrument,
shaped somewhat like a fiddle, and played with the
fingers.

[Corrupted from Fr. *bandore*, It. *pandora*, *L.* *pandura*, Gr. *pandoura*, a musical instrument of three
strings, said to be *Panos dōron*, Pan's gift, because
invented by the god Pan.]

BANK, bangk, *n.* A mound or ridge of earth : the
earthy margin of a river, lake, &c. : rising ground
in the sea.—*v.t.* To enclose with a bank : (*Shak.*)
to pass by or sail along the banks of. [A.S. *beanc*, Ger.
bank, Ice. *bakki*, a bank, the back of a knife—prob.
from the *BACK*, as a type of slight elevation.]

BANK, bangk, *n.* A bench or seat : (*naut.*) a bench of
rowers in a galley : (*com.*) a place where money is de-
posited : a company of persons concerned in a bank,
or the building used by them.—*v.t.* To deposit in a
bank, as money. [Fr. *banq*; It. *banco*, a bench on
which the Venetian money-changers displayed their
money, a counting-house, O. High Ger. *bang*, a bench.]

BANKER, bangk'ér, *n.* One who keeps a bank : one
employed in banking business.

BANKING, bangk'ing, *n.* The business of a banker,
such as lending money, receiving deposits, issuing
notes, discounting bills, &c.—*adj.* Pertaining to a
bank.

BANKNOTE, bangk'nót, *n.* A promissory note,
issued by a bank, payable on demand.

BANKROUT, bangk'rowt, *n.* (*Shak.*) Bankrupt.

BANKRUPT, bangk'rupt, *n.* One whose bench or
table is broken : one unable to pay just debts.—
adj. Unable to pay just debts : insolvent.—*v.t.* To
render unable to pay just debts. [*BANK*, a bench,
and *L.* *ruptus*, broken.]

BANKRUPTCY, bangk'rupt-si, *n.* The state of being
or act of becoming bankrupt.

BANK-STOCK, bangk'stok, *n.* A share or shares in
the capital stock of a bank.

BANNER, ban'nér, *n.* A mark or sign for troops to
rally round : a square flag : a military standard : a
flag or ensign. [Fr. *bannière*, It. *bandiera*—prob.
from Goth. *bandwo*, a sign made by bending the head
or band.] [banners.]

BANNERED, ban'néréd, *adj.* Having or displaying
BANNERET, ban'nér-et, *n.* (*Shak.*) A little banner :
a higher grade of knighthood.

It was conferred by the sovereign for some heroic act
performed in the field, and so called because the pennon
of the knight was then exchanged for the banner, a pro-
ceeding effected by rendering the points from the pennon.

BANNEROL, ban'nér-ól, *n.* Same as **BANDEROLE**.

BANNS, banz, *n.pl.* The proclamation in a church of
an intended marriage. [From *BAN*.]

BANQUET, bangk'wet, *n.* (*lit.*) A little bench or table,
hence a sitting : a feast : (*Shak.*) dessert : any rich

treat or entertainment : anything delightful.—*v.t.*
To give a feast to.—*v.i.* to fare sumptuously :
(*Shak.*) to drink. [Fr.—It. *banchetto*, dim. of *banco*,
a bench or table. See *BANK*, a bench.]

BANQUETER, bangk'wet-ér, { *n.* One who feasts :
BANQUETEER, bangk'wet-ér, { one who makes
banquets or feasts for others.

BANQUET-HOUSE, bangk'wet-hows, *n.* A house
where banquets are held.

BANQUETING, bangk'wet-ing, *n.* Feasting.

BANQUETING-HOUSE, bangk'wet-ing-hows, *n.* (*B.*)
A house where banquets are held.

BANSHEE, ban'shê, *n.* A female fairy : a super-
natural being, supposed by some of the Irish and of
the Scotch Highlanders to give notice of the death
of one of the members of a family by a mournful
chant. [Gael. *bean-shith*—*bean*, woman, *sith*, fairy.]

BANTAM, ban'tam, *n.* A small variety of the com-
mon fowl, with feathered legs, originally brought
from the East Indies, and supposed to derive its name
from *Bantam* in Java.—*adj.* Of the bantam breed.

BANTER, ban'tér, *v.t.* To assail with good-humoured
raillery : to rally : to joke or jest at.—*n.* Humorous
raillery : jesting.

BANTLING, ban'tling, *n.* A child in swaddling-
clothes, so called from the bands in which it is
wrapped.—*Wedg.*

BANYAN, ban'yan, *n.* The Indian fig-tree, whose
branches send down shoots which form stems and
spread themselves over a large area. [Perhaps from
Sans. *punya*, sacred, the tree being so held.]

BAOBAB, bá'o-bab, *n.* The largest known tree, a
native of the tropical parts of W. Africa, and now
introduced into the E. and W. Indies. See **ADAN-
SONIA**. [Ethiopic.]

BAPTISE, hap-tiz', *v.t.* To dip in water : to admin-
ister baptism to : to christen. [Gr. *baptizō*—*baptō*,
to dip in water.]

BAPTISM, bapt'izm, *n.* Immersion in or sprinkling
with water as a religious ceremony.

BAPTISMAL, hap-tiz'mal, *adj.* Pertaining to baptism.

BAPTIST, bapt'ist, *n.* One who baptises : one who
approves only of adult baptism by immersion.

BAPTISTERY, bapt'is-tér-i, *n.* A place where bap-
tism is administered.

BAR, bär, *n.* (*lit.*) A branch : a rod of any solid sub-
stance : a bolt : a hinderance or obstruction : a
bank of sand or other matter at the mouth of a
river : an enclosed space in a tavern or in a court of
law : any tribunal : (*her.*) a horizontal mark across
an escutcheon : (*music*) a perpendicular line across
the stave, dividing it into equal measures of time, a
measure.—*v.t.* To fasten or secure, as with a bar : to
hinder or obstruct : to exclude or except :—*jur.*
bar'ring; *pap.* *barred*. [Fr. *barre*, It. *barra*; Cel.
bar, the top, a branch.]

BARACAN. Same as **BARBACAN**.

BARB, bärb, *n.* A beard, or that which grows like
it or in its place : the beard-like jag near the point
of an arrow, fish-hook, &c. : (*Spenser*) a bit for a
horse : the ancient armour of war-horses, made of
leather set with iron spikes : a horse's housings.—
v.t. (*Shak.*) To shave or dress the beard : to arm
with barbs, as an arrow, &c. : to clothe with armour,
as horses. [Fr. *barbe*—*L.* *barba*, a beard.]

BARB, bärb, *n.* A Barbary horse. [Fr. *barbe*, O. Fr.
barbare—Barbary in N. Africa.]

BARBACAN, bärba-kan, *n.* A watch-tower : the
outer work or defence of a castle : (*Spenser*) a de-
fence before a gate or bridge. [Low *L.* *barbacana*,

prob from Pers. *bala khaneh* upper chamber, the word being probably brought from the East by the Crusaders.—*ifedg*]

BARBARIAN, *bar bari an*, *adj* (A term applied by the Greeks to those speaking a language not intelligible to them) foreign without refinement relating to savages uncivilised.—*n*. A foreigner an uncivilised man, a savage a cruel, brutal man. [*L. barbarus* Gr *barbaros*—*bar*, *bar*, an imitation of unintelligible sounds]

BARBARIQ, *bar bar'ik*, *adj* Foreign uncivilised.

BARBARISE, *bar bar'iz* *vt* To make barbarous to adopt or use a foreign or barbarous mode of speech.—*vi* to become barbarous

BARBARISM, *bar bar'izm*, *n*. An uncivilised state or condition savage life rudeness of manners cruelty an incorrect or vulgar form of speech.

BARBARITY, *bar bar'i ti*, *n*. Savageness cruelty

BARBAROUS, *bar bar'us* *adj* In a state of barbarism rude, uncultivated cruel, ferocious

BARBAROUSLY, *bar bar'us li*, *adv* In a barbarous manner

BARBAPOUSNESS, *bar bar'us nes* *n*. The state or quality of being barbarous.

BARBATE, *bar bat*, *adj* (*bot*) Bearded bearing tufts of spots, or lines of hairs. [*L. barbatus*—*barba*, beard.]

BARBATED, *bar bat-ed*, *adj* Bearded jagged with points.

BARBECUE, *bar be ku*, *vt*. To dress whole, as a pig by splitting up the animal from head to tail to the back bone and roasting it —*prp* *bar becuing* *p.p.* *bar becued*.—*n*. A pig or other large animal roasted whole an entertainment at which a whole ox is roasted. [*Fr. barbe-a-queue*, from beard or snout to tail or from Carib *barbacoa*, a sort of large gridiron.]

BARBEL, *bar bel*, *n*. A cylindrical beard like filament attached to the mouth of certain fishes, serving as an organ of touch a fresh water fish usually frequenting the deep and still parts of rivers, so called from the barbels around its mouth. [*Fr. barbel*—*L. barba*, a beard.]

BARBELLE, *bar bel'le*, *adj* (*bot*) Having barbed or bearded bristles.

BARBER, *bar ber*, *n*. One who shaves beards and dresses hair.—*vt* (*Shak*) To dress by shaving the beard or cutting the hair [*From L. barba*, a beard.]

BARBER-MONGER, *bar ber mung'ger*, *n*. (*Shak*) A man decked out by his barber, a fop.

BARBERRY, *bar ber ri*, *n*. A genus of plants, one species of which is common in shrubberies in Britain, its black berries making excellent jelly [*Sp. berberis* Ar *barbaris*]

BARBICAN, *bar bi kan*, *n*. Same as **BARBACAN**

BARBULE, *bar bul*, *n*. (*bot*) A small barb or beard. [*L. barbula*, dim. of *barba*, beard. See **BARBEL**.]

BARCAROLLE, *bar ka rol* *n*. A boat-song of the Venetian gondoliers a musical composition of a similar character [*Fr*—It. *barcaruolo*, a boatman, from *barca*, a bark, a barge.]

BARD, *bard*, *n*. A poet and singer among the ancient Celts a poet. [*Celtic*]

BARD, *bard*, *n*. Armour or war trappings for a horse [*Sp. barda*, Ice. *bardi*, a shield.]

BARDED, *bar ded*, *adj* (*her*) Caparisoned, as horses.

BARDIC, *bard'ik*, *adj* Pertaining to bards or their poetry

BARE, *bar*, *adj* Without covering naked with head uncovered (*Spenser*) unadorned, plain, simple destitute, poor (*Shak*) much worn threadbare mere or by itself.—*vt* To strip or uncover to make naked —*prp* *bar'ing*, *p.p.* *bar'ed* [*A.S. ber*, Ger *baar*, *bar*, Ice. *ber*]

BARE, *bar*, old *pat* of **BEAR**.

BAREBONE, *bar bon*, *n*. One whose bones are bare (*Shak*) a very lean person.

BAREBONED, *bar bond*, *adj* (*Shak*) Having the bones bare, very lean.

BAREFACED, *bar'fist* *adj* (*Shak*) With the face uncovered, unmasked without concealment shameless unrepentant.

BAREFAOEDLY, *bar'fist-li*, *adv* In a barefaced manner shamelessly impudently

BAREFACEDNESS, *bar'fist nes*, *n*. The quality of being barefaced shamelessness effrontery

BAREFOOT, *ed*, *bar'foot*, *ed*, *adj* Having the feet bare

BAREGE, *ba-rizh*, *n*. A stuff for ladies' dresses, usually a mixture of silk and worsted, sometimes of cotton and worsted. [*From Barège*, a small French watering place in the Pyrenees.]

BARE GNAWN, *bar' nawn*, *adj* (*Shak*) Gnawed or eaten bare.

BARE-HANDED, *bar' hand-ed*, *adj* Having the hands bare. [*bare* or uncovered.]

BARE HEADED, *bar' hed ed*, *adj* Having the head bare

BARE LEGGED, *bar' legd*, *adj* Having the legs bare [*anything more merely only*]

BAPELY, *bar'li*, *adv* Nakedly poorly without

BARE NECKED, *bar' nekt*, *adj* Having the neck bare or uncovered.

BARENESS, *bar' nes*, *n*. The state of being bare. (*Shak*) nakedness, leanness poverty or destitution want of appropriate covering or ornament.

BARFUL, *bar'fool*, *adj* (*Shak*) Full of bars or obstructions.

BARGAIN, *bar'gn*, *n*. A contract or agreement regarding the sale of anything (*Shak*) any agreement or stipulation a purchase made on favourable terms.—*vt* To make a contract or agreement, especially with respect to the sale of something.—*vt* to sell or convey by a contract [*Fr. barguigner*, to haggle, prob. from low *li. barcaniare* to traffic, from *barca* a trading boat.]

BARGE, *barj* *n*. A flat-bottomed boat used in the unloading of large vessels a pleasure or state boat. [*O Fr. barge* low *li. barca*, Ice. *barkr* See **BARK**.]

BARGEMAN, *barj man* *n*. The manager of a barge.

BARGE-MASTER, *barj mas'ter*, *n*. The proprietor of a barge.

BARILLA, *ba-ri-la*, *n*. An impure carbonate of soda procured from the ashes of plants growing in salt-marshes or near the sea, and extensively used in the manufacture of soap, glass, &c. [*Sp.*]

BARITONE, *bar'i ton*. Same as **BARYTONE**.

BARIUM, *bar'i um*, *n*. The metallic basis of baryta. [*From Gr. barys* heavy See **BARILLA**.]

BARK, *bir k*, *n*. The noise made by a dog, wolf, &c.—*vt* To cry like a dog to clamour [*A.S. beorcan*, from an imitation of the sound.]

BARK, *bar k*, *n*. Any small vessel a three masted vessel with no square sails on her mizzen mast [*Ger. bark*, Ice. *barkr*]

* Also spelled **BARQUE**.

BARK, *bar k*, *n*. The outer rind or covering of a tree

- v.t.* To strip or peel the bark from: (*Shak.*) to cover with bark, to enlose. [*Dan. bark, Ise. bërkr.*]
- BARK-BOUND**, bärk'-bownd, *adj.* Bound or compressed by the bark, so as to be hindered in growing, as trees. [with bark.]
- BARKY**, bärk'i, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Consisting of, or covered
- BARLEY**, bär'li, *n.* (*lit.*) The bread-plant: a genus of grasses containing one of the most extensively cultivated kinds of grain, which is used for food, but chiefly for making malt. [*W. barllys—bara, bread, llys, a plant.*]
- BARLEY-CORN**, bär'li-korn, *n.* A grain of barley, about the third part of an inch in length: a measure of length = the third part of an inch.
- BARLEY-SUGAR**, bär'li-shoog'ar, *n.* A mixture of sugar with a decoction of pearl-barley boiled till it is candied. [pearl-barley.]
- BARLEY-WATER**, bär'li-waw'tér, *n.* A decoction of
- BARM**, bärm, *n.* Foam or froth of beer or other fermenting liquor, used as leaven: yeast. [*A.S. beorn.*]
- BARMAID**, bär'mäd, *n.* A female who waits at the bar of a tavern or beer-shop. [tended.]
- BARMECIDE**, bär'me-sid, *adj.* Imaginary or pre-
[From a story in the *Arabian Nights* of a beggar who asked food from one of the Barmecide family, princes in Bagdad. The prince ordered food, but before it could be brought asked the beggar to help himself, who pretended to do so and to eat till he was full.]
- BARMY**, bärm'i, *adj.* Containing barm or yeast.
- BARN**, bärn, *n.* (*lit.*) A place for barley: a building in which grain, hay, &c., are stored.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To store in a barn. [*A.S. berern, contracted bern, from bere, barley, ern, a place.*]
- BARNACLE**, bär'na-kl, *n.* A shell-fish belonging to the Cirrhopoda, which attaches itself by a peduncle to the bottoms of ships, logs of wood, &c.
[According to Wedg., from the cap-like shape of the shell. *Fr. barnache, Gael. bairneach, Manx. barnagh, a limpet, bayrn, a cap.* But Max Müller says it is the diminutive of the Latin *perna*, a sea-mussel, *pernacula* being changed into *bernacula*.]
- BARNACLE-GOOSE**, a species of wild goose belonging to the Northern Seas, so called from a notion at one time prevalent that they were produced from the barnacles attached to the bottoms of ships.
- BARN-DOOR**, bärn'-dör, *n.* The door of a barn.—*adj.* Living about a barn-door, as fowls.
- BARNE**, bärn, *n.* (*Shak.*) A form of BAIRN.
- BARN-YARD**, bärn'-yård, *n.* A yard about a barn.—*adj.* Living in a barn-yard, as fowls.
- BAROMETER**, ba-rom'et-ér, *n.* An instrument by which the weight or pressure of the atmosphere is measured and changes of weather indicated. [*Gr. baros, weight, metron, measure.*]
- BAROMETRIC**, -AL, ba-ro-met'rik, -al, *adj.* Relating to, or made by, a barometer.
- BAROMETRICALLY**, ba-ro-met'rik-al-li, *adv.* By means of a barometer.
- BAROMETZ**, ba-ro-metz, *n.* The hairy prostrate stem of a species of fern found near the Caspian Sea, which has somewhat the appearance of a crouching lamb—hence called the Seythian Lamb.
It was at one time supposed to partake of the natures of a plant and an animal, to grow on a stalk and to eat grass like a lamb, &c.
- BARON**, bar'on, *n.* (*lit.*) A man: a title of rank next above a baronet and below a viscount, being the lowest in the House of Peers: a title of certain judges. [*A.S. baron, beorn, ucer, O. Fr. rer, L. vir, a man.*]
- BARON OF BEEF**, a double sirloin, perhaps so called from a fanciful allusion to the word sirloin, inasmuch as a baron is superior in rank to a sir.
- BARONAGE**, bar'on-áj, *n.* The whole body of barons: the dignity of a baron: the estate which gives title to a baron.
- BARONESS**, bar'on-es, *n.* A baron's wife or lady.
- BARONET**, bar'on-et, *n.* A lesser baron: a title of rank next above a knight and below a baron—the lowest hereditary title in England.
- BARONETAGE**, bar'on-et-áj, *n.* The whole body of baronets.
- BARONETCY**, bar'on-et-si, *n.* The rank of baronet.
- BARONIAL**, ba-rö'ni-al, *adj.* Pertaining to a baron or barony. [of a baron.]
- BARONY**, bar'on-i, *n.* The lordship, honour, or fee
- BAROUCHE**, ba-röosh', *n.* (*orig.*) A two-wheeled carriage: a double-seated four-wheeled carriage with a falling top. [*It. barrocio—L. birotus, two-wheeled, from bis, twice, rota, a wheel.*]
- BARQUE**, bärk, *n.* Same as BARK, a ship.
- BARRACAN**, bar'a-kan, *n.* A thick, strong stuff resembling camlet. [*It. baracane—Sp. barragan—Ar. barrakán, a dark dress, said to be from Per. barak, a stuff made of camel's hair.*]
- BARRACK**, bar'ak, *n.* (*lit.*) A hut made of branches: a building in which soldiers are lodged, esp. in garrison (generally used in the plural). [*Celt. barrachad, a hut, from barrach, branches.*]
- BARRACoon**, bar'a-köön, *n.* A dépôt for slaves on the coast of Africa: slaves'-quarters. [*Sp. barraca, from root of BARRACK.*]
- BARRATRY**, bar'a-tri, *n.* The offence of ineiting or stirring up suits and quarrels among the subjects of a realm: (*Scot.*) the crime, on the part of a judge, of accepting a bribe: fraud on the part of the master or mariners of a ship tending to their own advantage, but to the prejudice of the owners.
[*Fr. barrateur, a deceiver; O. Fr. barater, low L. baratate, to deceive, acc. to Mahn most prob. from Gr. prattō, prassō, to do, to use practices or tricks.*]
- BARREL**, bär'el, *n.* A round wooden vessel of greater length than width, and bulging in the middle, made of bars or staves held together with hoops: a certain quantity which a barrel should contain, varying according to the nature of the commodity: anything cylindrical and hollow, as the barrel of a gun: a cylinder about which anything is wound.—*v.t.* To put in a barrel. [*Fr. baril—barre. See BAR.*]
- BARREL-BELLIED**, bär'el-bell'id, *adj.* Having a belly bulging out like that of a barrel.
- BARREL-BULK**, bär'el-bulk, *n.* A measurement of five cubic feet.
- BARREL-ORGAN**, bär'el-or'gan, *n.* An organ in which the music is produced by a barrel or cylinder set with pins, the revolution of which opens the key-valves and produces the music.
- BARREN**, bar'en, *adj.* Incapable of bearing offspring: not prolific: unfruitful, sterile: unproductive: without store or supply: dull, stupid. [*Fr. bréhaigne, O. Fr. baraigne, derived by Diez from baro, a man.*]
- BARRENNES**, bar'en-nes, *n.* Inability to produce offspring, unfruitfulness: want of matter, resources, &c., scantiness: insensibility, indifference.
- BARREN-SPIRITED**, bar'en-spir-it-ed, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Of a poor spirit.
- BARRET-CAP**, bar'et-kap, *n.* (*Scott.*) A kind of cap or head-piece formerly worn by soldiers. [*Fr. larrette, Sp. birreta, low L. barretum, birretum, dim. of L. birrus, a cape with a hood.*]

BARRFUL, bār'fool, *adv* Same as **BARYUL**.

BARRICADE, bār'ri kād, *n*. A bar or obstruction a fortification made in haste to keep off an attack—*v.t.* To stop up to obstruct to fortify hurriedly with any slight work that prevents the approach of an enemy [Fr.—*barre*, a bar See **BAR**.]

BARRIER, bār'ri er, *n*. A bar a stop or obstruction a defence against attack a bar to mark the limit of a place a limit or boundary [Fr.—*barrière*—*barre*, a bar See **BAR**.]

BARRISTER, bār'is ter, *n*. An advocate admitted to plead at the bar of the English law courts, corresponding to an advocate in Scotland a counsellor at law

BARROW, bār'ro, *n*. A small kind of carriage for bearing a load. [A.S. *berewe*—*beran*, to bear.]

HAND BARROW a wooden frame on which anything is carried by the hands of two men.—**WHEEL BARROW**, a small hand-carriage for loads, with one wheel, and handles by which it is propelled.

BARROW, bār'ro, *n*. A mound raised over graves to protect them. [A.S. *beorh*—*beorgan*, to protect.]

BARTER, bār'ter, *v.i.* To traffic or trade by exchanging one thing for another, as opposed to buying and selling for money—*v.t.* to give in exchange for something else.—*n*. Traffic by exchange of commodities. [O Fr.—*barreter*, *barater* See **BARBATEY**.]

BARTHOLOMEW TIDE, bār thol-o-mu tid, *n*. The tide or tides of the festival of St Bartholomew, August 24.

BARTIZAN, bār'ti zan, *n*. (*lit.*) A fence or parapet of boards one of the small overhanging turrets which project from the angles on the top of a tower, or from the parapet or other parts of a building [Scot. *bertuene*, *brettya*, a fortification, from *bret*, Ger. *brett*, a board, a plank.]

BARYTA, bā'rī'ta, } *n*. The earth present in the
BARYTES, bā'rītēs, } minerals withente and heavy
spar [From *O barys*, heavy.]

BARYTIC, bā'rī'k, *adj* Of or containing baryta.

BARYTONE, bār'ī'tōn, *adj* Deep toned, as certain male voices.—*n*. A deep-toned male voice the compass of which lies between the bass and tenor [Gr.—*barys*, heavy, deep, and *tonos*, a tone.]

BASALT, bā-saw'lt, *n*. A hard, dark-coloured, igneous rock, of the Trap series, consisting chiefly of augite and felspar and often columnar [L. *basaltus* (an African word), a marble found in Ethiopia.]

BASALTIC, bā-saw'lt'ik, *adj* Of or like basalt.

BASCINET, bas'sinet, *n*. (*lit.*) A little *basin* an ancient light helmet of various shapes, globular or conical, generally without a visor [O Fr.—*basinet*, *bacinet*, dim. of *basin*, *bacin*, a basin shaped helmet See **BASIN**.]

BASE, bās, *n*. (*lit.*) A stepping that on which one steps or on which a thing rests, foundation (*arch.*) the lower part of a pillar, wall &c., the division of a column on which the shaft is placed the extremity of a leaf, fruit, &c. by which it is attached to its support (*geom.*) the side of a figure on which it is supposed to rest (*Spenser*) a kind of mantle which hung down from the middle to about the knees worn by knights on horseback (*chem.*) the principal element of a compound (*music*) the lowest part, the deepest-toned male voice (see **BASS**)—*s.t.* To found or establish on a base—*pr.p.* bas'ing, *pa.p.* bas'ed [L. and Gr.—*bas*—Gr.—*basnō*, to step, to go.]

BASE, bās, *adj* (*Spenser*) Low in place of lowly birth or degree (*Shak.*) illegitimate by birth low in value or estimation morally low, mean (*music*)

low, or grave in sound, deep-toned. [Fr.—*bas*, It.—*basso*, low L.—*bassus*—Gr.—*bass* See **BASS** above.]

BASE, bās, *v.t.* A form of **ABASE**.

BASE, bās, *n*. (*Shak.*) An old rustic game, which consisted chiefly of running called also prison base or prison *base* a starting post.

BASE BORN bās' bawrn *adj* Born of low parentage illegitimate by birth mean.

BASECOURT, bās'kōrt, *n*. (*Shak.*) The outer court of a mansion, which contained the stable-yard and servants accommodation, as distinguished from the principal quadrangle [Fr.—*basse cour* From **BASS**, low, and **COURT**.] (*from*)

BASELESS, bas'les, *adj* Without a base or foundation

BASELY, bas'li, *adv* In a base manner illegitimately meanly

BASEMENT bas'ment, *n*. (*arch.*) The base or lowest story of a building [*for spirit* mean.]

BASE MINDED, bas' mind ed, *adj* Of a low mind

BASEN, bāsān *adj* (*Spenser*) Wide, extended.

BASENESS bas'nes *n*. Quality of being base, mean *ness* quality of being of little value illegitimacy of birth.

BASENET, bas'e-net, *n*. A form of **BASCINET**.

BASE PLATE, bas'plāt, *n*. The foundation plate of a piece of heavy machinery

BASE SPIRITED, bas' spir'it-ed, *adj* Having a base spirit cowardly mean.

BASE STRING, bas' string *n*. The string of a musical instrument that gives the lowest note.

BASE VIOL, bas' vi-ol, *n*. Same as **BASS VIOL**.

BASH, bash, *v.t.* (*Spenser*) To be ashamed or ashamed.

BASHAW, bā-shaw', *n*. A Turkish title of honour given to viceroys and other distinguished men a proud tyrannical person. [See **PACHA**.]

BASHFUL bash'fool, *adj* Easily confused modest: shy wanting confidence. [From root of **ABASH**.]

BASHFULNESS, bash'fool nes, *n*. Quality of being bashful want of self possession or confidence.

BASHLESS, bash'les, *adj* (*Spenser*) Shameless, unblushing. [See **BASH**.] (*nature of a base*)

BASIC, bās'ik, *adj* (*chem.*) Belonging to or of the **BASIFY**, bās'if, *v.t.* (*chem.*) To convert into a salifiable base—*pr.p.* bas'ifying, *pa.p.* bas'ified. [L.—*bas*, base, and *facio*, to make.]

BASILIC, bā-zī'k, } *n* (*orig.*) The palace of a

BASILICA, bā-zī'ka, } *king* a large public hall a magnificent church built after the plan of the ancient basilica. [L.—*basilica*, Gr.—*basilikē* (*oikos*, a house), belonging to a king, from *basileus*, a king.]

BASILICAN, bā-zī'k an, *adj* Relating to or resembling a basilica.

BASILISK, bā-zī'isk, *n*. (*lit.*) The little *king* a fabulous serpent having a crest on its head like a crown, the breath and even the look of which was supposed to have fatal effects a genus of crested aspidian reptiles [Gr.—*basiliskos*, dim. of *basileus*, a king.]

BASIN, bāsān, *n*. A wide open vessel or dish for holding water any hollow place containing water, as a dock the area drained by a river and its tributaries (*geol.*) a depression in strata, in which beds of a later age have been deposited. [Fr.—*basin*, It.—*bacino*, low L.—*bacchinus*, perhaps from the Celtic *bac*, a cavity.]

BASINET, bas'inet, *n*. Same as **BASCINET**.

BASIS, bās'is, *n*. The foundation or that on which a thing rests the pedestal of a column the

grond-work or first principle: the principal ingredient in a composition:—*pl.* BASKS, bas'ez. [See BASE, foundation.]

BASK, bas'k, *v.i.* To lie in the warmth or sunshine.—*v.t.* to warm by exposure to heat. [From the root of BAKE.]

BASKET, bas'ket, *n.* A vessel made of plaited twigs, rushes, or other flexible materials: the contents of a basket. [W. *basgawd*—*basg*, network, plaiting.]

BASKET-HILT, bas'ket-hilt, *n.* The hilt of a sword with a covering wrought like basket-work to defend the hand from injury.

BASNET, bas'net, *n.* Same as BASCINET.

BASQUE, bas'k, *adj.* Relating to Biscay, a district of Spain, or to the language of its natives.

BAS-RELIEF, bā-re-lēf, *n.* Same as BASS-RELIEF.

BASS, bas, *n.* The low or grave part in music.—*adj.* Low, deep, grave.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To sound in a deep tone. [See BASE, low.]

BASS, bas, *n.* Same as BAST.

BASS, BASSE, bas, *n.* A marine fish allied to the perch. [A corr. of Prov. E. *barse*, the perch, from A.S. *bears*, *bærs*, Ger. *bars*, the perch.]

BASSA, bas'sa, *n.* Same as BASHAW.

BASSET, bas'set, *n.* (*geol.*) The outcrop or emergence of mineral strata at the surface.—*v.i.* To incline upward so as to appear at the surface, to erop up. [O. Fr. *basset*, somewhat low, dim. of *bas*, low.]

BASSET-HORN, bas'set-horn, *n.* A musical wind-instrument, similar to a clarinet in tone and fingering, with a compass of two and a half octaves. [O. Fr. *basset*, dim. of *bas*, low, and HORN.]

BASS-HORN, bas'-horn, *n.* A musical wind-instrument, a modification of the bassoon, much lower and deeper in its tones. [See BASS, low, and HORN.]

BASSINET, BASSINETTE, bas'si-net, *n.* (*lit.*) A little basin: a kind of basket with a hood in which an infant is placed as in a cradle. [Same as BASCINET.]

BASSOON, bas'-soon, *n.* A musical wind-instrument of wood, with eight or more holes and ten keys. [It. *bassone*, augment. of *basso*, low, from root of BASE.]

BASSO-RELIEVO, bas'so-rē-lē-ā'vo, *n.* Same as BASS-RELIEF.

BASS-RELIEF, bas'-re-lēf, *n.* *Low relief*: (*sculpture*) figures which do not stand far out from the ground on which they are formed. [It. *basso-rilievo*. See BASE, low, and RELIEF.]

BASS-VIOL, bas'-vī-ol, *n.* A musical instrument with four strings, used for playing the bass: the violoncello. [See BASS, low, and VIOL.]

BAST, bast, *n.* The inner bark of the lime-tree: matting made of it: a thick mat or hassock. [A.S. *bast*; Dan., Sw., Ger. *bast*.]

BASTARD, bast'ard, *n.* A child born of parents not married: (*Shak.*) a sweet wine, of which there were two kinds, white and brown.—*adj.* Born out of wedlock: illegitimate: not genuine: false: (*Spenser*) base.—*v.t.* To make illegitimate: to prove to be a bastard.

[From *bast* (see above), and affix *ard*. O. Fr. *filz de bast*, son of bast, bast being used for anything worthless, as we use *straw* in the expression 'I care not a straw.']

BASTARDISE, bast'ard-iz, *v.t.* To prove to be a bastard: (*Shak.*) to beget out of wedlock:—*pr.p.* bast'ardising; *pa.p.* bast'ardised.

BASTARD-WING, bast'ard-wing, *n.* Three, four, or five feathers, springing from the side of the wing of a bird near the point, attached to a bony process

which is the homologue of the thumb in some mammalia.

BASTARDY, bast'ard-i, *n.* The state of being a bastard.

BASTE, bāst, *v.t.* To beat with a stick:—*pr.p.* bāst'ing; *pa.p.* bāst'ed. [Ice. *beysta*, Dan. *böste*, to beat—prob. in imitation of the sound.]

To BASTE MEAT (*orig.*), to rub it, while roasting, with a stick covered with fat, now to drop fat or butter over it.

BASTE, bāst, *v.t.* To sew slightly or with long stitches:—*pr.p.* bāst'ing; *pa.p.* bāst'ed. [O. Fr. *bastir*, from O. Ger. *bestan*, to sew.]

BASTILLE, bas-tel', *n.* (*lit.*) A building: any tower or fortification, specially an old fortress in Paris long used as a state prison, and demolished in 1789. [O. Fr.—*bastir* (Fr. *bâtir*), to build.]

BASTINADE, bas-ti-nād', } *v.t.* To beat with a
BASTINADO, bas-ti-nād'o, } baton or stick, esp. on
the soles of the feet:—*pr.p.* bastinād'ing or bastinād'oing; *pa.p.* bastinād'ed or bastinād'oed.—*n.* A beating with a stick, esp. a form of punishment among the Turks and other Eastern nations, consisting in beating the culprit on the soles of the feet. [Sp. *bastonada*, Fr. *bastonnade*—*baston*, *bâton*. See BATON.]

BASTION, bast'yun, *n.* A mass of earth or masonry built up at the angles of a fortification for purposes of defence. [Fr.—O. Fr. *bastir*, to build.]

BASTIONED, bast'yund, *adj.* Furnished with a bastion.

BASTON, bas'ton, *n.* (*orig.*) A baton or endgel used in tournaments: (*her.*) a staff borne on a coat of arms as a sign of bastardy: (*arch.*) a round moulding on the base of a column. [Fr. *bâton*, O. Fr. *baston*, from root of BASTE, to beat.]

BAT, bat, *n.* A heavy stick for beating or striking with: (*Spenser*) a walking-stick: a flat club for striking the ball in cricket: a piece of brick: a sheet of cotton prepared for quilting.—*v.i.* To use the bat in cricket:—*pr.p.* bat'ting; *pa.p.* bat'ted. [A.S. and Celt. *bat*, the root of *beat*, an imitation of the sound of a blow.]

BAT, bat, *n.* One of a family of mammalia provided with organs of flight in the shape of a membrane stretched upon their anterior limbs, which are very much elongated. [O. E. and Scot. *bak*, *backe*, Sw. *backa*.]

BATABLE, bat'a-bl, *adj.* Debatable, disputable. [A contr. of DEBATABLE.]

BATATAS, ba-tū'tas, *n.* A genus of plants with tuberous roots, one species of which is the sweet potato. [Sp. *batata*, potato.]

BATCH, bach, *n.* The quantity of bread baked at one time: the quantity of anything done or made at once. [From BAKE.]

BATE, bāt, *v.t.* and *v.i.* Same as ABATE.

BATE, bāt, *n.* (*Shak.*) Strife, contention. [Prob. an abbrev. of DEBATE.]

BATE, bāt, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To attack, to molest: same as BAT, to provoke.

BATE, bāt (*Spenser*), *past tense* of BITE.

BATE, bāt, *v.i.* (*Shak.*) Same as BAT, to flatter.

BATE-BREEDING, bāt'-brēd-ing, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Breeding or causing debate or strife.

BATEFUL, bāt'fool, *adj.* Full of or exciting contention. [From BATE, strife.]

BATFOWLING, bat'fowl-ing, *n.* A mode of catching birds at night, by holding a light and catching them when they fly to it.

BATFUL, bat'fool, *adj.* Rich fertile [O *E. bat*, increase, A.S. *bet*, better. See **BATTEN**].

BATH, bāth, *n.* A bathing a vessel for bathing in a house for bathing (*chem*) a vessel of hot water, sand, &c., used as a source of heat —*pl.* **BATHS**, bāthz. [See **BATHY**].

ORDER OF THE BATH, an order of British knighthood, so called from the ceremony of bathing which used to be practised at the inauguration of a knight, as an emblem of the purity henceforth required of him by the laws of chivalry.

BATH bāth, *n.* (*lit.*) A measure the largest Jewish liquid measure, containing about 8 gallons. [Heb.—*bath*, to measure.]

BATH BRICK, bath brik, *n.* A preparation of silicious silt, manufactured at Bridgewater in Somerset, made up in the form of bricks, and used in cleaning knives. [Prob. so called from its resemblance to Bath stone, a fine grained stone found near Bath.]

BATHE bāth, *v.t. (orig.)* To wash in warm or hot water to wash or moisten with any liquid.—*v.i.* to be in a bath to be or be in water to immerse one's self, as in a bath.—*pr p.* bathing, *pp* bathed.—*n.* The act of taking a bath. [A.S. *bathan*, Ice, *bada*, Ger *baden*—*bāhen*, to warm.]

BATHORSE, bath'ors, *n.* A pack horse belonging to an officer or to the baggage train of an army [Fr *bât*, a pack saddle, prob. from *BAIR* of which the materials for the fastenings might be made.]

BATHOS bāthos, *n.* A ludicrous descent from the elevated to the mean in writing or speech. [Gr *bathos*, depth, from *bathys* deep.]

BATHYMETRICAL bath'i met'rik al, *adj.* Pertaining to bathymetry.

BATHYMETRY, bath'im-e-tri, *n.* The science of measuring depths, or of taking soundings in the sea. [Gr *bathys* deep, and *metron*, a measure.]

BATING, bat'ing, *n.* Abating, excepting.

BATLET, bat'let, *n.* A little bat (*Shak*) a wooden mallet used by landresses for beating clothes.

BATSMAN, bat'man, *n.* A man who has charge of the cooking utensils, &c. of a company of soldiers. [See **BATHORSE**.]

BATON, baton, } *n.* A staff or truncheon a

BATOON, ba-tōon, } marshals' staff (*her*) a bar on an escutcheon denoting bastardy [Fr *bâton*, *bâton*, from root of *BAIR*, to beat.]

BATRACHIA, ba-tra'ki a, *n.pl.* The order of reptiles which includes the frogs [From Gr *batrachos*, a frog.]

BATRACHIAN, ba-tra'ki an, *adj.* Of or relating to animals of the order Batrachia.—*n.* An animal of the order Batrachia.

BATRACHOID, bat'ra-koid, *adj.* Having the form of a frog [Gr *batrachos*, a frog and *eidos*, form.]

BATSMAN, bat's'man, *n.* One who wields the bat at cricket, &c.

BATSWING, bat's'wing, *n.* A kind of gas burner, with a slit at the top which causes the flame to take the shape of a bat's wing.

BATTA, bat'ta, *n.* An allowance to officers in the British Indian army in addition to their ordinary pay [Hind.]

BATTAILANT, bat'tal ant, *adj.* Fighting (*Spenser*) equipped for battle, warlike.—*n.* A combatant. [Fr *bataillant*, *prp* of *batailler*, to fight. See **BATTLE**.]

BATTLEALOUS, bat'tal us, *adj.* Arrayed for battle warlike. [O Fr *bataillous*. See **BATTAILANT**].

BATTALIA, bat tā'ya, *n.* The order of battle the main body of an army in array [Low I. *battalia*, battle. See **BATTLE**.]

BATTALION, bat tā'yun, *n.* (*Shak*) A body of men drawn up in battle array a body of about 1000 men, under the command of a lieutenant colonel, one or more of which bodies forms a regiment.

BATTEL batil *adj.* (*Hooker*) Fruitful fertile —*v.i.* (*Spenser*) To grow fat. [See **BATTEN**].

BATTEN, bat'n, *v.i.* (*lit.*) To grow better to grow fat to live in luxury —*v.t.* To fatten to fertilise or enrich. [O *E. bat*, increase Dutch *bat*, A.S. *bet*, better. See **BETTER**.]

BATTEN, bat'n, *n.* A piece of wood or board from 2 to 7 inches broad, and from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ thick.—*v.t.* To form or fasten with battens. [Same as **BATON**.]

BATTENING batn'ing, *n.* Battens fixed to walls for nailing laths to.

BATTER, bater *v.t.* To beat with successive blows to wear with beating or by use to attack with artillery.—*n.* Ingredients beaten along with some liquid into a paste. [Fr *battre*, It. *battere* L. *battere*, *battere*, from root *bat*, a blow. See **BEAT**.]

BATTER bater *n.* The inclination of a wall which is built out of the perpendicular or gently sloping upwards.—*v.i.* To slope backward from a line perpendicular to the base as the face of a wall. [Per haps from Fr *battre*, to beat the wall being as it were beaten in.]

BATTER, bater *n.* One who uses the bat at cricket.

BATTERING-RAM bat'er ing ram, *n.* An engine anciently used for battering down walls consisting of a large beam, with an iron head generally shaped like a ram, a suspended in a frame.

BATTERY bat'eri, *n.* (*Spenser*) Act of battering or beating (*law*) an assault by beating or wounding a number of cannon with their appurtenances the place on which cannon are mounted the man and horses attending a battery an instrument used in electric and galvanic experiments.

BATTILL, bat'til, *v.i.* (*Spenser*) Same as **BATTLE**.

BATTING bat'ing, *n.* The management of a bat in playing games.

BATTLE, bat'l, (*lit.*) A beating a fight a hostile encounter a contest (*Shak*) a body of forces.—*v.i.* To join or contend in fight —*v.t.* to fight against to cover with armed forces —*pr p.* battling, *pp* battled. [Fr *bataille*—*battre*, to beat. See **BATTER**.]

BATTLE AX, } bat'l aks *n.* A kind of axe for

BATTLE AXE, } merely used as a weapon in battles.

BATTLE BOW, bat'l bō n. (B) A bow

BATTLEDOOR, BATTLEDORE, bat'l-dōr, *n.* A light bat for striking a ball or shuttlecock.

[Said by Maht to be corrupted from Sp. *batalador*, a great combatant one who has fought many battles, from the root of **BATTLE** Wedg derives it from Sp. *bataidor*, a washing beetle.]

BATTLEMENT, bat'l ment, *n.* A wall or parapet on the top of a building with openings or embrasures, orig used only on fortifications. [It. *battaglia*—*battaglia*, a battle or Fr *bataille*, *bataille*, built as a battlie or fortress.] [lements.]

BATTLEMENTED, bat'l ment-ed, *adj.* Having bat

BATTUE, bat-tōō, *n.* The act of beating the woods, bushes, &c. for game. [Fr—*battre* to beat.]

BATTY, bat'ty *adj.* (*Shak*) Of, or like, a bat. [From *bat* the animal.]

BAUBLE, baw'bl, *n.* (*lit.*) A baby's plaything a trifling piece of finery a gewgaw or trifle a short stick carved at the end in the form of a head and

- ears, the official badge of the licensed fool [Fr. *babiole*, a trifle, from root of BAE.]
- BAUDRIC**, bawd'rik. Same as BALDRICK.
- BAUK**, BAULK, bawk. Same as BALK.
- BAULDRICK**, bawld'rik. Same as BALDRICK.
- BAVIN**, bav'in, *n.* (*Shak.*) A *fagot* of brushwood. [O. Fr. *baffe*, a *fagot*.]
- BAWBLE**, baw'bl. Same as BAUBLE.
- BAWBLING**, baw'bling, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Like a bauble, trifling or contemptible.
- BAWCOCK**, baw'kok, *n.* (*Shak.*) A fine fellow. [From Fr. *beau*, fine, and *Cock*, or a corr. of *Boy cock*, and so = young cock.]
- BAWD**, bawd, *n.* A procurer or procuress of women for lewd purposes.—*v.i.* To procure or provide women for lewd purposes. [O. Fr. *baude*, bold, wanton, from root of BOLD: Wedg. gives it from W. *baw*, filth.]
- BAWDINESS**, bawd'i-nes, *n.* Obscenity, lewdness.
- BAWDRICK**, bawd'rik. Same as BALDRICK.
- BAWDRY**, bawd'ri, *n.* The practice of procuring women for lewd purposes: obscenity, unchaste language: (*Shak.*) illicit intercourse.
- BAWDY**, bawd'i, *adj.* Obscene: unchaste.
- BAWDY-HOUSE**, bawd'i-hows, *n.* A house used for lewdness and prostitution.
- BAWHORSE**, baw'hors. Same as BATHORSE.
- BAWL**, bawl, *v.i.* To *bellow*: to shout or cry out loudly.—*v.t.* to proclaim, by shouting.—*n.* A loud cry or shout. [A.S. *bellan*, to roar, Ice. *baula*, to bellow, from *baw*, imitative of a shout.]
- BAWN**, bawn, *n.* (*Spenser*). A fortification round a house, an enclosure for cattle. [Celt. *balhwn*, enclosure, bulwark.]
- BAY**, bā, *adj.* Reddish-brown inclining to chestnut. [Fr. *bai*, It. *baio*, L. *badius*, chestnut-coloured.]
- BAY**, bā, *n.* (*orig.*) A *berry*, especially of the laurel-tree: the laurel-tree:—*pl.* an honorary garland or crown of victory, originally of laurel: literary excellence. [Fr. *baie*—L. *bacca*, a berry.]
- BAY**, bā, *n.* A *bending* of the shore: an indentation of the sea into the land with a very wide opening: any recess.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To *cmbay* or surround. [Fr. *baie*, Dutch *baai*—*bugt*, Ger. *biegen*, to bend; A.S. *bige*—*bigan*, to bend: also given from Fr. *bayer*, to gape, to open the mouth.]
- BAY**, bā, *v.i.* To *bark*, as a dog at his game.—*v.t.* to bark at: to follow with barking. [O. Fr. *abbayer*, It. *bayare*, from the sound.]
- BAY**, bā, *n.* Act of *watching* or keeping in check, as in to *keep at bay*. [Fr. *bayer*, O. Fr. *baer*, to gape, to watch—*ba*, the most natural sound on opening the lips.]
- BAY**, BAYE, bā, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To bathe.
- BAYARD**, bā'ard, *n.* A *bay horse*: a horse. [From BAY, *adj.* and *afx. ard*.]
- BAYBERRY**, bā'ber-ri, *n.* The berry or fruit of the bay-tree or laurel. [See BAY, a berry.]
- BAYED**, bād, *adj.* Having bays or recesses, as a barn. [See BAY, a bending.]
- BAYONET**, bā'on-et, *n.* A dagger for fixing on the end of a musket.—*v.t.* To stab with a bayonet: to compel by the bayonet. [Fr. *baionnette*—*Bayonne*, in France, where it was first made or used.]
- BAYS**, bāz, a garland. See BAY, a berry.
- BAYS**, BAYZE, bāz. Same as BAYZE.
- BAY-SALT**, bā'sawlt, *n.* Salt obtained from sea-
- water by evaporation, esp. from salt-marshes along the coasts of France, &c. [See BAY, a bending.]
- BAY-TREE**, bā'-trē, *n.* A species of laurel. [See BAY, a berry.]
- BAY-WINDOW**, bā'-win-dō, *n.* A window projecting in a polygonal or semicircular form, so as to form a bay or recess within.
- BAZAAR**, BAZAR, ba-zā'r, *n.* An eastern market-place or exchange: a large hall or suite of rooms for the sale of goods. [Pers. *bazar*, a market.]
- BDELLIUM**, del'i-um, *n.* A whitish pellucid gum or resin which distils from a tree growing in Arabia, India, &c.: the bdellium of the Bible is supposed to have been a precious stone, but its nature is unknown. [Heb. *bedolach*.]
- BE**, bē, *v.i.* To live: to exist: to have a certain state or quality:—*pr.p.* *be'ing*; *p.p.* *been* (*bin*). [A.S. *beon*; Celt. *beo*, living; Gr. *bios*, life; Gr. *phuo*, L. *fui*, *fo*, Sans. *bhu*, to be, originally meaning to *grow*.]
- BE-ALL** (*Shak.*) All that is to be done.
- BEACH**, beach, *n.* The bank or shore of the sea or of a lake, especially when sandy or pebbly: the strand.—*v.t.* To run upon a beach, as a ship. [Perhaps connected with Ice. *bakki*, a bank.]
- BEACHED**, beacht, *adj.* Having a beach: driven on a beach.
- BEACHY**, beach'i, *adj.* Having a beach or beaches.
- BEACON**, be'kn, *n.* A fire on an eminence used as a sign of danger: anything that warns of danger.—*v.t.* To act as a beacon to: to light up. [A.S. *beacen*, a beacon, a sign, conn. with BECKON.]
- BEAD**, bēd, *n.* (*lit.*) Something *bid* or *prayed*: a little ball pierced for stringing, used by R. Catholics for assisting the memory in counting the prayers recited: any small ball: a round moulding, sometimes cut into short embossments like beads on a necklace.—*v.t.* To ornament with beads or *beading*. [A.S. *bead*, *gebed*, a prayer, from *bidan*, to bid, to pray. See BID.]
- BEAD-HOUSE**, bēd'-hows, *n.* A house or dwelling for poor people who were required to *pray* for the soul of the founder: an alms-house. [A.S. *bead*, prayer, and HOUSE.]
- BEADING**, bēd'ing, *n.* A moulding in imitation of BEADLE, bēd'l, *n.* A messenger or erier of a court, or one who *bids* or *cites* persons to appear before it: a petty officer of a church, college, parish, &c. [A.S. *bydel*—*bidan*, to bid.]
- BEADMAN**. Same as BEADSMAN.
- BEADMOLD**, BEADMOULD, bēd'mōld, *n.* A species of fungus or mould the stalks of which resemble strings of beads.
- BEAD-PROOF**, bēd'-prōf, *adj.* Of such proof or strength as to carry beads or bubbles when shaken, as alcoholic liquors.
- BEAD-ROLL**, bēd'-rōl, *n.* A roll or catalogue of persons for the rest of whose souls a certain number of prayers are to be said: a catalogue. [See BEAD.]
- BEADSMAN**, bēd'zman, *n.* One employed to *pray* for others: a man who resides in a bead-house:—*fem.* BEADS-WOMAN.
- BEAGLE**, be'gl, *n.* A small hound, formerly used in hunting hares. [Prob. from Celt. *beag*, *beag*, little.]
- BEAK**, bek, *n.* Anything ending in a *peak*, *pike*, or *point*: the bill of a bird: a pointed piece of wood fastened to the prow of ancient galleys for piercing the enemy's vessels: (*Shak.*) the forepart of the stem of a vessel. [Fr. *bec*, Celt. *beic*, A.S. *pic*, from root *pik*, a point.]
- BEAKED**, bekt, *adj.* Having a beak: pointed.

BEAKER, bek'ər, *n.* A large drinking bowl or cup having a beak like a mug [Ger *becher*; It. *bacchire*, low L. *beccrum*, Scot. *b'cler*, perhaps conn. with **BEAK** from the shape of its mouth.]

BE-ALL. See under **Bz**.

BEAM bem, *n.* (*lit*) The stock of a tree a large and straight piece of timber forming one of the main supports of a building ship, &c. the width of a vessel the part of a balance from which the scales hang the pole of a carriage a cylinder of wood in a loom on which the warp is wound, or the cloth the straight part of an anchor the main part of a plough the stem of a stage born which bears the antlers a heavy iron lever, in a steam engine one end of which is connected with the piston rod and the other with the crank of the wheel shaft a collection of parallel rays of light emitted from a luminous body that which flows forth as light from a luminous body.—*v. t.* To send forth, to emit (*fol lowed by forth*)—*v. i.* to emit rays of light to shine. [A.S. *beam*, a tree, stock of a tree, a ray of light Ger *baum*, a tree.]

BEAM ENGINE, bēm-en-jin, *n.* A steam engine which has a beam connecting the piston rod with the crank of the wheel shaft as distinguished from one that has its piston rod directly attached to the crank. [no rays of light.]

BEAMLESS, bēm'les, *adj* Without beams emitting

BEAMY, bēmī, *adj* Emitting beams or rays of light shining like a beam, massive antlered.

BEAN bān, *n.* The name of several kinds of pulse and their seeds. [A.S. *bean*, W. *ffean*, Ger *bohne*, L. *faba*, prob. akin to Sans. root *bhatsh*, to eat, *bead* would thus mean that which is eaten.]

BEAR, bār, *v. t.* To carry or support to possess or wear to endure, to suffer to sustain or be an swerable for to admit or be capable of to carry on or maintain to behave or conduct to afford or supply to bring forth or produce to carry in the mind, entertain.—*v. i.* to suffer to be patient to produce as fruit to press (with on or upon) to take effect (*Shak*.) to behave to be situated —*pr p* bearing, *part. bore*, *pp* borne (but the *pp* p when used to mean 'brought forth' is *born*) [A.S. *beran*, Goth. *beiran*, L. *fero*, Gr. *phero*, Sans. *bhā*.]

BEAR A BEATIN (*Shak*.), to remember well.—**BEAR HARD** (*Shak*.) to press or urge —**BEAR IN HAND** (*Shak*.) to keep in expectation to flatter one a hope

BEAR, bār, *n.* (*Spenser*) Same as **BIER**.

BEAR bār, *n.* A genus of wild plantigrade quad rupeds, with long shaggy hair and hooked claws any brutal or ill behaved person (*astron*) the name of two constellations in the northern hemisphere the Great and the Little Bear [A.S. *bera* Ger *bar*, L. *fera*, a wild beast, akin to Gr. *ther*, *Æol. phēr*.]

BEARABLE, bār'a-bl, *adj* That may be borne or endured.

BEARABLY, bār'a-bli, *adv* In a bearable manner

BEAR BERRY, bār'ber-ī, *n.* A trailing plant of the heath family, a species of **ARCTUS**.

BEAR-BIND, bār'band, *n.* A species of convolvulus, closely allied to the hind weed.

BEAR CLOTH, bār'kloth, *n.* (*Shak*) A cloth or mantle which covered a child when it was carried to the font to be baptised.

BEARD, bērd, *n.* The hair that grows on the lips, chin, and adjacent parts prickles on the ears of corn the barh of an arrow the gills of oysters, &c.—*v. t.* To take by the beard to oppose to the face [A.S. W. *bard*, Ger *bart*, L. *barba*, perhaps from root of Ice. *bard*, a lip]

BEARDED, bērded, *adj* Having a beard prickly-barbed.

BEARDELESS, bērd'les, *adj* Without a beard young, not come to maturity (*bot*.) without an awn.

BEARER, bār'er, *n.* One who or that which bears, esp. one who assists in carrying a body to the grave a carrier or messenger

BEAR-GARDEN bār'gār-dn *n.* A garden or en closure where bears are kept a rude turbulent assembly [herds or tends bears.]

BEAR-HERD, bār'herd, *n.* (*Shak*) A man who

BEARING, bār'ing, *n.* The manner in which a person bears himself, behaviour situation of one object with regard to another relation a charge or emblem on a coat of arms. [CLOTH.]

FEARING CLOTH, bār'ing, kloth. Same as **BEAR**

BEARISH bār'ish, *adj* Having the qualities of a bear like a bear in temper or manners

BEARN, bār'n, *n.* (*Shak*) A form of **BAIRN**

BEARS BREECH, bār'z brēch *n.* A common name for plants of the genus *Acenthus*. [family]

BEARS EAR bār'z-er, *n.* A species of the *Primrose*

BEARS FOOT bār'z foot *n.* A species of hellebore.

BEARS SKIN bār'z-skin, *n.* The skin of a bear a shaggy woollen cloth for overcoats [bears.]

BEAR WARD, bār'wawrd, *n.* A warden or keeper of

BEAST bēst, *n.* (*lit*) A creature with *beings* or life a four footed animal an irrational animal a brutal man.—*v. t.* (*Spenser*) To hunt for beasts. [L. *bestia*, Dutch *beest*, Celt *beast* prob. from *beo*, living.]

BEASTINGS, bēst'ingz. Same as **BIESTINGS**.

BEASTISH, bēst'ish, *adj* Like a beast brutal

BEASTLIEHEAD bēst'li bēd, *n.* (*Spenser*) The state or nature of a beast beastliness [BEASTLY, and affix *head* state, nature.]

BEASTLINESS bēst'li nes, *n.* State or quality of being beastly coarseness vulgarity

BEASTLY, bēst'li, *adj* Like a beast in actions or behaviour coarse obscene.

BFAT, bet *v. t.* To strike with repeated blows to break or bruise to hammer to tread to strike as bushes in order to rouse game to range over in hunting to thrash to strike or dash.—*v. i.* To give strokes repeatedly to throb (*Shak*.) to fluctuate, as with agitation to dash, as a flood or storm —*pr p* beating, *part. beat*, *pp* beaten.—*n.* A stroke or blow a stroke recurring at intervals or its sound, as of a watch or the pulse a round or course a place of resort —*adj* Weary fatigued. [A.S. *beatan* from root *bat*, imitative of the sound of a sharp blow, hence **BAT**, **BATTER**, **BATTLE**, &c.]

BEAT, bēt, } *adj* Made smooth or hard by
BEATEN, bētn, } beating or treading worn by use-
tried, practised. [crushing instrument.]

BEATER, bē'ter, *n.* One that beats or strikes a

BEATH, bēth, *v. t.* (*Spenser*) To bathe

BEATIFIG, AL, bē'a-tifik, al, *adj* Having power to beatify or make blessed.

BEATIFICATION, bē'a-ti-fikāshn, *n.* Act of beatifying (*R C Church*) a declaration by the pope that a person is blessed in heaven.

BEATIFY, bē'a-ti-fi, *v. t.* To make blessed or happy to bless with eternal happiness in heaven —*pr p* beatifying, *pp* beatified. [L. *beatus*, blessed (from *bea beatus*, to bless), and *facio* to make.]

BEATING bē'ting, *n.* The act of striking chastise-ment by blows regular pulsation or throbbing.

BEATITUDE bē'a-ti-tud, *n.* Blessedness heavenly

- happiness, or happiness of the highest kind: (*R. C. Church*) same as BEATIFICATION:—*pl.* the declarations made by Christ of blessedness to certain virtues, Matt. v. [*L. beatitudo—beatus*, blessed. See BEATIFY.]
- BEAU, bō, *n.* A fine, gay man, fond of dress: a lover:—*pl.* BEAUX (bōz).—*fem.* BELLE. [*Fr. beau, bel—L. bellus*, fine, gay, a contr. of *benulus*, dim. of *bonus*, good.]
- BEAU-IDEAL, bō-i-dē'al, *n.* Ideal or imaginary beauty: beauty or excellence conceived of as free from natural deformity or blemish. [*Fr. beau*, beautiful, and IDEAL.]
- BEAUSH, bō'ish, *adj.* Like a bean: foppish.
- BEAU MONDE, bō-mong'd, *n.* The gay or fashionable world. [*Fr. beau*, fine, gay, and *monde*, world.]
- BEAUPERE, bō'pēr, } *n.* (*Spenser*). A fair com-
BEAUPHERE, bō'fēr, { panion. [*Fr. beau*, beautiful, and *A.S. fera*, companion (one who fares or journeys with another.)] [handsome.]
- BEAUTEOUS, bū'te-us, *adj.* Full of beauty: fair:
- BEAUTEOUSNESS, bū'te-us-nes, *n.* State or quality of being beauteous: beauty.
- BEAUTIFIED, bū'ti-fid, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Beautiful.
- BEAUTIFIER, bū'ti-fi-ēr, *n.* One who or that which beautifies or makes beautiful.
- BEAUTIFUL, bū'ti-fool, *adj.* Possessing beauty: pleasing to the sight or any of the other senses.
- BEAUTIFULLY, bū'ti-fool-li, *adv.* In a beautiful manner.
- BEAUTIFY, bū'ti-fi, *v.t.* To make beautiful: to grace: to adorn.—*v.i.* to become beautiful, or more beautiful:—*pr.p.* beautifying; *pa.p.* beautified. [*BEAUTY*, and *L. facio*, to make.]
- BEAUTY, bū'ti, *n.* An assemblage of qualities in a person or object which pleases the senses and delights the mind: a particular grace or excellence: a beautiful person.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To beautify or embellish. [*Fr. beauté—beau*. See BEAU.]
- BEAUTY-SPOT, bū'ti-spot, *n.* A spot or patch put on the face to heighten beauty.
- BEAVER, bē'vēr, *n.* An amphibious rodent quadruped valuable for its fur and a material called castor obtained from two bags in its groin: the fur of the beaver: a hat made of the beaver's fur: a hat. [*A.S. befor*, beofer, Dan. bæver, Ger. *biber*, Gael. *beabhar*, Corn. *befer* = *L. fiber*.]
- BEAVER, bē'vēr, *n.* That part of a helmet which covers the face and is movable up and down, so as to allow the wearer to drink. [*It.* and *O. Fr. bevere* —*L. bibere*, to drink.] [a beaver or hat.]
- BEAVERED, bē'verd, *adj.* Covered with or wearing
- BECAHM, be-kām', *v.t.* To make calm, still, or quiet: to keep still or from motion.
- BECAHE, be-kām', *pa.t.* of BECOME.
- BECAUSE, be-kawz', *conj.* By the cause or for the reason that: on account of: for. [*A.S. be*, by, and CAUSE.]
- BECCAFICO, bek-a-fē'ko, *n.* A small bird of the family of Warblers, which feeds on figs and other fruit, the flesh of which is considered a delicacy by the Italians:—*pl.* BECCAFICOS. [*It. beccafico—becco*, to peck, and *fico*, a fig.]
- BECHANCE, be-chans', *v.t.* To happen by chance: to befall.—*adv.* By chance: accidentally. [*A.S. be*, by, and CHANCE.]
- BECHARM, be-chārm', *v.t.* To charm: to enchant.
- BECK, bek, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as BEAK. [*beckr.*]
- BECK, bek, *n.* A brook. [*A.S. becc*, Ger. *bach*, Ice.
- BECK, bek, *n.* A sign with the finger or bead, as a call: a nod of command.—*v.i.* To make a sign with the finger or head.—*v.t.* to call by a motion of the finger or head. [*A.S. beacen*, a nod, *beacnian*, to beckon.]
- BECKET, bek'et, *n.* (*naut.*) A piece of rope, a large hook, or a wooden bracket used to keep loose tackle or spars in a convenient place. [*Frob.* a corruption of BRACKET.]
- BECKON, bek'n, *v.i.* To beck or give a signal with the head or hand.—*v.t.* to nod or make a sign to.
- BECLOUD, be-klowd', *v.t.* To obscure by clouds.
- BECOME, be-kum', *v.i.* (*lit.*) To come to: to change from one state or condition into another: (fol. by *of*) to be the fate or end of.—*v.t.* to suit or besit:—*pr.p.* becoming; *pa.t.* became; *pa.p.* become. [*A.S. becuman*—*pix. be*, and COME.]
- BECOMING, be-kum'ing, *adj.* Suitable to: proper: graceful.—*n.* (*Shak.*) An adorning, power of setting-off. [manner.]
- BECOMINGLY, be-kum'ing-li, *adv.* In a becoming
- BECURL, be-kurl', *v.t.* To curl.
- BED, bed, *n.* A couch or place to sleep on: a plot in a garden: a place in which anything is deposited: the channel of a river: (*geol.*) a layer or stratum.—*v.t.* To place in bed: to sow or plant: to lay in layers.—*v.i.* to cohabit:—*pr.p.* bedding; *pa.p.* bedded. [*A.S. bed*; Ice. *bedr*; Ger. *bett.*]
- BED, bed, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). Same as BID.
- BEDABBLE, be-dab'l, *v.t.* To dabble, or wet with little dabs.
- BEDAGGLE, be-dag'l, *v.t.* To wet or soil by dragging along the wet ground.
- BEDASH, be-dash', *v.t.* To wet by dashing or throwing water violently upon.
- BEDAUB, be-daw'b', *v.t.* To daub over or smear with any thick and dirty matter.
- BEDAZZLE, be-daz'l, *v.t.* To dazzle or overpower by any strong light.
- BEDCHAIR, bed'chär, *n.* A chair with a movable back to support a sick person in bed. [sleep in.]
- BEDCHAMBER, bed'chäm'bär, *n.* A chamber or room to
- BEDDING, bed'ing, *n.* A bed and its furniture: the materials and clothes of a bed.
- BEDE, bed, *n.* A form of BEAD, a prayer.
- BEDEAFEN, be-def'n, *v.t.* To make deaf: to stun.
- BEDECK, be-dek', *v.t.* To deck or ornament.
- BEDEGUAR, bed'e-gar, *n.* A soft spongy gall found on the branches of some species of roses, esp. the sweet-brier, called also the Sweet-brier Sponge. [*Said to be of Persian origin.*]
- BED-HOUSE, bed'howz. Same as BEAD-HOUSE.
- BEDEVIL, be-dev'il, *v.t.* To throw into disorder and confusion, as if by the devil.
- BEDREW, be-dū', *v.t.* To moisten gently, as with dew.
- BEDFELLOW, bed'felō, *n.* A sharer of the same bed.
- BEDIGHT, be-di't', *v.t.* To set in order: to deck.—*adj.* Set in order: adorned. [*Pix. be*, and DIGHT.]
- BEDIM, be-dim', *v.t.* To make dim, or dark.
- BEDIZEN, be-diz'n, *v.t.* To dress gaudily.
- BEDLAM, bed'lām, *n.* An asylum for lunatics: a madhouse: a place of uproar: (*Shak.*) a lunatic.—*adj.* Fit for a madhouse. [*Corrupted from *Bethlehem*, the name of a monastery in London, afterwards converted into a madhouse.*]
- BEDLAMITE, bed'lām-it, *n.* A madman.
- BEDOUIN, bed'oo-in, *n.* The name given to the Arabs scattered over Arabia, and parts of Africa,

who live in tents and lead a nomadic life. [Ar *bedaw*, dwellers in the desert.]

BEDPLATE, *bed'plāt*, *n.* (*mech.*) The foundation piece or plate of an engine, lathe, &c.

BEDPRESSEK, *bed'pres'er*, *n.* (*Shak*) A heavy lazy fellow

BEDDRENCH, *be-drensh*, *v.t.* To drench or wet thoroughly

BEDRID, *DEN*, *bed'nd*, *-dn*, *adj.* Confined permanently to bed by age or infirmity

BEDRIGHT, *BEDRITE* *bed'nt*, *n.* (*Shak*) The privilege or rite of the marriage bed.

BEDROOM, *bed'rōm*, *n.* A room in which there is a bed a sleeping apartment (*Shak*) room or space in a bed.

BEDROP, *be drop*, *v.t.* To cover, as with drops

BEDSTEAD, *bed'sted*, *n.* A frame for supporting a bed.

BEDSWERVER, *bed'swer'er* *n.* (*Shak*) One who swears from or is false to his marriage vow

BEDTICK, *bed'tik*, *n.* The tick or cover in which feathers, &c., are put for bedding

BEDTIME, *bed'tim*, *n.* The time of going to bed.

BEDUCK, *be-duk*, *v.t.* To duck or plunge under water

BEDUIN, a form of **BEDOUIN**

BEDUNG, *be-dung*, *v.t.* To dung or manure.

BEDUST, *be-dust*, *v.t.* To cover with dust

BEDWARD, *bed'ward*, *adv.* (*Shak*) Toward bed.

BEDWARF, *be-dawrf*, *v.t.* To make dwarfish.

BEDWORK, *bed'wuk*, *n.* (*Shak*) Work easily performed, as if done in bed.

BEDYE, *be-dī*, *v.t.* (*Spenser*) To dye or stain.

BEE, *be* (*Spenser*) Used for **BEES**

BEE, *bē*, *n.* A large family of four winged insects that collect honey and wax from flowers. [*A.S.* *beo*, *Ger* *biene*.]

BEE-BREAD, *bē bred*, *n.* The pollen of flowers collected by bees as food for their young

BEECH, *bech*, *n.* A genus of forest trees, having smooth silvery looking bark, and producing nuts of a triangular shape. [*A.S.* *bece*, *doc*, *Ger* *buche*.]

BEECHEN, *bēch'en*, *adj.* Belonging to or made of beech.

BEECH MAST, *bech mast* *n.* The mast or nuts of the beech tree [the beech tree.]

BEECH-OIL, *bech-oil*, *n.* Oil expressed from the nuts of BEE-EATER, *bē-ē'er* *n.* A genus of birds nearly allied to the Kingfishers, which prey on insects, chiefly bees.

BEEF, *bē*, *n.* (*orig*) An ox, bull, or cow the flesh of an ox, bull, or cow.—*adj.* Consisting of beef. [*Fr* *boeuf*, *It* *bove* *L* *bos*, *bovis* *Gr* *bous*, an imitation of the bellowing of the ox.]

BEEF EATER, *bē-ē'er*, *n.* One who eats beef hence a well fed person.

BEEF EATER, *bē-ē'er*, *n.* (*lit*) One who attends at the buffet or sideboard now applied to a yeoman of the sovereign's guard. [Corrupted from *Fr* *buf feter*—*buffet*. See **BUFFET**.]

BEE-FLOWER, *be-flōwer*, *n.* A plant having flowers somewhat resembling bees.

BEEFSTEAK, *bēf'stāk*, *n.* A steak or slice of beef for broiling. [*waits* or intellect stupid.]

BEEF WITTED, *bēf'wīt'ed*, *adj.* Dull or heavy m

BEEF WOOD, *bēf'wood*, *n.* An Australian wood, of a beef or red colour, used in cabinet-work.

BEE-GARDEN, *bē-gār'dn*, *n.* A garden in which bee-hives are kept

BEE-GLUE, *bē-glū*, *n.* The soft glutinous matter by which bees fix their combs to the hive.

BEE-HIVE, *bē hiv*, *n.* A hive or case used as a house for bees.

BEE-HOUSE, *bē hōws* *n.* A house for bee hives.

BEELZEBUB, *be elze bub* *n.* (*lit*) The god of flies the name under which the Philistines at Ekron worshipped their god Baal or Bel (*New Test*) the prince of the devils [*Heb* *baal*, *lord*, *zebul*, a fly]

BEE-MASTER, *be mas'ter*, *n.* One who keeps bees

BEE-MOTH, *be moth*, *n.* A species of moth whose larvae are very destructive to young bees.

BEE-N, *bin*, *pag* of **BZ**.

BEER, *ber*, *n.* (*lit*) A drink a liquor made by fermentation from malted barley and hops. [*A.S.* *beor*, *Fr* *biere*, *Ger* *biere*, prob connected with *L* *bibere*, *Gr* *πιω* *Sana*, *pa*, *pi*, to drink.]

BEER HOUSE, *ber' hōws*, *n.* A house where beer or malt liquors are sold old term for ale house.

BEER-MONEY, *bē'r mun*, *n.* Money given to private soldiers in the British army, in lieu of beer and spirits.

BEERY, *bēri*, *adj.* Of, or affected by beer.

BEESTINGS, *beastings*. See **BISTINGS**.

BEESWAX, *hez'waks* *n.* The wax collected by bees, and used by them in constructing their cells.

BEESWING, *be'wing*, *n.* A thin film like the wing of a bee which grows over port wine, and is indicative of its age.

BEET, *bēt*, *n.* A plant with a carrot-shaped root, from which sugar is extracted, for which use it is largely cultivated, used also as a salad. [*A.S.* *bete*, *Dutch* *biet*, *Fr* *bette*, *L* *beta*.]

BEET FLY, *bē't flī*, *n.* A two-winged insect, which deposits its eggs on the different sorts of beet, and whose larvae are injurious to the plant.

BEETLE, *bētl*, *n.* (*lit*) The biter a general name for insects distinguished by the hard shelly coverings of their wings. [*A.S.* *bētel*—*bitan*, to bite.]

BEETLE, *bētl*, *n.* A heavy wooden mallet used to beat with.—*v.t.* To jut out, hang over, or be prominent like the head of a beetle or mallet. [*A.S.* *būtl*, *bytel* a mallet—*beatian*, to beat.]

BEETLE-BROW, *bētl brow*, *n.* (*Shak*) A prominent brow

BEETLE-BROWED, *bētl brow'd*, *adj.* Having prominent brows.

BEETLE-HEAD, *bētl hed*, *n.* One having a head like a beetle hence a dull, stupid fellow

BEETLE-HEADED, *bētl hed'ed*, *adj.* Having a head like a beetle dull stupid. [*beetle*.]

BEETLE-STOCK, *bētl stōk*, *n.* The stock or handle of a

BEETLE-STONES, *bētl-stōnz* *n.* The name given by the Edinburgh lapidaries to hard nodules of clay iron-stone found at Newhaven [So called from the fossils found in the nodules, which were at first supposed to be beetles.]

BEETLING, *bētl'ing* *adj.* Jutting out prominent.—*n.* A process applied to linen and cotton shirting to give the cloth a hard look by beating the yarn with wooden mallets. [From **BEETLE**, a mallet.]

BEET ROOT, *bē't rōt*, *n.* The root of the beet plant.

BEEVES, *be'vz*, *n.pl.* Cattle oxen. [See **BZ**.]

BEFALL, *be-fawl*, *v.t.* To fall upon or happen to: to betide —*v.i.* to happen or come to pass —*pp* *p* befalling, *pa.t.* befell', *pag* *p* befallen.

BEFELL, *be fel*, *pa.t.* of **BEFALL**.

BEFIT, *be fit*, *v.t.* To fit or be suitable to —*pp* *p* befitting, *pag* *p* befit'ted. [*flowers*.]

BEFLOWER, *be-flōwer*, *v.t.* To besprinkle with

BEFOAM, *be fom*, *v.t.* To bespatter or cover with foam.

BEFOGGED, *be-fog'd*, *adj.* Enveloped in fog

BEFOOL, *be-fōol*, *v.t.* To fool, unfatuate, or deceive.

BEFORE—BEING.

BEFORE, be-fôr', *prep.* At the *fore part*, or in front of: in presence, in sight, or in the power of: in preference to: superior to: previous to.—*adv.* In front: sooner than: hitherto. [A.S. *be-foran*. See **FOR**.]

BEFOREHAND, be-fôr'hând, *adv.* Before the time: by way of preparation. [Mentioned before.]

BEFORE-MENTIONED, be-fôr'men'shünd, *adj.*

BEFORETIME, be-fôr'tim, *adv.* In the time before the present: (*B.*) of old time, formerly.

BEFORTUNE, be-for'tün, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To happen to, to befall.

BEFOUL, be-fowl', *v.t.* To make foul: to soil.

BEFRIEND, be-frend', *v.t.* To act as a friend to: to favour.

BEFRINGE, be-frinj', *v.t.* To adorn with fringes.

BEG, beg, bâ, *n.* Same as **BEY**.

BEG, beg, *v.t.* (*orig.*) To carry a *bag* in which to put victuals or money received on asking: to live by asking alms: to ask alms or charity.—*v.t.* to ask earnestly: to beseech: to take for granted:—*pr.p.* *begging*; *pa.p.* *begged*. [From **BAG**.]

BEGEM, be-jem', *v.t.* To adorn as with gems.

BEGET, be-get', *v.t.* To get or cause to be got or produced, to generate: to produce as an effect, to cause:—*pr.p.* *begetting*; *pa.t.* *begat*, *begot*; *pa.p.* *begot*, *begotten*.

BEGITTER, be-get'tër, *n.* One who begets: a father.

BEGGAR, beggar, *n.* One who begs: one who lives by begging.—*v.t.* To reduce to beggary, to impoverish: to exhaust.

BEGGAR-MY-NEIGHBOUR, a game at cards in which one of the players is *beggared* or loses all his cards to his opponent.

BEGGARLINESS, beggar-li-nes, *n.* State of being beggarly: poverty: meanness.

BEGGARLY, beggar-li, *adj.* Like a beggar: poor: mean: contemptible.—*adv.* In a beggarly manner: meanly: despicably.

BEGGARY, beggar-i, *n.* State of a beggar: extreme poverty.—*adj.* Beggary. [with gold-leaf.]

BEGILD, be-gild', *v.t.* To gild: to cover or overlay

BEGIN, be-gin', *v.i.* To come into being: to take rise: to enter on something new: to commence.—*v.t.* To enter on: to commence:—*pr.p.* *beginning*; *pa.t.* *began*; *pa.p.* *begun*. [A.S. *beginnan*—root *gin*, to beget, as in *Gr. ginomai*, to come into being, *L. gigno*, to beget.]

BEGIN, **BEGINNE**, be-gin', *n.* (*Spenser*). Beginning.

BEGINNER, be-gin'er, *n.* One who begins: one who is beginning to learn or practise anything.

BEGINNING, be-gin'ing, *n.* The first cause, act, or state: origin or commencement: rudiments.

BEGIRD, be-gërd', *v.t.* To gird or bind with a girdle: to surround or encompass:—*pr.p.* *begirding*; *pa.t.* *begirt*, *begirded*; *pa.p.* *begirt*.

BEGIRT, be-gërt', *v.t.* Same as **BEGIRD**: also *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of **BEGIRD**. [eat away.]

BEGNAW, be-naw', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To gnaw or bite, to

BEGONE, be-gon', *int.* Go away! Depart!

BEGORED, be-görd', *adj.* (*Spenser*). Besmeared with gore.

BEGOT, be-got', } *pa.p.* of **BEGAT**.

BEGOTTEN, be-got'ten, }

BEGRIME, be-grim', *v.t.* To grime or soil deeply.

BEGRUDGE, be-gruj', *v.t.* To grudge: to envy the possession of.

BEGUILE, be-gil', *v.t.* To impose on by guile or craft, to cheat: to evade by deception: to cause to

pass unnoticed what may be attended with tedium or pain:—*pr.p.* *beguiling*; *pa.p.* *beguiled*.

BEGUILEMENT, be-gil'ment, *n.* Act of beguiling.

BEGUM, be'gum, *n.* A Hindu princess or lady of high rank.

BEGUN, be-gun', *pa.p.* of **BEGIN**.

BEHALF, be-hälf', *n.* *Behoof*: advantage: favour: account: sake. [A.S. *behefe*. See **BEHOOVE**.]

BEHAPPEN, be-hap'n, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To happen to.

BEHAVE, be-häw', *v.t.* (*Spenser*) To have, use, employ: (*Shak.*) to manage or govern: to bear or carry, to conduct.—*v.i.* To conduct one's self: to act:—*pr.p.* *behäving*; *pa.p.* *behäved*. [A.S. *be-habban*, to restrain, from *habban*, to have, to use.]

BEHAVIOUR, be-häw'yur, *n.* Manner of behaving: conduct: manners: demeanour.

* * The American spelling is **BEHAVIOR**.

BEHEAD, be-hed', *v.t.* To deprive of the head: to kill by cutting off the head.

BEHEADING, be-hed'ing, *n.* The act of separating the head from the body.

BEHEAST, be-hest', *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as **BEHEST**.

BEHELD, be-held', *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of **BEHOLD**.

BEHEMOTH, bë'he-moth, *n.* An animal described in the book of Job, prob. the bippopotamus. [Heb. 'beasts.]

BEHEST, be-hest', *n.* (*lit.*) Something named to be done: a vow, a promise: command: charge. [A.S. *beheas*, vow, from *be*, and *has*, command—*hatan*, Goth. *haitan*, to call, to name.]

BEHIGHT, be-hit', *v.t.* (*lit.*) To name by way of promise: (*Spenser*) to promise, to intrust, to speak to, to command, to reckon or esteem to be:—*pr.p.* *behighting*; *pa.t.* *behot*; *pa.p.* *behight*.—*n.* (*obs.*) A vow, a promise. [A.S. *behatan*, to promise, from root of **BEHEST**.]

BEHIND, be-hind', *prep.* At the *hinder part*, *tail*, or back of: in the rear of: coming after: inferior to.—*adv.* At the back, in the rear: backward: remaining: past. [A.S. *behindan*; Ger. *hinten*: acc. to Wedg. from Finn. *hanta*, the tail.]

BEHINDHAND, be-hind'hand, *adj.* or *adv.* Behind the time: backward: tardy: in arrears.

BEHOLD, be-höld', *v.t.* (*orig.*) To hold: to look upon: to contemplate.—*v.i.* To look: to fix the attention:—*pr.p.* *beholding*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *beheld*.—*imp.* or *int.* See! lo! observe! [A.S. *behräthen*—*pr. be*, and *haldan*, to hold.]

BEHOLDEN, be-höld'n, *adj.* Held or bound: indebted: obliged. [Old *pa.p.* of **BEHOLD**, in its orig. sense.]

BEHOLDER, be-höld'er, *n.* One who beholds: an on-looker. [BEHOLDEN.]

BEHOLDING, be-höld'ing, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Same as **BEHOOF**.

BEHOOF, be-höof', *n.* Necessity: advantage: benefit. [See **BEHOOVE**.]

BEHOOVE, be-höov', *v.t.* To be fit, right, or necessary for—now only used impersonally with *it*. [A.S. *behofian*, to be fit, to stand in need of; connected with *HAVE*, Ger. *haben*, *L. habeo*, to have, *habilis*, fit, suitable.]

BEHOOVEFUL, be-höov'fool, *adj.* Useful: profitable.

BEHOOVEFULLY, be-höov'fool-li, *adv.* (*Spenser*). Usefully: profitably.

BEHOT, **BEHOTE** (*Spenser*). Past tense of **BEHOVE**.

BEHOVE, be-höw', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). Same as **BEHOOVE**.

BEHOWL, be-howl', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To howl at.

BEING, bë'ing, *n.* Existence: any thing or person

existing (*Shak*) dwelling—*adv* (*Shak*) Since [From the *pr p* of *BE*.] [*m* which to be] **BEING PLACE**, *being plās*, *n*. (*Spenser*) A place

BEJADE, *be jād*, *v t* (*Milton*) To jade or tire

BEKAH, *be'ka*, *n* (*B*) A half shekel. [*Heb* *belā*—*baka*, to split.]

BEKISS, *be kis*, *v t*. To cover with kisses.

BEKNAVE, *be-nāv*, *v t* To call knave.

BELABOUR, *be lā'bur*, *v t* To labour or work hard upon to ply diligently to beat soundly to thump

BEL-ACCORD, *bel ak kord*, *n* (*Spenser*) Favour

BEL-ACCOYLE, *bel ak koul*, *n* [*able* or *kind* reception. [*Fr* *bel*, good, fine (see *BELIX*), *ACCORD*, agreement, meeting, and *Fr* *accueil*, reception]

BELACE, *be las*, *v t* To adorn with lace

BELAMOUR, *bel-a-mōr*, *n*. (*Spenser*) A gallant, a consort [*Fr* *bel amour*, fair love. See *BELIX* and *AMOUR*.]

BELAMY, *bel-a-mi*, *n* (*Spenser*) A good or intimate friend [*Fr* *bel* (see *BELLE*), *ami*, friend (see *AMITY*)]

BELATE, *be lat*, *v t*. To make too late to retard —*pr p* *belating*, *pa p* *belat'd*. [*slowness*]

BELATEDNESS, *be-lat'ed nes*, *n*. Backwardness

BELAUD, *be-lawd*, *v t*. To land or praise highly

BELAY, *be-lā*, *v t*. (*Spenser*) To lay on or cover (*o's*) to lie in wait for to block up (*naut*) to make fast as a rope when it has been sufficiently hauled upon, by twining it several times round a pin.

BELAYING PIN, *be lā'ing pin* *n*. (*naut*) A strong pin fixed in different parts of a vessel for belaying ropes to

BELCH, *belah*, *v t* To eject wind from the stomach to make a sudden and violent ejection.—*v t* to throw out from the stomach, as wind to eject violently—to cast forth.—*n*. Eructation. [*AS* *bealcen*, an intonation of the sound.]

BELDAM, *bel dam*, *n*. (*Spenser*) Fair dame or

BELDAME, *belady* (*Shak*) grandmother an old woman, esp an ugly one. [*Fr* *bel*, fair (see *BELLE*), and *DAME*.]

BELLAGUER, *be leger*, *v t* To lay siege to [*Dutch* *beleggen*, *Ger* *belagern*, to lay around, to beset, conn. with *BELAY*]

BELIE, *be le*, *v t*. (*Shak*) To place on the lee-side of

BELEMNITE, *belem nit*, *n*. A fossil, of about a finger's length, and pointed like a sword being the internal shell of a genus of cephalopods. [*Gr* *belemnites*—*belemnion*, a dart] [*leprosy*]

BELERPER, *be-leper*, *v t* (*B & FL*) To infect with

BELFRY, *bel fri*, *n*. (*orig*) A watch-tower, a tower for defence the part of a steeple or tower in which bells are hung.

[The word has been formed from the association with *bells*, but is properly the same as *Fr* *leffroy*, *O Fr* *ber* from low *Ger* *berrit*, a tower for defence—*O Ger* *frid*, a tower, *bergan*, to protect.]

BELGARD, *bel-gārd*, *n* (*Spenser*) Fair or kind looks [*Fr* *belles*, fine, fair, and *l'égard*, regard.]

BELGIAN, *belji an*, *adj* Belonging to Belgium, a country of Europe.—*n*. A native of Belgium.

BELGIO, *belji*, *adj* Pertaining to the Belgæ who anciently possessed Belgium, or to Belgium [*L*. *Belgicus*—*Belgæ*, the Belgians]

BELGRAVIAN, *bel grā vi an*, *adj* Belonging to Belgravia (a fashionable part of London), or to fashion able life aristocratic.

BELIAL, *belyal*, *n*. (*lit*) Worthlessness (*New Test*) Satan. [*Heb* *belyaal*—*bel*, without, *yaal*, usefulness.]

BELIE, *be li*, *v t* To give the lie to to speak falsely of to calumniate to counterfeit (*Shak*) to fill with lies —*pr p* *belying*, *pa p* *belied*

BELIEF, *be lif*, *n* That which is believed • credit given to evidence persuasion of the truth faith • opinion.

BELIEVABLE, *be lev'a bl*, *adj* That may be believed.

BELIEVE, *be-lev*, *v t*. (*lit*) To give leave to to give approval or assent to to regard as true to credit to trust in.—*v t* to be firmly persuaded of anything—to exercise faith or belief to think or suppose —*pr p* *believing*, *pa p* *believed* [*AS*. *gelifan*, to believe, *lyfan*, to give leave]

BELIEVER, *be-lev'er*, *n*. One who believes one who professes belief in the Christian religion.

BELIEVINGLY, *be-lev'ing li*, *adv* In a believing manner

BELIGHT, *be lit*, *v t*. To give light to to illuminate

BELIKE, *be lik*, *adv* In all likelihood probably : perhaps [*AS* *plix*, *be*, and *LIXE*.]

BELIVE, *be-liv*, *adv* (*Spenser*) Forthwith, speedily [*AS*]

BELL, *bel*, *n* A hollow vessel of metal having a tongue or clapper suspended inside, by a blow of which a ringing sound is produced anything bell-shaped (*arch*) the body of a Corinthian or composite capital without the surrounding foliage.—*v t*. To call or bellow (*bot*) to grow in the form of bells [*AS* *belle*, a bell, *bellan*, *Ice* *belna*, to sound loudly, from the sound.]

BELLA THE BELL, to be first or superior, in allusion to the bell wether of a flock, or to the leading horse of a team wearing bells on his collar—**SHAKE THE BELLS** (*Shak*.), to give the alarm.

BELLADONNA, *bel la-don na*, *n*. The plant Deadly Nightshade the juice of which is used by ladies as a cosmetic. [*It*. *bella-donna*, fair lady]

BELLAMY, *bel-a-mi*. Same as *BELAMY*

BELL-CRANK, *bel crank*, *n*. A rectangular lever in the form of a crank, used for changing the direction of bell wires

BELLE, *bel*, *n*. A fine or handsome young lady a beauty [*Fr*, fem. of *beau*, *bel*, *L*. *bellus*, fine, contracted from *venustus*—*venus*, *bonus*, good.]

BELLES LETTRES, *bel let tr*, *n* (*lit*) Fine learn ing the department of literature which embraces history, poetry, rhetoric, &c [*Fr* *belles*, fine, *lettres*, learning—*lettre*, *L*. *littera*, a letter]

BELL-FLOWER, *bel flower*, *n*. A genus of plants having bell shaped flowers

BELL-FOUNDER, *bel fownd er*, *n*. One who founds or casts bells.

BELL-FOUNDRY, *bel fownd ri*, *n* The place where bells are founded or cast.

BELL-GLASS, *bel-glas*, *n* A glass in the shape of a bell, used as a cover, esp for plants.

BELL-HANGER, *bel hanger*, *n*. One who hangs or puts up bells.

BELLIBONE, *bel'i bōn*, *n*. (*Spenser*) A beautiful and good woman. [*Fr* *belles*—*beau*, beautiful, *et*, and, *bonne*, fem. of *bon*, *L*. *bonus*, good.]

BELLIQOSE, *bel'h kōs*, *adj* Inclined to war con belligious, *bel h kus*, *tentious*. [*L*. *bellicosus*—*bellum*, war]

BELLIED, *bel'hd*, *adj* Swelled out, or prominent, like the belly—used generally in composition.

BELLIGERENCE, *bel lijer-ens*, *n* State of being belligerent warfare.

BELLIGERENT, *bel lijer ent*, *adj* Carrying on

BELLMAN—BENEDICTION.

- war*: tending to contention.—*n.* A nation engaged in war. [*L. belligerens, -entis*, pr.p. of *belligero*, to carry on war—*bellum*, war, *gero*, to carry.]
- BELLMAN**, bel'man, *n.* A town-crier, who rings a bell when giving notice of anything.
- BELL-METAL**, bel'-metal, *n.* An alloy of copper and tin used in making bells.
- BELL-MOUTHED**, bel'-mowthd, *adj.* Expanding at the mouth in the form of a bell.
- BELLOW**, bel'lo, *v.i.* To low: to make a loud noise: to make a continued hollow sound: to roar.—*n.* A roaring. [From root of **BELL**.]
- BELLOWS**, bel'lōz or bel'lus, *n.* An instrument for propelling air through a tube to make a fire burn, and for other purposes. [*A.S. bylig—bælg*, Gael. *balg*, allied to *L. follis*, a bag. See **BAG**.]
- BELL-PULL**, bel'-pool, *n.* The cord by which a bell is pulled or rung. [to ring a bell.]
- BELL-RINGER**, bel'-ring'ér, *n.* One whose business it is.
- BELL-ROPE**, bel'-rōp, *n.* The rope by which a bell is rung.
- BELLS**, belz, *n.* (*naut.*) A term derived from the ringing of a bell every half-hour during any watch—as 'three bells,' meaning that three half-hours have elapsed since the commencement of the watch.
- BELL-SHAPED**, bel'-shapt, *adj.* Shaped like a bell.
- BELL-WETHER**, bel'-weth'ér, *n.* A wether or sheep which leads the flocks with a bell on his neck.
- BELLY**, bel'li, *n.* The part of the body between the breast and the thighs: any hollow enclosed place: the womb: (*B.*) carnal lusts.—*v.t.* To swell out: to fill.—*v.i.* to swell:—*pr.p.* bell'ying; *pa.p.* bell'ied. [From root of **BAG**.]
- BELLY-ACHE**, bel'li-ák, *n.* Aching or pain in the belly, colic.
- BELLY-BAND**, bel'li-band, *n.* A band that goes round the belly of a horse to secure the saddle: (*naut.*) a strip of canvas used to strengthen sails.
- BELLY-DOUBLET**, bel'li-dublet, *n.* (*Shak.*) A doublet hanging down over the belly. [sufficiency.]
- BELLYFUL**, bel'li-fool, *n.* As much as fills the belly, a
- BELLY-PINCHED**, bel'li-pincht, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Having a belly pinched for want of food, starved.
- BELOCK**, be-'lok', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To fasten with a lock.
- BELONG**, be-'long', *v.i.* (*lit.*) To reach: to be the property: to be a part: to pertain: to have residence. [*D. belangen*, Ger. *gelangen*, to reach to.]
- BELONGING**, be-'long'ing, *n.* That which belongs to one—used generally in the plural.
- BELOOCHEE**, bel-oo-ché', *n.* A native of Beloochistan, in Asia.—*adj.* Pertaining to Beloochistan.
- BELOVED**, be-'lōvd', *adj.* Much loved: very dear.
- BELOW**, be-'lō', *prep.* Beneath in place or rank: not worthy of.—*adv.* In a lower place: (*fig.*) on earth or in hell, as opposed to heaven.
- BELT**, belt, *n.* A girdle or band: (*Shak.*) that which keeps anything within proper bounds: (*geog.*) a strait: (*mech.*) a flexible strap passing round two wheels for communicating the motion of the one to the other.—*v.t.* To surround with a belt: to encircle. [*A.S. belt*, Ice. *belti*, *L. balteus*, a girdle.]
- BELTANE**, bel'tan, *n.* The name of a festival among the ancient Celtic nations held in the beginning of May, traces of which still survive. [*Celtic Beal* or *Beil*, the god of light, and *tin* or *teine*, fire.]
- BELTED**, belt'ed, *adj.* Wearing, or worn in a belt: marked with a belt or circle.
- BELTING**, belt'ing, *n.* Belts taken collectively, or the stuff of which belts are made.
- BELUGA**, be-'lō'ga, *n.* A cetaceous fish, of a white colour, and valued for its oil, found chiefly in the Arctic seas. [*Russ. bieluga*, a kind of sturgeon, prop. a white fish, from *bielyi*, white.—*Mahn.*]
- BELVEDERE**, bel've-där, *n.* (*lit.*) A beautiful view: (in Italy) a pavilion or look-out on the top of a building: any kind of summer-house or place of refreshment: a part of the Vatican in Rome from which the celebrated statue of Apollo took its name. [*It.—bello*, beautiful, *vedere*, to see.]
- BEMADDING**, be-mad'ing, *p.adj.* (*Shak.*) Making mad.
- BEMAZE**, be-māz', *v.t.* To throw into a maze: to bewilder.
- BEMETE**, be-mēt', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To mete out, or measure.
- BEMIRE**, be-mir', *v.t.* To soil by dragging through the mire or mud.
- BEMOAN**, be-mōn', *v.t.* To moan at: to lament.
- BEMOCK**, be-mok', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To mock, to deride.
- BEMOIL**, be-moil', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To soil, to daub with dirt or mire.
- BEMONSTER**, be-mon'stér, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To makemonstrous.
- BEMUSED**, be-müz'd', *adj.* (*Pope*). Occupied in musing or reverie.
- BEN**, ben, *n.* The nut or fruit of the Horse-radish Tree, from which an oil is extracted, much valued by watchmakers and perfumers. [*Per. and Ar. bahman*, *behen*, a plant resembling corn.—*Mahn.*]
- BENCH**, bensch, *n.* A long seat or form: a mechanic's work-table: a judge's seat: the body or assembly of judges.—*v.t.* To furnish with benches: to seat on a bench.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to sit in a judge's seat. [*A.S. benc*. See **BANK**.]
- BENCHER**, bensch'ér, *n.* A senior member of an inn of court: (*Shak.*) a judge.
- BEND**, bend, *v.t.* To curve or make crooked: to turn or incline: to apply earnestly, as the thoughts: to subdue: (*naut.*) to make fast, as a rope to an anchor.—*v.i.* to be crooked or curved: to lean from an upright position: to bow in token of submission:—*pr.p.* bending; *pa.p.* bended or bent.—*n.* A curve or crook: (*naut.*) a knot by which one rope is made fast to another: (*her.*) a diagonal belt on a coat of arms:—*pl.* the strongest planks on the outward part of a ship's side. [*A.S. bendan*, from the root of **BIND**.]
- BEND**, bend, *n.* (*Spenser*). A band.
- BENDER**, bend'ér, *n.* One who bends: an instrument for bending.
- BENDLET**, bend'let, *n.* (*her.*) A little bend. [*BEND*, and dim. aff. *let*.]
- BENDY**, bend'i, *adj.* (*her.*) Divided into partitions by bends, as a coat of arms.
- BENE**, ben, *n.* (*Words.*) A prayer. [*A.S. ben*, *bene*.]
- BENEATH**, be-néth', *prep.* Neither, under, or lower in place: under, as being overborne by pressure: lower than, in rank, excellence, or dignity: unbecoming.—*adv.* In a lower place: below. [*A.S. pfx. be*, and *neothan*, beneath. See **NEITHER**.]
- BENEDICTE**, ben-e-dis'te, *n.* (*Ch. of E.*) A canticle used at morning prayer after the first lesson, called the Song of the Three Children in the fiery furnace. [*L. 'bless ye!—benedicite*, to bless, to speak well of —*bene*, well, *dico*, to say, to speak.]
- BENEDICK**, ben'e-dik', *n.* A married man, or a
- BENEDICT**, ben'e-dikt', *n.* man newly married. [From *Benedick*, a character in Shakespeare's *Much Ado About Nothing*.]
- BENEDICTINE**, ben-e-dikt'in, *n.* One of an order of monks established in the sixth century by St. Benedict, called also Black Friars from the colour of their dress.—*adj.* Pertaining to monks of the order of St. Benedict.
- BENEDICTION**, ben-e-dik'shun, *n.* (*Eccl.*) A speaking

well of the act of blessing a blessing or invocation of happiness the solemn act of imploring the blessing of God. [*L. benedictio—bene, well, dico, dictum* to say]

BENEDICTORY, ben e dik'tor i, *adj.* Declaring a benediction expressing wishes for good.

BENEDICTUS ben e dik'tus *n.* (*Ch. of E.*) The Song of Zacharias on the birth of John the Baptist which forms part of the service at morning prayer [*L., "blessed,"* the first word of the song]

BENEFACTION, ben e fak shun, *n.* The act of doing good a good deed done a benefit conferred. [*L. benefactio—bene, well, facio, factum*, to do.]

BENEFACITOR, ben e fak tor, *n.* One who confers a benefit.—*fem.* **BENEFAC'TRESS.**

BENEFICE, ben e fis, *n.* (*lit.*) A favour conferred an ecclesiastical living [*L. beneficium—beneficus, beneficent—bene, well, facio*, to do]

BENEFICED, ben e fist *adj.* Having a benefice.

BENEFICENCE, be nef'i sen, *n.* A doing good active goodness kindness: charity [*See BENEFICE.*]

BENEFICENT, be nef'i sent, *adj.* Doing good kind charitable. [*See BENEFICE.*]

BENEFICENTLY, be nef'i sent li, *adv.* In a beneficent manner

BENEFICIAL, ben e fish'al *adj.* Conferring benefit useful advantageous.—*n.* (*Spenser*) A benefice or church living [*See BENEFICE.*]

BENEFICIALLY, ben e fish'al li, *adv.* In a beneficial or advantageous manner usefully

BENEFICIALNESS, ben e fish'al nes, *n.* The quality of being beneficial profitableness.

BENEFICIARY, ben e fish'i ar i, *adj.* Pertaining to a benefice holding in subordination or dependence.—*n.* One who holds a benefice a person benefited or assisted.

BENEFIT, ben e fit *n.* (*lit.*) A good deed a favour conferred advantage, profit a performance at a theatre, the proceeds of which go to one of the company.—*v.t.* To do good to to do a service to.—*v.i.* to gain advantage. [*Fr. bienfait, L. benefactum. See BENEFAC'TION.*]

BENEME, be nem, } *vt.* (*Spenser.*) To name
BENEMPNE, be nem, } to pronounce, to give, to bequeath —*pat* and *pa.p.* benempe' [*Fix be, and A.S. naman and O.E. nempne. See NAME.*]

BENEVOLENCE be nev'o lens, *n.* Goodwill kindly disposition charity an act of kindness (*L. Hut.*) a species of tax arbitrarily levied by the sovereign, and represented by him as a gratuity [*L. benecolentia—bene, well, volo, to wish.*]

BENEVOLENT, be nev'o lent, *adj.* Well-wishing disposed to do good charitable [*L. benecolens, -entia—bene, well, volens* pr p of *volo*, to wish]

BENEVOLENTLY, be nev'o lent li, *adv.* In a benevolent or kind manner with goodwill

BENGALÉE, ben gawl é, *n.* The dialect of Hindu stances spoken in Bengal.

BENGALÉSE ben gal'éz, *adj.* Pertaining to Bengal, a province of India, or to its inhabitants.—*n.* A native of Bengal.

BENGAL LIGHT, ben gawl lit, *n.* A species of firework producing a very vivid blue light, much used for signals by ships.

BENIGHT, be nit', *vt.* To overtake with night to involve in darkness to involve in ignorance and superstition.

BENIGHTED, be nit'ed, *adj.* Overtaken by night

involved in darkness or in ignorance and superstition.

BENIGN, be nin, *adj.* Good by nature exerting a salutary influence favourable kindly [*L. benignus—bonus, bonus, good, and gen, root of gigno*, to produce]

BENIGNANT, be nign'ant, *adj.* Benign kind gracious [*Low L. benignans, -antis* pr p of *benigno*, to be benign, from *L. benignus. See BENIGN.*]

BENIGNANTLY, be nign'ant li, *adv.* In a benignant manner

BENIGNITY, be nign' ti, *n.* Quality of being benign goodness of disposition kindness mildness or favourableness, as of a season.

BENIGNLY, be nign li, *adv.* Kindly graciously

BENISON ben i'son, *n.* (*Shak.*) Benediction blessing. [*Fr. benison, O Fr. benieçon, L. benedictio. See BENEDICTION.*]

BENJAMIN, ben ja min. Same as **BENZOIN**.

BENSHEE, ben she Same as **BANSHEE**.

BENT, bent *pat* and *pa.p.* of **BEND**

BENT, bent, *n.* Crookedness curvature, declivity: bias tendency, inclination (*Shak.*) utmost force or power as of a bent bow [*From BEND.*]

BENT bent, } *n.* A coarse kind of grass whose
BENT GRASS, } roots bind the soil on which it grows [*From BEND.*]

BENUMB, be num, *v.t.* To make numb or torpid.

BENUMBEDNESS, be num'ed nes, *n.* State of being benumbed torpidness.

BENVENUTO ben ven' to, *n.* (*Shak.*) Welcome [*It. bene, well, venuto, come—venio*, to come.]

BENZINE, ben zin, *n.* A compound of carbon and hydrogen prepared from coal tar naphtha, and from other substances, used by chemists, and in removing grease stains from cloth.

BENZOIC, ben zik, *adj.* Of, or from, benzoin.

BENZOIN, ben zoin *n.* A fragrant medicinal resin, obtained from the *Stryx benzoin* a tree of Sumatra.

BEPAINT, be p'ant, *vt.* (*Shak.*) To cover with paint

BEPLASTER, be plas ter, *vt.* To plaster over.

BEPRaise, be príz, *vt.* To praise greatly

BEPURPLE, be pur'pl, *vt.* To dye with a purple colour

BEQUEATH, be kweth, *vt.* (*lit.*) To tell one a will to leave by will to hand down, as to posterity (*Shak.*) to intrust to the care of another [*A.S. be, and æthan* to say, to tell. *See QUOTE.*]

BEQUEST be kwest', *n.* Something bequeathed or left by will a legacy [or noise]

BERATTLE be rat', *vt.* (*Shak.*) To fill with rattling

BEPEAVE, be rev', *vt.* To rob or deprive to make destitute (*Shak.*) to take away from —*pr.p.* be-rav'ing, *pa.p.* bereaved or bereft' [*Fix be, and REAVE.*]

BEREAVEMENT, be rev'ment, *n.* State of being bereaved deprivation loss, esp of friends by death.

BEREFT, be reft, *pa.p.* of **BEREAVE**.

BERG, berg, *n.* (*Tenn.*) A mountain or large mass. [*A.S. beorg, Ger. berg, a hill.*]

BERGAMOT ber ga mot *n.* A pear-shaped species of fruit allied to the orange, from which is obtained an oil used in the manufacture of pomades, perfumes, &c. [*From Bergamo, a town of Lombardy in Italy.*]

BERGMEAL, } berg mel, *n.* (*lit.*) Mountain-meal
BERGMEHL, } an earth found in the north of Europe resembling fine flour, and composed of fossil shells of Infusoria. [*Ger. berg, mountain, mehl, meal.*]

BERHYME, be-rim', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To mention or celebrate in rhyme.

BERM, } bér'm, *n.* (*lit.*) The brim: (*fort.*) a space
BERME, } from three to five feet wide between the
 foot of the ramparts and the side of the moat. [*Fr.*
berme, *Ger.* *brame*, *brim*.]

BEROB, be-rob', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To rob.

BERRIED, ber'rid, *adj.* Having berries.

BERRY, ber'ri, *n.* (*lit.*) A small eatable fruit: any small fruit containing seeds or stones. [*A.S.* *beria*; *Ger.* *beere*; *Goth.* *basja*; *Sans.* *bhakshya*, food—*bhaksh*, to eat.]

BERTH, bérth, *n.* A ship's station when at anchor: a room or sleeping-place in a ship: a situation or place of employment.—*v.t.* To give a ship anchorage: to allot berths in a ship. [A form of *BIRTH*, from root of *BEAR*.]

BERYL, ber'il, *n.* A gem or precious stone of a yellowish or greenish colour, found chiefly in Brazil and Siberia. [*L.* and *Gr.* *beryllus*.]

BERYLLINE, ber'il-lin, *adj.* Resembling a beryl.

BESCATTER, be-skat'er, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To scatter about.
 [or tear with the nails.]

BESCRATCH, be-skrach', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To scratch

BESCREEN, be-skrân', *v.t.* To screen or conceal.

BESEECH, be-séch', *v.t.* (*orig.*) To beseech: to seek or ask from urgently: to implore or entreat:—*pr.p.* beseech'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* besought (be-sawt'). [*A.S.* *be*, and *secan*, to seek.] [ing manner.]

BESEECHINGLY, be-séch'ing-li, *adv.* In a beseech-

BESEEK, be-sék', *v.t.* (*obs.*) To beseech.

BESSEEM, be-sém', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To be seemly or fit for, to suit, to appear: to be worthy of: to become.—*adj.* Becoming. [*Pfx.* *be*, and *SEEM*.]

BESSEEMINGLY, be-sém'ing-li, *adv.* In a beseeeming manner: seemly.
 [being beseeeming.]

BESSEEMINGNESS, be-sém'ing-nes, *n.* Quality of

BESSEN, be-sén', *p.adj.* (*Spenser*). Seen or appearing. [*Pap.* of *obs.* *BESER*, to look.]

BESET, be-set', *v.t.* To set about: to surround: to hem in: to waylay: to perplex:—*pr.p.* beset'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* beset'. [*A.S.* *be-settan*, to set.]

BESSETTING, be-set'ing, *adj.* Confirmed: habitual.

BESHREW, be-shrô', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To curse. [*Pfx.* *be*, and *SHREW*.]

BESIDE, be-sid', *prep.* By the side of: over and above: distinct from. [*A.S.* *be*, by, and *SIDE*.]
 BESIDE ONE'S SELF, out of one's wits or reason.

BESIDE, be-sid', **BESIDES**, be-sidz', *adv.* Moreover: in addition to.

BESIEGE, be-sēj', *v.t.* To lay siege to: to beset with armed forces: to throng round: to beleague:—*pr.p.* besieg'ing; *pa.p.* besieged'.

BESIEGER, be-sēj'er, *n.* One employed in a siege.

BESIT, be-sit', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To fit, or become. [*A.S.* *pfx.* *be*, and *SIT*, as in the expression 'it sits well upon one'.]

BESLOBBER, be-slob'ér, } *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To besmear
BESLUBBER, be-slub'ér, } or soil with slaver. [*Pfx.*
be, and *SLABBER*.]

BESMEAR, be-smēr', *v.t.* To smear over, or daub.

BESMIRCH, be-smérch', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To soil, or obscure. [*Pfx.* *be*, and *SMIRCH*.]

BESOM, be-zum, *n.* An implement for sweeping made of twigs tied together.—*v.t.* To sweep, as with a besom. [*A.S.* *besem*; *beem*—*besmas*, twigs.]

BESORT, be-sort', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To sort or arrange

suitably: hence, to fit, suit, or become.—*n.* Something corresponding: hence, associates.

BESOT, be-so't', *v.t.* To make sottish, dull, or stupid: to infatuate:—*pr.p.* besot'ing; *pa.p.* besot'ted.

BESOTTEDLY, be-so't-ed-li, *adv.* In a besotted manner.
 [besotted.]

BESOTTEDNESS, be-so't-ed-nes, *n.* State of being

BESOUGHT, be-sawt', *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of **BESIECH**.

BESPANGLE, be-spang'gl, *v.t.* To adorn with spangles, or with anything sparkling or shining.

BESPATTER, be-spat'er, *v.t.* To spatter or sprinkle with dirt or anything moist: to defame.

BESPEAK, be-spék', *v.t.* To speak for or engage beforehand: to betoken: (*Spenser*) to address:—*pr.p.* bespeak'ing; *pa.t.* bespöke', (*Milton*) bespöke'; *pa.p.* bespöke', bespök'en.

BESPICE, be-spis', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To season with spice.

BESPOKE, be-spök', *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of **BESPEAK**.

BESPREAD, be-spre'd', *v.t.* To spread over: to cover:—*pr.p.* bespread'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* bespread'.

BESPRENT, be-sprent', *pa.p.* (*Spenser*). Sprinkled over. [*O. E.* *bespreint*, *pa.p.* of *besprengen*, *A.S.* *besprengan*, to besprinkle.]

BESPRINKLE, be-spring'kl, *v.t.* To sprinkle over.

BESPRINT, be-sprint', *pa.p.* Same as **BESPRENT**.

BEST, best, *adj.* (superl. of *Good*). Having any good quality or qualities in the highest degree: first: highest: most excellent, advanced, or correct: (*Shak.*) chief.—*n.* One's utmost endeavour: the highest perfection.—*adv.* (superl. of *WELL*). In the highest degree: in the best manner: beyond all others. [*A.S.* *betst*, *betest*, *best*. See **BETTER**.]

BESTAD, be-stad', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). Same as **BESTEAD**.

BESTAIN, be-stân', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To stain.

BESTEAD, be-sted', *v.t.* To situate: to place in circumstances good or ill: to profit:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* bestead'.—*p.adj.* (*Spenser*) Situated, treated, attended, beset. [*Pfx.* *be*, and *STREAD*.]

BESTIAL, best'ial, *adj.* Pertaining to, or having the qualities of a beast: brutish: vile: sensual. [*L.* *bestialis*. See **BEAST**.]

BESTIALISE, best'ial-iz, *v.t.* To make like a beast.

BESTIALITY, best-i-ali'ti, *n.* The nature or quality of a beast: unnatural connection with a beast.

BESTICK, be-stik', *v.t.* To stick over, as with sharp points.
 [action.]

BESTIR, be-stér', *v.t.* To stir up or put into lively

BESTOW, be-stô', *v.t.* To stow, place, or put by: to give or confer: to apply.

BESTOWAL, be-stô'al, *n.* Act of bestowing: disposal.

BESTRADDLÉ, be-strad'dl, *v.t.* To bestride. [*Pfx.* *be*, and *STRADDLE*.]

BESTRAUGHT, be-straw't', *adj.* Distraught: distraeted: mad. [*Pfx.* *be*, and *straught*, as if *pa.p.* of *STRETCH*.]

BESTREW, be-strô', *v.t.* To strew or scatter loosely over:—*pa.p.* bestrewed' and bestrown'.

BESTRIDE, be-strid', *v.t.* To stride over: to sit or stand across:—*pr.p.* bestrid'ing; *pa.t.* bestrid', bestrode'; *pa.p.* bestrid', bestrid'den.

BESTRODE, be-strôd', *pa.t.* of **BESTRIDE**.

BESTROWN, be-strôn', *pa.p.* of **BESTREW**.

BESTUCK, be-stuk', *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of **BESTICK**.

BESTUD, be-stud', *v.t.* To adorn with studs.

BET, bet, *n.* A pledge: a wager: something staked to be lost or won on certain conditions.—*v.t.* and *i.*

To lay or stake as a bet to wager —*pr p* betting, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* bet or bet'ted.

[A.S. *bad* a pledge, *badian*, to pledge, Ger *wette*, Scot *wad*, L. *was* *radis* a surety but acc to Wedg from *abet*, in the sense of backing the side on which the wager is laid.]

BETAKE be tak, *v.t.* (*Spenser*) To take or seize to apply or have recourse: to resort (*Spenser*) to commit, deliver, or bestow —*pr p* betaking, *pa.t.* betook, *pa.p.* betak'en.

BETEEV, be tēm, *v.t.* To cause to seem (*Spenser*) to produce, bestow, give (*Shak.*) to suffer, to allow [In some senses from *pix* *be* and *TEEM*—A.S. *tyman*, *teman* to produce in others acc to Wedg conn with Ger *siemen* *geiemen* D *taemen*, *betaemen*, to deem suitable, to deign, to afford.]

BETEL, be tl, *n.* A species of pepper, whose leaves wrapped round a few scrapings of the betel nut, are chewed in the East esp by the Malay tribes

BETEL-NUT the nut of the areca palm, which is chewed by the Malays along with betel leaves and lime

BETHINK, he thiŋk, *v.t.* To think on or call to mind to recollect (generally followed by a reflexive pronoun) —*v.i.* to think to consider —*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* bethought (be thaw't)

BETHRAL, be thrawl, *v.t.* (*Spenser*) To bring into thrawl or bondage to enslave.

BETHUMP be-thump, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To thump or beat soundly

BETID, be tid (*Shak.*), *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of **BETIDE**

BETIDE, be-tid, *v.t.* To happen to to befall.—*v.i.* to come to pass, or happen —*pr p.* bet iding, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* bet ided. [A.S. *pix* *be*, and *tidan*, to happen. See *TIME*.]

BETIGHT, be ti't (*Spenser*) Same as **BETID**

BETIME be-tim, *adv.* By the proper time

BETIMES be-timz, seasonably (*Shak.*) soon at any time. [*PIX* *be*, and *TIME*.]

BETOKEN, be-tōkn, *v.t.* To shew by a token or sign to foreshew to indicate.

BETOOK, be took, *pa.t.* of **BETAKE**

BETOSS, be tor, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To toss about or agitate

BETRAY, be trā, *v.t.* To deliver up to an enemy to disclose in breach of trust to deceive to dis cover or shew [*PIX* *be*, and Fr *trahir*, It *tradire*, L *tradere*, to deliver up]

BETRAYAL be trā'al, *n.* Act of betraying

BETRAYER, be trā'er, *n.* One who betrays a traitor

BETRIM, be trim, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To trim or set in order, to deck, to dress

BETROTH be-troth, *v.t.* (*lit.*) To pledge the troth or truth to contract or promise in order to marriage to have as affianced by promise of marriage

BETROTHAL be troth'al, *n.* The act of betrothing

BETROTHMENT, be-trothment *n.* The act of betrothing a mutual compact between a man and a woman by which they bind themselves to marry each other

BETT, bet, *adj.* (*Spenser*) Better

BETTER, bet ter, *adj.* (comp of *Good*) Having good qualities in a greater degree than another more valuable or useful more desirable or preferable of superior fitness in improved health.—*adv.* (comp. of *Well*) Well in a greater degree more fully or completely with greater advantage (*Shak.*) in a higher degree —*n.* Superiority, advantage improve ment —*pl.* superiors.—*v.t.* To make better, to improve to advance the interest of, to benefit to

surpass or exceed. [A.S. *bet*, *betera*, better, *betran*, to make better]

BETTER, bet'ter, *n.* One who bets. [a wager.

BETTING, bet'ting, *n.* Act of betting or proposing

BETTOR, bet'tor, *n.* One who bets

BETUMBLD, be tum'ld, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Tumbled or disordered.

BETUTOR, be tu'tor, *v.t.* To tutor or instruct

BETWEEN be twen, } *prep.* In the middle of twain

BETWIXT, be twixt, } or two in the middle or intermediate space from one to another [A.S. *betweonan*, *betwuxman*, *betweoz*, *betwuxt*—be, and *twægen* *twā*, two twain]

BETWEEN DECKS the space between any two decks of a ship

BEVEL bevel, *n.* A slant or inclination of a surface an instrument opening like a pair of compasses for measuring angles —*adj.* Having the form of a bevel slanting (*Shak.*) crooked.—*v.t.* To form with a bevel or slant —*v.i.* to slant or incline off at an angle or from a direct line —*pr p* bevelling, *pa.p.* bevelled. [Fr *biveau*, *bureau*, an instrument for measuring angles.]

BEVEL-GEAR (mach.) wheels working on each other in different planes: the cogs of the wheels being bevelled or at oblique angles to the shafts.

BEVELLED, bev'el'd, *adj.* Formed to a bevel angle.

BEVER bever *n.* (*Spenser*) The front part of a helmet. See **BLAZEN**.

BEVER, be ver, *n.* (*B & F*) A drinking a collation or small repeat between meals.—*v.i.* To take a small repeat between meals [O E *bever*, a drinking, It *betere*, L *bibere* to drink.]

BEVERAGE, bev'eri, *n.* Drink any agreeable liquor for drinking [Fr, It *beveraggio*—*bevere*, L *bibere* to drink.]

DEVIE bev', *n.* A brood or flock of birds, especially of quails an assembly or company, esp of ladies [Fr *bevue*, It *beva*.]

BEWAIL be wail *v.t.* To utter a wail of distress (*Shak.*) to express grief —*v.i.* to lament

BEWARE be wā', *v.i.* To be wary or cautious to be on one's guard to be suspicious of danger to take care.—*v.t.* (*Milton*) to avoid, take care of. [A.S. *be-warian*—*pix* *be* and *warian*, to be on one's guard, *wær*, wary, cautious.]

BEWEEP, be-wēp, *v.t.* To weep over, to lament.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to weep, to make lamentation.

BEWET, be wet, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To wet or moisten.

BEWHORE be hōr, *v.t.* To make a whore of, to prostitute (*Shak.*) to pronounce or call a whore

BEWILDER, be wilder, *v.t.* To perplex or lead astray [Ger *verwildern*, from *wild* wild.]

BEWILDERMENT be-wild'er ment, *n.* Act of bewildering state of being bewildered.

BEWITCH, be wich, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To affect by witch craft or sorcery to fascinate, or charm.

BEWITCHERY, be wicher'y, *n.* Fascination.

BEWITCHFUL, be-wich'fool, *adj.* (*Milton*) Alluring fascinating.

BEWITCHING, be wich'ing, *adj.* Tending to bewitch, fascinate or charm.

BEWITCHMENT, be wichment, *n.* (*Shak.*) Power of charming fascination.

BEWRAY, be rā, *v.t.* (*B, Spenser*) To accuse, to point out, to betray [A.S. *pix* *be*, and *wærgan*, to accuse.]

BEWROUGHT, be raw't, *adj.* Wrought or worked.

BEY, bā, *n.* A Turkish governor of a town or province. [Turk. *beg*, pronounced *bā*, a governor.]

BEYOND, be-yond', *prep.* On the yonder or farther side of: farther onward than: out of reach of: in a degree exceeding or surpassing: not within the sphere of.—*adv.* (*Spenser*) At a distance, yonder. [A.S. *be-geond*—*px.* *be*, and *geond*, yon, yonder.]

Go **BEYOND** (*B.*), to overreach, deceive.

BEZANT, be-zant' or bez-ant', *n.* A coin, see **BYZANT**: (*her.*) a circle in or, like a gold coin.

BEZEL, bez'l, *n.* The part of a ring in which the stone is set. [Sp. *bisel*; Fr. *biseau*, sloping edge, oblique surface.]

BEZOAR, bē-zōr, *n.* A stony concretion found in the stomach, intestines, and bladder of ruminant animals, formerly esteemed an *antidote* to all poisons. [Pers. *pa-zahar*—*pa*, against, *zahar*, a poison.]

BEZONTIAN, be-zō-ni-an, *n.* (*Shak.*) A beggar, a scoundrel. [From Fr. *besoin*, It. *bisogno*, need.]

BEZZLE, bez'l, *v.t.* To drink hard: to squander:—*pr.p.* *bezzling*; *pa.p.* *bezzled*. [Ace. to Wedg. formed, like *guzzle*, from an imitation of the sound made in greedy eating and drinking.]

BHANG, bang, *n.* Same as **BANG**, **BANGUR**.

BIAS, bi'as, *n.* A weight on one side of a bowl, making it *slope* or turn to one side: a slant or leaning to one side: a leaning of the mind, prejudice.—*v.t.* To cause to turn to one side: to prejudice or prepossess.—*adj.* (*Shak.*) Sloping.—*adv.* In a slanting manner: crosswise. [Fr. *biais*; It. *bieco*, oblique, away; prob. from L. *bifas*, having two faces, from *bis*, twice, *facies*, the face.]

BIAS-DRAWING (*Shak.*), partiality.

BIAXAL, bi-aks'al, } *adj.* Having two axes. [L. *BIAXIAL*, bi-aks'i-al, } *bis*, twice, and *AXIS*.]

BIB, bib, *n.* A small piece of cloth put under the chin of an infant, to prevent it drivelling over its clothes. [Sp. *bab*, Fr. *bave*, spittle, from *bater*, to slaver; also given from L. *bibo*, to drink, because the bib *drinks* in the liquid flowing from the mouth.]

BIB, bib, *n.* A fish of the same genus as the eel and haddock, also called the Pout.

BIBBER, bib'er, *n.* A man given to drinking: a tippler: chiefly used in composition, as (*B.*) wine-bibber. [From O. E. *bib*, L. *bibo*, to drink.]

BIBBLE-BABBLE, bib'bl-bab'bl, *n.* (*Shak.*) Babbling, idle talk. [Reduplication of **BABBLE**.]

BIBLE, bī'bl, *n.* The book: the volume that contains the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments. [Gr. *biblion*, *biblos*, a book, from *byblos*, the inner bark of the papyrus, of which paper was made.]

BIBLICAL, bib'lik-al, *adj.* Of or relating to the Bible: scriptural. [Bible.]

BIBLICALLY, bib'lik-al-li, *adv.* According to the Bible. [learning.]

BIBLICISM, bib'li-sizm, *n.* Biblical doctrine, learning, or literature. [learning.]

BIBLICIST, bib'li-sist, *n.* One versed in biblical bibliography or the history of books.

BIBLIOGRAPHER, bib-li-og'ra-fēr, *n.* One versed in bibliography or the history of books.

BIBLIOGRAPHIC, -AL, bib-li-o-gra'fik, -al, *adj.* Relating to bibliography or the history of books.

BIBLIOGRAPHY, bib-li-og'ra-fi, *n.* The description or knowledge of books, in regard to their authors, subjects, editions, and history. [Gr. *biblion*, a book, *graphō*, to write, describe.]

BIBLIOLATRIST, bib-li-ol'a-trist, *n.* One given to bibliolatry.

BIBLIOLATRY, bib-li-ol'a-tri, *n.* Book-worship: excessive reverence for any book of authority: (esp.

applied by Romish divines to the exaltation of the authority of Scripture over that of the pope.—*Dr Latham*). [Gr. *biblion*, a book, *latreia*, worship, from *latreuō*, to serve.]

BIBLIOLOGY, bib-li-ol'o-ji, *n.* A treatise on books: bibliography: biblical literature, or theology. [Gr. *biblion*, a book, *logos*, discourse.]

BIBLIOMANCY, bib'li-o-man-si, *n.* Divination by selecting passages of the Bible at hazard, and drawing from them indications concerning future events. [Gr. *biblion*, a book, and *manteia*, divination.]

BIBLIOMANIA, bib-li-o-mā'ni-a, *n.* A mania for possessing rare and curious books. [Gr. *biblion*, a book, and *MANIA*.]

BIBLIOMANIAC, bib-li-o-mā'ni-ak, *n.* One who has a mania for possessing rare and curious books.

BIBLIOMANIACAL, bib-li-o-man'ak-al, *adj.* Pertaining to a passion for books.

BIBLIOPOLE, bib'li-o-pōl, } *n.* One who sells
BIBLIOPOLIST, bib-li-op'o-list, } books. [Gr. *biblion*, a book, *pōleō*, to sell.]

BIBLIST, bib'list, *n.* One versed in biblical learning: one who makes Scripture the sole rule of faith.

BIBULOUS, bib'u-lus, *adj.* Drinking or sucking in moisture: spongy. [L. *bibulus*—*bibo*, to drink.]

BICARBONATE, bi-kār'bon-āt, *n.* A carbonate or salt having two equivalents of carbonic acid to one equivalent of base. [L. *bis* (corr. of *dis*, abl. of *duo*, two), twice, and **CARBONATE**.]

BICE, bis, *n.* A pigment prepared from native carbonate of copper, either light blue or green, according as it is from the blue or the green variety. [Fr. *bis*, It. *bigio*, dark-coloured, from low L. *lombicina*, purple, with the first syllable dropped. See **BOMBASIN**, orig. purple or dark-coloured cloth.—*Dict.*]

BICEPHALOUS, bi-sef'al-us, *adj.* Double-headed. [L. *bis*, twice, and Gr. *kēphalē*, head.]

BICEPS, bi'seps, *n.* A muscle which is attached by two heads or origins. [L. *biceps*, *bicipitis*, two-headed, from *bis*, twice, and *caput*, head.]

BICHROMATE, bi-kro'māt, *adj.* Having two parts of chromic acid to one of other ingredients. [L. *bis*, twice, and **CHROMATE**.]

BICIPITAL, bi-sip'it-al, } *adj.* (*anat.*) Having two
BICIPITOUS, bi-sip'it-us, } heads or origins: (*bot.*) divided into two parts at the top. [See **BICEPS**.]

BICKER, bik'er, *v.i.* (*orig.*) To skirmish: to contend in petty altercation: to quiver: to move quickly and tremulously, as running water. [Scot. *bicker*, W. *bicru*, to skirmish, fight.] [strife.]

BICKERMENT, bik'er-ment, *n.* (*Spenser*). Bickering.

BICORPORATE, bi-kor'por-āt, *adj.* (*her.*) Double-bodied, as the head of a lion to which two bodies are attached. [L. *bis*, twice, and **CORPORATE**.]

BICYCLE, bi'sikl, *n.* A velocipede with two wheels, arranged one before the other. [L. *bis*, twice, and Gr. *kyklos*, a circle.]

BID, bid, *v.t.* To offer: to propose: to proclaim: to invite: to command:—*pr.p.* *bid'ding*; *pa.t.* *bid* or *bade*; *pa.p.* *bid*, *bid'den*.—*n.* An offer of a price. [A.S. *beodan*, Goth. *bjudan*, Ger. *vielen*, to offer.]

BID, bid, *v.t.* To ask for, to pray. [A.S. *bidan*, Goth. *bidjan*, prob. from the root of **BID** above.]

BID BEADS, to pray with beads, as Roman Catholics.

BIDDER, bid'er, *n.* One who bid or offers a price.

BIDDING, bid'ing, *n.* Offer: invitation: command.

BIDDING-PRAYER, bid'ing-prā-ēr, *n.* (*Cat. of E.*) A formula directed to be used before all services,

lectures, and homilies, so called because in it the preacher is directed to bid or exhort the people to pray for certain specified objects.—*Dr Hook* (it is now but seldom used) [BIDDING is perhaps from *BID*, in the sense of to pray]

BIDE, *bid*, *v t.* and *v i.* Same as *ABIDE*, to wait for

BIDENTAL, *bi dent al* } *adj* Having two teeth
BIDENTATE *bi dent at*, } [*L bis* twice, and *dens*
dentis, a tooth.] [From *BIDE*.]

BIDINO, *bid ing*, *n.* (*Shak*.) Residence, habitation.

BIELD, *beld*, *n.* (*Words*) Shelter protection. [Scotch.]

BIENNIAL, *bi en yal*, *adj* Lasting two years—happening once in two years—*n* A plant that lasts two years. [*L biennalis*—*bis* twice, and *annus*, a year]

BIENNIALY, *bi en yal i* *adv* Once in two years.

BIER, *ber*, *n* A carriage or frame of wood for bearing the dead to the grave. [*Fr bar* or *biere*, *AS bar*, from the root of *BEAR*.]

BIESTINGS, *bést ingz*, *n.* The first milk from a cow after calving [*AS byeting*, *byet*, *beest*, *Ger biest m lek*]

BIFACIAL, *bi fáshyal* *adj* Having two like faces or opposite surfaces. [*L bis*, twice, and *FACIAL*.]

BIFFINS, *bi fin*, *n* Apples slowly dried in bakers' ovens, and occasionally pressed till they become soft and flat—prepared in great quantities in Norfolk. [Said to be properly *begin*s because like raw beef]

BIFID, *bríd*, } *adj* (bot) Cleft in two [*L*
BIFIDATE *bi fid at*, } *bifidus*—*bis*, twice, and *findo*
fid, to cleave or split]

BIFLORATE, *bi flor at* } *adj* Bearing two flowers
BIFLOUS, *bi flous*, } [*L bis*, twice and *flor*, *floris*
a flower] [kinds [*L bis*, twice and *FOLD*]

BIFOLD, *brífd*, *adj* (*Shak*) Twofold of two

BIFOLIATE, *bi foli at*, *adj* Having two leaves [*L bis*, twice and *FOLIATE*.]

BIFURCATE, *bi fúrk at*, } *adj* Two forked
BIFURGATED, *bi fúrk at ed*, } having two prongs
or branches. [*L bifurcus*—*bis* twice, and *FURCATE*.]

BIFURCATION, *bi fúrk at shun*, *n* A forking or division into two branches.

BIO, *big* *adj* Swelled out or bulky Large or great pregnant great in air, mien or spirit [*Dan big* belly, bulge, *W bog*, *Ice bolga*, a swelling See *BLAG*, *BULGE*.] [bigamy]

BIOAMIST, *big am ist*, *n* One who has committed

BIGAMY, *big am i*, *n* The crime of having two wives or two husbands at once. [*L bis* twice, and *Gr gamos* marriage] [pregnant]

BIG BELLIED, *big bel id*, *adj* Having a big belly

BIGO, *big*, *n* A kind of barley [*Dan byg*, *Ice bygg*]

BIGGIN, *big in*, *n* A child's cap or hood (*Shak*) a nightcap, a coil. [*Fr begun* said to be from the cap worn by the *Beguines*, a religious society of women in France]

BIGGIN, *big in*, *n* (*Shak*) A building [*O E bygging* a building—*AS byggan*, to build.]

BIGHT, *bit*, *n* A bend of the shore or small bay a bend or coil of a rope [*Dutch bogh*, *Ice bugt*—*Buga*, *AS bygan* *Gr bygen*, to bend.] [of dimensions]

BIGNESS, *big nes*, *n* State of being big largeness

BIGOT, *big ot*, *n* One blindly and obstinately devoted to a particular creed or party [Viciously derived from *Béguine* (see *BIGGIN*, a child's cap), *Vingoth*, a Western Goth, and *Sp byote*, a moustache]

BIGOTED, *big ot ed*, *adj* Having or displaying the qualities of a bigot.

BIGOTRY, *big ot ri*, *n* Blind attachment to and zeal for certain tenets excessive prejudice

BIJOU, *be zhó*, *n* A trinket a jewel a little box.—*pl* *BIJOUX* (*be zhó*) [*Fr*, prob from *Bret. bezon*, a ring from *bez*, a finger]

BIJOUTRY, *be zhó tri*, *n* Jewelry small articles of vertu.

BILABATE, *bi láb at*, *adj* Having two lips, as the corollas of certain flowers. [*L bis*, twice, and *LABIATE*.]

BILATERAL, *bi lá ter al*, *adj* Having two sides [*L bis*, twice, and *LATERAL*.]

BILBERRY, *bil ber ri*, *n* The blue berry a small evergreen shrub with bluish black berries, of the Whortleberry family [*Scot. blackberry*, *Ger blau-beere*—*blau* blue, and *beere*, berry]

BILBO, *bil bō*, *n* A very flexible rapier or sword: an iron bar on which were sliding shackles for confining the feet of prisoners like the stocks—*pl* *BILBOES* (*bil bōz*) [From *Bilboa*, in Spain, where both are said to have been made.]

BILE, *bil*, *n* A thick yellow fluid secreted from the blood by the liver, part of which is afterwards used in the process of digestion (*fig*) ill humour [*L bilis* allied to *fel*, *fellis*, the gall bladder]

BILE DUCT, *bil duk t*, *n* The duct which conveys the bile from the liver and the gall bladder to the small intestine.

BILGE, *bilj*, *n* The part of a cask which bulges out in the middle the broadest part of a ship's bottom, or that part of her floor upon which she would rest if aground.—*v t* To spring a leak by a fracture in the bulge, as a ship —*pr p* bulging, *pa p* bulged [Same as *BULGE*.]

BILGE PUMP, *bilj pamp*, *n* A pump for drawing water from the bilge of a ship.

BILGE WATER, *bilj waw ter*, *n* The rain or sea water which occasionally enters a vessel, and running down to the floor remains there on account of the flat bottom which prevents it from running to the well of the pump foul, stinking water

BILGY, *bilj*, *adj* Having the appearance and disagreeable smell of bilge water

BILIARY, *bil yá ri*, *adj* Belonging to or conveying bile.

BILINGUAL, *bi ling gwál*, } *adj* Of or containing
BILINGUAR, *bi ling gwár*, } two tongues or lan
guages. [*L bilingua*—*bis* twice *lingua*, tongue.]

BILIOUS, *bil yus*, *adj* Pertaining to or affected by bile.

BILITERAL, *bi liter al*, *adj* Consisting of two letters [*L bis* twice, and *litera*, a letter]

BILK, *biljk*, *v t* To elude to cheat. [Perhaps a *dun* of *BILK*.]

BILL, *bil*, *n* An axe a kind of battle-axe fixed on a long staff a hatchet with a hooked point for prying. [*AS bil*, *Ger beil*, *W bygel* an axe.]

BILL, *bil*, *n* The beak of a bird, or anything like it (*Words*) the note of a bird the tapering extremity of the fluke of an anchor —*v i* To join bills as doves to caress fondly [*AS*]

BILLA, *bil*, *n* (*It*) A sealed paper a formal statement of particular things in writing an account of money a measure submitted to parliament before it becomes law a placard or advertisement (law) statement of matters to be adjudicated, indictment a billet or note. [*Low L billa*—*bullia*, a seal. See *BULL*, an edict.]

late, far, mē, her, mine, mōte, mūte, mōon, then.

BILL-BOOK, bil'-book, *n.* A hook used in commerce in which an entry is made of all bills accepted and received.

BILLED, bild, *adj.* Having a bill as a bird.

BILLET, bil'let, *n.* A little bill or note in writing: a short letter: a ticket assigning quarters to soldiers.—*v.t.* To quarter or lodge, as soldiers. [Fr.—dim. of **BILL**.]

BILLET, bil'let, *n.* A small log of wood used as fuel: (arch.) an ornament in Norman architecture resembling billets of wood. [Fr. *billot*—*bille*, the young stock of a tree, proh. from **BOLE**, the trunk of a tree.]



Billet.

BILLET-DOUX, bil-le-doo', *n.* A sweet note: a love-letter. [Fr. *billet*, a letter, *doux*, sweet.]

BILLET-HEAD, hil'let-hed, *n.* A billet or round piece of wood fixed in the bow or stern of a whale-boat, round which the harpoon-line is turned when the whale is struck.

BILL-HOOK, bil'-hook, *n.* A bill or hatchet having a hooked or curved point. [billiards.]

BILLIARD, bil'yard, *adj.* Pertaining to the game of

BILLIARDS, bil'yardz, *n.* A game played with a cue or mace and small ivory balls on a rectangular table having pockets at the sides and corners. [Fr. *billard*—*bille*, a ball.]

BILLINGSGATE, bil'lingz-gät, *n.* Foul language: ribaldry. [From the name of the principal fish-market in London, fish-markets being noted for the foul language used in them.]

BILLION, bil'yun, *n.* A million of millions (1,000,000,000,000); or, according to the French method of numeration, one thousand millions (1,000,000,000). [L. *bis*, twice, and **MILION**.]

BILLMAN, bil'man, *n.* A soldier armed with a bill or hooked axe.

BILLOW, bil'lö, *n.* A surge or large wave of the sea swelled by the wind.—*v.i.* To roll in large waves. [Sw. *bolja*, Dan. *bølge*, a wave; A.S. and O. Ger. *belgan*, to swell, to rage. See **BIG**, **BIDGE**, **BULGE**.]

BILLOWED, bil'löd, *adj.* Swelled, like a billow.

BILLOWY, bil'lö-i, *adj.* Swelling into billows: stormy. [posts up bills or placards.]

BILL-STICKER, bil'-stik-er, *n.* One who sticks or

BIMANA, bi-mä'na, *n.* Animals having two hands: a term applied to the highest order of mammalia, of which man is the type and only species. [L. *bis*, twice, and *manus*, the hand.]

BIMANOUS, bi-mä'nus, *adj.* Having two hands.

BIMENSAL, bi-men'sal, } *adj.* Happening once
BIMESTRIAL, bi-mes'tri-al, } in two months. [L. *bis*, and *mensis*, a month.]

BIN, hin, *n.* (lit.) A heap: a chest or receptacle for storing corn, wine, &c. [A.S. *bin*, a manger, Sw. *binge*, Scot. *bing*, a heap.]

BIN, bin (Shak.) Used for **BE**, and **BEEN**.

BINARY, bi'nar-i, *adj.* Composed of two: twofold. [L. *binarius*—*bin*, two by two—*bis*, twice.]

BINATE, bi'nät, *adj.* Growing in pairs: double.

BIND, bind, *v.t.* To tie, secure, or fasten together with a band: to connect closely: to sew a border on: to put a cover on: to oblige by stipulation or oath: to restrain: to render hard.—*v.i.* To contract: to be obligatory: to grow hard:—*pr.p.* *bind-ing*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *bound*. [A.S. and Goth. *bindan*, Sans. *bandh*.]

BIND, bind, *n.* A stalk of hops, so called from its twining or hinding itself round a pole or tree: the indurated clay of coal-mines: (*mus.*) the tie for grouping notes together.

BINDER, bind'er, *n.* One who binds, as hooks or sheaves: a bandage.

BINDING, bind'ing, *adj.* Having the power to bind: restraining.—*n.* The act of binding: anything that binds: the covering of a book.

BIND-WEED, bind-wed, *n.* The convolvulus, a genus of plants so called from their twining or binding.

BINE, bin, *n.* The stem of climbing plants. [From **BIND**.]

BINERVATE, bi-nér-vät, *adj.* (*bot.*) Applied to leaves that have two ribs or nerves: (*entom.*) having the wings supported by two nerves. [L. *bis*, twice, and **NERVE**.]

BINN, bin. Same as **BIX**, a heap.

BINNACLE, hin'a-kl, *n.* (*naut.*) The wooden case or box in which the compass and a light to show it at night are kept. [Formerly *bittacle*—Fr. *habitacle*, L. *habitaclum*, a dwelling-place—*habito*, to dwell.]

BINOCLE, bin'o-kl, *n.* A telescope through which an object can be viewed with both eyes at the same time. [L. *bin*, two by two, *oculus*, an eye.]

BINOCULAR, bi-nök'-ü-lar, *adj.* Having two eyes: suitable for two eyes.

BINOMIAL, bi-nö'mi-al, *n.* In algebra, a quantity consisting of two terms or members connected together by the sign plus or minus.—*adj.* Consisting of two terms: relating to binomials. [L. *bis*, twice, and *nomen*, a name, a term.]

BIOGRAPHER, bi-og'-ra-fér, *n.* One who writes biography.

BIOGRAPHIC, -AL, bi-o-graf'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to or containing biography.

BIOGRAPHY, bi-og'-ra-fi, *n.* A written account or history of the life of an individual: the art of writing such accounts. [Gr. *bios*, life, *grapho*, to write.]

BIOLOGICAL, bi-o-löj'ik-al, *adj.* Pertaining to biology.

BIOLOGY, bi-ö'lö-ji, *n.* A discourse on life: the science of life. [Gr. *bios*, life, *logos*, a discourse.]

BIPAROUS, bi-par-us, *adj.* Bringing forth two at a birth. [L. *bis*, twice, *pario*, to bring forth.]

BIPARTITE, bi-par'tit or bi-pär'tit, *adj.* Divided into two corresponding parts: (*bot.*) divided in two nearly to the base. [L. *bis*, twice, *partitus*, divided—*partio*, to divide.]

BIPARTITION, bi-pär'tish'un, *n.* The act of dividing into two corresponding parts.

BIPED, bi'ped, *n.* An animal with two feet.—*adj.* Having two feet. [L. *bipes*, two-footed—*bis*, twice, *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.]

BIPENNATE, bi-pen'nät, } *adj.* Having two
BIPENNATED, bi-pen'nät-ed, } wings. [L. *bipennis*—*bis*, twice, *penna*, a wing.]

BIPENNIS, bi-pen'nis, *n.* An axe with two blades, one on each side of the handle, usually seen depicted in the hands of the Amazons. [L.—*bis*, twice, *penna*, wing.]

BIPETALOUS, bi-pet'al-us, *adj.* Having two petals or flower-leaves. [L. *bis*, twice, and **PETAL**.]

BIPINNATE, bi-pin'nät, } *adj.* Doubly pinnate.

BIPINNATED, bi-pin'nät-ed, } [L. *bis*, twice, and **PINNATE**.]

BIQUADRATE, bi-kwöd'rät, } *n.* (*math.*) A

BIQUADRATIC, bi-kwöd-rät'ik, } quantity twice squared or raised to the fourth power.—*adj.*

- Pertaining to the biquadrate or fourth power [*L. bis, twice, and quadratus, squared.*]
- BIQUINTILE**, bi kwint'il, *n* (*astron.*) The aspect of planets when they are *twice the fifth part* (144 degrees) of a great circle from each other [*L. bis, twice, quintus the fifth.*]
- BIRCH**, berch, *n.* A hardy forest tree, having smooth, silvery white bark, and wood remarkable for its durability a bundle of birch twigs used as a rod. [*A.S. birce, Ice biork, Sans bhurja*]
- BIRCH, EN**, berch, en, *adj* Made of birch.
- BIRD**, berd, *n.* (*lit*) One of a brood one of the Aves or second class of vertebrated animals.—*v.* To catch or snare birds [*A.S. brud, the young of any bird or animal, a brood, Ger brud, a brood. See BREED, BROOD*]
- BIRD BOLT**, herd bôlt, *n.* (*Shak.*) A short thick bolt or arrow with a blunted point, used for killing birds with out piercing them. [*and wood for holding birds*]
- BIRD CAGE**, herd kâj, *n.* A cage or box made of wire
- BIRD-CALL**, herd kaw'l, *n.* An instrument used by fowlers to call or allure birds to them, by imitating their notes [*birds a fowler*]
- BIRD-CATCHER**, berd kacher, *n.* One who catches
- BIRD-CATCHING**, berd kaching, *n* The art or practice of catching birds.
- BIRD EYED**, herd id, *adj* Having eyes quick of sight, like those of a bird quick-sighted.
- BIRD FANCIER**, herd fan-si-er, *n.* One who has a fancy for or takes a pleasure in rearing birds one who keeps birds for sale
- BIRDING**, berding *n* (*Shak.*) Catching birds by means of hewke trained for the purpose.
- BIRDING PIECE**, berding pes, *n.* A fowling piece
- BIRD LIME**, herd lum, *n.* A sticky substance used for catching birds.
- BIRD OF PARADISE**, berd ov par'a-dis, *n.* A genus of eastern birds, remarkable for the splendour of their plumage.
- BIRD'S-EYE**, berds' I, *adj* Seen from above as if by the eye of a flying bird seen at a glance—*n* A kind of tobacco
- BIRD'S-EGG TREFOIL**, berds' foot-tre-foil, *n.* The popular name of several species of leguminous plants having clusters of cylindrical pods resembling a bird's foot. [*says her eggs and hatches her young*]
- BIRD'S-NEST**, berds' nest, *n.* The nest in which a bird
- BIRD WITTED**, herd witted, *adj* Flighty incapable of sustained attention.
- BIREME**, birém, *n.* A vessel with two rows of oars. [*Fr.—L. biremis—bis, twice, and remus, an oar*]
- BIRETTA**, bi ret'a, *n.* A square black cap worn by priests, orig. of coarse cloth. [*Sp biretta Fr larret, a cap, from L. larrus, a cape made of coarse cloth.*]
- BIRK**, berk, *n.* (*Tenn.*) Scotch and prov. E. for BIRCH.
- BIRKEN**, berk'n, *adj* (*Scotch*) Birchen.
- BIROSTRATE**, bi ros trât, } *adj* Having a
- BIROSTRATED**, bi ros trât-ed, } double beak [*L. bis, twice, and rostratus beaked—rostrum, a beak.*]
- BIRTH**, berth, *n.* A ship's station at anchor [*Same as BERTH.*]
- BIRTH**, berth, *n.* The act of bearing or bringing forth act of being born the offspring born circumstances in which one is born dignity of family origin extraction. [*A.S. beorh, a birth—beran, to bear*]
- BIRTHDAY**, berth da, *n.* The day on which one is born, or the anniversary of that day—*adj* Relating to the day of one's birth.
- BIRTHDOM**, herth dum, *n.* (*Shak.*) Birthright.
- BIRTH MARK**, berth mark, *n.* A peculiar mark on one's body at birth.
- BIRTHNIGHT**, berth nit, *n.* The night on which one is born, or the anniversary of that night
- BIRTHPLACE**, berth plâs, *n* The place of one's birth.
- BIRTHRIGHT**, berth rit, *n.* The right or privilege to which one is entitled by birth [*Strangled in birth.*]
- BIRTH STRANGLED** berth strangld, *adj* (*Shak.*)
- BIRTHWOPT**, berth wurt, *n.* A genus of perennial plants formerly used medicinally in cases of difficult parturition.
- BISCUIT**, bis'kit, *n.* (*lit*) Bread twice cooked or baked (so prepared by the Roman soldiers), hard dry bread in cakes a kind of unglazed earthenware or porcelain. [*Fr.—L. bis, twice, Fr cuit, baked—L. coquo coctum, to cook or bake.*]
- BISE**, bîz, *n.* A cold north or north east wind prevalent at certain seasons on the S coast of France. [*Fr*]
- BISECT**, bi sekt, *v t* To cut into two equal parts [*L. bis twice, and seco sectum, to cut*] [*parts*]
- BISECTION**, bi sek shnn, *n.* Division into two equal
- BISEGMENT**, bi seg'ment, *n* A segment of a line or figure cut into two equal parts [*L. bis, twice, and SEGMENT*]
- BISERRATE** bi ser'rat *adj* (*bot*) Doubly serrate [*L. bis, twice, and SERRATE.*]
- BISEXUAL** bi sek shô al, *adj* Of both sexes (*bot*) applied to flowers which contain both stamens and pistils within the same envelope [*L. bis, twice, and SEXUAL*]
- BISHOP**, bishop, *n.* (*lit*) An overseer one of the higher clergy who has charge of a diocese—*v t* To confirm or admit into the church. [*A.S. biseop, L. episcopus, Gr episkopos—epi, upon, slopes, to view*]
- BISHOP**, bishop, *n.* A colloquial term for a drink made of wine, orange juice, and sugar
- BISHOPDOM** bis op-dum, } *n.* The office and jurisdiction
- BISHOPRIC**, bis op-rik, } dictation of a bishop a diocese. [*Bishop, and A.S. dom and ric, dominion.*]
- BISMUTH**, biz'muth, *n.* A soft, brittle reddish white metal, used in the arts and in medicine [*Ger bismuth, wismuth—sceras, white, muth liveness*]
- BISON**, bîson, *n.* A wild animal resembling the bull, but distinguished by its size, the fatty bump on its shoulders, and the thickness and shagreen of its hair [*Or bison, said to be from Biston in Thrace.*]
- BISQUE** bisq, *n.* A species of unglazed porcelain, twice passed through the furnace, of which groups of figures and statuettes are formed. [*Fr, from root of BISCUIT*]
- BISSEXTILE**, bis-sex til, *n.* (*lit*) Twice sixth leap-year—*adj* Pertaining to leap-year [*E bis, twice, and sextus, sixth so called because in every fourth or leap year the sixth day before the calends of March, or the 24th February was reckoned twice.*]
- BISSON**, bisson, *adj* (*Shak.*) Blind, blinding [*A.S. bisen, blind.*]
- BISTER, BISTRE**, bis ter, *n.* A brown colour made from the root of wood, esp beech. [*Fr.—bis, brown.*]
- BISULCATE**, bi sul'kat } *adj* Two furrowed (*zool.*)
- BISULCOUS**, bi sul kus, } cloven footed. [*L. bis, twice, sulcus a furrow*]
- BISULPHATE**, bi sul'fat, *n.* A double sulphate a combination of sulphuric acid with a base, having two equivalents of the former to one of the latter [*L. bis, twice, and SULPHATE.*]
- BITE**, bit, *n.* A bite a small piece the smallest degree a small tool for boring the part of the bridle which the horse holds in his mouth (*Spencer*) anything bitten, food.—*v t* To put the bit in the mouth —*pr p* biting, *pa p* bitten. [*From BITT.*]
- BITCH**, bich, *n.* The female of the dog, wolf, and

- fox : a name of reproach for a woman. [A.S. *bice*, Ice. *bikkia*.]
- BITE**, hit, *v.t.* To seize, or tear with the teeth : to sting or pain : to wound by reproach : to seize hold of.—*v.i.* to crush with the teeth : to cause pain :—*pr.p.* hitting; *pa.t.* hit; *pa.p.* bit or bitten.—*n.* The act of biting : a grasp by the teeth : something bitten off : a mouthful. [A.S. *bitan*, Goth. *beitan*, Ice. *bíta*.] [the bait : a cheat.]
- BITER**, hit'er, *n.* One who bites : a fish apt to take
- BITING**, hit'ing, *adj.* Piercing, like a tooth : nipping : sharp.
- BITT**, bit, *v.t.* (*naut.*) To fasten round the hitts.
- BITTACLE**, bit'ta-kl, *n.* Old form of **BINNACLE**.
- BITTER**, bit'ter, *adj.* Biting or acrid to the taste : sharp : painful : severe : miserable.—*n.* Any substance having a bitter taste. [A.S.—*bitan*, to hite.]
- BITTER**, hit'ter, *n.* (*Spenser*). For **BITTERN**.
- BITTERISH**, bit'ter-ish, *adj.* Somewhat hitter.
- BITTERLY**, bit'ter-li, *adv.* In a bitter manner : sharply : sorrowfully.
- BITTERN**, bit'tern, *n.* A bird of the heron family, said to have received its name from the resemblance of its voice to the *lowing* of a bull. [O. E. *bittour*, Fr. *butor*, low L. *botaurus*—*bo*, imitative of the sound, and *taurus*, a bull, a bittern.]
- BITTERN**, bit'tern, *n.* A bitter, oily liquid remaining in salt-works after the crystallisation of the salt, and used in the manufacture of Epsom Salts.
- BITTERNESS**, bit'ter-nes, *n.* Quality of being hitter : hatred : deep sorrow.
- BITTERS**, bit'terz, *n.* A liquid prepared from bitter herbs or roots, and used as a stomachic.
- BITTER-SWEET**, bit'ter-swēt, *n.* The Woody Nightshade, a slender, climbing, hedge plant, having red poisonous berries, said to be named from its root, when chewed, having first a *bitter*, then a *sweet* taste : (*Shak.*) an apple that has a compound taste of sweet and bitter : a mixture of sweet and hitter.
- BITTOR**, **BITTOUR**, bit'tur, *n.* (*Dryden*). The bird **BITTERN**.
- BITTS**, bits, *n.* A frame in the forepart of a ship round which the cables are passed when the vessel rides at anchor. [Fr. *bites*, Sp. *bitas*. From root of **BITE**.] [bitumeu.]
- BITUMED**, bi-tūmd', *adj.* (*Shak.*) Impregnated with
- BITUMEN**, hi-tū'men, *n.* A name applied to various inflammable mineral substances, as naphtha, petroleum, asphaltum. [L.]
- BITUMINATE**, hi-tū'min-āt, } *v.t.* To mix with, or
- BITUMINISE**, bi-tū'min-iz, } make into, bitumen :
—*pr.p.* hitū'mināting, bitū'minising; *pa.p.* bitū'minated, hitū'minised.
- BITUMINOUS**, bi-tū'min-us, *adj.* Having the qualities of, or containing bitumen.
- BIVALVE**, bi'valv, *n.* An animal having a shell in two valves or parts, like the oyster : a seed-vessel which opens into two valves.—*adj.* Having two valves. [L. *bis*, twice, *valva*, a valve.]
- BIVALVOUS**, bi-valv'us, } *adj.* Having two
- BIVALVULAR**, bi-valv'ū-lar, } valves.
- BIVENTRAL**, bi-ven'tral, *adj.* Having two bellies. [L. *bis*, twice, and *VENTRAL*.]
- BIVIOUS**, bi-vi-us, *adj.* Leading two, or different, ways. [L. *bivius*—*bis*, twice, *via*, a way.]
- BIVOUC**, bi'vo-ak, *n.* The encampment of soldiers for the night in the open air, where every one remains on guard.—*v.i.* To pass the night on guard
- in the open air :—*pr.p.* bi'vo'acking; *pa.p.* bi'vo'acked. [Fr.—Ger. *beiwachen*, to watch beside—*bei*, by, *wachen*, to watch.]
- BI-WEEKLY**, hi-wēk'li, *adj.* Properly, occurring once in two weeks, but usually, twice in every week. [L. *bis*, twice, and **WEEK**.]
- BIZARRE**, bi-zār', *adj.* Odd : fantastic : extravagant. [Fr.—L. *bis*, twice, *varius*, different.]
- BLAB**, hlab, *v.i.* To talk much : to tell tales.—*v.t.* to tell what ought to be kept secret :—*pr.p.* hlab'bing; *pa.p.* hlabbed'. [Dan. *blabbe*, O. E. *blabber*, from the sound.]
- BLAB**, blah,
- BLABBER**, blah'ēr, } *n.* One who hlabbs : a tattler.
- BLABBING**, hlah'ing, *p.adj.* Telling what ought to be kept secret.
- BLACK**, blak, *adj.* (*orig.*) *Black*, pale : of the darkest colour : without colour : obscure : dismal : sullen : horrihle.—*n.* Black colour : absence of colour : a negro : mourning.—*v.t.* To make black : to soil or stain. [A.S. *blacc*.]
- BLACKAMOR**, blak'a-mōor, *n.* A black Moor : a negro.
- BLACK-ART**, blak'art, *n.* Necromancy : magic [Acc. to Trench, a translation of the low L. *nigromantia*, substituted erroneously for the Gr. *necromantia* (see **NECROMANCY**), as if the first syllable had been L. *niger*, black.]
- BLACK AND BLUE, the colour of a flesh bruise.—IN BLACK AND WHITE, in writing.
- BLACKBALL**, blak'bawl, *v.t.* To reject in voting by putting a black ball into a ballot-box.
- BLACKBERRY**, blak'ber'ri, *n.* The berry of the bramble.
- BLACKBIRD**, blak'bērd, *n.* A species of thrush of a black colour, admired as a song-bird.
- BLACKBOARD**, blak'bōrd, *n.* A board painted black, used in schools for writing, forming figures, &c.
- BLACKBROWED**, blak'browd, *adj.* Having black eyebrows : sullen.
- BLACKCAP**, blak'kap, *n.* A bird, a species of warbler, so called from its black crown : (*cook*) an apple roasted until it is black, and served up in a custard.
- BLACK-CATTLE**, blak'ka't'l, *n.* Oxen, bulls, and cows.
- BLACK-CHALK**, blak'chawk, *n.* A variety of clay-slate of a bluish-black colour, used for drawing and also for making black paint.
- BLACKCOCK**, blak'kok, *n.* A species of grouse, common in the north of England and in Scotland.
- BLACK-CURRENT**, blak'kur'rant, *n.* A garden shrub : its fruit of a black colour used in making preserves.
- BLACK-DEATH**, blak'deth, *n.* A name given to the plague of the fourteenth century from the black spots which, at one of its stages, appeared on the skin.
- BLACK-DRAUGHT**, blak'draft, *n.* The popular name for a purgative medicine consisting chiefly of senna and Epsom salts. [opimm, vinegar, and sugar.]
- BLACK-DROP**, blak'drop, *n.* A liquid preparation of
- BLACKE**, blak, *n.* (*Spenser*). Hell.
- BLACKEN**, blak'n, *v.t.* To make black : to darken : to defame.—*v.i.* to grow black.
- BLACKEYED**, blak'id, *adj.* Having black or dark eyes.
- BLACKFACED**, blak'fast, *adj.* Having a black face.
- BLACK-FLAG**, blak'flag, *n.* The flag of a pirate, from its colour. [order, so called from his black garments.]
- BLACKFRIAR**, blak'fri-ar, *n.* A friar of the Dominican
- BLACKGUARD**, blag'gārd, *n.* A *blackguard*. A name formerly applied to the lowest menials about a court, whose duties were to carry coals, and take charge of the pots, kettles, &c. : a low, vile, ill-conducted fellow.—*adj.* Low : scurrilous. [duet or language.]
- BLACKGUARDISM**, blag'gārd-izm, *n.* Blackguard or
- BLACKGUARDLY**, blag'gārd-li, *adv.* In a blackguard manner : villainously.

BLACKING, blak'ing *n.* A composition used for blacking leather &c
BLACKISH, blak'ish, *adj.* Somewhat black.
BLACK-JACK, blak' jak, *n.* A vessel for holding drink, orig made of leather (naut.) the flag of a pirate
BLACK LEAD, blak' led, *n.* Plumbago or graphite, a mineral used in making pencils, blacking grates, &c, so called from its metallic, leaden gray lustre
BLACKLEG, blak'leg, *n.* A name applied to a notorious gambler or cheat.
BLACK LETTER, blak' let'er, *n.* The old English (other wise called Gothic) letter or character introduced into England about the middle of the 14th century (Black letter)—*adj.* Printed in black letter character
BLACK MAIL, blak' mál, *n.* A certain rent formerly paid to robbers in corn cattle or money, for protection [Black and AS *mað* tribute toll.]
BLACK MONDAY, blak' munda, *n.* Easter Monday, so called on account of the sufferings experienced by the army of Edward III. from the severity of the weather on that day in 1360 [ness (Shak.) atrociousness]
BLACKNESS, blak'nes, *n.* Quality of being black dark
BLACK ROD, blak' rod, *n.* The usher of the order of the Garter and of parliament, so called from his badge of office, a black rod.
BLACKSMITH, blak'smith, *n.* A smith who works in iron, as opposed to one who works in tin.
BLACKTHORN, blak'thorn, *n.* A species of dark coloured thorn the aloë.
BLACK TRESSED, blak' trest, *adj.* Having black tresses.
BLACK VISAGED, blak' viz'ajd, *adj.* Having a black visage or appearance.
BLACK WASH, blak' wosh, *n.* A lotion of calomel and lime water anything that blackens.
BLADDER blad'er, *n.* That which is blown out a thin bag distended with liquid or air the receptacle for the urine (bot.) an inflated, membranous seed vessel.—*v.t.* To swell up or distend as a bladder with air [AS *bladdre*—blawan, O Ger *blahan* blayen, to blow, Ger *blasen*, bladder—*blasen*, to blow]
BLADDERED, blad'er'd, *adj.* Swollen like a bladder
BLADE, blad, *n.* Anything thin and flat the leaf or flat part of grass or corn the cutting part of a knife, sword, &c the flat part of an ear—*v.t.* To provide with a blade —*pr p* blading, *pa p* bladed. [AS *blad*, Ice. *blad*, Ger *blatt*, prob conn. with Flat]
BLADEBONE, blad'bin, *n.* The flat bone at the back of the shoulder the scapula. [blades]
BLADED, blad'ed, *adj.* Furnished with a blade or
BLAIN, blán, *n.* A boil or blister [AS *blagen*, a blister, prob from *blawan*, to blow]
BLAMABLE, blám-a-bl, *adj.* Deserving of blame censurable faulty
BLAMABLENESS, blám-a-bl nes, *n.* State of being deserving of blame culpableness.
BLAMABLY, blám-a-bl, *adv.* In a manner deserving of blame culpably
BLAME, blám, *v.t.* (lit.) To speak so as to hurt one to find fault with to censure (Spenser) to blamish or injure —*pr p* blaming, *pa p* blamed.—*n.* Imputation of a fault disapprobation fault crime censure (Spenser) hurt. [Fr *blâmer*, *blâmer*, Ger *blasphemen*—*blâpt*, to hurt, *phêmi*, to speak.]
BLAMEFUL, blám fool, *adj.* (Shak.) Meriting blame criminal
BLAMEFULLY, blám fool l, *adv.* In a blameful
BLAMEFULNESS, blám fool nes, *n.* State of being blameful
BLAMELESS, blámles, *adj.* Without blame guilt

BLAMELESSLY, blámles l, *adv.* In a blameless manner [blame innocence]
BLAMELESSNESS, blámles nes, *n.* Freedom from
BLAMEWORTHINESS, blám wur th nes, *n.* Quality of being worthy of blame blamableness
BLAMEWORTHY, blám wur th, *adj.* Worthy of blame culpable
BLANCH, blansh, *v.t.* To take the colour out of and make blank or white to make white by stripping off the husk.—*v.t.* to grow white [Fr *blanchir*—*blanc* white. See BLANK.]
BLANC MANGE, bla mawngzh, *n.* (lit.) White food a jelly made from milk mixed with a solution of some gelatinous substance seasoned and made up into forms. [Fr *blanc*, white, *manger*, food.]
BLAND, bland, *adj.* Smooth gentle mild. [L. *blandus*]
BLANDISHED, blandish'd, *pa p* Made with a view to blandishment. [Pa p of obs. verb *blandish*, to flatter from BLAND]
BLANDISHMENT, blandish ment, *n.* Act of blandishing flattery winning expressions or actions [flattering manner]
BLANDLY, blandl, *adv.* In a bland, gentle, or
BLANDNESS, bland nes, *n.* State of being bland-mildness.
BLANK, blangk, *adj.* White pale from fear, &c. void of writing or marks empty.—*n.* A white paper, or paper without writing a ticket having no mark, and therefore valueless an empty space (Shak.) the white mark in the centre of a target, hence object aimed at.—*v.t.* (Spenser) To make blank or void to annul (Shak.) to deprive of colour, as the face, to dispart. [Fr *blanc*, Ger *blank*, conn. with *blinken*, to glitter]
BLANK CARTRIDGE, blangk kár'trij, *n.* A cartridge without a bullet
BLANK VERSE, blangk vers, *n.* Any kind of verse in which there is not rhyme, especially the heroic verse of five feet.
BLANKET, blangk'et *n.* A piece of loosely woven woollen cloth, generally used as a covering for beds a covering for horses, &c (Shak.) a curtain.—*v.t.* (Shak.) To cover with a blanket to toss in a blanket. [From root of BLANK, white it having been originally made of white woollen cloth]
BLANKETING, blangk'et ing *n.* Cloth for blankets the punishment of being tossed in a blanket.
BLANKNESS, blangk'nes, *n.* State of being blank vacancy
BLARE, blár, *v.t.* To roar, to sound loudly, as a trumpet.—*n.* Roar, noise. [Dutch *blaren*, to cry out]
BLASPHEME, blas'fem, *v.t.* To speak evil of, to calumniate to speak impiously of, as of God.—*v.t.* to speak irreverently of God and sacred things to curse and swear [Gr *blasphémō* See BLAZE]
BLASPHEMOUS, blas'fe-mus, *adj.* Containing blasphemous imputations.
BLASPHEMOUSLY, blas'fe-mus l, *adv.* In a blasphemous manner impiously
BLASPHEMY, blas'fe-mi, *n.* Profane speaking contempt or indignity offered to God.
BLAST, blast, *n.* A blowing or gust of wind a forcible stream of air sound of a wind instrument an explosion of gunpowder a blight.—*v.t.* To strike with some pernicious influence, to blight to affect with sudden violence or calamity to rend asunder with gunpowder (Shak.) to assail with noise, to confound.—*v.t.* (Shak.) to be blighted, to wither. [AS *blast*—*blasen*, Ger *blasen*, to blow]

- BLAST-FURNACE**, *blast-fur'nās*, *n.* A smelting furnace into which hot air is forced by an air-pump, on the principle of a bellows.
- BLAST-HOLE**, *blast-hōl*, *n.* A hole in the bottom of a pump through which water enters.
- BLAST-PIPE**, *blast-pīp*, *n.* A pipe in a steam-engine, to convey the waste-steam up the chimney.
- BLASTING**, *blast'ing*, *p.adj.* That blasts or blights.
—*n.* The separating of masses of stone by means of gunpowder: (*B.*) a blast, a blight.
- BLASTMENT**, *blast'ment*, *n.* (*Shak.*) Blast, sudden stroke of infection. [*A.S. blætan*, to beat.]
- BLATANT**, *blā'tant*, *adj.* Bleating or bellowing. [From *BLATTER*, *blat'ter*, *v.i.* (*lit.*) To make a rattling noise: to rail. [Ger. *blattern*, *blatern*, *L. blatero*, to babble: from the sound.]
- BLAY**, *blā*, *n.* The fish bleak. [See *BLEAK*.]
- BLAZE**, *blāz*, *n.* A stream of light and heat from a burning body, a flame: expanded light: a bursting out or active display: a blazon or white mark on the face of a horse: a mark made on a tree by chipping off a piece of bark.—*v.i.* To burn with a flame: to throw out light: to be conspicuous.—*v.t.* to publish, make known: to mark, as a tree, by chipping off a piece of bark:—*pr.p.* *blāzing*; *pa.p.* *blazed*. [*A.S. blāse*, *blysa*, a torch, from *blasan*, *blysan*, to blow.] [abroad or proclaims.]
- BLAZER**, *blāz'ér*, *n.* (*Spenser*). One who spreads
- BLAZON**, *blā'zn*, *v.t.* To blaze abroad, or make known far and wide: to display: to embellish: to explain in proper terms the figures, &c., in armorial bearings.—*n.* The art of drawing or of explaining coats of arms: the drawing or representation on a coat of arms: (*Shak.*) proclamation, publication. [Fr. *blason*, from root of *BLAZE*.] [herald: a slanderer.]
- BLAZONER**, *blā'zn-ér*, *n.* One who blazons: a
- BLAZONRY**, *blā'zn-ri*, *n.* The art of drawing or of deciphering coats of arms: heraldry.
- BLEACH**, *blech*, *v.t.* To make pale or white: to whiten, as textile fabrics, by exposure while wet to the open air, or by means of certain chemical agents.—*v.i.* to grow white. [*A.S. blæcan*—*blac*, pale. See *BLACK*.] [which bleaches.]
- BLEACHER**, *blech'ér*, *n.* One who bleaches, or that
- BLEACHERY**, *blech'ér-i*, } *n.* A place for bleaching.
- BLEACH-FIELD**, *blech'-feld*, } ingcloth: a bleacher's office or works.
- BLEACHING**, *blech'ing*, *n.* The process of whitening or decolourising cloth.
- BLEAK**, *blek*, *adj.* Pale or livid: desolate and unsheltered: cold and cheerless.—*n.* A silvery white river-fish, belonging to the carp family. [*A.S. blac*, *blac*, pale. See *BLACK*.]
- BLEAKLY**, *blek'li*, *adv.* In a bleak manner: coldly.
- BLEAKNESS**, *blek'nes*, *n.* State of being bleak: coldness.
- BLEAKY**, *blek'i*, *adj.* Bleak: cold.
- BLEAR**, *blér*, *adj.* Sore or inflamed: (*Milton*) blinding, producing dimness of vision.—*v.t.* To make sore or inflamed, as the eyes: (*Shak.*) to make the sight obscure or dim, to deceive. [Perhaps from root of *BLARE*, or from *BLUR*.]
- BLEAR-EYED**, *blér'id*, *adj.* Having sore eyes: wanting in discernment.
- BLEAT**, *blét*, *v.i.* To ery as a sheep.—*n.* The cry of a sheep. [*A.S. blatan*; formed from the sound.]
- BLEATING**, *blét'ing*, *p.adj.* Crying as a sheep.—*n.* The ery of a sheep.
- BLEB**, *bleh*, *n.* A transparent blister of the cuticle: a bubble, as in water. [Conn. with *BULB*.]
- BLEE**, *blé*, *n.* (*Browning*). Complexion, colour. [*A.S. bleo*.]
- BLEED**, *bléd*, *v.i.* To lose blood: to die by slaughter: to issue forth or drop as blood.—*v.t.* to draw blood from:—*pr.p.* *bleed'ing*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *bled*. [*A.S. blēdan*. See *BLOOD*.]
- BLEEDING**, *bléd'ing*, *n.* A discharge of blood: the operation of letting blood.
- BLEMISH**, *blem'ish*, *n.* (*lit.*) A blue or livid spot: any mark or defect that diminishes beauty: taint: reproach.—*v.t.* To mark with any deformity: to tarnish: to defame. [Fr. *blème*, pale, *Iec. blāmi*, blue colour—*blā*, blue.]
- BLEMISHMENT**, *blem'ish-ment*, *n.* (*Spenser*). The state of being blemished, disgrace.
- BLENCH**, *blensh*, *v.i.* (*lit.*) To blanch or become pale for fear: to shrink back for want of courage or resolution: to flinch.—*v.t.* to hinder: to obstruct or balk: (*Shak.*) to flinch from.—*n.* (*Shak.*) A shrinking, a start. [From root of *BLANCH*.]
- BLEND**, *blend*, *v.t.* To mingle together: to confound: (*Spenser*) to pollute or corrupt, to obscure.—*v.i.* to be mingled or mixed:—*pr.p.* *blend'ing*; *pa.p.* *blend'ed*. [*A.S. blendan*, *Iec. blanda*, to mix.]
- LENDE**, *blend*, *n.* Native sulphuret of zinc. [From Ger. *blenden*, to dazzle, from the lustre of the crystals.]
- BLENDING**, *blend'ing*, *n.* The act of mingling: the process by which the fusion of paints is effected.
- BLENNY**, *blen'ni*, *n.* A genus of acanthopterygious fishes, so called from the mucus or slimy matter that covers their bodies. [Gr. *blenna*, mucus.]
- BLENT**, *blent*, *obs. pa.p.* of *BLEND*. Mixed: mingled: (*Spenser*) blinded, obscured.
- BLESS**, *bles*, *v.t.* (*lit.*) To consecrate: to pronounce or invoke a blessing upon: to make joyous, happy, or prosperous: to wish happiness to: to praise or glorify: (*Spenser*) to preserve, deliver:—*pr.p.* *bles'ing*; *pa.p.* *bles'ed* or *blest*. [*A.S. blæssian*, *blæssian*, to consecrate—*blotan*, to sacrifice—*blot*, a sacrifice.]
- BLESS**, *bles*, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To brandish, as a sword. [Perhaps from *BLAZE*.]
- BLESSED**, *bles'ed*, *adj.* Happy: prosperous: happy in heaven.
- BLESSEDNESS**, *bles'ed-nes*, *n.* State of being blessed: happiness.
- BLESSING**, *bles'ing*, *n.* A wish or prayer for happiness or success: any means or cause of happiness: a benediction.
- BLEST**, *blest*, *pa.p.* of *BLESS*. Made happy: joyous.
- BLEW**, *blō*, *pa.t.* of *BLOW*.
- BLIGHT**, *blit*, *n.* That which nips, blasts, or withers up: the atmospheric influence that causes disease in plants: mildew: (*fig.*) anything that frustrates.—*v.t.* To affect with blight: to blast: to frustrate.—*v.i.* to injure, as by blight. [Perhaps from *A.S. blac*, pale, livid, from the faded appearance of blighted corn.]
- BLIN**, *blin*, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To cease.—*n.* Cessation: stoppage. [*A.S. blinnan*, to cease, *blin*, cessation.]
- BLIND**, *blind*, *adj.* Wanting sight: without the sense of seeing: dark: obscure: without judgment: ignorant: undiscerning.—*n.* Something to obscure the light or mislead the eye or understanding: a window-screen: a shade.—*v.t.* To make blind: to darken, obscure, or deceive: to dazzle.
[*A.S. blind*, *Iec. blindr*; acc. to Wedg., from the root of *BLINK*, from the figure of blinking under a strong

light, *blat* itself being sometimes used to express absence of vision.]

BLINDAGE, blndāj, *n.* (*mil*) A temporary wooden screen faced with earth as a protection against splinters of shell and the like

BLIND COAL, blind kōl, *n.* A kind of coal that burns without flame anthracite

BLINDED, blind ed, *adj* Deprived of sight with out intellectual discernment

BLINDER, blinder *n.* One who or that which blinds the part of a horse's bridle which prevents him seeing on the side

BLINDFOLD, blindfold, *adj* Prevented from seeing, by having something folded over the eyes thoughtless reckless.—*v.t.* To fold something over the eyes, so as to hinder from seeing to mislead

BLINDING, blind ing, *prep* of **BLIND** Making blind

BLINDLY, blindli, *adv* In a blind manner with out discretion implicitly

BLIND MAN'S BUFF, blind manz buf, *n.* A game in which one of the party is *blindfolded* and tries to catch the others. {*Buff* may be from prov *buff* vain attempt, nonsense.]

BLINDNESS, blind nes, *n.* State of being blind want of sight ignorance

BLIND SIDE, blind s d, *n.* The side on which a person is blind to danger weak point

BLIND WORM, blind wurm, *n.* A small viviparous reptile, like a snake, so called from having eyes so small that it has been supposed to be blind.

BLINK, blink, *v.t.* To glance, twinkle or wink to see obscurely or with the eyes half closed.—*v.t.* to shut out of sight to avoid or evade.—*n.* A glimpse, glance or wink (*nauf*) a bright appearance caused by the reflection of an iceberg in the atmosphere above it. [*AS* *blēan*, to glitter, *Ger* *blitzen*, to shine, *blunken*, to twinkle] [*bad* eyes]

BLINKARD, blinkard, *n.* One who blinks or has

BLINKER, blinker, *n.* One who blinks one of the broad pieces of leather on a horse's bridle which prevent him seeing on the side anything that obstructs the sight

BLISS, blis, *n.* The highest happiness heavenly joy felicity [*AS* *bles*—*blissan*, *blissan*, to rejoice—*blith*, joyful] [*the* highest degree]

BLISSFUL, blisful, *adj* Full of bliss happy, in

BLISSFULLY, blisfool li, *adv* In a blissful manner joyously [*felicity*]

BLISSFULNESS, blisfool nes, *n.* Fullness of bliss

BLISSLESS, blisles, *adj* Without bliss

BLIST, blist, *part* (*Spenser*) Wounded struck. [*From* *Fr* *bleser*, to wound]

BLISTER, blister, *n.* A thin bubble or bladder on the skin, containing watery matter a pustule that which raises blisters.—*v.t.* To rise in blisters.—*v.t.* to raise a blister [*From* *AS* *blēan*, to blow, whence *BLAST*, *BLASTER*.]

BLISTER BEETLE, blister-bed, } *n.* The cantharis, or

BLISTER-FLY, blister fl, } Spanish fly, used for blistering

[of Spanish flies used to raise a blister]

BLISTER-PLASTER, blister plas ter, } A plaster made

BLISTER-STEEL, blister-stel, } *n.* Steel blistered

BLISTERED STEEL, blistered stel, } in the process of manufacture, used for making tools, &c.

BLISTERY, blister i, *adj* Full of blisters

BLITHE blith, *adj* Joyous merry gay sprightly [*AS* *blithe*, joyful. See *BLISS*.]

BLITHEFUL, blith fool, *adj* Full of gaiety joyous.

BLITHELY, blithli, *adv* In a blithe, sprightly manner [*gaiety* sprightliness]

BLITHENESS, blith nes, *n.* State of being blithe

BLITHESOME, blith sum, *adj* Blithe joyous

BLITHESOMENESS, blith sum nes, *n.* Sprightli-ness gaiety

BLIVE, bliv, *adv* (*Spenser*) Same as *BELIVE*.

BLOAT, blōt, *v.t.* To puff out to dry by smoke (applied to fish)—*v.t.* to swell or dilate to grow turgid. [*Sw* *blota*, to soak, to steep—*blot*, soft.—*Wedg*]

BLOAT, blōt, *adj* (*Shak*) Bloating.

BLOATED, blōt ed, *adj* Having a swollen appearance made turgid

BLOATER, blōt'er, *n.* A smoked herring

BLOCK, blok, *n.* An unshaped mass of wood or stone, &c. the wood on which criminals are beheaded.—(*mech*) a pulley together with its framework a piece of wood on which something is moulded, or out of which a figure is carved a connected group of houses an obstruction (*Shak*) a blockhead.—*v.t.* To enclose or shut up to obstruct to shape [*Fr* *bloq*, *O* *Ger* *block*, *Gael* *blac*, round.]

BLOCKADE, blok ad, *n.* The blocking up of a place by surrounding it with troops or by ships.—*v.t.* To block up by troops or ships to shut in To RAISE a BLOCKADE, to discontinue it

BLOCKHEAD, blok'hed, *n.* A person with a head like a block, a stupid fellow

BLOCKHOUSE, blok hows, *n.* A house or fort having loop-holes for musketry, constructed chiefly of timber [*dall*]

BLOCKISH, blok ish, *adj* Like a block stupid

BLOCK SHIP, blok ship, *n.* A war ship, inefficient for service in action on account of age, but useful in defence of ports

BLOCK TIN, blok tin, *n.* Tin, in the form of blocks or ingots, of an inferior quality

BLONKET, blong'et, *adj* (*Spenser*) Gray [*Fr* *blanchet*, whitish, dim. of *blanc*, white]

BLONDE, blond, *n.* A person of fair complexion with light hair and blue eyes —opp to *BRUNETTE*.—*adj* Of a fair complexion fair [*Fr*]

BLOND LACE, blond lis, *n.* Lace made of silk, so called from its colour

BLONET, blōnt, *adj* (*Spenser*) Same as *BLUNT*

BLOOD, blad, *n.* The glowing red fluid which circulates through the arteries and veins of men and animals kindred descent temperament blood shed or murder the juice of anything, esp if red.—*v.t.* To stain with blood to bleed to exasperate.—*v.t.* (*Shak*) to bleed [*AS* *blōd*, *D* *blood*, *Ger* *blut*, from *blūhen*, to glow]

In HOT, OR COLD BLOOD, under, or free from, excitement or sudden passion —*HALF* BLOOD, relationship through one parent only [*Spotted* with blood.]

BLOOD SPOTTED, blod be spotted, *adj* (*Shak*)

BLOOD-BOLTERED, blod bolter ed, *adj* (*Shak*) Sprinkled with blood as from a bolter or sieve

BLOOD BOUGHT, blod bawt, *adj* Bought at the expense of blood or life [*the* blood frozen or chilled]

BLOOD FROZEN, blod frōzn, *adj* (*Spenser*) Having

BLOOD-GUILTINESS, blod gilt' nes, *n.* The guilt of shedding blood, as in murder

BLOOD HEAT, blod hēt, *n.* Heat of the same degree as that of the human blood (about 98° Fahr)

BLOOD HORSE, blod hors, *n.* A horse of the purest and most highly prized blood origin, or stock

BLOOD HOT, blod hot, *adj* As hot or warm as blood.

BLOOD-HOUND, blud'-hownd, *n.* A large hound or dog remarkable for the acuteness of its scent, especially for blood, and employed in tracking wounded game.

BLOOD-LETTING, blud'-let'ting, *n.* The act of letting blood, or bleeding by opening a vein.

BLOOD-MONEY, blud'-mun'i, *n.* Money earned by laying or supporting a capital charge against any one, especially if the charge be false or made by an accomplice.

BLOOD-PUDDING, blud'-pood'ing, *n.* A pudding made with blood and other materials.

BLOOD-RELATION, blud'-re-lā'shun, *n.* One related by blood or marriage. [*See* made with bloodshed.]

BLOOD-SACRIFICE, blud'-sak'ri-fis, *n.* (*Shak.*) A sacrifice.

BLOOD-SHED, blud'shed, *n.* The shedding of blood: slaughter.

BLOOD-SHOT, blud'-shot, *adj.* Red and inflamed, as the white of the eye, from the blood-vessels being too full of blood: filled with blood. [*blood.*]

BLOOD-SIZED, blud'-sized, *adj.* Sized or smeared with blood.

BLOOD-SPAVIN, blud'-spav'in, *n.* A disease of horses consisting of the swelling of a vein on the inside of the hock, from a checking of the blood.

BLOOD-STAINED, blud'-ständ, *adj.* Stained with blood: guilty of murder.

BLOOD-STONE, blud'-stōn, *n.* A dark-green variety of quartz, variegated with blood-like spots of red jasper, the heliotrope: a brown ore of iron, hematite.

BLOOD-SUCKER, blud'-suk'er, *n.* An animal that sucks blood, especially a leech: (*Shak.*) a cruel man.

BLOOD-SUCKING, blud'-suk'ing, *adj.* (*Shak.*) That sucks or draws blood. [*desire* for shedding blood.]

BLOOD-THIRSTINESS, blud'-thirst'i-nes, *n.* Thirst or

BLOOD-THIRSTY, blud'-thirst'i, *adj.* Having a thirst or desire to shed blood.

BLOOD-VESSEL, blud'-ves'sel, *n.* A vessel in which blood circulates, a vein or artery.

BLOODILY, blud'i-li, *adv.* In a bloody manner: cruelly: with disposition to shed blood.

BLOODLESS, blud'les, *adj.* Without blood, dead: without the shedding of blood: (*Shak.*) without spirit or activity.

BLOODY, blud'i, *adj.* Stained with or containing blood: murderous, cruel: marked by bloodshed.

BLOODY-EYED, blud'i-id, *adj.* Having bloody or cruel eyes. [*bloody* face or appearance.]

BLOODY-FACED, blud'i-fast, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Having a bloody face.

BLOODY-FLUX, blud'i-fluks, *n.* Dysentery, in which the discharges from the bowels are mixed with blood.

BLOODY-SCEPTRED, blud'i-sept'erd, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Having a sceptre, or wearing a crown, obtained by bloodshed. [*with* the discharge of blood.]

BLOODY-SWEAT, blud'i-svet, *n.* A sweat accompanied

BLOOM, blōm, *v.i.* To blow or put forth blossoms or flowers: to be in a state of beauty or of youth and vigour.—*v.t.* to put forth, or produce, as flowers.—*n.* A blossom or flower: the opening of flowers: state of ripening to higher perfection: rosy colour. [*A.S.* *blōcian*, to blow, blossom; Dutch *blōem*, Ger. *blume*, a flower—*blühen*, to shine, blossom.]

BLOOMING, blōm'ing, *p.adj.* Opening in blossoms, flowering: healthful: fresh-coloured.

BLOOMLESS, blōm'les, *adj.* Without bloom.

BLOOMY, blōm'i, *adj.* Full of blossoms or blossoms: flowery: flourishing.

BLOOSME, blōm, *n.* (*Spenser.*) Blossom, bloom.

BLOSSOM, blōs'som, *n.* The flower of a plant.—*v.i.* To put forth blossoms or flowers: to flourish and prosper.—*v.t.* to put forth as a blossom. [*A.S.* *blōsm*, from root of *BLOOM*.] [*flowering* of plants.]

BLOSSOMING, blōs'som-ing, *n.* The blowing or

BLOSSOMY, blōs'som-i, *adj.* Full of blossoms.

BLOT, blot, *n.* A spot or stain, as by ink on paper: an obliteration, as of something written: a stain in reputation: disgrace.—*v.t.* To spot, stain, or blur: to obliterate or cancel: to stain with infamy: to disgrace:—*pr.p.* blotting; *pa.p.* blotted.

[*Prov. Dan.* *blat*, Dan. *plet*; Ice. *bletta*, to spot. Wedg. says that the word arises from an attempt to represent the sound of a drop of liquid or portion of something wet or soft falling on the ground.]

BLOTCH, bloch, *n.* A blot or spot on the skin: a pustule. [*A.S.* *blæcc*, *blæcche*, from *BLOT*.]

BLOTCHED, blocht, *p.adj.* Marked or affected with blotches: (*bot.*) having the colour in coarse spots.

BLOTCHY, bloch'i, *adj.* Having blotches.

BLOTE, blot, *v.t.* To dry by smoke. See *BLOAT*.

BLOTT, blot (*Spenser*). Same as *BLOAT*.

BLOTTING-PAPER, blot'ing-pā'per, *n.* A soft unsized paper, used for absorbing part of the ink of fresh writing, so as to prevent blots.

BLOUSE, blōwz, *n.* A loose outer garment of coarse cloth, worn especially by working-men in France. [*Fr.*, said to be of Eastern origin.]

BLOW, blō, *n.* The act of striking: a stroke: a sudden misfortune or calamity.

[*Goth.* *bliggwan*, O. Ger. *blinwan*, to strike; or from Dutch *blacuwen*, to strike—*blæue*, blue, livid, the colour of the mark produced by a blow.]

AT A BLOW, by a single action, suddenly.

BLOW, blō, *v.i.* To bloom or blossom: to put forth flowers.—*v.t.* to produce or sustain, as blossoms:—*pr.p.* blōw'ing; *pa.p.* blōwn. [*A.S.* *blōwian*, Ger. *blühen*. See *BLOOM*, *BLOSSOM*.]

BLOW, blō, *v.i.* To produce a current of air: to move, as a current of air or the wind: to sound on being blown into, as a musical instrument: (*Shak.*) to breathe hard or quick, to pant.—*v.t.* to drive a current of air upon: to drive by a current of air: to inflate with air: to warm by the breath: to sound as a wind instrument: to spread by report:—*pr.p.* blōw'ing; *pa.t.* blew (*blōw*); *pa.p.* blōwn. [*A.S.* *blawan*; Ger. *blähen*, *blasen*; L. *flō, flare*.]

BLOW UPON, to condemn, to make stale.

BLOW-BALL, blō'-baw'l, *n.* The head of a dandelion in seed, so called because the down is easily blown away with a puff.

BLOWER, blō'er, *n.* One who blows: a metal plate used to put upon the upper part of a fire-place, so as to increase the draught through the fire: a machine for driving a blast of air, as into a furnace.

BLOW-FLY, blō'-fli, *n.* An insect of the order Diptera, closely allied to and larger than the flesh-fly or blow-bottle.

BLOW-PIPE, blō'-pīp, *n.* A pipe or tube through which a current of air is blown into a flame, so as to direct it against some object.

BLOWN, blōn, *p.adj.* Out of breath, tired: swelled: stale, worthless.

BLOWY, blō'i, *adj.* Blowing: windy.

BLOWZE, blōwz, *n.* (*Shak.*) A woman whose face is blushing or glowing with red, a ruddy, fat-faced woman. [*Dutch* *blōze*, redness of the cheeks; Dan. *blusee*, Dutch *blōzen*, to blaze, to blush; from root of *BLOOM*.]

BLOWZED, blōwzd, *adj.* Having the colour heightened by exposure to the weather: ruddy-faced.

BLOWZY, blōwzi, *adj.* High-coloured: ruddy-faced and fat.

BLUBBER, blub'ir, *n.* (*obs.*) A bubble: the fat of whales and other sea animals from which oil is obtained.—*v.i.* To weep in a noisy manner.—*v.t.* to

disfigure with weeping as the face [Formed from the sound of the huddling or foaming of a liquid.]

BLUDGEON, blud juu, *n* A short stick having one end heavier than the other to strike with. [From root of Blow]

BLUE, blō, *n* The colour of the sky when unclouded one of the seven primary colours—*adj* Of the colour blue [A.S. *bleo* O Ger. *blau*, *blau*]

BLUEBELL, blō'bel, *n* A plant that bears bluebell shaped flowers, especially the harebell.

BLUEBOOK, blō'book, *n* A book containing some official statement published by authority of parliament, so called from the colour of its cover in America, a book containing the names of all persons holding office under the U.S. government, with their salaries.

BLUE-BOTTLE, blō'botl, *n* A plant with blue bottle-shaped flowers that grows among corn a fly with a large blue abdomen—*adj* (Shak.) Blue

BLUE-CAP, blō'kap, *n* A fish of the salmon kind with blue spots on its head the blue titmouse (Shak.) a Scotchman, from his blue bonnet

BLUE-JACKET, blō'jak'et, *n* A seaman, as distinguished from a marine [Spent]

BLUE-PILL, blō'pil, *n* A mercurial pill, used as an

BLUE-STOCKING, blō'stok'ing, *n* A literary lady originally applied in Dr Johnson's time to meetings held by ladies for conversation with certain literary men, one of whom always wore blue stockings

BLUELY, blō'li, *adv* With a blue colour

BLUENESS, blō'nes, *n* The quality of being blue or lived.

BLUFF, blaf, *adj* Blustering surly outspoken steep (naut) not pointed—*n* A high steep bank overlooking the sea or a river a high bank

BLUFF BOWED, bluf bowd, *adj* Having broad and flat bows, as a ship

BLUFF HEADED, bluf heded, *adj* Applied to a ship having her stem too straight up

BLUFFNESS, blufnes, *n* Quality of being bluff surliness.

BLuish, blō'ish, *adj* Slightly blue.

BLuishNESS, blō'ish nes, *n* A slight blue colour

BLUNDER, blun'der, *v.t.* (obs.) To mix up together or confuse, to cause to make a mistake.—*v.i.* to make a gross mistake to err stupidly to founder or stumble.—*n* A gross mistake [Perhaps allied to BLEND—A.S. *blendan*, to mix.]

BLUNDERBUSS, blun'der bus, *n* A short hand gun, with a large bore and wide muzzle. [Corr. of *D. donderbus*, Ger. *donnerbüchse*—donner, thunder, bus, büchse, a gun.]

BLUNDERING, blun'der'ing, *n* apt to make gross mistakes apt to stumble

BLUNT, blunt, *adj* Having a dull edge or point (fig.) rough, outspoken, dull (Spenser) uncivilised dum, used of eyesight.—*v.t.* To dull the edge or point to make dull to weaken.

BLUNTISH, blun'tish, *adj* Somewhat blunt.

BLUNTNESS, blun'tnes, *n* State of being blunt obtuseness roughness of manner or address.

BLUNT WITTED, blun't'wit-ed, *adj* (Shak.) Dull stupid.

BLUR, blur, *n* A blot, stain, or spot.—*v.t.* To blot stain, obscure, or hlemish —*pr.p.* blurring, *pa.p.* blurred [Prob. conn. with Scot. *bludder*, *bluther* to blot.] [edly] [Sook Walter]

BLURT, blurt, *v.t.* To utter suddenly or unadvisedly —*BLURRED* at (Shak.), spoken contemptuously of.

BLUSH, blush, *n* The colour of flowers in blossom a red glow on the face caused by shame, modesty, &c. any reddish colour sudden appearance.—*v.t.*

To be suddenly suffused with a red colour in the cheeks or face to grow red to be ashamed.—*v.t.* (Shak.) to colour with a blush to express by blushing [A.S. *alisan*, D. *blösen*, to blush—*blo*, a blush. See BLOOM, BLOW]

BLUSHET, blush et, *n* (obs.) A young modest girl.

BLUSHFUL, blush fool, *adj* Full of blushes modest.

BLUSHING, blushing, *n* The act of turning red the appearance of colour upon the cheek.—*p* *adj*. Shewing blushes modest.

BLUSTER, bluster, *v.i.* To make a noise like a blast of wind to talk boastingly to bully or swagger—*v.t.* to overthrow by blustering—*n* A blast or roaring as of the wind bullying or boasting language [An augmentative of BLAST]

BLUSTERING, bluster'ing, *n* A noisy blowing as of a blast swaggering noisy pretension.—*adj* Stormy tumultuous boastful.

BLUSTEROUS, bluster us, } *adj* (Shak.) Noisy.

BLUSTROUS, blustrus, } boastful.

BO, bō, *int.* A word used to frighten children.

BOA, boā, *n* A genus of serpents which includes the largest species of serpents, the boa-constrictor a long serpent like piece of fur worn round the neck by ladies. [L. contr. of *bora*, from *bos*, *bovis*, an ox—perhaps from their size] [ANIZ]

BOARD, bod, *v.i.* (Spenser) Same as ABODZ, *pa.p.* of

BOARD, bod, *n* (Spenser) Same as BODE.

BOAR, bor, *n* The male of swine. [A.S. *bar*]

BOARD, bord, *n* A broad and thin strip of timber a table to put food on food persons seated around a table persons who have the management of some public office or trust a council the deck of a ship —*v.t.* To cover with boards to supply with food to enter (as a ship) either in a friendly or hostile manner to attack (Shak.) to accost or address.—*v.i.* to receive food or take meals [A.S. *bord*, a board—*brad*, broad.]

By THE BOARD, over the board or side of a ship—hence, TO GO BY THE BOARD, to be lost or destroyed.

BOARDER, board'er, *n* One who receives board one who boards a ship

BOARDING, bord'ing, *n* The act of covering with boards the covering itself food act of boarding a ship

BOARDING PIKE, bord'ing pik, *n* A pike used in 'boarding a ship, or in boarding a ship when attacked.

BOARDING SCHOOL, bord'ing skool, *n* A school in which the pupils receive board, as well as instruction. [servants to keep themselves in food.]

BOARD WAGES, bord wā'ez, *n* Wages allowed to

BOARISH, bor'ish, *adj* Swinish brutal.

BOAR-SPEAR, bor' spēr, *n* A spear used in boar hunting

BOAST, bōst, *v.i.* (lit) To blow to puff one's self up to talk vaingloriously to brag—*v.t.* to brag of to display in ostentatious language to magnify or exalt.—*n* An expression of pride a brag the cause of boasting [O E. and low Ger. *boest*, Ger. *bausen*, *pausten* to blow, to swell]

BOASTFUL, boast'ful, *adj* Given to boasting inclined to brag. [manner]

BOASTFULLY, boast'fully, *adv* In a boastful

BOASTFULNESS, boast'fulness, *n* State of being boastful ostentation

BOASTING, boasting, *n* Ostentatious display vaunting vainglorying [unostentatious.]

BOASTLESS, boast'les, *adj* Without boasting simple,

- BOAT**, bōt, *n.* A small open vessel usually moved by oars: a small ship.—*v.t.* To carry by boat.—*v.i.* to go in a boat. [A.S. *bat*; D. *boot*; W. *bad*; Gael. *bata*.]
- BOAT-HOOK**, bōt'-hook, *n.* An iron hook fixed to a pole used for pulling or pushing off a boat.
- BOAT-HOUSE**, bōt'-hows, *n.* A house or shed for a boat. [in boats.]
- BOATING**, bōt'ing, *n.* The art or practice of sailing
- BOAT-MAN**, bōt'-man, *n.* A man who has charge of a boat: a rower.
- BOATSWAIN**, bōt'swān (colloquially bō'sn), *n.* A boat swain or servant: an officer on board ship who looks after the boats, rigging, &c., and calls the seamen to duty.
- BOB**, bob, *v.i.* To move quickly up and down, to dangle: to fish with a bob.—*v.t.* to move in a short jerking manner: (*Shak.*) to flap or beat, also, to gain by fraud:—*pr.p.* bobbing; *pa.p.* bobbed.—*n.* A short jerking motion: a slight blow: anything that hangs loosely, and moves with a bob or swing: a pendant: in bell-ringing, a peal of several courses, or sets of changes: (*Shak.*) a taunt, scoff, sarcasm.
- BOBBIN**, bob'in, *n.* A small piece of wood on which thread is wound. [Fr. *bobine*, perhaps from Gael. *baban*, a tassel.]
- BOBBINET**, bob-bin-et' or bob'bin-et, *n.* A kind of fine netted lace usually of cotton thread, made by machines, instead of by hand.
- BOBOLINK**, bob'o-lingk, *n.* An American bird allied to the bunting and sparrow, prized for its beauty and power of song. [Prob. from the sound of its notes.]
- BOBSTAYS**, bob'stāz, *n.pl.* (*naut.*) Ropes or stays used to confine the bowsprit downward to the stem or cutwater, and counteract the strain of the foremast-stays. [applied in contempt to the rabble.]
- BOBTAIL**, bob'tal, *n.* A short or cut tail: a word
- BOBWIG**, bob'wig, *n.* A short wig.
- BODE**, bōd (*Spenser*). Same as **ANODE**.
- BODE**, bōd, *v.t.* To portend or prophesy: to presage.—*v.i.* to be an omen: to foreshew:—*pr.p.* bōd'ing; *pa.p.* bōd'ed.—*n.* An omen or portent. [A.S. *bodian*, to tell—*bōd*, a command; allied to *Brm.*]
- BODEMENT**, bōd'ment, *n.* (*Shak.*) An omen.
- BODGE**, boj, *v.i.* (*Shak.*) To make bad work, to fail. [Perhaps a form of *BOTCH*.]
- BODICE**, bod'is, *n.* A woman's stays, formerly called *bodies*, from fitting close to the body.
- BODIED**, bod'id, *adj.* Having a body.
- BODIKIN**, bod'i-kin, *n.* (*Shak.*) A form of an oath, 'Od's bodikin = God's little body. [*Body*, and *kin*, diminutive.] [poreal.]
- BODILESS**, bod'i-less, *adj.* Without a body: incorporeal.
- BODILY**, bod'i-li, *adj.* Relating to the body: corporeal: (*Shak.*) real.—*adv.* Corporeally: all in a body: all at once. [omen or portent.]
- BODING**, bōd'ing, *pr.p.* of **BODE**. Presaging.—*n.* An
- BODKIN**, bod'kin, *n.* (*orig.*) A small dagger: a small instrument for pricking holes: an instrument used to fasten the hair: a large, blunt needle. [W. *bidogyn*, dim. of *bidog*, Gael. *biodag*, a dagger.]
- BODRAGES**, bod'rā-jiz, *n.pl.* (*Spenser*). Same as **BORD-RAGINGS**.
- BODY**, bod'i, *n.* The trunk of an animal, tree, &c.: the whole frame of a man, or lower animal: matter, as opposed to spirit: substance: a mass: a person: a number of persons united by some common tie: main part: forces united under one commander: strength, or characteristic quality.—*v.t.* To give form to: to embody:—*pr.p.* bod'ying; *pa.p.* bod'ied. [A.S. *bodig*, Gael. *bodhaig*.]
- BODY-COLOUR**, bod'i-kul'ar, *n.* A term applied to paints to express their degree of consistence, substance, and tinging power.
- BODY-CURER**, bod'i-kūr'er, *n.* (*Shak.*) A doctor.
- BODY-GUARD**, bod'i-gārd, *n.* A guard to protect the person, esp. of the sovereign: (*fig.*) retinue: security.
- BODYKINS**, bod'i-kinz, *int.* (*Shak.*) See **BODKIN**.
- BODY-POLITIC**, bod'i-pol'i-tik, *n.* The collective body of the people in its political capacity.
- BODY-SNATCHER**, bod'i-snach'er, *n.* One who secretly disinters the bodies of the dead for the purposes of dissection.
- BODY-SNATCHING**, bod'i-snach'ing, *n.* The act of disinterring bodies for the purposes of dissection.
- BÆOTIAN**, bæ-ō'shyan, *adj.* Pertaining to Bæotia in Greece, noted for the backwardness of its inhabitants in refinement of manners and intellectual development: hence, stupid, dull.
- BOER**, bōr, *n.* The name applied to the Dutch colonists at the Cape of Good Hope who are engaged in agriculture. [Ger. *bauer*, a farmer. See **BOOR**.]
- BOG**, bog, *n.* Soft ground: a marsh or quagmire. [Ir. *bogach*, a bog, Gael. *bog*, soft, moist.]
- BOG-BUTTER**, bog'-but'ter, *n.* A mineral substance, resembling butter, found in Irish bogs.
- BOGEY**, bōgi, } *n.* A bugbear, spectre, or goblin.
- BOGGLE**, bog'gl, } [Scot. *boglle*, a ghost; Gael. *blog*,
- BOGLE**, bōgl, } *bugle*, fear; Bug, BUGBEAR.]
- BOGGLE**, bog'gl, *v.i.* To stop or hesitate as if frightened at a bogle or strange appearance: to make difficulties about a thing:—*pr.p.* boggling; *pa.p.* bogg'led.
- BOGGLER**, bog'glér, *n.* One who boggles: a doubter: (*Shak.*) one who starts from the right path.
- BOGGY**, bog'gi, *adj.* Containing bogs: marshy.
- BOG-MOSS**, bog'-mos, *n.* A genus of moss plants found commonly in bogs. [boggy land.]
- BOG-ORE**, bog'-ōr, *n.* A kind of iron ore found in
- BOG-TROTTER**, bog'-trot'ter, *n.* One who lives in a boggy country, hence an Irishman.
- BOHEA**, bo-hē, *n.* The lowest quality of black tea: used also as a generic name for the different varieties of black tea. [Chinese.]
- BOHEMIAN**, bo-bē-mi-an, *n.* A native of Bohemia, in Austria.—*adj.* Pertaining to Bohemia.
- BOIL**, boil, *v.i.* To bubble up from the action of heat: to be hot: to be excited or agitated.—*v.t.* to heat to a boiling state: to cook or dress by boiling. [Fr. *bouillir*—*bullo*, Ice. *bulln*, to bubble: acc. to Wedg. the origin is doubtless an attempt to represent the noise made by boiling water.]
- BOIL**, boil, *n.* A hard painful swelling of the skin having a bubble-like shape. [A.S. *bil*, *byl*; Ger. *beule*; Ice. *bola*, from root of the verb above.]
- BOILER**, boil'ér, *n.* One who boils: that in which anything is boiled: the part of a steam-engine in which the steam is generated.
- BOILING**, boiling, *n.* The bubbling up of any liquid by the application of heat: the act of dressing food by boiling water.—*adj.* Bubbling: swelling: with heat or passion.
- BOILING-POINT**, the temperature at which liquids begin to boil under the influence of heat.
- BOISTEROUS**, boi'stir-us, *adj.* Wild: noisy: turbulent: stormy: (*Shak.*) powerful: (*Spenser*) unwildly. [Dan. *bister*, D. *byster*, W. *bryt*, wild.]
- BOISTEROUSNESS**, boi'stir-us-ness, *n.* Quality of being boisterous: turbulence.

BOLD, *bold*, *adj* Having courage or daring requiring courage executed with prompt impudent over confident striking to the right steep or abrupt—*vt* (*Shak*) To embolden or make daring [*A.S.* *O* Ger and Dan. *bold*, *O* Fr *baud*, Goth. *baltha* Ice. *baldr*]

To MAKE BOLD, to take the liberty, to make free.

BOLDEN, *bolden* *vt* (*obs*) To make bold.

BOLD FACED, *bold fast*, *adj* Impudent.

BOLDLY, *boldh*, *adv* In a bold manner with confidence impudently [confidence impudence]

BOLDNESS, *boldnes*, *n* Quality of being bold.

BOLE, *bol*, *n* The round stem or body of a tree (*naut.*) a small boat. [*D* *bol*, swelling from root *bol*, round.]

BOLE *bol*, *n* A kind of argillaceous earth generally reddened by oxide of iron, some kinds of which are used in medicine. [*Gr* *bolos*, a lump of earth]

BOLERO, *bolero* *n* A national dance among the Spaniards. [*Sp*]

BOLIN, *bolin* *n* (*Shak*) Same as *Bowlive*.

BOLL *bol*, *n* One of the round heads or seed vessels of flax, poppy, &c a pod or capsule a Scotch dry measure = six imperial bushels not now legally in use. [*D* *bol*, *bolle*, a head, *A.S.* *bolle*, a bowl, from root of *BOLE*, the round stem of a tree.]

BOLLARD, *bolard*, *n* A strong post fixed in the ground, to which vessels are secured when alongside a wharf a thick piece of wood on the head or fore part of a whale boat, round which the harpooner turns the line when a whale is struck to check the animal's velocity. [*From* *BOLE*, of a tree.]

BOLLED, *bold*, Swollen poded. [*Pap* of *obs* *BOLL*, to form into a seed vessel.]

BOLLEN, *boln*, (*Shak*) Swollen. [*Pap* of *obs* *BOLL*]

BOLLET, *bollet*, *n* (*Spenser*) Same as *BULLET*

BOLSTER, *bolster*, *n* A long round pillow or cushion a pad.—*vt* To support with a bolster to pad to hold up [*A.S.* and *O* Ger *bolstar*, *D* *bulst*, a hump.]

BOLSTERED, *bolstered*, *pad* Supported swelled

BOLSTERING, *bolstering*, *n* A propping up or supporting

BOLT, *bolt*, *n* (*orig*) A knob beaded arrow for a cross-bow an arrow a bar or pin used to fasten a door, &c (*Shak*) an iron to fasten the legs of a prisoner a thunder bolt.—*vt* To fasten with a bolt to secure, as with words to restrain to throw or utter precipitately to swallow hastily.—*v-i* (*Milton*) to strike or fall suddenly as a bolt. [*A.S.* and Dan. *bolt*, Ger *bolzen* from root of *BOLE*, of a tree.]

BOLT, *bolt* *vt* To sift to separate the bran from, as flour to examine by sifting to purify, to purge [*O* Fr *bulter*, Ger *beuteln*, to sift]

BOLTER, *bolter* *n* A sieve a machine for separating bran from flour [thing is bolted or sifted]

BOLTING, *bolting*, *n* The process by which any

BOLTING HUTCH, *bolting hutch*, *n* A hutch or large box into which flour falls when it is bolted

BOLT ROPE, *bolt rop* *n* A rope sewed all round the edge of a sail to prevent it from tearing

BOLTSPLIT, *bolt'sprit*, *n* Same as *BOWSPRIT*

BOLT UPRIGHT, *bolt'up-riht*, *adv* Upright and straight as a bolt or arrow

BOLUS, *bolus*, *n* A rounded mass of anything a large pill. [*L.* *bolus* Gr *bolos* a lump.]

BOMB, *bom*, *n* A hollow shell of iron filled with explosive materials and furnished with a fuse attached, which is ignited when the shell is discharged from a mortar lasts during the flight of the

shell, and causes it to explode when it falls. [*L.* *bombus* Gr *bombos* an imitation of the sound.]

BOMBARD, *bombard*, *n* (*obs*) An engine or great gun for throwing bombs (*Shak*) a barrel or large vessel for holding liquor [*Bomr*, and affix *ard*]

BOMBARD, *bom bōrd*, *vt* To attack with bombs.

BOMBARDIER, *bom bar-dēr*, *n* An artilleryman employed in throwing bomb shells with a mortar

BOMBARDMENT, *bom bardment*, *n* The act of bombarding an attack by throwing bombs

BOMBASIN, **BOMBASINE** *bom ba zēn*, *n* A twilled fabric for female dress the warp of which is silk and the weft worsted. [*Fr* *bombasin* low *L.* *bombacium*—Gr *bombyx*, silk. See *BOMBAST*]

BOMBAST *bombast* *n* (*orig*) Cotton or any soft material used for stuffing garments inflated or high sounding language.—*adj* (*Shak*) High sounding [*Low* *L.* *bombax* cotton Gr *bombyx*, silk.]

BOMBASTIC *bom bastik* *adj* Having the qualities of bombast high sounding inflated.

BOMBAX, *bombaks* *n* A genus of tropical trees, in the seed vessels of which is a soft down like cotton or silk. [*Low* *L.* See *BOMBAST*]

BOMBAZINE, *bom ba zen* *n* Same as *BOMBASINE*.

BOMB PROOF, *bom prōf* *adj* Proof or secure against the force of bombs.

BOMB SHELL, *bom shel* *n* Same as *BOMBS*

BOMB VESSEL, *bom ves el* *n* A vessel for carrying the mortars used in bombarding from the sea.

BOMBYX, *bombiks*, *n* The silk worm. [*Or*]

BON *hong* *n* (*Spenser*) A good thing said, a jest or tale. [*Fr*, good.]

BONAPARTISM, *bo na part-izm*, *n* The policy of, or adherence to Bonaparte Emperor of the French

BONAPARTIST, *bo na-part-ist*, *n* One attached to Bonaparte, or to his policy

BONA ROBA, *bō na ro ba* *n* (*Shak*) A showy wanton, a courtesan. [*It.* *buona roba*, a fine gown.]

BONBON, *boonbon* *n* A sweetmeat. [*Fr*, 'very good'—*bon*, good.]

BOND, *bond*, *n* That which binds a hand a binding force or influence link of connection an obligation of duty arising from a promise expressed or implied (*law*) a writing of obligation, under seal to pay a sum or to perform a contract —*pl* imprisonment, captivity.—*adj* *Bonded* in a state of servitude or captivity —*vt* To put imported goods in the customs' warehouses as security for the payment of the duties on them. [*A.S.* *bond*—*bindan* to bind.]

BONDAGE *bond'aj* *n* State of being bound captivity slavery obligation or tie of duty (*D*) subjection of the mind through ignorance, fear, or superstition.

BONDED *bonded* *padj* Secured by bond, as duties.

BOND MAID *bond mād*, *n* A young female slave.

BOND MAN *bond man*, *n* A man slave

BOND-SERVANT, *bond-servant* *n* A slave.

BOND-SERVICE, *bond servis*, *n* The condition of a bond servant slavery

BOND-SLAVE, *bond slav* *n* A slave. [*surety*]

BONDSMAN *bondsmān*, *n* A bondman or slave a

BOND STONE, *bond-stōn*, *n* A stone which reaches a considerable distance into or entirely through a wall for the purpose of binding it together

BONDSWOMAN, *bondswoman*, }

BONDWOMAN *bondwoman*, }

BOND TIMBER, *bond tim'ber* *n* Timber built into a wall as it is carried up for the purpose of binding it together in a longitudinal direction.

BONE, bōn, *n.* A firm, hard substance forming the skeleton of the higher order of animals: a piece of the skeleton of an animal:—*pl.* things made of bone, as bobbins for lace-making, dice.—*v.t.* To put pieces of whale-bone in, as stays: to take the bones out of, as meat:—*pr.p.* bōning; *pa.p.* bōned'. [A.S. *ban*; Ger. *bein*, Goth. *bain*, bone, leg; W. *bon*, a stem or stock.] [bones.]

BONE-ACHE, bōn'-āk, *n.* (*Shak.*) Aching or pain in the bone.

BONE-ASH, bōn'-ash, *n.* The white friable mass obtained by burning bones in an open furnace, used chiefly in the manufacture of artificial manures.

BONE-BLACK, bōn'-blak, *n.* The carbonaceous matter left when bones are calcined in a close vessel, extensively used in the arts.

BONED, bōnd, *p.adj.* Having bones—used in composition, as *high-boned*. [used in agriculture.]

BONE-DUST, bōn'-dust, *n.* Ground or pulverised bones.

BONE-EARTH, bōn'-ērth, *n.* Same as **BONE-ASH**.

BONE-LACE, bōn'-lās, *n.* Lace woven with bobbins, which were frequently made of bone.

BONELESS, bōn'les, *adj.* Wanting bones.

BONE-SETTER, bōn'-set'tēr, *n.* One whose occupation is to set broken and dislocated bones: a surgeon.

BONE-SPAVIN, bōn'-spav'n, *n.* A bony excrescence or hard swelling on the inside of the hock of a horse.

BONFIRE, bon'fir, *n.* (*orig.*) A beacon-fire: a large fire in the open air on occasions of public rejoicing, &c. [Dan. *baun*, a beacon—Celt. *ban*, lofty, and *FIRE*.]

BONITO, bo-nē'to, *n.* A tropical fish of the mackerel family. [Sp. *bonito*, Fr. *bonite*.]

BON-MOT, bong'-mō, *n.* A good thing said: a witticism. [Fr. *bon*, good, *mot*, word.]

BONNE-BOUCHE, bon-bōsh', *n.* A delicious mouthful. [Fr. *bonne*, good, *bouche*, mouth.]

BONNET, bon'net, *n.* A head-dress: a covering for the head worn by women: a Scotch cap: (*fort.*) a raised portion at the salient angles of defence-works to check besiegers when attempting to make a lodgment: (*naut.*) an additional part laced to the foot of fore-and-aft sails to gather more wind.

[Acc. to Diez, Fr. *bonnet*, Sp. *bonete*, orig. the name of a stuff. This is perhaps from Irish *boinead*, bonnet, cap, referred (says Wedg.) to *beann*, top, and *cide*, dress.]

BONNETED, bon'net-ed, *p.adj.* Wearing a bonnet: protected by a bonnet.

BONNIBEL, bon'ni-bel, *n.* (*Spenser*). A handsome girl. [Fr. *bonne et belle*, good and beautiful.]

BONNILASS, bon'ni-las, *n.* (*Spenser*). A bonny lass: a beautiful girl.

BONNILY, bon'ni-li, *adv.* Beautifully: gaily.

BONNINESS, bon'ni-nes, *n.* Handsomeness: gaiety.

BONNY, bon'ni, *adj.* Beautiful: handsome: gay: well formed. [Fr. *bon*, *bonne*—L. *bonus*, good: or Celt. *bain*, *baine*, white, fair.]

BONUS, bō'nus, *n.* (*lit.*) A good: a premium beyond the usual interest for a loan: an extra dividend to shareholders. [L. *bonus*, good.]

BON-VIVANT, bong'-vī'vong', *n.* One who lives well, or luxuriously. [Fr. *bon*, good, *vivat*, *pr.p.* of *vivre*, to live.]

BONY, bō'ni, *adj.* Full of, or consisting of, bones.

BONZE, bon'ze, *n.* A name given by Europeans to the Buddhist priests of Japan, China, and neighbouring countries. [Said to be corr. from Japanese *bussa*, a pious man.]

BOOBY, bō'bi, *n.* (*lit.*) A baby: a silly or stupid fellow: a water-bird, of the pelican tribe, remarkable for its apparent stupidity. [From root of **BABE**; Ger. *bube*, a boy.]

BOOBY, -ISH, bō'bi, -ish, *adj.* Like a booby: stupid.

BOOK, book, *n.* A collection of sheets of paper bound together, either printed, written on, or blank: a literary composition: a division of a volume or subject: (*Shak.*) learning, a paper of articles.—*v.t.* To write in a book. [A.S. *booc*, a book, the beech, because the Teutons first wrote on beechen boards.]

BOOK-ACCOUNT, book'-ak-kownt', *n.* An account of debt or credit in a book.

BOOKBINDER, book'bind'ēr, *n.* One who binds books.

BOOKBINDING, book'bind'ing, *n.* The art or practice of binding or putting the boards on books.

BOOK-CASE, book'-kās, *n.* A case with shelves for books.

BOOK-CLUB, book'-klub, *n.* An association of persons who buy new books for circulation among themselves.

BOOK-DEBT, book'-det, *n.* A debt for articles charged by the seller in his book-account. [from books.]

BOOKFUL, book'fool, *adj.* Full of information gathered

BOOK-HOLDER, book'-hōld'ēr, *n.* One who holds the book of the play, and prompts the actor in the theatre.

BOOKISH, book'ish, *adj.* Fond of books: given to reading.

BOOK-KEEPER, book'-kēp'ēr, *n.* One who keeps the account-books in an office.

BOOK-KEEPING, book'-kēp'ing, *n.* The art of keeping the accounts and books of a merchant in a regular and systematic manner.

BOOK-LEARNING, book'-lēr'n'ing, *n.* Learning acquired from the study of books, as opposed to practical knowledge.

BOOKLESS, book'les, *adj.* Without books: unlearned.

BOOK-MAKER, book'-mak'ēr, *n.* One who makes up books from the writings of others: a compiler: one who makes bets, and enters them in a book.

BOOK-MAKING, book'-mak'ing, *n.* The art or practice of compiling books from the writings of others: compilation. [self professionally to the study of books.]

BOOK-MAN, book'-man, *n.* (*Shak.*) One who devotes him-

BOOK-MARK, book'-märk, *n.* Something placed in a book to mark a particular page or passage.

BOOK-MATE, book'-māt, *n.* (*Shak.*) A mate or companion in the study of books: a school-fellow.

BOOK-MUSLIN, book'-muz'lin, *n.* Muslin used in book-binding. [the Book or Bible.]

BOOK-OATH, book'-ōth, *n.* (*Shak.*) An oath made on

BOOK-POST, book'-pōst, *n.* The department in the Post-Office for the transmission of books.

BOOK-SELLER, book'-sel'ēr, *n.* One who sells books.

BOOK-SELLING, book'-sel'ing, *n.* The employment of a book-seller. [are placed.]

BOOK-SHELF, book'-shelf, *n.* A shelf on which books

BOOK-SHOP, book'-shop, *n.* A shop where books are sold.

BOOK-STALL, book'-stawl, *n.* A stall or stand, generally in the open air, where books are sold.

BOOK-STAND, book'-stand, *n.* A book-stall: a stand or support for holding up a book when reading. [books.]

BOOK-TRADE, book'-trād, *n.* The trade of dealing in

BOOK-WORM, book'-wurm, *n.* A worm or mite that eats holes in books: a person closely attached to books.

BOOL-WORK, bōol'-work, *n.* Same as **BEUL-WORK**.

BOOM, bō'm, *n.* A beam: a pole by which a sail is stretched: a chain or bar stretched across the entrance to a harbour. [See **BRAM**.]

BOOM, bō'm, *v.i.* To sound like a *boom*, the firing of a cannon, the roar of the sea, a drum, the *bittern*, &c.: to rush with violence, as a ship under full sail. —*n.* A hollow roar, as of the sea, the cry of the *bittern*, &c. [A.S. *byme*, a trumpet; D. *boemen*, to drum, *boenze*, a drum, from the root of **BOON**.]

BOOMERANG, bōm'e-rang, *n.* A hard wood missile used by the natives of Australia, shaped like the segment of a circle, and so made that when thrown to a distance it returns towards the thrower.

BOOMING, bōm'ing, *p.adj.* Rushing with violence:

roaring like waves.—*n.* The hollow roar of anything that booms.

BOON, būn, *n.* (*orig*) A prayer or request answer to a prayer or petition a gift or favour [A.S. *bēn*, Dan. *bōn*, Ice. *bōn*, a prayer]

BOON, būn, *adj.* Good, kind, liberal gay merry cheerful [Fr *bon*—*l. bonus* good.]

BOOR, būr, *n.* (*lit*) A tiller of the ground a country man any coarse or awkward person. [D *boer*, Ger *bauer*—A.S. *buon*, D *bouwen*, Ger *bauen*, to till.]

BOORD, būrd, *v.t.* (*Spenser*) To come to the side of so as to speak to one to accost to address.—*v.i.* to go by the border or side of. [See **BORDER**.]

BOORISH, būr'ish, *adj.* Like a boor rustic rude

BOORISHNESS, būr'ish nes, *n.* Manners of a boor

BOOSE, būz, *v.t.* See **BOTSE**.

BOOT, būt, *n.* (*orig*) A hollow skin for holding liquids a covering for the foot and lower part of the leg generally made of leather an old instrument of torture for the legs a box or receptacle in a coach.—*v.t.* To put on boots [Fr. *It. botta*, Sp *bota*, a wine skin. See **BOTTLE**, **BUTT**]

BOOT, būt, *v.t.* To profit or advantage (*Shal*) to enrich.—*n.* Advantage profit something in addition. [A.S. *bot* compensation, amends—*betan*, to amend, to make better—*bet*, better]

BOOT, būt, *n.* (*Shak*) Booty

BOOTH, būth, *n.* (*lit*) A hut or temporary erection formed of boughs of trees or other slight material. [Oael. *both*, *bothig*, a hut.] [used in place of boots]

BOOTHOSE, būth'oz, *n.* (*Shak*) Hose or stockings

BOOTIKIN, būt'ikn, *n.* A little boot

BOOT JACK, būt jak, *n.* An instrument for taking off boots. [Boot and JACK.]

BOOT LAST, būt' last, *n.* The last or wooden mould on which boots or shoes are made.

BOOTLESS, būt'les, *adj.* Without boot or profit useless unavailing

BOOTS, būts, *n.* The servant at an inn who cleans the boots, runs messages, &c

BOOT TREE, būt tre *n.* Same as **BOOT LAST**

BOOTY, būt'ī, *n.* (*lit*) Spoil to be shared or divided spoil taken in war or by force plunder [Fr *butin*, Ger *beute*, Sw *lyte*—*lyta*, to divide.]

BO PEEP, bo-pep, *n.* A game among children in which one peeps from behind something and cries *bo*

BORACIO, bū-ras'ik, *adj.* Of or relating to borax.

BORACIO ACID, an acid obtained by dissolving borax, and also found native in mineral springs in Italy

BORACITE, bū-ras'it, *n.* A mineral composed of boracic acid and carbonate of magnesia.

BORAGE, bū-rāj, *n.* A plant of the genus *Borago*, formerly in great repute as a cordial. [*l. borago*]

BORATE, bū-rāt, *n.* A salt of boracic acid.

BORAX, bū-raks, *n.* A mineral salt existing native in Thibet and Persia, and also prepared artificially [Fr. Sp. *borax*, It. *borace*, Ar *ḥarag*, saltpetre.]

BORD, bord, *n.* (*Spenser*) Same as **BOTEN**.

BORDEL, bor'del, *n.* (*orig*) A little cottage or hut a house for prostitution. [See **BROTHEL**.]

BORDER, bor'der, *n.* The edge or margin of any thing verge brink.—*v.t.* To approach to be adjacent.—*v.t.* to make or adorn with a border to touch at the edge to bound. [Fr *bord*, *borderure*, Ice. and A.S. *bord*, the edge.]

BORDERER, bor'der-er, *n.* One who dwells on the border of a country

BORD RAGING, bord rāj'ing, *n.* (*Spenser*). Border

ragging, a raid upon the borders of a country. [BORD, for BORDER, and RAGING]

BORE, bor, *v.t.* To bite or pierce with an instrument to make a hole in to weary or annoy by ceaseless repetition.—*v.i.* to penetrate by boring to push toward a certain point.—*pr p* boring, *pa p* bored.—*n.* A hole made by boring the caliber of a gun or other firearm hence (*Shal*) size, weight, importance a person or thing that wears [A.S. *borian*, to bore, from *bor*, a borer, Ger *bohren*; allied to *l. foro*, Gr *peiro*, to bore, to pierce]

BORE, bor, did bear, *pa t* of **BEAR**.

BORE, bōr, *n.* A sudden rise and flow of the tide in a river or estuary when it masters the current in the shape of a large wave [Ice. *bára*, a wave or swell, *bæra*, to surge.—*Wedy*]

BOREAL, bōr'e al, *adj.* Pertaining to Boreas

BOREAS, bore as, *n.* The north wind. [*l.* and Gr]

BORER, bor'er, *n.* The person or thing that bores a genus of sea-worms that pierce wood a name common to many insects that pierce wood.

BORING, bor'ing, *n.* The act of making a hole in anything a hole made by boring.—*pl.* the chips produced by boring

BORN, bawrn, *pa p* of **BEAR**, to bring forth.

BORN AGAIN, having received spiritual life.

BORNE, born, *pa p* of **BEAR**, to carry

BORNING PIECE, bor'ning pes, *n.* An implement used by gardeners chiefly in the laying out of borders or edgings. [Fr *borner*, to bound. See **BOUND**]

BORON būron, *n.* A simple non metallic element present in borax and boracic acid, obtained in crystals which resemble diamonds [See **BORAX**]

BOROUGH, bur'ro, *n.* (*lit*) A place of protection a corporate body by the Reform Act of 1867, a borough, city, place, or combination of places returning a member or members to serve in parliament [A.S. *burg*, *burh*, a city, from *beorgan*, Ger *bergen*, to protect.]

BOROUGH ENGLISH, bur'ro-ang'lish, *n.* A custom in some ancient English boroughs, by which estates descend to the youngest son or the youngest brother

BOROUGH MONGER, bur'ro-mang'ger, *n.* One who buys or sells the patronage of boroughs

BORREL, bor'el, *adj.* (*Spenser*) Rustic, clownish. [From O Fr *borrel*, coarse cloth worn by peasantry]

BORROW, bor'ro, *n.* (*Spenser*) A security or pledge, expense (*Shal*) a thing borrowed.—*v.t.* To take from another on loan or credit to use as one's own what belongs to another to adopt from a foreign source. [A.S. *borgian*—*borg*, *borh*, a security, akin to *BOROUGH*, from the notion of security]

BORROWER, bor'ro-er, *n.* One who borrows

BOSGAGE, bos'kāj, *n.* Wood thicket thick foliage. [Fr *boscage*, *bocage*, It. *bosco*, Ger *busch*, *BUSH*.]

BOSKY, bos'kī, *adj.* Woody or luscious shady

BOSOM, būzum, *n.* The breast of a human being, or the part of the dress which covers it the supposed seat of the passions and operations of the mind embrace, enclosure, as within the arms any close or secret receptacle.—*adj.* (in composition) Confidential, intimate.—*v.t.* To enclose in the bosom to keep in the thoughts to conceal. [A.S. *boorn*, Ger *busen*.]

BOSON, bū-an, *n.* A corruption of **BOATSWAIN**

BOSS, bos, *n.* A swelling or protuberance a knob or stud a raised ornament.—*v.t.* To ornament with bosses to stud. [Fr *bossé*, It. *bosca*—Ger *butz*, *bützen*, any blunt point or lump]

BOSSY—BOUNTIFULNESS.

BOSSY, *boss'i*, *adj.* Containing a boss: ornamented with bosses. [botany: containing plants or herbs.]

BOTANIC, -*AL*, *bo-tan'ik*, -*al*, *adj.* Pertaining to

BOTANISE, *bot'an-iz*, *v.i.* To seek for and collect plants for the purposes of botany:—*pr.p.* *bot'anis-ing*; *pa.p.* *bot'anised*.

BOTANIST, *bot'an-ist*, *n.* One skilled in botany.

BOTANY, *bot'a-ni*, *n.* (*orig.*) *Plants for fodder*: the science of plants: that branch of natural history which comprehends all that relates to the vegetable kingdom. [Gr. *botanē*, herb, plant—*boskō*, to feed.]

BOTCH, *boch*, *n.* A swelling on the skin: a clumsy patch: ill-finished work.—*v.t.* To patch or mend clumsily: to put together unsuitably or unskilfully. [From root of *Boss*.]

BOTCHER, *boch'er*, *n.* One who botches: (*Shak.*) a mender of old clothes or old boots.

BOTCHY, *boch'i*, *adj.* Marked with or full of botches.

BOTFLY, *bot'fli*, *n.* A family of dipterous insects, resembling the blue-bottle fly, which deposit their eggs on cattle. [See *Bots*.]

BOTH, *both*, *adj.* and *pron.* *The two*: the one and the other.—*conj.* As well: on the one side. [A.S. *butu*, *batica*, Ger. *beide*, Goth. *ba*, *bajoths*, L. *ambo*, Gr. *amphō*, Sans. *ubha*, orig. *ambha*.]

BOTHER, *bot'h'er*, *v.t.* To perplex or tease. [A corruption of *POTHER*.]

BOTS, } *botz*, *n.* The larvæ of the bot-fly found in
BOTTS, } the flesh and in the intestines of animals.
[Perhaps conn. with *BITE*, from their gnawing the intestines: acc. to Wedg., conn. with Gael. *botus*, a bot, *boiteag*, a maggot.]

BOTTLE, *bot'tl*, *n.* (*Shak.*) *A bundle of hay*. [Dim. of Fr. *botte*, a bundle, from root of *Boss*.]

BOTTLE, *bot'tl*, *n.* A hollow vessel for liquids, anciently of leather, now commonly of glass, with a narrow neck: the contents of such a vessel.—*v.t.* To enclose in bottles:—*pr.p.* *bot'tling*; *pa.p.* *bot'tled*. [Fr. *bouteille*, dim. of *botte*, a vessel for liquids. From root of *BOOT*, *BUTT*, and conn. in its origin with the previous word.]

BOTTLED, *bot'tld*, *pa.adj.* Enclosed in bottles: shaped or protuberant like a bottle.

BOTTLE-HEAD, *bot'tl-hed*, } *adj.* Having a
BOTTLE-NOSED, *bot'tl-nōzd*, } rounded prominent head, with a short snout, as a certain genus of whale.

BOTTOM, *bot'tum*, *n.* The lowest part of anything: that on which anything rests or is founded: low alluvial land, as in a valley: native strength, stamina: that which sinks to the bottom, as dregs or sediment: the keel of a ship, hence (*Shak.*) the vessel itself.—*v.t.* To found or build upon: to furnish with a bottom or seat.—*v.i.* to have or rest upon a bottom. [A.S. *botm*; Ger. *boden*; Dan. *bund*; conn. with L. *fundus*, bottom, Gr. *lythos*, deep.]

BOTTOM, *bot'tum*, *n.* (*Shak.*) A ball of thread.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To wind round or upon. [W. *botwym*, a button, a ball.] [space in a bottom or valley.]

BOTTOM-GLADE, *bot'tum-glād*, *n.* A glade or open

BOTTOM-GRASS, *bot'tum-gras*, *n.* (*Shak.*) Grass growing on bottom-lands. [tom: fathomless.]

BOTTOMLESS, *bot'tum-less*, *adj.* Without a bot-

BOTTOMRY, *bot'tum-ri*, *n.* A contract in the nature of a mortgage of a ship, when the owner of it borrows money to enable him to carry on the voyage, and pledges the ship as security for the repayment, the lender losing his money if the ship be lost, but receiving a high rate of interest if she return safe. [From *Borroth*, a ship.]

BOTTONY, *hot'tun-i*, *adj.* (*her.*) *Having buds or knobs at the extremity*, applied to a cross having each arm terminated in three buds, like trefoil. [Fr. *boutonné*, pap. of *boutonner*, to bud.]

BOUDOIR, *boō'dwār*, *n.* (*lit.*) A room to which one may retire when in the sulks: a lady's private room. [Fr.—*bouder*, to pout, to be sulky.]

BOUGET, *bōō'jet*, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as *BUDGET*.

BOUGH, *bow*, *n.* A branch of a tree which bows or bends outward from the trunk. [A.S. *bog*, *boh-bugan*, to bow or bend.]

BOUGHT, *bawt*, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of *BUY*.

BOUGHT, *howt*, *n.* A bight or bend: (*Spenser*) a twist or coil: (*B. margin*) the bend of a sling in which the stone is placed. [See *BIGHT*.]

BOUGIE, *bōō'zhē*, *n.* An instrument made of elastic gum, wax, or metal, for distending contracted mucous canals, as the urethra.

[Fr., 'a wax candle,' because the instrument was orig. made of waxed linen, from *Bugie*, in N. Africa, whence the wax was imported.]

BOULDER, *bōl'dēr*, *n.* Same as *BOWLDER*.

BOULEVARD, *bōō'le-vār*, *n.* (*orig.*) *The bulwark or rampart of a fortified city*: a promenade often encompassing a town, formed by the levelling of the ancient works. [Fr.; Ger. *bolwerk*. See *BULWARK*.]

BOULT, *bōlt*, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). Same as *BOUR*, to sift.

BOUNCE, *bowns*, *v.i.* To jump or spring suddenly: to boast, to exaggerate.—*v.t.* to drive against, to thrust:—*pr.p.* *bouncing*; *pa.p.* *bounced*.—*n.* A heavy sudden blow: a sudden crack or noise: a leap or spring: a boast: a bold lie. [D. *bonzen*, to strike, from *bons*, a blow, from the sound.]

BOUNCER, *bowns'er*, *n.* One who bounces: something big: a bully: a liar. [lusty: swaggering.]

BOUNCING, *bowns'ing*, *adj.* Large and heavy:

BOUND, *bownd*, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of *BIND*.

BOUND, *bownd*, *n.* A limit or boundary.—*v.t.* To set bounds to: to limit, restrain, or surround: (*Spenser*) to lead. [Fr. *borne*; O. Fr. *bone*; low L. *bodina*: prob. Celtic.]

BOUND, *bownd*, *v.i.* To spring or leap: (*Shak.*) to make to hound.—*n.* A spring or leap. [Fr. *bondir*, to spring, in O. Fr. to resound: prob. conn. with *BOUNCE*.]

BOUND, *bownd*, *adj.* Prepared for: ready to go to: bent towards. [Ec. *buinn*, pap. of *bua*, to prepare.]

BOUNDARY, *bownd'a-ri*, *n.* A visible bound or limit: border: termination.

BOUND-BAILEFF, *bownd'-bāl'if*, *n.* A sheriff's officer, so called from his *bond* given to the sheriff for the discharge of his duty.

BOUNDEN, *bownd'n*, *adj.* Binding: required: obligatory. [From *BIND*.]

BOUNDING, *bownd'ing*, *pa.adj.* Moving forward with a bound: leaping. [From *BOUN*, to leap.]

BOUNDLESS, *bownd'les*, *adj.* Having no bound or limit: immeasurable: vast. [From *BOUND*, a limit.]

BOUNDLESSNESS, *bownd'les-nes*, *n.* The state of being without bounds.

BOUNTEOUS, *hown'te-us* or *bownt'yus*, *adj.* Liberal in giving: generous: munificent. [From *BOUNTY*.]

BOUNTEOUSNESS, *hown'te-us-nes*, *n.* Quality of being bounteous: generosity.

BOUNTIFUL, *hown'ti-fool*, *adj.* Liberal in giving: generous: munificent.

BOUNTIFULNESS, *hown'ti-fool-nes*, *n.* Quality of being bountiful: liberality in giving.

BOUNTIHEAD, } boun ti hed, } n (*Spenser*) Gene
BOUNTIHEDE, } rosity [**BOUNTY**
BOUNTIHOOD, boun ti hood, } and hood, head—
A.S. *had*, state of being]

BOUNTY, boun ti, n (*orig*) Goodness liberality in bestowing gifts the gift bestowed money offered by government as an inducement to enter the army a premium given to encourage any branch of industry [Fr *bonité*, L. *bonitas*—*bonus*, good.]

BOUQUET, bōō kă, n. A bunch of flowers a nose gay [Fr—*bouquet*, a little wood—It *bosco*, a wood. See *BOSCADE*.]

BOURBONIST, bōōr bun ist, n. An adherent of the Bourbons, a French regal family

BOURD, bōōrd, n (*Spenser*) A jest, sport [Fr *bourde*, Prov *borda* a lie, Gael. *burd*, mockery]

BOURDER, bōōrd er, n (*obs*) A jester

BOURDON, bōōrd dun, n. (*Spenser*) See *BURDEN*, the refrain of a song

BOURDON, bōōrd ōn, n. A pilgrim's staff a club [Fr—It *bordone*, Prov *bordo*, a staff—L. *burdo*, a mule compare Sp *muleta* a mule, a crutch.]

BOURG, burg, n. Same as *BURGH*, *BOROUGH*.

BOURGEOIS bur jois, n. A kind of printing type, larger than brier and smaller than longprimer [Fr—perhaps s from the name of the typefounder]

BOURGEOISIE bōōrz haw zē, n. Burghership the middle class of citizens esp traders (From Fr *bourgeois* a citizen, from root of *BOROUGH*.)

BOURGEON, bur jōn, v. To put forth sprouts or buds to grow [Fr *bourgeon*, a bud, shoot]

BOURN, **BOURNE** bōrn or bōōrn, n. A bound or boundary a limit [Fr *borne*, a limit. See *BOUND*.]

BOURN, **BOURNE** bōrn or bōōrn, n. A stream, brook, or rivulet. [Scot *burn*, a brook, Gael. *burn* fresh water, D *borne* Goth. *brunna*, a spring]

BOURSE, bōōrs, n. (*lit*) A purse an exchange where merchants meet for the transaction of business [Fr *bourse*, B *beurs*, a purse, an exchange, It. *borsa*, *borra*, low L. *burra* Gr *byrsa*, a skin.]

BOUSE bōōs, v. (*Spenser*) To drink deeply [D *buisen*, to drink deeply]

BOUSY, bōōzi, *adj* Inclined to bouse drunken.

BOUT, bowt, n. (*lit*) A bend a turn, trial, or round an attempt. [From A.S. *bugan*, to bow or bend.]

BOUZZING, bōōz ing *adj* (*Spenser*) Drinking [See *BORSE*.] [*bouis*, Gr *bous*, an ox or cow]

BOVINE, bovin, *adj* Pertaining to cattle. [L. *bos*,

BOW, bow, *v. t.* To bend to crush to subdue—*v. i.* to bend the body in token of respect or salutation to, yield—*n.* A bending of the body in saluting a person the curving forepart of a ship or boat [A.S. *bugan*, to bend.]

BOW, bō, n. A bent piece of wood for the discharge of arrows anything of a bent or curved shape as the rainbow the doubling of a string ribbon, &c. in a ship-knot the instrument by which the strings of a violin are sounded (*arch*.) the rounded end of a building (*Shak*) a yoke.

BOWBENT, bōbent, *adj* (*Milton*) Bent like a bow

BOW BOY, bō boy, n. A boy archer (*Shak*.) Caped.

BOW CASE, bō kās, n. A case for a bow, hence (*Shak*) a thin starved looking person.

BOW COMPASSES, bō kum pas ez, n. Compasses, one leg of which slides on a bow or curved plate of metal to steady its motion a small pair of compasses for describing circles with ink.

BOWEL, bow'el, *v. t.* To take out the bowels.

BOWELS, bow'elz, *n. pl* The interior parts of the body the entrails the interior part of anything (*fig*) the heart, pity, tenderness [O Fr *boel*, low L. *botelli*, the bowels—L. *botellus*, a sausage]

BOWEL, bow'er n. One who bows (*naut.*) an anchor at the bows of a vessel (*Spenser*) a flexor muscle. [From *Bow*.]

BOWER, bow'er, n. (*orig*) A chamber, used both as a parlour and sleeping room a cottage a shady enclosure or recess in a garden.—*v. t* (*Shak*) To lodge or embower—*v. i.* (*Spenser*) to lodge [A.S. *bur*, a chamber, W *ber* an enclosure]

BOWER-BIRD bow'er berd, n. An Australian bird of the Starling family, remarkable for its habit of making bower like erections ornamented with gay feathers, shells, &c

BOWERLY, bow'er i, *adj* Containing bowers shady
BOW HAND bō hand, n. In archery, the left hand, the one by which the bow is held (*mus*) the right hand, the one that draws the bow

BOWIE KNIFE bōi nif, n. A dagger knife worn in the southern states of America, so named from its inventor, Colonel *Bowie*

BOW KNOT, bō not n. A ship knot in which a part of the string is drawn through in the form of a bow or loop

BOWL, bōl, n. A round drinking cup the round hollow part of anything a wooden ball used for rolling along the ground—*v. i.* To play at bowls to roll along like a bowl to throw a ball, as in cricket.—*v. t* to roll as a bowl. [Fr *boule* L. *bulia*, A.S. *bolia*, D *bole* any round body, from root *bōl*, round.]

BOWLBER, bolder, n. A large stone rounded by the action of water (*geol*) a mass of rock transported by natural agencies from its native bed.—*adj* Containing boulders. [From *BOWL*.]

BOW LEG bō leg n. A leg crooked like a bow

BOW LEGGED, bō legd, *adj* Having crooked legs

BOWLER, bōl er, n. One who bowls or plays at bowls

BOWLINE bōlin, n. (*lit*) The line of the bow or bend a rope fastened to the upright edge of the square sails to keep them close to the wind.

BOWLING, bōling n. The act of playing at bowls, or of throwing a ball, as in cricket.

BOWLING ALLEY, bōling alle, n. A long narrow covered place for bowling

BOWLING-GREEN, bōling gren, n. A green or grassy plat kept smooth for bowling

BOWMAN, bo man, n. A man who uses a bow and arrows an archer

BOWMAN, bowman, n. The man who rows the foremost or bow oar in a boat.

BOW OAR, bow' ōr, n. The oar next the bows of a boat a bowman.

BOW SHOT, bō shot, n. The distance to which an arrow can be shot from a bow

BOWSPRIT, bō sprit, n. A boom or spar projecting from the bow of a ship [Bow and *SPRIT*.]

BOWSTRING, bō string, n. The string by which a bow is kept bent a string used by the Turks for executing criminals by strangulation.

BOW WINDOW, bō windō, n. Same as *BAY WINDOW* [bowa.]

BOWYER bō'yer, n. (*obs*) A Bowman a maker of
BOX, bōks n. A tree remarkable for the hardness and smoothness of its wood a case made of box or other wood the contents of a box a small house or lodge a private seat in a theatre the driver's seat on a carriage.—*v. t.* To put into or furnish with

BRAID, brād, *adj* (*Shak*) Dissembling, deceitful. [*A.S. bragd*, falsehood, from *bragan*, to spread a report]

BRAID, brād, *vt* (*Shak*) To upbraid, to reproach. [O *E.* to cry out, to scold, perhaps connected with *Bray*]

[embroidery with braid]

BRAIDING, brāding, *n.* The act of making braids

BRAIL, brāl, *n.* (*orig*) A piece of leather to bind up a hawk's wing (*naut*) one of the ropes used to truss up a sail—*v t* To haul in, as a sail, by pulling upon the brails [O *E. brayle* O *Fr. brail*, a band round the breeches, from O *Fr. braye, brase*, breeches See **BREECHES**]

BRAIN, brān, *n.* The mass of nervous matter contained in the skull, the seat of the intellect and of sensation, the intellect, mental capacity, &c.—*v t* To dash out the brains of (*Shak*) to conceive or under stand. [*A.S. brægen*, D *bregna*]

BRAIN CORAL, brān' kor'al, *n.* The popular name of certain kinds of coral, so called from their general resemblance to a brain

BRAINED, brand, *p adj* (*Shak*) Having brains

BRAINISH, brainish, *adj* (*Shak*) Brain sick, bot-beaded, furious.

[understanding silly]

BRAINLESS, brān'les, *adj* Without brains or un

BRAIN PAN, brān pan, *n.* (*Shak*) The skull.

BRAIN SICK, brān sik, *adj* (*Shak*) Diseased in the understanding deranged giddy, thoughtless

BRAIN SICKLY, brān sik'ly, *adv* (*Shak*) With a

disordered understanding weakly, heedily

BRAIN SICKNESS, brān sik'nes, *n.* Disorder of the brain giddiness, indiscretion.

BRAKE, brak, *obs. part* of **BREAK**.

BRAKE, brāk, *n.* A genus of ferns distinguished by spore cases in marginal lines covered by the reflexed margin of the frond a place overgrown with ferns or briars a thicket. [Low *Ger. brake*, brushwood, *W. breg, brake*, *Gael. fraoch*, heath]

BRAKE, brāk, *n.* "An instrument to break flax or hemp a carriage for breaking in horses a bit or snaffle for horses a machine in which refractory horses are confined while being shod restraint [From root of **BREAK**.]

BRAKE, brāk, *n.* A handle, as of a pump a contrivance for retarding or stopping the motion of a wheel's rotation. [*L. braculum*, an arm.]

BRAKEMAN, brāk man, *n.* The man whose business it is to manage the brake of a railway train

BRAKEWHEEL, brāk'hwel, *n.* The wheel to which a brake is applied.

BRAKY, brāk'y, *adj* Full of brakes thorny rough

BRAMAH PRESS, bra-ma-pres, *n.* A hydraulic press invented by *M^r Bramah* of London.

BRAMBLE, bram'bl, *n.* A wild plant closely allied to the raspberry, with a prickly stem and black berry any rough prickly shrub [*A.S. bremet*, D *bræme*, *Ger. bram*.]

BRAMBLE BUSH, bram'bl boosh, *n.* A collection of brambles growing together

BRAMBLE FINCH, bram'bl finsh, } *n.* A bird

BRAMBLING, bram'bling } nearly allied to the chaffinch. [Probably so called from its feeding on brambles.]

BRAMBLY, bram'bl'y, *adj* Full of brambles.

BRAME, brām, *adj* (*Spenser*) Sharp bitter, violent. [O *E. breme*, severe, sharp, prob from *A.S. brem* man, to rage]

BRAN, bran, *n.* The refuse of grain the inner husks

of corn sifted from the flour [Fr *bran*, bran, excrement, Celt *bran*, bran, chaff]

BRANCH, brānsh, *n.* A shoot or arm-like limb of a tree a smaller stream running into a larger any offshoot or subdivision part of a family descending collaterally—*v t* To divide into branches (*Spenser*) to adorn with needlework in a pattern representing branches—*v a* to spread out as a branch [Fr *branche*, *Gael. brac*, *W. brach*, an arm. See **BRACE**.]

BRANCHER, brānsher, *n.* A young hawk or other bird when it leaves the nest and begins to take to the branches

BRANCHIÆ, brāngk'ī ē, *n. pl.* Gills [L]

BRANCHIAL, brāngk'ī al, *adj.* Belonging to, or per formed by the branchiæ or gills

BRANCHING, brānsh'ing, *adj.* Furnished with, or shooting out branches.

BRANCHLESS, brānsh'les, *adj.* Without branches.

BRANCHLET, brānsh'let, *n.* A little branch.

BRANCHY, brānsh'ī, *adj.* Full of branches.

BRAND, brand, *n.* A piece of wood burning or partly burned a mark burned into anything with a hot iron a sword, so called from its glittering appearance when waved a thunderbolt a mark of infamy—*v t* To burn or mark with a hot iron to fix a mark of infamy upon. [*A.S. —byrnan*, *Ger. brennen*, to burn.]

[brandy.]

BRANDIED, brand'īd, *adj.* Strengthened with

BRANDING IRON, branding'urn, } *n.* An iron to

BRAND IRON, brand'urn, } brand with a

trivet or tripod to set a pot upon.

BRANDISH, brand'ish, *v t* To wave or flourish as a brand or weapon—*n.* A waving or flourish [Fr *brandir*, from root of **BRAND**]

BRANDLING, brand'ling, *n.* A red worm used by anglers, found commonly in tan pits [From **BRAND**]

BRAND NEW, brand'nu, *adj.* Quite new (as if newly branded with a trade-mark)

BRANDY, brand'ī, *n.* (*lit*) Burned wine spirit distilled from the lees of wine [O *E. brandwine*, *Ger. brandwein*—*brennen*, to burn, to distil, *wein*, wine]

BRANK, brāngk, *n.* Buckwheat. [*L. brance*, a Gallic name of a white kind of corn.]

BRANKS, brāngks, *n.* An instrument for restraining the tongue, once used in England and Scotland as a punishment for scolding women. [*Gael. brancag*, a halter, *brangus*, a pillory]

BRANKURSINE, brāngk'uru, *n.* The plant *Acanthus*, called also *Bear's breech*, and more rarely, though more properly, *Bear's brank*. [Low *L. branca*, a paw, *ursinus*—*ursus* a bear, from the resemblance of its leaves to the claws of the bear]

BRAN NEW, bran'nu, *adj.* Corr of **BRAND-NEW**

BRANNY, bran'ny, *adj.* Consisting of, or like bran.

BRANSLE, brān'al, *n.* (*Spenser*) A dance or brawl. [O *Fr. Fr. branle*—*branler*, to shake or swing]

BRASH, brāsh, *n.* Layers of broken and angular fragments of rock which occasionally form the basement bed of alluvial deposits.

BRASIER, brāzher, *n.* One who works in brass a pan for holding burning coals

BRASS, bras, *n.* An alloy of copper and zinc, the zinc generally in the proportion of one third: (*fig*) impudence—*pl.* monumental plates of brass inlaid on slabs of stone in the pavements of ancient churches. [*A.S. bræs*, from *Ice brasa*, solder]

BRASSAETS, brās'āets, *n.* The brass pieces which, in plate armour, protected the upper part of the arms, and waited the shoulder and elbow pieces.

BRASS-BAND—BREAK.

BRASS-BAND, bras'-band, *n.* A band or company of musicians who perform on brass instruments.

BRASSET, bras'set, *n.* A casque or armour covering for the head: a helmet. [with brass.]

BRASS-PAVED, bras'-pāvd, *adj.* Durable, as if paved

BRASS-VISAGED, bras'-viz'ajd, *adj.* Brazen-faced, impudent.

BRASSY, bras'si, *adj.* Of or like brass: impudent.

BRAST, brast, *v.* and *adj.* (*Spenser*). Same as **BURST**.

BRAT, brat, *n.* (*lit.*) A rag: a contemptuous name for a child. [*A.S. bratt*, *W.*, *Gael. brat*, a rag; *prov. E. brat*, a child's pinafore.]

BRATTLING, brat'ling, *n.* A clattering noise: quarrel: tumult. [*Ice. briota*, to move hither and thither, *Teut. brotlen*, to be in a tumult; from the sound.]

BRAVADO, brā-vā'do, *n.* A display of bravery: a boastful threat: brag.—*pl.* BRAVADOES. [*Sp. bravada*, from root of **BRAVE**.]

BRAVE, brav, *adj.* (*orig.*) Fine, handsome, gaily dressed: gallant: noble: courageous.—*v.t.* To meet boldly: to defy: (*Shak.*) to bnsk or dress gaudily:—*pr.p.* brā'ving; *pa.p.* brāved'.—*n.* A brave man: a bravado: (*Shak.*) a boast. [*Fr. brave*; *It.* and *Sp. bravo*; *Scot. braio*; *Gael. breagh*: *prob.* from the root of **BRAG**.] [nobly: gallantly.]

BRAVELY, brā'vli, *adv.* In a brave manner: finely: **BRAVERY**, brā'vri, *n.* (*orig.*) Finery: courage: heroism: (*Shak.*) bravado.

BRAVO, brā'vō, *n.* (*lit.*) A brave: a daring villain: a hired assassin:—*pl.* BRAVOES, brā'vōz. [*It.* and *Sp.*]

BRAVO, brā'vō, *int.* Well done.

BRAVURA, brā-vō'ra, *n.* (*mus.*) A term applied to such songs as require great spirit and volubility of execution. [*It.*]

BRAWL, brawl, *n.* A confused noise: a noisy quarrel.—*v.i.* To make a loud noise: to quarrel noisily: to wrangle:—*pr.p.* braw'ling; *pa.p.* brawled'. [*O. E. brault, brall*; *Dan. bralle*, to talk much and high; *prob.* from the sound.] [See **BRANSLE**.]

BRAWL, brawl, *n.* (*Shak.*) A kind of French dance.

BRAWLING, braw'ling, *n.* The act of quarrelling noisily.—*adj.* Quarrelsome: noisy.

BRAWN, brawn, *n.* (*orig.*) A boar, or its flesh: the pickled flesh of the boar or of swine: the fleshy muscular part of the body: muscular strength. [*Transposition* of *A.S. bāren*, *pl.* of *bār*, a boar; *It. brano*, *O. Fr. braion*, a lump of flesh.]

BRAWNED, brawn'd, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Having brawn, or muscular strength: brawny.

BRAWNINESS, brawn'i-nes, *n.* Quality of being brawny: muscularity.

BRAWNY, brawn'i, *adj.* Fleshy: muscular: strong.

BRAY, brā, *v.t.* To break, pound, or grind small. [From root of **BREAK**.]

BRAY, brā, *n.* The cry of the ass: any harsh grating sound.—*v.i.* To cry like an ass: to make a harsh, disagreeable noise. [*Fr. braire*; *Gr. brachō*, to crash, roar; *Ice. brak*, crash, noise; from the sound.]

BRAYER, brā'ri, *n.* An instrument to grind or spread ink in printing. [From **BRAY**, to break.]

BRAYER, brā'ri, *n.* One who brays like an ass.

BRAYING, brā'ing, *n.* The noise of an ass: any harsh noise.—*adj.* Making a harsh noise.

BRAZE, brāz, *v.t.* To cover or solder with brass: (*Shak.*) to harden:—*pr.p.* brā'zing; *pa.p.* brāzed'.

BRAZEN, brā'zn, *adj.* Of or belonging to brass: impudent.—*v.t.* To confront with impudence.

BRAZEN-FACE, brā'zn-fas, *n.* One having a brazen or impudent face: one remarkable for impudence.

BRAZEN-FACED, brā'zn-fast, *adj.* Impudent.

BRAZIL, **BRAZIL-WOOD**, bra-zil', *n.* A heavy reddish wood of tropical countries, used in dyeing, said to have been named from its colour. [*Fr. braise*, *Port. braza*, live coals; *Sp. brasil*, dye-wood. (The word *brazil* was used as a term for dye-woods long before the discovery of America.)]

BRAZILIAN, bra-zil'yan, *n.* A native of Brazil, in South America.—*adj.* Belonging to Brazil.

BRAZIL-NUT, bra-zil'-nut, *n.* The seed of a large fruit-tree, native of Brazil.

BRAZING, brā'zing, *n.* The soldering two pieces of iron by means of thin plates of brass melted between them.

BREACH, brēch, *n.* A break or opening, as in the walls of a fortress, or on a coast by the waves: the act of breaking: a violation of law, contract, &c.: (*Shak.*) the breaking of the waves on a sea-coast: a quarrel.—*v.t.* To make a breach or opening. [*A.S. brice*, *Fr. brèche*, from root of **BREAK**.]

BREAD, bred, *n.* Food made of flour or meal baked: food in general: (*fig.*) livelihood: (*naut.*) hard biscuits. [*A.S. bread*, *broed*, from *broetan*, *broetan*, to break; or from *breowan*, to brew.]

BREADED, bred'ed, *pa.p.* (*Spenser*). BRAIDED.

BREAD-CHIPPER, bred'-chip'ēr, *n.* (*Shak.*) One who chips bread, an under-butler. [made.]

BREAD-CORN, bred'-korn, *n.* Corn of which bread is

BREAD-FRUIT-TREE, bred'-froot-trē', *n.* A tree of the South Sea Islands, producing a fruit, which when roasted forms a good substitute for bread.

BREAD-NUT, bred'-nut, *n.* The fruit of a tree, a native of Jamaica, closely allied to the bread-fruit-tree, which is used as bread when boiled or roasted.

BREAD-ROOM, bred'-room, *n.* An apartment in a ship's hold where the bread is kept.

BREAD-ROOT, bred'-rōot, *n.* A herbaceous perennial plant of N. America, with a carrot-like root which is used as food.

BREADTH, bredth, *n.* Extent from side to side: width. [*O. E. brede*, *breadth*, *A.S. brād*—*brad*, broad. See **BROAD**.]

BREAD-TREE, bred'-trē, *n.* A tree of South Africa which has a great deal of starch in its stem, and is used as bread by the natives.

BREAK, brāk, *v.t.* To part by force: to burst or shatter: to force open: to crush or impair: to tame: to violate: to check by intercepting, as a fall: to interrupt, as silence: to make bankrupt: to divulge.—*v.i.* to part in two or separate: to burst forth: to open or appear, as the morning: to become bankrupt: to decline in health: to fall out, as with a friend.—*pr.p.* break'ing; *pa.t.* broke; *pa.p.* broken.—*n.* The state of being broken: an opening: a pause or interruption: the dawn. [*A.S. breccan*; *Goth. brikan*, *brak*; *Ger. brechen*; *conn.* with *L. frangere*, *Gr. rhēg-nāmi*; from the sound.]

BREAK AWAY, to go away against resistance, to be scattered, as clouds after a storm.—**BREAK COVER**, to burst forth from concealment, as game.—**BREAK DOWNS**, to crush, or to come down by breaking: (*fig.*) to give way.—**BREAK FORTH**, to burst out, *conn.*—**BREAK GROUND**, to commence excavation: (*naut.*) to lift the anchor from the bottom: (*fig.*) to begin.—**BREAK THE HEART**, to destroy with grief.—**BREAK THE ICE** (*fig.*), to get through first difficulties.—**BREAK IN** or **IN UPON**, to enter violently or unexpectedly.—**BREAK A PACE**, to enter a post unexpectedly.—**BREAK A LANCE** (*fig.*), to enter into a contest with a rival.—**BREAK A ROOST**, to treat one's—**BREAK OFF**, to rid of.—**BREAK OFF**, to separate by breaking, put an end to.—**BREAK OUT**, to

appear suddenly, to break through all restraint.—**BREAK SHEER** (said of a ship riding at anchor), to be forced by wind or tide out of a position clear of the anchor.—**BREAK UPON THE WHEEL**, to punish by stretching a criminal on a wheel, and breaking his bones.—**BREAK WITH** to fall out as friends, also to come to an explanation.

BREAKAGE, brák'aj, *n.* A breaking an allowance for things broken

BREAKER, brák'er, *n.* One who breaks that which is broken a wave broken on rocks

BREAKER, brák'er, *n.* A small water cask, used on ship-board. [Prob a corr of *Sp baroca*, a barrel.]

BREAKFAST, brék'fast, *n.* A break or breaking of a fast the first meal of the day.—*v. t.* To take breakfast.—*v. i.* to furnish with breakfast.

BREAKFASTING, brék'fast-ing, *n.* The act of taking breakfast a party at breakfast

BREAKING-IN, brák'ing in, *n.* The act of training to labour, as of a horse.

BREAK NECK, brák'nek, *n.* (Shal) That which endangers the neck, as a fall from a steep place.—*adj.* Endangering the neck.

BREAK PROMISE, brák'prem'is, *n.* (Shal) One who makes a practice of breaking his promises

BREAK VOW, brák'vow, *n.* (Shal) One who makes a practice of breaking his vows.

BREAKWATER, brák'waw'ter, *n.* A barrier erected outside of a harbour or anchorage to break the force of the waves, and so protect the shipping.

BREAM, brem, *n.* A fresh water fish of the carp family a salt water fish somewhat like it (Fr *brème*, for *breme*, Ger *brassen*, *brassen*)

BREAM, brem, *v. t.* To clean as a ship by burning off seaweed, shells, &c. [Perhaps a corr of Ger *brennen*, to burn See *BCR*.]

BREARE brer, *n.* (Spenser) Same as *BRIER*.

BREAST, brést, *n.* (lit.) That which *bursts* or swells out the forepart of the human body between the neck and the belly one of the protuberant glands on the chest of the female in man, in which milk is secreted for the young the heart as the supposed seat of the conscience, or of the affections and passions (Shal) voice, the power of singing, from its connection with the lungs, which are in the breast.—*v. t.* To bear the breast against to oppose manfully [A.S. *bræst*, Ger *brust*, D *borst*, from A.S. *berstan*, Ger *bersten*, to burst.]

BREAST BONE, brést'bon, *n.* The bone running down the middle of the breast to which the first seven ribs are attached.

BREAST DEEP, brést'deep, *adv.* Deep as up to the breast.

BREASTED, brést'ed, *adj.* Having a breast.

BREAST HIGH, brést'h, *adv.* High as the breast.

BREAST KNOT, brést'not, *n.* A knot of ribbons worn as an ornament on the breast.

BREASTPIN, brést'pin, *n.* An ornamental pin for the breastplate.

BREASTPLATE, brést'plat, *n.* A plate or piece of armour for the breast (B) a part of the dress of the Jewish high priest, worn on his breast, in which were set twelve precious stones, in four rows each stone having upon it the name of one of the children of Israel.

BREASTRAIL, brést'rail, *n.* The upper rail of a breast-work.

BREAST SUMMER, brést'summer, *n.* A beam supporting the whole front of a building in the same way as a lintel supports the portico over an opening [From *BREAST* and *SUMMER*, a beam.]

BREAST WHEEL, brést'hwel, *n.* A water wheel which is turned by water delivered upon it at about half its height.

BREAST WORK, brést'wurk, *n.* A defensive work

of earth or other materials breast high the poop-rails of a ship

BREATH, bréth, *n.* (lit.) Steam, vapour the air drawn into and then expelled from the lungs power of breathing, life the time occupied by once breathing a very slight breeze (Shal) time to breathe, respite, pause. [A.S. *bræth*, Ger *brodem*, steam, breath.]

BREATHE, bréth, *v. i.* To draw in and expel breath or air from the lungs to take breath, to rest or pause to live.—*v. t.* to draw in and expel from the lungs as air to infuse to give out as breath to utter by the breath or softly to keep in breath, to exercise to act upon by the breath as on a musical instrument to manifest —*pr p* breathing, *pa p* breathed [or lives]

BREATHED, bréth'er, *n.* (Shal) One who breathes

BREATHFUL, bréth'fool, *adj.* (Spenser) Full of breath or air also full of scent or odour

BREATHING, bréth'ing, *pa p* Drawing in or giving out breath.—*n.* The act of breathing aspiration, secret prayer respite (gram) an aspirate () equivalent to the letter *h* (Shal) blowing, as of wind.

BREATHING TIME, bréth'ing tim, *n.* Time to breathe or rest

BREATHING WHILE, bréth'ing hwil, *n.* Time sufficient for drawing breath any very short period.

BREATHLESS, bréth'les, *adj.* Without breath, dead out of breath, breathing with difficulty

BREATHLESSNESS, bréth'les nes, *n.* State of being out of breath or exhausted with exercise.

BRECCIA, bréch'ya, *n.* A conglomerate rock composed of angular and unwork fragments, cemented together by lime or other mineral substance [It, a crumb or fragment, Fr *brèche*, breach, flint, pebble See *BREACH*] [composed of breccia]

BRECCIATED, brék'sh'it-ed, *adj.* Noting rocks

BREDE, bréd, *n.* (Tenn.) A BRAID.

BREECH, bréch, *n.* The lower part of the body behind the hinder part of anything especially of a gun the outside angle of a knee-timber of a ship.—*v. t.* To put into breeches to fit with a breech, as a gun to whip on the breech. [Perhaps from root of *BREAK*, being the part where the body divides into two.]

ERFECCHES, brích'ez, *n. pl.* A garment worn by men on the lower part of the body, trousers. [A S *broc*, pl *broce*, O Tr *bragues*, L *bracce*, of Celtic origin Gael *brógas*.]

BREECHING, bréch'ing, *n.* A part of a horse's harness attached to the saddle which comes round the breech and is hooked to the shafts a strong rope attached to the breech of a gun to secure it to a ship's side (Shal) a whipping on the breech.

BREECH LOADER, bréch'ldér, *n.* A fire arm loaded by introducing the charge at the breech.

BREED, bréd, *v. t.* (lit.) To nourish or keep warm to generate or bring forth to hatch to train or bring up to cause or occasion.—*v. i.* to be with young to produce offspring to be produced or brought forth to raise a breed —*pr p* breeding, *pa t* and *pa p* bred.—*n.* That which is bred, progeny or offspring kind or race. [A.S. *brédan*, *brédan*, connected with W *bríd*, warm.]

BREED BATE, bréd'bat, *n.* (Shal) One who is constantly breeding or producing debate or strife.

BREEDER, bréd'er, *n.* One who breeds, brings forth, brings up &c [education or training manners]

BREEDING, bréd'ing, *n.* Act of producing nurture

BREEM, brem, *adj.* (Spenser) Same as *BREM*.

BREEZE—BRIDLE

BREEZE, brĕz, *n.* (*Shak.*) The gadfly. [*A.S. briosa, brimsa, Ger. breme*, perhaps from *brummen*, to hum, from the humming sound of the insect.]

Also written **BREESE**, **BRIZE**.

BREEZE, hrĕz, *n.* (*lit*) A cool wind: a gentle gale: (*collog.*) a quarrel or wrangle. [*Fr. brise, a cool wind; It. brezza, ebilness*]

BREEZELESS, hrĕz'les, *adj.* Without a breeze: motionless. [*breezes.*]

BREEZY, hrĕzi, *adj.* Fanned with, or subject to

BREME, brĕm, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Fiery, stern, boisterous, sharp. [*A.S. brennen, to burn: or from A.S. bremman, to rage*]

BREN, brĕn, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To burn:—*pa p.* and *adj.* *brent*. [*A.S. brennen, byrnan, to burn*]

BRESSUMMER, hres'sum-ĕr, } *n.* Same as **BREAST-**

BRESTSUMMER, brest'sum-ĕr, } *SUMMER.*

BRETHREN, brĕth'ren, *plural* of **BROTHER**.

BRETON, brĕt'un, *adj.* Belonging to Brittany or Bretagne, in France.

BREVE, brĕv, *n.* (*lit*) A brief or short note: the longest note now used in music, [♯], equivalent to four minims.

[*It. breve—L. brevis, short.* In old church music there were but two notes, the long and the breve or short. Afterwards the long was disused, and the breve became the longest note. It is now little used, the *semibreve* being the longest note.]

BREVET, hrev'et, *n.* A short document or warrant: a military commission entitling an officer to take rank above that for which he receives pay.—*adj.* Taking rank by brevet.—*v.t.* To confer rank by brevet. [*Fr. —L. brevis, short*] [*holding hrevet rank.*]

BREVETOY, bre-vet'si, *n.* The condition of one

BREVIARY, brĕ'vi-ari, *n.* An abridgment or epitome: the book of daily offices in the R. C. Church. [*Fr. bréviaire—L. brevis, short*]

BREVIATE, brĕ'vi-āt, *n.* A short compendium: a lawyer's brief. [*L. breviatus—brevio, to shorten—brevis, short*]

BREVIER, bre-vĭr', *n.* A small type, between nonpareils and minion, orig. used in printing *brevariists*.

BREVITY, brev'it-i, *n.* Shortness: conciseness. [*L. brevitās—brevis, short*]

BREW, brō, *v.t.* To treat malt so as to make ale, beer, &c.: to contrive or plot.—*v.i.* to perform the operation of brewing: to be gathering or forming. [*A.S. breowan; Ger. brauen, from O. Fr. bras, low L. braeium—Gael. brash, W. brag, malt*]

BREWAGE, brō'aj, *n.* Something brewed: mixed liquor.

BREWER, brō'ēr, *n.* One who brews.

BREWERY, brō'er-i, } *n.* A place for brew-

BREW-HOUSE, brō'-hows, } *ing.*

BREWING, brō'ing, *n.* The act of making liquor from malt: the quantity brewed at once: (*naut.*) the appearance of black tempestuous clouds which portend a storm.

BRIAREAN, bri'ir-e-an, *adj.* Relating to Briareus, a hundred-handed giant: hence many-handed. [*Gr. —briaros, strong*]

BRIBE, brib, *n.* (*lit*) A piece of bread: something given to influence unduly the judgment or corrupt the conduct: allurement.—*v.t.* To influence by a bribe. [*Fr. bribe, a lump of bread; W. briuo, to bribe, bribe, a fragment*] [*away—bribe.*]

BRIBE-BUCK, brib'-buk, *n.* (*Shak*) A buck given

BRIBER, brib'er, *n.* One who bribes [*bribe*]

BRIBERY, brib'er-i, *n.* The act of giving or taking

BRIBERY-OATH, hrib'ēr-i-ōth, *n.* An oath taken by an elector that he has not been bribed.

BRICK, brĭk, *n.* (*lit*) A piece broken off: an oblong or square piece of burned clay used in building: a loaf of bread in the shape of a brick.—*v.t.* To lay or pave with brick. [*A.S. brier, a fragment, from root of BREAK*]

BRICK-BAT, brĭk'-bat, *n.* A piece of brick. [*BRICK and BAT, an implement for striking with*]

BRICK CLAY, brĭk'-klā, *n.* Clay used in making bricks

BRICK-DUST, brĭk'-dust, *n.* Dust made by pounding bricks. [*bricks*]

BRICK-EARTH, brĭk'-erth, *n.* Earth used in making

BRICK-KILN, brĭk'-kai, *n.* A kiln in which bricks are burned. [*with bricks*]

BRICKLAYER, brĭk'lā'er, *n.* One who lays or builds

BRICKLAYING, brĭk'lā'ing, *n.* The act or art of laying or building with bricks.

BRICKLE, brĭk'l, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Apt to break. [*Older form of BRITTLE*]

BRICK-WORK, brĭk'-wark, *n.* A structure formed

BRIDAL, brĭd'al, *n.* (*lit*) A bride's ale: a marriage feast: a wedding.—*adj.* Belonging to a bride, or a wedding: nuptial. [*BRIDE, and ALF, a feast, from the quantity of ale used*]

BRIDE, brĭd, *n.* (*lit*) One owned or purchased: a woman about to be married: a woman newly married.—*v.t.* To make a bride of: to marry.

[*A.S. bryd, Ice bruda, Ger. braut, a bride; O Ger. brāt, one betrothed; W. priod, one married—priodi, to marry—praiod, owned, posse-ssed.*]

BRIDE-ALL, brĭd'al, *n.* Same as **BRIDAL**.

BRIDE-BED, brĭd' bed, *n.* The marriage bed

BRIDE-CAKE, brĭd'-kāk, *n.* The bride's cake, or cake distributed at a wedding. [*apartment*]

BRIDE-CHAMBER, brĭd'-chām'b'r, *n.* The nuptial

BRIDE-GROOM, brĭd'-grōom, *n.* The bride's man: a man about to be married: a man newly married. [*A.S. brydguma—guma, a man.*]

BRIDE-MAID, brĭd'-māid, **BRIDES-MAID**, brĭdz'-māid, *n.* The maid or woman who attends the bride at a wedding.

BRIDE-MAN, brĭd'-mān, **BRIDES MAN**, brĭdz'-mān, *n.* The man who attends the bridegroom and bride at a wedding.

BRIDE STAKE, brĭd' stāk, *n.* A stake or post set in the ground to dance round at a wedding.

BRIDEWELL, brĭd'wel, *n.* A house of correction [From a palace near St Bride's Well in London, afterwards used as a house of correction.]

BRIDGE, brĭj, *n.* A structure of durable material raised across a river, &c., for the convenience of passage from bank to bank: anything like a bridge, as the bridge of a fiddle, the bridge of the nose.—*v.t.* To build a bridge over:—*pr p.* bridging; *pa p.* bridged. [*A.S. brig, Ger. brücke, Ice. brugga.*]

BRIDGE-HEAD, brĭj'-hed, *n.* A fortification covering the head or extremity of a bridge nearest to the enemy's position.

BRIDGELESS, brĭj'les, *adj.* Without a bridge.

BRIDLE, brĭd'l, *n.* (*lit*) The bit strings: the instrument by which a horse is governed and restrained (*fig*) any curb or restraint: a short piece of cord attached to a heavy anchor laid down in a lake or river by which a vessel is moored.—*v.t.* To curb or manage by a bridle: to check or restrain.—*v.i.* To hold up the head or mouth of a horse.—*pr p.* bridling; *pa p.* bridled. [*A.S. briddan—O Ger. brittl; Ice. brúki; Sw. brida; Dan. bridle; Fr. bride, part in the mouth of the horse.*]

BRIDLE HAND, bridl hand *n* The hand which holds the bridle in riding—the left hand.

BRIDLE PATH, bridl path, } *n* A path or way

BRIDLE-WAY, bridl wa, } for horsemen.

BRIDLER, bridler, *n* One who governs or restrains as by a bridle

BRIEF, bref, *adj* Short concise (*Shal.*) rife.—*n* A short account of a client a case for the instruction of counsel a writ summoning a man to answer to an action a license to make a collection in churches for any private or public purpose (*Shal.*) a short letter, a license of marriage, an abstract. [*Fr* *bref* *L. brevis*, short]

BRIEFLESS, briefles, *adj* Without a brief

BRIEFLY, briefl, *adv* Shortly concisely (*Shal.*) quickly [shortness]

BRIEFNESS, briefnes, *n* State of being brief

BRIER, bri er, *n* A prickly shrub a common name for the wild rose. [*O E. briere, A.S. brær, Ir. briar, thorn.*]

DRIERED, bri'ed, *adj* Having briars.

BRIERY, bri'er, *adj* Full of briars prickly

BRIG, brig *n* A two-masted, square rigged vessel. [Shortened from *BRIGANTINE*.]

BRIGADE, bri gād, *n* (*lit*) A troop of fighting men a group of regiments or battalions temporarily combined into one body, and commanded by a general officer or brigadier.—*v t* To form into brigades.—*pp* brigading, *pa p* brigaded. [*Fr* *brigade*, *Sp. brigada*, *It. brigata*—low *L. brigā* strife]

BRIGADE MAJOR, an officer attached to a brigade who exercises duties analogous to those of the adjutant of a regiment.

BRIGADIER brig a-der', **BRIGADIER-GENERAL** brig a der' jen er al, *n* An officer of a regiment (usually colonel or lieutenant-colonel) who for a limited time, and for some special service, has the command of a brigade, which usually contains his own regiment. [*Fr*, from *BRIGADE*.]

BRIGAND, brig and, *n* (*orig*) A *pl* armed soldier a robber or freebooter [*Fr*, low *L. brigans*—*briga*, strife also given from *W. brigant*, a highlander, a freebooter—*brig*, hill, top] [derog]

BRIGANDAGE, brig and āj, *n* Freebooting plunder

BRIGANDINE, brig and in, *n* A tunic of small **BRIGANTINE**, brig an tin, *n* plates of metal sewed on quilted linen or leather, and covered with the same worn by brigands or light-armed troops of the middle ages (*B*) a coat of mail.

BRIGANTINE, brig an tin, *n* (*orig*) A small light vessel used by brigands or pirates a small two-masted vessel, rigged some what like a brig.

BRIGHT, brit, *adj* Shining full of light transparent clear: resplendent with charms intellectually brilliant illustrious. [*A.S. beorht, brit, Goth. bairt* to clear, *Gr* *plégo*, *L. flagro*, to flame, Sans. *bhāy* to shine.]

BRIGHTEN, brit n, *v t* To make bright or brighter to make cheerful or joyful to make illustrious.—*v i* to grow bright or brighter to clear up

BRIGHTNESS, brit'nes, *n* Quality of being bright lustre brilliancy intellectual acuteness.

BRIGHTSOME, brit'sum, *adj* Bright brilliant.

BRILL, bril, *n* A fish of the same genus as the turbot, having its back of a reddish brown colour, with white pearly spots. [Perhaps a corr. of *PEARL* (another name for it), from the spots on its back.]

BRILLIANCE, bril yans, } *n* Quality of being

BRILLIANCY, bril yan si, } brilliant or of reflecting

light brightness literally or figuratively

BRILLIANT, bril yant, *adj* Shining like a beryl or pearl sparkling glittering splendid.—*n* A diamond of the finest cut, formed into facets so as to refract the light, by which it is rendered more glittering [*Fr* *brillant* *pp* of *briller*, to shine, probably from *L. beryllus*, a beryl.]

BRILLIANTLY, bril yant-ly, *adv* In a brilliant manner splendidly

BRILLIANTNESS, bril yant nes, *n* The quality of being brilliant lustre splendour

BRIM, brim, *n* The edge, more esp the upper edge of anything the margin or brink of a river or lake (*B*) the top.—*v t* to fill to the brim.—*v i* to be full to the brim.—*pp* brimming, *pa p* brimmed [*A.S. brymme*, *Ice* *barnr* *Ger* *brum*]

BRIMFUL, brim fool, *adj* Full to the brim completely full. [to the top]

BRIMFULNESS, brim fool nes, *n* (*Shal.*) Fullness

BRIMLESS, brimles, *adj* Without a brim.

BRIMMPP, brimd, *adj* Having a brim—used in composition.

BRIMMER, brim er *n* A bowl full to the brim or top **BRIMSTONE**, brim ston, *n* Burning stone sulphur [*O E. brynstone*, from *A.S. bryne*, a burning—*byrnan*, to burn and *STONE*.]

BRINDED, brinded, *adj* (*lit*) Branded marked with spots or streaks [See *BRAND*.]

BRINDLE, brind l, *n* State of being brindled.

BRINDLED, brind d, *adj* Branded or branded streaked or spotted. [*A dim. form of* *BRINDLE*.]

BRINE, brin, *n* The sea salt water (*Shal.*) tears, from their saltiness.—*v t* To steep in brine.—*pp* brining, *pa p* brined [*A.S. bryne*, *Scot* *brime*, *brne*, *A.S. brym*, *Ice* *brim*, the sea.]

BRINE-PIT, brin pit, *n* A pit or pan in which brine is evaporated, so as to form salt a salt spring

BRING, bring, *v t* To fetch to carry or convey to procure to draw or lead to induce (*Shal.*) to convey.—*pp* bringing, *pa t* and *pa p* brought (*brawt*) [*A.S. and Goth. bringan*, to carry, to bring.]

BRING ABOUT, to bring to pass, effect.—**BRING DOWN**, to humble.—**BRING FORTH**, to give birth to produce.—**BRING TO**, to bring back to consciousness as a fainting person to check the course of, as a ship, by innuming the sails so as to counteract each other

BRINISH, brinush, *adj* Like brine somewhat salt.

BRINK, brink, *n* The edge or border of a steep place or of a river [*Dan* *brink*, declivity, *Ice* *brungr*, hallock, *W* *bryn*, a hill] [see salt]

BRINY, brini, *adj* Pertaining to brine or to the

BRIONY, brío-ni, *n* (*Tenn*) Same as *BRIONY*

BRISK, brisk, *adj* Full of life and spirit active effervescing as liquors [*Fr* *brusque*—*Celt.* *brusq*, *brus*—*brus*, haste. Other forms are *FRISK*, *FRESH*.]

BRISKET, brisk et, *n* The breast of an animal the part of the breast next to the ribs. [*W* *bryncet*.]

BRISKLY, brisk-ly, *adv* In a brisk manner actively

BRISKNESS, brisk nes, *n* Quality of being brisk liveliness activity effervescence, as of liquors.

BRISKY, bruski, *adj* (*Shal.*) Same as *BRISK*.

BRISTLE, brisl, *n* A short, stiff hair, as of swine (*bot*) the pubescence on certain plants in the form of a stiff hair like filament.—*v t* To erect, as bristles to fix a bristle to, as a thread.—*v i* to stand erect, as bristles.—*pp* bristling, *pa p* bristled. [*A.S. bristl*, *byrat*, *Scot* *bruse*, *Ice* *brust*.]

BRISTLINESS, bris'ti-nes, *n.* Quality of being bristly.

BRISTLY, bris'tli, *adj.* Set with bristles: rough.

BRISURE, bri-zhūr, *n.* (*lit.*) A break or flaw: (*fort.*) any part of a rampart or parapet which breaks off at an angle from the general direction. [Fr.—*briser*, to break.]

BRITANNIA-METAL, bri-tan'i-a-met'l, *n.* A metallic alloy largely used in the manufacture of spoons, &c. [tannia or Great Britain: British.]

BRITANNIC, bri-tan'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to Britain.

BRITISH, brit'ish, *adj.* Pertaining to Great Britain or its people. [(Spenser) British.]

BRITON, brit'on, *n.* A native of Britain.—*adj.*

BRITTLE, brit'l, *adj.* Apt to break: easily broken. [A.S. *brytan*, *bretan*, Icc. *briota*, to break.]

BRITTLINESS, brit'l-nes, *n.* Aptness to break: fragility.

BRITZSKA, bris'ka, *n.* An open four-wheeled carriage with shutters to close at pleasure, and only one seat. [Polish *bryczka*, dim. of *bryka*, a wagon.]

BRIZE, briz, *n.* (Spenser). The gadfly. See BREEZE.

BROACH, brōch, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To stab or transfix: to pierce, as a cask, for the purpose of drawing off the liquor: to open up or begin: to utter.—*n.* (*obs.*) A spit, an ornamental pin. [Fr. *brocher*, to stab, *broche*, an iron pin; W. *procio*, to thrust or stab, *broc*, a point; Gael. *brog*, to goad.]

BROACHER, brōch'ar, *n.* A broach or spit: one who broaches or utters.

BROAD, brawd, *adj.* Extended in breadth or from side to side: wide: extensive: spread out: coarse, indelicate. [A.S. *brad*, Scot. *braid*, Goth. *brāids*.]

BROAD-ARROW, brawd'-ar'ō, *n.* A government mark, thus (A), stamped or cut on all solid materials used in Her Majesty's ships or dockyards, in order to prevent embezzlement of royal naval stores.

BROAD-BRIM, brawd'-brim, *n.* A hat with a broad brim, such as those worn by Quakers: (*collog.*) a Quaker.

BROAD-CAST, brawd'-kast, *n.* The method of sowing seeds by casting or scattering them abroad by the hand, as opposed to drill-sowing.—*adj.* Scattered or sown by the hand: dispersed widely.—*adv.* By throwing at large from the hand.

BROAD CHURCH, brawd church, *n.* A party in the Church of England holding liberal or comprehensive views of Christian doctrine.

BROADCLOTH, brawd'cloth, *n.* A fine kind of woollen fulled cloth, wider than twenty-nine inches.

BROADEN, brawd'n, *v.t.* To make broad or broader.—*v.i.* to grow broad or extend in breadth.

BROAD-EYED, brawd'-id, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Having a wide or extended survey.

BROAD-GAUGE, brawd'-gāj, *n.* A distance of six or seven feet between the rails of a railway, as distinguished from the narrow gauge of 4 ft. 8½ in.

BROADLY, brawd'li, *adv.* In a broad manner.

BROADNESS, brawd'nes, *n.* Quality of being broad: breadth: coarseness.

BROADSIDE, brawd'sid, *n.* The whole of the side of a ship above the water, between the bow and the quarter: all the guns on one side of a ship of war, or their simultaneous discharge.

BROAD-SWORD, brawd'-sōrd, *n.* A cutting sword, with a broad blade.

BROBDINGNAGIAN, brob-ding-nā'ji-an, *n.* An inhabitant of Swift's fabulous region of Brobdingnag in *Gulliver's Travels*, the people of which were of great stature, hence a gigantic person.—*adj.* Gigantic.

BROCADE, bro-kād', *n.* A silk fabric on which

figures are wrought so as to produce a pattern: silk stuff with a raised pattern. [It. *broccato*, Fr. *brocart*, from It. *broccare*, Fr. *brocher*, to prick, to emboss; prob. from root of *BROACH*.]

BROCADED, bro-kād'ed, *adj.* Woven or worked in the manner of brocade: dressed in brocade.

BROCAGE, brōk'aj, *n.* Obs. spelling of *BROKAGE*.

BROCCOLI, brok'o-li, *n.* (*lit.*) Sprouts: a kind of cabbage resembling cauliflower. [It., pl. of *brocco*, a sprout, dim. of *brocco*, a bud.]

BROCH, brōch, *v.t.* (Spenser). To broach.

BROCHURE, bro-shōor', *n.* A small book stitched a pamphlet. [Fr. *brocher*, to stitch—*broche*, a needle.]

BROCK, brok, *n.* A badger, an animal with a black and white streaked face. [A.S., Gael. *broc*; Gael. *brucach*, *bracac*, speckled; Scot. *broched*, *broukit*, streaked in the face.]

BRODE, brōd, *adv.* (Spenser). Same as *ABROAD*.

BROG, brog, *n.* A pointed steel instrument used by joiners for piercing holes in wood. [Gael. *brog*, a pointed instrument, as an awl; W. *procio*, to stab.]

BROGUE, brōg, *n.* A stout coarse shoe, commonly made of horse leather: a coarse dialect or manner of pronunciation. [Ir. and Gael. *brog*, a shoe.]

BROIDER, broid'ér, } Same as *EUBROIDER*, Eu-

BROIDERY, broid'ér-i, } *BROIDERY*.

BROIDRY, broid'ri, }

BROIL, broil, *n.* A noisy quarrel: a confused disturbance. [It. *broglia*; Fr. *brouiller*, to break out, to rebel, prob. from the Celtic.]

BROIL, broil, *v.t.* To dress or cook by direct exposure over the fire.—*v.i.* to be greatly heated. [Fr. *brûler*, *brûler*, *brûler*, of unsettled derivation.]

BROILER, broil'ér, *n.* One who stirs up broils.

BROKAGE, brōk'aj, *n.* The business of a broker: a commission charged for transacting business for others. [From *BROKE*.]

BROKE, brōk, *v.i.* To transact business for, or by another: (*Shak.*) to act as a pander or go-between: —*pr.p.* *brōk'ing*; *p.p.* *brōked*. [A.S. *brucan*, Ger. *brachen*, to use, to profit.]

BROKE, brōk, *part.* and old *pp.* of *BREAK*.

BROKEN, brōkn, *part.* Rent asunder: infirm: humbled. [From *BREAK*.]

BROKEN-BACKED, brōkn-bakt, *adj.* Having the back broken, applied to a ship so loosened in her frame as to droop at both ends.

BROKEN-HEARTED, brōkn-hārt'ed, *adj.* Crushed with grief: greatly depressed in spirit.

BROKEN-WINDED, brōkn-wind'ed, *adj.* Having short breath or disordered respiration, as a horse.

BROKER, brōk'ér, *n.* (*lit.*) One who uses or brokes: one who transacts business for another: a dealer in second-hand goods: (*Shak.*) a pander or go-between. [O. L. *brocur*—A.S. *brucan*, Ger. *brachen*, to use, to profit.]

BROKERAGE, brōk'ér-aj, *n.* The business of a broker: the commission charged by a broker.

BROKERY, brōk'ér-i, *n.* The business of a broker.

BROKING, brōk'ing, *part.* Doing business as a broker: practised by brokers.

BROMATE, brōmāt, *n.* A combination of bromic acid with a salifiable base. [See *BROMINE*.]

BROME-GRASS, brōm'-gras, *n.* A kind of grass bearing a strong resemblance to *oat*. [L. *broctus*, Gr. *bromos*, a kind of oat.]

BROMIC, brōm'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to bromine.

Bromic acid, an acid composed of one equivalent of bromine and five of oxygen.

BROMIDE, bromad, *n.* A combination of bromine with a base.

BROMINE, bromin, *n.* An elementary body of a dark reddish colour, having a strong disagreeable odour, it is obtained from the uncrystallisable residue of sea-water [Gr *bromos*, a disagreeable odour]

BRONCHIAE, bron'ki æ, *n. pl.* A name given to the first two branches, with their ramifications, of the wind pipe, which carry air into the lungs. [Gr *bronchos*, the wind pipe]

BRONCHIAL, bron'ki al, *adj.* Relating to the

BRONCHIC, bron'kik, *adj.* bronchial

BRONCHITIS, bron'kitis, *n.* Inflammation of the bronchiae

BROND, brond, *n.* (*Spenser*) BRAND

BRONZE, bronz, *n.* An alloy of copper and tin of a brown or burned colour, used for statues, bells, cannon, &c. anything cast in bronze the colour of bronze (*fig*) brazen facedness, impudence — *v. t.* To give the appearance of bronze to to cover with bronze to harden — *pr. p.* bronzing, *pa. p.* bronzed [Fr — It. *brunzo* — *brunze*, glowing coals, conn. with *bruno*, brown, and root *brin*, to burn]

BRONZE PIGEON, bronz' pi jun, *n.* A species

BRONZE WING, bronz' wang, *n.* of Australian pigeon having wings marked with a lustrous bronze colour

BRONZING, bronz'ing *n.* The process of covering with a powder plaster figures and articles in ivory, &c., so as to give them the appearance of bronze.

BRONZY, bronz'i, *adj.* Having the appearance of bronze

BROOCH, bröch, *n.* An ornamental pin for fastening a shawl, plaid, or other article of dress — *v. t.* To adorn with a brooch or jewel to ornament [See BROACH]

BROOD, bröod, *v. t.* To sit upon or cover in order to breed or hatch to cover, as with wings to think anxiously for a long time — *v. t.* to mature or cherish with care — *n.* Something bred offspring the number hatched at once a production (*Shak*) the act of brooding. [A.S. *brod*, a brood, from root of *BREED*]

BROOD, bröod, *n.* (*Spenser*) Brooding place

BROOD MARE, bröod mår, *n.* A mare kept for breeding

BROOK, brook, *n.* (*lit*) Water breaking through the earth a small natural stream of water [A.S. *broc*, *broca* — *breacan*, to break forth.]

BROOK, brook, *n. t.* (*orig*) To use or frequent, hence to get accustomed to to bear or endure. [A.S. *brucan*, to use, to bear]

BROOKLET, brook'let, *n.* A little brook.

BROOKLIME, brook'lim, *n.* A species of speedwell found in ditches, whose leaves resemble the lime fruit in taste

BROOM, bröom, *n.* A leguminous evergreen shrub with leafless pointed twigs a besom made of its twigs [A.S. and D. *brom*, Ger *pfriemen*, broom — *pfriem*, an awl]

BROOM CORN, bröom korn, *n.* A species of plant resembling maize, cultivated for its seed and its spikes, of which brooms are made [broom]

BROOM LAND, bröom land, *n.* Land that produces

BROOM RAPE, bröom rap, *n.* A parasitic plant found adhering to the root of broom, clover, &c.

BROOMSTAFF, bröom staf, *n.* The staff or handle of

BROOMSTICK, bröom stik, *n.* a broom.

BROOMY, bröom'i, *adj.* Abounding in, or consisting of broom.

BROTH, broth, *n.* Liquor in which flesh is brewed or boiled. [A.S. *brod* — *breodan*, to brew, It. *brodo*, Fr. *broet*, Gael. *brat* — *bruch*, to boil.]

BROTHEL, brothel *n.* (*orig*) A *bordel* or little cottage *n.* house for prostitution. [Fr. *bordel* — O Fr. *borde*, a hut, from the boards of which it was made.] [brothels lewdness]

BROTHERLY, brothel ri, *n.* The act of frequenting

BROTHER, bruth'er, *n.* A male of the same breed or brood a son of the same parents any one closely united with another one resembling another in character, manner, &c. a fellow creature — *v. t.* To place in the relationship of a brother [A.S. *bröðher*, Ger. *bruder*, W. *brued*, Gael. *brathair*; Fr. *frère*, L. *frater*, Sans. *bhratṛ*]

BROTHER GERMAN, bruth'er jerman, *n.* A brother having the same father and mother, in contradistinction to one by the same mother only

BROTHERHOOD, bruth'er-hood, *n.* The state of being a brother an association a class of individuals of the same trade, &c.

BROTHER IN LAW, bruth'er in law *n.* The brother of a husband or wife a sister's husband.

BROTHER LIKE, bruth'er lik, *adj.* Like a brother kind affectionate [being brotherly kindness]

BROTHERLINESS, bruth'er li nes, *n.* State of

BROTHERLY, bruth'er li, *adj.* Becoming a brother kind affectionate — *adv.* In a manner becoming a brother

BROUGHAM, brö am or bröom, *n.* A one horse close carriage, either two or four wheeled, named after Lord Brougham

BROUGHT, brawt, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of BROW

BROW, brow, *n.* The ridge over the eyes, the eye brow the forehead the edge of a hill — *v. t.* To form the ridge of to bound. [A.S. *braw*, Ice. *bra*, W. *bryn*, a hill, conn. with Gr. *ophrys*, L. *frons*, the forehead.]

BROWBEAT, brow'bät, *v. t.* To bear down with stern brow, looks, or harsh speech to bully

BROWBOWND, brow'bownd, *adj.* Having the brow bound as with a crown crowned.

BROWLESS, brow'les, *adj.* Without shame

BROWN, brown, *adj.* Of a burned colour of a dark or dusky colour inclining to red or yellow — *n.* A dark reddish colour — *v. t.* To make brown or give a brown colour to [A.S. *brun*, Ger. *bräun* — A.S. *byrnan*, Ger. *brennen*, to burn.]

BROWN BREAD, brown bred, *n.* Bread of a brown colour, made of unbolted flour

BROWN COAL, brown köl, *n.* An imperfect kind of coal which exhibits more of its woody structure than ordinary coal

BROWNING, browning *n.* The process of imparting a brown colour to iron articles

BROWNISH, brown'ish, *adj.* Somewhat brown.

BROWNESS, brown'nes, *n.* Quality of being brown.

BROWN SPAR, brown' spar, *n.* A name given to certain varieties of dolomite or magnesian limestone, distinguished by their brownish colour

BROWN STOUT, brown stowt, *n.* A kind of porter

BROWN STUDY, brown stud'i, *n.* Dull or gloomy reverie absent mindedness. [O Fr. *enbrona*, in meditation — It. *broncio*, morose, angry look.]

BROWNY, brown'i, *adj.* (*Shak*) Of a brown colour

BROWSE, browz, *v. t.* and *v. i.* To feed on the sprouts or tender branches of plants — *pr. p.* browsing, *pa. p.* browsed — *n.* Sprouts or tender shoots of plants. [O Fr. *brouser*, Fr. *brouer* — *broué*, a sprout]

BROWSING—BUCKWHEAT.

- BROWSING**, browz'ing, *n.* Food that animals browse upon : a place where animals browse.
- BRUIN**, brōō'in, *n.* A bear, so called from its *brown* colour. [D. *bruin*, Ger. *braun*, brown.]
- BRUISE**, brōōz, *v.t.* To break or crush : to reduce to small fragments : to contuse :—*pr.p.* bruising ; *pa.p.* bruised.—*n.* A wound made by a blow from a blunt instrument. [A.S. *brysan*, Gael. *bris*, to break.]
- BRUISER**, brōōz'er, *n.* One that bruises : a boxer.
- BRUIT**, brōōt, *n.* Something noised abroad : a rumour or report.—*v.t.* To noise abroad : to rumour. [Fr.—Fr. and It. *bruire*, low L. *brugire*, Gr. *bruchō*, to roar ; prob. imitative, like L. *rugio*, to roar.]
- BRUMAL**, brōō'mal, *adj.* Relating to winter. [L. *bruma*, contr. from *brevima*, the shortest day in the year—*brevis*, short.]
- BRUNETTE**, brōō-net', *n.* A woman with a *brown* or dark complexion. [Fr. dim. of *brun*, brown.]
- BRUNT**, brunt, *n.* The *heat* or violence of an onset or contest : the force of a blow. [A.S. *bront*, boiling—*byrnan*, to burn ; Ger. *brunst*, beat.]
- BRUSH**, brush, *n.* An instrument for removing dust, usually made of *bristles*, twigs, or feathers : a kind of hair-pencil used by painters : brushwood : a thicket : a skirmish or encounter : the tail of a fox.—*v.t.* To remove dust, &c., from by sweeping : to touch lightly in passing : to paint with a brush.—*v.i.* to move over lightly. [Fr. *brosse*, It. *brusca*, a brush ; Ger. *bürste*, brush, *borste*, O. Ger. *brusta*, bristle.]
- BRUSHING**, brush'ing, *n.* The act of rubbing or sweeping.—*adj.* In a lively manner : brisk.
- BRUSH-WHEEL**, brush'-hwēl, *n.* A wheel used in light machinery to turn another by having the rubbing surface covered with stiff hairs or bristles.
- BRUSHWOOD**, brush'wood, *n.* Rough, close bushes : a thicket.
- BRUSK**, BRUSQUE, broosk, *adj.* Blunt, abrupt in manner, rude. [Fr. *brusque*, rude. See **BRISK**.]
- BRUSQUENESS**, broosk'nes, *n.* Bluntness : abruptness of manner.
- BRUSSELS-SPROUTS**, brus'elz-sprouts, *n.pl.* A variety of the common cabbage distinguished by producing on its stem sprouts like miniature cabbages. [From *Brussels*, whence the seeds were imported.]
- BRUST**, brust, *pa.p.* (*Spenser*). Same as **BURST**.
- BRUTAL**, brōō'tal, *adj.* Like a brute : unfeeling : inhuman.
- BRUTALISE**, brōō'tal-iz, *v.t.* To make like a brute : to degrade.—*v.i.* to become like a brute :—*pr.p.* brutalising ; *pa.p.* brutalised.
- BRUTALITY**, brōō'tal-i-ti, *n.* Quality of being brutal : savageness : inhumanity.
- BRUTALLY**, brōō'tal-li, *adv.* In a brutal manner : inhumanly : cruelly.
- BRUTE**, brōōt, *adj.* Stupid : belonging to the lower animals : irrational : bestial : rude.—*n.* One of the lower animals. [Fr. *brut*, L. *brutus*, dull, irrational.]
- BRUTE**, brōōt, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). Same as **BURST**.
- BRUTENESS**, brōōtnes, *n.* Brute-like state : brutality.
- BRUTIFY**, brōō'ti-fi, *v.t.* To make brutal, stupid, or uncivilised :—*pr.p.* brutifying ; *pa.p.* brutified. [L. *brutus*, stupid, *facio*, to make.]
- BRUTISH**, brōō'tish, *adj.* Brutal : (*B.*) unwise.
- BRUTISHNESS**, brōō'tish-nes, *n.* State of being brutish : brutality.
- BRYONY**, brī'o-ni, *n.* A wild climbing plant with quick growing annual stems. [L. *bryonia*, Gr. *bryōnē*, perhaps from *bryō*, to burst forth with, to grow rapidly.]
- BUBBLE**, bubl, *n.* A bladder of water blown out with air : anything empty : a vain project : a cheating scheme.—*v.i.* To rise in bubbles : to run with a gurgling noise, as water :—*pr.p.* bubbling ; *pa.p.* bubbled. [It. *bubbola* ; L. *bulla* ; D. *bobbel* ; from the sound made by boiling water.]
- BUBO**, bū'bo, *n.* The *groin* : an inflammatory tumour seated in the groin or axilla. [Gr. *boubōn*, the groin.]
- BUBUKLE**, bū'buk-l, *n.* (*Shak.*) A red pimple : perhaps a corruption of *Carbuncle*.
- BUCCANEER**, BUCANIER, buk'a-nēr, *n.* A pirate. [Fr. *boucaner*, to smoke meat—Carib *boucan*, a grid-iron. The French settlers in the West Indies cooked their meat on a *boucan* after the manner of the natives, and were hence called *boucaniers*.]
- BUCENTAUR**, bū-sen'tawr, *n.* A fabulous monster half man and half ox : the state barge of Venice used in the ancient ceremony of 'marrying the Adriatic.' [Gr. *bous*, an ox, and *CENTAUR*.]
- BUCK**, buk, *n.* (*lit.*) The *butting* animal : the male of the deer, goat, sheep, hare, and rabbit : a dashing young fellow.—*v.i.* To copulate as bucks and does. [A.S. *buc*, *bucca* ; W. *buch* ; Gael. *boc*, a knock.]
- BUCK**, buk, *v.t.* To *soak* or *steep* in lye, a process in bleaching : (*Shak.*) to wash in lye, or simply, to wash.—*n.* Lye or liquor in which clothes are bleached : (*Shak.*) the quantity of clothes bucked or washed at one time. [Ger. *beuchen*, *buchen*, Dan. *byge* ; Gael. *bog*, to steep : also given from Ger. *buche*, the beech, because lye was made of the ashes of the beech.]
- BUCK-BASKET**, buk'-bas'ket, *n.* A basket in which clothes are carried to be bucked.
- BUCKBEAN**, buk'bēn, *n.* The marsh-trefoil, a plant growing in *bogs*, and having leaves like the *bean*. [Corruption of *Bogbean*.]
- BUCKET**, buk'et, *n.* A *small trough* or *tub* : a vessel for drawing or bolding water, &c. : a cog of a water-wheel. [Fr. *baquet*, dim. of *bac*, Dan. *bak*, a trough.]
- BUCKING**, buk'ing, *n.* (*Shak.*) The process of bucking or steeping in lye.
- BUCKLE**, buk'l, *n.* An instrument (orig. of a puffed-out appearance like a *cheek*) for fastening parts of the dress, &c. : a curl : state of being curled or crisped, as hair.—*v.t.* To fasten with a buckle : to prepare for action : to engage in close fight.—*v.i.* to bend : to engage with zeal :—*pr.p.* buckling ; *pa.p.* buckled. [Fr. *boucle* ; low L. *buccula*, dim. of *bucca*, a cheek.]
- BUCKLER**, buk'lēr, *n.* A kind of shield with a *buckle* or central boss, formerly used in war : (*naut.*) a block of wood for fitting into the hawse-holes to prevent the ship taking in much water in a heavy sea. [Fr. *bouclier*—low L. *buccula*.]
- BUCK-MAST**, buk'-mast, *n.* The mast or fruit of the beech tree. [Ger. *buche*, the beech, and *MAST*.]
- BUCKRAM**, buk'ram, *n.* Coarse linen cloth stiffened with glue, and originally having open *holes* or interstices.—*adj.* Made of buckram : stiff : precise. [It. *bucherame*—*bucca*, a hole.]
- BUCKSKIN**, buk'skin, *n.* The skin of a buck : a kind of leather :—*pl.* breeches made of buckskin.—*adj.* Made of the skin of a buck.
- BUCKTHORN**, buk'thorn, *n.* A genus of shrubs, the berry of which supplies the sap-green used by painters. [Iyc. (*See BUCK*.)]
- BUCK-WASHING**, buk'-wash'ing, *n.* Washing in
- BUCKWHEAT**, buk'hwēt, *n.* (*lit.*) *Beck wheat* : a kind of grain having three-corned seeds like the

- kernels of beech nuts [Soot *buck*, beech, and *WHEAT*, Ger *buchweizen*—*buc* *e*, beech, *we*, *en*, corn.]
- BUCOLIC**, -AL, bu kolik, al, *adj* Pertaining to the tending of cattle pastoral.—*n* *BUCOLIC*, a poem describing the life and manners of shepherds a writer of pastoral poems [L *bucolicus*, Gr *boukolos*—*boukolos*, a herdsman, from *bous*, an ox, and *kolos*, L *colo*, to tend.]
- BUD**, bud, *n* A small protuberance on a plant containing the rudiments of a leaf or flower an unexpanded flower—*v* To put forth buds to begin to grow to be in the bloom.—*v* *t* to graft, as a plant, by inserting a bud under the bark of another tree.—*pr* *p* budding, *pa* *p* budded. [Ger *butze*, D *bot*]
- BUDDHA**, būddā, *n* (*lit*) The wise one an epithet applied to Gautama, the founder of the Buddhist religion. [Sans. *buddha*, wise, from *buddh*, to know]
- BUDDHISM**, būddizm, *n* A system of religion founded by Oantama, and now prevailing in the centre and east of Asia, the Eastern Peninsula of India, Ceylon, and Nepal.
- BUDDING**, būding, *n* Act of putting forth buds act of inserting buds, a method of grafting
- BUDGE** buy *v* To move off or stir to wag—*pr* *p* budging, *pa* *p* budged [Fr *bouger*, Irov *bojar*, *bolegar*, It. *but* care, to boil, to bubble]
- BUDON**, buy, *n* (*Milton*) Lamb-skin fur formerly much used for lining or edging robes of office—*adj* Lined with lamb skin fur, scholastic pompous stiff [O E *budge*, lamb-skin, O Fr *boge*, a leather sack, It. *bolga*, L *bulga*, a leather bag—Celt *bolg*, a round body See *BULGE*]
- BUDGET**, būjet, *n* A bag a sack with its contents a store a statement of the finances of the British nation made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer [Fr *bougette*, dim. of *boge*, a sack. See *BUDGE*]
- BUFF**, buf, *n* (*lit*) A buffalo a leather, originally made from the skin of the buffalo a military coat made of thick leather the colour of buff, a light yellow—*adj* Made of buff leather of the colour of buff leather, light yellow [See *BUFFALO*]
- BUFF**, buf, *n* (*Spenser*) A buffet, blow, or stroke.—*v* *t* To strike [O Fr *bufe*, *bouffe*, a blow, a cuff, imitative of the sound.]
- BUFFALO** buffa lo *n* A species of ox, originally a native of India, and still confined to the Old World, but heavier and more clumsy looking than the common ox. [It and Sp. *bufalo*, L *bulalus*, Gr *boubalos* an African stag, also the wild ox, prob imitative of its bellowing cry, like *bous*, an ox.]
- BUFFER**, būfkr, *n* A cushion to deaden the buff or concussion of a moving body when striking upon another, as in railway carriages.
- BUFFET**, būfet, *n* A buff or dull heavy blow a box, slap, or blow—*v* *t* To strike with a buff or dull heavy sound to box or slap to contend against—*v* *i* (*Shak*) to play a boxing match (*Tenn*) to make one's way by buffeting [O Fr *buffet*—*bufe*, a blow, Ger *puff*, from the sound of a blow]
- BUFFET**, būfet, *n* (*lit*) The top of a tavern a piece of furniture formerly serving the same purpose as a sideboard. [Fr *buffet*, *buffeter*, to branch, to tap, *buffet*, to puff, from the sound of taking out a cork, and letting in a puff of air]
- BUFFETING**, būfet-ing, *n* A striking with the hand, boxing contention. [Etym.]
- BUFFO**, booffo, *n* The comic actor in an opera. [See *PUFFOON*, buf foon, *n* (*lit*) One who makes amusement by puffing out his cheeks and making grimaces one whose occupation is to amuse others with broad
- jest ludicrous gestures, &c a clown [Fr *bouffon*, It *buffare*, to puff, storm, jest]
- BUFFOONERY**, buf fooner i, *n* The practices of a buffoon ludicrous or vulgar jesting
- BUG**, bug, *n* (*lit*) An object of terror applied to several species of insects of the order Hemiptera, especially to one which infests houses, beds &c [W *bug*, a hobgoblin.]
- BUGLE**, bug'lar, *n* (*lit*) An object of terror, as a bear a scarecrow or hobgoblin—*adj* Causing fright
- BUGGER**, bugger *n* (*lit*) A Bulgarian, then a heretic (because heresy prevailed in Bulgaria) one guilty of the unnatural crime of sodomy, because heretics were considered capable of the worst crimes [Fr *bugre*, from low L *bulgarus*, a Bulgarian]
- BUGGERY**, bugger i, *n* The copulation of men with each other, or of a man or woman with a beast sodomy
- BUGGY**, bug'gi, *n* A light one horse chaise
- BUGLE**, bugl, *n* (*lit*) A bullock or young ox (*Spenser*) a buffalo or wild ox. [O Fr—L *buculus*, dim. of *bos*, an ox.]
- BUGLE** bugl, *BUGLE HORN*, bugl horn, *n* The horn of a bugle or wild ox a hunting horn orig a buffalo horn a keyed horn of rich tone
- BUGLE**, bugl, *n* A shining black glass bead.—*adj* (*Shak*) Jet black [Low L *bugulus*, an ornament of glass worn by ladies in their hair]
- BUGLE**, bugl, *n* A genus of plants of the natural order Labiata, with blue, or sometimes white or purple flowers. [Fr, It. *bugola*, L *bugillo*]
- BUGLER**, bugler, *n* One who plays on a bugle.
- BUGLOSS**, būglos, *n* (*lit*) Ox tongue a common weed in corn fields [L *buglossa*, Gr *bouglossos*—*bous*, ox, *glossa*, tongue]
- BUILWORK**, bul work, *n* A kind of inlaying of brass scrolls and other patterns in wood, so called from its inventor, Boule an Italian cabinetmaker who settled in France in the reign of Louis XIV.
- BUHRSTONE**, bur'stōn, *n* A variety of quartz, containing many small empty cells, which give it a peculiar roughness of surface, particularly adapting it for millstones. [O E *bur*, a whetstone]
- BUILD**, bld, *v* To raise a dwelling place or house to exercise the art or trade of building to rest or depend.—*v* *t* to erect as a house to form to establish—*pr* *p* building, *pa* *p* built or builded.—*n* Construction form make. [O E *bylle*, A S *byldan*, Ger *bauen* conn. with A S *buan*, to dwell]
- BUILDER** būlder, *n* One who builds or whose business is to build.
- BUILDING**, būlding, *n* The art of erecting houses, &c anything built a house (*Shak*) fixture.
- BUILT**, bilt, *pa* *adj* Formed or shaped.
- BUKSHISH**, buk'shesh, *n* Same as BACKSHISH.
- BULB**, bulb, *n* A ball-like body an onion like root.—*v* *t* To form bulbs to bulge out or swell. [L *bulbus*, Gr *bollos*, Ger *bolle*, *bulbe* a reduplication of the root of *BALL*, a round body]
- BULBED**, bulbd, *adj* Having a bulb round headed bulbous [shape]
- BULBOUS**, bulb'us, *adj* Having bulbs bulb like in
- BULBUL**, bul'būl, *n* An Armenian name for the nightingale in India, a bird nearly allied to the thrushes [Per *bulbul*, the nightingale, prob imitative of its note.]
- BULBULE**, bul'būl, *n* A little bulb a young bulb which grows from an old one
- BULGE**, bulj, *n* (*lit*) A swelling the bulge or widest part of a cask the bulge of a vessel.—*v* *t* To swell

- or jut out: to bulge or take in water, as a ship.—*pr.p.* bulging; *pa.p.* bulged'. [O. E. *bouge*, a cask; A.S. *bælg*, *bylig*—*belgan*, to swell; W. *brly*, a round body.]
- BULGE-WAYS**, bulj'-wāz, *n.* Same as **BILGE-WAYS**
- BULK**, bulk, *n.* A bulge—the entire mass or quantity: size: the greater part: (of a ship) the whole cargo in the hold: (*Shal*) a part of a building jutting out, also the body. [A form of **BULGE**]
- BULK-HEAD**, bulk'-hed, *n.* A partition separating one part of a ship between decks from another.
- BULKINESS**, bulk'i-nes, *n.* Greatness in bulk.
- BULKY**, bulk'i, *adj.* Having bulk: of great size
- BULL**, bool, *n.* (*lit*) The bellower the male of the ox kind: one of the twelve signs of the zodiac, Taurus—*adj.* Denoting largeness of size—used in composition, as bull-trout [Low Ger *bolle*, *bulle*; Ger *bellen*, A.S. *bellan*, to bellow; L. *bos*, Gr. *bous*, an ox; from its roar]
- BULL**, bool, *n.* An edict of the pope which has his seal affixed. [Fr. *bulle*, It. *bolla*, low L. *bulia*, a seal, from L. *bulia*, a bubble, anything rounded by art.]
- BULL**, bool, *n.* A contradictory story or ludicrous blunder in speech.
- [Perhaps from the popo's bulls, in which there is such an absurd contrast between his professions of humility and the despotic nature of the documents.]
- BULLACE**, bool'lās, *n.* A shrub or small tree closely allied to the sloe and the plum [W. *bulas*, Fr. *bellocier*, bullace tree, It. *bullo*, *bullos*, sloes—Wedg.]
- BULL-BAITING**, bool'-bāting, *n.* The sport of baiting or exciting bulls with dogs
- BULL-BEEF**, bool'-bēf, *n.* The beef or flesh of bulls, coarse beef—(*Shal*) in *pl.* **BULL-BEEVES**
- BULL CALF**, bool'-kaf, *n.* A male calf: a stupid fellow, a lout
- BULL-DOG**, bool'-dog, *n.* A species of dog, closely allied to the mastiff, but smaller, formerly used for baiting bulls.
- BULLET**, bool'let, *n.* A little ball—a ball of lead for loading small arms [Fr. *boulet*, dim. of *boule*, L. *bulia*, a bill. See **BULL**, an edict.]
- BULLETIN**, bool'le-tin, *n.* An official report of public news having the seal or stamp of authority. [Fr.; It. *bulletino*, dim. of *bulia*. See **BULL**, an edict.]
- BULLET-PROOF**, bool'let-prōof, *adj.* Proof against bullets [face. See **BULL**, *adj.*]
- BULL-FACED**, bool'-fāst, *adj.* Having a large
- BULL-FIGHT**, bool'-fit, *n.* A fight with a bull: bull-baiting, a popular amusement in Spain.
- BULL-FINCH**, bool'-finsh, *n.* A species of finch a little larger than the common linnet
- [Perhaps so called from its thick neck, but Wedg. says prob. a corr. of *bul finch*, from the destruction it causes among the buds of fruit trees.]
- BULL-FROG**, bool'-frog, *n.* A large frog common in North America.
- BULL-HEAD**, bool'-hed, *n.* A small river fish remarkable for its large, flat head.
- BULLION**, bool'yun, *n.* (*orig*) The mint where metals were converted into stamped money—gold and silver regarded simply by weight as merchandise. [Fr. *bullon*, low L. *bullio*, mass of gold or silver, from *bulia*, a seal or stamp—see **BULL**, an edict.]
- BULLOCK**, bool'ok, *n.* (*lit*) A young bull. an ox or castrated bull [A.S. *bullicca*, a calf or young bull.]
- BULL'S-EYE**, bool'-ī, *n.* A small round window of thick glass, as in a lantern, roof, &c.: the centre of a target, of a different colour from the rest, and usually round: the knob in a sheet of plate-glass marking where the tube by which it was blown was inserted: (*naut*) a block without a sheave for a rope to reeve through.
- BULL-TERRIER**, bool'-ter'n er, *n.* A species of dog, a cross breed between the bull-dog and the terrier.
- BULL-TROUT**, bool'-trout, *n.* A large kind of trout, nearly allied to the salmon
- BULLY**, bool'i, *n.* A blustering, noisy, overbearing fellow—one more distinguished for menaces than courage—*i. t.* To bluster—*i. t.* to threaten in a noisy way.—*pr.p.* bullying; *pa.p.* bullied. [D. *bulderen*, to bluster, low D. *bulder brool*, a noisy blustering fellow.]
- BULLY**, bool'i, *adj.* (*Shal*) Jovial—merry
- BULLYING**, bool'ing, *n.* The conduct of a bully.
- BULLY-ROOK**, bool'i-rook, *n.* (*Shal*) A bully [Low D. *bulder-brook*, a noisy fellow.]
- BULRUSH**, bool'rush, *n.* A popular name for large rush like or reed-like plants growing in marshes.
- BULWARK**, bool'wark, *n.* A work or defence originally made of the barks or trunks of trees a bastion or rampart—the woodwork round a vessel above her deck—any means of defence or security—*i. t.* To fortify with a bulwark to protect against danger. [Ger. *bulwerk*, Fr. *boulevard*, from root of **BOL**, trunk of a tree, and Ger. *werck*, work.]
- BUM**, bum, *n.* (*Shal*) The buttocks [From **BOTTOM**.]
- BUM**, bum, *i. t.* To hum or make a murmuring sound, as a bee. [From the sound.]
- BUMBAILIFF**, bum'b'ilif, *n.* (*Shal*) An under-bailiff who is bound with sureties to discharge his duty faithfully [A corr. of **BOND BAILIFF**.]
- BUMBARD**, bum'b'ard, *n.* and *i. t.* Same as **BOMBARD**
- BUMBLE-BEE**, bum'bl-bee, *n.* A large kind of bee that makes a humming or humming noise—the humble-bee [O. E. *bumble*, dim. of **BUM**, and **BEE**.]
- BUM-BOAT**, bum'-bōt, *n.* A boat employed to carry provisions and other articles from harbours to vessels lying at a distance from the shore
- [Wedg. gives D. *bum boot*, a wide boat used by fishers, prob. for *bun boat*, a boat fitted with a bun or receptacle for keeping fish alive—but it is perhaps from *bun*, the buttocks, on account of its clumsy form.]
- BUMKIN**, bum'kin, *n.* A little boom or short beam of timber projecting from each bow of a ship, for the purpose of extending the lower corner of the fore sail to windward—a small outrigger over the stern of a boat, usually serving to extend the mizen [From **BOOM**, and dim. term. *kin*.]
- BUMP**, bump, *i. t.* To make a heavy, hollow, or loud noise—*i. t.* to strike or fall upon with a dull, hollow sound: to strike against—*n.* A dull, heavy blow—a thump—a lump caused by a blow, a swelling [Low D. *bumpen*, W. *pumpio*, to thump, *pump*, a round mass, a bump; from the sound.]
- BUMPER**, bumper, *n.* A cup or glass filled till the liquor swells over the brim—a crowded house at a theatre, in honour of some favourite actor
- [A corr. of *bouvard*, *bi vard*, a large drinking vessel—or from *bump*, a swelling; or a corr. of Fr. *bon père*, the good father, the Pope, a toast drunk by the monks after dinner in a full glass.]
- BUMPKIN**, bump'kin, *n.* An awkward, clumsy rustic—a clown
- [Perhaps literally a 'block of wood' a 'blockhead'—conn. with Ger. *baum*, a block of wood, *baum*, a tree, and dim. *kin*—see to Wedg. on *baum* derivatives.]
- BUN**, bun, *n.* A small cake or loaf of fine white bread [Ger. *bun*, *bun*, *bun*, an oatmeal cake.]

of the same origin as Fr *bugne*, a small cake, O Fr *bugne*, prov It. *bugna*, a lump, a swelling.]

BUNCH, bunsh, *n.* A heap—a number of things tied together or growing together—a cluster—something in the form of a tuft or knot—*v. i.* To swell out in a bunch—*v. t.* to form into bunches [O Sw and Dan. *bunkle*, Ice *bunkl*, a heap—*bunga*, to swell out.]

BUNCH BACKED, bunsh bakt *adj.* (*Shak*) Having a bunch on the back, crook backed.

BUNCHINESS, bunshiness, *n.* The quality of being bunchy—state of growing in bunches.

BUNCHY, bunshi, *adj.* Growing in bunches or like a bunch—having tufts.

BUNDLE bundl, *n.* Something bound up—a number of things loosely bound together—a roll—*v. t.* To bind or tie into bundles—*pr p* bundling, *p p* bundled. [AS *byndel*—from the root of BIND]

BUNG, bung *n.* The stopper of the hole in a barrel—a large cork (*Stalk*) a pickpocket.—*v. t.* To stop up with a bung [O Ger *bunge*, a drum, from the hollow sound made by driving in a bung—*Wedy*]

BUNGALOW, bungga-lo, *n.* A country house in India, built of light materials, of one story, and surrounded with a verandah from which all the rooms open. [Bengalee *bangla*]

BUNGLE, bunggl, *n.* Anything clumsily done—a gross blunder—*v. i.* To act in a clumsy, awkward manner—*v. t.* to make or mend clumsily—to manage awkwardly—to mismanage—*pr p* bungling, *p p* bungled. [Perhaps dim. of prov Ger *bungen*, to beat, to bang, O Sw *bangs*, *bunga* to strike]

BUNGLER, bungler, *n.* A bad or clumsy workman—an awkward, unskilful person.

BUNGLING, bungling *p adj.* Clumsy, awkward—unskilfully or ill done.

BUNION, bunyan, *n.* A lump or inflamed swelling on the ball of the great toe. [O E *bunny*, a swelling from root of BOW]

BUNKER, bunkr, *n.* A large bin or chest used for storing various things as coals, &c. [Scott *bunker*, *bunkart*, a box fixed in a window, which also serves for a seat, AS *benc*, a bench.]

BUNN, bun, *n.* Same as BUN

BUNNAN, bunyan, *n.* Same as BUNION

BUNT, bunt, *n.* A parasitic fungus which causes a disease of the same name in wheat and other grains. [Supposed to be a corr of *burnt*, from the appearance of the diseased grain.]

BUNTING, bunting *n.* A thin woollen stuff of which ships' colours are made: a genus of birds several species of which are of a variegated, spotted appearance, closely allied to the finches and sparrows remarkable for a knob on the palate supposed to assist them in bruising the seeds on which they live [Scott *buglin*, from Ger *bunt*, variegated or conn with Sw *bunt*, a knob, from the knob in their throat.]

BUOY, bwoi, *n.* A floating cask or light piece of wood fastened by a rope or chain to indicate shoals the position of a ship's anchor, &c.—*v. t.* To fix buoys or marks to keep afloat, bear up, or sustain—*v. i.* to float. [D *boey*, *boea*, buoy, letter, O Fr *boue*, low L *boya*, a chain.]

BUOYANCY, bwoiant, *n.* Capacity for floating lightly on water or in the air—specific lightness (*fig*) lightness of spirit, cheerfulness.

BUOYANT, bwoiant, *adj.* Floating like a buoy—light cheerful hopeful.

BUR, BURR, bur, *n.* The prickly seed-case or head of certain plants which sticks to clothes like a floc

of wool—any rough edge, as that left on a bullet in casting a ring of iron behind the place for the hand on a spear [Fr *bourre*, flocks of wool, It. *borra*, stuffing, low L *burra*, a flock of wool.]

BURBOT, burbot, *n.* A fresh water fish, resembling the eel, having a longish beard on its lower jaw. [Fr *barbote*—L *barba*, a beard.]

BURDEN, burdn, *n.* That which is borne—load—weight—cargo—that which is grievous, oppressive or difficult to bear (*Shal*) a birth.—*v. t.* To load—to oppress—to encumber [AS *byrthen*, *byrden*—*beran*, to bear]

BURDEN, burdn, *n.* That part of a song repeated at the end of every stanza, hence, that which is often repeated, or a subject on which one dwells. [Fr *bourdon*, the bagpipe drone, the humming of bees, Gael. *burdan*, a humming noise (the root idea being monotony caused by repetition)]

BURDEN, BURDON, bur'dn, *n.* (*Spenser*) A pilgrim's staff. See BORDON

BURDENOUS, bur'dn us, *adj.* Troublesome to
BURDENSOME bur'dn sum, *adj.* be borne heavy
oppressive [prickly head.]

BURDOCK, bur'dok, *n.* A dock with a bur or

BUREAU, buro, *n.* A writing table or chest of drawers, orig covered with dark cloth—a room where such a table is used—a place for the transaction of public business—*pl.* BUREAUX, buró, BUREAUS, buréz. [Fr—O Fr *bure* dark brown, a coarse woollen cloth, L *burra*, dark red.]

BUREAUCRACY, bú rokra si, *n.* Government by bureaus or departments, each under the control of a chief. [BUFEAT and Gr *kratós*, to govern]

BUREAUCRATIC, bú ró kratik, *adj.* Relating to, or having the nature of a bureaucracy

BUREAUCRATIST, bú ró kra-tist, *n.* One who advocates government by bureaucracy

BURG, burg *n.* Same as BOROUGH

BURGAGE, burg'ij, *n.* A system of tenure in boroughs, cities, and towns by which the citizens hold their lands or tenements.

BURGAMOT, bur'ga-mot, *n.* Same as BREGAMOT

BURGANET, bur'ga-net, *n.* A kind of helmet, so called because first used by the *Eurgundians*.

BURGEON, búr'zhaw, *n.* A bargher [Fr—See BOROUGH] [BURGEONIS]

BURGEONIS, bur'jous, *n.* A kind of printing type. See BURGEON, bur'jan, *v. i.* To put forth buds [See BOURGEON]

BURGESS bur'jes, *n.* An inhabitant of a borough; a citizen or freeman—a magistrate of certain towns.

BURGH, bur'ro or burg *n.* Same as BOROUGH

BURGHAL, burg'al, *adj.* Relating to a burgh.

BURGHIER, burger, *n.* An inhabitant of a borough one who enjoys certain privileges in a borough.

BURGLAR, burglar, *n.* One who breaks into a house with intent to rob [AS *burg*, house, and O Fr *lawr*, L *latro*, a robber]

BURGLARIOUS, bur glá ri us *adj.* Relating to, or constituting burglary

BURGLARY, burglar i, *n.* Act of a burglar breaking into a house with intention to rob

BURGOMASTER, burgo-master, *n.* The chief magistrate of a German or a Dutch burgh, answering to the English term mayor [Ger *burgermeister*—*burg*, and *meister*, a master]

BURGONET, bur'go-net, *n.* Same as BURGANET

BURGOO, } bur'gōo, *n.* A dish made of boiled oat-
BURGOUT, } meal seasoned with salt, butter, and
 sugar, used by seamen.

BURGUNDY, bur'gun-di, *n.* A French wine, so
 called from *Burgundy*, where it is made.

BURIAL, ber'i-al, *n.* The act of placing a dead body
 in the grave: interment. [See **BURY**.]

BURIN, bū'rin, *n.* An instrument made of tempered
 steel, used by engravers for *biting* or cutting into
 copperplate or wood: a graver. [Fr. *burin*, It. *borino*,
 a graver's chisel; from root of **BORE**.]

BURKE, burk, *v.t.* To murder, esp. by suffocation,
 so as to leave few marks of violence; hence, (*fig.*) to
 put an end to quietly. [From *Burke*, an Irishman
 who first committed the crime for the purpose of
 selling the bodies of his victims for dissection.]

BURLESQUE, bur-lesk, *n.* (*lit.*) A *jesting* or *ridicul-*
ing: Indicrous contrast between a subject and the
 manner of treating it.—*adj.* Jocular: comical:
 having the qualities of a burlesque.—*v.t.* To turn
 into burlesque: to ridicule:—*pr.p.* burlesquing;
pa.p. burlesqued'. [Fr.—It. *burlesco*; low L. *bur-*
leschus, satirical—*bur-lare*, to jest, from a dim. of L.
burra, a flock of wool, a trifle.]

BURLETTA, bur-let'a, *n.* A musical farce: comic
 opera. [It.—dim. of *bur-la*, a jest.]

BURLINESS, bur-li-nes, *n.* State of being burly.
BURLY, bur'li, *adj.* *Boor-like*: bulky and vigorous:
 lusty: boisterous. [O. E. *boorely*. See **BOOR**.]

BURMESE, bur'mēz, *adj.* Relating to Burmah in
 Further India.—*n.* A native of Burmah.

BURN, burn, *v.t.* To consume or injure by fire: to
 bake or harden by heat: to cauterise.—*v.i.* to be on
 fire: to feel excess of heat: to shine: to be in-
 flamed with passion: to be in a state of commotion:
 —*pr.p.* burning; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* burned' or burnt.—
n. A wound, hurt, or mark caused by fire. [A.S. *byrnan*,
 Ger. *brennen*, to burn.]

To **BURN DAYLIGHT** (*Shak.*), proverbial expression
 derived from the lighting of candles by day, hence to
 waste time in superfluous actions.—To **BURN ONE'S**
FINGERS, to suffer from interfering in others' affairs,
 from embarking in speculations, &c.

BURNER, burn'ēr, *n.* One who burns or sets fire to
 anything: the part of a lamp or gas-jet from which
 the flame arises.

BURNET, burn'et, *n.* A plant growing in poor soil,
 sometimes used as food for cattle and sheep, said
 to have received its name from the *burning* and
 astringent taste of the root.

BURNING, burn'ing, *n.* Act of consuming by fire:
 conflagration: inflammation.—*adj.* Very hot: scorch-
 ing: ardent: excessive.

BURNING-GLASS, burn'ing-glas, *n.* A glass so
 formed as to concentrate the sun's rays to a focus,
 and so increase their burning power.

BURNISH, burn'ish, *v.t.* (*lit.*) To make brown: to
 polish: to make bright by rubbing.—*v.i.* to grow
 bright or glossy.—*n.* Polish: lustre. [Fr. *brunir*, It.
brunire, to make brown—root of **BROWN**.]

BURNISHER, burn'ish-ēr, *n.* One who burnishes:
 an instrument employed in burnishing.

BURNT-OFFERING, burnt'of'fēr-ing, *n.* Some-
 thing offered and burned upon an altar by way of a
 sacrifice.

BURR, bur, *n.* Same as **BUR**.

BURR, bur, *n.* The rough husky sound of r sounded
 in the throat.—*v.i.* To murmur: to talk in a hoarse
 whisper: to pronounce with a bur.

BURROW, bur'rō, *n.* A hole in the ground dug by

certain animals for shelter or defence.—*v.i.* To make
 holes under ground as rabbits: to dwell in a con-
 cealed place. [A.S. *beorg*, *beorh*. See **BURGH**.]

BURSAR, bur'sar, *n.* One who keeps the *purse*, a
 treasurer: in Scotland, a student maintained at a
 university by funds derived from endowment. [L.
bursarius—*bursa*, a purse.]

BURSARY, bur'sar-i, *n.* (*orig.*) The treasury of a
 monastery or college: in Scotland, the allowance
 paid to a bursar. [L. *bursaria*—*bursa*, a purse.]

BURST, burst, *v.t.* To break into pieces: to break
 open suddenly or by violence.—*v.i.* to fly open or
 break in pieces: to break away: to break forth,
 come in, or fall upon, suddenly or with violence:—
pr.p. bursting; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* burst.—*n.* A sudden
 outbreak: an explosion or disruption. [A.S. *berstan*,
byrstan, Ger. *bersten*, Sw. *brista*.]

BURSTEN, bur'stn, *obs. pa.p.* of **BURST**.

BURTHEN, bur'thn, *n.* and *v.t.* Same as **BURDEN**.

BURY, ber'i, *v.t.* To hide in the ground: to place
 in the grave, as a dead body: to hide or blot out of
 remembrance:—*pr.p.* burying; *pa.p.* buried. [A.S.
birian, *birgan*, to bury; Ger. *bergen*, to hide.]

BURYING-GROUND, ber'i-ing-grownd, } *n.* Ground
BURYING-PLACE, ber'i-ing-plas, } set apart
 as a place for burying the dead: a grave-yard.

BUSBY, bus'bi, *n.* A large, shaggy, military cap,
 worn chiefly by the Royal Artillery.

BUSH, boosh, *n.* A shrub thick with branches:
 anything of bushy tuft-like shape, as the tail of a
 fox: (*Shak.*) a branch of ivy (which was sacred to
 Bacchus), hung out as a tavern sign, hence a tavern
 sign.—*v.i.* To grow thick and bushy.—*v.t.* to support
 with bushes or branches, as peas. [O. E. *boske*,
busk, Ger. *busch*, It. *bosco*, low L. *boscus*, a wood.]

BUSH, boosh, *n.* The metal box or lining of any
 cylinder in which an axle works. [D. *buisse*, Ger.
büchse, a box.]

BUSHEL, hoosh'el, *n.* (*lit.*) A little box: a dry
 measure of 8 gallons, for measuring grain, &c.: a
 large quantity: a bush. [Dim. of **BUSH**, a box.]

BUSHINESS, boosh'i-nes, *n.* The quality of being
 bushy, full of bushes, or bush-like.

BUSHMAN, boosh'man, *n.* A settler in the un-
 cleared land of America or the colonies, a woods-
 man: one of a savage race near the Cape of Good Hope.

BUSHY, boosh'i, *adj.* Full of lusher: thick and
 spreading like a bush: full of branches.

BUSILESS, biz'i-les, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Not busy, idle.

BUSILY, biz'i-li, *adv.* In a busy manner.

BUSINESS, biz'nes, *n.* (*lit.*) State of being busy: em-
 ployment: engagement: trade, profession, or occupa-
 tion: one's concerns or affairs: a matter or affair.

BUSK, busk, *v.t.* or *v.i.* To prepare: to dress one's-
 self: to direct one's course. [See *bus*, to prepare.]

BUSK, busk, *n.* (*orig.*) A *bust* or body garment: the
 piece of bone, wood, or steel in the front of a
 woman's stays. [See **BUST**.]

BUSK, busk, *n.* Same as **BUSH**.

BUSKIT, busk'et, *n.* (*Spenser*). A little bush.

BUSKIN, busk'in, *n.* A kind of half-boot worn in
 ancient times by actors of tragedy, and made with
 thick soles, so as to give the actor the appearance of
 being taller than he really was: hence, the tragic
 drama as distinguished from comedy: a kind of
 rough boot worn by shepherds and hunters. [O. Fr.
brossquin—low L. *byrca*, leather.]

BUSKINED, busk'ind, *adj.* Dressed in buskins:
 noting tragedy, tragical.

BUSKY, *busk*, *adj* (*Shak*) Same as **BOSEY**

BUSS, *bus*, *n*. A *kiss*, esp. a rude or playful kiss —
v t To kiss, esp. in a rude or playful manner [O *E*.
lasse Ger bus, bussen, to kiss prob from the sound,
or conn. with *Celt. bus, pus*, the lip, mouth]

BUSS, *bus*, *n*. A small, two-masted Dutch vessel, used
in the herring and mackerel fisheries [*Ger bluse*,
low *L. bussa*, *Ice. bussa*]

BUST, *bust*, *n*. The human body from the head to
the waist a sculpture representing the upper part
of the body [*Fr buste—Ger Brust*, the breast]

BUSTARD, *bustard*, *n*. (*lit*) The slow bird a genus
of large, heavy birds akin to the ostrich family and
of which the Great Bustard is the largest of Euro-
pean land birds. [*Sp abutarda, avutarda L. avis*
tarda, slow bird, from the slowness of its flight]

BUSTLE, *bustl*, *v i* To busy one's self to stir quickly
to be active in one's motions —*pr p* bustling, *pa p*
bustled. —*v t* Hurred activity stir tumult [O *E*.
bustle, prob from *A.S. byng busy, byrgan*, to busy]

BUSTLE, *bustl*, *n*. A stuffed pad worn by ladies.

BUSY, *busi*, *adj* Fully employed active, diligent
constantly active active in what does not concern
one officious —*v t* To make busy to occupy —
pr p busying (*busi'ing*), *pa p* busied (*busi'd*) [*A.S.*
byrig] [*busy* about others' affairs]

BUSY BODY, *busi bodi*, *n*. One who is always
busy about others' affairs

BUSYLESS, *busi les*, *adj* (*Shal*) Without business,
unemployed, at leisure.

BUT, *but*, *prep* or *conj* (*lit*) By out without except
besides only yet still [*A.S. butan*, without—*be*,
by, and *utan*, out, without.]

BUT, *but*, *n* Same as **BUTT**

BUTCHER, *booch er*, *n*. (*lit*) A slaughterer of bucks
one whose business is to slaughter animals for food
one who delights in cruel and bloody deeds —*v t* To
slaughter animals for food to put to a bloody death
to kill cruelly [*Fr butcher—bouc*, the male of the
goat, &c., males being more usually killed for food
according to some from *bouche*, the mouth]

BUTCHERING, *booch er ing*, *n*. The act of killing
for food, as animals the act of killing cruelly

BUTCHERLY, *booch er li*, *adv* (*Shal*) Butcher
like, cruel, murderous.

BUTCHER-MEAT, *booch er met*, { *n*. The flesh

BUTCHER'S MEAT, *booch erz met*, { of animals

slaughtered by butchers, as distinguished from fish
fowl, and game

BUTCHER'S BROOM, *booch erz broom*, *n*. A genus
of plants of the lily order the common one being
an evergreen shrub, a bunch of which is used by
butchers for sweeping their blocks.

BUTCHERY, *booch er i*, *n*. The business of a butcher
great slaughter murder accompanied with great
cruelty a slaughter house or shambles

BUT END, *but' end*, *n*. Same as **BUTT END**

BUTLER, *butler*, *n*. (*lit*) The bottle bearer, or one
who has charge of the wine a servant who has
charge of the liquors plate, &c [*Fr bouteiller—*
bouteille, a bottle also given from **BUTTERY**]

BUTLERSHIP, *butler ship*, *n*. The office of a butler

BUTMENT, *but'ment*, *n*. Same as **ABUTMENT**

BUT SHAFT, *but shaft*, *n*. (*Shak*) **BUTT SHAFT**

BUTT, *bnt*, *v i* and *v t* To strike with the head, as
a goat, &c.—*n*. The thick and heavy end a push
with the head of an animal a mark to be shot at
an object aimed at a person made the object of
jest, ridicule, or contempt. [*Fr bouler*, to push,
but, a mark, *It. bott*, a blow, *W puttan*, to butt]

BUTT, *but*, *n*. A large cask a wine butt = 126
gallons, a beer and sherry butt = 108 gallons. (*It.*
and *Fr bottle*, *Sp bota*, a wine skin, a cask.)

BUTT END, *but' end*, *n*. The striking or heavy end
the stump [*See BUTT*]

BUTTER, *but'ter*, *n*. An oily substance obtained
from cream by churning —*v t* To spread over with
butter [*A.S. butter*, *Ger butter*, *L. butyrum*, *Gr*
boutyron—bous, ox, *tyros* cheese]

BUTTER BIRD, *but'ter berd*, *n*. The name in
Jamaica for the rice bunting [*See BOWING*]

BUTTERCUP, *butter kup*, *n*. A plant of the crow-
foot genus with a cup like flower of a golden yellow,
like *butter*

BUTTER FLY, *but ter fl*, *n*. The name of an exten-
sive group of beautiful winged insects belonging to
the Lepidoptera, so called from the yellow, *butter-*
like colour of one of the species.

BUTTERMILK, *but ter milk*, *n*. The milk that
remains after the butter has been separated from
the cream by churning.

BUTTER-TREE, *but'ter tre*, *n*. A genus of plants
found in the East Indies and in Africa remarkable
for a sweet buttery substance yielded by their seeds
when boiled.

BUTTER-WIFE, *but ter wil*, { *n*. (*Shak*) A

BUTTER-WOMAN, *but ter wooman*, { woman who

makes and sells butter

BUTTER WORT, *but ter wort*, *n*. A genus of small
plants found in marshy places—so called either from
the power of the leaves to coagulate milk, or from
their peculiar sluminess.

BUTTERY, *but ter i*, *adj* Like butter—*n*. A dairy

BUTTERY, *but'ter i*, *n*. (*orig*) A cellar in which
butts of wine were kept the butler's pantry
a room in some colleges where liquors and provisions
are kept and sold to the students.

BUTTERY BAR, *but ter i bar*, *n*. The bar of the
buttery of a college

BUTTOCK, *but ok*, *n*. The rump or protuberant
part of the body behind the part of a ship under
the stern. [*From BUTT*, end.]

BUTTON, *butn*, *n*. A knob of metal, bone &c.,
used to fasten the dress by means of a button hole
the knob at the end of a foil (*Shak*) a bud on a
plant.—*v t* To fasten by means of buttons (*Shak*)
to dress—*v t* to be fastened by buttons [*Fr*
bouton, any small projection, from *bouter*, to push,
W botum]

BUTTON HOLE, *butn hol*, *n*. The hole or slit in
the dress by which the button is held.

BUTTRESS, *buttres*, *n*. That which abuts from
anything and thus protects a projection from a
wall, tower, &c., to prevent them from falling out-
ward a prop or support.—*v t* To prop or support,
as by a buttress to support [*From ABUT*]

BUTT SHAFT, *but' shaft*, *n*. (*Shal*) A shaft or
arrow for shooting at butts with. [*from butter*]

BUTYRIC, *boo-ty'rik*, *adj* Pertaining to or derived
from butter

BUTYRIC ACID, an acid which is formed when butter
becomes rancid

BUXOM, *buksum*, *adj* (*orig*) Easily bowed, flexible,
elastic vigorous and lively gay [*A.S. bocum—*
beogan, *bégan*, to bow, yield, and affix some.]

BUXOMNESS, *buksum nes*, *n*. The quality of being
buxom liveliness gaiety

BUY, *bi*, *v t* To acquire by paying a price to
bribe.—*v i* to treat about a purchase to be in the
habit of purchasing —*pr p* buying, *pa t* and *pa p*
bought (*bawt*) [*A.S. byegan*, *Goth. bugjan*.]

BUYER, br'er, *n.* One who buys, a purchaser.

BUZZ, buz, *v.i.* To make a humming noise like bees:—*v.t.* to give forth by buzzing: to spread secretly or by whispering.—*n.* The noise of bees and flies: a whispered report: a general expression of opinion. [From the sound.]

BUZZARD, buz'ard, *n.* A genus of birds of prey of the Falcon family: a blockhead.—*adj.* (*Milton*) Senseless, stupid. [Fr. *busard*; *L. buteo*, a kind of falcon.]

BUZZARD, buz'ard, *n.* (*Shak.*) A beetle, from the buzzing sound of its flight.

Buzzer, buz'er, *n.* One who buzzes: (*Shak.*) a whisperer or tell-tale.

BUZZINGLY, buz'ing-li, *adv.* With a low humming sound.

BY, bi, *prep.* At the side of: near to: through, denoting the agent, cause, means, &c.: (*B.*, 1 Cor. iv. 4) against, respecting.—*adv.* Near: passing near: in presence of: aside, away. [A.S. *bi*, *big*, Ger. *bei*, Gr. *epi*, Sans. *abhi*.]

BY AND BY, soon, presently, (*B.*, Matt. xiii. 21) immediately: (*Spenser*) one by one, singly.—BY THE BYE, by the way, in passing.

BYDE, bid, *v.i.* (*Spenser*). Same as ABIDE.

BY-DRINKING, bi'-dring'ing, *n.* (*Shak.*) Drinking between meals.

BY-GONE, bi'-gon, *adj.* Gone by: past.—*n.* Something gone by: a past event.

BY-LANE, bi'-lan, *n.* A side lane or passage out of the common road.

BY-LAW, bi'-law, *n.* A law aside from the general law: a private or subsidiary law: the law of a city, town, or private corporation. [Aec. to some from Dan. *by*, a town.]

BY-NAME, bi'-nam, *n.* A nickname.—*v.t.* To give a nickname to.

BYNEMPT, bi-nempt', *p.a.t.* of obs. verb *benempen*. (*Spenser*) Named: declared: bequeathed. [A.S. *pxf. by*, *be*, and *nempnen*, to name. See NAME.]

BY-PASSAGE, bi'-pas'aj, *n.* A side passage.

BY-PAST, bi'-past, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Past: gone by.

BY-PATH, bi'-p'ath, *n.* A side or unfrequented path.

BY-PLACE, bi'-pl's, *n.* A retired place.

BY-PLAY, bi'-plā, *n.* A scene carried on, subordinate to, and apart from, the main part of the play.

BY-ROAD, bi'-rōd, *n.* A retired side-road.

BY-ROOM, bi'-rōom, *n.* (*Shak.*) A side or private room.

BY-SPEECH, bi'-spēch, *n.* A casual speech.

BYSSUS, bi'sus, *n.* A fine yellowish flax, and the linen made from it: the bundle of fine silky filaments by which many shell-fish attach themselves to rocks, &c.: a genus of cryptogamic plants of a silky fibrous texture found on decaying wood, in mines, &c., and other dark places. [Gr. *byssos*, *L. byssus*, a fine flaxen or silky substance.]

BY-STANDER, bi'-stand'er, *n.* One who stands by or near one; hence, a looker-on.

BY-STREET, bi'-strēt, *n.* An obscure street.

BYTE, bit, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To pierce to the quick. [See BITE.]

BY-WAY, bi'-wā, *n.* A private and obscure way.

BY-WORD, bi'-wurd, *n.* A common saying: a proverb.

BYZANT, biz'ant, } *n.* A gold coin of the
BYZANTINE, biz'an-tin, } Greek empire, struck at
Byzantium or Constantinople, valued at £15 sterling.

BYZANTINE, biz'an-tin or biz'an-tio, *adj.* Relating to Byzantium or Constantinople.

C

CAALING-WHALE, kā'ing-hwāl, *n.* An animal of the whale family somewhat resembling the common porpoise, but larger.

CAB, kab, *n.* Abbreviated from *CABRIOLET*, which see.

CAB, kab, *n.* A Hebrew dry measure containing about half a gallon. [Heb. *kab*, a vessel, a measure, from *kabal*, to borrow.]

CABAL, ka-bal', *n.* A small party united for some secret intrigue: the plot itself.—*v.i.* To form a party or unite in a small party to promote a secret purpose: to intrigue or plot:—*pr.p.* caballing; *pa.p.* caballed'. [Fr. *cabale*, from root of *CABALA*.]

CABALA, kab'a-la, *n.* The inner or mystical interpretation of the Jewish law, alleged to have been received from God by Moses on the mount. [Heb. *kabalah*, a secret interpretation—*kabal*, to receive, as a precept or law.]

CABALISM, kab'a-lizm, *n.* The science of the cabala.

CABALIST, kab'a-list, *n.* A Jewish Rabbi who professes to be skilled in the cabala.

CABALISTIC, -AL, kab-a-list'ik, -al, *adj.* Relating to the cabala: having a hidden meaning.

CABALLER, ka-bal'ler, *n.* One who cabals or unites with others in intrigues.

CABARET, kab'a-ret, *n.* A small tavern or public-house. [Fr., probably a contraction of *cabanaret*, from *cabane*, a hut. See CABIN.]

CABBAGE, kab'aj, *n.* A genus of plants cultivated as a garden vegetable, the useful part of which is its head. [Fr. *caboche*, It. *capuccio*—*L. caput*, the head.]

CABBAGE-PALM, kab'aj-pām, } *n.* A species of
CABBAGE-TREE, kab'aj-trē, } tropical palm, the
leaves of which grow into a cabbage-like head, which is eaten by the natives.

CABBAGE-ROSE, kab'aj-rōz, *n.* A species of rose which has a thick form like a cabbage-head.

CABBALA, kab'a-la, *n.* Same as *CABALA*.

CABIN, kab'in, *n.* A hut or cottage: a small room or enclosed space: a berth or apartment in a ship.—*v.t.* To shut up in a cabin.—*v.i.* to live in a cabin, to lodge. [Fr. *cabane*; W. *cab*, *caban*, a rude hut.]

CABIN-BOY, kab'in-boy, *n.* A boy who waits on the officers or those who live in the cabin of a ship.

CABINET, kab'in-et, *n.* (*Spenser*). A little cabin, a hut or cottage: a small room or closet: a care of drawers for holding articles of value: a private room for consultation—hence THE CABINET, the ministers who govern a nation.

CABINET-COUNCIL, kab'in-et-kown'sil, *n.* A council or consultation of the members of the cabinet.

CABLE, kā'bl, *n.* A large, strong rope or chain for holding anything, esp. a ship to her anchor: (*arch.*) a moulding resembling a thick rope. [Fr.; It. *cappio*; *L. capulus*, a halter—*capio*, to hold.]

SLIP THE CABLE, to let it run out.

CABLE-MOULDING, kā'bl-mōld'ing, *n.* A bead or moulding carved in imitation of a thick rope.

CABLING, kā'bling, *n.* A bead or moulding like a thick rope, often worked in flutes: the filling of flutes with a moulding like a cable.

CABOCHED, } ka-boch't', *adj.* (*hor.*) Bearing the
CABOSHED, } head of an animal, with only the face
seen. [Fr. *caboche*, head, O. Fr. *cap*, *L. caput*, head.]

CABOOSE, ka-boos', *n.* The kitchen or cooking-stove

of a ship, generally a little house on deck. [Ger *kabuse*, a hut prob. from root of CAERIS]

CABRIOLE, kab-ri-ol, *n.* A capering motion, like that of a goat at a prancing leap. [Fr., a goat leap, a caper, from *cabri*, a kid, *L. capra*, a goat.]

CABRIOLET, kab-ri-o-lä, *n.* A one horse carriage, with a calash top originally only two-wheeled. [Fr., so called from its light, springy motion, from *cabriolet*, a capering motion. See **CABRIOLE**.]

CACAO, ka-käo, *n.* The chocolate tree, found in S America and the W Indies, from the seeds of which chocolate is made.

CACHALOT, kash-a-lot, *n.* The sperm whale [Fr]

CACHECTIC, AL ka-kek-tik, *adj* Pertaining to or having cachexy

CACHEXY, ka-kek'si, *n.* A bad state of body from some disease affecting the whole system. [*L. ca chexia*, Gr *kachexia*—*kakos*, bad, *hexis*, condition.]

CACHINATION, kak-in-nä-shun, *n.* Loud laughter [L *cachinnatio*—*cachinnare*, to laugh loudly from the sound.]

CACHOLONC, kash-o-long, *n.* A variety of quartz or of opal, generally of a milky colour [Fr]

CACHOLCT, kash-o-lot, *n.* Same as **CACHALOT**

CACIQUE, ka-sek, *n.* Same as **CAZIQUE**.

CACKLE, kak'l, *n.* The sound made by a hen or goose.—*v. t.* To make a noise like a hen or goose — *pr p* cackling, *pa p* cackled. [D *kackelen* from the sound.] [*active*, gossiping person

CACKLER, kak'ler, *n.* A fowl that cackles a talk.

CACKLING, kak'ling, *n.* Noise of a goose or hen.

CACODEMON, kak-o-demon, *n.* (Shak) An evil spirit's nightmare. [Gr *kakos*, bad, and *DEMOS*]

CACODYLE, kak'o-dil, *n.* A liquid, composed of arsenic, carbon, and hydrogen, which has a very bad smell. [Gr *kakodes*, ill smelling, *hyle*, wood, matter]

CACCETHES, kak-o-e-théz, *n.* A bad habit, custom, or disposition. [Gr *kakos*, bad, *ethos*, habit]

CACOGRAPHIC, kak-o-grafik, *adj* Pertaining to or characterised by bad writing or spelling

CACOGRAPHY, ka-kog-ra-fi, *n.* Bad spelling [Gr *kakos*, bad, and *graphé*, writing.]

CACOLOGGY, ka-kolo-gi, *n.* Bad grammar or pronunciation. [Gr *kakos*, bad, *logos*, speech.]

CACOPHONIC, AL kak-o-fo-nik, *adj* Harsh

CACOPHONOUS, ka-kof-o-nus, } sounding.

CACOPHONY, kak-o-fo-ni, *n.* } [*like the cactus.*

CACOPHONY, ka-kof-o-ni, *n.* (rhet) The harsh or uncouth sound of words, owing to the collocation of letters or syllables (*met*) a bad or depraved state of the voice (*mus*) discord. [Gr *kakos*, bad, *phōne*, sound.]

CACTACEOUS, kak-tä-shus, *adj* Pertaining to or

CACTUS kak-tus, *n.* A natural order of American exogenous plants most of them having clusters of prickles instead of leaves. [*L. cactus*, Gr *kaktos*, a prickly plant.]

CADAVFROUS ka-dä'ver-us, *adj* Looking like a dead body sickly looking. [*L. cadaver* a dead body — *cadō* to fall dead.]

CADDICE, kad-dis, *n.* The larva of the caddice fly, which lives in a cylindrical case, open at both ends. [Prov. *L. cad baul cadew cade-worm*, *caddi*, Ger *käder*, allied to *köder*, bait or coma. with **CADE**.]

CADDICE FLY, kad-dis-flü, *n.* A genus of neuropterous insects which often fly in great numbers above streams and ponds. [See **CADDICE**.]

CADDIS, kad-dis, *n.* Same as **CADDICE**.

CADDIS kad-dis, *n.* (Shak) Worsted ribbon. [Scot. *caddis*, O E. *caddas*, lint, Celt *cadäs*, a kind of cloth.]

CADDY, kad-di, *n.* A small box for holding tea. [Chinese *catty*, the weight of the small packets in which tea is made up]

CADE, kad, *n.* (Shak) A barrel or cask. [*L. cadus*]

CADENCE, kädens, } *n.* (*lit* and *orig*) The act of

CADEVOY, käd-en-si, } falling sinking, or declining the fall of the voice, esp at the end of a sentence the modulation of the voice in reading or speaking flow of verses or periods. [Fr—*L. cadō*, to fall.]

CADENT, käd-ent, *adj* (Shak) Falling [*L. cadens*, —*entis*, *pr p* of *cadō*, to fall.]

CADET, ka-det, *n.* (*lit*) A little captain a younger or the youngest son a student in a military college the lowest grade of officer in the royal navy [Fr, formerly *capitel*—low *L. capitellum*, a little captain. See **CAPTAIN**] [*sion* of a cadet.

CADETSHIP, ka-det'ship, *n.* The rank or commis

CADI, kadi, *n.* A judge or magistrate among the Turks [See **ALCALDE**.]

CADMEAN, kad-mä-an, *adj* Relating to Cadmus,

CADMIAN, kad-mi-an, } who is said to have introduced the original Greek alphabet [*L. Cadmeus*—*Cadmus*, Gr *Kadmos*]

CADMLA, kad-mi-a, *n.* Oxide of zinc, containing from 10 to 20 per cent. of cadmium. (Gr *kadmia*, *kadmia* (gr), Cadmean (earth), calamine.)

CADMIUM, kad-mi-um, *n.* A white metal occurring in zinc ores [See **CADMLA**.]

CADUCEUS ka-du-se-us, *n.* (myth) The rod carried by Mercury, the herald or messenger of the gods a wand surmounted with two wings and entwined by two serpents. [*L.* akin to Gr *herukeron*, a herald's wand — *heruz*, a herald.]

CADUCOUS, ka-du'kus, *adj* Falling early, as a part of a plant. [*L. caducus*—*cadō*, to fall.]

CÆCAL, s'kal, *adj* Relating to the cæcum.

CÆCUM, s'kum, *n.* A blind sac a sac or bag having only one opening, connected with the intestine of an animal. [*L.*—*cæcus*, blind.]

CAEN STONE, kä-en-ston, *n.* A cream-coloured limestone brought from Caen in France.

CERYLLE, se-rul, *adj* (Spenser) Same as **CHRYSEAN**

CÆSARIAN, se-zä-re-an, *adj* Relating to Julius Cæsar, Emperor of Rome, 100-44 B.C.

CÆSURA, se-zä-ru, *n.* A syllable cut off at the end of a word after the completion of a foot a metrical pause, break, or division in a verse. [*L.*—*cadō*, *cæsum*, to cut off.]

CÆSURAL, se-zä-rul, *adj* Relating to the cæsure.

CAFFEINE kä-fä-in or kä-fä-in, *n.* The active principle of coffee and tea. [Fr *caféine*. See **COFFEE**.]

CAFFEE-BREAD, käffer bred, *n.* A name of the bread-tree, which affords food to the Caffers or natives of South Africa.

CAFFRE, käffer, *n.* Same as **KAFFIR**.

CAFTAN, käftan, *n.* A Persian or Turkish vest. [Fr *caftan*, Turk. *gafsan*]

CAGE, käj, *n.* (*lit*) A cavity or enclosure a place of confinement a box made of wood and wire for holding birds or other animals.—*v. t.* To put into a cage to shut up or confine — *pr p* caging, *pa p* caged [Fr, *It. gabbia*, *L. cæva*, a hollow place.]

CAJMAN, kä-man, *n.* Same as **CAYMAN**

CAINOZOIC, kä-no-zö-ik, *adj* Noting the recent life



- period of geology, the characteristic life of which embraces man and most of the existing species of animals. [Gr. *kainos*, newly made, recent, *zōē*, life.]
- CAIQUE**, ka'ek or kă-ek', *n.* A light skiff used by the Turks: the skiff of a galley. [Fr. *caïque*, from Turk. *gaiz*, a boat.]
- CAIRN**, kār'n, *n.* A heap of stones of a conical form erected probably to mark a grave: any heap of stones. [Celt. *carn*, a heap.]
- CAISSON**, kă'son, *n.* A case or chest containing ammunition for cannon: a waggon for conveying military stores: a chest filled with explosive materials: a strong case for keeping out the water while the foundations of a bridge are being built. [Fr., from *caisse*, a case or chest. See **CASE**.]
- CAITIFF**, kă'tif, *n.* (*orig.*) A captive: a mean despicable fellow.—*adj.* Servile: despicable. [O. Fr. *cailif*, It. *cattivo*, L. *captivus*—*capio*, *captum*, to take.]
- CAITIVE**, kă'tiv, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Captive, subject.
- CAJEPUT**, kaj'e-pnt, *n.* An essential aromatic oil, obtained from the leaves of two E. Indian trees. [Malay.]
- CAJOLE**, ka-jöl', *v.t.* (*orig.*) To allure into a cage like a bird: to wheedle or coax: to deceive or delude by flattery.—*pr.p.* cajöl'ing; *pa.p.* cajöled'. [Fr. *cajoler*—*gaüle*, O. Fr. *gaole*, *jaiöle*, low L. *caveola*, dim. of L. *cavea*, a cage. See **CAGE**.]
- CAJOLEMENT**, ka-jöl'ment, } *n.* Coaxing for the
CAJOLERY, ka-jöl'ér-i, } purpose of deluding:
wheedling language: flattery.
- CAKE**, kāk, *n.* A piece of dough that is cooked or baked: a small loaf of fine bread: any flattened mass of a firm or hard consistence.—*v.t.* To form into a cake or hard mass.—*v.i.* to become baked or hardened.—*pr.p.* cak'ing; *pa.p.* caked'. [Ice. *kaka*; Ger. *kuchen*—*kochen*, L. *coquo*, to cook.]
- CALABASH**, kal'a-bash, *n.* See next word.
- CALABASH-TREE**, kal'a-bash-tré', *n.* A tree of tropical America, bearing a large melon-like fruit, the shell of which, called a calabash, is used for domestic purposes, as holding liquids, &c. [Fr. *calabasse*, Sp. *calabaza*—Ar. *kerbāh*, a water-skin.]
- CALAMANDER-WOOD**, kal'a-man-dér-wood, *n.* A hard and valuable cabinet-wood of a brownish colour, with black stripes, brought from India and Ceylon. [Prob. a corr. of *Coromandel-wood*, by which name it is also known.]
- CALAMAR**, kal'a-mar, } *n.* A cephalopodous mol-
CALAMARY, kal'a-mar-i, } lusc which diffuses an
inky fluid round it, so as to darken the water when pursued. [Sp. *calamar*, *calamarejo*; Prov. *calamar*, It. *calamajo*, inkstand, inkfish—L. *calamus*, a reed-pen.]
- CALAMINE**, kal'a-mīn, *n.* An ore consisting essentially of carbonate of zinc.
[Fr.; low L. *calamina*, said to be from L. *calamus*, a reed, because when fused it sticks to the base of the furnace in a reed-like form.]
- CALAMINT**, kal'a-mint, *n.* A genus of plants closely allied to balm. [Port. *calaminta*, L. *calamintha*, Gr. *kalaminthē*—*kalos*, beautiful, *minthē*, mint.]
- CALAMITE**, kal'a-mīt, *n.* One of a genus of fossil stems of the coal formation, so called from their likeness to gigantic reeds. [From L. *calamus*, a reed.]
- CALAMITOUS**, ka-lam'i-tus, *adj.* Producing calamity: making wretched: disastrous.
- CALAMITOUSLY**, ka-lam'i-tus-li, *adv.* In a calamitous manner.
- CALAMITOUSNESS**, ka-lam'i-tus-nes, *n.* The quality of producing distress: distress: misery.
- CALAMITY**, ka-lam'i-ti, *n.* (*lit.*) Injury done to the crops or stalks of corn: a cause of much misery or distress: a misfortune: disaster. [Fr. *calamité*; L. *calamitas*—*calamus*, Gr. *kalamos*, a reed: or L. *calamitas* = a supposed *cadamitas*, from *cado*, to fall.]
- CALASH**, ka-lash', *n.* A light, low-wheeled carriage with a folding top: a bood or top of a carriage which may be folded back: a kind of bood worn by ladies. [Fr. *calèche*, It. *calessio*, Russ. *koliaska*.]
- CALCAREOUS**, kal-kă're-us, *adj.* Consisting of or containing chalk: or lime: of the nature of limestone. [L. *calcareus*—*calx*, *calcis*, chalk.]
- CALCEIFORM**, kal'se-i-form, *adj.* (*bot.*) Having the form of a slipper. [Low L. *calceus*, a shoe—*calx*, *calcis*, the heel.]
- CALCEOLARIA**, kal-se-o-lă'ri-a, *n.* A genus of S. American plants. [L. *calceolus*, dim. of *calceus*, a shoe, from the resemblance of the calyx of some of the species to a slipper.]
- CALCEOLATE**, kal'se-o-lăt, *adj.* Calceiform.
- CALCIFEROUS**, kal-sifer-us, *adj.* Containing lime. [L. *calx*, *calcis*, lime, and *fero*, to bear.]
- CALCINATION**, kal-si-nă'shun, *n.* The process of calcining.
- CALCINE**, kal-sin' or kal'sin, *v.t.* To expel all volatile ingredients from by heat, so as to reduce to a friable state.—*v.i.* to become pulverised by heat:—*pr.p.* calcin'ing; *pa.p.* calcined'. [Fr. *calciner*, It. *calcinare*—L. *calx*, lime.]
- CALCIUM**, kal'si-um, *n.* A yellowish-white metal intermediate between lead and gold in hardness, present in compounds of lime. [L. *calx*, *calcis*, lime.]
- CALCOGRAPHY**, kal-kog'ra-fi, *n.* A style of engraving resembling chalk-drawing. [L. *calx*, chalk, Gr. *graphō*, to write.]
- CALC-SINTER**, kalk'sin'tér, *n.* A limestone mineral of fibrous structure, found encrusting caves in limestone rocks. [Ger. *kalk-sinter*—*kalk*, lime, *sinter*, dross.]
- CALC-SPAR**, kalk'spăr, *n.* Calcareous spar, or crystallised carbonate of lime.
- CALCULABLE**, kal'kü-la-bl, *adj.* That may be calculated or computed.
- CALCULATE**, kal'kü-lăt, *v.t.* (*lit.*) To count by the help of pebbles: to reckon: to determine or adjust by computation or reason.—*v.i.* to make computations: to estimate:—*pr.p.* calcül'ating; *pa.p.* calcülated. [L. *calculo*, -atum—*calculus*, dim. of *calx*, a little stone, a pebble.]
- CALCULATION**, kal'kü-lă'shun, *n.* The art or process of calculating: the result of an arithmetical operation: a reckoning: estimate. [calculation.]
- CALCULATIVE**, kal'kü-lăt-iv, *adj.* Relating to
- CALCULATOR**, kal'kü-lăt-or, *n.* One who calculates: a reckoner: an accountant.
- CALCULOUS**, kal'kü-lŭz, } *adj.* Stony or like stone:
CALCULOUS, kal'kü-lŭz, } gritty: afflicted with
stone or with gravel. [See **CALCULATE**.]
- CALCULUS**, kal'kü-lŭz, *n.* A stone-like concretion which forms in the urinary bladder, kidney, &c.: a method of computation, forming a branch of mathematics:—*pl.* CALCULI. [L. See **CALCULATE**.]
- CAIDRON**, kaw'drŭn, *n.* A large kettle for heating or boiling liquids. [L. *caidron*,—*calidus*, hot—*calo*, to grow hot.]
- CALIDONIAN**, kal-e-dŭn-i-an, *adj.* Pertaining to Caladonia or Scotland: Scottish.—*n.* A native of Caladonia: a Scotchman.
- CALEFACTION**, kal-e-făk'shun, *n.* Act or operation

of heating state of being heated. [*L. calefactio*—*calco*, to grow hot, *facio, factum*, to make]

CALEFACTORY, kal e fak tor i, *adj* Making warm or hot causing heat.

CALENDAR, kal-en-dar, *n.* A register of the months an almanac a list as of criminal causes for trial.—*v.t.* To enter in a calendar to register [*L. calendar*, relating to the calendars See CALENDAS.]

CALENDER, kal-en-der, *n.* A machine or hot press consisting of two cylinders for smoothing and dressing cloth.—*v.t.* To dress cloth in a calender or by hot pressing [A corruption of CYLINDER]

CALENDERING, kal-en-der ing, *n.* The operation of dressing cloth in a calender

CALENDERER, kal-en-drer, *n.* One whose business it is to calender cloth.

CALENDAS, kalenz, *n.* Among the Romans, the first day of each month, on which proclamation of the calendar dates was made by the priests [*L. calendæ*—*calo*, to call, proclaim.]

CALENTURE, kal-en-tur, *n.* A species of temporary delirium or fever occurring on board ship in hot climates. [*Sp. calentura*, heat, fever, *calentar*, to heat—*L. caleo*, to be hot.]

CALE, kal, *n.* The young of the cow and of some other animals a stupid, cowardly person [*B. Hios*, xiv 2] a sacrifice the thick, fleshy part of the leg behind, below the knee. [*A.S. calaf*, *Ger kalb*]

CALIBER **CALIBRE**, kal i ber, *n.* The diameter of a bullet, as determining its weight, or of any round body, as a column the internal diameter or bore of a gun or of any tube (*fig*) compass of mind kind. [*Fr. calibre*, bore of a gun, *O Fr. quilibre*—*L. quilibra* of what weight or from *Ar kalib*, a model.]

CALICO, kal i ko, *n.* Cotton cloth, so called because it first came from Calicut in the East Indies

CALIF, kal i f or kal i f, *n.* The name assumed by the successors of Mohammed. [*Turk. khalif*, *Ar khalaf* to succeed.] [ment of a calif.]

CALIFATE kal i f it, *n.* The office, rank, or govern

CALIGRAPHY, ka lig ra fi *n.* Beautiful writing [*Gr. kalos*, beautiful, *graphé*, writing]

CALIPERS, kal i perz, **CALIPER-COMPASSES**, kal i per kam pas ez, *n.* Compasses with bent legs for measuring the diameter of bodies. [*Ong. calibrum*—*See CALIBER*.] [*Caliper*, *etc.*]

CALIPH, **CALIPHATE**, kal i f, kal i f it. Same as **CALIPPIC**, kal i pik, *adj* Noting a period of 76 years, supposed to bring round the new and full moon to the same point in the solar year—from Calippus, an Athenian astronomer who introduced it.

CALISTHENIC, kal is then ik, *adj* Pertaining to calisthenics.

CALISTHENICS, kal is then iks, *n.* Exercises for promoting gracefulness as well as strength of body [*Gr. kalos*, beautiful, *athénos*, strength.]

CALIVER, kal i ver, *n.* (*Switz*) A kind of light musket [*Perh.* from *Fr. calibre*, a machine for casting stones a battering ram = *carabe*, for *calbre*, from low *L. cabra*, *L. capra*, a goat.]

CALIX, kal i ks, *n.* Same as **CALYX**.

CALK, kaw k, *v.t.* To stuff oakum into the seams of as a ship, to make it water tight to form sharp points on the shoes of, as a horse, to keep it from slipping [*L. calcare*, to tread under foot (as if the oakum were pressed in with the foot)—*calc*, the heel.]

CALKER, kaw ker, *n.* One who calks a sharp point on a horse shoe, to prevent it from slipping

CALKING IRON, kaw king i urn, *n.* A tool like a chisel with a blunt edge for calking ships

CALL, kaw l, *v.t.* To cry aloud to speak with a loud voice to make a short visit —*v.t.* to utter in a loud voice to proclaim to summon, or request to come, by name to give a name to to name or designate, as for an office.—*n.* A summons or invitation a demand or claim the cry of a bird a shrill whistle [*A.S. ceallan*, *Ice kalla*, *L. calo*, *Gr. kaleō*]

CALL, kaw l, *n.* (*Spenser*) A call or cap

CALLAT, kal at, *n.* (*Shal*) A scold, a trull [*Fr. CALLET*, *kalet* } *cailllette*, a frivolous, gossiping person, *Gael. caile*, girl, strumpet]

CALL BIRD, kaw l berl, *n.* A bird trained to allure others into snares. [calls the actors]

CALL BOY, kaw l boy, *n.* A boy in a theatre who

CALLIGRAPHY, kal lig ra fi, *n.* **CALIGRAPHY**

CALLING, kaw ling, *n.* Summons that to which a person devotes his attention a profession or occupation (*obs*) designation or character

CALLIPERS, kal i perz, *n.* Same as **CALIPERS**.

CALLISTHENICS kal is then iks, *n.* **CALISTHENICS**.

CALLOSITY, kal los i ti, *n.* Hardness of skin (*bot*) a thickened spot. [*L. callus*—*callus*, hard skin.]

CALLOUS kal lous *adj* Hardened hardened in mind unfeeling [*L. callorus*, hard skinned—*callus*, hard skin.]

CALLOUSNESS, kal lous nes, *n.* State or quality of being callous hardness, as of the skin insensibility

CALLOW, kal lo, *adj* Bald not covered with feathers unfledged. [*A.S. calo*, *D. lalvus*, *L. calvus*]

CALM, lam, *adj* Still, as in noon-day heat free from wind, quiet undisturbed composed.—*n.* Absence of wind stillness freedom from agitation serenity —*v.t.* To make calm to render still or quiet to soothe or pacify [*Fr. calme*, *Sp. calma*, heat of the day, low *L.*, *Gr. lauma*, noon-day heat, that being the period of rest]

CALMLY, kam li, *adv* In a calm manner quietly.

CALMNESS, kam nes, *n.* The state of being calm.

CALMY, lam i, *adj* (*Spenser*) Calm tranquil.

CALOMEL, kale mel, *n.* A compound of mercury and chlorine, used in medicine

[*Gr. kalos*, good, *melas*, black, from the qualities and colour of the black sublimet of mercury, to which the name was originally applied.]

CALORIC, ka lor i k, *n.* Heat the supposed principle or cause of heat. [From *L. calor*, heat—*calco*, to be hot.]

CALORIFIC, ka lor i f i k, *adj* Causing heat heating [*L. calor*, heat, *facio*, to make]

CALORIFICATION, ka lor i f i ka shun, *n.* The act of producing heat

CALOTYPE, kalo tip *n.* (*lit*) A beautiful image a process in photography by which the images of the camera are fixed on prepared paper [*Gr. kalos*, beautiful, *typos*, an image.]

CALTRAP, kal trap *n.* The common star thistle **CALTROP**, kal trop, *n.* an instrument having four iron spikes, one of which stands upright, when the instrument is thrown on the ground, used to impede an enemy's cavalry, so called from the resemblance of its spikes to the prickles of the thistle [*A.S. col-treppa*, a kind of thistle]



Caltran.

CALUMBA, ka lum ba, *n.* The root of an African plant, extensively used in medicine as a stomachic

and tonic. [Said to be from *Colombo*, in Ceylon, from which it was formerly obtained.]

Variously spelled CALOMBO, COLOMBO, COLUMBO.

CALUMET, kal'ū-met, *n.* A kind of tobacco-pipe, having a long stem of reed ornamented with feathers, used by the North American Indians in the ratification of their treaties. [L. *calamus*, a reed.]

CALUMNIATE, ka-lum'ni-āt, *v.t.* To accuse falsely: to slander:—*pr.p.* calum'niating; *pa.p.* calum'niated. [L. *calumniator*, *calumniatus*, to accuse falsely—*calumnia*, calumny.] [calumniating.]

CALUMNIATION, ka-lum-ni-ā'shun, *n.* Act of **CALUMNIATOR**, ka-lum'ni-ā-tor, *n.* One who calumniates: a slanderer.

CALUMNIATORY, ka-lum'ni-a-tor-i, } *adj.* Of the
CALUMNIOUS, ka-lum'ni-us, } nature of calumny: slanderous.

CALUMNY, kal'um-ni, *n.* False accusation maliciously made: slander. [L. *calumnia*.]

CALVARY, kal'va-ri, *n.* (*lit.*) A skull: the name of the place where Jesus Christ was crucified: among Roman Catholics, a small chapel in which are represented the various scenes of Christ's crucifixion. [L. *calvaria*—*calva*, the skull, *calvus*, bald.]

CALVE, kāv, *v.i.* To bring forth a calf: (*Milton*) to bring forth or produce:—*pr.p.* calv'ing; *pa.p.* calved. [From *CALF*.]

CALVINISM, kal'vin-izm, *n.* The system of doctrines held by Calvin and his followers.

CALVINIST, kal'vin-ist, *n.* One who holds the doctrines of Calvin.

CALVINISTIC, -AL, kal'vin-ist'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to Calvin or to Calvinism.

CALX, kalks, *n.* Chalk or lime: the substance of a metal or mineral which remains after being subjected to violent heat:—*pl.* CALXES, kalk'sēz, or CALCES, kal'sēz. [A.S. *calc*, *cealc*, ehnlk; L. *calx*, limestone.]

CALYCLE, kal'i-kl, *n.* (*bot.*) An exterior row of leaflets at the base of the calyx. [L. *calyculus*, dim. of CALYX.]

CALYX, kal'iks or kāl'iks, *n.* The outer covering or cup of a flower.—*pl.* CALYXES, CALYCES. [L.; Gr. *kalyx*—*kalyptō*, to cover.]

CAM, kam, *n.* The projecting part of a wheel, so shaped as to change a circular motion into an alternate one, or vice versa. [W., Gael. *cam*, crooked, bent.]

CAMBER, kam'hēr, *n.* A slight arch on the top of an aperture or of a beam. [L. *camera*, an arched roof; Fr. *cambrer*, to arch or bend; W. *cam*, bent.]

CAMBIST, kam'bist, *n.* A money-changer: one skilled in the science of exchange: the name of a book which gives the values of the moneys of different nations in relation to some particular one. [It. *cambista*—L. *cambio*, to exchange.]

CAMBIUM, kam'bi-um, *n.* A mucilaginous fluid, found in spring between the bark and wood of trees, out of which new organs are formed. [Low L. *cambium*—L. *cambio*, to change.]

CAMBOGE, kam'bōj, *n.* See CAMBOGE.

CAMBRIAN, kam'bri-an, *adj.* Pertaining to Cambria or Wales: Welsh.—*n.* An inhabitant of Cambria or Wales.

CAMBRIC, kam'brik, *n.* A name applied to the finest and thinnest of white linen fabrics, orig. manufactured at Cambray in Flanders.

CAME, kām, *pa.t.* of COME.

CAMEL, kam'el, *n.* A large ruminant quadruped, a native of Asia and Africa, having one or two humps on its back, used as a beast of burden across deserts. [A.S. *camell*, O. Fr. *camel*, L. *camelus*, Gr. *kamelos*, Heb. *gamal*, Sans. *kramela*.]

CAMEL-BACKED, kam'el-bakt, *adj.* Having a back like a camel: humpbacked.

CAMELEON, ka-mē-le-on, *n.* See CHAMELEON.

CAMELLIA, ka-mel'ya, *n.* A species of beautiful flowering evergreen shrubs, natives of China and Japan. [From *Camelli*, a Spanish Jesuit, said to have brought it from the East.]

CAMELOPARD, kam-el-o-pārd or kam'el-o-pārd, *n.* (*lit.*) The camel-pantler: the tallest of known ruminant quadrupeds, now called the giraffe. [L. *camelopardalis*; Gr. *kamelos*, and *pardalis*, the panther.]

CAMELOT, kam'e-lot, *n.* A cloth orig. made of camel's hair, now made of wool or goat's hair.

CAMEO, kam'e-ō, *n.* A gem or precious stone, generally the variegated onyx, carved in relief:—*pl.* **CAMEOS**, kam'e-ōz. [It. *cammeo*, low L. *cammaeus*—L. *gemma*, a precious stone.]

CAMERA, kam'e-ra, *n.* A chamber or compartment in which are exhibited the images of external objects on a white surface placed within it. [L.]

CAMERATED, kam'e-rāt-ed, *adj.* Chambered: divided into chambers: arched or vaulted.

CAMIS, kam'is, *n.* (*Spenser*). A loose robe made of some light material, as silk, &c.: a chemise. [See **CHEMISE**.]

CAMLET, kam'let, *n.* Usual spelling of **CAMELOT**.

CAMOMILE, kam'o-mil, *n.* The ground apple (from the apple-like smell of its blossoms), a plant, or its dried flowers, highly valued as a medicine. [L. *chamæmelon*; Gr. *chamaimelon*—*chamai*, on the ground, *melon*, an apple.]

CAMP, kamp, *n.* (*lit.*) A plain: the ground on which an army pitches its tents: the tents of an army in the field disposed in proper order: an army.—*v.t.* To encamp or pitch tents.—*v.i.* to give lodging to in tents. [A.S., Fr. *camp*; It. *campo*—L. *campus*, a plain.]

CAMPAIGN, kam-pān', *n.* A large open field or plain: the time that an army engaged in war keeps the field.—*v.i.* To serve in a campaign. [Fr. *campagne*; It. *campagna*—L. *campus*, a plain.]

CAMPAIGNER, kam-pān'ēr, *n.* One who has served in several campaigns.

CAMPANIFORM, kam-pan'i-form, *adj.* In the form of a bell, applied to flowers. [It. *campana*, a bell, and *FORM*.]

CAMPANILE, kam-pa-nē'lā, *n.* The Italian name for a bellry, usually separated from the church, so called from *Campania* in Italy, where the use of bells in divine service was first introduced.

CAMPANOLOGY, kam-pan-o'lo-jī, *n.* A discourse on, or the science of, bells or bell-ringing. [It. *campana*, a bell, and Gr. *logos*, a discourse.]

CAMPANULATE, kam-pan'ū-lit, *adj.* (*bot.*) Bell-shaped. [From It. *campana*, a bell.]

CAMPESTRAL, kam-pes'tral, } *adj.* Growing in
CAMPESTRIAN, kam-pes'tri-an, } or pertaining to fields. [L. *campestris*—*campus*, a field.]

CAMPHENE, kam'fin, } *n.* Rectified oil of turpen-
CAMPHINE, kam'fin, } tine, used for burning in lamps, and in making up varnishes. [Contracted for *camphogin*—low L. *camphora*, and Gr. *ganē*, to bring forth. See **CAMPHEON**.]

CAMPHIRE, kam'fir, } *n.* The white solid juice of
CAMPHOR, kam'for, } the camphor-tree, having a

bitter taste and a pleasant smell. [Fr *camphre*, low L. *camphora*, Hind. *kapur*, Malay *kapura*]

CAMPHORATED, kam for-ät-ed, *adj* Impregnated with camphor [phor]

CAMPHORIC, kam for'ik, *adj* Pertaining to camphor

CAMPHORIC ACID, an acid obtained by distilling camphor in nitric acid.

CAMPHOR-TREE kam for-trä, *n.* A laurel tree of the East, from which camphor is obtained.

CAMPION, kam'pi-un, *n.* A deciduous plant with white flowers and poisonous berries, growing in exposed situations. [Perhaps from L. *campus*, a field.]

CAMP MEETING, kamp met'ing, *n.* A temporary sojourn of a number of persons in tents for the purpose of holding frequent religious meetings.

CAMP STOOL, kamp stööl, *n.* A seat or stool with cross legs, made so as to fold up when not in use.

CAMUS, kam-us *n* (*Spenser*) **CAMUS**.

CAM WHEEL, kam'hwel, *n.* A wheel having projections on its circumference for producing alternating motion in machinery. [See **CAM**.]

CAM WOOD, kam wood, *n.* A red dye-wood from Sierra Leone, where it is called *kamba*, whence its name.

CAN, kan, *v* (*orig*) To know, to be skilled in to be able to have sufficient power. [A.S. *can*, know, A.S. *cunnan*, Goth. *kunnan*, Scot. *ken*, to know, Ger. *kennen*, to be able. See **KNOW**.]

CAN, kan, *n.* A vessel for holding liquor, originally made of the stem of a reed. [A.S. *canne*, L. *canna*, a vessel, a reed.]

CANAANITE, ka-nan-ite, *n.* A descendant of Canaan, the son of Ham a native of the land of Canaan.

CANAANITISH, ka-nan-ite-sh, *adj* Of or belonging to the land of Canaan. [of **CAN**, a vessel.]

CANALIN, kan a kun, *n* (*Shak*) A little can. [Dim.]

CANAL, ka nai, *n.* (*lit*) A channel or water-pipe a channel or passage for water made by art a duct in the body for any of its fluids. [L. *canalis*, a water pipe—*canna*, a reed, a pipe.]

CANAL DOAT ka nai böt, *n.* A boat for canal traffic.

CANARD, ka nar' or ka nard, *n.* (*lit*) A duck an extravagant fabrication a hoax. [Fr]

[From a story regarding the extraordinary voracity of ducks, invented by a French writer in order to ridicule the extravagant stories current in his time.]

CANARY, ka-nä-r, *adj* Of or belonging to the Canary Islands yellowish (from the colour of the bird)—*n.* A wine from the Canary Islands a song bird of a yellow colour, orig. from the Canary Islands (*Shak*) a quick and lively dance, said to have originated in the Canary Islands—*v* i. (*Shak*) To dance the canary dance.

CANARY GRASS, ka-nä-r-i-grass *n.* A grass of which the seed is much used as food for canary birds.

CANASTER, ka-nas'ter, *n.* A kind of tobacco, so called from the *rush basket* in which it was orig. brought from Spanish America. [Sp. *canasta*—L. *canstra*, a wicker basket.]

CANCEL kan-sel, *v* t. (*orig*) To enclose as with lattice work to cross a writing with lines to blot out to annul or render invalid —*pr* *p* can-celling, *p* *p* can-celled.—*n.* The act of cancelling, the part of a work annulled or altered. [Fr *cancellet*, L. *cancello*—*cancello*, dim. of *cancer*, a lattice.]

CANCELLED, kan-sel-lät, *adj* (*bot*) With an appearance resembling lattice work

CANCELLED, kan-sel-lät-ed, *adj* Crossed by bars or lines.

CANCELLATION, kan-sel-lä-shun, *n.* The act of cancelling (*arith*) the expunging of common factors.

CANCER, kan-ser, *n.* A crab a sign of the zodiac, represented by a crab a virulent spreading tumour or cancer, so called from its supposed resemblance to a crab [A.S. *cancer*, *cancere*, L. *cancer*, Gr. *karkinos*, Sans. *karkata*, a crab]

CANCEROUS, kan-ser-us, *adj* Of or like a cancer

CANCERIFORM, kang'kri form, *adj* Crab-like, cancerous [CANCER and FORM.]

CANCEROID, kang'kroid, *adj* In the form of a crab cancerous. [CANCER, and Gr. *eidos*, form.]

CANDELABRUM, kan de-lä-brum, *n* (*lit*) A candle bearer a branched and ornamental candle stick. [L.—*candela*. See **CANDLE**.]

CANDESCENCE, kan-des-ens, *n.* A white heat. [L. *candescere* inceptive of *candere*, to glow.]

CANDID, kan-did, *adj* (*lit*) White, shining fair, sincere free from prejudice frank. [Fr *candide*, L. *candidus*—*candeo*, to shine.]

CANDIDATE, kan-di-dät *n* (*lit*) One clothed in white one who offers himself or is proposed for any office or honour [L. *candidatus*—*candidus*, white, because at Rome the applicant for office used to wear a white dress.]

CANDIDATESHIP, kan-di-dät-ship, } *n* State of

CANDIDATURE, kan-di-dät-ür, } being a candidate

[without deceit frankly.]

CANDIDLY, kan-did-lä, *adv* In a candid manner

CANDIDNESS, kan-did-nes, *n.* Sincerity freedom from prejudice frankness

CANDIED, kan-did, *adj* Preserved or dressed with sugar or anything resembling sugar (*Shak*) congealed as sugar, sugared, flattering. [See **CANDY**.]

CANDLE, kan-dl, *n.* (*lit*) Something shining wax, tallow, or other like substance surrounding a wick, intended for giving light a light. [A.S. *candel*, Fr. *chandelle*, L. *candela*—*candeo*, to shine.]

CANDLE COAL, kan-dl kol, *n.* See **CANVEL-COAL**.

CANDLE HOLDER, kan-dl hold-er, *n.* One who holds a candle to another while working hence, one who renders another slight assistance.

CANDLEMAS DAY, kan-dl mas, da, *n.* The feast of the Purification of the Virgin Mary, observed by the R. C. Church on the 2d of February, so named from the candles carried in the procession in Scotland, one of the four term-days. [A.S. *candel-masse*—*candel*, a candle, *masse*, a feast.]

CANDLESTICK, kan-dl stik, *n.* An instrument for holding a candle

CANDOR, kan-dur, *n.* American spelling of **CANDOUR**.

CANDOUR, kan-dur, *n.* (*lit*) A dazzling whiteness freedom from prejudice or disguise sincerity: openness [L. *candor*—*candeo*, to shine.]

CANDY, kan-di, *n.* Crystallised sugar anything preserved in sugar —*adj* (*Shak*) Like sugar, sweet. —*v* t To preserve or dress with sugar to congeal or crystallise as sugar —*v* i, to become congealed as sugar to become covered with sugar —*pr* *p* can-dying, *p* *p* can-died. [Fr *candir*, It. *candire*, to candy, Ar. *land*, sugar, Sans. *khandara*, sweet-meats—*khandā*, a piece.]

CANE, kän, *n.* (*lit*) A reed the stem of the smaller kinds of palms and larger grasses a walking stick—*v* t To beat with a cane —*pr* *p* can-ing, *p* *p* can-ied. [L. *canna*, Gr. *kanna*, a reed.]

CANE BRAKE, kän-bräk, *n.* A brake or thicket of canes.

[canes, for the manufacture of sugar]

CANE MILL, kän'mil, *n.* A mill for bruising sugar-

- CANESCENT**, ka-ne'sent, *adj.* Growing or tending to white: hoary. [*L. canescens, -entis*, *pr.p.* of *canesco*, to grow white—*canéo*, to be white.]
- CANE-TRASH**, kân'-trash, *n.* Refuse of sugar-cane used for fuel in boiling the juice.
- CANICULAR**, ka-nik'ü-lar, *adj.* Pertaining to the Dog-star, or to the Dog-days. [*L. canicularis—canicula*, a little dog, the Dog-star, *dim.* of *canis*, a dog.]
- CANIDÆ**, kan'i-dē, *n.* The dog-tribe, a family of carnivorous mammalia containing the dog, wolf, fox, &c. [*L. canis*, a dog.]
- CANINE**, ka-nîn', *adj.* Like or pertaining to the dog.
- CANISTER**, kan'is-tēr, *n.* (*lit.*) A cane or wicker basket: a box or case, usually of tin. [*Fr. canistre, L. canistrum, Gr. kanistron—kanna*, a cane.]
- CANISTER-SHOT**, kan'is-tēr-shot, *n.* From 20 to 280 bullets enclosed in a cylindrical canister or case, and fired from a big gun, the canister bursting as soon as it leaves the gun.
- CANKER**, kang'kēr, *n.* A cancer: a small sore in the mouth: a disease in trees and in horses' feet: anything that corrupts or consumes: (*Shak.*) a caterpillar.—*v.t.* To eat into, as a cancer: to corrupt or destroy: to infect or pollute.—*v.i.* to grow corrupt: to waste away or decay. [*L. cancer*, originally pronounced *canker*. See **CANCER**.]
- CANKERED**, kang'kērd, *adj.* Corroded: soured: crabbed: unevils. [*canker*.]
- CANKEROUS**, kang'kēr-us, *adj.* Corroding like a
- CANKER-WORM**, kang'kēr-wurm, *n.* The larva of the winter-moth, a caterpillar which is very destructive to the buds and leaves of fruit-trees: (*B.*) probably the larva of the locust. [See **CANKER**.]
- CANNEL-COAL**, kan'nl-kōl, *n.* (*orig.*) Candle-coal: a very hard, black coal that burns with a bright flame, once used as a substitute for candles.
- CANNIBAL**, kan'ni-bal, *n.* One who eats human flesh.—*adj.* Relating to cannibalism.
- [A corr. of Caribales (English Caribbees), the name used by Columbus for the natives of the W. India Islands who ate human flesh; prob. changed into a word expressive of their character, from *L. canis*, a dog.]
- CANNIBALISM**, kan'ni-bal-izm, *n.* The practice of eating human flesh. [manner of a cannibal.]
- CANNIBALLY**, kan'ni-bal-li, *adv.* (*Shak.*) In the
- CANNON**, kan'un, *n.* (*lit.*) A large cane, reed, or tube: a metal cylinder for throwing balls by the force of gunpowder: a large gun. [*Fr. canon—L. canna*, a reed, a tube. See **CANE**.]
- CANNONADE**, kan'un-ād, *n.* An attack by a continued discharge of cannon.—*v.t.* To batter or attack with cannon.—*v.i.* to discharge cannon.
- CANNON-BALL**, kan'un-bawl, *n.* A ball, usually made of cast-iron, to be shot from a cannon.
- CANNON-BONE**, kan'un-bōn, *n.* The long bone between the knee and the foot of a horse. [Probably so called from its tube-like form.]
- CANNONEER**, } kan-un-ēr, *n.* One who manages
- CANNONIER**, } cannon, an artilleryman.
- CANNON-METAL**, kan'un-met'l, *n.* An alloy of about 90 parts of copper and 10 of tin, from which cannon are manufactured. [cannon-shot.]
- CANNON-PROOF**, kan'un-prōōf, *adj.* Proof against
- CANNON-SHOT**, kan'un-shot, *n.* A cannon-ball: the distance to which a cannon will throw a ball.
- CANNOT**, kan'not = Can not.
- CANOE**, ka-nō, *n.* A boat made of the hollowed trunk of a tree, or of bark or skins. [*Fr. canot, Sp. canoa—canaoa*, the Carib name.]
- CANŌN**, kan-yun', *n.* A deep gorge or ravine between high and steep banks, worn by water-courses. [*Sp.*, a hollow—root of **CANNON**.]
- CANON**, kan'on, *n.* (*lit.*) A measuring cane: a law or rule, esp. in ecclesiastical matters: the gemino books of Scripture: the catalogue of saints acknowledged by the R. C. Church: (*Ch. of E.*) a superior clergyman in a cathedral or collegiate church, inscribed on its canon or roll, also, an enactment of a synod: (*mus.*) a kind of fugue in which the whole of the first part with which it begins is imitated throughout by all the other parts. [*A.S., Fr., L. canon*, a measuring rod, list, roll, *Gr. kanōn—kanna*, a reed.] [a regular religious college.]
- CANONESS**, kan'on-es, *n.* A female beneficiary of
- CANONIC**, -AL, ka-non'ik, -al, *adj.* According to or included in the canon: regular: ecclesiastical.
- CANONICALLY**, ka-non'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a manner conformable to the canon.
- CANONICALS**, ka-non'ik-alz, *n.* The official dress of the clergy regulated by the canons of the church.
- CANONICITY**, kan-on-is'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being canonical: state of being in accordance with the canon of Scripture.
- CANONISATION**, kan-on-i-zā'shun, *n.* The act of canonising or placing in the catalogue of saints: state of being canonised or sainted.
- CANONISE**, kan'on-iz, *v.t.* To enrol in the canon or list of saints: to declare a saint:—*pr.p.* canonising; *pa.p.* canonised. [law.]
- CANONIST**, kan'on-ist, *n.* One versed in the canon
- CANONISTIC**, kan-on-istik, *adj.* (*Milton*). Belonging to, or characteristic of, a canonist.
- CANON-LAW**, kan'on-law, *n.* A collection of laws, orig. for the regulation of the Church of Rome.
- CANONRY**, kan'on-ri, } *n.* A capitular prebend
- CANONSHIP**, kan'on-ship, } or benefice in a cathedral or collegiate church.
- CANOPY**, kan'o-pi, *n.* (*lit.*) A couch with mosquito curtains: a covering over a couch, bed, &c., or over-head: in Gothic arch, an ornamental projection over doors, windows, niches, &c.—*v.t.* To cover with a canopy:—*pr.p.* canop'ing; *pa.p.* canopied. [*O. E. canapie, Fr. canapé, O. Fr. canopé, L. conopeum, Gr. kōnōpeion—kōnōps*, a mosquito.]
- CANOROUS**, ka-nō'rus, *adj.* Musical: melodious. [*L. canorus—cano*, to sing.]
- CANSTICK**, kan'stik, *n.* (*Shak.*) A candlestick.
- CANT**, kant, *v.i.* (*lit.*) To sing or whine: to talk in an affectedly solemn or hypocritical tone.—*n.* A sing-song manner of speaking: a hypocritical style of speech: barbarous jargon, slang: the secret language spoken by gypsies, thieves, &c.—*adj.* Vulgar: affected. [*L. canto*, frequentative of *cano*, to sing.]
- CANT**, kant, *n.* (*lit.*) An edge or corner: an inclination from the level: a toss or jerk.—*v.t.* To turn on the edge: to tilt or incline: to toss or thrust suddenly. [*O. Fr. cant, It. canto, L. cantus*, an edge; *Gr. kanthos*, corner of the eye; *W. cant*, a border.]
- CAN'T**, kânt, a colloquial contraction for **CANNOT**.
- CANTANKEROUS**, kan-tang'kēr-us, *adj.* (*colloq.*) Contentious, malicious, perverse.
- CANTATA**, kan-tā'ta, kan-tā'ta, *n.* A poem set to music, or a song interspersed with recitative: a combination of recitations, airs, choruses, &c. [*It—It., L. cantare*, frequentative of *L. cano*, to sing.]
- CANTEEN**, kan-tēn', *n.* A tin vessel used by soldiers for holding liquors: a barack tavern. [*Fr. cantine; It. cantina*, a cellar, a bottle-case, a contraction of *canor-tina*, *dim.* of *canora*, a cellar.]

CANTIER, kan'tēr, n. An easy gallop —*v t* To move at an easy gallop, raising the two fore feet nearly at the same time —*v t* to make to canter [Orig. *Canterbury gallop*, from the easy pace at which the pilgrims used to ride to the shrine at Canterbury]

CANTER, kan'tēr, n. One who can't or whines, a beggar one who makes hypocritical professions

CANTERBURY, kan'tēr ber' rī, n. A stand with divisions in it for holding books, music, &c

CANTHARIDINE, kan'tar' idīn, n. The active principle of blistering flies [See **CANTHARIS**]

CANTHARIS, kan'tar' is, n. A genus of beetles, many of which possess peculiar blistering properties —*pl.* **CANTHARIDES** (-dez) [Gr *kantharis*, a beetle]

CANTICLE, kan'ti kl', n. (orig) A little song (Spenser) a canto or division of a song —*pl.* the Song of Solomon, one of the books of the Old Testament. [L. *canticulum*, dim. of *canticum*, song See **CANTO**]

CANTION, kan'shun, n. (Spenser) A song, verses. [L. *cantio*—*canto*, to sing]

CANTLE, kan'tl, n. (Shak) An edge, corner, or fragment —*v t* To cut a piece from to cut into pieces or divide —*pr p* cantling, *pa p* cantled. [O Fr *cantel*, corner, prob from root of **CANT**, an edge.]

CANTLET, kant'let, n. A little corner, a fragment [Dim. of **CANTLE**]

CANTO, kan'to, n. (lit) A song a part or section of a poem (mus) the soprano voice, the highest vocal part. [It. *canto*—*cantus*, a song—*canto*, to sing]

CANTON, kan'ton, n. (lit) A corner or partition a small division of territory the inhabitants of such a partition, a small community (her) a square or separate division on a shield.—*v t* To divide into cantons to distribute into small companies, as soldiers, for quartering [Fr *canton*, It. *cantone*—*canto*, a corner, from root of **CANT**, an edge.]

CANTONMENT, kan'ton ment, n. A portion of a town assigned to a body of troops quarters for a body of troops. [From **CANTON**]

CANTY, kan'ti, *adj* (Words) Cheerful, lively [Prov E. and Scot., Ir *can'teach*, talkative.]

CANVAS, kan'vas, n. A coarse cloth made of hemp, used for sails, tents &c, and for painting on the sails of a ship—*adj* Made of canvas. [Fr *canvass*, It. *canvaccio*, L. *cannabis*, Gr *kannabos*, hemp]

CANVAS CLIMBER, kan'vas klīm'er, n. (Shak) One who climbs a mast to furl or unfurl the sails, a sailor

CANVASS, kan'vas *v t* (lit) To sift through a canvas to examine thoroughly to discuss to solicit votes from to go through in search of votes.—*v t* to solicit votes to seek.—*n.* Close examination a seeking or solicitation. [O E. *canvass*, a sieve, a straining cloth, from root of **CANVAS**]

CANVASSER, kan'vas ēr, n. One who canvasses one who solicits votes. [canes]

CANY, kāni, *adj* Made of cane abounding with

CANYON Same as **CAÑON**

CANZONE, kan'zōnā, n. A song or air in two or more parts, with passages of fugue and imitation a kind of lyric poem [It., a song; Prov. *canzon*, Fr *chanson*, L. *cantio*—*canto*, to sing]

CAOUTCHOUC, kō'chōok, n. A highly elastic and tenacious substance obtained from the milky juice of certain tropical plants India-rubber [S. American.]

CAP kap n. A covering for the head a cover (Shak) that which is the highest or the top—the ensign of some dignity, as that of a cardinal—the act of uncovering the head in token of respect (arch) the uppermost part or that which crowns the whole (naut) a block of wood with two large holes through

it, for binding two masts together —*v t* To put a cap on to cover the end or top of to render complete (Spenser) to deprive of a cap —*v t* (Shak) to uncover the head in token of respect —*pr p* capping, *pa p* capped [A.S. *cappe*, Fr *cape*, Ger *Lappe*, Gr *skapē*, to cover] [capable capacity ability]

CAPABILITY, kap-a-bil' it, n. The quality of being

CAPABLE, kap-a-bl, *adj* Able to *seize* or comprehend having ability, power, or skill to do properly qualified endowed with intellectual power susceptible (Shak) capacious large [Low L. *capabilis*—L. *capio*, to take to hold.]

CAPACIOUS, ka-pā'shus, *adj* Holding or including much wide large extensive comprehensive liberal [L. *capax*, *capacis*—*capio*, to take]

CAPACIOUSNESS ka-pā'shus nes n. State or quality of being capacious comprehensiveness

CAPACITATE ka-pas' itāt *v t* To make or render capable to qualify to enable —*pr p* capacitating, *pa p* capacitated.

CAPACITY, ka-pas' it, n. The power of holding or containing extent of room or space (geom) the solid contents of a body power or comprehensiveness of mind character state or condition. [L. *capacitas*—*capax*. See **CAPACIOUS**.]

CAPARISON ka-par' isun, n. The covering of a horse a rich cloth laid over a war horse gay or rich clothing —*v t* To cover with a caparison or ornamental cloth, as a horse to dress very richly [Fr *caparazon*, Sp. *caparazon*, augmentative of *capa*, a cape, a cover.]

CAP CASE, kap kās n. (orig) A case for holding caps a small travelling case, a chest.

CAPE, kāp n. A head or point of land running into the sea a headland.—*v t* To keep a course, as a ship —*pr p* capping, *pa p* capped [L. *caput*, the head.]

CAPE, kāp, n. A covering for the shoulders attached to a coat or cloak a cloak. [Fr *cape*. See **CAP**]

CAPELAN, kap'e lan, n. A small fish of the salmon

CAPELIN, kap'e hn, n. A family, extremely abundant on the coasts of Newfoundland, and much used as bait in the cod fishery [Fr and Sp *capelan*]

CAPER kāper, *v t* To leap or skip like a goat to dance in a frolicsome manner —*n* A leap a spring. [Fr *cabrer*, to prance—*cabri*, L. *caper*, a goat.]

CAPER kāper n. The flower bud of the caper tree, used for pickling [Fr *cāpre*, L. *capparis*, Gr *lapparis*, the caper tree, Sans *laphari*, ginger]

CAPERER, kāper'er, n. One who capers, a dancer

CAPER-TREE, kā'per tre, n. A trailing shrub, the flower buds of which are gathered and preserved in vinegar as a pickle.

CAPIAS, kāpias, n. (lit) Thou mayest take a judicial writ commanding the sheriff to arrest the person named in it. [L.—*capio*, to take.]

CAPILLAIRE, kap-il lā'r, n. (orig) A sirup extracted from the maiden-hair fern a simple sirup flavoured with orange flower water [Fr 'maiden-hair', L. *capillaris*. See **CAPILLARY**]

CAPILLARITY, kap-il lar' it, n. The state of being capillary

CAPILLARY, kap-il la ri or ka-pil' la ri, *adj* As fine as a hair pertaining to capillary tubes or vessels.—*n* A tube with a bore as fine as a hair —*pl.* the minute vessels that unite the veins and arteries in animals. [L. *capillaris*—*capillus*, hair, akin to *caput*, head.]

CAPITAL, kap' itāl, *adj* Relating to the head head or chief important affecting the head or life, as punishment large, as letters orig placed only at

- the head of a page.—*n.* The head or top part of a column (for *Ill.* see *COLUMN*): the most important thing: the chief city of a country: money invested: a large letter, orig. placed only at the head of a page, now used at the beginning of every sentence. [*L. capitalis*—*caput*, head.]
- CAPITALISATION**, kap-i-tal-i-zā'shun, *n.* The act of converting into capital: printing with capital letters.
- CAPITALISE**, kap'i-tal-iz, *v.t.* To convert into capital: to print in capital letters:—*pr.p.* cap'italising; *pa.p.* cap'italised.
- CAPITALIST**, kap'i-tal-ist, *n.* One who has a large capital sunk in trade or advanced in speculation: one who possesses a large amount of ready money.
- CAPITALLY**, kap'i-tal-li, *adv.* Chiefly: principally: excellently: by capital punishment.
- CAPITATE**, kap'i-tāt, *adj.* (*bot.*) Growing in or shaped like a head. [*L. capitatus*—*caput*, head.]
- CAPITATION**, kap-i-tā'shun, *n.* A numbering of people by the head or individual: taxation on each individual.
- CAPITAYN**, kap'i-tān, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as *CAPTAIN*.
- CAPITE**, kap'i-te, *n.* (*Shak.*) An ancient English tenure. [*L. caput*, the head or chief.]
To hold lands *IN CAPITE*, to hold them directly from the sovereign.
- CAPITOL**, kap'it-ol, *n.* The temple of Jupiter at Rome, which was built on the top of a hill: in the U.S., the house where Congress meets. [*L. capitolium*—*caput*, head.]
- CAPITOLIAN**, kap-i-tō-li-an, *adj.* Pertaining to
- CAPITOLINE**, kap'i-tol-in, *adj.* the Capitol in Rome.
- CAPITULANT**, ka-pit'ū-lant, *n.* (*Ch. of E.*) A member of a chapter possessing a vote. [*See CAPITULAR.*]
- CAPITULAR**, ka-pit'ū-lar, *n.* (*lit.*) A chapter or ecclesiastical body: a statute passed in a chapter: the body of the statutes of a chapter: the member of a chapter.—*adj.* Relating to a chapter, esp. that of a cathedral: (*bot.*) growing in small heads. [*Low L. capitularium*—*L. capitulum*, a chapter, dim. of *caput*, head.]
- CAPITULARY**, ka-pit'ū-lar-i, *n.* Same as *CAPITULAR*: (*Ch. of E.*) synodical decrees of bishops.—*adj.* Relating to the chapter of a cathedral.
- CAPITULATE**, ka-pit'ū-lāt, *v.i.* To draw up an agreement in certain heads or articles: to yield on certain stipulations: to surrender by treaty.—*v.t.* to yield or give up on conditions:—*pr.p.* capit'ulating; *pa.p.* capit'ulated. [*Low L. capitulo*, -atum—*L. capitulum*, a chapter, dim. of *caput*, a head.]
- CAPITULATION**, ka-pit'ū-lā'shun, *n.* Act of capitulating: surrender by treaty or on certain conditions: reduction into heads or articles.
- CAPON**, kā'pn, *n.* A young male fowl cut or castrated. [*A.S. capun*; *Fr. chapon*; *L. capo*; *Gr. kapōn*—*kapto*, to cut.]
- CAPOTE**, ka-pōt', *n.* A kind of long military cloak. [*Fr. cape*, a cloak. *See CAP.*]
- CAPRIC**, kap'rik, *adj.* Obtained from butter or fat, esp. of the goat. [*L. caper*, a goat.]
CAPRIC ACID, an acid in the milk of the goat and cow.
- CAPRICE**, ka-pris', *n.* A sudden will or desire to do a thing for which there is no apparent reason: a freak. [*Fr. caprice*, *It. capriccio*; perhaps from *capra*, a goat, from the suddenness of its leap.]
- CAPRICIOUS**, ka-prish'us, *adj.* Full of caprice.
- CAPRICIOUSNESS**, ka-prish'us-nes, *n.* State of
- being capricious: whimsicalness: tendency to sudden change of purpose or opinion.
- CAPRICORN**, kap'ri-korn, *n.* One of the signs of the zodiac, represented by a horned goat. [*L. capricornus*—*caper*, a goat, *cornu*, a horn.]
- CAPRIFICATION**, kap-ri-fi-kā'shun, *n.* A method for hastening the maturation of figs. [*L. caprificatio*—*caprificus*, the wild fig—*capra*, a goat, *figus*, a fig, from the goats feeding on it.]
- CAPRIFORM**, kap'ri-form, *adj.* Having the form of a goat. [*L. caper*, *capra*, a goat, *forma*, form.]
- CAPRIOLE**, kap'ri-ol, *n.* A caper in dancing: a leap that a horse makes without advancing. [*Fr. cabriole*, *O. Fr. capriole*—*L. caper*, *capra*, a goat.]
- CAPRIPED**, kap'ri-ped, *adj.* Having feet like a goat. [*L. caper*, *capra*, a goat, *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.]
- CAPSICINE**, kap'si-sin, *n.* The active principle of capsicum.
- CAPSICUM**, kap'si-kum, *n.* A genus of tropical plants, cultivated for their berries, from which cayenne pepper is prepared. [*Low L. capsicum*—*L. caps*, a repository, the fruit being in pods; or from *Gr. kapto*, to bite, from the pungency of the berries.]
- CAPSIZE**, kap-siz', *v.t.* To upset:—*pr.p.* capsiz'ing; *pa.p.* capsized.—*n.* An upset.
- CAPSTAN**, kap'stan, *n.* (*lit.*) The standing goat: an upright machine, turned on a pivot by means of spokes inserted in holes in its upper extremity, for winding upon it a cable which raises heavy weights, esp. the anchor, on board ship.
[*Fr. cabestan*, *Sp. cabrestante*—*cabra*, *L. capra*, a goat, *L. stans*, standing, the name of the goat being applied to battering-rams, machines for casting stones, &c.]
- CAPSULAR**, -Y, kap'sul-ar, -i, *adj.* Hollow like a capsule: pertaining to a capsule.
- CAPSULE**, kap'sul, *n.* A little case: the seed-vessel of a plant: a small dish: a gummy envelope in which disagreeable medicines are put to conceal their taste. [*L. capsula*, dim. of *capsa*, a case.]
- CAPTAIN**, kap'tān, *n.* A head or chief officer: the commander of a troop of horse, of a company of infantry, or of a ship.—*adj.* (*Shak.*) Possessing superiority. [*Fr. capitaine*, *It. capitano*—*L. caput*, the head.] [of a captain.]
- CAPTAINCY**, kap'tān-si, *n.* The rank or commission
- CAPTAINRY**, kap'tān-ri, *n.* (*Spenser*). Jurisdiction over a certain district, captainship.
- CAPTAINSHIP**, kap'tān-ship, *n.* Rank or condition of a captain: skill in commanding.
- CAPTION**, kap'shun, *n.* The act of taking: the act of imposing upon one by some craft or trick: arrest by a judicial process. [*L. captio*—*capio*, to take.]
- CAPTIOUS**, kap'shus, *adj.* Ready to catch at faults or take offence: critical: peevish: (*Shak.*) capable of receiving.
- CAPTIVATE**, kap'ti-vāt, *v.t.* To take or make captive: to charm: to engage the affections:—*pr.p.* captivating; *pa.p.* captivated.—*adj.* Made prisoner. [*L. captivo*, *captivatus*—*captivus*.]
- CAPTIVATING**, kap'ti-vāt-ing, *adj.* Having power to engage the affections.
- CAPTIVAUNCE**, kap'tiv-ans, *n.* (*Spenser*). Captivity.
- CAPTIVE**, kap'tiv, *n.* One taken: a prisoner of war: one kept in bondage.—*adj.* Taken or kept prisoner in war: charmed by anything: keeping in confinement.—*v.t.* To make prisoner or bring into a state of servitude. [*L. captivus*—*capio*, *capter*, to take.]
- CAPTIVITY**, kap'tiv-i-ti, *n.* State of being a captive.
- CAPTOR**, kap'tor, *n.* One who takes a prisoner or a prize.

CAPTURE, kap'tur, *n.* *The act of taking the thing taken an arrest.—v.t.* To take or seize by force to take as a prize —*pr p* capturing, *pa p* captured. [*L. captura—capio, captus, to take*]

CAPUCCIO, ka-pūch'io *n.* (*Spenser*) *A hood.* [*It. Fr capuce, It. cappa, a hood. See CAP*]

CAPUCHIN, kap-u-shen, *n.* *A hooded cloak for females a Franciscan monk, so called from the hood he wears a hooded pigeon.* [*Fr capucin—capuce, It. cappa, a hood. See CAP*]

CAR kār, *n.* *A light vehicle moved on wheels (poet) a chariot.* [*Fr char, O Fr car, char, L. carrus, Celt. cār*] [*by cavalry*]

CARABINE, kar'a-bin, *n.* *A short light musket, used* [*Fr carabine—carabin, O Fr calabrin, s. carabineer—calabre, a machine for casting stones the name being transferred to the musket after the invention of gun powder*] [*with a carbine.*]

CARABINEER, kar a bin-ēr, *n.* *A soldier armed* [*Fr carabineer—carabin, O Fr calabrin, s. carabineer—calabre, a machine for casting stones the name being transferred to the musket after the invention of gun powder*] [*with a carbine.*]

CARACK, kar'ak, *n.* *A large ship of burden a galleon* [*Fr caraque, Sp carraca, D kraecke, a large ship*]

OARACOLE, kar'a kōl, *n.* *A turning about the half turn which a horseman makes a winding stair case.—v.t.* To turn half round, as cavalry in wheeling —*pr p* oaracoling, *pa p* oaracolled. [*Fr caracole, Sp. caracol, the spiral shell of a snail, A.S. cerran, to turn, Gael. car, carack, winding*]

CARAFE, ka raf, *n.* *A water bottle made of glass.* [*Fr, Sp. garrafa, a pitcher—Ar kura, a measure*]

CARANIEL, kar'a mel, *n.* *A dark brown substance produced by the action of heat on sugar, used in colouring whisky, wines, &c.* [*Fr—low L. cannamella, sugar cane—L. canna, a reed, mel, melle, honey*]

CARAPACE, kar'a-pās, *n.* *The shell of the crab tortoise &c.* [*Fr—Gr karabos a crab*]

CARAT, kar'at, *n.* (*lit.*) *A seed or bean a weight of 4 grains a 24th part a term used in stating the proportion of pure gold in any alloy of gold with other metals.* [*Fr, Ar gram, Gr keration, a seed or bean used as a weight*]

CARAVAN, kar'a-van, *n.* *A company of traders a company of travellers associated together for security in crossing the deserts in the east a large close carriage* [*Fr caravane, Pers. kārūdān, trader*]

CARAVANSARY, kar a van sa-ri, *n.* *A sort of* [*Fr caravane, Pers. kārūdān, trader*]

CARAVANSERA, kar a van se ra, *n.* *unfurnished inn where caravans find rest and shelter* [*Pers. kārūdān-sarai—kārūdān, caravan, sarai, an inn*]

CARAVEL, kar'a-vel, *n.* *The Portuguese name for a lateen rigged despatch boat formerly in use in France, a small herring boat.* [*Fr caravelle, It. caravella, Sp. carabela, caraba, Gael. carbh, a ship*]

CARAWAY, kar'a wā, *n.* *An umbelliferous plant with aromatic seeds, which are used as a tonic and as a condiment.* [*O E carry, Fr carvi, Sp. al-caravea, Ar karviya—Gr karon.*]

CARBINE, kār-bin, **CARBINEER**, kar bin-ēr *Same as CARABINE, CARABINEER.*

CARBOLIO ACID, kār bolik as'īd, *n.* *An acid procured from coal tar, having a hot burning taste, and rivaling creosote as a powerful disinfectant.* [*L. carbo, coal, and Acid*]

CARBON, kar'bon, *n.* (*lit.*) *Coal pure charcoal, an elementary substance obtained from various substances in the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms, generally by volatilising their other constituent parts.* [*Fr charbon—L. carbo, carbonis, coal*]

CARBONACEOUS, kār bon ā-shus, *adj.* *Pertaining to or composed of carbon.*

CARBONADO, kār bon ā-do, *n.* *A piece of meat*

cut cross wise for broiling on coals.—v.t. To cut cross wise for broiling —*pr p* carbonāding, *pa p* carbonādoed. [*Fr carbonade, Sp carbonado—L. carbo, coal*]

CARBONARI, kar bon ā-ri, *n.pl.* (*lit.*) *Colliers or charcoal burners members of a secret political society in Italy* [*It carbonaro, a collier—L. carbo, coal*]

CARBONATE, kār'bon āt, *n.* *A combination of* [*carbonic acid with a salifiable base*]

CARBONATED, kār'bon āt ed, *adj.* *Combined or impregnated with carbonic acid.*

CARBONIC, kar bon ik, *adj.* *Relating to carbon.* [*Carbonic acid an acid formed by the combination of carbon with oxygen in the proportion of one of carbon to two of oxygen, it is gaseous in its ordinary condition, extinguishes flame, and is unfit for respiration.*]

CARBONIFEROUS, kār bon i fer us, *adj.* *Producing or containing carbon or coal.* [*L. carbo, carbonis, carbon, and fero, to bear, produce*]

CARBONISE, kār'bon iz, *v.t.* *To make into carbon by partial burning or by the action of acids —pr p.* carbonising, *pa p* carbonised.

CARBUNCLE, kār'bung kl, *n.* (*lit.*) *A small coal a precious stone of a fiery red colour the mineral pyrope a hard inflammatory tumour of a purple colour, differing from a common boil in having no central core* [*L. carbunculus a little coal, dim. of carbo, coal*]

CARBUNCLED, kār'bung kl'd, *adj.* *Set with the gem carbuncle afflicted with carbuncles having red or inflamed spots.*

CARBUNCULAR, kar bung'ku lar, *adj.* *Belonging to or resembling a carbuncle red inflamed.*

CARBURET, kār'bu ret, *n.* *A compound of carbon with one of the simple combustibles.* [*Low L. carburetum—L. carbo, carbon.*]

CARBURETTED, kār'bu ret-ed, *adj.* *Combined with or containing carbon.*

CARCANET, kār'ka net, *n.* (*lit.*) *A ring a collar of jewels* [*Fr carcan, low L. carcanum, L. circinus, Gr karkinos—kirkos, a circle*]

CARCASS, **CARCASE**, kār'kas *n.* *The case or body of an animal a dead body the decayed remains of anything the body the framework of anything a hollow iron shell, filled with combustibles and fired from a mortar, used for igniting buildings*

[*Fr carcasse—L. caro, flesh, capsa a case, a chest acc to Wedg from W. carth, restraint, Gael. carcarr, a coffin, a prison.*]

CARD, kār'd, *n.* *A piece of paper a piece of paste board marked with figures for playing a game, or with a person's address upon it a note* (*Shak.*) *a paper on which the points of the compass are marked.* [*Fr carte, L. charta, paper*]

CARD, kār'd, *n.* *An instrument for combing wool or flax, made of bent wires inserted in leather fastened to wood.—v.t.* To comb with a card to cleanse or dress by combing. [*Fr carde, It. cardo—L. car dunt, a thistle*]

CARDAMINE, kār'da min, *n.* *A genus of cress, including the Cuckoo flower or Lady's smock, &c.* [*Gr Lardaminē, lardamon, a kind of cress*]

CARDAMOM, kār'da-mom, *n.* *The capsules of certain tropical plants, which form an aromatic, pungent spice.* [*L. cardamomum, Gr kardamōm.*]

CARD BOARD, kār'd bōrd, *n.* *A stiff, finely finished pasteboard.* [*visitng-cards.*]

CARD CASE, kār'd kās, *n.* *A case for carrying*

CARDER, kār'd er, *n.* *One who cards wool.*

CARDIAC, AL, kār'd āk, al, *adj.* *Belonging to or connected with the heart pertaining to the upper*

- orifice of the stomach: invigorating the heart. [*L. cardiacus*, Gr. *kardiaikos*—*kardia*, the heart.]
- CARDIALGY**, kār'di-al-jī, *n.* An uneasy sensation or burning pain at the upper orifice of the stomach, apparently at the heart—hence called heart-burn. [*Gr. kardialgia*—*kardia*, heart, *algos*, pain.]
- CARDINAL**, kār'di-nal, *adj.* Denoting that on which a thing hinges or depends: principal.—*n.* A dignitary in the R. C. Church next in rank to the Pope: a kind of short cloak worn by ladies, prob. from being orig. red like a cardinal's. [*L. cardinalis*—*cardo*, *cardinis*, a hinge.]
- CARDINALATE**, kār'din-al-āt, } *n.* The office,
CARDINALSHIP, kār'din-al-ship, } rank, or dignity
of a cardinal.
- CARDINAL-BIRD**, kār'di-nal-hērd, *n.* A species of gross-beak, one of the finest song-birds of America, prob. so called from its red plumage.
- CARDIOID**, kār'di-oid, *n.* A geometrical curve, so called from its heart-like form. [*Gr. kardia*, heart, *eidos*, form.]
- CARDITIS**, kar-di'tis, *n.* Inflammation of the heart. [*Low L.*—*Gr. kardia*, heart.] [earls on.]
- CARD-TABLE**, kār'd-tā'bl, *n.* A table for playing
- CARE**, kār, *n.* *Heedfulness*, attention, or regard: charge, oversight: a disturbed state of mind: the object of watchfulness or solicitude.—*v.i.* To be anxious: to have regard: to be inclined:—*pr.p.* cār'ing; *pa.p.* cāred'. [*A.S. ceor*, Goth. *kara*, Celt. *car*, care: akin to *L. carus*, dear.]
- CARE-CRAZED**, kār-krāzd, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Crazed or broken with care and solicitude.
- CAREEN**, ka-rēn', *v.t.* To lay on one side, as a ship, so as to repair her bottom.—*v.i.* to lie over to one side under press of sail. [*Fr. caréner*—*carène*, *L. carina*, the keel or bottom of a ship.]
- CAREENAGE**, ka-rēn'āj, *n.* A place where ships are careened: the cost of careening.
- CAREER**, ka-rēr', *n.* (*lit.*) A car-road: a race-course: a race or course: course of action.—*v.i.* To run or move rapidly. [*Fr. carrière*, *O. Fr. charrière*—*char*. See **CAR**.]
- CAREFUL**, kār'fool, *adj.* Full of care: anxious: provident: watchful, cautious.
- CAREFULLY**, kār'fool-li, *adv.* In a careful manner.
- CAREFULNESS**, kār'fool-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being careful: heedfulness: attention.
- CARELESS**, kār'les, *adj.* Without care: inattentive: thoughtless: (*Spenser*) uncared for.
- CARELESSLY**, kār'les-li, *adv.* In a careless manner.
- CARELESSNESS**, kār'les-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being careless: heedlessness: negligence.
- CARESS**, ka-res', *v.t.* To treat with affection: to fondle: to embrace.—*n.* Any net or expression of affection: a tender embrace. [*Fr. caresser*; *It. carezza*, an endearment—*L. carus*, dear.]
- CARET**, kār'et, *n.* (*lit.*) There is wanting: a mark, A, used in writing, which shews that something left out is inserted above the line or in the margin. [*L. —carco*, to be wanting.] [care.]
- CAREWORN**, kār'wōrn, *p.adj.* Worn or vexed with
- CAREX**, kār'eks, *n.* A genus of plants including the sedges. [*L. carex*, reed-grass, sedge.]
- CARGO**, kār'go, *n.* What a ship carries, its freight or load: goods or wares conveyed in a ship. [*Sp.; Fr. charger*, to load—*char*. See **CAR**.]
- CARICATURE**, kar'i-ka-tūr, *n.* A representation of anything which, while keeping the likeness, is so overdrawn or overloaded as to be ridiculous.—*v.t.* To turn into ridicule by overdoing peculiarities:—*pr.p.* caricaturing; *pa.p.* caricatured. [*It. caricatura*—*caricare*, to load, from root of **CAR**.]
- CARICATURIST**, kar'i-ka-tūr-ist, *n.* One who caricatures or makes caricatures.
- CARIES**, kā'ri-ēz, *n.* Rottenness or decay of a bone, a disease analogous to gangrene or ulceration of the soft parts. [*L.*]
- CARILLON**, kar'il-lon, *n.* A suite of musical bells for playing tunes, orig. consisting of four bells. [*Fr. carillon*, a tune played on bells, orig. four; *low L. carillonus*—*L.* as if *quadrillio*—*quatuor*, four.]
- CARINATE**, kar'i-nāt, } *p.adj.* Keel-shaped: hav-
CARINATED, kar'i-nāt-ed, } ing a prominence on the
outer surface. [*L. carinatus*—*carina*, a keel.]
- CARIOLE**, kar'i-ōl, *n.* A small, open, one-horse carriage, with a calash top. [*Fr.; It. carriola*, dim. of *car*, *carro*, *L. carrus*. See **CAR**.]
- CARIOUS**, kā'ri-us, *adj.* Affected with caries, rotten or ulcerated, as a bone.
- CARK**, kār'k, *n.* (*Spenser*). Care, anxiety, or solicitude.—*v.i.* To be careful, anxious, or solicitous. [*A.S. ceorig*, careful, anxious—*ceor*, care. See **CARE**.]
- CARL**, kār'l, *n.* (*lit.*) A male: a husbandman, a clown: a fellow. [*A.S. ceorl*, *Ice. karl*, a man, a male.]
- CARLIN**, kār'lin, *n.* An old woman: a contemptuous term for a woman not very old. [*Fem. of CARL*.]
- CARLINE-THISTLE**, kār'lin-this'l, *n.* A genus of plants closely allied to the true thistles. [*From a legend that an angel shewed the root of one to Charlemagne as a remedy for a plague.*]
- CARLOT**, kār'lot, *n.* (*Shak.*) A carl or countryman.
- CARLOVINGIAN**, kār-lo-vin'ji-an, *adj.* Relating to a dynasty of Frankish kings, so called from Carloman and Charlemagne, sons of Pepin, the founder.
- CARMAN**, kār'man, *n.* A man who drives a car or cart: a carter.
- CARMELITE**, kār'mel-īt, *n.* A monk of the order of Mount Carmel, in Syria, established in the 12th century.—*adj.* Relating to the order of Mt. Carmel.
- CARMINATIVE**, kar-min'a-tiv, *adj.* Allaying pain, as a charm, by expelling wind from the bowels or stomach: antispasmodic.—*n.* A medicine which relieves flatulency or colic. [*L.* as if *carminativus*—*carmen*, -inis, a verse, a charm.]
- CARMINE**, kār'min, *n.* A crimson colouring matter or pigment, made from the cochineal insect: a bright red dye or colour. [*Fr. carmin*, *It. carminio*; *Ar. kermes*, the cochineal insect. See **CRUISON**.]
- CARNAGE**, kār'nāj, *n.* *Flesh* of dead animals: slaughter: massacre. [*Fr.*—*L. caro*, *carnis*, flesh.]
- CARNAL**, kār'nal, *adj.* *Pertaining to flesh*: fleshly, as opposed to spiritual: given to sensual indulgence: lustful. [*L. carnalis*—*caro*, *carnis*, flesh.]
- CARNALISE**, kār'nal-īz, *v.t.* To make carnal: to debase carnally:—*pr.p.* cār'nalising; *pa.p.* cār'nalised.
- CARNALIST**, kār'nal-ist, *n.* A sensualist: a worldling. [sensuality.]
- CARNALITY**, kar-nal'i-ti, *n.* State of being carnal:
- CARNALLY**, kār'nal-li, *adv.* In a carnal manner: according to the flesh. [minded.]
- CARNAL-MINDED**, kār'nal-mind'ed, *adj.* Worldly-
- CARNATION**, kar-nā'shun, *n.* (*lit.*) *Fleshiness*: flesh colour: a variety of the clove pink, having beautiful flesh-coloured flowers. [*L. carnatio*—*caro*, *carnis*, flesh.] [flesh-like colour.]
- CARNATIONED**, kar-nā'shund, *adj.* Having a
- CARNELIAN**, kar-nē-li-an, *n.* A red or flesh-coloured precious stone, a variety of chalcedony. [*Low L. carnelius*—*caro*, *carnis*, flesh.]

CARNEOUS kār'ne-us *adj.* *Fleshy* of or like flesh.

CARNIVAL, kār'nī-val, *n.* *Solace of the flesh* or bodily appetite in anticipation of a long fast—a feast observed by Roman Catholics just before the fast of Lent. [It *carnarale*—low *L. carneleaven*, solace of the flesh—*caro*, *carnis*, flesh, *letare*, to lighten.]

CARNIVORA, kār nīv'o-ra, *n.pl.* The order of animals which live on flesh. [*L.*—*caro*, *carnis*, flesh, *voro*, to eat.]

CARNIVOROUS, kār nīv'o-rus, *adj.* *Flesh-eating*

CARNOSE, kār nos, *adj.* *Of or like flesh*, *car*

CARNOUS, kār'nus *adj.* *Of or like flesh*, *car*

CARNOSITY, kār nos'i-ti, *n.* *A fleshy excrescence* growing in and obstructing any part of the body. [Fr *carneité*—*L.* *caro*, *carnis*, flesh.]

CAROB, kār'oh, *n.* A tree, common in Spain and Italy, producing long pods imported into Britain under the name of *Locust beans*. [It *carruba*, Ar *kharrub*, Gr *keration*.]

CAROGHE, kār-rōsh, *n.* A catch or carriage of pleasure. [It *carozze*—*carro* See *CAR*.]

CAROL, kār'ol, *n.* (*lit.*) *A choral dance* a song accompanying a dance a song of joy or praise a warble.—*v.t.* To sing a carol to sing or warble.—*n.t.* to praise or celebrate in song —*pp* *carolling*, *pp* *carolled*. [O Fr *carole*, It *carola*, dim. of *L. choros*, a choral dance] [*song of joy or praise*.]

CAROLLING, kār'ol-ing, *n.* (*Spenser*) A carol, a

CAROTID, kār'ot'id, *n.* One of the two great arteries of the neck.—*adj.* Relating to the two great arteries of the neck. [Or *karotides*—*karos*, sleep, deep sleep being caused by compression of them.]

CAROUSAL, kār ow'z-al, *n.* A carouse a feast.

CAROUSE, kār-owz, *n.* A drinking bout a noisy revel.—*v.t.* To hold a drinking bout to revel.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to drink lavishly and noisily —*pp* *caroused*, *pp* *caroused*. [O Fr *carouse*, debauch—Ger *gar aus*, quite (drained) out, the emptying of the cup.]

CARP, kār'p, *n.* (*lit.*) To pick or snatch at to cavil, or find fault petulantly [*L. carpo*, to pick.]

CARP, kār'p, *n.* A well known fresh water fish of Central Europe and Asia. [Fr *carpe*, Sw *karp*, It *carpane*, Ger *karpfen*.] [*Larpos* the wrast.]

CARPALE, kār'pal, *adj.* Pertaining to the wrist. [Fr *carpele*, kār'pel, *n.* A modified leaf

CARPELLUM, kār'pel-um, *n.* forming the whole or part of the pistil of a flower [Gr *karpos*, fruit, and dim. termination.]

CARPENTER, kār'pen-ter *n.* (*lit.*) A cart-wright a worker in timber as used in building houses ships, &c. [Fr *charpentier*, O Fr *carpentier*, *L. carpentarius*—*carpentum*, a car See *CAR*.]

CARPENTER-BEE, kār'pen-ter bē, *n.* A bee that excavates its nest in wood. [a carpenter

CARPENTRY, kār'pen-tri, *n.* The trade or work of

CARPER, kār'per, *n.* One who carps or cavils.

CARPET, kār'pet, *n.* A heavy fabric, commonly woven of wool of a variety of colours for covering floors, stairs &c.—*v.t.* To cover with a carpet. [Fr *carpette*, low *L. carpeta*, woollen cloth—*carpo*, to pluck wool.]

CARPET KNIGHT, one dubbed a knight by mere court favour, not on account of his military exploits hence (*Shak.*) an effeminate person.

CARPET BAG, kār'pet-bag *n.* A travelling bag so called because usually made of carpeting

CARPETING, kār'pet-ing *n.* Material of which carpets are made carpets in general.

CARPET MONGER, kār'pet-māng'ger, *n.* A dealer in carpets (*Shak.*) an effeminate person.

CARPOLITE, kār'po-lit, *n.* Fruit petrified or converted into stone [Gr *karpos*, fruit, *lithos*, a stone.]

CARPOLOGY, kār'pol-o-jī, *n.* A discourse on fruit the part of botany which treats of the structure of fruits and seeds. [Gr *karpos* fruit, *logos*, a discourse.]

CARRACK, kār'rak, *n.* Same as *CARACK*.

CARRAGEEN, kār ra-gen, *n.* A sea weed from which a jelly is obtained, used both medicinally and as an article of food, orig found on the coasts of Ireland. [Irish.]

CARRAT, kār'at, *n.* Same as *CARAT*

CARRAWAY, kār'a wā, *n.* Same as *CARAWAY*

CARRIAGE, kār'rij, *n.* Act or cost of carrying a vehicle for carrying behaviour bearing management (*Spenser*) that which is carried, burden. [Fr *charriage*, It *carreggio* See *CARRY*, *CAR*.]

CARRIAGEABLE, kār'rij-a-bl, *adj.* That may be conveyed in carriages.

CARRIER, kār'ier *n.* One who, or that which carries one who conveys goods for others.

CARRIER-PIGEON kār'ier-pij-un, *n.* A variety of pigeons used to carry letters from any place to the place where they were bred.

CARRION, kār'n-un, *n.* The putrid body or flesh of any animal (*Shak.*) a worthless person.—*adj.* Relating to or feeding on putrid flesh. [Fr *carogne*, It *carogna*, low *L. caronus*—*L. caro*, *carnis*, flesh.]

CARRION CROW, kār'n-un kro, *n.* A species of crow which feeds on carrion, small animals, &c.

CARRONADE, kār-un-ād, *n.* A short piece of ordnance of large bore, first made at Carron in Scotland.

CARROT, kār'ut, *n.* A plant having an eatable root of a reddish or yellowish colour [Fr *carotte*, It, *L. carota*.] [*carrot* applied to reddish hair

CARROTY, kār'ut-i, *adj.* Having the colour of a

CARRY, kār'i, *v.t.* To convey on a car to bear to effect or manage to advance to bear out or behave to continue anything in a certain direction.—*v.t.* to convey or propel, as a gun —*pp* *carrying*, *pp* *carried*. [Fr *charrier*—*char* See *CAR*.]

To CARRY ON to kill.—*To CARRY ON*, to help forward, promote or continue.—*To CARRY OUT*, to accomplish fully.—*To CARRY THROUGH*, to succeed in accomplishing.—*To CARRY COALS* to put up with insults.—*To CARRY AWAY*, to break off or part

CARRYING, kār'i-ing *n.* The act of one who carries.

CARRY TALE, kār'i-tal, *n.* (*Shak.*) A tale bearer

CART, kār't, *n.* A car or carriage a vehicle with two wheels for conveying heavy loads.—*v.t.* To convey in a cart to expose in a cart as a punishment.—*v.t.* to use carts in carrying. [Fr *charrette*; Celt. *cart*—*car* See *CAR*.]

CARTAGE, kār'tāj, *n.* The act or cost of carting

CARTE, kār't, *n.* A paper a card a bill of fare. [Fr—*L. charta* paper]

CARTE, kār't, *n.* The fourth position of the wrist in fencing [Fr *quarte*, *L. quartus*, fourth.]

CARTE BLANCHE, kār't-blānsh', *n.* A white or blank card with a signature at the foot which may be filled up at the pleasure of the receiver discretionary power [Fr *carte paper*, *blanche*, white.]

CARTE DE-VISITE, kār't-de-viz-it, *n.* (*lit.*) A visiting card a photographic portrait on a small card. [Fr 'card of visit']

CARTEL, kār'tel, *n.* (*lit.*) *A little card*: a paper of agreement between belligerents for an exchange of prisoners: a ship commissioned to convey the exchanged prisoners. [Fr.—low *L. cartella*, *L. chartula*, dim. of *charta*, paper.]

CARTER, kār'tēr, *n.* One who drives a cart.

CARTESIAN, kar-tē'zhi-an, *adj.* Relating to the French philosopher *Des Cartes*, or to his philosophy.

CARTHAGINIAN, kār-tha-jin'i-an, *adj.* Pertaining to Carthage.—*n.* A native of Carthage.

CARTHAMINE, kār-tha-min, *n.* A dye obtained in crystals by a chemical process from safflower. [Low *L. carthamus*—Ar. *kurtum*, saffron.]

CARTHUSIAN, kar-thū'zi-an, *n.* One of a monastic order, so called from *La Chartreuse* in France, where their first monastery was built.—*adj.* Pertaining to the order of Carthusian monks.

CARTILAGE, kār'ti-lāj, *n.* A smooth, tough, elastic substance, softer than bone: gristle. [*L. cartilago*.]

CARTILAGINOUS, kār-ti-lāj'in-us, *adj.* Pertaining to or consisting of cartilage: gristly.

CART-LOAD, kār't-lōd, *n.* As much as is sufficient to load a cart.

CARTOGRAPHY, kar-tog'ra-fi, *n.* The art of preparing charts or maps. [*L. charta*, Fr. *carte*, chart, map, Gr. *graphō*, to write.]

CARTOON, kar-tōon', *n.* *Card-board*: a preparatory drawing on strong paper to be transferred to frescoes, tapestry, &c. [Fr. *carton*, It. *cartone*—*carta*, *L. charta*, paper.]

CARTOUCHE, kar-tōosh', *n.* (*orig.*) *A roll of paper* containing a charge for a firearm, a cartridge: a cartridge-box: a discharge or pass given to a soldier: (*arch.*) a tablet formed to resemble a sheet of paper with the edges rolled up: a modillion used under a cornice: an oval on which the hieroglyphic characters for the names of Egyptian kings are sculptured. [Fr.; It. *cartoccio*—*L. charta*, paper.]

CARTRIDGE, kār'trij, *n.* A case containing a charge for a gun: a charge of gunpowder enclosed in paper, &c. [*A corruption of CARTOUCHE*.]

BLANK-CARTRIDGES contain powder only: BAL-CARTRIDGES contain a bullet as well.

CARTRIDGE-BAG, kār'trij-bag, *n.* A bag of flannel, merino, &c. for holding a charge for a cannon.

CARTRIDGE-BOX, kār'trij-hoks, *n.* A small box for holding cartridges, carried by soldiers.

CARTRIDGE-PAPER, kār'trij-pā'pēr, *n.* A light-coloured, strong paper, originally manufactured for making cartridges.

CARTULARY, kār'tū-lar-i, *n.* A book of the records or a register of a monastery, church, &c.: an ecclesiastical officer who had charge of the records. [Low *L. cartularium*—*L. charta*, paper.]

CART-WAY, kār't-wā, *n.* A way or road by which carts may pass.

CART-WRIGHT, kār't-rit, *n.* A wright whose principal occupation is making and repairing carts and agricultural implements.

CARVE, kār'v, *v.t.* To cut into forms, devices, &c.: to make or shape by cutting: to engrave: to cut into pieces, as meat at table: to distribute or apportion: to cut, to hew.—*v.i.* to follow the trade of a carver or sculptor: to cut up meat at table: (*Shak.*) to supply food—to gesticulate with the hands:—*pr.p.* *car'ving*; *pa.p.* *car'ved*. [*A.S. ceorfan*, *D. kerven*, Ger. *kerben*. See GRAVE, to carve.]

CARVEL, kār'vel, *n.* A corruption of CARAVEL.

CARVEN, kār'v'n, *p.adj.* Carved.

CARVER, kār'vēr, *n.* One who carves, a sculptor—now limited to one who carves in wood or ivory: one who cuts up meat at table: one who distributes at will: a large table knife for carving.

CARVING, kār'v'ing, *n.* The act or art of carving, a branch of sculpture usually performed on wood or ivory: the device or figure carved: the act or art of cutting up meat at table.

CARYATES, kar-i-ā'tēz, } *n.* Statues of women

CARYATIDES, kar-i-ā'tī-dēz, } used instead of columns in Grecian architecture. [*L. Caryates*, Gr. *Karyatides*, the priestesses in the temple of Diana at Caryæ in Laconia, female figures used as columns.]

CARYATIC, kar-i-ā'tik, } *adj.* Relating to the figures

CARYATID, kar-i-ā'tid, } called Caryatides.

CARYATID, kar-i-ā'tid, *n.* A female figure supporting an entablature. [See CARYATES.]

CASCADE, kas-kād', *n.* A water-fall: a small cataract. [Fr.; It. *cascata*—*cascare*, *L. cado*, *casus*, to fall.]

CASE, kās, *n.* That which receives or contains: a covering, box, or sheath: the outer part of a building: a frame for holding a compositor's types.—*v.t.* To put in a case or box: to cover, as with a case: (*Shak.*) to divest of the case, skin, or covering:—*pr.p.* *cas'ing*; *pa.p.* *cas'ed*. [Fr. *caisse*, O. Fr. *casse*, It. *cassa*, *L. capsā*, from *L. capio*, to seize.]

CASE, kās, *n.* That which falls out or happens: an event: state or condition: a subject of question or inquiry: a statement of facts: a particular instance, as of a disease: (*gram.*) a distinction used to denote the different relations which nouns and pronouns bear to other words, and indicated in Greek and Latin, and partly in English, by a change of termination. (see DECLENSION). [*L. casus*, from *cado*, to fall.]

CASE-HARDEN, kās'hār'd'n, *v.t.* To harden on the outside: to convert into steel on the outside.

CASE-HARDENING, kās'hār'd'n-ing, *n.* The act or process of converting the outside of iron into steel.

CASEIC, kās'e-ik, *adj.* Relating to cheese. [Fr. *caseique*—*L. caseus*, cheese.]

CASEINE, kās'e-in, *n.* The curd of milk: an organic compound allied to albumen, found in the milk of the mammalia and in leguminous seeds. [Fr.—*L. caseus*, cheese.] [case.]

CASE-KNIFE, kās-nif, *n.* A large knife kept in a

CASEMATE, kās'māt, *n.* (*lit.*) *A killing-house*: a bomb-proof chamber within the ramparts of a fortification, to contain a number of guns which are fired through embrasures. [Sp. *casa-mata*—*casa*, a house, and *matar*, to slay.] [formed like a casemate.]

CASEMATED, kās'māt-ed, *adj.* Furnished with, or

CASEMENT, kās'ment, *n.* The case or frame of a window: a window or compartment of a window that opens on hinges.

CASEMENTED, kās'ment-ed, *adj.* Having casements.

CASEOUS, kās'e-us, *adj.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or like cheese. [From *L. caseus*, cheese.]

CASE-SHOT, kās'-shot, *n.* Same as CANISTER-SHOT.

CASE-WORM, kās'-wurm, *n.* A worm or grub that makes a case for itself: the caddice.

CASH, kash, *n.* (*orig.*) *A case or chest for money*: coin or money: ready money.—*v.t.* To turn into or exchange for money: to pay money for. [See CASR.]

CASH-ACCOUNT, kash'-ak-kown't, *n.* An account to which nothing is carried but cash.

CASH-BOOK, kash'-book, *n.* A book in which an account is kept of the receipts and disbursements of money. [by a bank on security.]

CASH-CREDIT, kash'-kred'it, *n.* A credit granted

CASHEW, ka shō, *n.* A tropical tree the fruit of which is a kidney shaped nut at the end of a pear shaped fleshy stalk, the kernel of this nut and the fleshy stalk (called the Cashew apple) being both used as food. [Corr. of *acayou*, the French spelling of the native Brazilian name—*Mahu*]

CASHEW NUT, ka-shō nut, *n.* The nut of the cashew tree.

CASHIER, kash-er', *n.* A cash-keeper one who superintends the books, payments and receipts of a bank or other establishment.

CASHIER, kash-er', *v. t.* To annul one's appointment and so dismiss from an office or post to discard to reject. [Fr *casier*, It. *casare*, to annul—*L. casus* empty, void]

CASHMERE kash-mer *n.* A rich shawl manu factured from the silky hair of the Tibet goat first made at Cashmere in India—*adj.* Noting the silky fabric manufactured from the hair of the Tibet goat.

CASING, kasing *n.* The act or process of putting in a case or of covering an outside covering of any kind, as of boards plaster &c.

CASINO ka se no *n.* A little country house a building for social meetings a club house a game at cards. [It, *din. of casa*, a house.]

CASK, kask, *n.* A round wooden vessel flat at the ends, made of staves bound with hoops for holding liquor the quantity of liquor held in a cask a helmet (*Shak*) a casket—*v. t.* To put into a cask. [Fr *casque*, Sp *casco*, a skull, helmet, cask connected with *CASK*.]

CASKET, kasket, *n.* A little cask or case a small elegant box for holding jewels &c.—*v. t.* (*Shak*) To put into a casket. [Fr *casquet*, *din. of casque*]

CASQUE kask, *n.* A case or cover for the head a helmet [See *CASK*.]

CASSATION, kas-sa-shun, *n.* The act of making null or void (*French law*) the act of annulling the decision of a court or judicial tribunal—hence *Court* or *CASSATION*, a tribunal to which the function of cassation as regards the judgments of all the other courts is assigned. [Fr—*casier* See *CASHIER*, *v. t.*]

CASSAVA, las-sa-va, *n.* The W Indian name of the manioc, and the starch produced from it called Brazilian Arrow root or Tapioca.

CASSIA, kash-ia, *n.* A genus of tropical plants, all of which contain the purgative principle anthracene while the leaves of some of them form senna. [*L. cassia* Gr *kasna*.]

CASSIMERE kas-i-mer or kas-i-mer', *n.* A twilled cloth of the finest wool. [Fr *casimir*, It. *casimiro*, orig the same as *CASHMERE*.]

CASSINO, kas-si-no, *n.* A game at cards. See *CASINO*.

CASSOCK, kas-ok, *n.* (*Shak*) A large loose cloak worn over the other garments a close fitting garment worn by clergymen under their official vestments usually black and for bishops purple [Fr *casaque*—*L. casa*, a cottage, a covering]

CASSOCKED, kas-okt, *adj.* Dressed in a cassock.

CASSOWARY, kas-o-war-i, *n.* A genus of birds of which there is only one species allied to the ostrich, found in the E. Indies. [Hind. *casuaris*]

CAST, kast, *v. t.* To throw or fling to thrust or drive to shed, as leaves to direct or turn, as the eye to overcome in a lawsuit, or in a trial of strength to cause to preponderate to fix the parts of a play to reckon to mould or shape to bring forth prematurely, as young (*Shak*) to disgrace—to judge—*v. i.* to turn in the mind, consider to receive form to warp.—*n.* Act of casting a throw

thing thrown distance thrown a turn, as of the eye a throw of dice a chance a mould form received from a mould exterior appearance, manner assignment of the parts of a play to the different actors a flight the number of hawks let go at once [Dan. *kaste*, Sw. *Ice. kasta* to throw]

To **CAST ABOUT**, to contrive (*B*) to turn, to go round.—To **CAST ANCHOR**, to moor a ship.—To **CAST AWAY**, to wreck, to waste.—To **CAST DOWN**, to deject or depress in mind.—The **LAST CAST** the last venture

CASTALIAN, kas-ta-li-an, *adj.* Pertaining to Castalia a fountain in Parnassus, sacred to Apollo and the Muses.

CASTANET, kast-a-net *n.* A small shell made of ivory or hard wood, like the chestnut, strung in pairs, and used by the Spaniards as an accompaniment in their dances [Sp *castaneta*—*L. castanea*, a chestnut] (*cast*—*adj.* Worthless rejected.

CASTAWAY, kasta-wa *n.* One cast away, an out-CAST, kast, *n.* (*lit*) A breed or race one of the distinct hereditary classes into which society in India is divided, the individuals of which follow the same occupation a tribe or class of society. [Port. *casta* breed, race, the name given to the classes in India by the Portuguese in the 15th century]

CASTED, kast-ed, *adj.* (*Shak*) Cast off.

CASTELLATED kast-el-lat-ed, *adj.* Having turrets and battlements like a castle

CASTER, kaster *n.* One who casts or makes castings a small wheel on a swivel attached to the legs of furniture in pl. small cruet

CASTIGATE, kas-ti-gat *v. t.* (*lit*) To make pure or clean hence, to correct to chastise to punish with stripes—*pp. p.* castigating, *pa. p.* castigated. [*L. castigo* castigatus—*castus* pure.]

CASTIGATION kas-ti-ga-shun *n.* Act of castigating chastisement punishment

CASTIGATOR, kas-ti-gat or *n.* One who castigates one who makes a correction or emendation.

CASTING kast-ing *n.* Act of casting or moulding that which is cast the taking of casts or impressions of figures a mould.

CASTING NET, kast-ing-net *n.* A species of net for fishing

CASTINO VOICE, kast-ing-vois, *n.* The voice of

CASTING-VOTE kast-ing-vot, *n.* The voice of the president of a meeting by which he is enabled, when the other votes are equally divided, to cast the balance on the one side or the other

CASTING WEIGHT, kast-ing-wat, *n.* The weight which makes the balance cast or turn when exactly poised.

CAST IRON, kas-t'urn *n.* Iron when first extracted from its ores and cast into pigs or ingots iron cast into moulds for various utensils pig iron.

CASTLE kas'l, *n.* A fortified building a fortress the residence of a prince or nobleman one of the pieces used in the game of chess (*Shak*) a close kind of helmet—*v. t.* In chess, to cover the king with a castle—*pp. p.* casting, *pa. p.* castled. [*A.S. castell*, It. *castello*, *L. castellum*, *dim. of castrum*, a fortified place connected with *casa* a hut.]

CASTLES IN THE AIR, groundless or visionary projects

CASTLE BUILDING, kas'l-bild-ing, *n.* The act of building castles in the air or forming visionary projects.

CASTLED, kas'ld, *adj.* Furnished with castles.

CASTLE GUARD, kas'l-gard, *n.* The guard for the defence of a castle

CAST OFF, kast'of, *adj.* Laid aside or rejected.

CASTOR, kas'tor, *n.* The beaver a strong smelling

substance (*castoreum*) taken from the body of the beaver. [L., Gr. *kastōr*; conn. with Sans. *kasturi*, musk.] [Legs of furniture. See **CASTER**.]
CASTOR, kas'tor, *n.* A small wheel attached to the
CASTOR-OIL, kas'tor-oil, *n.* A medicinal oil obtained from the seeds of the *Ricinus communis*, a tropical plant. [Corruption of *L. castus*, the plant being originally called *Agnus castus*, chaste lamb.]
CASTRAMETATION, kas-tra-me-tā'shun, *n.* The art or act of encamping. [L. *castra*, a camp, *metor*, -atus, to measure off—*meta*, a boundary.]
CASTRATE, kas'trat, *v.t.* To cut or deprive of the power of generation: to take from or render imperfect:—*pr.p.* cas'trating; *pa.p.* cas'trated. [L. *castrō*, *castratus*, to deprive of generative power; coun. with *cædo*, to cut.]
CASTRATION, kas-tra'shun, *n.* The act of castrating or depriving of generative power.
CAST-STEEL, kas't-stēl, *n.* Steel that has been melted, cast into ingots, and rolled out into bars.
CASUAL, kazh'ū-al, *adj.* Falling out: accidental: unexpected: denoting the ward, under the Poor-law Board, where temporary relief is given to vagrant paupers. [L. *casualis*—*casus*. See **CASE**.]
CASUALLY, kazh'ū-al-li, *adv.* In a casual manner.
CASUALTY, kazh'ū-al-ti, *n.* That which falls out or happens without design: accident: misfortune.
CASUIST, kazh'ū-ist, *n.* One versed in casuistry, one who studies and resolves cases of conscience.
CASUISTIC, -AL, kazh'ū-ist'ik, -al, *adj.* Relating to cases of conscience.
CASUISTRY, kazh'ū-ist-ri, *n.* A department of ethics or morals to which belongs the decision of what are called cases of conscience.
CASULA, kas'ū-la, *n.* A chasuble.
CAT, kat, *n.* A common domestic animal of the family Felidæ.—*v.t.* (*naut.*) To draw up to the cat-head. [A.S. *catt*; Ger. *katze*; Fr. *chat*; Gael. *cat*.]
CAT'-O'-NINE'-TAILS, an instrument of punishment consisting of a whip with nine tails or lashes, used in the army and navy.
CATACHRESIS, kat-a-krē'sis, *n.* (*rhet.*) A figure by which a word is used in a sense different from, yet analogous to, its own: a harsh or far-fetched metaphor. [Gr. *katachrēsis*, a misuse—*kata*, against, beside, *chrisis*, use.]
CATACHRESTIC, -AL, kat-a-kres'tik, -al, *adj.* Relating to a catachresis: far-fetched.
CATACLYSM, kat-a-klizm, *n.* A flood of waters: a deluge. [Gr. *kataklysmos*—*kata*, downward, *klyō*, to wash over.]
CATACOMB, kat-a-kōm, *n.* An underground hollow, generally formed in rock, used as a burial-place. [Fr. *catacombe*, low L. *catacumba*—Gr. *kata*, downward, *kumbē*, a hollow.]
CATACOUSTICS, kat-a-kow'stik, *n.* The part of acoustics which treats of echoes or sounds thrown back. [Gr. *kata*, against, and *Acoustics*.]
CATADIOPTRIC, -AL, kat-a-di-op'trik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to instruments by which rays of light are both reflected and refracted. [Gr. *kata*, against, *dia*, through, *optikos*, relating to sight—*opsemai*, to see.]
CATAFALCO, kat-a-fal'ko, } *n.* (*lit.*) A scaffold: a
CATAFALQUE, kat-a-falk', } temporary structure of carpentry representing a tomb or cenotaph: a tomb of state. [Fr. *cataphalque*, It. *catafalco*—Sp. *catar*, to see, *falco* = It. *paleo*, a scaffold.]
CATALECTIC, kat-a-lek'tik, *adj.* Incomplete: applied to a verse wanting one syllable at the end,

or terminating in an imperfect foot. [Gr. *katalēktikos*, incomplete—*kata*, down, *legō*, to leave off.]
CATALEPSIS, kat-a-lep'sis, } *n.* (*lit.*) A seizure: a
CATALEPSY, kat'a-lep-si, } disease which causes a sudden suspension of motion and sensation. [Gr. *katalēpsis*, a seizing—*kata*, down, *lambanō*, *lēpsomai*, to seize.] [catalepsy.]
CATALEPTIC, kat-a-lep'tik, *adj.* Pertaining to
CATALOGUE, kat'a-log, *n.* (*lit.*) A list put down: a list or enumeration of names, books, &c., disposed in order.—*v.t.* To put down a list of, or insert in a catalogue:—*pr.p.* cat'aloguing; *pa.p.* cat'alogued. [Gr. *kata*, down, *logos*, a counting.]
CATALYSIS, ka-tal'i-sis, *n.* (*lit.*) Dissolution: (*chem.*) the decomposition of a compound and the recombination of its elements, by the presence of a substance which does not itself suffer change. [Gr. *katalysis*—*kata*, down, *lyō*, to loose.]
CATALYTIC, kat-a-lit'ik, *adj.* Relating to catalysis.
CATAMARAN, kat-a-ma-ran', *n.* A raft formed of three planks lashed together, used by the natives of India and Brazil, chiefly for fishing and landing goods. [Cingalese *catamaran*, floating trees.]
CATAMENIA, kat-a-mē-ni-a, *n.* The menses, or monthly uterine discharges. [Gr. *katamēnios*—*kata*, again, *mēn*, *mēnos*, a month.] [phonies.]
CATAPHONIC, kat-a-fon'ik, *adj.* Relating to cataphonics.
CATAPHONICS, kat-a-fon'iks, *n.* The branch of acoustics which treats of sound striking against a solid body by which it is reflected. [Gr. *kata*, against, *phonē*, sound.]
CATAPHRACT, kat'a-frakt, *n.* (*Milton*). A cavalry soldier, his horse as well as himself being completely armed. [Gr. *kataphraktos*, completely armed—*kata*, intensive, and *phrassō*, to enclose, protect.]
CATAPLASM, kat'a-plazm, *n.* A plaster or poultice: a medicine applied externally in the form of a pulp. [Gr. *kataplasma*, a plaster—*kataplassō*, to besmear—*kata*, intensive, and *plassō*, to mould.]
CATAPULT, kat'a-pult, *n.* An engine in ancient warfare for hurling stones, javelins, &c.: an instrument used by boys for throwing small stones. [L. *catapulta*, Gr. *katapetlēs*—*kata*, down, *pellō*, to throw.]
CATARACT, kat'a-rakt, *n.* A rushing down, as of water: a water-fall: a disease of the eye, which comes on as if a veil fell before the eyes. [Gr. *kata*, down, *arassō*, to dash, to rush.]
CATARRH, ka-tār', *n.* A flowing down or discharge of fluid from a mucous membrane, esp. of the nose, caused by cold in the head: the cold itself. [L. *catarrhus*, Gr. *katarrhus*—*kata*, down, *rhō*, to flow.]
CATARRHAL, ka-tār'ral, } *adj.* Relating to ca-
CATARRHOUS, ka-tār'rus, } tarrh.
CATASTROPHE, ka-tas'tro-fe, *n.* An overturning: an unfortunate conclusion: a calamity. [Gr. *katastrophē*—*kata*, down, *strophō*, to turn.]
CATAWBA, ka-taw'ba, *n.* A light sparkling wine, produced from a grape of the same name, first found on the banks of the Catawba River in Carolina.
CAT-BIRD, kat'bird, *n.* An American bird of the thrush family, so called on account of the resemblance of its note to the mewling of a cat.
CAT-CALL, kat'kaw, *n.* A squeaking instrument used in theatres for condemning a play.
CATCH, kach, *v.t.* To take hold of: to seize, esp. with the hand after pursuit: to trap or ensnare: to find or come upon: to fasten upon: to take, as a disease, by infection or contagion: (*Slovak*) to seize the affection of, to captivate.—*v.t.* To be contagious: to spread by infection:—*pr.p.* catching; *part. and*

pa.p caught (kawt) —*n.* The act of seizing seizure posture for seizing, watch that which is caught or taken advantage of anything that catches and holds a song the parts of which are caught up in succession by different voices the quantity caught at one time, as of fish. [O Fr *catcher*, It *cacciare*, L *captare*, for *capere*, intensive of *capere*, to take.]

CATCHFLY, kach fl, *n.* A popular name of several plants, which being clammy in consequence of an exudation on the calyx, joints of the stem, &c., often prove fatal to insects settling on them.

CATCHPENNY, kach pen i, *n.* Any worthless thing esp a publication, intended merely to gain money —*adv* Made merely to gain money worthless.

CATCHPOLI, kach pol, *n.* (*orig*) A sergeant of the mace, one whose duty it was to make arrests a sheriff's officer, bailiff, or under bailiff, applied in contempt. [From *CATCH* and *POLI*, the head.]

CATCHUP, kach up, *n.* A liquor extracted from mushrooms, tomatoes, &c., used as a sauce [Probably a corr of *ketchup*, the name of a Chinese sauce.]

CATCHWORD, kach wurd, *n.* Among actors, the last word of the preceding speaker the first word of a page given at the bottom of the preceding page.

CATE, kät, *n.* See *CATER*.

CATECHETIC, -AL, kät e-ke'tik, al, *adj* Relating to or consisting in questions and answers. [Gr *katechētikos*, for instruction—*katechēto*, an instructor, according to the ancient method of instruction, the pupil repeating what the master dictated, or replying to his questions.]

CATECHETICALLY, kät e-ke'tik al l, *adv* In a catechetical manner.

CATECHETICS, kät e-ke'tiks, *n.* The art or practice of teaching by question and answer.

CATECHISE, kate kiz, *v.t.* (*lit*) To sound a thing into one's ears to impress upon one by word of mouth to instruct by asking questions to question to examine —*pp* catechising, *pa.p* catechised. [Or *katechizō* = *katechē*—*to*—*kata*, down, echo, to sound.]

CATECHISER, kate kiz-er, *n.* One who catechises.

CATECHISM, kate e-kizm, *n.* A form of elementary instruction by means of questions and answers a book containing a summary of principles in the form of questions and answers. [Gr *katechismos*, instruction. See *CATECHISE*.]

CATECHIST, kät e-kist, *n.* One who catechises one who instructs by question and answer.

CATECHISTIC, AL, kät e-kist'ik, al, *adj* Pertaining to a catechist or catechism.

CATEGHU, kat'e shoo, *n.* A substance used both as a colouring matter and medicinally as an astringent, obtained from the heart-wood of several E Indian trees, as the betel nut, &c. [Said to be compounded of two Indian words, *cate*, a tree, and *chu*, juice.]

CATECHUMEN, kät e-kumen, *n.* One who is being taught the rudiments or first principles of Christianity. [Gr *katechoumenos*, instructed, from *katechō*. See *CATECHISE*.]

CATEGORICAL, kät e-gor'ik al, *adj* Affirming or denying absolutely, and without any hypothesis express and pertinent.

CATEGORICALLY, kät e-gor'ik al l, *adv* Absolutely without qualification expressly.

CATEGORICALNESS, kät e-gor'ik al nes, *n.* The quality of being absolute and unqualified.

CATEGORISE, kat'e gor'iz, *v.t.* To place in a category or list to class.

CATEGORY, kat'e gor'iz, *n.* Class, state, or condi-

tion —*pl* the highest classes to which all the objects of knowledge can be reduced. [Gr *kategoria*—*kata*, down, *agorazō*, to proclaim, declare.]

CATENARY, kat'e nar i, *n.* The curve formed by a cord or flexible chain of uniform thickness and density when hanging freely from two points. [L *catenarius*, pertaining to a chain—*catena*, chain.]

CATER, kät'er, *v.t.* To buy to provide food to buy or procure provisions. [O Fr *acater*, It *accattare*, low L *accaptare*, to buy—L *ad*, to, *capere*, intensive of *capere*, to take.]

CATER-COUSIN, kät'er ku'zn n (*Shak*) A cousin in the fourth degree [A corruption of *quater cousin*, from L *quatuor*, four.]

CATERER, kät'er er, *n.* One who caters a buyer or provider of provisions. [food.]

CATERESS, kät'er ez, *n.* A woman who provides.

CATERPILLAR, kat'er pil'lar, *n.* The larva of lepidopterous insects as butterflies, which feeds on leaves and succulent vegetables. [From O E *cate*, food or a corr of Fr *chate-peleuse*—*chaton*, a catkin, *peleuse* fem. of *peleur*, one who peels or strips, from *peler*, to peel, from its peeling trees of their leaves.]

CATERWAUL, kät'er wawl v i. To waul or make a noise as cats. [Cat and Waul.]

CATERWAULING, kät'er wawling n. The cry of cats (*Shak*) a harsh, disagreeable noise, like that made by cats.

CATES, kätz, *n.pl.* (*Shak*) Provisions food luxurious food, dainties. [O E *acates*, provisions purchased, from O Fr *acater*, to buy. See *CATER*.]

CAT EYED, kat' id, *adj* Having eyes like a cat—able to see in the dark.

CATGUT, kat'gut, *n.* A cord made from the gut or intestines of animals, especially the sheep, used as strings for violins and other musical instruments.

CATHARINE-WHEEL, katha-rin hwel, *n.* (*arch*.) An ornamented window or compartment of a window, of a circular form, with radiating divisions of various colours (*her*) a wheel set round with teeth. [From St Catharine of Alexandria, who suffered martyrdom in the 4th century by torture on a wheel.]

CATHARTIC, AL, ka-thär'tik, al, *adj* Having the power of cleansing the stomach and bowels' purgative.—*n.* A purgative medicine. [Gr *kathartikos*—*katharō*, to cleanse, from *katharos*, pure.]

CATHARTINA, ka-thär'ti na, { *n.* The purgative

CATHARTINE, ka thär'tin, { principle of senna.

CATHEAD, kat'head, *n.* One of two strong beams of timber projecting from the bow of a ship, on each side of the bowsprit, through which the ropes pass by which the anchor is raised.

CATHEDRAL, ka the'dral, *n.* (*h*.) A seat the principal church of a diocese in which is the throne of a bishop —*adj* Relating to a cathedral or to a bishop: see emanating from the chair of office authoritative resembling the aisles of a Gothic cathedral. [L *cathedra*, Gr *kathēdra*, a seat.]

CATHETER, kathe ter, *n.* A tube to be introduced through the urethra into the bladder to draw off the urine. [Gr *katheter*, anything let down or put in—*kathēmi*, to send down.]

CAT HOLE, kat' hül, *n.* One of two holes in the after part of a ship, through which hawsers may pass for steadying the ship or for heaving astern.

CATHOLIC, kath'o-lik, *adj* Universal embracing the whole body of Christians pertaining to the Roman Catholics liberal.—*n.* An adherent of the

- Roman Catholic Church. [Gr. *katholikos*, universal—*kata*, throughout, *holos*, the whole.]
- CATHOLICISM**, ka-thol'i-sizm, *n.* Quality of being catholic, universality: liberality of sentiment, largeness of mind: adherence to the R. Catholic Church: the R. Catholic religion.
- CATHOLICITY**, kath-o-lis'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being catholic: catholic character.
- CATKIN**, kat'kin, *n.* A kind of inflorescence on the hazel, &c., resembling a *cat's tail*. [Dim. of CAT.]
- CATLING**, kat'ling, *n.* A little cat, a kitten: the downy moss on some trees, like the fur of a cat: (Shak.) a lute-string.
- CAT-LOG**, kat'log, *n.* (Shak.) CATALOGUE.
- CATMINT**, kat'mint, *n.* A perennial plant resembling mint, said to be so called from the fondness cats have for it.
- CATONIAN**, ka-to'ni-an, *adj.* Resembling Cato, the Roman Censor, who was remarkable for the gravity of his manners; hence, grave: unheeding.
- CAT-O'-NINE-TAILS**. See under CAT.
- CATOPTRIC**, -AL, kat-op'trik, -al, *adj.* Relating to catoptrics. [Gr. *katoptrikos*—*katoptron*, a mirror—*kata*, against, *opsomai*, to see.]
- CATOPTRICS**, kat-op'triks, *n.* The part of optics which treats of reflected light.
- CAT'S-CRADLE**, kats'-kra'dl, *n.* A game played by children, with a string twisted on the fingers in the form of a small cradle.
- CAT'S-EYE**, kats'-i, *n.* A beautiful variety of quartz, so called from the resemblance which the reflection of light from it bears to the light that seems to emanate from the eye of a cat. [ground-ivy.]
- CAT'S-FOOT**, kats'-foot, *n.* A plant, called also
- CAT'S-PAW**, kats'-paw, *n.* The dnpo or tool of another, from the fable of the monkey who used the paws of the cat to draw the roasting chestnuts from the fire: a light current of air seen by the gentle rippling of the surface of the water during a calm.
- CAT'S-TAIL**, kats'-tal, *n.* A catkin: a genus of aquatic plants of the reed kind, the leaves of which are sometimes used for making mats, seating chairs, &c.: a kind of grass.
- CATSUP**, kat'sup, *n.* Same as CATCHUP.
- CATTLE**, kat'l, *npl.* (orig.) *Capital*, or the chief part of one's property: beasts of pasture, esp. oxen and cows, sometimes also horses, sheep, &c.: (Shak.) persons, used as a term of reproach. [O. Fr. *catel*, *cheptal*, low L. *capitale*, goods, cattle—L. *capitalis*, chief—*caput*, the head, because in early times beasts formed the chief part of property.]
- CATTLE-PLAGUE**, kat'l-plag, *n.* Plague or disease among cattle, especially that known as *Rinderpest* or *Steppe Murrain*.
- CATTLE-SHOW**, kat'l-sho, *n.* An exhibition or show of cattle or other domestic animals in competition for prizes.
- CAUCASIAN**, kaw-ka'zhi-an, *adj.* Pertaining to Mount Caucasus or the country around it.—*n.* One belonging either to the Indo-European or to the Semitic race, of which the inhabitants of the Caucasus were long held to be the type.
- CAUCUS**, kaw'kus, *n.* An American term for a secret political meeting for the purpose of selecting candidates for political offices. [A corruption of *Call-house*, a caller's shed where, in Boston, previous to the revolution, the patriots held their meetings.]
- CAUDAL**, kaw'dal, *adj.* Pertaining to the tail. [From L. *cauda*, a tail.]
- CAUDLE**, kaw'dl, *n.* A warm drink given to the sick.—*v.t.* (Shak.) To make warm as caudle. [O. Fr. *chaudel*—Fr. *chaud*, L. *calidus*, hot.]
- CAUDRON**, kaw'dron, *n.* (Spenser). Same as CALDRON.
- CAUGHT**, kawt, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of CATCH.
- CAUL**, kawl, *n.* A net or covering for the head: a thin membrane covering the head of some infants when born. [Probably a form of COWL.]
- CAULDRON**, kaw'l'dron, *n.* (Shak.) Same as CALDRON.
- CAULIFLOWER**, kaw'li-flow'ar, *n.* A variety of cabbage the eatable part of which is the flower. [L. *caulis*, A.S. *W. cawl*, eahhage, and FLOWER.]
- CAULKING**, kaw'king, *n.* The operation of pressing oakum or untwisted rope into the seams of a ship to render them water-tight. [From CALK.]
- CAUSAL**, kawzal, *adj.* Relating to a cause or causes: implying a cause.—*n.* (gram.) A word that expresses a cause or introduces a reason.
- CAUSALITY**, kawz-al'i-ti, *n.* The agency of a cause: the supposed faculty of tracing the relation of cause and effect. [of causes.]
- CAUSALLY**, kawzal-li, *adv.* According to the order
- CAUSATION**, kawz-a'shun, *n.* The act of causing: the act or working of a cause in producing an effect.
- CAUSATIVE**, kawza-tiv, *adj.* Expressing a cause: causing. [manner.]
- CAUSATIVELY**, kawza-tiv-li, *adv.* In a causative
- CAUSE**, kawz, *n.* That by or through which anything is done: reason for or inducement to action: motive: an object sought: a legal action: (Shak.) a term in the art of duelling.—*v.t.* To produce: to make to exist: to bring about:—*pr.p.* causing; *pa.p.* caused. [Fr. *cause*, L. *causa*.]
- CAUSELESS**, kawz'les, *adj.* Uncaused: without cause or reason. [reason.]
- CAUSELESSLY**, kawz'les-li, *adv.* Without cause or
- CAUSEN**, kawz'en, (Spenser). Old infin. of *to cause*—to assign frivolous reasons. [Fr. *causer*, to talk, prate.]
- CAUSER**, kawz'er, *n.* One who causes an effect to be produced.
- CAUSEWAY**, kawz'wä, } *n.* A pathway raised above
CAUSEY, kawz'e, } the natural level of the
ground, and paved or shod with stone.
[Fr. *chausser*, It. *calzare*, L. *calcare*, *calciata*, to shoe—*calx*, the heel, because shod with stone: or Fr. *chausser*; L. *calciata*—*calx*, chalk, because strengthened with mortar.]
- CAUSEWAYED**, kawz'wäd, } *adj.* Furnished with
CAUSEYED, kawz'ed, } a causeway.
- CAUSTIC**, -AL, kawz'tik, -al, *adj.* Burning: wasting away: severe, cutting.—*n.* A substance which burns or wastes away the flesh when brought into contact with it. [Fr. *caustique*, L. *causticus*, Gr. *kautikos*—*kaiō*, *kausō*, to burn.]
- CAUSTICITY**, kawz-tis'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being caustic: pungency: severity, as of language.
- CAUTEL**, kaw'tel, *n.* (Shak.) Caution: wariness: craft: insidious purpose. [L. *cautela*—*carro*, *cautum*, to guard against.] [ous: artful. [See CAUTEL.]
- CAUTELLOUS**, kaw'tel-lus, *adj.* (Shak.) Cautious: insidious.
- CAUTER**, kaw'ter, *n.* A burning or branding iron: the wound made by a branding-iron. [Low L. *cauter*, L. *cauterium*, Gr. *kautirion*—*kautēr*, a burning-iron—*kaiō*, *kausō*, to burn.] [of cauterising.]
- CAUTERISATION**, kaw'ter-iz-a'shun, *n.* The act
- CAUTERISE**, kaw'ter-iz, *v.t.* To burn with a cauter:—*pr.p.* cauterising; *pa.p.* cauterised. [cauterizing.]
- CAUTERISM**, kaw'ter-izm, *n.* The application of

- CAUTERY**, kaw'ter i, n. A burning either with caustics or with a hot iron.
- CAUTION**, kaw'shun, n. *Carefulness* heedfulness prudence security warning—v t. To exhort to take care. [Fr., L. *cautio*—*cautio* *cautum*, to take care.] [caution given as a pledge.]
- CAUTIONARY**, kaw'shun ar i, adj. Containing
- CAUTIONER**, kaw'shun er, n. One who cautions or advises (law) a surety
- CAUTIONRY**, kaw'shun ri, n. (law) The act of giving security for another
- CAUTIOUS**, kaw'shuns adj. Possessing or using caution careful watchful prudent
- CAUTIOUSLY**, kaw'shuns li, adv. In a cautious manner warily [cautious.]
- CAUTIOUSNESS**, kaw'shuns nes n. Quality of being
- CAVALCADE**, kav'al kad, n. A train of persons on horseback [It. *cavallo*, Sp. *caballo*, L. *caballus* a horse.] [LIER.]
- CAVALERO** kav a lo ro n. (Shal.) Same as CAVA
- CAVALIER** kav a ler, n. A horseman a knight a gay fashionable man a partisan of Charles I. (fort) a work raised higher than the surrounding parts a sort of interior bastion.—adj. Like a cavalier gay haughty warlike. [Fr. low L. *caballarius*—L. *caballus* a horse.] [manner arrogantly]
- CAVALIERLY**, kav a ler li, adv. In a haughty
- CAVALRY**, kav'al ri, n. Horse-soldiers.
- CAVE** kav n. A hollow place in the earth a den—v t. To make hollow or in the form of a cave—v i. (Shal.) to dwell in a cave. [Fr., It. *cava*—L. *cavus* hollow]
- CAVIAT**, kav'at, n. (lit) Let care be taken a caution or warning a notice to stop proceedings in a court. [L.—*cautio* to take care.] [into cakes]
- CAVENDISH**, kav'en-dish n. Tobacco made up
- CAVERY**, kav'ern, n. A deep hollow place in the earth. [L. *caverna*—*carus*, hollow]
- CAVERNED**, kav'ernd, adj. Full of caverns dwelling in a cavern.
- CAVERNOUS**, kav'er nus adj. Full of caverns
- CAVETTO**, kav'et to, n. A hollowed moulding whose curvature is the quarter of a circle used chiefly in cornices. [It., Fr. *cavet*—L. *carus*, hollow]
- CAVIARE** OAVIAR, kav i ar, n. The roes of the common sturgeon and other large fish salted and dried, imported into this country as a delicacy hence (Shak) something beyond the appreciation of the common people. [Fr. *caviar*, It. *caviare*, Sp. *caviar*, Turk. *kav dr*]
- CAVIL**, kav'il, v i. To make empty trifling objections to use false arguments to carp—v t. (obs) to receive with trifling objections—pr p caviling (Amer) caviling p a p cavilled, (Amer) cavied.—n. A frivolous objection a sophism. [O Fr. *caviller*, L. *cavillor*, to practise jesting—*cavilla*, jests—*carus*, hollow, empty] [disputant.]
- CAVILLER**, kav'il er, n. One who cavils a carping
- CAVITY**, kav'i ti, n. A hollow place an opening [Fr. *cavité*—L. *carus* hollow]
- CAW**, law, v t. To cry as a crow—n. The cry of a crow [A. S. *ceo* a crow, Scot. *lae*, *kay* a jackdaw from the sound.] [caw k chail.]
- CAWK**, kaw k, n. A familiar term for heavy spar [Prov E.]
- CAWKER**, same as CAWKER.
- CAYENNE-PEPPER**, kä-en pep'per, n. A very pungent red pepper made from several species of capsicum, first brought from Cayenne.
- CAYMAN**, käman, n. The eye browed alligator of South America an alligator [Indian]
- CAZIQUE** ka zek' n. The title of a petty chief in several countries of America. [Haytian.]
- CEASE** ses v i. To give over to stop to be at an end (B) to be extinct to fail.—v t. to put an end to to stop—pr p ceasing, p a p ceased.—n. (Shal.) Extinction, decease. [Fr. *cesser*, L. *cesso*, to give over—*cedo*, to yield, give over]
- CEASELESS**, ses'les, adj. Without ceasing, incessant perpetual.
- CEASELESSLY**, ses'les li, adv. Incessantly
- CEDAR** se dar, n. A coniferous tree much celebrated for its beauty and longevity and for the durability of its timber.—adj. Pertaining to or made of cedar [L. *cedrus*, Gr. *keāros*]
- CEDARED** se dar d, adj. Covered with cedars.
- CEDARN**, se dar n, adj. (Milton) Pertaining to or made of cedar
- CEDE** sed, v t. (lit) To go away from to yield or give up to another to relinquish or surrender—v t. to give way to submit—pr p ceding, p a p ceded. [L. *cedo*, *cessum* to go away from.]
- CEDILLA**, se dilla n. A mark placed under the letter c (thus c) to show that it is to have its soft sound of s [Sp. *cedilla* dim. of *ceta*, the Greek name of s, because it was formerly written after (now under) c when it had the sound of s]
- CEDRINE**, se drin, adj. Belonging to the cedar tree.
- CEDEBY**, se dri adj. Pertaining to, or having the colour or properties of cedar
- CEIL** sel, v t. (B) To cover or overlay the inner roof of, as a room or building [Low L. *celare*, to cover—*calum* arched roof—*calum*, heaven, roof.]
- CEILING**, seling n. The inner roof or inner upper surface of a building or room the lining on the inside of a ship's frame. [From CEIL.]
- CELANDINE** selan din n. Swallow wort, a genus of plants of the poppy family, said to be so named because formerly supposed to flower when the swallows appeared, and to perish when they departed. [It. *chelonina* L. *chelonina* (herba) swallow plant—Gr. *chelon*, the swallow]
- CELEBRANT**, se le brant, n. One who celebrates (Ch. of E) the principal officiant at the holy communion.
- CELEBRATE** se le brät v t. To make famous to make known or mention with honour and praise to extol to distinguish by rites and ceremonies to solemnise—pr p celebrating, p a p celebrated. [L. *celebro*—*atum*—*celebr*, famous.]
- CELEBRATED**, se le brät ed, p a d. Having celebrity distinguished famous
- CELEBRATION**, se le brä'shun, n. Honour praise renown public and solemn performance.
- CELEBRITY**, se le br i ti, n. The condition of being celebrated—pl persons of distinction
- CELERITY**, se ler i ti, n. Swiftness speed velocity [L. *celeritas*—*celer*, swift]
- CELERY**, sel'er i, n. A genus of umbelliferous plants closely allied to the parsley, cultivated for use as a salad. [Fr. *celeri* Ger. *sellers*, Gr. *selinon*, parsley]
- CELESTIAL** se-lest'yal adj. Heavenly dwelling in heaven in the visible heavens—n. An inhabitant of heaven. [L. *caelestis*—*caelum*, heaven conn. with Gr. *loûlos* and *Hollow*]
- CELIAC**, seh ak, adj. Same as COLIAC.
- CELIBACY**, se lib a si, sel i bas i, n. The life or

- state of a celibate or unmarried person : single life, especially of men.
- CELIBATE**, sel'i-büt, *n.* An unmarried person.—*adj.* Pertaining to an unmarried life : unmarried. [*L. celibatus—celebs*, unmarried.]
- CELL**, sel, *n.* Any small hollow place : a small close room, esp. one of the small sleeping-rooms in a monastic establishment : the dwelling of a hermit : a small monastery dependent on a larger one : the hollow space between the ribs of a vaulted roof :—*pl.* minute sacs which form the starting-point of every animal and vegetable organism.—*v.t.* To place or enclose in a cell. [*L. cella*, a store-room, conn. with *Gr. koilos*, and *Hollow*.]
- CELLAR**, sel'lar, *n.* A room under ground, under a building, for storing provisions, &c. [*L. cellarium—cella*. See *CELL*.]
- CELLARAGE**, sel'lar-ij, *n.* Space for cellars : cellars : charge for storing in a cellar.
- CELLARER**, sel'lar-er, } *n.* One who has charge of
CELLARIST, sel'lar-ist, } the cellar : an officer in a
monastery who has the charge of procuring and
keeping the provisions.
- CELLARET**, sel-lar-et', *n.* A wooden case for holding bottles of liquors. [*Dim.* of *CELLAR*.]
- CELLAROUS**, sel'lar-us, *adj.* Belonging to a cellar : excavated : sunken.
- CELLIFEROUS**, sel-lif'er-us, *adj.* Having or producing cells. [*L. cella*, a cell, *fero*, to bear.]
- CELLULAR**, sel'ü-lar, } *adj.* Consisting of or
CELLULATED, sel'ü-lät-ed, } containing cells.
- CELLULE**, sel'ül, *n.* A little cell.
- CELLULIFEROUS**, sel-ü-lif'er-us, *adj.* Having or producing little cells.
- CELLULOSE**, sel'ü-lös, *adj.* Containing cells—*n.* The substance of which the permanent cell-membranes of plants are composed.
- CELT**, selt, *n.* One of the Celts, a group of tribes, at one time spread over Europe, now confined to Ireland, Wales, and Scotland.
[*L. Celte*, *Gr. Keltai* or *Keltai*, in later times *Gallatai*, *L. Galli*, said to be from Gael *ceiltach*, an inhabitant of the forest ; or = Welsh, meaning foreigners.]
- CELT**, selt, *n.* An implement or weapon of stone or bronze, somewhat like an axe-head, found in grave-mounds and elsewhere, and belonging to prehistoric times [*L. cellis*, a chisel.]
- CELTIC**, selt'ik, *adj.* Relating to the Celts or to their language.—*n.* The language of the Celts.
- CELTICISM**, selt'is-izm, *n.* A Celtic idiom or custom.
- CEMENT**, se-ment', *n.* (*lit.*) Pieces or chips of marble from which mortar was made : mortar : anything that makes two bodies stick together : a bond of union.—*v.t.* To unite with cement : to join firmly.—*v.i.* To unite : to become firmly joined. [*L. camenta*, chips of stone, contracted from *caementa—cado*, to cut.]
- CEMENTATION**, sem-en-tä'shun, *n.* The act of cementing : the process by which the properties of bodies are changed by surrounding them with a cement or powder and exposing them to heat, e.g., changing iron into steel.
- CEMENTATORY**, se-ment'a-tor-i, } *adj.* Having the
CEMENTITIOUS, sem-en-tish'us, } quality of cementing or uniting firmly.
- CEMITERY**, sem'e-tär-i, *n.* (*lit.*) A sleeping-chamber : a burying-ground. [*L. cæmeterium*, *Gr. koimētērion—koimao*, to lull to sleep.]
- CENOBITE**, sen'o-bit, *n.* One of a religious order who lives in a community, opposed to an anchorite or hermit. [*Fr.* ; *L. cenobita* ; *Gr. koinobios*, living with others—*koinos*, common, *bios*, life.]
- CENOBITIC**, -AL, sen-o-bit'ik, -al, *adj.* Living in a community, as a cenobite. [*a cenobite*.]
- CENOBITISM**, sen'o-bit-izm, *n.* The state of being
- CENOTAPH**, sen'o-taf, *n.* (*lit.*) An empty tomb : a monument erected to the memory of one who is buried elsewhere. [*Gr. Lenos*, empty, *taphos*, a tomb.]
- CENOZOIC**, sē-no-zō'ik, *adj.* Same as *CAINozoic*.
- CENSE**, sēns, *n.* (*obs.*) A public rate or tax : rank, condition. [See *CENSUS*.]
- CENSE**, sēns, *v.t.* (*poet.*) To perfume with incense or odours. [Shortened from *INCENSE*.]
- CENSER**, sēns'er, *n.* A pan in which incense is burned : a pan in which anything is burned : a bottle with a perforated top used for sprinkling perfumes. [*Fr. encensoir* ; *L. incensorium*. See *INCENSE*.]
- CENSOR**, sen'sor, *n.* In ancient Rome, an officer who kept account of the property of the citizens, imposed taxes, &c. : one who examines manuscripts before they are sent to press, to see that they contain nothing which is forbidden : one who censures or blames. [*L.—censeo*, to count.]
- CENSORIAL**, sen-sō'ri-al, } *adj.* Belonging to a cen-
CENSORIAN, sen-sō'ri-an, } sor, or to the correction
of public morals.
- CENSORIOUS**, sen-sō'ri-us, *adj.* Addicted to censure : prone to find fault : expressing censure.
- CENSORIOUSNESS**, sen-sō'ri-us-nes, *n.* The quality of being censorious.
- CENSORSHIP**, sen'sor-ship, *n.* The office of a censor.
- CENSUAL**, sen'shü-al, *adj.* Relating to or containing a census. [*censure* : blamable.]
- CENSURABLE**, sen'sbür-a-bl, *adj.* Deserving of
- CENSURABLENESS**, sen'sbür-a-bl-nes, *n.* Fitness to be censured : blamableness.
- CENSURE**, sen'shür, *n.* (*Shak.*) A reckoning or judgment, an opinion : an unfavourable judgment : imputation of wrong or fault : blame : reproof.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) To judge.—*v.t.* (*B & F.*) to form an opinion of, to estimate : to judge unfavourably : to condemn as wrong : to blame : (*Shak.*) to condemn by judicial sentence.—*pr.p.* cens'uring ; *p.p.* cen'sured. [*L. censura—censor*. See *CENSOR*.]
- CENSUS**, sen'sus, *n.* An official enumeration of the inhabitants of a country. [*From L. censeo*, to count.]
- CENT**, sent, *n.* A hundred : an American coin = the hundredth part of a dollar. [*Fr.* ; *L. centum*, *Gr. hekaton*, Sans. *śata*, a hundred ; akin to A.S. and Goth. *hund*.]—*PLR CENT*, by the hundred.
- CENTAGE**, sent'ij, *n.* Rate by the hundred.
- CENTAUR**, sent'awr, *n.* (*lit.*) A bull-killer : (*myth*) one of a savage race who inhabited the mountains of Thessaly : a monster, half man and half horse. [*Gr. kentaurus—kenteo*, to prick, *tauros*, a bull.]
- CENTAURY**, sent'aw-ri, *n.* A genus of plants possessing the medicinal virtues of gentian.
[*L. centaureum—centaurus*, because Chiron the Centaur is fabled to have cured with it a wound made in his foot with a poisoned arrow.]
- CENTENARIAN**, sē-n-ē nā'ri-an, *adj.* Of, or relating to, a hundred years.—*n.* One a hundred years old.
- CENTENARY**, sent'en-ar-i, *adj.* Relating to, consisting of, or happening once in, a hundred years.—*n.* A hundred : a century or hundred years. [*L. centenarius—centum*, a hundred.]
- CENTENNIAL**, sen-tēn'ni-al, *adj.* Happening once

- in a hundred years [Low L. *centennus*—L. *centum*, a hundred, *annus*, a year]
- CENTER**, *sen ter*, *n*. Same as **CENTRE**.
- CENTERING**, *sen ter ing*, *n*. (*arch*) A temporary support placed under arches to sustain them while they are being built. [See **GIVEN**.]
- CENTESIMAL**, *sen tes i mal*, *adj* Hundredth. [L. *centesimus*—*centum*, a hundred.]
- CENTIGRADE**, *sen ti grad*, *adj* Having or divided into a hundred degrees. [L. *centum*, a hundred, *gradus*, a step, a degree]
- CENTIGRAMME**, *sen ti gram*, *n* A French weight, the hundredth part of a gramme. [Fr.—L. *centum*, a hundred, and *GRAMME*.]
- GENTILITRE**, *sen ti le tr*, *n*. The hundredth part of a litre, a little more than 6-10ths of a cubic inch. [Fr.—L. *centum*, a hundred, and *LITRE*.]
- OENTINE**, *sen tem*, *n* The hundredth part of anything esp. the hundredth part of a franc [Fr.—L. *centum*, a hundred.]
- OENTIMETRE**, *sen ti me tr*, *n*. A lineal measure, the hundredth part of a metre, or rather more than 39 100ths of an inch. [Fr.—L. *centum*, a hundred, *metrum*, Gr *metron*, a measure.]
- CENTINEL**, *sen ti nel*, *n*. Same as **SENTINEL**.
- OENTIPED**, *sen ti ped*, *n*. An insect with a CENTIPEDE, *sen ti ped*, *n* hundred or a great many feet. [L. *centum*, a hundred, *pes* *pedis* a foot.]
- CENTNER**, *sen tner*, *n*. (*lit*) A hundredweight, a weight divisible first into a hundred parts and then into smaller parts. [Ger *centner*, a hundredweight—L. *centum*, a hundred.]
- OENTO**, *sen to*, (*lit*) Patchwork, a composition formed by working into a whole pieces from different authors, opp. to original composition. [L. *cento*, Cr *kentron*, patchwork.]
- CENTONEL**, *sen to nel*, *n*. (*Spenser*) **SENTINEL**.
- CENTRAL**, *sen tral*, *adj* Relating to, placed in, or containing the centre. [of centralising]
- CENTRALISATION**, *sen tral iz a shen*, *n*. The act
- OENTRALISE**, *sen tral iz e*, *v t*. To draw to a centre —*pr p* centralising, *p a p* centralised.
- CENTRALISM**, *sen tral izm*, *n*. State of being central the combination of several parts into one whole
- CENTRE**, **CENTER**, *sen ter*, *n*. (*lit*) A sharp point the middle point of anything the middle.—*v t* To place on or collect to a centre.—*v i* To be placed in the middle to be collected to a point —*pr p* centering, *centering*, *p a p* centred, *centered*. [L. *centrum*, Cr *kentron*, a sharp point—*kento*, to prick.]
- CENTER OF GRAVITY, the point about which all the parts of a body in any situation balance each other
- CENTRE BIT**, *sen ter bit*, *n*. A joiner's tool, turning on a centre, for boring circular holes.
- CENTRIC**, **-AL**, *sen trik*, *al*, *adj* Placed in the centre central
- CENTRIFUGAL**, *sen trifu gal*, *adj* Tending to flee from the centre (*bot*) applied to inflorescence, in which the flowering commences at the summit or the centre. [L. *centrum*, centre, *fugio*, to flee from.]
- GENTRING**, *sen tring*, *n*. Same as **CENTERING**
- CENTRIPETAL**, *sen trip et al*, *adj* Sealing or tending toward the centre (*bot*) applied to inflorescence, in which the flowering commences at the base or the circumference. [L. *centrum*, centre, *peto*, to seek.]
- CENTUMVIR**, *sen tum vir*, *n*. One of the Roman judges chosen annually for civil suits so called because, although there were properly 105, for the sake of the round number they were called the hundred —*pl* **CENTUMVIRI** [L. *centum*, a hundred, and *vir*, a man.]
- CENTUMVIRATE**, *sen tum vir at*, *n*. The office of a centumvir the government of the centumviri.
- CENTUPLE**, *sen tu pl*, *adj* Hundredfold.—*v t* To increase a hundredfold. [L. *centuplex*—*centum*, a hundred, *plco*, to fold.]
- CENTURION**, *sen tur ion*, *n*. Among the Romans, the commander of a hundred men. [L. *centurio*—*centum* a hundred.]
- CENTURY**, *sen tu ri*, *n*. A hundred a hundred years (*mil*) a company consisting of a hundred men. [L. *centuria*—*centum*, a hundred.]
- CENTURY PLANT See **AGAVE**.
- CEPHALASPIS**, *set a las pis*, *n*. A genus of fossil fishes found in the Old Red Sandstone, having large shield shaped heads [Gr *kephale*, the head, *aspis*, a shield.]
- CEPHALIC**, *se fal ik*, *adj* Belonging to the head [Gr *kephalos*—*kephale*, the head.]
- CEPHALITIS**, *set a lit is*, *n* Inflammation of the brain. [Gr *kephale*, the head.]
- CEPHALOID**, *se fa loid*, *adj* In the form of the head spherical. [Gr *kephale*, the head, *eidos*, form.]
- CEPHALPOD**, *set a lo pod* or *se fal o pod*, *n*. An animal of a class of molluscs, so called from having their organs of prehension and locomotion attached to the head. [Gr *kephale*, the head *pous*, *podos*, the foot.]
- CEPHALOPTERA**, *set a lop ter a*, *n*. A genus of fishes of the ray family, distinguished by a pair of curious fine resembling small wings attached to the head [Cr *kephale*, the head, *ptera*, wings.]
- CEPHALOUS**, *se fa lus*, *adj* Having a head [Gr *kephale*.]
- CERAGEOUS**, *se ra shus*, *adj* Of or like wax. [Fr. *L. cera*, wax.]
- CERAGO**, *se ra go*, *n*. A wax-like substance (bee-bread) used by bees as food. [L. *cera*, wax.]
- CERAMIC**, *se ram ik*, *adj* Pertaining to pottery. [Gr *keramikos*—*keramos*, potter's earth.]
- CERASINE**, *se ra sin*, *n*. Any gummy substance, as the gum of the cherry tree, which dissolves in boiling and swells, but does not easily dissolve in cold water [L. *cerasus*, Cr *kerasus*, the cherry tree.]
- CERASTES**, *se ras tes*, *n*. A genus of poisonous snakes having a horny process over each eye. [L. Or *kerastes*—*keras*, a horn.]
- CERATE**, *se rat*, *n*. A compound of wax with other oily or medicinal substances in such proportions as to form a stiff ointment. [From L. *cera*, wax.]
- CERATED**, *se rat ed*, *adj* Covered with wax.
- CERBEREAN**, } *ser be re an*, *adj* Relating to or resembling Cerberus.
- CERBERIAN**, } resembling Cerberus.
- CERBERUS**, *ser ber us*, *n* (*myth*) The monster that guarded the entrance to Hades, usually represented as a dog with three according to some, a hundred heads. [L., Gr *Kerberos*.]
- CERCARIAN**, *ser ka ri an*, *n*. An animalcule of a genus of Infusoria, having an oval body terminated in a slender tail-like appendage [Gr *kerlos* a tail.]
- CERE**, *ser*, *n*. The naked wax like skin that covers the base of the bill in some birds.—*v t* To cover with wax —*pr p* cering, *p a p* cered [L. *cera*, Gr *keras*, wax.]
- CEREAL**, *se re al*, *adj* (*lit*) Belonging to Ceres, the goddess of corn relating to plants which produce corn or edible grain. [L. *cerealis*—*Ceres*.]

CEREALS, sĕ're-alz, *n. pl.* Plants cultivated for the sake of their seed as an article of food, as wheat, barley, &c.

CEREBELLAR, ser-e-bel'ar, } *adj.* Relating to the
CEREBELLOUS, ser-e-bel'us, } cerebellum.

CEREBELLUM, ser-e-bel'um, *n.* The little brain: the hinder and lower part of the brain. [L. *dim. of cerebrum*.] [brum.]

CEREBRAL, ser'e-bral, *adj.* Pertaining to the cere-

CEREBRINE, ser'e-brin, *n.* A composite organic acid found in the blood, liver, and nerves, but chiefly in the *cerbrum* or brain of animals, called also **CEREBRIC ACID**. [portion of the brain. [L.]

CEREBRUM, ser'e-brum, *n.* The upper and larger

CERECLOTH, sĕr'kloth, } *n.* A cloth dipped in
CEREMENT, sĕr'ment, } melted wax in which to wrap a dead body. [L. *cera*, wax.]

CEREMONIAL, ser-e-mō'ni-al, *adj.* Relating to ceremony: formal.—*n.* Outward form: a system of ceremonies: prescribed formality.

CEREMONIALISM, ser-e-mō'ni-al-izm, *n.* Adherence to outward form.

CEREMONIOUS, ser-e-mō'ni-us, *adj.* Full of ceremony: particular in observing outward forms: precise. [ceremonious manner: formally.]

CEREMONIOUSLY, ser-e-mō'ni-us-li, *adv.* In a

CEREMONIOUSNESS, ser-e-mō'ni-us-nes, *n.* Quality of being ceremonious: great formality.

CEREMONY, ser'e-mon-i, *n.* A sacred rite: the outward form in religion: forms of civility:—*pl.* in Pr. Bk., statutes: (*Shak.*) honorary ornaments. [L. *cerimonia*, perh. from *curo* (old form *cero*), to care for, cura, care.]

CERES, sĕ'rĕz, *n.* (*myth.*) The goddess of tillage and corn, daughter of Saturn and Ops. [L.]

CERINE, sĕ'rin, *n.* The portion of wax which dissolves in boiling alcohol: a waxy substance obtained by boiling grated cork in alcohol. [L. *cera*, wax.]

CEROGRAPHY, se-ro-gra-fi, *n.* The art of writing or engraving on wax. [Gr. *kĕros*, wax, and *graphō*, to write.] [skins or hides. [See **SEROON**.]]

CEROON, se-rōon', *n.* A bale or package made in

CEROPLASTIC, sĕ-ro-plas'tik, *adj.* Modelled or moulded in wax.—*n.* The art of modelling in wax. [Gr. *kĕros*, wax, *plastikos*—*plassō*, to mould.]

CEROSINE, ser'o-sin, *n.* A wax-like substance produced on the surface of certain species of sugar-cane. [Gr. *kĕros*, L. *cera*, wax.]

CERTAIN, sĕrt'in, *adj.* Decided: settled: sure: fixed: some: one. [Fr. *certain*, L. *certus*, old participle of *cerno*, to decide.] [infallibly.]

CERTAINLY, sĕrt'an-li, *adv.* Surely: without doubt:

CERTAINTY, sĕrt'an-ti, *n.* State of being certain: exemption from doubt: the thing which is certain.

CERTES, sĕrtĕz, *adv.* Certainly: in sooth. [Fr.]

CERTIFICATE, ser-tifi-kāt, *n.* A written declaration certifying some fact.—*v.t.* To give a certificate:—*pr.p.* certifying; *pp.p.* certificated. [Fr. *certificat*; low L. *certifico*, -atum, to make certain—L. *certus*, certain, and *facio*, to make.] [certifying.]

CERTIFICATION, sĕr-tifi-i-kā'shun, *n.* The act of

CERTIFIER, sĕr-ti-fi-ĕr, *n.* One who certifies.

CERTIFY, sĕr-ti-fi, *v.t.* To make known as certain: to assure: to declare in writing:—*pr.p.* certifying; *pp.p.* certified. [Fr. *certifier*—L. *certus*, certain, *facio*, to make.]

CERTIORARI, sĕr-shi-o-rā'ri, *n.* A writ from a superior court addressed to the judges and officers

of an inferior court, commanding them to certify, or to return the records of a cause depending before them, in order that more sure and speedy justice may be administered. [Low L., to be more fully informed of—*certior*, comp. of *certus*, certain.]

CERTITUDE, sĕr-ti-tūd, *n.* Certainty: assurance.

CERULEAN, se-rōō'le-an, } *adj.* Sky-blue: dark-
CERULEOUS, se-rōō'le-us, } blue: sea-green. [L. *caeruleus*—*calum*, the sky.]

CERUMEN, se-rōō'men, *n.* The unctuous humour, similar to wax, secreted in the ear. [L. *cera*, wax.]

CERUMINOUS, se-rōō'min-us, *adj.* Of, or containing, cerumen.

CERUSE, sĕ'rōos, *n.* White-lead, used as a medicine, and in the preparation of cosmetics: the native carbonate of lead. [Fr. *cĕruse*, L. *cerussa*.]

CERVICAL, sĕr'vi-kal, *adj.* Belonging to the neck. [From L. *cervix*, *cervicis*, the neck.]

CERVINE, sĕr'vin, *adj.* Pertaining to the stag or deer. [From L. *cervus*, a stag.]

CESAREAN, se-zā're-an, *adj.* **CESAREAN**.

CESPITOSE, ses'pi-tōs, } *adj.* (*bot.*) Turf-like: grow-
CESPITOUS, ses'pi-tus, } ing in tufts. [L. *cespes*, *cepitis*, turf.]

CESS, ses, *n.* A tax: (*Shak.*) measure, bound.—*v.t.* To impose a tax. [Shortened from *ASSESS*.]

CESSATION, ses-'shun, *n.* A ceasing or stopping: discontinuance: a rest: a pause. [From **CEASE**.]

CESSE, ses, *v.i.* (*Spenser*). Same as **CEASE**.

CESSION, ses'hun, *n.* A ceding or yielding up. [From **CEDE**.]

CESSOR, ses'or, *n.* (*Spenser*). An assessor.

CESS-POOL, ses'-pōol, *n.* A pool or hollow in the ground where the solid matter contained in water settles down, while the water flows off in a drain. [L. *sedeo*, *sedes*, to sink or settle down.]

CESTOID, ses'toid, } *n.* One of a family of
CESTOIDEAN, ses-toid'e-an, } intestinal worms, having a long strap-like body divided into numerous segments: a tape-worm. [L. *cestus*, Gr. *kĕstos*, a girdle, a strap, and *eidōs*, form.]

CESTUS, ses'tus, *n.* (*lit.*) Something stitched or embroidered: a girdle, esp. the girdle of Venus. [Gr. *kĕstos*, stitched—*lento*, to prick.]

CESTUS, ses'tus, *n.* (*lit.*) The striking thing: a covering for the hands worn by Roman pugilists, consisting of straps of leather, sometimes loaded with lead or iron. [L. *cestus*, *cestus*—*cardo*, *casum*, to strike.]

CESURA, se-zū'ra, **CESURAL**, se-zū'al. See **CESURA**, **CESURAL**. [cesura.]

CESURE, sĕ-zūr, *n.* (*Spenser*). A breaking off: a

CETACEA, se-tā'shi-a, *n. pl.* A class of marine mammals, of which the whale is the type, having the general characteristics of fishes, but breathing air by means of lungs, having warm blood, and producing their young alive. [L. *cete*, Gr. *kĕtos*, any sea-monster.]

CETACEAN, se-tā'shan, *n.* One of the Cetacea: a whale. [order Cetacea.]

CETACEOUS, se-tā'shus, *adj.* Belonging to the

CYLONESE, sĕ-lon-ĕz', *adj.* Of or belonging to Ceylon.—*n.* A native of Ceylon.

CHABLIS, shablĕ, *n.* A celebrated white wine made at Chablis, in France.

CHACE, ehās, *n.* A form of **CHASE**.

CHAD, shad, *n.* A kind of fish. See **SHAD**.

CHAFE, chif, *v.t.* To make hot by rubbing: to fret or wear by rubbing: to irritate.—*v.i.* To fret or wear: to be worn by rubbing:—*pr.p.* chafing; *pp.p.*

chafed —*n.* Heat caused by rubbing rage passion. [Fr *échauffer*, *L. calefacere*—*calco*, to be hot, and *facere*, to make.]

CHAFER, *chäfer*, *n.* One who chafes

CHAFER, *chäfer*, *n.* A kind of beetle [A.S. *ceafor*]

CHAFF, *chaf*, *n.* The hollow case or covering of grain straw or hay cut short for the food of cattle [*fig*] empty, worthless matter (*vulgar*) light talk, banter —*vt* To banter [A.S. *ceaf*, Ger *laß*—*L. cavus*, hollow]

CHAFFAR, *chäfar*, *vt* (*Spenser*) Same as CHAFFER

CHAFF CUTTER, *chaf küt'er*, *n.* A machine for CHAFF ENGINE, *chaf en jün*, { cutting straw or hay into chaff.

CHAFFER, *chäfer*, *vt* To buy to exchange —*vt* to bargain to haggle about the price. [A.S. *ceapan* Ger *kaufen*, to buy See CHAP]

CHAFFERY, *chäfer i*, *n.* (*Spenser*) Buying and selling haggling

CHAFFIN CH, *chäfin'ch*, *n.* The chattering finch, a small song bird. [*Vulgar E. chaff*, *D. kaffen*, to chatter, and *Frisch*.]

CHAFFING, *chäfin'g*, *n.* Banter joking

CHAFFLESS, *chäf'les*, *adj* (*Shak*) Without chaff

CHAFFY, *chäfi*, *adj* Full of chaff like chaff worthless.

CHAFFING DISH, *chäfin'g-dish*, *n.* A dish or vessel in which anything is made hot a kind of portable grate

CHAFFING-GEAR, *chäfin'g-ger* *n.* Mats spun yarn battens, &c., put upon the rigging and spars of a ship to prevent their being chafed.

CHAGREEN, *sha grün'*, *n.* Same as SHAGREEN

CHAGRIN, *sha grün* or *grün*, *n.* That which wears or gnaws the mind vexation ill humour —*vt* To vex or annoy [Fr *chagrin*, *shagreen*, rough skin used for rasping or polishing wood.]

CHAIN, *chan* *n.* A series of links or rings passing through one another anything that binds any connected or continuous series a measure, used in land surveying, of 100 links 66 feet long. —*vt* To bind with, or as with a chain to enslave (*Shak*) to unite. [Fr *chaîne*, It and *L. catena*.]

CHAIN BOLT, *chän bölt*, *n.* A large bolt used to secure the chain plates to the ship's side.

CHAIN BRIDGE, *chän bry* *n.* A bridge suspended on chains a suspension bridge.

CHAIN-CABLE, *chän käb'l*, *n.* A cable composed of iron links. [chained together]

CHAIN GANG, *chän gang* *n.* A gang of convicts

CHAINLESS, *chän'les*, *adj* Without chains unfettered.

CHAINLET, *chän'let*, *n.* A small chain.

CHAIN MAIL, *chän mäl*, *n.* Mail or armour made of iron links connected together, much used in the 12th and 13th centuries. [the form of a chain.]

CHAIN MOULDING, *chän möld'ing* *n.* Moulding in

CHAIN PUMP, *chän pump* *n.* A pump consisting of plates of wood fastened to an endless iron chain, and moving upwards in a rectangular case or box.

CHAIN RULE, *chän rül*, *n.* An arithmetical rule, so called from the form of the problem being stated as equations, and connected, as if by a chain, so as to obtain by one operation the same result as would be obtained by a number of different operations in simple proportion the rule for solving problems by compound proportion.

CHAIN SHOT, *chän' shot*, *n.* Two bullets or half bullets fastened together by a chain, used chiefly in naval engagements. [stretch resembling the links of a chain.]

CHAIN STITCH, *chän stich*, *n.* A peculiar kind of

CHAIN WORK, *chän wörk*, *n.* Work consisting of threads, cords &c., wrought with open spaces like the links of a chain net work.

CHAIR, *chär*, *n.* Something to sit down upon a movable seat for one, with a back to it the seat or office of one in authority—hence the office itself the seat of a person presiding at a public assembly—hence the occupier of the seat a sedan or small vehicle borne upon poles an iron socket used on railroads to support and secure the rails. —*vt* To carry one publicly in triumph. [Fr *chaire*, *L. cathedra* Gr *kathedra*—*kathedomai*, to sit down.]

CHAIR, CHAIR DAYS (*Shak*), used (*fig*) to denote the evening of life

CHAIRMAN, *chär'män*, *n.* The man who takes the chair, or presides at an assembly or meeting

CHAISE, *shäz*, *n.* A light two-wheeled carriage with a calash top, for two persons usually drawn by one horse. [Parisian pronunciation of *chaise*]

CHALCEDONY, *kal sed o-ni*, *n.* A variety of quartz of a milk and water colour [From *Chalcedon* in Asia Minor, where it is found in abundance.]

CHALCEDONYX, *kal sed o-niks*, *n.* An agate formed of a white opaque chalcedony alternating with a grayish translucent chalcedony

CHALCOGRAPHY, *kal kog'ra-fi*, *n.* The art of engraving on copper or brass [Gr *challōs* copper, *graphō* to write]

CHALDAIC, *kal dā'ik*, *adj* Pertaining to Chaldaea in Asia or to the Chaldeans —*n* The language or dialect of Chaldaea.

CHALDAISM, *kal dā'izm*, *n.* A Chaldaic idiom.

CHALDEAN, *kal dē'an*, *adj* Chaldaic —*n* A native of Chaldaea.

CHALDEE, *kal dē* or *kal dē'*, *adj* and *n* CHALDAIC.

CHALDER, *chaw'der*, *n.* A coal measure, con

CHALDRON, *chaw'drūn*, { tanning, at London, 36 bushels and weighing 2000 lbs, but varying at different places. [Fr *chaudron*. See CALDRON]

CHALET, *shä-lä*, *n.* A summer hut used by Swiss herdsmen among the Alps. [Fr]

CHALICE, *chä'lis*, *n.* A cup or bowl a communion cup [Fr *calice*, *L. calix*, Gr *kal'x*, the cup or covering of a flower—*kal'xptō*, to cover]

CHALICED, *chal'ist*, *adj* (*Shak*) Having a cup, as a flower

CHALK, *chawk*, *n.* A soft earthy variety of lime stone, generally yellowish white in colour —*vt* To rub or mark with chalk to mark with chalk. [A.S. *cealc* Fr *chaux*, O Fr *chaulx*, *L. calx*, limestone]

CHALK OUT, to trace out, as with chalk, to plan.

CHALKINESS, *chawk'i nes*, *n.* The quality of being chalky [*daz*]

CHALK PIT, *chawk' pit*, *n.* A pit in which chalk is

CHALK STONE, *chawk' ston* *n.* A stone or piece of chalk —*pl* the white concretions formed round the joints in chronic gout.

CHALKY, *chawk'i*, *adj* Consisting of chalk containing chalk pertaining to chalk.

CHALLENGE, *chal'enj* *vt* To claim as one's due, to demand to call on one to settle a matter by fighting or any kind of contest to defy, to dare to call to account, to accuse (*law*) to make exception or objection to —*n.* A summons to a contest of any kind, esp to a duel a demand for something due the demand of a sentry for the countersign from those who approach his post the cry of hounds at first finding the scent of their game (*law*) an exception to a jury or a juryman returned to serve upon

CHALLENGEABLE—CHANCELLORSHIP.

n trial. [O. Fr. *chalanger*, to claim, to call in question; L. *calumniari*, to go to law—*calumnia*. See CALUMNY.]

CHALLENGEABLE, chal'enj-a-bl, *adj.* That may be challenged.

CHALLENGER, chal'enj-ér, *n.* One who challenges to a combat of any kind: a claimant: one who takes exception to a jury or jurymen at his trial.

CHALYBEAN, ka-lib'e-an, *adj.* (*Milton*). Forged by the *Chalybes* of Pontus, noted for their preparation of steel, well-tempered. [Gr. *chalybs*, *chálybos*, iron, steel, so called from the *Chalybes*; but some say they were named from the steel.]

CHALYBEATE, ka-lib'e-üt, *adj.* Containing iron.—*n.* A water, liquor, or medicine containing iron. [See CHALYBEAN.]

CHAM, kam, *n.* (*Shak.*) The sovereign of Tartary. [See KHAN.]

CHAMBER, chäm'bér, *n.* (*lit.*) A place with an arched cover or roof: a private room: a hall in which an assembly meets: a legislative assembly or body: a cavity or hollow place: the back end of the bore of a gun.—*v.i.* To reside in or occupy a chamber or chambers: to frequent chambers for intrigue: to indulge in lewd or immodest behaviour.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to shut up in a chamber. [Fr. *chambre*; It. *camera*; Gr. *kamara*, a place with an arched roof.]

CHAMBER-COUNCIL, chäm'bér-kown'sil, *n.* (*Shak.*) A private or secret council.

CHAMBER-COUNSEL or **-COUNSELLOR**, chäm'bér-kown'sel, -kown'sel-lor, *n.* A counsel who gives his advice privately, but does not plead in court.

CHAMBERED, chäm'bérd, *adj.* Divided into chambers or compartments, as certain shells.

CHAMBERER, chäm'bér-ér, *n.* (*Shak.*) A man of intrigue.

CHAMBER-FELLOW, chäm'bér-fel'lo, *n.* One occupying the same chamber.

CHAMBER-HANGING, chäm'bér-hang'ing, *n.* (*Shak.*) The hangings or tapestry of a chamber.

CHAMBERING, chäm'bér-ing, *n.* (*B.*) Lewd, immodest behaviour.

CHAMBERLAIN, chäm'bér-lin, *n.* One who has the care of chambers: an overseer of the private apartments of a monarch or nobleman: the treasurer of a corporation. [Fr. *chambellan*; It. *ciambertano*—Fr. *chambre*, It. *camera*. See CHAMBER.]

LORD CHAMBERLAIN, an officer of high standing in the royal household.—LORD GREAT CHAMBERLAIN, a hereditary officer who has the government of the palace of Westminster, &c. [of a chamberlain.]

CHAMBERLAINSHIP, chäm'bér-lin-ship, *n.* The office

CHAMBERLIN, chäm'bér-lin, *n.* (*Milton*). A chamberlain or servant in an inn, in olden times, who united in himself the offices of chamber-maid, waiter, and boots.

CHAMBER-LYE, chäm'bér-li, *n.* (*Shak.*) Urine.

CHAMBER-MAID, chäm'bér-mäid, *n.* A female servant who has the care of bedrooms.

CHAMBER-PRACTICE, chäm'bér-prak'tis, *n.* The business of a chamber-counsellor, which see.

CHAMELEON, ka-mé'le-on, *n.* (*lit.*) The ground or dwarf lion: a genus of small saurian reptiles which live among the branches of trees, remarkable for their power of changing their colour. [L. *chamaeleon*; Gr. *chamaileôn*—*chamai*, on the ground, *leôn*, a lion.]

CHAMELOT, kam'e-lot, *n.* (*Spenser*). CAMLET.

CHAMFER, cham'fér, *n.* A bevel or slope made by paring off the edge of anything originally right-angled, either in wood or stone work: a groove, channel, or furrow.—*v.t.* To cut or grind off bevel-wise, as a corner: to channel or make furrows upon: to flute, as a column. [Fr. *chanfrein*.]

CHAMFRAIN, cham'fren, *n.* (*lit.*) A bridle for the

CHAMFRON, cham'fren, *n.* (*lit.*) A bridle for the

of leather or plate of steel to protect the face of a horse in battle. [Fr. *chanfrein*, orig. *chamf-frein*—*champ*, field, and *frein*, L. *frenum*, bridle, bit.]

CHAMFRED, cham'fèrd, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Furrowed, wrinkled. [From CHAMFER.]

CHAMLET, kam'let, *n.* Same as CAMLET.

CHAMOIS, sham'waw or sha-moi', *n.* A species of antelope inhabiting the Alps: a soft kind of leather originally made from the skin of the chamois. [Fr.; It. *camozza*; Sp. *camuza*, a buck; Gr. *kemas*, a young deer.]

CHAMOMILE, kam'o-mil, *n.* See CAMOMILE.

CHAMP, champ, *v.i.* To make a snapping noise with the jaws in chewing.—*v.t.* to bite. [Ice. *kampa*, to chew—*kiammi*, a jaw; Ger. *schmatzen*, to make a noise in eating, as swine.]

CHAMPAC, cham'pak, *n.* An Indian tree of great beauty, much venerated by Brahmanists and Buddhists. [wine from Champagne in France.]

CHAMPAGNE, sham-pän', *n.* A light sparkling

CHAMPAIGN, sham-pän', *adj.* Flat, level: open.—*n.* A level, open country. [O. Fr. *champaigne*—Fr. *champ*, L. *campus*, a field, a plain.]

CHAMPAIN, sham-pän', *n.* (*Spenser*). CHAMPAIGN.

CHAMPERTY, sham'pér-ti, *n.* (*law*). An agreement to aid a man in his suit on condition of receiving part of the estate recovered. [Fr. *champ*, field, *partir*, L. *partior*, to divide—*pars*, a part.]

CHAMPIAN, sham'pi-an, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as

CHAMPION, sham'pi-on, *n.* CHAMPAIGN.

CHAMPION, cham'pi-un, *n.* One who engages in a contest: an earnest defender: one who fights in single combat for himself or for another: the successful competitor for a prize.—*v.t.* To furnish with a champion: (*Shak.*) to challenge, as to a combat. [Fr.; It. *campione*; low L. *campio*—L. *campus*, a plain, a place for games.]

CHAMPIONESS, cham'pi-un-es, *n.* A female champion. [quality of a champion.]

CHAMPIONSHIP, cham'pi-un-ship, *n.* The rank or

CHANCE, chans, *n.* That which falls out or happens: an unexpected event: an accident or casualty: the absence of any assignable cause: risk or hazard: possibility of something happening, opportunity.—*v.i.* To happen: to occur accidentally or unexpectedly:—*pr.p.* *chanc'ing*; *pa.p.* *chanced*.—*adj.* Happening by chance.—*adv.* By chance. [Fr.; It. *cadenza*, low L. *cadentia*—L. *cado*, to fall.]

CHANCE-COMER, chans'-kum'ér, *n.* One who comes by chance or unexpectedly.

CHANCEFUL, chans'fool, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Full of risk or danger, hazardous.

CHANCEL, chan'sel, *n.* The eastern part of a church, appropriated to those who take part in the services, and separated from the rest of the church by a screen of lattice-work, but now by rails. [O. Fr.—L. *cancelli*, lattices, a railing, dim. of *cancer*, a lattice.]

CHANCELLOR, chan'sel-lor, *n.* The president of a court of chancery or other court: an officer who superintends the arrangements for the religious services of a cathedral: an ecclesiastical judge who acts as the vicar-general of a bishop in his diocese: the highest honorary officer of a university. [Fr. *chancelier*, low L. *cancellarius*—L. *cancelli*, the cross-bars that surrounded the judgment-seat.]

LORD CHANCELLOR, LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR, the presiding judge of the Court of Chancery, the keeper of the great seal, and the first lay person of the state after the blood-royal.

CHANCELLORSHIP, chan'sel-lor-ship, *n.* The

office of chancellor the time during which one is chancellor

CHANCE MEDLEY, chans' med'li, *n* (*lit*) A hot affray or fight the killing of a person by chance or in self-defence [Fr *chavale*, hot, *mêlée*, O Fr *mêlée*, fray, fight, *chavale* having been changed into *chance*, to suit the meaning of the compound.]

CHANCERY, chan'ser i, *n*. The establishment where a chancellor performs his functions a court of equity equity or proceedings in equity (Scott.) a public office in the General Register House in which all charters, patents, &c. are recorded. [Fr *chancellerie*. See **CHANCELLOR**.]

COURT OF CHANCERY (*Eng*), a court of equity in which the Lord Chancellor is the chief judge

CHANCE shang'ker, *n*. An ulcer arising from the direct application of syphilitic poison. [Fr, a form of **CANKER**, **CANCER**.] [ulcerona.]

CHANCROUS, shang'krus, *adj*. Like a chancre

CHANDELIER, shan de ler', *n*. A branched frame or support for candles or lights. [Fr, *lit. candelliere*—*L. candela*, a candle.]

CHANDLER, chandler, *n*. (*Shal*) A maker of and dealer in candles a dealer, generally used with a prefix, as corn-chandler [Fr *chandelier*, see **CHANDLIER**.] [a chandler]

CHANDLERY, chandler i, *n*. The articles sold by

CHANFRIN, shan frin, *n*. Same as **CHAMPRAIN**

CHANGE, chānj, *v t*. To exchange or barter to put one thing in place of another to alter to give the equivalent of, as a piece of money, in coin of a smaller denomination.—*v i* to alter or become different to pass from one place to another as the moon.—*n* Alteration of any kind novelty variety small coin. [Fr *changer*, *lit. canjare*, *canbiare*—*L. canbiare* to barter.] [ness]

CHANGEABILITY, chānj a-bil'i ti, *n*. Changeable

CHANGEABLE, chānj a-bl, *adj*. Subject or prone to change fickle inconstant.

CHANGEABLENESS, chānj a-bl' nes, *n*. The quality of being changeable fickleness inconstancy

CHANGEFUL, chānj fool, *adj*. Full of change changeable [always the same constant]

CHANGELESS, chānj'les, *adj*. Without change

CHANGELING, chānj'ling, *n*. A child taken or left in place of another one apt to change

CHANGER, chānj' er, *n*. One who changes the form of anything one employed in changing or discounting money [fickle person]

CHANGING PIECE, chānj'ing pes, *n*. (*Shak*)

A CHANK SHELL, chāngk shel, *n*. The conch shell, a spiral shell worn as an ornament by Hindoo women.

CHANNEL, chan'nel, *n*. The bed of a stream of water the deeper part of a strait or bay, most convenient for navigation a strait or narrow sea (*arch*) a furrow or hollow cut lengthwise in a column means of passing or conveying—*v t* To cut into channels—*pr p* chan'neling (*Amer*) chan'neling, *pa p* chan'nelled, (*Amer*) chan'neled. [*L. canalus*, a channel. See **CANAL**.]

CHANNEL-LEAVED, chan nel levd, *adj* (*bot*) Having leaves so disposed as to resemble a channel.

OHANSON, shan son, *n*. (*Shak*) A song [Fr See **CHANT**.]

CHANT, chant, *v t* and *v i*. To sing to celebrate in song to recite in a singing manner.—*n*. A song a kind of sacred music in which prose is sung [Fr *chanter*, *lit. caniare*—*L. canto*—*canto*, to sing.]

CHANTER, chant' er, *n*. One who chants the chief

singer or priest of the chantry the tenor or treble pipe of a bagpipe.

CHANTICLEER, chant'iklēr, *n* (*lit*) The clear singer or crower a cock. [CHANT and **CLEAR**.]

CHANTOR, chant'or, *n*. Same as **CHANTER**.

CHAN TRESS, chant res, *n*. A female chanter

CHANTRY, chant'ri, *n*. An endowed chapel where masses are chanted by one or more priests for the souls of the donors or others. [O Fr *chanterie*—*chanter*. See **CHANT**.]

CHAOS, kās, *n* (*lit*) Space, a gulf a confused shapeless mass disorder the state of matter before it was reduced to order by the Creator [*L* and *Gr chaos*—*Gr chairo*, *chao*, to gape, to yawn.]

CHAOTIC, kā otik, *adj*. Like chaos confused or disordered.

CHAP, chap or chop, *v t*. To cut to split or crack.—*v i* to crack or open into slits—*pr p* chapping, *pa p* chapped, *chapt*—*n* A cleft gap, crack, or chink the jaw—*pl* The mouth. [D *lappen*, Dan. *lappa*, Sw *lappa*, to cut. See **CARE**, **CARE**.]

CHAP BOOK, chap' book, *n*. A small kind of book or tract, at one time carried about for sale by chapmen.

CHAPE, chap, *n* (*Shak*) The plate of metal at the point of a scabbard the catch or hook by which the sheath of a weapon was attached to the belt. [Sp *chapa*, a plate of metal.]

CHAPEL, chapel, *n* (*lit*) The covering or canopy over the altar the recess containing the altar a place of worship a dissenters' place of worship.—*v t* To deposit in a chapel, to enshrine. [Fr *chapelle*, old Fr *capelle* low *L. capella*, a hood—*capa*, a cloak.]

CHAPEL-Royal, the oratory of a royal palace

CHAPELESS, chap'les, *adj* (*Shak*) Without a chape.

CHAPELRY, chapel'ri, *n*. The jurisdiction of a chapel.

CHAPERON, shape ron, *n*. A hood a hood or cap of knighthood a device placed on the heads of horses at pompous funerals an elderly lady who accompanies a young lady in public one who attends a lady in public places as a protector—*v t* To attend a lady as chaperon. [Fr—*chape*, a cope—root of **CAP**.]

CHAP FALLEN, chap fawin, *adj* (*lit*) Having the chap or lower jaw fallen down cast down dejected.

CHAPITER, chap'iter, *n*. The head or capital of a column. [O Fr *chapitel*—low *L. capitellum*, dim. of *L. caput*, the head.]

CHAPLAIN, chap'lan, *n*. One who performs service in a chapel a clergyman attached to a regiment a ship of war a public institution, or a family [Fr *chapelan*—low *L. capellanus*—*capella*. See **CHAPEL**.]

CHAPLAINCY, chap'lan si, } *n*. The office of a

CHAPLAINSHIP, chap'lan ship, } chaplain.

CHAPLESS, chap'les, *adj*. Without the lower chap or jaw

CHAPLET, chap'let, *n*. A garland or wreath for the head (*arch*) a sculptured foliated ornament round a pillar a small chapel. [Fr *chaplet*, dim. of O Fr *chapel*, a garland—low *L. capa*, a cape. See **CAP**.]

CHAPMAN, chap'man, *n*. One who buys or sells a dealer [AS *ceap*-man. See **CHEAP**.]

CHAPT, chapt, *pa p* of **CHAP**

CHAPTER, chapter, *n*. A head or division of a book the clergymen belonging to a cathedral or collegiate church an organised branch of some society or fraternity—*v t* To correct, censure, or take to task. [Fr *chapitre*—*L. capitulum*, dim. of *caput*, the head.]

CHAPTER-HOUSE, chap'ter-hows, *n.* The house or apartment where the chapter, or heads of the church, meet to transact business.

CHAPTREL, chap'trel, *n.* The capital of a pillar which supports an arch. [See **CHAPTER**.]

CHAR, } *chär*, *n.* (*lit.*) A turn of work : work done
CHAR, } by the day : a job — *v.i.* To work by the
 day : to perform odd work. [A.S. *cerre*, a turn,
 space of time — *cerrian*, to turn.]

CHAR, *char*, *n.* A red-bellied fish of the salmon
 kind, found in mountain lakes and rivers. [Ir. and
 Gael. *cear*, red, blood-coloured.]

CHAR, *char*, *v.t.* To burn until reduced to carbon or
 coal : — *pr.p.* *charring* ; *pa.p.* *charred*. [Fr. *charbon*,
L. carbō, *carbonis*, coal.]

CHARACT, *kar'akt*, *n.* (*Shal.*) Same as **CHARACTER**.

CHARACTER, *kar'ak-ter*, *n.* (*lit.*) A mark engraved
 a letter, sign, or figure : the peculiar qualities of
 a person or thing : a description or representation
 of the qualities of a person or thing : a person with
 peculiar qualities : (*Spenser*) image — *v.t.* To in-
 scribe, engrave : to characterise. [Fr. *caractère*, *L.*
character, Gr. *charal tēr* — *charassō*, to cut, engrave.]

CHARACTERISATION, *kar-ak-ter-iz-ā'shun*, *n.* The
 act of characterising.

CHARACTERISE, *kar'ak-ter-iz*, *v.t.* To give a
 character to : to describe by peculiar qualities to
 distinguish or designate. — *pr.p.* *characterising* ;
pa.p. *characterised*.

CHARACTERISTIC, -AL, *kar-ak-ter-ist'ik*, -al, *adj.*
 Marking or constituting the character. — *n.* That
 which marks or constitutes the character : the
 integer portion of a logarithm.

CHARACTERISTICALLY, *kar-ak-ter-ist'ik-al-lī*,
adv. In a characteristic manner.

CHARACTERLESS, *kar'ak-ter-less*, *adj.* Without
 character, or distinctive qualities.

CHARACTERY, *kar'ak-ter-i* (-*ak'* in *Shal.*), *n.* Writ-
 ing : impression : that which is characterized.

CHARADE, *shā-rād'* or -*rad'*, *n.* A species of riddle,
 the subject of which is a word proposed for solution
 from an enigmatical description of its several syl-
 lables and of the whole. [Fr., perhaps from Neap.
charada, chatter, or Norm. *charer*, to converse.]

CHARCOAL, *chārkōl*, *n.* Coal made by charring
 or burning wood in such a way as to allow the
 admission of only a small supply of air.

CHARE, *chär*, *n.* (*Shal.*) A turn of work. See **CHÄH**.

CHARIT, *char'et*, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as **CHARIOT**.

CHARGE, *chärj*, *v.t.* To load : to impose : to intrust
 to attack : to put to the account of : to accuse : to
 command : to exhort — *v.i.* to make an onset : — *pr.p.*
charging ; *pa.p.* *charged*. — *n.* That which is laid on
 cost : load of powder, &c. for a gun : attack : custody
 the object of care : instruction, as of a judge to a jury
 command : exhortation : accusation : (*lit.*) the figure
 represented on a shield. [Fr. *charger*, It. *carriare*,
 to load — *L. carrus*, a wagon. See **CAR**.]

CHARGEABLE, *chärj'a-bl*, *adj.* Subject or liable to
 be charged : imputable : blamable : (*B*) burdensome

CHARGEFUL, *chärj'fool*, *adj.* (*Shal.*) Expensive.

CHARGE-HOUSE, *chärj-hows*, *n.* (*Shal.*) A com-
 mon school where a fee was charged, in distinction
 to a free-school.

CHARGER, *chärj'er*, *n.* That on which anything is
 laid : a large dish : a horse used in battle.

CHARILY, *chär-i-lī*, *adv.* In a chary or cautious
 manner. [Chary : caution : scrupulousness]

CHARINESS, *chär-i-ness*, *n.* The quality of being

CHARIOT, *char'i-ot*, *n.* A car formerly used in war :
 a four-wheeled pleasure or state carriage — *i.*
 (*Milton*) To convey in a chariot. [Fr. See **CAR**.]

CHARIOTEER, *char-i-ot-ēr*, *n.* One who drives a
 chariot.

CHARITABLE, *char-i-ta-bl*, *adj.* Full of charity : *i.*
 or relating to charity : liberal to the poor.

CHARITABleness, *char-i-ta-bl-ness*, *n.* The quality
 of being charitable. [manner.]

CHARITABLY, *char-i-ta-bl*, *adv.* In a charitable
 manner.

CHARITY, *char'i-ti*, *n.* Dearness, love (*B*) uni-
 versal love or goodwill : the disposition to think
 favourably of the conduct of others : liberality to the
 poor, almsgiving : a gift or benefaction to the poor
 [Fr. *charité*, *L. caritas* — *carus*, dear.]

CHARLATAN, *shar'la-tan*, *n.* A mere talking pre-
 tender : a quack : a mountebank. [Fr., It. *ciarla-
 tore* — *ciarlare*, to chatter.]

CHARLATANISM, *shar'la-tan-izm*, } *n.* Unfounded
CHARLATANRY, *shar'la-tan-ri*, } pretensions to
 skill : quackery.

CHARLOCK, *char'lok*, *n.* A plant of the mustard
 family, with yellow flowers, that grows as a weed in
 corn fields [A.S. *cerlice*, prob. from Gael. *garg*,
 pungent, as in **GARLIC**, and *hel*, *lock*, a plant.]

CHARM, *charm*, *n.* (*Milton*). A melody or song an
 enchantment : something possessing, or thought to
 possess, supernatural powers : that which can please
 irresistibly : fascination. — *v.t.* To influence by a
 charm : to sustain by enchantment : to subdue by
 secret influence : to attract irresistibly : to please
 greatly : (*Spenser*) to tune or play upon, as a musical
 instrument. — *v.i.* to act as a charm. [Fr. *charme*,
 It. *carme*, *carno*, *L. carmen*, a song, a charm.]

CHARMER, *charm'er*, *n.* One who uses charms or
 enchantments : one who fascinates or delights.

CHARMFUL, *chärm'fool*, *adj.* Abounding with
 charms [delightful : fascinating]

CHARMING, *chärm'ing*, *part.* Highly pleasing.

CHARMINGLY, *chärm'ing-lī*, *adv.* In a charming
 manner. [of charms.]

CHARMLESS, *chärm'less*, *adj.* Wanting or destitute

CHARNECO, *chär'ne-kō*, *n.* (*Shal.*) A kind of sweet
 wine [Perhaps from *Charneer*, the name of a
 village near Lisbon.]

CHARNEL, *chär-nel*, *adj.* Containing flesh, or dead
 bodies — *n.* A charnel house. [Fr. — *L. carnalis*, per-
 taining to flesh — *caro*, *carnis*, flesh.]

CHARNEL-HOUSE, *chär-nel-hows*, *n.* A place under
 a church or attached to a grave-yard, where bones
 dug up in the making of graves are deposited.

CHARON, *kā'ron*, *n.* (*myth.*) The ferryman who
 rowed the shades of the dead across the river Styx
 in the lower world. [Gr.]

CHARPIL, *sharp'*, *n.* Lint for dressing wounds.
 [O. Fr. *charpā*, *L. carpere*, to pluck.]

CHARQUI, *chär'ki*, *n.* Beef cut into long strips and
 dried in the sun. [Chilian.]

CHARR, a fish. Same as **CHARP**.

CHARRY, *chär'n*, *adj.* Pertaining to charcoal :
 burned like charcoal.

CHART, *chärt*, *n.* A large sheet of paper on which
 any information is written in a tabulated form : a
 map of a part of the sea, for the use of sailors —
v.t. To illustrate by charts : to lay in a chart. [It.
charta, Gr. *chartis*, paper.] [paper, papyrus.]

CHARTACEOUS, *chär'tā'shūs*, *adj.* Paper-like.

CHARTER, *chär'ter*, *n.* A formal written paper,
 conferring or confirming title, right, or privilege :

a special grant or immunity—*v. t.* To establish by charter to let or hire by special contract, as a ship for a freight [Fr *chartre*—L *chartarium*, archives—*charta*. See *CHART*]

CHARTERED, *char'terd*, *p. adj.* Granted or protected by a charter privileged licensed hired by contract

CHARTER-PARTY, *char'ter pâr'ti*, *n.* A mutual charter or contract for the hire of a vessel between the owners and merchants. [Fr *chartre partie* a divided charter, as the practice was to divide it in two and give a half to each party]

CHARTISM, *châr'tizm*, *n.* The principles of a body of radical reformers in England, as set forth in the 'People's Charter,' drawn up in 1833 the chief points of which were universal suffrage, annual parliaments, and vote by ballot [ports *chartism*]

CHARTIST, *châr'tist*, *n.* One who advocates or sup

CHARTLESS, *châr'tlez*, *adj.* Without a chart not traced or marked on a chart

CHARTOGRAPHY, *kar'togra'fî*, *n.* CARTOGRAPHY

CHARTULARY, *kâr'tu lar'î*, *n.* Same as *CARTULARY*

CHARWOMAN, *châr woom'an*, *n.* A woman who chars or does odd work by the day

CHARY, *châr'î*, *adj.* Careful sparing cautious. [A S *cearg*—*cear*, care]

CHASE, *châs*, *v. t.* To catch or take to pursue for the purpose of catching to hunt to drive away—*pr. p.* *châsing* *p. p.* *châsed*—*n.* Eager or vehement pursuit hunting that which is hunted or pursued a piece of private unenclosed ground abounding with game (*Shak.*) a term in the game of tennis [Fr *chasser*, It *cacciare*, L *capere*, freq. of *capio*, to take.]

CHASE, *châs*, *v. t.* To enchain to emboss—*pr. p.* *châsing* *p. p.* *châsed* [A contraction of *ENCHASE*]

CHASE *châs* *n.* A case or frame for holding types when set in pages a wide groove. [Fr *châsse*, a shrine, a setting, It *causa*. See *CASE*]

CHASER, *châ'ser*, *n.* One who or that which chases

CHASER, *châ'ser*, *n.* An enchain a tool, with notches corresponding to the threads of a screw, used for cutting or finishing screw threads

CHASING, *châ'sing*, *n.* The act of pursuing

CHASING, *châ'sing*, *n.* The art of representing figures in bass relief by punching them out from behind, and then carving them on the front the art of cutting the threads of screws.

CHASM, *kazm* *n.* A yawning or gaping opening a gap or opening a cleft or fissure a void space. [Gr *chasma*—*chânô*, to gape connected with *CHAOS*]

CHASMY, *kazm'î*, *adj.* Abounding with chasms

CHASSEUR, *châ'ssâr*, *n.* (*It.*) A hunter or huntsman one of a select body of French light troops, either infantry or cavalry [Fr—*chasser*, to hunt]

CHASTE, *châst*, *adj.* Clean, pure pure from fornication or adultery virtuous pure in taste and style. [Fr—L *castus*, pure, chaste.] [purely

CHASTELY, *châst'li*, *adv.* In a chaste manner

CHASTEN, *châs'n*, *v. t.* (*lit.*) To make pure to free from faults by punishing to correct—*pr. p.* *châstening* *p. p.* *châstened*. [Fr *châtier*, O Fr *chastier*—L *castigare*, to correct—*castus*, pure.]

CHASTENED, *châ'snd*, *p. adj.* Purified modest

CHASTENESS, *châ'sness*, *n.* The quality of being chaste purity of conduct or language.

CHASTISE, *châs'tiz*, *v. t.* To inflict punishment upon for the purpose of correction to keep from faults or

excesses to restrain within proper limits—*pr. p.* *châstising* *p. p.* *châstised* [See *CHASTEN*]

CHASTISEMENT, *châs'tiz-ment*, *n.* Pain inflicted for the purpose of correction punishment

CHASTITY, *châs'ti*, *n.* State of being chaste, purity of body freedom from obscenity freedom from corrupt or extravagant expressions

CHASUBLE, *châzu'bl* *n.* The uppermost garment worn by a R. C. priest at mass, with a cross embroidered on the back, so called because it originally covered the priest from head to foot like a little house. [Fr., low L. *casubula*, L. *casula*, dim. of *casa*, a cottage]

CHAT *chat* *v. t.* To make a noise in talking as birds do to prattle or talk in a free and easy way—*v. t.* (*Shak.*) to talk of—*pr. p.* *châtting* *p. p.* *chatted*—*n.* Familiar talk careless prattle. [from the sound.]

CHAT *chat*, *n.* A genus of small birds of the warbler family, so called from their chattering

CHATEAU *shâ to*, *n.* A castle a country seat—*pl.* *CHATEAUX* (*shâ toz*) [Fr., O Fr *châtel*, *castel*, L. *castellum* dim. of *castrum*, a fort.]

CHATTEL *chât'tl*, *n.* Any kind of property which, from the nature of the subject or the interest possessed in it is not freehold. [O Fr *chatal*, *chaptal*. See *CATTLE*]

GOODS AND CHATELS, all corporeal movables.

CHATTER *chât'ter*, *v. t.* To chat or utter rapid in distinct sounds to make a hard sound by striking against each other, as the teeth to talk idly or rapidly—*n.* A rapid inarticulate noise, like that made by a magpie or monkey [From the sound.]

CHATTER BOX, one who chatters or talks incessantly

CHATTERER, *chât'ter'er*, *n.* One that chatters an idle talker

CHATTERING, *chât'ter'ing* *n.* Noise like that made by a magpie, or by the striking together of the teeth idle talk. [conversation talkative]

CHATTY, *chât'ti*, *adj.* Given to chatting or free

CHAUD MEDLEY, *shod med'li*, *n.* The killing of a person in an affray in the heat of blood. [See *CHANCE-MEDLEY*]

CHAUFFE, *chôf*, *v. t.* (*Spenser*) To become warm, to

CHAUFFE, *chôf*, *v. t.* To be irritated.—*n.* Rage.

CHAULDRON, *chawl'dron*, *n.* Same as *CHAWDROV*.

CHAUNT, *chânt*, *v. t.* and *n.* Same as *CHANT*

CHAW, *chaw*, *v. t.* (*Spenser*) To chew—*n.* The jaw

CHAWDFON, *chaw'dron*, *n.* (*Shak.*) Part of the entrails of an animal. [Ger *Lalldauen*, entrails.]

CHAYRE, *châr*, *adj.* (*Spenser*) Chary

CHAYRE, *châr*, *n.* (*Spenser*) A chariot

CHEAP, *chep*, *adj.* Originally good cheap, that is, a good bargain low in price of small value.—*n.* (*Shak.*) A bargain. [A S *ceap*, a sale, a bargain. See *CHEAPEN*]

CHEAPEN, *chep'n*, *v. t.* To attempt to buy to ask the price of to bargain for to make cheap to lessen in value. [A S *ceupan*, Ice. *laupa*, to buy, L. *cheap*, Scot. *ceup*, to bargain.]

CHEAPNESS, *chep'ness*, *n.* Lowness of price.

CHEARE, *chêr*, *n.* (*Spenser*) CHEER

CHEAREN, *chêr'n*, *v. t.* (*Spenser*) To cheer up.

CHEAT, *chet*, *v. t.* To deceive and defraud to impose upon.—*n.* A deceitful dishonest action, defrauding some one of his right a fraud or trick a person who practises cheating [A corruption of *ESCHEAT*, from the frauds practised by the officers who looked after the king's escheats.]

CHEATER, ehät'ér, *n.* One who cheats: (*Shak.*) an escheator, an officer who collected the fines to be paid into the Exchequer.

CHECK, chek, *v.t.* To bring to a stand, as in chess, when the king is attacked: to restrain, curb, or hinder: to rebuke.—*v.i.* (fol. by *at*) to make a stop: to interfere.—*n.* A term in chess when one party forces his adversary either to move or guard his king: anything that checks: a sudden stop: restraint: (*Shak.*) a reproof or slight: in falconry, when a hawk forsakes her proper game: in *B.*, a rebuke. [*Fr. échec*, a repulse, check, *échecs*, *It. scacci*, chess-men; *Ger. schach*, chess, *Pers. shah*, king.]

CHECK, chek, *v.t.* To compare with a counterpart or authority in order to ascertain correctness: to make a mark against names in going over a list.—*n.* A mark put against items in a list: a token: an order for money (also written *CHEQUE*): any counter-register used as security: a checkered cloth. [From the practice of the Court of Exchequer, where accounts were settled by means of counters on a checkered cloth.]

CHECK-BOOK, chek'-book, *n.* A bank-book containing blank checks, for the use of persons having accounts with the bank.

CHECKED, ehékt, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Checkered.

CHECKER, ehék'ér, *v.t.* To form into little squares like a chess-board or checker, by lines or stripes of different colours: to diversify.—*n.* One who checks or controls: a chess or draught board. [*Fr. échiquier*, *O. Fr. eschequier*, a chess-board—*échec*. See **CHECK**.] [ified as with checks or checkers.]

CHECKERED, ehék'érd, *adj.* Variegated or diversified.

CHECKERS, ehék'érz, *n.pl.* A game played by two persons on a checkered board; also called draughts.

CHECKLATON, chek'la-ton, *n.* (*orig.*) A circular robe worn by women; hence (*Spenser*) the rich stuff of which the robe was made. [*O. Fr. ciclato*, *Sp. ciclada*, *L. cyclas*, *cycladis*—*Gr. kýklas*, circular, *kýklos*, a circle.] [uncontrollable.]

CHECKLESS, chek'les, *adj.* Not to be checked:

CHECKMATE, chek'mát, *n.* (*lit.*) The king is conquered or dead: in chess, a check given to the adversary's king when in a position in which it can neither be protected nor moved out of check, so that the game is finished: (*fig.*) a complete check.—*v.t.* In chess, to make a movement which ends the game: (*fig.*) to defeat, finish. [*Fr. échec et mat*, *Ger. schach-matt*, *Pers. sháh mât*, the king is dead—*Ar. máta*, he is dead.]

CHECKROLL, chek'röl, *n.* A roll of the names of servants or attendants on great personages.

CHECKSTRING, chek'string, *n.* A string by which the occupant of a carriage may check the driver or attract his notice.

CHECKY, chek'i, *n.* (*her.*) A shield divided into checks or squares representing a chess-board.

CHEEK, chek, *n.* The side of the face covering the jaw: the side of the face below the eye:—*pl.* the plates in a machine which form corresponding sides like the cheeks. [*A.S. ceaca*, the cheek, jaw.]

CHEEKBONE, chek'bón, *n.* The bone of the cheek.

CHEEP, chéep, *v.i.* To chirp or make a noise like a young bird. [Corrupted from **CHIRP**.]

CHEER, chér, *n.* (*lit.*) Countenance: aspect: that which makes the countenance glad: provisions served at a feast: entertainment: state of gladness: a shout of applause.—*v.t.* To make the countenance glad: to comfort: to encourage: to applaud.—*v.i.* to grow cheerful: to shout: (*Shak.*) to be in a cer-

tain state of feeling. [*O. Fr. chiére*, the countenance; *It. cera*, low *L. cara*, *Gr. kara*, *kavé*, the head, face.]

CHEERER, chér'ér, *n.* One who, or that which, cheers. [spirits: joyful: lively.]

CHEERFUL, chér'fool, *adj.* Full of cheer or good

CHEERFULLY, chér'fool-li, *adv.* In a cheerful manner: willingly: with gaiety.

CHEERFULNESS, chér'fool-nes, *n.* State of being cheerful: freedom from gloominess: animation.

CHEERILY, chér'i-li, *adv.* Cheerfully.

CHEERINESS, chér'i-nes, *n.* Cheerfulness.

CHEERISHNESS, chér'ish-nes, *n.* (*Milton*). Cheerfulness. [fort: gloomy: sad.]

CHEERLESS, chér'les, *adj.* Without cheer or com-

CHEERLESSNESS, chér'les-nes, *n.* State of being without cheer or comfort: gloominess.

CHEERLY, chér'li, *adj.* Cheerful.—*adv.* In a cheery manner: heartily. [ness.]

CHEERY, chér'i, *adj.* Cheerful: promoting cheerful-

CHEESE, chéz, *n.* The curd of milk pressed into a mass and allowed to dry and harden. [*A.S. cese*, *cyse*, eurdled milk; *Ger. käse*; *L. caseus*.]

CHEESE-CAKE, chéz-kák, *n.* A cake made of soft curds, sugar, and butter.

CHEESE-HOPPER, chéz-hop'pér, *n.* The larva of a small fly, remarkable for its leaping power, found in cheese.

CHEESE-MITE, chéz-mít, *n.* A very small insect which breeds in cheese.

CHEESE-MONGER, chéz-mung'gér, *n.* A dealer in cheese.

CHEESEPARING, chéz'páring, *n.* (*Shak.*) Paring, or rind, of cheese. [curds for cheese are pressed.]

CHEESE-PRESS, chéz-pres, *n.* A machine in which

CHEESE-RENNET, chéz-ren'net, *n.* The plant Ladies' Bed-straw, so called because used as rennet in curdling milk. [which curds are pressed.]

CHEESEVAT, chéz'vat, *n.* A vat or wooden case in

CHEESY, chézi, *adj.* Having the nature of cheese.

CHEET, ehét, *v.i.* (*Tenn.*) To chirp or chatter. [From the sound.]

CHEETAH, ché'ta, *n.* An animal of the feline tribe, about the size of the leopard, found chiefly in South Africa and India. [*Hind. chitá*.]

CHEF, shéf, *n.* A head or principal person: a master-cook. [*Fr.* See **CHEIF**.]

CHEIROMANCY, kí-ro-man-si, *n.* The art of telling fortunes by the lineaments of the hand. [*Gr. cheir*, the hand, *manteia*, prophecy.]

CHEIROPTERA, kí-rop'té-ra, *n.pl.* A family of mammalia distinguished by having the extremities of the fore-hand or claw connected by a membrane (as in the bat), so as to serve for wings. [*Gr. cheir*, the hand, *p'teron*, a wing.]

CHEIROPTEROUS, kí-rop'té-rus, *adj.* Of or resembling the Cheiroptera.

CHELIFORM, kel'i-form, *adj.* In the form of a claw. [*Gr. chélē*, a claw, *L. forma*, form.]

CHELONIA, ke-ló-ni-a, *n.* An order of vertebrate animals including the tortoise and turtle. [*Gr. chelónē*, a tortoise.]

CHELONIAN, ke-ló-ni-an, *n.* One of the Chelonia.—*adj.* Pertaining to animals of the tortoise kind.

CHEMIC, -AL, kem'ik, -al, *adj.* Belonging to chemistry. [principles of chem-try.]

CHEMICALLY, kem'ik-al-li, *adv.* According to the

CHEMICALS, kem'ik-alz, *n.pl.* Substances used for producing chemical effects.

CHEMISE, she-míz', *n.* A lady's shift. [*Fr.*; *l. camisia*, a night-gown; *Gael. camis*, a shirt.]

CHEMISETTE, *shem i zet', n* An under garment worn by ladies over the chemise. [Fr., dim. of *chemise*.]

CHEMIST, *kem ist, n* One skilled in chemistry

CHEMISTRY, *kem is tri, n* The science which investigates the laws which regulate the mutual actions and combinations of the elements of bodies—formerly spelled **CHYMISTRY** [Fr *chimie*, It. *chimica*, Sp *química*. See **ALCHEMY**]

CHEMISTYPE, *kem i tip, n* The art of producing an engraving in relief on a metal plate by a chemical process.

CHENILLE, *she nel, n* A kind of silk cord resembling a caterpillar, used as trimming for dresses. [Fr *chenille*, a caterpillar]

CHEQUE CHEQUER. Same as **CHECK CHECKER**.

CHERLIE, *cher li, adv* (Spenser) Cheerfully

CHERISH, *cher ish, vt* (It.) To cheer to protect and treat with affection to nourish or foster [Fr *cherir*, *cherissant*. See **CHEER**.]

CHERISHMENT, *cher ish ment, n* (Spenser) Support encouragement

CHEROOT, *she root, n* A kind of cigar

CHERRY, *cher ri, vt* (Spenser) To cherish.

CHERRY, *cher ri, n* A small red stone fruit the tree that bears it—*adj* Like a cherry in colour ruddy [Fr *cereus*, L. *cerasus*, Gr *kerasos*, from *Cerasus* on the Black Sea, whence it was imported into Italy]

CHERRY PIT (*Shak*), a game which consists in throwing cherry stones into a small hole

CHERSONESE, *ker so-nez n* (lit.) A land island, a peninsula the ancient name of several peninsulas in Europe. [Gr *cheresonnesos*—*cheron*, land, *nesos* an island.] [stone. (Ger *quarz*.)]

CHERT, *cher t, n* A kind of quartz or flint horn

CHERTY, *cher ti, adj* Like or containing chert

CHERUB, *cher ub, n* A celestial spirit variously represented a beautiful child—*pl* **CHERUBS**, *cher ubz, in B* **CHERUBIM** [Heb *kerub*]

CHERUBIC, *AL, che rub'ik, al, adj* Pertaining to cherubs angelic

CHERUBIM, *cher u bim* Hebrew plural of **CHERUB**

CHERUBIN, *cher u bin, adj* (*Shak*.) Resembling a cherub angelic—a *CHERUB*

CHERUP, *cher up* A form of **CHIRP**, **CHIRUP**

CHERYLL, *cher vil, n* A culinary herb, used as a salad sometimes used medicinally [AS *cerfille* Ger *Kerbel*, L. *carefolium*, Gr *chaurephyllon*.]

CHESS, *ches, n* A game played by two persons on a board divided into sixty four squares, like that used in checkers. [From **CHECK**.]

CHESS BOARD, *ches bord, n* The board on which the game of chess is played.

CHESS MAN, *ches man, n* A man or piece used in the game of chess.

CHEST, *chest, n* A box a large strong box the thorax or part of the body between the neck and belly (*com*) the quantity contained in a chest or box—*vt* To place in a chest or coffin. [AS *cyst*, *cist*, *cest*, Scot *lust*, L. *cista*, Gr *kiste*]

CHESTED, *chest ed, adj* Having a chest placed in a chest.

CHESTNUT, **CHESTNUT**, *ches nut n* The nut or fruit of the chestnut tree the tree that bears it—*adj* Of a chestnut or brown colour

[O E. *chesten-nut*—*chesten* Fr *châtaigne*, O Fr *chasta gne*, L. *castanea*, Gr *kastanon*, from *Castana*,

a city of Pontus, whence the tree was introduced into Europe]

CHESTNUT TREE, *ches nut tre, n* A valuable timber tree allied to the beech.

CHEVAL DE FRISE, *she val de fréz, n* (lit.) A Friesland horse a long beam armed with spikes, and

placed on the road to stop an attack of cavalry, first used by the Frisians to supply the want of cavalry—*pl* **CHEVAUX DE FRISE**, *she vo-de-fréz* [Fr *cheval*, horse *de of*, *Frise*, Friesland.]



Cheval-de-frise

CHEVAL GLASS, *she val glas n* A large glass or mirror supported on a frame [Fr *cheval*, a horse, something that supports, and *GLASS*]

CHEVALIER, *shev a lur, n* A cavalier or horseman a knight a gallant man. [Fr—*cheval*, L. *caballus*, Gr *kaballes*, a horse.]

CHEVERIL, *chev er il, n* A kid soft, flexible leather made of kid skin—*adj* Like kid leather, pliable. [Fr *chevreau*, a kid—*chevre*, L. *capra*, a goat.]

CHEVISCANCE, *shev i zans, n* (Spenser) Achievement, performance [Fr—*chevir*, to accomplish—*chef*, the head, the end.]

CHEVRON, *shev ron, n* (*her*) The representation of two rafters of a house meeting at the top the stripes on the sleeve of a non commissioned officer's coat an architectural ornament in the form of rafters leaning against one another

[Fr *chevron* Sp *cabrio*, a rafter, Fr *cabrer*, to rear like a goat—L. *capra*, a goat because ace to Wedg., rafters reared against each other resemble bunting goats.]

CHEW, *chew, vt* To cut and bruise with the teeth to masticate (*fig*) to meditate—*vi* to meditate. [AS *ceowan*, Gr *lauein*, perhaps *connu* with *JAW*]

To **CHEW THE CUD**, to ruminate in thought

CHEWET, *chew et, n* (*Shak*) A kind of pie or pudding made of various ingredients mixed together [From **CHEW**] [Obscure]

CHIARO OSCURO, *ki a ro os ku ro n*. See **CLARE**.

CHIBOUK, { *chi buk, n* A Turkish smoking

CHIBOUQUE, { pipe [Turk.]

CHICANE, *shi kan, n* Trifling objection (*law*) as artifice or trick in order to deceive or mystify—*vi* To see *chicanery*—*pp* *chicaning*, *pp* *chicaned* [Fr *chicaner*, to wrangle, Sp *chico*, small, It. *coia*, a trifle, L. *coccus* the core of a pomegranate, a trifle.] [trifling disputant]

CHICANER, *shi kan er, n* One who chicanes a **CHICANERY**, *shi kan er i, n* Chicanes mean or unfair artifice to perplex or deceive

CHICORY, *chik o ri, n*. See **CHICORY**

CHICK, *chik, n* The young of fowls, especially **CHICKEN**, *chik n*, ally of the hen a child—used as a term of endearment [AS *cren*, D *luken*, from the sound made by a chicken.]

CHICKEN HEARTED, *chik en harted, adj* As timid as a chicken fearful

CHICKEN POX, *chik en poks n* A mild skin disease, generally attacking children only

CHUCKLING, *chuk ling, n* A little chicken

CHICK PEA, *chik pe, n* A dwarf pea a species of pea cultivated in the south of Europe for the same purpose that vetches are in Britain. [Fr *chiche*, dwarf, and *PEA*] [that birds are fond of]

CHICK WEED, *chik wed, n* A low creeping weed

CHICORY, CHICORY, *chik'or-i*, *n.* Succory, a plant having a carrot-shaped root which, when ground, is largely used to adulterate coffee. [Fr. *chicorée*, L. *cichorium*, Gr. *kichora*.]

CHIDE, *chid*, *v.i.* To scold: to quarrel.—*v.t.* to scold, rebuke, reprove by words: (*Shak.*) to drive away by reproof:—*pr.p.* *chid'ing*; *pa.t.* *chid*, (*obs.*) *chōde*; *pa.p.* *chid*, *chid'den*.—*n.* A murmur or gentle noise. [A.S. *cidan*, *chidan*, to scold, to chide.]

CHIEF, *chēf*, *adj.* Head: principal, highest, leading.—*n.* A head or principal person: a leader: the principal part of anything: (*her.*) the top part of an escutcheon.—*adv.* Chiefly. [Fr. *chef*, It. *capo*, L. *caput*, Gr. *kephalē*, Sans. *kapala*, head.]

IN CHIEF, at the head.—CHIEF-BARON, the President of the Court of Exchequer.—CHIEF-JUSTICE, the principal judge of a court: a title of the presiding judge in the Court of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas.

CHIEFDOM, *chēfdum*, *n.* (*Spenser*). State of being chief: sovereignty.

CHIEFLESS, *chēfles*, *adj.* Without a chief or leader.

CHIEFLY, *chēfli*, *adv.* In the first place: principally: for the most part.

CHIEFTAIN, *chēftān*, *n.* The head of a clan: a leader or commander. [From CHIEF.]

CHIEFTAINCY, *chēftān-si*, *n.* State or rank

CHIEFTAINSHIP, *chēftān-ship*, *n.* State or rank of a chieftain.

CHIEFTAINRY, *chēftān-ri*, *n.*

CHIFF-CHAFF, *chif'chaf*, *n.* A small species of warbler, so called from the resemblance of its notes to the syllables which form its name.

CHIFFONIER, *shif-on-ēr*, *n.* (*lit.*) A place for rags: an ornamental cupboard. [Fr.—*cliffon*, a rag.]

CHIGOE, *chē'gō*, *n.* A species of flea of the West

CHIGRE, *chig'er*, *n.* Indies, which buries itself beneath the toe nails, and produces troublesome sores. [Fr. *chique*.]

CHILBLAIN, *chil'blan*, *n.* A blain or sore on the hands or feet caused by a chill or cold.

CHILD, *child*, *n.* (*lit.*) What is brought forth or begotten: a son or daughter: an infant or very young person: one intimately related to one older: a disciple: one weak in knowledge, experience, or judgment:—*pl.* **CHILDREN**.—*v.t.* (*Spenser*) To bring forth children. [A.S. *cild* = *cind*—*cennan*, to bring forth, from root *gan*, *gin*, to beget. See **BEGIN**.]

CHILD-BEARING, *child-bā'ring*, *n.* The act of bearing or bringing forth children.

CHILD-BED, *child-bed*, *n.* The state of a woman brought to bed with child.

CHILD-BIRTH, *child-bērth*, *n.* The act or time of giving birth to a child.

CHILDE, *child* or *child*, *n.* The title formerly given to the eldest son of a noble family, before he was admitted to the honour of knighthood.

CHILDED, *child'ed*, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Possessed of a child.

CHILDERMAS-DAY, *chil'dér-mas-dā*, *n.* An anniversary of the Church of England, held 25th Dec., to commemorate the slaying of the children by Herod. [*CHILD*, Mass, and *DAY*.]

CHILDHOOD, *child'hood*, *n.* State of being a child.

CHILDING, *child'ing*, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Fruitful, teeming.

CHILDISH, *child'ish*, *adj.* Of or like a child: silly.

CHILDISHLY, *child'ish-li*, *adv.* In a childish manner.

CHILDISHNESS, *child'ish-nes*, *n.* State of a child or of being childish: simplicity: trillingness.

CHILDLESS, *child'les*, *adj.* Without children.

CHILDLIKE, *child'lik*, *adj.* Like a child: becoming a child: meek: docile: innocent.

CHILDNESS, *child'nes*, *n.* (*Shak.*) Childishness.

CHILDREN, *chil'dren*, *pl.* of **CHILD**. Offspring: descendants, however remote: inhabitants of a country.

CHILIAD, *kil'i-ad*, *n.* The number 1000: 1000 of anything. [Gr. *chilias*, *chiliados*—*chilioi*, 1000.]

CHILIARCH, *kil'i-ark*, *n.* A leader or commander of a thousand men. [Gr. *chilioi*, 1000, *archos*, a leader—*archē*, rule.]

CHILL, *chil*, *n.* Coldness: a cold that causes shivering: anything that damps or disheartens.—*adj.* Shivering with cold: slightly cold: characterised by coldness: depressing.—*v.t.* To make chill or cold: to blast with cold: to discourage, depress. [A.S. *cyle*, coldness, *celan*, to chill; conn. with **COLD**, **COOL**.]

CHILLED, *child*, *adj.* Hardened by chilling, as iron.

CHILLI, *chil'li*, *n.* The seed pod or fruit of the capsicum. [The Mexican name.]

CHILLINESS, *chil'i-nes*, *n.* State of

CHILLNESS, *chil'nes*, *n.* being chilly: sensation of shivering.

CHILLY, *chil'i*, *adj.* Somewhat chill: discouraging.

CHIMÆRA, *ki-mē'ra*, *n.* A genus of cartilaginous fishes, so named from their extraordinary appearance. [See **CHIMERA**.]

CHIME, *chim*, *n.* The harmonious sound of bells or other musical instruments: agreement of sound or of relation: a set of bells which sound in harmony.—*v.i.* To sound in harmony: to accord or agree: to jingle.—*v.t.* to cause to sound in harmony:—*pr.p.* *chim'ing*; *pa.p.* *chimed*. [O. E. *chimbe*; Dan. *kimen*; Sw. *kimma*; low L. *campana*, a bell.]

TO CHIME IN WITH, to agree, or fall in with.

CHIMERA, *ki-mē'ra*, *n.* A fabulous monster, depicted as vomiting flames, and as having a lion's head, a serpent's tail, and a goat's body: any wild or incongruous fancy. [L. *chimæra*, Gr. *chimaira*, a she-goat.]

CHIMERL, *chi-mēr'*, *n.* The upper robe worn by a bishop, to which lawn sleeves are generally attached. [O. Fr. *chamarre*; Sp. *zamarro*, sheepskin, *chamarra*, sheepskin coat, said to be from Ar. *sammur*, the sable.] [a chimera: wild: fanciful: delusive.]

CHIMERICAL, *ki-mēr'i-kal*, *adj.* Of the nature of

CHIMERICALLY, *ki-mēr'i-kal-li*, *adv.* Fancifully: fantastically.

CHIMNEY, *chim'ni*, *n.* (*Spenser*) A fire-place: a passage or funnel through which smoke ascends from the fire at its base. [Fr. *cheminée*, It. *cammino*, L. *caminus*, Gr. *kaminos*, a furnace, prob. from *kai*, to burn.] [over the chimney or fire-place.]

CHIMNEY-PIECE, *chim'ni-pēs*, *n.* A piece or shelf

CHIMNEY-SWEEP, *chim'ni-swēp*, *n.* One who

CHIMNEY-SWEEPER, *chim'ni-swēp'ēr*, *n.* sweeps or cleans chimneys.

CHIMPANZEE, *chim-pu'zē*, *n.* A species of African ape, which in form and structure exhibits the greatest resemblance to man. [Supposed to be a native name of the animal.]

CHIN, *chin*, *n.* The part of the face below the mouth: the front part of the lower jaw. [A.S. *cin*, *cinne*; Ice. Ger. *kinn*; W. gen. L. *gena*, the cheek; Gr. *genys*, the under jaw; Sans. *kinnā*, the jaw.]

CHINA, *chē'na*, *n.* A fine kind of earthware, once made in China: porcelain.

CHINA-ASTER, *chē'na-astēr*, *n.* A species of aster

introduced into this country from China about the beginning of the 18th century

CHINA BARK, ch'na b'rk, *n.* Cinchona. [From *lina* or *quina* the Peruvian name for *cinchona* and **BARK**]

CHINA CLAY, ch'na klā, *n.* A fine white clay used by the Chinese in making their porcelain.

CHINA GRASS, ch'na gras, *n.* The fibre of a species of nettle used in China for the manufacture of a fabric known as *grass cloth*, so called because it was at first thought that the fibre was a *grass*

CHINA POOT, ch'na poot *n.* The root stock of a Chinese shrubby plant, used in Europe medicinally, but in the East as an article of food.

CHINA WARE, ch'na wā, *n.* See **CHINA**.

CHINCHILLA, chin-chilla, *n.* A small rodent quadruped of South America, valued for its fur [Sp]

CHINCOUGH, chin kof, *n.* A disease attended with violent fits of coughing, hooping cough. [D *lincken*, to wheeze, Scot *hink hoist*, chincoogh, Gth. *lincken*, to breathe with difficulty, from the sound.]

CHINE, chin, *n.* The spine or back bone, so called from its thorn like form a piece of the back of an animal cut for cooking—*v t* To cut into chine. [Fr *échine*, O Fr *eschine*, It. *schiena*, O Ger *skina*, a pin, thorn, connected with L. *spina*, a thorn, the spine]

CHINESE ch'nez, *adj.* Of or belonging to China —*n* An inhabitant, or the inhabitants of China.

CHINK, ching, *n.* A rent, crack, or cleft a narrow opening—*v t* To break into chinks or cracks.—*v s* to split or crack. [A.S. *cine*, a chink, a cleft, *cinean*, to split, *cinean*, to gape]

CHINK, ching, *n.* The sound of any small piece of metal, especially coin, when struck on something hard.—*v s* To make a small sharp sound, as small pieces of metal, when struck together—*v t* to cause to chink. [From the sound.] [clefts.]

CHINKY, chingki, *adj.* Full of chinks or narrow

CHINTZ chintz, *n.* A highly glazed printed calico, with a pattern in many colours on a white or light coloured ground. [Said to be of Hindu origin.]

CHIOPPINE, chop pen, *n.* (Shal.) A sort of high clog or patten, formerly worn by ladies beneath the shoes. [Also written Chapney, Sp. *chapin* a clog with a cork sole, O Fr *escap* *n*, slipper, It. *scappino*, a sock—*scarpa* a shoe]

CHIP, chip, *v t*. To chop or cut into small pieces to diminish by cutting small pieces from.—*v s* to break or crack, as to come off in small pieces —*pr p* chipping, *pa p* chipped —*n* A small piece of wood or other substance chipped off a small piece or fragment. [Ger *lippen* to pare, O Ger *lippe*, a chopping knife. See **CHOR**, of which **CHIP** is a kind of diminutive]

CHIROGRAPHER, ki rogra fer, *n.* One who professes or practises the art of handwriting [See **CHIROGRAPHY**]

CHIROGRAPHY, ki rogra fi, *n.* Writing done with one's own hand the art of writing [Gr *cheir*, the hand, *graphē*, writing—*graphō*, to write.]

CHIROMAN CY, ki ro-man si, *n.* **CHIROMANCY**

CHIROPODIST, ki rop'n-dist, *n.* A hand and foot doctor one who removes corns, bunions, warts &c. [Gr *cheir*, the hand, and *pous*, *podos*, the foot]

CHIRP, chirp, { *v s*. To make a short, sharp

CHIRRAP, chir'rap, { noise without singing, as certain birds and fowls—*v t* to enliven to cheer up —*n*. The sharp, shrill sound made by birds and insects. [From the sound.]

CHIRR, cher, *v s*. (Tenn.) To chirp, as is done by the cricket. [From the sound.]

CHIRURGEON, ki rur'jun, *n.* One who cures diseases by operations with the hand—now **SURGEON** [Fr *chirurgien*, L. *chirurgus*, Gr *cheiourgos*—*cheir*, the hand, *ergon*, a work.]

CHIRURGEONLY, ki rur'jun li, *adv* (Shak.) In a manner becoming a surgeon.

CHIRURGERY, ki rur'jer i, *n.* Same as **SURGERY**

CHISEL, chiz'el, *n.* A tool for cutting, paring or hollowing cut wood stone, &c.—*v t* To cut with a chisel —*pr p* chiselling *pa p* chiselled. [O Fr *casel* low L. *caesillus*—L. *scutella*, dim. of *secula*, a sickle, dim. of *sica* a dagger, conn. with *seco*, to cut.]

CHISLEU, chislu *n.* The ninth month of the Jewish year, corresponding to parts of Nov and Dec. [Heb. prob 'the cold month'—*chaseal*, to be cold.]

CHIT, chit, *n.* A shoot or sprout a baby a lively or pert young child.—*v s* To sprout or shoot out —*pr p* chitting, *pa p* chitted. [A.S. *cith*.]

CHITCHAT, chit'chat, *n.* Chatting or idle talk prattle [A reduplication of **CHAT**]

CHITTERLINGS chitter lingz *n.* The smaller intestines of a pig or other edible animal. [O E *chit tering*, a frail, from their wrinkled appearance.]

CHIVALRIQ, shiv'al rik, { *adj* Pertaining to

CHIVALROUS, shiv'al rus, { chivalry bold gallant

CHIVALROUSLY, shiv'al rus li, *adv* In a chivalrous manner

CHIVALRY, shiv'al ri, *n.* (orig) Cavalry horses and chariots a body or order of knights the usages or qualifications of knights the system of knight hood the practice of knight errantry [Fr *chevalerie*—*chevalier*, a knight. See **CHIEVALIER**.]

CHIVES, chivz, *n.* Same as **CHIVES**.

CHIZZEL, chiz'el, *n.* (Shak.) Same as **CHISEL**.

CHLORAL kloral, *n.* A colourless transparent, oily liquid, with a caustic taste and suffocating smell, formed by the action of chlorine on alcohol [Formed from the first syllables of **CHLORINE** and **ALCOHOL**.] [acid and a base.]

CHLORATE, klorat, *n.* A salt composed of chlorine

CHLORIC, klork, *adj* Noting an acid composed of one part of chlorine and five of oxygen.

CHLORIDE, klorkid, *n.* A compound of chlorine and some other substance.

CHLORIMETRY, klo rom e tri, *n.* **CHLORONETRY**

CHLORINE, klorkin, *n.* A very noxious yellowish green gas a powerful bleaching and disinfecting agent. [Gr *chloros*, pale green]

CHLORITE klorkit, *n.* A soft, green-coloured mineral allied to talc. [Gr *chloritis* (lithos, stone)—*chloros*, green]

CHLORODYNE kloro din *n.* A medicine containing opium, chloroform, &c. used for allaying pain and inducing sleep. [Formed from the first part of **CHLOROFORM** and Gr *odyne*, pain.]

CHLOROFORM, kloro-form, *n.* An oily, colourless, volatile liquid, of an aromatic ethereal odour, much used for inducing insensibility during the performance of surgical operations—*v t* To put under the influence of chloroform [So called because it was originally regarded as a compound of chlorine and *formic acid*.]

CHLOROMETER, klo-rom e ter, *n.* An instrument for measuring the bleaching powers of chloride of lime. [Gr *chloros*, green, and *metron*, measure.]

CHLOROMETRY, klo-rom e tri, *n.* The process of testing the decolouring power of any compound of chlorine.

CHLOROPHYL, klo ro hi, *n.* The green colouring

matter of the *leaves* and other parts of plants, consisting of minute soft granules in the cells. [Gr. *chlōros*, light-green, and *phyllon*, a leaf.]

CHLOROSIS, klo-rō'sis, *n.* A disease which affects young females, characterised by a pale, greenish complexion, languor, palpitation, &c.: a diseased state of plants, in which a greenish yellow colour takes the place of the natural hue. [Low L. from Gr. *chlōros*, light-green.]

CHOCK, chok, *v.i.* To choke or fill up, as a cavity.—*v.t.* to fasten as with a block or wedge.—*n.* A wedge to keep a cask from rolling. [Connected with **CHOKE**.]

CHOCK-FULL, chok'-fool, *adj.* **CHOKE-FULL**.

CHOCOLATE, chok'o-lāt, *n.* A paste made from the seeds or nuts of the *Theobroma cacao*, mixed with sugar and spices: a beverage made by dissolving chocolate-paste in hot water or milk. [Sp. *chocolate*, from Mexican *chocolatl*—*choco*, cocoa, and *latl*, water. See **COCOA**.]

CHOICE, chois, *n.* The act of choosing: the power of preferring one thing to another: selection: preference: the thing chosen: the preferable or best part.—*adj.* Worthy of being chosen, select: precious: careful: carefully chosen. [O. E. *chois*, *choyse*; Fr. *choix*, O. Fr. *chois*. See **CHOOSE**.]

To MAKE CHOICE OF, to choose, select, or prefer.

CHOICE-DRAWN, chois'-drawn, *p.adj.* (*Shak.*) Selected with care. [many choices, fickle.

CHOICEFUL, chois'-fool, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Making

CHOICELY, chois'li, *adv.* (*Shak.*) With exact choice: with discrimination or care. [excellence: nicety.

CHOICENESS, chois'nes, *n.* Particular value:

CHOIR, kwir, *n.* (*Ch. of E.*) A chorus or body of men, set apart for the performance of all the services of the church: the chancel of a cathedral or collegiate church: a band of singers, especially for church-service: the part of a church appropriated to the singers. [Fr. *chœur*, It. *coro*, from L. *chorus*. See **CHORUS**.]

CHOIR-SCREEN, kwir'-skrēn, } *n.* The screen or
CHOIR-WALL, kwir'-wawl, } wall which divides
the choir and presbytery from the side aisles.

CHOKE, chōk, *v.t.* To throttle or strangle: to suffocate: to overpower or kill, as by suffocation: to stop the growth of: to obstruct.—*v.i.* to be choked or obstructed:—*pr.p.* chōking; *pa.p.* chokēd'. [A.S. *acocjan*—*coca*, a cheek; Ice. *koli*, *quok*, the throat; Scot. *chouks*, the jaws.]

CHOKE-DAMP, chōk'-damp, *n.* Carbonic acid gas accumulated at the bottom of wells and in pits, so called from its often causing suffocation.

CHOKE-FULL, chōk'-fool, *adj.* Full even to choking: quite full.

CHOLER, kol'ēr, *n.* (*lit.*) The bile—formerly supposed to be the humour that produced irascibility: irascibility, anger. [O. Fr. *cholère*, Gr. *cholera*, from *cholos*, *cholē*, bile.]

CHOLERA, kol'ēr-a, *n.* A disease characterised by bilious vomiting and purging, followed by great prostration of strength. [Gr.—*cholē*, bile.]

CHOLERIC, kol'ēr-ik, *adj.* Full of choler or bile: easily irritated: inclined to anger: passionate: indicating anger. [Gr. *cholerikos*—*cholera*.]

CHOOSE, chōoz, *v.t.* To take in preference to another: to select.—*v.i.* to have the power of choice: to will or to determine:—*pr.p.* chōosing; *pa.t.* chōse; *pa.p.* chōsen. [A.S. *ceosan*; D. *kiesen*; Goth. *kisan*.]

CHOP, chop, *v.t.* To cut with a sudden blow: to cut into small pieces.—*v.i.* to do anything with a sudden

motion: to shift suddenly as the wind:—*pr.p.* chopp'ing; *pa.p.* chopped'.—*n.* A piece chopped off, esp. of meat: a stroke. [Ger. *kappen*; low L. *coppare*; Gr. *koptō*, from the root *kop*, to strike.]

CHOP, chop, *v.t.* To exchange or barter: to put one thing in place of another.—*v.i.* to exchange words in altercation:—*pr.p.* chopp'ing; *pa.p.* chopped'. [A.S. *ceapian*, Ger. *kaufen*, Goth. *kaupon*, Scot. *coup*, to buy or sell.]

To **CHOP LOGIC**, to dispute with an affectation of logical terms: to bandy words.

CHOP, chop, *n.* The chap or jaw, generally used in the plural: a crack or cleft. [See **CHAP**.]

CHOP, chop, *n.* A Chinese word signifying quality or brand, as applied to goods.

CHOP-FALLEN, chop'-fawln, *adj.* (*lit.*) Having the chop or lower jaw fallen down: cast-down: dejected.

CHOP-HOUSE, chop'-hows, *n.* A house where chops, &c., ready dressed, are sold: an eating-house.

CHOPIN, chop'in, *n.* An old French liquid measure containing nearly an English imperial pint: a Scotch measure containing an English quart. [Fr. *chopine*, Scot. *chapin*, Ger. *schoppen*, a pint.]

CHOPIN, chop'in, *n.* A form of **CHOPFINE**.

CHOPPER, chop'ēr, *n.* One who or that which chops.

CHOPPING, chop'ing, *adj.* Changing suddenly: counteracting. [From **CHOP**, to change suddenly, as the wind.]

CHOPPY, chop'i, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Full of chops or cracks.

CHOPSTICKS, chop'stiks, *n.* Two small sticks of wood, ivory, &c., used by the Chinese instead of a fork and knife.

CHORAGIC, ko-rāj'ik, *adj.* Of or belonging to the ancient chorus, or to the chorus leader. [Gr. *chorēgikos*—*chorēgos*, chorus leader—*choros*, chorus, and *agō*, to lead.]

CHORAL, kō'ral, *adj.* Belonging to a chorus or choir.—*n.* A short sacred melody sung in unison—sometimes written **CHORALE** (ko-rāl).

CHORALLY, kō'ral-li, *adv.* In the manner of a chorus, or so as to suit a choir.

CHORD, kord, *n.* (*lit.*) An intestine: a string of gut: the string of a musical instrument: a combination of sounds in harmony: (*geom.*) a straight line joining the extremities of an arc.—*v.t.* To furnish with chords or strings. [Fr. *corde*; L. *chorda*; Gr. *chorde*, an intestine.]

CHOREA, kō're-a or ko-rē'a, *n.* St Vitus's dance, a disease manifesting itself in irregular and involuntary movements of the limbs or face. [Gr. *choria*, a dancing.]

CHOREPISCOPAL, kō-re-pis'ko-pal, *adj.* Pertaining to a local or suffragan bishop. [Gr. *chōros*, place, *episkopos*, a bishop.]

CHORIC, kō'rik, *adj.* Of, or belonging to, a chorus.

CHORIST, kō'rist, } *n.* A member of a choir:

CHORISTER, korist-ēr, } (*U. S.*) a leader of a choir.

CHORLE, chorl, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as **CHURL**.

CHORUS, kō'rus, *n.* (*orig.*) A dance in a ring or round dance, then, a dance accompanied with singing: a band of singers and dancers: a company of singers: verses of a song in which the company join the singer: a musical piece sung by a choir, in opp. to a *solo*, *duet*, &c. [L. *chorus*, Gr. *choros*, perhaps originally meaning a circle.]

CHIOSE, chōz, *pa.t.* and *obs. pa.p.* of **CHOOSE**.

CHOSEN, chōz'n, *pa.p.* of **CHOOSE**.

CHOUGH, chnī, *n.* A kind of jackdaw which frequents rocky places and the sea-coast: (*N. Am.*) the

- jackdaw [A.S. *ceo*, Fr. *choucas*, from the cry of the bird.]
- CHOUSE**, *chowz*, *v.t.* To defraud, cheat, or impose upon.—*n.* One easily cheated a trick.
- [Turk *chaws* a messenger or envoy. The *chaws* sent to England by Sir Robert Shirley in 1609 committed gross frauds upon the Turkish and Persian merchants resident in Britain, hence *chouse*, to act as this *chaws* did, to defraud.]
- CHOW CHOW** *chow' chow*, *adj.* Consisting of different kinds mixed together.—*n.* Fruits of various kinds mixed together and formed into a preserve. [Chinese]
- CHOWRY**, *chow'ri* *n.* An instrument used in the East Indies for driving away flies [Hind. *chauri*.]
- CHRISM**, *kriзм*, *n.* Ointment consecrated or holy oil unction. [Gr. *chrisma*—*chrō*, *chrūs*, to anoint.]
- CHRISMAL**, *kriзм'al*, *adj.* Pertaining to chrism.
- CHRISMALE**, *kriзм'al*, *n.* A case for containing chrism a pyx a veil used in christening.
- CHRISMATORY**, *kriзм'a tori*, *n.* A small vessel for containing chrism.
- CHRISON**, *kriзм'um*, *n.* A white cloth formerly laid by the priest on a child newly anointed with chrism after its baptism.
- CHRISON CHILD** (*Shak*), a child still wearing the chrison cloth.
- CHRIST**, *krist* *n.* The Anointed the Messiah [A.S. *Crist*, L. *Christus*, Or *Christos*—*chrō*, *chrūs*, to anoint]
- CHRIST CROSS ROW**, *krist' kros rō*, *n.* The alphabet arranged in the form of a cross for the use of children, the letter A being at the top, and Z at the foot of the cross
- CHRISTEN**, *krist'n* *v.t.* To baptize in the name of Christ to give a name to
- CHRISTENDOM**, *krist'n-dum*, *n.* That part of the world under Christian rule the whole body of Christians (*Shak*) Christianity [A.S. *Cristendom*—*cristen*, a Christian, *dom*, rule, sway] [*Latin*.]
- CHRISTENINO** *krist'n ing*, *n.* The ceremony of baptizing
- CHRISTIAN**, *krist'yan*, *n.* A follower of Christ one who professes and practises the religion of Christ in the widest sense an inhabitant of Christendom.—*adj.* Relating to Christ or his religion
- CHRISTIAN NAME**, the name given when christened, as distinguished from the surname
- CHRISTIANISE**, *krist'yan iz*, *v.t.* To make Christian to convert to Christianity —*prp* Christianising, *pp* Christianised.
- CHRISTIANITY**, *krist'ian i ti*, *n.* The religion of Christ the doctrines professed by Christians.
- CHPSTIAN LIKE** *krist'yan lik*, *adj.* Like or befitting a Christian [belief in, Christ]
- CHRISTLESS**, *krist'les*, *adj.* Without, or without CHRISTMAS, *krist'mas*, *n.* An annual festival, originally a *mass*, in memory of the birth of Christ held on the 25th of December [CHRIST and MASA.]
- CHRISTMAS BOX**, a box containing Christmas presents a Christmas gift.
- CHRISTOLOGY**, *krist'ol o ji*, *n.* A discourse or treatise concerning Christ the branch of theology which treats of the personality and attributes of Christ [Gr. *Christos*, and *logos*, a discourse.]
- CHRISTOM**, *krist'um*, *n.* (*Shak*) CHRESON.
- CHRIST'S THORN**, *krist's thorn*, *n.* A kind of prickly shrub common in Palestine and South of Europe, so called because supposed to have been the plant from which the crown of thorns was made.
- CHROMATE** *kro mat*, *n.* A combination of chromic acid with a salifiable base
- CHROMATIC**, *kro mat'ik*, *adj.* Relating to colour coloured (*mus*) proceeding by semitones because these half tones were formerly printed in colours [L. *chromaticus*, Gr. *chromatikos*—*chroma*, colour]
- CHROMATICS**, *kro mat'iks*, *n. sing* The science of colours
- CHROMATYPE**, *kro ma tip* *n.* A photographic process by which a coloured impression of a picture is obtained.—*adj.* Relating to the chromatype [Gr. *chrōma*, colour, and *typos*, impression]
- CHROME**, *krom*, **CHROMIUM**, *kro mi um*, *n.* A metal found in the native chromate of lead or iron, so called from the colour of its compounds [Gr. *chroma*, colour] [*from*, *chrome*]
- CHROMIC**, *krom'ik*, *adj.* Relating to, or obtained
- CHROMIC ACID**, an acid of chromium of an orange red colour, much used in dyeing and bleaching
- CHROMITE**, *kro mit*, *n.* A mineral consisting of oxide of chromium and iron
- CHROMIUM**, *kro mi um* *n.* See CHROME.
- CHROMOLITHOGRAPHY**, *kro mo lith o graf*, *n.* A lithograph printed in colours [Gr. *chrōma*, and *lithographia*]
- CHROMOLITHOGRAPHY** *kro mo lith o graf i*, *n.* The art or process of printing lithographs in colours.
- CHRONIC AL** *kron'ik al*, *adj.* Relating to time lasting a long time, said of a disease—*opp* to acute [L. *chronicus*, Gr. *chronikos*—*chronos*, time]
- CHRONICLE**, *kron i kl*, *n.* A register of events in the order of time an annual history —*v.t.* To record in history to register —*prp* chronicling, *pp* chronicled. [From CHRONIC]
- CHRONICLER**, *kron i kler*, *n.* A writer of chronicles a historian.
- CHRONOGRAM**, *kron o gram*, } *n.* An inscription
- CHRONOGRAPH**, *kron o graf*, } in which the time or date of an event is given by certain of the letters printed larger than the rest [Gr. *chronos*, time, *gramma*, a letter, *graphō*, to write]
- CHRONOLOGER**, *kro nol o jer*, } *n.* One skilled
- CHRONOLOGIST**, *kro nol o jist*, } in chronology, or who computes and arranges the dates of past events.
- CHRONOLOGIC AL**, *kron o lo jik al*, *adj.* Relating to chronology arranged according to the order of time. [a chronological manner]
- CHRONOLOGICALLY**, *kron o lo jik al h*, *adv.* In
- CHRONOLOGY**, *kro nol o ji*, *n.* (1) A discourse on time the science of computing the dates of past events. [Gr. *chronologia*—*chronos*, time, *logos*, a discourse]
- CHRONOMETER**, *kro nom e ter* *n.* Any instrument for measuring time, esp one that measures time with great exactness a watch. [Gr. *chronos*, time, *metron*, a measure]
- CHRONOMETRIC**, *-AL*, *kron o met rik al*, *adj.* Pertaining to, or measured by, a chronometer
- CHRONOMETRY**, *kro nom e tri*, *n.* The art of measuring time by means of instruments
- CHRYSALED**, *kris'a lid*, *adj.* Pertaining to or like a chrysalis —*n.* A chrysalis.
- CHRYSALEIS**, *kris'a lis* *n.* The form often gold coloured, through which the larva of some insects passes before it becomes winged —*pl.* CHRYSALEIDES (1-dez) [L. Gr. *chrysalis*—*chryso*, gold.]
- CHRYSANTHEMUM**, *kris an the mum*, *n.* (1st) Gold-flower a genus of composite plants to which

- belong the Corn Marigold and Ox-eye Daisy. [Gr. *chrysos*, gold, *anthemon*, flower.]
- CHRYSELEPHANTINE**, kris-el-e-fan'tin, *adj.* Denoting the art of making images of gold and of ivory. [Gr. *chrysos*, gold, *elephantinos*, made of ivory—*elephas*, -antos, elephant, ivory.]
- CHRYSOBERYL**, kris'o-ber-il, *n.* A very hard, semi-transparent mineral of various shades of greenish-yellow or gold colour. [Gr. *chrysos*, gold, and *BERYL*.]
- CHRYSOLEITE**, kris'o-lit, *n.* (*lit.*) Golden stone: a crystallised mineral generally of a greenish colour, and often of a golden yellow. [Gr. *chrysolithos*—*chrysos*, gold, *lithos*, a stone.]
- CHRYSOPRASE**, kris'o-prāz, **CHRYSOPRASUS**, kris-op'ra-sus, *n.* A pale or leek-green mineral, a variety of chalcedony. [Gr. *chrysoprasos*—*chrysos*, gold, *prason*, leek.]
- CHRYSO TYPE**, kris'o-tip, *n.* A process of taking pictures by photography, on paper impregnated with a neutral solution of chloride of gold. [Gr. *chrysos*, gold, *typos*, impression.]
- CHUB**, ehuh, *n.* A fresh-water fish belonging to the Carp family, with a thick snout and head. [Ger. *kobe*, *koppe*; Fr. *chabot*, low L. *capito*, *capitanus*, a fish with a large head—L. *caput*, head.]
- CHUBBED**, chub'd, } *adj.* Chub-like: short and
CHUBBY, chub'bi, } thick: plump.
- CHUB-FACED**, chub'-fast, *adj.* Having a plump face.
- CHUCK**, chuk, *v.i.* To make a clucking noise, as a hen when calling her chickens: to chuckle.—*n.* The clucking noise of a hen or other fowl in calling her young. [From the sound.] [tion of *CHUCK*.]
- CHUCK**, ehuk, *n.* A word of endearment—a corruption.
- CHUCK**, ehuk, *n.* A sudden small noise, as of two pebbles struck against each other: a slight blow under the chin, so as to make the jaws strike upon each other with a sharp sound.—*v.t.* To strike gently under the chin, so as to make the jaws strike upon each other: to throw a short distance with a quick motion. [From the sound.]
- CHUCK-FARTING**, a game at which a farthing is chucked or thrown into a hole.
- CHUCKLE**, chuk'l, *v.i.* To laugh in the throat, or in a suppressed or broken manner, as expressing triumph or derision:—*pr.p.* chuck'ling; *pa.p.* chuck'led. [From *CHUCK*, to make a clucking noise.]
- CHUCKLE**, chuk'l, } *n.* A short, broken, half-
CHUCKLING, chuk'ling, } suppressed laugh: inward exultation.
- CHUFF**, ehuf, *n.* A clown: a surly, blunt fellow. [Conn. with Scot. *coof*, *cufe*, a cowardly, sheepish fellow; akin to Ice. *kucif*, a feeble, cowardly person.—*Jamieson*.]
- CHUFFY**, chuffi, *adj.* Chubby, swollen, or puffed out. [See *CHUB*.]
- CHUFFY**, chuffi, *adj.* Like a chuff: coarse and surly.
- CHUM**, chum, *n.* (*orig.*) A guest: a chamber-fellow. [A.S. *cuma*, a guest—*cuman*, to come: or a contraction of Fr. *camarade*. See *COMRADE*.]
- CHURCH**, church, *n.* (*lit.*) That which belongs to the Lord: a building consecrated to Christian worship: a regularly organised body of Christians worshipping together: the whole body of Christians collectively: a particular sect or denomination of Christians: the clergy: ecclesiastical authority.—*v.t.* To perform the office appointed by the church for the thanksgiving of women after childbirth. [A.S. *circe*; Ger. *Kirche*; Scot. *kirk*; Gr. *kyriakos*, belonging to the Lord—*Kyrios*, the Lord (Christ)].
- CHURCH-BENCH**, church'-bensh, *n.* (*Shak.*) A seat in the porch of a church.
- CHURCH-GOING**, church'-gō'ing, *adj.* Habitually going to church: summoning to church.
- CHURCHISM**, church'izn, *n.* Adherence to the forms or principles of some church, as distinct from the religious views of the individual members.
- CHURCHMAN**, church'man, *n.* A clergyman or ecclesiastic: an adherent of the established church, as distinguished from a dissenter: an Episcopalian.
- CHURCH-RATE**, church'-rāt, *n.* An assessment for the sustentation of the fabric, &c., of the parish church.
- CHURCH-WARDEN**, church'-waw'den, *n.* One of a number of laymen chosen to be the representatives of a parish, and to be the guardians of a church and all that belongs to it.
- CHURCH-WAY**, church'-wā, *n.* A way or road that leads to the church.
- CHURCHYARD**, church'yārd, *n.* The yard round the church where the dead are buried.
- CHURL**, churl, *n.* (*lit.*) A countryman or rustic: an ill-bred, surly fellow: a selfish, miserly person. [A.S. *ceorl*, a freeman of the lowest rank, a countryman, a man; Ice. *karl*, a man; Ger. *kert*; Scot. *carl*, *carle*.] [rude: surly: selfish.]
- CHURLISH**, churl'ish, *adj.* Like a churl: ill-bred: **CHURLISHNESS**, churl'ish-nes, *n.* The quality of being churlish: rudeness.
- CHURN**, churn, *v.t.* To turn or shake violently, as cream in order to make butter: to agitate by a violent motion.—*n.* A vessel in which cream is shaken or beaten in order to make butter. [A.S. *cirn*, *cerene*, a churn—*cernan*, to churn—*cyrran*, *ceran*, to turn; Ice. *kirna*, Scot. *kirn*, *churn*.]
- CHURNING**, churn'ing, *n.* The act of making butter: the quantity of butter made at once.
- CHUSE**, a form of *CHOOSE*.
- CHUTNEE**, **CHUTNY**, chut'ne, *n.* An East Indian condiment, a compound of mangoes, chillies or capsaicum, and lime-juice, &c.
- CHYLE**, kil, *n.* A milky nutritive fluid formed in the process of digestion from the chyme in the smaller intestine, and carried away by the lacteal vessels, to be ultimately transformed into blood, and poured into the heart. [Gr. *chylos*—*cheō*, to flow.]
- CHYLIFICATION**, kil-i-fak'shun, *n.* The act or process of making chyle. [Gr. *chylos*, chyle, and L. *facio*, to make.]
- CHYLIFACTIVE**, kil-i-fak'tiv, *adj.* Forming or making chyle: having the power of making chyle.
- CHYLIFICATION**, kil-i-fi-kā'shun, *n.* **CHYLIFACTON**.
- CHYLOUS**, kil'us, *adj.* Consisting of chyle.
- CHYME**, kīm, *n.* The pulp to which the food is reduced in the stomach by mixture with the gastric juice. [Gr. *chymos*—*cheō*, to flow, to be liquid.]
- CHYMIC**, kim'ik, } Same as **CHYMIC**, **CHYMIST**,
CHYMIST, kim'ist, } **CHEMISTRY**.
CHYMISTRY, kim'ist-ri, }
- CHYMIFICATION**, kim-i-fi-kā'shun, *n.* The act or the process of forming chyme. [L. *chymus*, from Gr. *chymos*, and L. *facio*, to make.]
- CHYMIFY**, kim'i-fi, *v.t.* To form into chyme. [Fr. *chymifier*—L. *chymus*, *facio*, to make.]
- CHYMOUS**, kim'us, *adj.* Relating to chyme.
- CHYND**, chind, *pa.adj.* (*Spenser*). Cut into chives. [See *CHINE*, *v.t.*]
- CIBOL**, sib'ol, *n.* A variety of onion with a perennial fibrous root and no bulb. [Fr. *ciboule*, Sp. *cibolla*, low L. *cepolis*, dim. of L. *cepa*, an onion.]
- CIBORIUM**, sib'ō-ri-um, *n.* (R. C. Church). A vessel

- nearly resembling a chalice with an arched cover, in which the Host is deposited, a richly adorned pyramidal structure in the high choir, forming a canopy supported on four pillars over the high altar.—*pl.* CIBORIA. [*L.*, a drinking cup, *Gr kibōrion*, the seed vessel of the Egyptian bean.]
- CICADA, si ká dā, *n.* A genus of hemipterous insects living on shrubs and trees remarkable for the sounds they emit, which are produced by a musical apparatus on the under side of the abdomen. [*L.*]
- CICALA, chi ká lā, *n.* The Italian name of the Cicada.
- CICATRICE, sik'a triz, *n.* The scar over a wound
- CICATRIX, si ká triks, *n.* after it is healed. [*L.*]
- CICATRISATION, sik'a-tri-zá-shun, *n.* The process of healing or forming a cicatrice the state of being healed or skinned over
- CICATRISE, sik'a triz, *v.t.* To heal and induce the formation of a skin or cicatrice over, as a wound or ulcer.—*v.i.* to be healed by the formation of a cicatrice.—*pp* cicatrising, *pa p* cicatrised.
- CIGELY, sig'e li, *n.* A genus of umbelliferous plants nearly allied to chervil. [*L.* and *Gr sechli*]
- CICERONE, sis-e-ro-ne, *n.* One who points out local curiosities, and talks like an orator about them a guide. [*It*—*L.* Cicero, the Roman orator]
- CICERONIAN, sis-e-ro-ni-an, *adj.* Pertaining to or like Cicero the Roman orator eloquent.
- CIDER, síder, *n.* (*lat*) Intoxicating drink a drink made from apple juice [*Fr cidre* low *L. cicera*, *L. acer*, *Gr akera*, strong drink—*Heb. shakar*, to be intoxicated.]
- CIDERKIN, síder kin, *n.* An inferior cider
- CIGAR, si gár, *n.* A small roll of tobacco for smoking [*Fr cigare*, *Sp cigarra*, a kind of tobacco]
- CIGARETTE, sig ar et, *n.* A little cigar a little finely-cut tobacco rolled in paper for smoking.
- CILIA, sílā, *n.pl.* The eyelashes (*physiol.*) hair-like appendages fringing certain organs, and used by some of the lowest animals as organs of motion (*bot*) hairlike appendages on the margin of parts of plants. [*L pl. of cilium*, an eyelid, akin to *cœlum*, heaven, *Gr kôlos* hollow]
- CILIARY, sílyar i, *adj.* Pertaining to the eyelashes pertaining to the cilia of plants or animals.
- CILIATE, síl i át, *adj.* (*bot*) Fringed with
- CILIA TED, síl i át ed, *adj.* hairlike appendages, like eyelashes having its free edges provided with fringe-like appendages. [*Low L. ciliatus*—*L. cilium*]
- CILICIOUS n luhus *adj.* Made of hair [*L. cilicium* a cloth made of Cilician goat's hair]
- CIMARR, si márr, *n.* Same as SIMAR.
- CIMERIC sim'brík, *adj.* Relating to the Cimbri, a tribe anciently inhabiting the north of Germany.—*n.* The language of the Cimbri.
- CINETER, síme ter, *n.* A curved sword used in the East. [*Fr cinetere*, *Sp. cimelarra*, *It. scimularra*, from Basque *cimelarra*]
- CIMMERIAN, sim meri-an, *adj.* Pertaining to the Cimmeri extremely dark without any light. [*L. Cimmeri*, *Gr Kimméria*, a tribe who according to Homer, lived in caves in perfect darkness.]
- CINCHONA, sin kónā, *n.* A genus of 8 American trees, which yield Peruvian bark, much valued in medicine the bark of the tree, used as a tonic and febrifuge. [So called from the Countess del Cuchon, who was cured by it, and introduced it into Spain.]
- CINCTURE, singk túr, *n.* A girdle or belt a band worn round the head or body an enclosure a fillet at the top and bottom of the shaft of a column. [*L. cinctura*—*cingo*, *cinctum*, to gird or surround.]
- CINCTURED singk túrd, *adj.* Girded with a cincture belted.
- CINDER, sínder, *n.* The refuse of a burned coal anything charred by fire a hot coal that has ceased to flame a scale thrown off a piece of metal when cooling [*Fr cendre*, *L. cinis*, *cineria*, ashes, conn with *Gr koinis*, dust.] [tanning cinders]
- CINDERY, sínder i, *adj.* Like, composed of, or con
- CINERARY, síner ar i, *adj.* Pertaining to or con
- taining ashes [*L. cinerarius*—*cinis* See CINDER.]
- CINERATION, síner ar á-shun, *n.* The act of reducing to a cinder or to ashes. [See CINDER.]
- CINGALESE, singgá lez *n pl.* The natives of Ceylon.—*adj.* Belonging to Ceylon or to its inhabitants.
- CINGULUM, singgú lum, *n.* The girdle of an alb. [*L.*—*cingo*, to gird.]
- CINNABAR, sin a bar *n.* (*lat*) Dragon's blood native red sulphuret of mercury [*L. cinnabaris*, *Gr lin nabari*, dragon's blood, the dye from the gum of the tree so called.]
- CINNAMIC, sin nam ik, *adj.* Obtained from,
- CINNAMONIO, sin na-mon ik, *adj.* or consisting of, cin namon
- CINNAMON, sin na mon, *n.* The spicy aromatic bark of a species of laurel, native of Ceylon. [*L. cinnamomum*, *Heb. kinnamon*]
- CINNAMON STONE, sin na-mon ston, *n.* A kind of stone found in Ceylon, of a cinnamon or reddish brown colour, sometimes cut for jewellery
- CINQUE, singk, *n.* The number five. [*Fr*]
- CINQUE FOIL, singk fóil, *n.* The five-bladed clover (arch) an ornamental foliation, having five points or cusps, used in the tracery of windows panel
- lugs, &c. [*Fr cinque*, five, *jeuille*, *L. folium*, *Gr phyllon*, a leaf]
- CINQUE PACE, singk pás, *n.* (*Shak*) A kind of dance the pace or movement of which is characterised by five beats.
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- CINQUE PACE, singk pás, *n.* (*Shak*) A kind of dance the pace or movement of which is characterised by five beats.
- CINQUE-SPOTTED, singk' spot'ed, *adj.* (*Shak*) Having five spots.
- CINTER, sínter, *n.* The centering or temporary frame of woodwork on which an arch is supported during its construction. [*Fr cintré*, to arch, from root of CINCURE.]
- CIPHER, sífer, *n.* (*arith*) The character 0, the use of which is to fill an empty space anything of little value a sign or character in general an inter weaving of the initials of a name a secret kind of writing.—*v.t.* To work at arithmetic.—*v.t.* to write in cipher or secret characters. [*It cifra*, *Fr chiffre*, *Ar sifr*, empty]
- CIPHERING, sífer ing, *n.* The art of calculating by numbers arithmetic.
- CIPHER-KEY, sífer kē, *n.* A key to a cipher or piece of secret writing.
- CIRCASSIAN, sír kash yan, *adj.* Belonging to Circassia, a country on the north of Mount Caucasus.—*n.* An inhabitant of Circassia.
- CIRCEAN, sír se-an, *adj.* Pertaining to the fabled Circe, who was supposed to have great knowledge of magic and poisonous herbs magical poisonous.
- CIRCENSIAL, sír sen shal, *adj.* Pertaining to the
- CIRCENSIAL, sír sen shan, *adj.* *Circus Maximus* in Rome, where the games and contests were held. [*L. circensis*—*circus*]



CIRCLE, sêr'kl, *n.* 'A plane figure bounded by a line, every point of which is equally distant from a point in the middle called the centre: the line which bounds the figure: a ring: a series ending where it began, and always repeating: (*Shak.*) an enclosure, a diadem: a company surrounding the principal person: eirenmlocution: (*logic*) a false form of argument, in which two propositions, not themselves proved, are used to prove each other.—*v.t.* To move round: to encompass.—*v.i.* to move in a circle:—*pr.p.* eir'e'ling; *pa.p.* eir'e'led. [*A.S.* *circol*, *It.* *circolo*, from *L.* *circulus*, dim. of *circus*, *Gr.* *kirkos*, a circle.]

CIRCLED, sêr'kld, *adj.* Having the form of a circle.

CIRCLET, sêr'klet, *n.* A little circle: an orb.

CIRCUIT, sêr'kit, *n.* The act of moving round: that which enircles: hence (*Shak.*) a crown or diadem: the space enclosed in a circle: extent: a round made in the exercise of a calling. [*Fr.*; *L.* *circuitus*—*circum*, round, *eo*, *itum*, to go.] [roundabout.]

CIRCUITOUS, sêr'kū'ti-us, *adj.* Going in a circle:

CIRCUITOUSLY, sêr'kū'ti-us-li, *adv.* In a circuitous manner. [indirect course.]

CIRCUITY, sêr'kū'i-ti, *n.* Motion in a circle: an

CIRCULAR, sêr'kū-lar, *adj.* Like a circle: round: ending in itself: addressed to a circle of persons.—*n.* An address to a circle of persons, generally in the form of a printed letter. [circular.]

CIRCULARITY, sêr'kū-lar'i-ti, *n.* State of being

CIRCULATE, sêr'kū-lāt, *v.t.* To make to go round as in a circle: to spread.—*v.i.* to move round: to spread about or put in circulation:—*pr.p.* eir'e'ulating; *pa.p.* eir'e'ulated. [*L.* *circulo*, -*atum*—*circulus*. See **CIRCLE**.]

CIRCULATION, sêr'kū-lā'shun, *n.* The act of moving in a circle or of going and returning: series in which the same order is observed, and things always return to the same state: dissemination: the money, or its substitute, in use at any time in a country.

CIRCULATOR, sêr'kū-lā-tor, *n.* One who, or that which, circulates. [enlating.]

CIRCULATORY, sêr'kū-lā-tor-i, *adj.* Circular: cir-

CIRCULET, sêr'kū-let, *n.* (*Spenser*). A circlet.

CIRCUMAMBIENT, sêr-kum-am'bi-ent, *adj.* Going round about: surrounding. [*L.* *circum*, and *AMBIENT*.]

CIRCUMAMBULATE, sêr-kum-am'bū-lāt, *v.i.* To walk round about:—*pr.p.* eireumam'bulating; *pa.p.* eireumam'bulated. [*L.* *circum*, and *ambulo*, -*atum*, to walk.]

CIRCUMAMBULATION, sêr-kum-am'bū-lā'shun, *n.* The act of walking round about.

CIRCUMCISE, sêr'kum-siz, *v.t.* (*lit.*) To cut around: to cut off the foreskin according to the Jewish law:—*pr.p.* eircumcising; *pa.p.* eircumcised. [*L.* *circumcideo*, *circumciscis*—*circum*, around, *caedo*, to cut.]

CIRCUMCISER, sêr'kum-siz-ēr, *n.* One who performs the rite of circumcision. [eircumcising.]

CIRCUMCISION, sêr-kum-sizh'un, *n.* The act of

CIRCUMFERENCE, sêr-kum'fer-ens, *n.* A line that is carried round about, or that bounds any round figure. [*L.* *circum*, around, and *fero*, to carry.]

CIRCUMFERENTOR, sêr-kum-fer-ent'or, *n.* An instrument used by surveyors and miners for measuring horizontal angles, consisting of a graduated circle, an index, and a magnetic needle suspended over the centre of the circle.

CIRCUMFLECT, sêr'kum-flekt, *v.t.* To give effect to, or mark with a circumflex.

CIRCUMFLEX, sêr'kum-fleks, *n.* (*lit.*) A bending round: an accent (a or ~) orig. denoting a rising

and falling of the voice on a vowel or syllable. [*L.* *circum*, round, *flecto*, *flexus*, to bend.]

CIRCUMFLEXION, sêr-kum-flek'shun, *n.* A bending round or about: act of bending anything into a circular form.

CIRCUMFLUENCE, sêr-kum'flō-ens, *n.* A flowing round about. [*L.* *circum*, round about, *fluens*, *fluentis*, *pr.p.* of *fluo*, to flow.] [round about.]

CIRCUMFLUENT, sêr-kum'flō-ent, *adj.* Flowing

CIRCUMFUSE, sêr-kum-fūz, *v.t.* To pour around: to surround. [*L.* *circum*, and *fundo*, *fusus*, to pour.]

CIRCUMFUSILE, sêr-kum-fūz'il, *adj.* That can be poured or spread around: molten.

CIRCUMFUSION, sêr-kum-fū'zhun, *n.* Act of pouring around: state of being poured round.

CIRCUMJACENT, sêr-kum-jā'sent, *adj.* Lying round about: bordering on every side. [*L.* *circum*, around, *jacens*, -*entis*, lying—*jaceo*, to lie.]

CIRCUMLOCUTION, sêr-kum-lo-kū'shun, *n.* A roundabout manner of speaking: a manner of expression in which more words are used than are necessary. [*L.* *circum*, and *loquor*, *locutus*, to speak.]

CIRCUMLOCUTORY, sêr-kum-lok'ū-tor-i, *adj.* Pertaining to circumlocution: periphrastic.

CIRCUMMURED, sêr-kum-mūrd, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Walled round. [*L.* *circum*, round, *murus*, a wall.]

CIRCUMNAVIGATE, sêr-kum-nav'i-gāt, *v.t.* To navigate or sail round. [*L.* *circum*, and *NAVIGATE*.]

CIRCUMNAVIGATION, sêr-kum-nav-i-gā'shun, *n.* The act of circumnavigating or sailing round.

CIRCUMNAVIGATOR, sêr-kum-nav'i-gāt-or, *n.* One who sails round.

CIRCUMPOLAR, sêr-kum-pō-lar, *adj.* Situated round the pole. [*L.* *circum*, round, and *POLAR*.]

CIRCUMPOSITION, sêr-kum-po-zish'un, *n.* The act of placing round about anything else, or state of being so placed. [*L.* *circum*, round, and *POSITIO*.]

CIRCUMSCRIBABLE, sêr-kum-skrīb'a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being circumscribed.

CIRCUMSCRIBE, sêr'kum-skrīb, sêr-kum-skrīb', *v.t.* (*lit.*) To write around: to enclose within limits: to restrict:—*pr.p.* eircumscribing; *pa.p.* eircumscribed. [*L.* *circum*, around, *scribo*, *scriptum*, to write.]

CIRCUMSCRIPTION, sêr-kum-skrīb'shun, *n.* (*lit.*) A writing round: the line which marks out the limits, form, or magnitude of a body: limitation: the outline of a leaf or other organ.

CIRCUMSCRIPTIVE, sêr-kum-skrīb'tiv, *adj.* Marking the external form or outline.

CIRCUMSPECT, sêr'kum-spekt, *adj.* (*lit.*) Looking round on all sides watchfully: cautious: prudent. [*L.* *circum*, around, *specio*, *spectum*, to look.]

CIRCUMSPECTION, sêr-kum-spek'shun, *n.* Watchfulness: wariness: caution.

CIRCUMSPECTIVE, sêr-kum-spek'tiv, *adj.* Looking round in every direction.

CIRCUMSPECTLY, sêr'kum-spekt-li, *adv.* With circumspection: vigilantly: cautiously.

CIRCUMSPECTNESS, sêr'kum-spekt-nēs, *n.* Vigilance: caution.

CIRCUMSTANCE, sêr'kum-stans, *n.* (*lit.*) That which stands round or accompanies: a fact or event attending something else; an accident or event:—*pl.* the state of one's affairs.—*v.t.* To place relatively or in a particular position:—*pr.p.* eircumstancing; *pa.p.* eircumstanced. [*L.* *circumstans*, -*antis*—*circum*, around, *sto*, to stand.]

CIRCUMSTANTIAL, sêr'kum-stan'tshal, *adj.* Consisting of or abounding in circumstances: attending.

or relating to, but not essential detailed, minute
—*n pl.* What is incidental to the main subject—
opposed to *essentials*.

CIRCUMSTANTIALITY, ser kum stan shi al i ti, *n*
The state of being circumstantial minuteness in
exhibiting circumstances

CIRCUMSTANTIALLY, ser kum stan shi al, *adv*
Not essentially, incidentally minutely

CIRCUMSTANTIATE, ser kum stan shi at, *v t* To
confirm by circumstances to describe minutely —
pr p circumstantiating, *pa p* circumstantiated.

CIRCUMVALLATION, ser kum val la shun, *n*. The
act of surrounding with a rampart a circuit of field
fortification formed by a besieging army to protect
it from any attack in the rear [L. *circum*, around,
vallum, a rampart]

CIRCUMVENT, ser kum vent or ser', *v t* To come
round or outwit to deceive or delude. [L. *circum*,
around, *venio*, ventum, to come]

CIRCUMVENTION, ser kum ven shun, *n*. The act
of prevailing over another by stratagem or decep-
tion fraud imposture deceit

CIRCUMVENTIVE, ser kum ven'tiv, *adj* Deceiving
by artifice deluding

CIRCUMVOLUTION, ser kum vol u shun, *n*. A
turning or rolling round anything rolled round
another one turn of a spiral.

CIRCUMVOLVE, ser kum volv', *v t* To roll round
to cause to revolve or move round.—*v i* to revolve
—*pr p* circumvolving, *pa p* circumvolved [L.
circum, around, *volvo* volutum, to roll.]

CIRCUS, ser'kus, *n*. (*lit.*) A circle an enclosed circular
space or building for the exhibition of games a
place for the exhibition of feats of horsemanship
[L. *circus*, Gr. *kirkos*, a ring a circle.]

CIRQUE, serk, *n* (*Words*) A circus.

CIRRHOPOD, sir'ro-pod, *n*. One of the cirrhopoda.

CIRRHOPODA, sir ropo-da, *n* An order of marine
animals with a mollusc-like shell, having a number
of curled, articulated processes analogous to the feet
of the crustaceans, as the barnacle. [L. *cirrus*, a
curl, and Gr. *pous*, *podos*, a foot.]

CIRRHOSE, sir'ros, } *adj* Same as **CIRREOUS**.

CIRRHIFORM, sir'ri form, *adj* Formed like a cirrus
or tendril.

CIRRIGRADE, sir'ri grad, *adj* Walking or moved
by cirri or hair like appendages. [L. *cirrus*, a curl,
and *grad*, to walk.]

CIRRIPEDE, sir'ri ped, *n*. One of the **CIRRHOPODA**.

CIRRIPEDA, sir ripe-da, *n* Same as **CIRRHOPODA**.

CIRRO CUMULUS, sir'ro-kum lus, *n*. A cloud
intermediate between the cirrus and cumulus and
composed of small, well defined masses closely
arranged. [*Cirrus* and *Cumulus*]

CIRROSE, sir'ros *adj* Same as **CIRROUS**.

CIRRO STRATUS, sir'ro-stratus, *n*. A cloud inter-
mediate between the cirrus and stratus consisting of
horizontal masses separated into groups, giving the
sky a mottled appearance. [*Cirrus* and *Stratus*.]

CIRROUS, sir'rus, *adj* (*bot.*) Furnished with or
terminating in a tendril or tendrils resembling or
coiling like tendrils. [See **CIRREUS**.]

CIRRUS, sir'rus, *n*. (*bot.*) A tendril or filament
(*foot*) a long curled, tendril like organ, as the foot
of the barnacle &c. a form of cloud composed of
thin filaments the accumulation of which resembles
a brush a mass of wool, or a lock of hair a genus
of spiral shells, fossils of the chalk formation. [L.
a tuft, lock, or curl of hair]

CISALPINE, sis alpin, *adj* On this side (to the
Romans) of the Alps that is, on the south side [L.
cisalpinus—*cis*, on this side, *Alpes*, the Alps]

CISSOID, sis'soid, *n* A kind of curve—so called from
its likeness to the leaf of the ivy [Gr. *kissocidis*,
like ivy—*kissos*, ivy, *eidos*, form.]

CIST, sist, *n*. A chest or box a tomb of the pre-
historic Celtic period, consisting of stone slabs
arranged in the form of a chest, or of an excava-
tion in some hard substance [L. *cista*, Gr. *kiste*,
Celt. *ciste*, a box or chest.]

CISTERCIAN, sis ter'shan, *n*. One of an order of
monks established at Cîteaux (low L. *Cistercium*), in
France

CISTERN, sis'tern, *n* A receptacle for water a large
basin a tank for holding any liquid. [L. *cisterna*—
cista, a chest.]

CISTIC, sis'tik, *adj* Same as **CYSTIC**.

CISTUS, sis'tus, *n* The rock-rose, a genus of exogen-
ous shrubby plants cultivated for the beauty of
their flowers —*pl* **CISTUSES** (22) and **CISTY** (27)
[Low L. from Gr. *kistos*, the rock rose]

CIT, sit, *n* A citizen or townsman, used in con-
tempt. [A contraction of **CITIZEN**]

CITABLE, sita bl, *adj* That may be cited.

CITADEL, sit'a del, *n* (1) A little city a fortress
in or near a fortified city intended as a final point
of defence [Fr. *citadelle*, It. *citadella*, dim. of
città, a city See **CITY**]

CITAL, sit'al, *n*. Summons to appear quotation
[Shak.] accusation, reproof [See **CITIZ**.]

CITATION, sit'a shun, *n* The act of citing an
official summons into court quotation enumeration.

CITE, sit, *v t* To call or summon to answer in a
court to quote —*pr p* citing, *pa p* cited. [L.
cito to call, intensive of *ceo*, *ceo*, to make to go]

CITHARA, sit'a ra, } *n* A kind of ancient lyre or
CITHEON, sit'ern, } harp [L. *cithara*, Gr. *kithara*.]

CITICRADE, sit'i grad, *adj* Noting a tribe of
spiders remarkable for the quickness of their
motions [L. *citus*, quick, *grad*, to go.]

CITIZEN, sit'i zen, *n*. An inhabitant of a city or
town one entitled to the privileges of a city a
trader, as distinguished from a gentleman of quality
any one possessing legal rights.—*adj* Having the
condition or qualities of a citizen or citizens [O E.
citizane, Fr. *citoyen*, O Fr. *citain*, *citien* See **CITIZ**.]

CITIZENSHIP, sit'i zen ship, *n* The state of one
who enjoys the rank and privileges of a citizen.

CITRATE, sit'rit, *n* The salt formed by the com-
bination of citric acid with a base

CITRIC, sit'rik, *adj* Noting an acid existing in lemons
and lemons.

CITRINE, sit'rin, *adj* Of a citron or lemon colour
dark or greenish yellow.—*n* Rock-crystal of a lemon,
golden, or wine colour

CITRON, sit'ron, *n*. A tree allied to the species which
produces the lemon, lime, &c. the fruit of the tree,
resembling a lemon. [L. *citrus*, Gr. *litrion*]

CITTERN, sit'tern, *n*. A musical instrument like a
guitar, with a head grotesquely carved at the
extremity of the neck and finger board. [A.S. *cýtere*,
Ger. *cithor*, L. *cithara*. See **CITHARA** and **GUITAR**.]

CITY, sit'i, *n*. (*orig*) A state or town together with
the territory surrounding and belonging to it the
inhabitants of a city (*Eng law*) a corporate town
which is or has been the seat of a bishop or the
capital of his diocese a large town. [Fr. *cité*, It.
città, a city—L. *civitas*, a state]

CITY-WARD, *si-ti-wawrd*, *n.* (*Shak.*) A watchman.

CIVES, *si-vz*, *n.* A perennial plant of the leek and onion genus, cultivated for flavouring soups, &c. [*Fr. cive*—*L. cepa*, an onion.]

CIVET, *si-v'et*, *n.* A genus of carnivorous animals having between the anus and the sexual organs a large double pouch in which an odoriferous fatty substance is secreted: the fatty substance obtained from the anal glands of the civet.—*v.t.* To perfume with civet. [*Fr. civette*, *It. zibetto*, low *Gr. zaption*, *Pers.* and *Ar. zabad*.]

CIVIC, *si-v'ik*, *adj.* Pertaining to a city or to a citizen. [*L. civicus*—*civis*, a citizen.]

CIVIL, *si-v'il*, *adj.* Pertaining to a city or to internal policy and government: reduced to order and rule: civilised: courteous: complaisant: lay, not ecclesiastical: intestine, not foreign: pertaining to commerce, legislature, &c.: not military. [*L. civilis*—*civis*, a citizen.]

CIVILIAN, *si-vil'yan*, *n.* A professor or student of civil law: one engaged in civil as distinguished from military pursuits.

CIVILISATION, *si-vil-i-zā'shun*, *n.* The act of civilising or the state of being civilised.

CIVILISE, *si-v'il-iz*, *v.t.* To reclaim from a barbarous state: to educate: to polish:—*pr.p.* civilising; *pa.p.* civilised. [*Fr. civiliser*—*L. civilis*. See **CIVIL**.]

CIVILISED, *si-v'il-izd*, *p.adj.* Brought into a state of civilisation. [*civilises*.]

CIVILISER, *si-v'il-iz-er*, *n.* One who or that which civilises.

CIVILITY, *si-vil'i-ti*, *n.* (*obs.*) The state of being civilised: the quality of being civil: refinement, courtesy:—*pl.* acts of courtesy or kindness. [*Fr. civilité*, *L. civilitas*—*civilis*. See **CIVIL**.]

CIVILLY, *si-v'il-li*, *adv.* According to a state of civilisation: in a manner relating to the rights or character of a citizen: not criminally: politely.

CLACK, *klak*, *v.t.* To make a sudden, sharp noise, as by striking: to talk much.—*n.* A sharp, abrupt sound continually repeated. [*Fr. claquet*, to clack; *D. klakken*, to strike, to elap: from the sound.]

CLACK-BOX, *klak'-boks*, *n.* The box or case containing the clack-valve of an engine.

CLACK-DISH, *klak'-dish*, *n.* (*Shak.*) A wooden dish carried by beggars, having a movable cover which they clacked to attract attention.

CLACKER, *klak'-er*, *n.* One who or that which clacks.

CLACK-VALVE, *klak'-valv*, *n.* A valve used in machinery, which produces a clacking sound when working.

CLAIM, *klām*, *v.t.* To call out for: to demand as a right: (*Spenser*) to proclaim.—*n.* A demand for something supposed due: a title to any possession or privilege in the hands of another: the thing claimed: (*Spenser*) a loud call. [*L. clamō*, to call out, for *calmo*—*calo*, *Gr. kaleō*, to call.]

CLAIMABLE, *klām'a-bl*, *adj.* That may be claimed.

CLAIMANT, *klām'ant*, *n.* One who makes a claim.

CLAIMLESS, *klām'les*, *adj.* Without a claim.

CLAIRVOYANCE, *klar-voy'ans*, *n.* Clear-sightedness: the pretended power of seeing things not present to the senses. [*Fr.*—*clair*, *L. clarus*, clear, and *Fr. voir*, *royant*, *L. video*, to see.]

CLAIRVOYANT, *klar-voy'ant*, *adj.* Relating to clairvoyance.—*n.* One who professes clairvoyance.

CLAM, *klam*, *n.* A species of bivalve shell-fish, found in the seas of tropical countries, and used for food:—*pl.* strong pineers: a vice. [See **CLAMP**.]

CLAM, *klam*, *v.t.* To clog with sticky matter.—*v.i.*

to be moist:—*pr.p.* clamm'ing; *pa.p.* clammed'. [*A.S. clæmian*, *Ice. kleima*, to smear; *D. klam*, sticky: conn. with **CLAMBER**, **CLAMP**, **CLIMB**.]

CLAM, *klam*, *n.* Noise produced in ringing a chime of bells when all the bells are struck at once: a grand final peal.—*v.t.* or *v.i.* To produce a clam or clamour in bell-ringing. [Contracted from **CLAMOUR**.]

CLAMANT, *klam'ant*, *adj.* Calling aloud or earnestly. [See **CLAM**.]

CLAMBER, *klam'bér*, *v.i.* To climb with difficulty, grasping with the hands and feet. [*Ger. klammern*—*klammen*, to squeeze or hold tightly.]

CLAMMINESS, *klam'mi-nes*, *n.* State of being clammy.

CLAMMY, *klam'mi*, *adj.* Sticky: moist and adhesive. [From **CLAM**, to clog.]

CLAMOR, American spelling of **CLAMOUR**.

CLAMOROUS, *klam'or-us*, *adj.* Noisy: boisterous.

CLAMOROUSLY, *klam'or-us-li*, *adv.* In a clamorous or noisy manner. [being clamorous or noisy.]

CLAMOROUSNESS, *klam'or-us-nes*, *n.* State of **CLAMOUR**, *klam'or*, *n.* (*lit.*) A calling out: a loud continuous outcry: uproar.—*v.i.* To cry aloud in demand of anything: to make a loud continuous outcry.—*v.t.* to overpower with noise: to strike a chime of bells all at once, so as to produce a clam or clamour. [*L. clamor*—*clamo*, to call out. See **CLAM**.]

CLAMP, *klamp*, *n.* (*lit.*) Something that fastens or binds: a piece of timber, iron, &c., used to fasten things together: a heap of bricks laid up for burning.—*v.t.* To fasten or strengthen with clamps. [*A.S. clam*, a bandage, a claw; *Ger. klammer*, a cramp-iron; *D. klamp*—*klampen*, to fasten.]

CLAN, *klan*, *n.* A tribe or collection of families subject to a single chieftain, all bearing the same surname, and supposed to have a common ancestor: a clique, sect, or body of persons. [*Gael. clann*, *Ir. clann*, cland, offspring, tribe.]

CLANDESTINE, *klan-des'tin*, *adj.* Concealed or hidden: private (in a bad sense). [*L. clandestinus*—*clam*, secretly—*celo*, to conceal; akin to *A.S. hel-an*, *Sw. hala*, to hide.]

CLANDESTINELY, *klan-des'tin-li*, *adv.* In a clandestine or secret manner.

CLANG, *klang*, *v.t.* To strike together with a ringing metallic sound.—*v.i.* to produce a sharp, shrill sound.—*n.* A loud, ringing, metallic sound. [*L. clango*, *Gr. klazō*, *klang-kazō*, to make a sharp piercing sound; *Ger. klang*: from the sound.]

CLANGOR, American spelling of **CLANGOUR**.

CLANGOROUS, *klang'gor-us*, *adj.* Having or making a clanging sound.

CLANGOUR, *klang'gor*, *n.* A clang: a sharp, shrill, harsh sound. [*L. clangor*.]

CLANK, *klangk*, *n.* The sharp sound made by the striking of metallic bodies, differing from **CLANG** in the sound being less prolonged.—*v.t.* or *v.i.* To make or cause a clank. [See **CLANG**.]

CLANKLESS, *klangk'les*, *adj.* Without clank.

CLANNISH, *klan'ish*, *adj.* Closely united like the members of a clan. [manner.]

CLANNISHLY, *klan'ish-li*, *adv.* In a clannish manner.

CLANNISHNESS, *klan'ish-nes*, *n.* State of being clannish: disposition to adhere closely, like clans.

CLANSHIP, *klan'ship*, *n.* State of union, as in a clan: association of families under a chieftain.

CLANSMAN, *klanz'man*, *n.* A member of a clan.

CLAP, *klap*, *n.* The noise made by the sudden striking together of two things, as the hands: any

sudden act or motion a burst of sound.—*v. t.* To strike together with a quick motion, so as to make a noise to thrust or drive together suddenly to applaud with the hands.—*v. i.* to strike the hands together in applause to strike together with noise to close with a clap —*pr p* clapping, *pa p* clapped. [A.S. *clappan*, D and Ger *klappen* from the sound.]

To CLAP UP (*Shak*) to conclude suddenly —To CLAP HANDS (*Shak.*), to pluck truth by clapping the hands together

CLAP DISH, *klap-dish*, *n.* Same as CLACK DISH

CLAP NET, *klap' net*, *n.* A kind of net for catching birds, which is made to clap together suddenly by pulling a string

CLAPPER, *klap'er*, *n.* One who claps that which claps, as the tongue of a bell, or (*Shak*) of a person.

CLAPPER CLAW, *klap'er klaw*, *v. t.* (*Shak*) To claw or scratch with the clapper or tongue, used figuratively hence, to scold.

CLAPTRAP, *klaptrap*, *n.* (*orig*) A trap or contrivance for clapping in theatres a trick to gain applause —*adv* Devised so as to gain applause unsubstantial.

CLARENCE *klar'ens*, *n.* A four wheeled carriage, named after William IV when Duke of Clarence.

CLARENCEUX, CLARENCEUX, *klar'en shōz*, *n* (*her*) The second king-at-arms so named from the Duke of Clarence, son of Edward III.

CLARE OBSCURE, *klar' ob-shūr*, } *n.* (*lit.*) Clear
CHIARO OSCURO, *kī a-ro-ō k'sō-ro*, } obscure
the distribution of light and shade in painting [Fr *clair*, *It chiaro*, *L. clarus*, clear, Fr *obscur*, *It oscuro*, *L. obscurus*, obscure]

CLARET, *klar'et*, *n.* Name originally applied to wines of a light or clear red colour but now used in England as a general name for the red wines of Bordeaux. [Fr *claret*—*clair*, *L. clarus*, clear]

CLARIFICATION, *klar i fī kā shun*, *n.* The act of clarifying

CLARIFIER, *klar i fī-er*, *n.* That which clarifies.

CLARIFY, *klar i fī*, *v. t.* To make clear—*i.* to become clear —*pr p* clarifying, *pa p* clarified. [*L. clarus*, clear, *facio*, to make]

CLARION, *klar i on*, *n.* A kind of trumpet whose note is clear and shrill. [Fr *clarion*—*clair*, *L. clarus*, clear]

CLARINET, *klar i on-et*, } *n.* (*lit*) A small clarion
CLARINET, *klar i net*, } a wind instrument of music made of wood, and sounded by means of a reed fixed to the mouth piece [Fr *clarinette*, *dim.* of *clarion*.]

CLARK, *klark*, *n.* (*Spenser*) Same as CLERK.

CLASH, *klash* *n.* A loud noise, such as is caused by the striking together of weapons opposition contradiction.—*i.* To dash noisily together to meet in opposition.—*v. t.* to strike noisily against. [Ger *klatsch*, D *klatsch*, Cr *klao* from the sound.]

CLASHING *klash'ing* *n.* A striking against collision opposition enmity

CLASP, *klasp*, *n.* That which claps together or encircles and closes with a snapping sound a hook for fastening an embrace.—*v. t.* To fasten with a clasp to enclose and hold in the hand or arms to embrace to twine round. [O E. *clapen*, from CLAP]

CLASPER, *klasp'er*, *n.* That which clasps the tendril of a plant.

CLASP KNIFE, *klasp nif* *n.* A knife, the blade of which is clasped by, or folds into, the handle

CLASS, *klas*, *n.* (*lit*) The people called or assembled

together a rank or order of persons or things a number of students pursuing the same studies a scientific division or arrangement.—*v. t.* To form into a class or classes to arrange methodically.—*v. i.* to be classed or arranged according to some system. [Fr *classe*, *L. classis*, Gr *klēsis*, *kalēsis*, a calling together—*kalēs*, to call.]

CLASSIC, *AL*, *klas'ik*, *al*, *adj* (*orig*) Relating or belonging to the first and highest of the six classes into which the Roman people were divided pertaining to the best Greek and Roman writers of the highest class or rank, esp in literature refined ancient versed in the classics

CLASSIC, *klas'ik*, *n.* A Greek or Roman author or his work any first-class literary work.

CLASSICALITY, *klas'ik al i ti*, } *n* The quality of
CLASSICALNESS *klas'ik al nes* } being classical

CLASSICALLY, *klas'ik al i*, *adv* In a classical manner according to orders or classes

CLASSICISM, *klas i zizm*, *n.* Affectation of the classical form of expression or style

CLASSIFIABLE, *klas i fī a bl*, *adj* Capable of being classified. [classification.]

CLASSIFIC, *klas i fī*, *adj* Denoting classes or CLASSIFICATION, *klas i fī kā shun*, *n* The act of forming into classes arrangement

CLASSIFY, *klas i fī*, *v. t.* To make or form into classes to arrange —*pr p* classifying, *pa p* classified. [*L. classis*, a class, *facio*, to make.]

CLASSMAN, *klas'man*, *n* An Oxford scholar classed according to his merit after passing an examination for a degree [school or college.]

CLASSMATE, *klas māt*, *n.* One of the same class at

CLATTER, *klater*, *n.* A repeated rattling noise.—*v. i.* To make rattling sounds to rattle with the tongue to talk fast and idly.—*v. t.* to strike so as to produce a rattling noise [A.S. *clatrung*, *cladur*, anything that makes a clattering from the sound.]

CLATTERER, *klater'er*, *n.* One who clatters a chatterer

CLAUSE, *klawz*, *n.* (*lit.*) That which is enclosed a paragraph sentence, or part of a sentence an article or part of a contract, will, &c. [Fr *clause*, from *L. clausus*—*claudo*, to shut, enclose]

CLAYATE, *klā vāt*, } *adj* (*bot.*) Club-shaped

CLAYATED, *klā vāt-ed*, } gradually thickening upwards set with knobs [From *L. clava*, a club.]

CLAVE, *klav*—*did* cleave—(*obs*) *past* of CLEAVE.

CLAVIARY, *klav i ar i*, *n* (*mus*) An index of keys. [Fr *clavier*—*L. clavis*, a key]

CLAVICHORD, *klav i kord*, *n.* A keyed musical instrument, having chords or strings like the piano-forte. [*L. clavis* a key, *chorda*, a string.]

CLAVICLE, *klav i kl*, *n.* A little *key* the collar bone, so called from its resemblance to a Roman key [*L. clavícula*, *dim.* of *clavis* a key]

CLAVICULAR, *klav i k u lar*, *adj* Pertaining to the clavicle

CLAVIER, *klav i er*, *n.* The *key board* of a musical instrument [Fr —*L. clavis*, a key]

CLAVIFORM, *klav i form*, *adj* In the form of a club clavate [*L. clava*, a club, *forma*, form.]

CLAW, *klaw*, *n.* Something cleft or split the hooked end of a beast or bird the whole foot of an animal with hooked nails anything like a claw (*bot.*) the slender claw like appendage at the base of some petals.—*v. t.* To scratch or tear as with the claws or nails to scratch with intent to please hence (*Shak*) to flatter [A.S. *clawu*, Ger *klauen*—*kneben*, to cleave]

CLAWBACK, klaw'bak, *n.* One who claws or scratches another's back: hence, a flatterer, a sycophant.

CLAWED, klawd, *adj.* Having claws.

CLAWLESS, klaw'les, *adj.* Destitute of claws.

CLAY, klā, *n.* That which sticks or adheres: a tenacious, ductile earth, used to make bricks, &c.: earth in general: the bodily part of man.—*v.t.* To cover, or purify with clay. [A.S. *clæg*—*clifian*, to stick; Dan. *klæg*; D. *klay*; W. *clai*; conn. with **CLAG**, **CLOG**, L. *gelu*, frost, *gluten*, Gr. *glia*, E. **GLUE**.]

CLAY-BRAINED, klā'brānd, *adj.* (Shak.) Having brains heavy and dull like clay: hence, stupid.

CLAY-COLD, klā'kōld, *adj.* Cold as clay: lifeless.

CLAYEY, klā'i, *adj.* Consisting of or like clay.

CLAYISH, klā'ish, *adj.* Of the nature of clay.

CLAY-MARL, klā'mārl, *n.* A kind of marl in which clay is the predominant ingredient.

CLAYMORE, klā'mōr, *n.* (lit.) The big sword; a large double-edged sword, formerly used by the Scottish Highlanders. [Celt. *claidheamh-mor*—Celt. and Ir. *claidheamh*, sword, *mor*, great; conn. with L. *gladius*, a sword.]

CLAY-SLATE, klā'slāt, *n.* Clay that has become so hardened and metamorphosed as to split into plates like slate.

CLEAN, klēn, *adj.* (lit.) Polished, shining: free from stain or whatever defiles: free from moral impurity: pure: neat: dexterous: complete: unused.—*adv.* Quite: entirely.—*v.t.* To make clean. [A.S. *clēn*; W., Celt., Iec. *glan*, shine, polish; conn. with Ger. *klein*, little, neat.]

CLEANE, **CLEENE**, **CLENE**, klēn (*Spenser*). **CLEAN**.

CLEANER, klēn'ēr, *n.* One who or that which cleans.

CLEANING, klēn'ing, *n.* The act of making clean.

CLEAN-LIMBED, klēn'limbd, *adj.* Having well-proportioned limbs: smart.

CLEANLINESS, klēn'li-nes, *n.* State of being cleanly: neatness in person or habits: purity.

CLEANLY, klēn'li, *adj.* Clean-like or clean: clean in habits or person: pure: neat.—*adv.* In a cleanly manner: neatly: dexterously.

CLEANNES, klēn'nes, *n.* State of being clean, or free from stain: freedom from disease: neatness.

CLEANSABLE, klēnz'a-bl, *adj.* That may be cleansed.

CLEANSE, klēnz, *v.t.* To make clean or pure: to free from guilt:—*pr.p.* cleansing; *pa.p.* cleansed.

CLEANSER, klēnz'ēr, *n.* One who or that which cleanses.

CLEAN-TIMBERED, klēn'tim'bērd, *adj.* (Shak.) Clean-limbed: well-proportioned.

CLEAR, klēr, *adj.* (orig.) Well heard, loud, distinct: conspicuous: bright: transparent: free from obstruction: pure: plain: without deductions: unentangled.—*adv.* In a clear manner: plainly: wholly: quite.—*v.t.* To make clear: to purge from the imputation of guilt: to vindicate: to pass by without coming in contact: to make profit.—*v.i.* to become clear: to become free or disengaged. [Fr. *clair*; Ger. *klar*; Ir. *klor*, clean, *glor*, a noise; L. *clarus*, clear, well heard—*cluo*, Gr. *kluo*, Sans. *eru*, to hear.]

CLEARANCE, klēr'ans, *n.* Act of clearing: a certificate that a ship, previous to leaving a port, has satisfied all demands and been cleared at the custom-house.

CLEARING, klēr'ing, *n.* A making clear: a defence or justification: a tract of land cleared of wood, &c. for cultivation: in banking, a process of making exchanges and settling balances.

CLEARING-HOUSE, klēr'ing-hōws, *n.* The house

or office where the business of clearing is carried on among bankers and railway companies.

CLEARLY, klēr'li, *adv.* In a clear manner: distinctly: evidently: without reserve.

CLEARNESS, klēr'nes, *n.* State of being clear: freedom from whatever obscures or obstructs: distinctness: (Shak.) freedom from suspicion.

CLEAR-SHINING, klēr'shīn'ing, *adj.* (Shak.) Shining with clearness, or without obstruction.

CLEAR-SIGHTED, klēr'sit'ed, *adj.* Having clearness of sight: hence, discerning.

CLEAR-SIGHTEDNESS, klēr'sit'ed-nes, *n.* State of being clear-sighted: discernment.

CLEAR-STARCHING, klēr'stārch'ing, *n.* The act of stiffening linen with starch, so as to impart to it a clear, uniform appearance.

CLEAR-STORY, klēr'stō'ri, *n.* A term in Gothic architecture for an upper story or row of windows in a church, tower, &c. [Acc. to some, because it rises clear above the adjoining parts of the building; acc. to others, from Fr. *clair*, light, on account of the extra light it gives.]

CLEAT, klēt, *n.* A piece of iron worn on shoes by country people: a narrow piece of wood nailed across anything to keep it in its place, or give it additional strength: a piece of wood fastened on parts of a ship, and having holes or recesses for fastening ropes. [Prob. a modification of **CLOUT**.—*Wedg.*]

CLEAVAGE, klēv'aj, *n.* The act or manner of cleaving or splitting: (min.) the condition of rocks in which they split easily into thin plates.

CLEAVE, klēv, *v.i.* To stick or adhere: to hold to with strong attachment:—*pr.p.* cleaving; *pa.t.* cleaved' (*obs.*) *clāve*; *pa.p.* cleaved'. [A.S. *clifan*; Ger. *kleben*; D. *kleven*. See **CLAY**.]

CLEAVE, klēv, *v.t.* To divide, to split: to separate with violence: to part naturally.—*v.i.* to part asunder: to crack:—*pr.p.* cleaving; *pa.t.* *clōve* or *cleft*; *pa.p.* *cleft*, *clōven*, or *cleaved*'. [A.S. *cleafan*; Ger. *kluff*, a fissure, from *klieben*, to cleave.]

CLEAVER, klēv'ēr, *n.* One who or that which cleaves.

CLEEP, klēp, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To call: to name. [A.S. *cleopian*, *elypian*, to call.]

CLEF, klēf, *n.* A character in music which determines the key or position on the scale of the notes that follow it. [Fr.—L. *claris*, a key.]

CLEFT, klēft, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of **CLEAVE**.

CLEFT, klēft (in *B.*, **CLIFT**), *n.* An opening made by cleaving or splitting: a crack, fissure, or chink.

CLEG, klēg, *n.* The gad-fly, horse-fly. [Scot. *gl'g*, Dan. *klæg*, the gad-fly.]

CLEM, klēm, *v.i.* and *v.t.* To starve. [Prov. L. *clam*; Ger. *klemme*, want, *klemmen*, to pinch.]

CLEMATIS, klēm'a-tis, *n.* A creeping plant with long tendrils, called also *Virgin's Bower* and *Traveller's Joy*. [Low L.; Gr. *klematis*—*klēma*, a twig.]

CLEMENCE, klēm'ens, *n.* (*Spenser*). Clemency.

CLEMENCY, klēm'en-si, *n.* The quality of being clement: lenity towards offenders: willingness to forgive: mildness, as of weather.

CLEMENT, klēm'ent, *adj.* Mild: gentle: kind: tender: merciful. [L. *clemens*.]

CLENCH, klēnsh, *v.t.* Same as **CLINCH**.

CLEPE, klēp, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). Same as **CLEFT**.

CLEPSYDRA, klēp'si-dra or -ē'dra, *n.* An instrument used by the Greeks and Romans for measuring time by the trickling of water, as if by *death*, through a very small orifice. [L., Gr. *klepsidra*—*klepsō*, *klepsō*, to steal, *hydrō*, water.]

CLERE-STORY. Same as **CLEAR-STORY**.

CLERGY, kler'jı, *n* The body of men chosen or set apart as ministers of religion in the Christian church benefit or privilege of clergy

[Fr *clergy*, low *L. clericus*—*L. clericus*, Gr *klerikos*, from *L. clericus*, Gr *klerikos*, lit. a lot then the clergy from the choice of Matthias by lot to the apostleship.]

BENEFIT OF CLERGY, formerly, an exemption of clergy men, in certain cases, from criminal process before a secular judge, now it signifies the benefit of the rites of the church.

CLERGYMAN, kler'jı mao *n* One of the clergy

CLERIO, -AL, kler'ı, *al, adj* Belonging to the clergy pertaining to a clerk or writer

CLERK, klark, *n* (*orig*) A clergyman or priest a scholar one who reads the responses in the English Church service, and assists in other parochial duties one employed as a writer or accountant in an office [AS *clerc*, a priest. See **CLERGY**]

CLERKLESS, klark'les, *adj* Not scholarly ignorant

CLERKLIKE, klark'lik, *adj* (*Shak*) Scholarly

CLERKLY, klark'li, *adj* (*Shak*) Scholarly—*ade* In a scholar like or learned manner [of a clerk]

CLERKSHIP, klark'ship, *n* Scholarship the office

CLEROMANCY, kler'o-man-sı, *n* Divination by casting lots, esp by dice [Gr *kleros*, lot, *mantia* divination]

CLER-STORY, kler' stı r, *n* Same as **CLEAR-STORY**

CLEVER klev'er *adj* Skilful dexterous ingenious neat (US) good natured, of an agreeable disposition. [From O E. *clifer*, active or from AS *gleaf* *ferth*, of a wise mind, sagacious—*gleaf*, skilful, wise, *ferth*, mind.] [skilfully fitly]

CLEVERLY, klev'er li, *adv* In a clever manner

CLEVERNESS, klev'er nes, *n* Quality of being clever skill ingenuity (US) good nature

CLEW, klı, *n* A ball of thread a thread which affords a guide through a labyrinth any piece of information which enables one to form a conclusion (*Spenser*) anything twisted or involved, hence, a plot, a line of deceit the corner of a sail.—*v t* To guide, as by a thread (*naut*) to truss or tie up sails to the yards [AS *clew*, W *clob*, a lump, *L. glomus* a ball of thread akin to *globus*, a sphere, conn. with **CLAVE**, to adhere.]

CLEW LINES klı lınz, *n pl* (*naut*) Lines or ropes on the smaller square sails by which they are clewed up for furling.

CLICK, klik, *n* A short sharp sound anything that makes such a sound, as a small piece of iron falling into a notched wheel the latch of a door.—*v t* To make a light sharp sound. [From the sound.]

CLIENT, klı ent, *n* (*orig*) One who hears and obeys a superior, hence a dependant one who employs a lawyer or counsel. [*L. clens*, *entis*, from *clens*, one who hears, from *clens*, to hear]

CLIENTAGE, klı ent-ıj, *n* The whole number of one's clients dependants

CLIENTSHIP, klı ent ship, *n* Condition of a client

CLIFF, klıf, *n* Something cleft a high steep rock the steep side of a mountain. [From **CLAVE**.]

CLIFF, klıf, *n* (*mus*) Same as **CLIF**

CLIFFY, klıf, *adj* Having cliffs craggy

CLIFT, klıft, *n* (*Spenser*) Same as **CLIFF**, a rock.

CLIFT, klıft, *n* Same as **CLIFT**

CLIFTED, klıft'ed, *adj* Broken into cliffs

CLIMACTER, klı mak ter, *n* (*lit*) The round

CLIMACTERIC, klı mak ter ik, *n* of a ladder a critical period in human life in which some great

bodily change is supposed to take place [Gr *klimakter*—*klima*, a ladder]

The **CLIMACTERIC YEAR** or **GRAND CLIMACTERIC**—the 63d year—was supposed to be fatal to most men

CLIMACTERIC, klı mak ter ik, *adj* Pertaining to the climacteric

CLIMATAL, klı ma-tal, *adj* Relating to climate.

CLIMATE, klı mät, *n* (*lit*) The supposed slope of the earth from the equator upwards to the pole one of the regions or zones into which the earth was divided by the ancients instead of as now by parallels of latitude the condition of a region, country, or place with regard to temperature, moisture, and other meteorological phenomena.—*v i* (*Shak*) To inhabit a particular region. [*L. clima climatis*, Gr *klima*, *klimatos*, slope—*klinō*, to make to bend or slope]

CLIMATIC, AL klı mat ik, *al, adj* Relating to, or limited by a climate

CLIMATISE klı ma tiz, *v t* To inure to a strange climate.—*v i* to become inured to a strange climate.—*pr p* climatizing, *pa p* climatized.

CLIMATOGRAPHY, klı ma-to-gra fi, *n* A description of climates [Gr *klima*, and *graphē*, a description.] [ing to climatology]

CLIMATOLOGICAL, klı ma-to-loj ik al, *adj* Relating to climatology

CLIMATOLOGIST, klı ma to lo j ıst *n* One skilled in the science of climatology

CLIMATOLOGY, klı ma to lo j ı, *n* The science of climates, or an investigation of the causes on which the climate of a place depends [Gr *klima*, and *logos* a discourse]

CLIMATURE, klı ma-tür, *n* (*Shak*) Climate

CLIMAX, klı maks, *n* (*lit*) A rising like the steps of a ladder or stair in rhetoric, the arranging of the particulars of a period or other portion of discourse so as to rise in strength and importance to the last the point at which anything has reached its height [Gr *klimax*, a ladder or staircase—*klinō*, to slope.]

CLIMB, klı m, *v i* or *v t* To ascend by clutching with the hands and feet to ascend slowly or with difficulty to creep up by means of tendrils, as a plant [AS *climban* Ger *klimmen*, conn. with **CLAMBER**.]

CLIMBER, klı mber, *n* One who or that which climbs one of an order of birds that climb

CLIME, klı m, *n* A climate a country, a region.

CLINANTHIUM, klın an thi um, *n* The receptacle or bed of the small flowers in a composite plant [Gr *klinē*, a bed, *anthos*, a flower]

CLINCH, klı sh, *v t* To fasten or rivet as a nail, by bending the point when driven through anything to grasp tightly, to settle or confirm.—*n* That which fastens anything that holds both ways a fold or knot by which a cable is fastened to the ring of an anchor the part of the cable so fastened. [Fr *clenche*, a door latch, Ger *klinke*, the riveted part of a bolt, D and Ger *klı nen*, to rivet a bolt.]

CLINCHER, klı sher, *n* One that clinches a decisive argument [clinch work.]

CLINCHER BUILT, klı sher bilt, *adj* Built of clincher work.

CLINCHER WORK, klı sher wörk, *n* The disposition of the side planks of a vessel, when the lower edge of one row overlaps the row next under it.

CLING, klı ng *v i* To adhere or stick close by winding round to adhere in interest or affection.—*v t* (*Shak*) to shrivel up, or draw together to cause to adhere to by winding round.—*pr p* clinging, *pa p* clung, *pa p* clung. [AS *clingan*, to adhere.]

CLINGCY, klı ng, *adj* Apt to cling sticky

CLINIC, -AL, klı nik, *al, adj* Pertaining to a bed continued to bed by sickness (*med*) applied to studies

and lectures by the bedside of the patient. [Gr. *klinikos*—*klinē*, a bed—*klinō*, to bend, recline.]

CLINIC, klin'ik, *n.* One confined to bed by sickness.

CLINICALLY, klin'ik-al-i, *adv.* By the bedside.

CLINK, klingk, *n.* A ringing sound made by the striking together of sounding bodies: (*Spenser*) a latch.—*v.t.* To make a short, sharp, ringing sound.—*v.i.* to ring or jingle. [Ger. *klingen*, to sound, to chink; allied to *CLANG*.]

CLINKER, klingk'ēr, *n.* Brick burned so hard that, when struck, it makes a sharp, ringing sound: the cinder or slag formed in furnaces.

CLINKER-BUILT, klingk'ēr-bilt, *adj.* Same as **CLINCHER-BUILT**.

CLINKSTONE, klingk'stōn, *n.* A grayish green feldspathic stone, producing a metallic ring or clink when struck by a hammer.

CLINOMETER, kli-nom'e-ter, *n.* An instrument for measuring the inclination or dip of a stratum. [Gr. *klinō*, to incline, *metron*, a measure.]

CLINOMETRIC, kli-no-met'rik, *adj.* Relating to clinometry: measured by a clinometer.

CLINOMETRY, kli-nom'e-tri, *n.* The art of using the clinometer or measuring the dip of strata.

CLINQUANT, klingk'ant, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Shining like tinsel: glittering. [Fr. 'tinsel.]

CLIO, klī'ō, *n.* (*lit.*) The proclaimer; the muse who presided over history and epic poetry: (*zool.*) a genus of shell-less mollusks, one species of which constitutes a principal part of the food of whales. [L., Gr. *kleiō*, the proclaimer—*kleiō*, to call.]

CLIP, klip, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To embrace, encompass: to cut by making the blades of shears meet: to cut off.—*v.i.* to move rapidly:—*pr.p.* clipping; *pa.p.* clipped'.—*n.* An embrace: act of clipping: the thing clipped off. [A.S. *clýppan*, to embrace; D. *klippen*, Icc. *klippen*, to cut.]

CLIPPER, klip'ēr, *n.* One who clips: a barber: a sharp-built, fast-sailing vessel.

CLIPPING, klip'ing, *n.* The act of clipping: the thing clipped off.

CLIQUE, klēk, *n.* A small circle of persons in union for a purpose: a faction: a gang—used generally in a bad sense. [Fr.]

CLIQUEISH, klēk'ish, *adj.* Relating to a clique.

CLIQUEISM, klēk'izm, *n.* Tendency to form cliques.

CLOACA, klō-ā'ka, *n.* A sewer: a cavity in birds and reptiles, in which the intestinal and urinary ducts terminate:—*pl.* *CLOACÆ* (klō-ā'sē). [L.]

CLOAK, **CLOKE**, klōk, *n.* A loose outer garment: a covering: that which conceals: a disguise, pretext.—*v.t.* To clothe with a cloak: to conceal. [O. Fr. *cloche*; low L. *cloca*, n garment worn by horsemen.]

CLOCK, klok, *n.* An instrument for measuring time by the position of the 'hands' upon the dial-plate, or by the striking of a hammer upon a bell: figured work about the side or ankle of a stocking. [Widely diffused, as A.S. *cluccg*, Gael. *clag*, Gr. *glocke*, Fr. *cloche*, all = bell; but the root is doubtful.]

CLOCK-WORK, klok'-wuk, *n.* The works or machinery of a clock: machinery producing regularity of movement like that of a clock.

CLOD, klod, *n.* A lump that cleaves or sticks together, esp. of earth or turf: the ground: anything earthy or base: a stupid fellow.—*v.i.* To collect into a thick mass: to clot:—*pr.p.* clodding; *pa.p.* clodd'ed. [A.S. *clud*; D. *klot*; Ger. *klos*; conn. with **CLEAVE**, to adhere.]

CLODDY, klod'i, *adj.* Consisting of or abounding with clods: earthy: gross.

CLOD-HOPPER, klod'-hop'ēr, *n.* A countryman: a peasant: a dolt.

CLODPATE, klod'pāt, } *n.* One with a head like a
CLODPOLL, klod'pōl, } clod: a stupid fellow.

CLOFF, klof, *n.* Same as **CLOUGH**.

CLOG, klog, *v.i.* To stick together: to adhere: to be obstructed by extraneous matter.—*v.t.* to load with something so as to cause a stoppage: to obstruct: to encumber:—*pr.p.* clogging; *pa.p.* clogged'.—*n.* Anything that hinders motion: an obstruction: a heavy wooden shoe. [Scot. *clag*, to cover with mud, to obstruct; Dan. *klog*, sticky; Icc. *kleggi*, a mass; conn. with **CLEAVE**, to adhere.]

CLOGGINESS, klog'i-nēs, *n.* State of being cloggy.

CLOGGY, klog'i, *adj.* Of a nature to clog: sticky.

CLOISTER, klois'tēr, *n.* A place enclosed or shut in: a covered arcade forming part of a monastic or collegiate establishment: a place of seclusion for the world for religious duties. For synonyms, see **MONASTERY**.—*v.t.* To confine in a cloister: to confine within walls: to shut up from the outer world.

[Fr. *cloître*, O. Fr. *cloistre*, A.S. *clauster*, It. *claustra*, L. *claustrum*—*claudō*, *clausum*, to close, to shut.]

CLOISTERED, klois'tērd, *adj.* Dwelling in cloisters: retired from the world, solitary: built round with peristyles or piazzas, as a court.

CLOISTRAL, klois'tral, *adj.* Relating or confined to a cloister: reclusive.

CLOISTRESS, klois'tres, *n.* (*Shak.*) A nun.

CLOKE, klōk, *n.* Same as **CLOAK**.

CLOMB, klom (*Spenser*), *pa.t.* of **CLIMB**.

CLOOP, kloop, *n.* The sound made when the cork is drawn from a bottle. [From the sound.]

CLOSE, klōs, *adj.* Shut up: without an opening: hidden: stagnant: oppressive: uncommunicative: near in time or place: having the parts brought together, compact: concise, brief: without wandering or deviation: literal: secluded from communication: intimate: careful, earnest: narrow: not liberal, niggardly: (*her.*) having the wings folded on the body.—*adv.* Closely: nearly: densely: (*Spenser*) secretly.—*n.* (*Shak.*) A small place or field enclosed or surrounded by a fence or hedge: an enclosure, esp. that about a cathedral: a narrow passage leading from one street to another or into a court. [Fr. *clos*, shut, *pa.p.* of *clōre*, Prov. *claire*, to shut, L. *clausus*, shut, *pa.p.* of *claudō*, to shut.]

CLOSE, klōz, *v.t.* To make close: to draw together separate parts of: to unite: to conclude: to enclose.—*v.i.* to come or be brought together, as the parts of a thing separated: to come to an end:—*pr.p.* clōs'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* clōs'ed'.—*n.* The manner or time of closing: conclusion: a grapple in wrestling: the end of a strain of music, a cadence.

CLOSE WITH, to accede to, also to grapple with.

CLOSE-BANDED, klōs'-band'ed, *adj.* Closely united, in close order. [firmly closed.]

CLOSE-BARRED, klōs'-bārd, *adj.* Made close by bars.

CLOSE-BODIED, klōs'-bod'id, *adj.* Fitting close to the body.

CLOSE-FISTED, klōs'-fist'ed, } *adj.* Penurious, covet-
CLOSE-HANDED, klōs'-hand'ed, } ous.

CLOSE-HAULED, klōs'-hawld, *adj.* Noting the trim of a ship when sailing as near as possible in the direction from which the wind is blowing.

CLOSELY, klōs'li, *adv.* In a close manner: nearly: accurately: intently: (*Spenser*) secretly.

CLOSENESS, klōs'nēs, *n.* The state of being close.

CLOSER, klōz'ēr, *n.* One who finishes or concludes.

CLOSE-STOOL, klōs'-stōl, *n.* A chamber utensil for the convenience of the sick and the infirm.

- CLOSET**, klo'set, *n.* A little closet or enclosed space a small private room—*v. t.* To shut up in a closet, to conceal to take into a closet for a private interview
- CLOSE-TONGUED**, klo's tangu'd, *adj.* (Shak.) Cautious in speaking, silent
- CLOSET SIN**, klo'set-sin, *n.* A secret sin.
- CLOSING**, klo'zing, *p. adj.* That closes or terminates—*n.* An ending or conclusion.
- CLOSURE**, klo'zur, *n.* The act of closing or shutting up that by which anything is closed parts enclosing, an enclosure conclusion, end.
- CLOT**, klot, *n.* A mass of soft or fluid matter congealed, as of blood a coagulation—*v. t.* To form into clots or clods to coagulate to cover with clots—*pr p* clotting, *pa p* clotted. [A form of Clon.]
- CLOTH**, kloth, *n.* Woven material from which garments are made a piece of such material put to a particular use a profession, esp. the clerical profession, as symbolised by black cloth—*pl.* CLOTHS, but when = garments, CLOTHES.
- [A.S. *clath*, *clath*, *clathes*, garments, Scot *clath* cloth, Ger *kleid*, Ice *kladi* a garment connected with *L. clauda*, to shut See CLOSE.]
- CLOTHE**, kloth, *v. t.* To cover with clothes to adorn with dress to provide with raiment to cover, as with a garment.—*v. i.* (Shak.) to wear clothes—*pr p* clothing, *pa p* clothed or clad.
- CLOTHES**, klothz, *n. pl.* Garments or articles of dress a covering, as of a bed.
- CLOTHES-BASKET**, klothz basket, *n.* A large basket for holding and carrying clothes.
- CLOTHES-BRUSH**, klothz brush, *n.* A brush for clothes
- CLOTHES HORSE**, klothz hors, *n.* A frame for hanging clothes on to dry (clothes on to dry)
- CLOTHES-LINE**, klothz lin, *n.* A line for hanging
- CLOTHES-PIN**, klothz pin, *n.* A forked piece of wood to secure clothes on a line (clothes)
- CLOTHES-PPESSE**, klothz pres, *n.* A place for holding
- CLOTHIER**, klothi'er, *n.* One who makes cloth one who sells cloth or clothes
- CLOTHING**, klothing, *n.* Clothes garments dress
- CLOTPOLL**, klotpol, *n.* (Shak.) A clodpoll, a block head. (coagulate)
- CLOTTER**, klo'tter, *v. i.* To form clots or lumps to
- CLOTTINO**, klo'tting, *n.* Coagulation a clotted substance. (concretions)
- CLOTTY**, klo'ti, *adj.* Full of clots full of clods or
- CLOUCHES**, klo'wch ez, *n.* (Spenser) Clutches.
- CLOUD**, klowd, *n.* A mass of watery vapour floating in the air a great volume of dust or smoke any thing that covers or obscures in the manner of a cloud a dark vein or spot on a lighter material any state of obscurity a crowd or multitude—*v. t.* To overspread or darken with clouds to obscure to variegate with dark veins or spots to sully—*v. i.* to grow cloudy to become obscure with clouds [A.S. *clud*, a rock, a hillock, clouds having often the appearance of white hills, from the root of Clon.]
- CLOUD-CAPT**, klowd kapt, *p. adj.* (Shak.) Capped with or touching the clouds.
- CLOUD COMPELLING**, klowd kom pelling, *p. adj.* Drawing or collecting the clouds, an epithet of Jupiter
- CLOUDILY**, klowdli, *adv.* With clouds darkly obscurely
- CLOUDINESS**, klowd'nes, *n.* The state of being cloudy
- CLOUD KISSING**, klowd kus'ing, *adj.* (Shak.) Touching the clouds. [bright]
- CLOUDLESS**, klowd'les, *adj.* Free from clouds clear
- CLOUDLET**, klowd'let, *n.* A little cloud.
- CLOUD TOPPED**, klowd topt, *adj.* Covered with or touching the clouds cloud cap
- CLOUDY**, klowdi, *adj.* Clouded consisting of clouds marked with veins or spots wanting lustre not cheerful, gloomy not intelligible, obscure.
- CLOUGH**, klof, *n.* The cleft of a hill a narrow glen. [A.S. *dough*—A.S. *cleofan*, to cleave, Scot *cleugh*, Ice *clöf*, Ger *kluff*, a fissure]
- CLOUGH**, klof, *n.* An allowance for the turn of the scale, on buying goods wholesale, of 2 lbs in every cwt after tare and tret have been deducted.
- CLOUT**, klowt, *n.* A patch a piece of cloth or other material used to cover a hole a piece of cloth, esp. for any mean use (Shak.) a piece of white cloth used by archers for a mark to shoot at, then the centre of the butt a blow—*v. t.* To patch or mend coarsely to strike. [A.S. *clut*, a patch, D *klotsen*, to strike.]
- CLOUTED**, klowt ed, *p. adj.* (Shak.) Heavy and patched, as shoes—or perhaps having nails in the soles. [In the latter sense, from O Fr *clouet*, dum. of *clou*, a nail, from *L. clavus*, a nail.]
- CLOUTED**, klowt ed, *p. adj.* Clotted, as cream.
- CLOVE**, klovr, *n.* The dried unexpanded flower bud of a West Indian tree forming a very pungent spice, and so called from its resemblance to a nail [Sp *clavo*, Fr *clou*—from *L. clavus*, a nail.]
- CLOVE**, klovr, *n.* (bot.) One of the smaller bulbs formed in the axilla of the scales of a mother bulb, as in garlic [A.S. *clufe*, an ear of corn, a clove of garlic, from *clufan*, *cleofan*, to split, to cleave]
- CLOVE GILLYFLOWER**, klovr jil'flov er, *n.* A species of Pink, with an aromatic odour like clove.
- CLOVEN**, klovr'n, *p. p.* of CLEAVE.
- CLOVEN FOOTED**, klovr'n foot-ed, } *p. adj.* Having
- CLOVEN HOOFED**, klovr'n hoof'd, } the foot or hoof
- cloven or divided into two, as the ox.
- CLOVE PINK**, klovr pink, *n.* CLOVE GILLYFLOWER.
- CLOVER-GRASS**, klovr'gras, *n.* A genus of leguminous plants, affording pasture and fodder for cattle. [A.S. *clefer*—*cleofan*, to cleave, so called from the leaf appearing to be cleft in three]
- To LIVE IN CLOVER, to live luxuriously or in abundance
- CLOVERED**, klovr'erd, *adj.* Covered with clover
- CLOWN**, klown, *n.* A husbandman a rustic one with the manners of a rustic, a coarse ill bred man a professional fool.—*v. i.* To act as a clown. [L. *colonus*, a husbandman—*colo*, to cultivate]
- CLOWNISH**, klownish, *adj.* Of or like a clown clumsy and awkward rude and ill bred.
- CLOWNISHLY**, klownishli, *adv.* In a clownish manner coarsely or rudely
- CLOWNISHNESS**, klownish nes, *n.* Pusticity awkwardness rudeness want of refinement.
- CLOY**, kloj, *v. t.* To clog or choke up to fill to loathing to glut or satiate [From root of Clog]
- CLOY**, kloj, *v. t.* To spike by driving a nail into the touch hole, as a cannon (Spenser) to pierce or gore. [Fr *cloier*, to nail up—*clou*, *L. clavus*, a nail.]
- CLOYLESS**, kloj'les, *adj.* (Shak.) That cannot cloy or surfeit.
- CLOYMENT**, kloj'ment, *n.* (Shak.) Satiety, surfeit.
- CLUB**, klub, *n.* (lat.) A cleaving together an association of persons for the promotion of a common object, as literature, politics, pleasure &c.—*v. i.* To join together for some common end to share in a common expense.—*v. t.* to unite for a common end to contribute to a common fund—*pr p* clubbing,

pa.p. clubbed'. [From the root of CLEAVE, to adhere.]

CLUB, klub, *n.* A heavy tapering stick, knobby or massy at one end, used to strike with: one of the four suits of cards having on it, in some countries, the figure of a club, with us a clover-leaf. [Ger. *kolbe*; Sw. *klubba*; W. *clob*, a boss, knob: from root of CLEAVE, to adhere.]

CLUBBED, klubd, *adj.* Shaped like a club.

CLUBBING, klub'ing, *n.* A diseased growth of tubercular excrescences in some plants, caused by the larvæ of insects.

CLUB-FOOT, klub'-foot, *n.* A short, deformed foot, like a club.

CLUB-FOOTED, klub'-foot'ed, *adj.* Having a club-foot.

CLUB-GRASS, klub'-gras, *n.* A species of grass having a club-shaped articulation.

CLUB-HAUL, klub'-haw', *v.t. (naut.)* To tack by dropping the lee anchor and slipping the cable.

CLUB-HEADED, klub'-hed'ed, *adj.* Having a thick head.

CLUB-HOUSE, klub'-hows, *n.* A house for the accommodation of a club or association.

CLUB-LAW, klub'-law, *n.* The use of clubs or force in place of law: government by violence.

CLUB-MOSS, klub'-mos, *n.* A moss with scaly leaves and club-shaped stem. [meets.]

CLUB-ROOM, klub'-rōom, *n.* The room in which a club meets.

CLUB-RUSH, klub'-rush, *n.* A plant of many varieties of the genus *Scirpus* or *rush*.

CLUCK, kluk, *v.i.* To make the sound of a hen when calling her chickens.—*v.t.* to call, as a hen her chickens. [A.S. *cloccan*, Scot. *cluck*; from the sound.]

CLUCKING, kluk'ing, *n.* The noise made by a hen when calling her chickens.

CLUE, klō, *n.* See CLEW.

CLUMP, klump, *n.* A lump: a thick, short, shapeless piece of anything: a cluster of trees or shrubs. [Ger., Dan., Sw., *klump*; Ice. *klumbr*, a lump; O. Ger. *klimpfen*, to press together; connected with *CLUB*, *LUMP*.] [awkwardly.]

CLUMSILY, klum'zi-li, *adv.* In a clumsy manner.

CLUMSINESS, klum'zi-nes, *n.* Quality of being clumsy: awkwardness: ungainliness.

CLUMSY, klum'zi, *adj.* Like a clump: shapeless: ill-made: awkward: ungainly. [From *CLUMP*, prov. E. *clumps*, a stupid fellow.]

CLUNCH, klunsh, *n.* The miners' name for tough indurated clay, sometimes found in the coal-measures. [Prov. E. *clung*, stiff clay; prob. conn. with *CLING*.]

CLUNG, klung, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of *CLING*.

CLUSTER, klus'ter, *n.* (lit.) A *gluing* or sticking together: a number of things of the same kind growing or joined together: a bunch: a mass.—*v.i.* To grow or gather into clusters.—*v.t.* to collect into clusters. [A.S. *cluster*; Ice. *klistr*, glue; D. *klos*, *klisse*, a ball—*klissen*, to stick together.]

CLUSTERING, klus'ter-ing, *adj.* Forming, or growing in, clusters.

CLUTCH, kluch, *v.t.* To seize or grasp: to double, as the hand, so as to hold fast.—*n.* A grasp or grip: seizuro: (*mech.*) an apparatus for connecting two shafts, so as to be disengaged at pleasure.—*pl.* *Clutches*, the hands, paws, or talons: hence, crudely: rapacity. [O. E. *clouch*, claw, grasp; akin to Ger. *kluppe*, pinch, grasp; Scot. *click*.]

CLUTTER. A form of CLATTER.

CLYPEATE, klip'e-ät, } *adj.* In the shape of
CLYPEIFORM, klip'e-i-form, } form of a shield. [L. *clipeus*, *clypeus*, a shield, *forma*, form.]

CLYSTER, kliš'ter, *n.* A liquid injected into the intestines to wash them out: an injection. [L., Gr. —*κλύω*, to wash out.]

CLYSTER-PIPE (*Shak.*), a pipe or syringe for injecting a clyster.

COACH, kōch, *n.* (lit.) A *couch*: a large, close, four-wheeled carriage for state, pleasure, or travelling.—*v.t.* To carry in a coach. [Fr. *coche*—*coucher*, to lie; It. *cocchio*, from L. *colloco*, to lay one's self, to lie. See *Couch*.] [the driver of a coach.]

COACH-BOX, kōch'-boks, *n.* The box or seat for

COACH-DOG, kōch'-dog, *n.* A spotted dog, kept chiefly as an attendant on coaches, called also *Dalmatian Dog*.

COACHMAN, kōch'man, *n.* The driver of a coach.

COACT, ko-akt, *v.i.* (*Shak.*) To act together, or in concert. [L. *co*, together, and *ACT*.]

COACTIVE, ko-akt'iv, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Acting together.

COACTIVE, ko-akt'iv, *adj.* Compulsory. [L. *cogo*, *coactum*, to compel.]

COADJUTANT, ko-ad'joo-tant or kō-ad-jōo'tant, *adj.* Mutually helping or assisting. [See next word.]

COADJUTANT, ko-ad'joo-tant, } *n.* A fellow-helper
COADJUTOR, kō-ad-jōo'tor, } or assistant: an associate: one appointed to do the duties of another. [L. *co*, with, *adjutor*, a helper—*ad*, to, and *juvo*, *jutum*, to help.]

COADJUTRESS, kō-ad-jōo'tres, } *n.* A female coad-
COADJUTRIX, kō-ad-jōo'triks, } jutor or assistant.

CO-AGENCY, ko-ā'jen-si, *n.* Agency with another: co-operation. [L. *co*, and *AGENCY*.]

COAGULABILITY, ko-ag'ū-la-bil'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being coagulable: capability of being coagulated.

COAGULABLE, ko-ag'ū-la-bl, *adj.* Capable of being coagulated. [causes coagulation, as rennet.]

COAGULANT, ko-ag'ū-lant, *n.* A substance which

COAGULATE, ko-ag'ū-lāt, *v.t.* To drive together: to make to curdle or congeal, as rennet acts upon milk.—*v.i.* to curdle or congeal:—*pr.p.* *coagulating*; *pa.p.* *coagulated*. [L. *coagulo*—*co*, together, *ago*, to drive.] [coagulating: the thing coagulated.]

COAGULATION, ko-ag'ū-lā'shun, *n.* The act of

COAGULATIVE, ko-ag'ū-la-tiv, *adj.* Having the power of causing coagulation.

COAGULATOR, ko-ag'ū-lā-tor, *n.* That which causes coagulation. [tendency to coagulate.]

COAGULATORY, ko-ag'ū-la-tor-i, *adj.* Having a

COAGULUM, ko-ag'ū-lum, *n.* That which coagulates or is coagulated: curd: clot.

COAL, kōl, *n.* A substance that kindles or burns: wood charred: a solid, black, combustible substance of vegetable origin, found in the earth generally in large strata, and used as fuel: such substance in a burning state.—*v.t.* To burn to coal: to supply with coals.—*v.i.* to take in coal:—*pr.p.* *coaling*; *pa.p.* *coaled*. [A.S. *col*, *coll*, Ice. *kol*; Ger. *Kohle*; conn. with Sw. *kylla*, to kindle, and L. *caleo*, to be hot.]

COALESCE, kō-a-les', *v.i.* To grow together: to unite into one body or mass by natural affinity or attraction: to associate:—*pr.p.* *coalescing*; *pa.p.* *coalesced*. [L. *coalesco*—*co*, together, *alesco*, to grow up, from *alo*, to nourish.]

COALESCENCE, kō-a-les'ens, *n.* Act of coalescing: union: concretion.

COALESCENT, kō-a-les'ent, *adj.* Growing together.

COAL-FIELD, kōl'-feld, *n.* A field or district containing coal strata.

COAL-FISH, kōl'-fish, *n.* A fish of the cod family, so named from the black colour of its back.

COAL HEAVER, kôl hâ'v'er, *n*. One employed to heave or discharge coals, as from a ship or waggon.

COALITION, kô-a lish'un, *n*. Act of *coalescing* or uniting in one body a union or combination of persons, states, &c. into one alliance. [Low L. *coalitio* —L. *coalesco* See COALESCE.] [coalition]

COALITIONIST, kô-a lish'un ist, *n*. A member of a CO ALLY, kô-âl lî, *n*. A joint ally

COAL-MEASURE, kôl mez'hur, *n*. A measure by which the quantity of coal is ascertained —*pl*. (geol.) the group of carboniferous strata.

COAL-PIT, kôl pit, *n*. A pit or mine from which coal is dug. [for holding coal.]

COAL SCUTTLE, kôl skuttl, *n*. A scuttle or vessel

COAL WHIPPER, kôl hwîp'er, *n*. One employed in discharging a coal ship

COALY, kô-lî, *adj*. Of or like coal.

COAMINGS, kômingz, *n.pl*. (naut.) Raised work about the edges of the hatches of a ship to prevent the water from running into the apartments below

COARSE, kôrs, *adj*. Such as is met with in common course not fine rough rude uncivil not refined gross [Originally written *Course*.]

COARSE GRAINED, kôrs'grând *adj*. Coarse in the grain, as wood hence (*fig*) inelegant, gross.

COARSELY, kôrs'lî, *adv*. In a coarse manner roughly without refinement.

COARSENESS, kôrs'ness, *n*. State or quality of being coarse want of refinement want of delicacy

CO ASSESSOR, kô-as'sor, *n*. A joint assessor

COAST, kôst, *n*. Side or border of land next the sea the sea shore limit or border of a country —*v*. To sail along or near a coast to sail between ports in the same country (*Spenser*) to come near the side of to approach. —*v* to sail by or near to [Ger *kuste*, Fr *côte* for *coste*, L. *costa*, a rib, side.]

COASTER, kôster, *n*. One who coasts a vessel employed in the coasting trade

COAST GUARD, kôst'gard, *n*. A body of men organised to act as a guard along the coast, orig. intended to prevent smuggling

COASTING, kôsting, *adj*. Keeping near the coast trading between ports in the same country

COAST LINE, kôst lîn, *n*. The line or boundary of a coast shore line

COAST WAITER, kôst wâ'ter, *n*. A custom house officer who waits upon and superintends the cargoes of vessels engaged in the coasting trade

COASTWISE, kôst'wîz, *adv*. Coastways along the coast

COAT, kôf, *n*. An outside body covering the hair or wool of a beast vesture as denoting office or profession any covering a membrane or layer that serves as a covering (*Shak*) a coat of arms. —*v* To cover with a coat or layer [Fr *cotte*, low L. *cottus*, *cotta*, a tunic, prov. E. *cot*, a matted fleece, Ger *kotze*, a matted covering overcoat, or E. *cote*, *cot*, a hut, covering.]

COAT OF ARMS, (orig.) a coat worn by princes and barons over their armour, made of cloth of gold or velvet, and ornamented with armorial insignia, now, a representation of armorial insignia —**COAT OF MAIL**, a piece of armour for the upper part of the body, made of metal scales or rings linked one with another

COAT ARMOUR, kôf'ârmur, *n*. Coat of arms armorial devices.

COAT CARD, kôf'kârd, *n*. A card bearing the representation of a coat figure, the king, queen, or knave, now, less correctly called COURT-CARD

COATEE, kô-ê, *n*. A little coat a military coat with short tails [Dim. of COAT] [ing cloth for coats]

COATING, kô'ting, *n*. A covering, or the act of cover

COAT LINK, kôv lîngk, *n*. A link for holding together the lappels of a coat

COAX, kôks, *v.t*. [*ikh*] To make a coles or simpleton of to appease or persuade by fawning flattery, &c. to wheedle —*n* (*B & FL*) One coaxed a simpleton. [O E. *coles*, a simpleton perh. akin to Fr *cocasse*, ridiculous, W *coeg*, foolish.]

COAXER, kôks'er, *n*. One who coaxes a flatterer

COAXINGLY, kôks'ing lî, *adv*. In a coaxing manner by coaxing

COB, kôb, *n*. The top or head a knob a lump or thick mass of anything a thick, strong built, but small sized horse a cobnut clay mixed with straw [W *cob*, A.S. *cop*, *copp*, Ger *kopf*, the top, head, perh. akin to L. *caput*, the head.]

COBALT, kôbalt, *n*. A brittle, reddish gray, ponderous metal, usually found combined with arsenic and other minerals
[Ger *Kobalt*—*Kobold*, a devil low L. *gobelinus*, Gr *kobalos*, a goblin, so called by the German miners because its presence indicated the absence of more valuable metals.]

COBBLE, kôbl, *n*. Same as COBLE

COBBLE, kôbl, *v.t*. To join together or fit to to patch or mend up clumsily, as shoes to mend to botch —*prp* cobbler, *pap* cobbled. [O Fr *cobler* to join together, Dan. *lobler*, to cobbler, Ger *koppeln*, to be together, from L. *copulo*, to join.]

COBBLER, kôbl'er, *n*. One who cobbles or mends shoes a clumsy workman any mean person.

COBLE, kôbl, *n* (*lit*) A hollow trunk of a tree a small flat bottomed fishing boat [A.S. *cwople*, Ger *Kubel* a bucket, W *keubal*, a hollow trunk, a boat.]

COBLOAF, kôbl'ôf, *n* (*Shak*) A large loaf [Con = large and LOAF.]

COBYUT, kôb'ut, *n*. A large variety of the hazel nut a game played by children with nuts the winning nut in such game [Con and NUT.]

COBRA DA CAPELLO, kô'bra daka pello, *n*. A very poisonous kind of snake, native of the East Indies possessed of the faculty of dilating the back and sides of the neck so as to resemble a hood [Port = snake of the hood.]

COBWALL, kôb'wawl, *n*. A wall formed of mud mixed with straw [Con and WALL.]

COBWEB, kôb'web, *n*. The spider's web, or net any snare or device intended to entrap —*adj*. Thin filmy light
[Flem. *kop* prov. E. *cop*, A.S. *atier-coppa*, a spider, lit. poison bag, so called from the likeness of its body to a little bag supposed to contain poison.]

COCA, kôka, *n*. A shrub, the leaves of which are much used by the natives of Peru as a narcotic and stimulant [Peruvian.]

COCACNE, kôk'an, *n*. The land of coolery or good living an imaginary country of luxury and delight, the Utopia of the middle ages the land of Cockneys—London. [Fr *cocagne*, It. *cucagna*—*cucca*, sweetmeats, from L. *coquo*, to cook.]

COCCIFEROUS, kôk'ifer'us, *adj*. Berry bearing [L. *coccus*, Cr *kôlos*, a berry, and *fero*, to bear.]

COCCUS, kôk'us, *n*. One of the carpels or seed vessels of a dry fruit (*zool*) a genus of Hemipterous insects, including the cochineal insect. [L. See COCHINEAL.]

COCCYX, kôk'syks, *n* (*anat*) A small bone attached to the lower part of the sacrum. (Gr *kokkys*, the cuckoo, whose bill it is said to resemble.)

COCH, kôch, *n* (*Spenser*) Same as COACH

COCHINEAL, kôch'înel, *n*. A scarlet dye-stuff

- consisting of the dried bodies of certain insects gathered from the cactus plant in Mexico, the W. Indies, &c.: the insect itself.
- [Sp. *cochinilla*, dim. of *L. coccinus*, Gr. *kokkos*, a berry, as the cochineal was formerly supposed to be the berry or seed of the plant.]
- COCHLEA**, *kok'le-a*, *n.* A spiral-shaped shell, esp. the snail shell: (*anat.*) the spiral cavity of the ear. [*L.*, Gr. *kochlias*—*kochlos*, a fish with a spiral shell.]
- COCHLEARY**, *kok'le-ar-i*, *adj.* Twisted like a snail shell: spiral.
- COCHLEATE**, *kok'le-at*, *adj.* Twisted like a snail shell: spiral.
- COCHLEATED**, *kok'le-at-ed*, [*L.* *cochlea*, Gr. *kochlias*, a spiral snail shell—*kochlos*, a spiral-shelled fish.]
- COCK**, *kok*, *n.* The male of birds, particularly of the domestic fowl: a strutting chief or leader: anything perched or set up prominently: a weathercock: a tap for liquor: a small heap or pile of hay: part of the lock of a gun which explodes the cap: (*Shak.*) cock-crow—*an* oath, being a corruption of, or euphemism for *God*.—*v.t.* To set upright: to set up with an air of pertness, as a hat: to set up or raise, as the cock of a gun.—*v.i.* to strut: to hold up the head: to look big or menacing. [*A.S.* *coc*, *cocc*; Fr. *coq*: from its cry.]
- COCK**, *kok*, *n.* (*Shak.*) A cock-boat.
- COCKADE**, *kok-ad'*, *n.* A knot of ribbons or something similar worn in the hat, from its likeness to the comb of a cock. [*Fr.* *cocarde*—*coq*, a cock.]
- COCKATOO**, *kok-a-too'*, *n.* A genus of birds of the parrot family, having the head surmounted by a crest of long and pointed feathers. [*Malay*, *kakatus*, formed from its cry.]
- COCKATRICE**, *kok'a-tris*, *n.* A lizard or serpent imagined to have been produced from a cock's egg hatched by a serpent, represented in heraldry as a monster with the wings of a fowl, and the tail of a serpent. [*Fr.* *cocatrice*; *A.S.* *coc*, *cocce*, and *ater*, *attor*, a snake.] [a cock-boat; W. *cuch*, a boat.]
- COCK-BOAT**, *kok'-böt*, *n.* A small boat. [*It.* *cocca*, a boat.]
- COCKCHAFER**, *kok'chä-fär*, *n.* The May-bug, an insect of a pitchy-black colour, most destructive to vegetation. [A corr. of *clock-chaffer*; Scot. *clock*, a beetle, and *CHAFER*.]
- COCK-CROW**, *-ING*, *kok'-krö*, *-ing*, *n.* Early morning, the time at which cocks crow. [as hay.]
- COCKED**, *kokt*, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Heaped up in coeks, COCKER, *kok'er*, *v.t.* (*obs.*) To pamper, to indulge. [*Fr.* *coquetter*, *D.* *kokeln*.]
- COCKER**, *kok'er*, *n.* One who follows cock-fighting: a small dog of the spaniel kind, employed by sportsmen in pheasant and woodcock shooting.
- COCKEREL**, *kok'er-el*, *n.* (*Shak.*) A young cock.
- COCKET**, *kok'et*, *n.* The custom-house official seal: a document given by the officers of the custom-house to merchants, as a warrant that their goods are duly entered: the office where such goods are entered. [Perh. a corr. of the words *quo quietus*, in the Latin form of the document.—*Nares* by *H. & W.*]
- COCK-FIGHT**, *-ING*, *kok'-fit*, *-ing*, *n.* A fight or contest between game-cocks.
- COCK-HORSE**, *kok'-hors*, *n.* A child's rocking-horse.—*adv.* Properly *a-cock-horsed* = on cock-horse, on horse-back: exultingly.
- COCKLE**, *kok'l*, *n.* A troublesome weed with a purple flower, found growing among corn: weeds among corn generally. [*A.S.* *coccl*; Gael. *cogal*.]
- COCKLE**, *kok'l*, *n.* A shell-fish, often used as food, having two wrinkled, heart-shaped shells.—*v.t.* or *v.i.* To contract into wrinkles: to shrink or pucker:—*pr.p.* cock'ling; *pa.p.* cock'led. [*Fr.* *coquille*; Gr. *kongchylion*, *kongchië*, a cockle.]
- COCKLED**, *kok'ld*, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Inshelled like a cockle: wrinkled like cockle-shells. [cockle.]
- COCKLE-SHELL**, *kok'l-shel*, *n.* The shell of the COCK-LOFT, *kok'-loft*, *n.* The top loft: the room in the house next the roof. [*Cock* = *cob*, or *cop*, the top, and *LOFT*.] [cocks: a cock-fight.]
- COCK-MATCH**, *kok'-mach*, *n.* A match between COCKNEY, *kok'ne*, *n.* (*lit.*) One brought up in *Cocagne*, an imaginary land of ease and plenty—hence, a pampered individual: an effeminate, ignorant citizen: applied contemptuously to a native of the City of London, that town being famed for its luxury.—*adj.* Resembling a Cockney in character and manners. [*Sec* *COCAGNE*. Acc. to Wedg. from *Fr.* *coquettier*, *D.* *kokeln*, to pamper, to dandle.]
- COCKNEYDOM**, *kok'ne-dum*, *n.* The region or home of Cockneys. [ners of a Cockney.]
- COCKNEYISM**, *kok'ne-izm*, *n.* The dialect or manner of Cockneys.
- COCKPIT**, *kok'pit*, *n.* A pit or enclosed space in which game-cocks fought: in a ship of war, a room under the lower gun-deck where wounded men are attended to during an action.
- COCKREL**, *kok'rel*, *n.* (*Shak.*) Same as COCKEREL.
- COCKROACH**, *kok'röch*, *n.* An orthopterous insect infesting pantries, &c., commonly known as the 'black beetle.'
- COCKSCOMB**, *kok'sköm*, *n.* The comb or crest on a cock's head: a plant, the top of whose stem forms a wavy crest, like that of a cock.
- COCK'S-FOOT GRASS**, *kok's'-foot gras*, *n.* A genus of grasses generally sown with others to improve the pasture, so called from the resemblance of the divisions of its head to a cock's foot.
- COCKSHUT**, *kok'shut*, *n.* (*orig.*) A net in which woodcocks were caught or shut in, chiefly used during the twilight: hence *adj.* (*Shak.*), twilight.
- COCKSURE**, *kok'shür*, *adj.* Quite sure.
- COCKSWAIN**, *kok'swän* (*colloq.* *kok'sn*), *n.* The swain or officer who steers a boat and takes charge of its crew. [Cock, a boat, and SWAIN.]
- COCOA**, *kö'kö*, *n.* A tropical palm-tree producing the cocoa-nut. [*Port.* and *Sp.* *coco*, a bugbear; applied to the nut from the three marks at the end of it which form a grotesque face.]
- COCOA**, *kö'kö*, *n.* A beverage made from the ground seeds or beans of the *cacao* or chocolate tree. [A corr. of *cacao*.]
- COCOA-NUT** or **COCO-NUT**, *kö'kö-nut*, *n.* The nut of the cocoa palm, containing a white kernel, within which is a pleasant fluid called the milk.
- COCOON**, *ko-köön*, *n.* The egg-shaped shell or covering which the larvae of silk-worms and some other insects spin for themselves before passing into the pupa state. [*Fr.* *cocon*, from *L.* *concha*, a shell.]
- COCOONERY**, *ko-köön'er-i*, *n.* A place for keeping silk-worms when feeding and spinning cocoons.
- COCTILE**, *kok'til*, *adj.* *Baked*: hardened by fire, as a brick. [*L.* *coctilis*—*coquo*, *coctum*, to boil, bake.]
- COCTION**, *kok'ehun*, *n.* The act of boiling. [*L.* *coctio*—*coquo*, to boil.]
- COD**, *kod*, *n.* A husk, shell, or pod containing the seeds of a plant. [*A.S.* *codd*, a small bag; *Ier.* *koddi*, a cushion; W. *cud*, a bag; Scot. *cod*, a pillow.]
- COD**, *kod*, *n.* A fish much used as food, found only in the northern seas. [*Low L.* *gudus*, Gr. *gudus*.]
- COD-LIVER OIL**, an oil extracted from the fresh liver of the common cod, of great value as a medicine.

CODDING, koding *adj* (*Shak*) Pertaining to a pillow or bed—wanton. [Prov E. *cod*, a pillow]

CODDLE, kodl, *v.t.* (*orig*) To keep warm, to parboil to pamper to fondle. [Prob. from *CAUDIZ*]

CODE, kod, *n.* (*orig*) The trunk of a tree, then wooden tablets bound together, covered with wax, and used for writing on a classified collection or digest of laws. [Fr *code*, L. *codex*, the trunk of a tree, a tablet.]

CODEX, kódek's, *n.* A code a manuscript volume a book —*pl.* *CODICES*, kodí sēz. [L.]

COD FISHER, kod fish' er, *n.* A person employed in fishing for cod. [fishing for and curing cod.]

COD FISHERY, kod fish' er, *n.* The business of fishing for cod.

CODICIL, kodí sil, *n.* A short writing or note added as a supplement to a will. [L. *codicill*, dim. of *codex*. See *CODEx*]

CODICILLARY, kodí sill' ar, *adj* Having the nature of, or contained in, a codicil.

CODIFICATION, kodí fi k' a shun, *n.* The act of codifying, or reducing to a system, an law.

CODIFY, kodí fi, *v.t.* To put into the form of a code —*pr p* codifying, *pa p* codified. [L. *codex*, a code, and *facio* to make]

CODILLE, ko díl, *n.* A term at ombre signifying that the game is won. [Fr]

CODIST, kodíst, *n.* One who forms codes

CODLIN, kod' lin, } *n.* A kind of apple suitable for boiling (*Shak*) an unripe apple. [Perh. from *CODDLE*]

CODLING, kod' ling, *n.* A young cod fish.

CODPIECE, kod pí, *n.* A piece formerly inserted in the trousers for the reception of the parts at the bifurcation of the trunk.

CO EFFICACY, ko-ef' í k' a s, *n.* Joint efficacy efficacy of several things acting together

CO EFFICIENCY, ko-ef' í shen s, *n.* Joint efficiency

COEFFICIENT, ko-ef' í shent, *adj* Efficient in company with something else co-operating—*n.* That which acts along with something else in algebra, a figure or known quantity placed as a multiplier before a variable or unknown one.

CELIAC, sel' í ak, *adj* Relating to the lower belly [L. *celiacus*—Gr *kolia*, the belly—*kolia*, hollow]

CO EQUAL, ko-ékwál, *adj* Equal with another of the same rank or dignity

COERCE, ko-er's, *v.t.* To enslave wholly, to keep within limits to restrain by force to compel —*pr p* coercing, *pa p* coerced. [L. *coerceo*—*co*, together, *arceo*, to shut in.] [or compelled]

COERCIBLE, ko-er's' bl, *adj* That may be restrained

COERCION, ko-er'shun, *n.* Act or process of coercing compulsion restraint.

COERCIVE, ko-er'siv, *adj* Having the power of coercing compelling restraining

CO ESSENTIAL, kó-es sen shal, *adj* Partaking of the same essence. [eternal with another]

CO ETERNAL, kó-e ternal, *adj* (*Millon*) Equally

COEVAL, ko-e val, *adj* Of the same age living at the same time.—*n.* One of the same age a contemporary [L. *co*, together, and *ævum*, Gr *aión*, age.]

CO EXIST, kó-egz-íst, *v.i.* To exist at the same time.

CO EXISTENCE, kó-egr íst' ens, *n.* Existence at the same time with another

CO EXISTENT, kó-egz-íst' ent, *adj* Existing at the same time with another

CO EXTENSION, kó-eks-ten shun, *n.* State of equal extension, or act of extending equally with another

CO EXTENSIVE, kó-eks ten sív, *adj* Equally extensive.

COFFEE kofíe, n. The berry of the coffee-tree, cultivated in many tropical countries a drink made by decoction from the berries of the coffee tree after they have been roasted and ground. [Fr *café*—Ar *lawah*, a drink prepared from berries, pronounced by the Turks, *lahwe*.]

COFFEE-CUP, kofíe kúp, *n.* A cup for coffee

COFFEE-HOUSE, kofíe-hows, *n.* A house where coffee and other refreshments are sold.

COFFEE-MILL, kofíe mál, *n.* A small mill or machine for grinding coffee beans

COFFEE-POT, kofíe-pot, *n.* A pot or vessel in which coffee is prepared and served

COFFEE-ROOM, kofíe róm, *n.* A room in a hotel where coffee and other refreshments are served

COFFER, kofíe, *n.* (*lit*) A follow case a chest for holding money or treasure (*arch*) a sunk panel in a flat or arched ceiling (*fort*) a hollow trench or lodgment across a dry moat [Fr *coffre* a chest L. *cophinus*, Gr *kopínos*, a basket, *conn* with *CAVE*.]

COFFER DAM, kofíe dam, *n.* A water tight enclosure or box of timber placed in the bed of a river, &c, for the purpose of damming back the water during the progress of some work, as the founding of piers, bridges, &c [COFFER and DAM]

COFFIN, kofín, *n.* The coffer or chest in which a dead body is enclosed (*Shak*) a case or mould of paste for a pie —*v.t.* To place in a coffin to enclose to cover [L. *cophinus*, Gr *kopínos* See *COFFER*]

COO, kog, *v.t.* To gain, or draw from, by coaxing to trick, deceive to load, as a die to introduce surreptitiously —*v.i.* to lie, deceive —*pr p* cogging, *pa p* coggod [W *cogio* to make void, to trick. See *COAX*. Acc. to Wedg from D *lokelen*, to juggle, to deceive by rapid movement of hand.]

COG, kog, *n.* A catch or tooth on a wheel by which it imparts motion to another wheel.—*v.t.* To fix cogs in the rim of a wheel —*pr p* cogging, *pa p* coggod. [Sw *kugge*, a cog, It. *cocca*, a notch.]

COG, kog, *n.* A small boat a cock boat. [O Sw *kogg*, W *cuch*, Scot. *cog*, a hollow vessel.]

COGENCY, kójen s, *n.* Power of convincing or impelling. [From *COGENT*]

COGENT, kójent, *adj* Urgent pressing on the mind powerful convincing [L. *cogens*, *entis*, *pr p* of *cogo*, to urge—*co*, together, *ago*, to drive.]

COGENTLY, kójent' l, *adv* Urgently forcibly

COGGING, kog' ing, *n.* (*Shak*) Act of tricking or deceiving [From *COG*, to deceive.]

COGGLE, kog' gl, *n.* A small boat. [A form of *COG*]

COGITABLE, kojí tábl, *adj* Capable of being cogitated or thought of.

COGITATE, kojí tát, *v.i.* To agitate or turn a thing over in one's mind to think deeply to meditate to ponder —*pr p* cogitating, *pa p* cogitated. [L. *cogito*, to think deeply—*co*, together, and *agito*, to put a thing in motion.]

COGITATION, kojí táshun, *n.* Act of cogitating deep thought meditation.

COGITATIVE, kojí tá tiv, *adj* Having the power of cogitating or thinking given to cogitating.

COGNAC, COGNÍAC, kún yak, *n.* The best kind of French brandy, so called from the town of Cognac, where it is chiefly made.

COGNATE, kog' nat, *adj* Born of the same family related to of the same kind or nature —*n.* One related to another by blood (*law*) a relation by the mother's side one of a number of things kindred

- in origin. [*L. cognatus*—*co*, together, and *nascor*, *gnascor*, *natus*, *gnatus*, to be born.]
- COGNATION**, kog-nā'shnn, *n.* Descent from the same original: participation of the same nature: (*law*) relationship between those descended from the same father and mother. [From *COGNATE*.]
- COGNISABLE, COGNIZABLE**, kog'niz-a-blør kon', *adj.* That may be known or understood: liable to judicial investigation. [O. Fr. *cognisable*. See *COGNITION*.]
- COGNISANCE, COGNIZANCE**, kog'ni-zans or kon', *n.* Knowledge, recollection, or notice: recognition: jurisdiction: that by which any one is known, a badge. [O. Fr.—*L. cognosco*. See *COGNITION*.]
- COGNISANT, COGNIZANT**, kog'ni-zant or kon', *adj.* Having cognisance or knowledge of anything.
- COGNITION**, kog-nish'un, *n.* Certain knowledge. [From *L. cognosco*, *cognitum*—*co*, intensive, and *nosco*, *gnosco*, to know.]
- COGNOMEN**, kog-nō'men, *n.* A name joined to another name: a surname: the last of the three names by which Romans of good family were designated. [*L.*—*co*, together, *nomen*, *gnomen*, a name—*nosco*, *gnosco*, to know.] [cognomen or surname.]
- COGNOMINAL**, kog-nom'i-nal, *adj.* Relating to a *COGNOVIT*, kog-nō'vit, *n.* (*lit.*) He has acknowledged: (*law*) an acknowledgment by the defendant in an action that the plaintiff's cause is just. [*L.*—*cognosco*. See *COGNITION*.]
- COGSCOMB**, kog'skōm, *n.* (*Shak.*) Same as *COXCOMB*.
- COG-WHEEL**, kog-hwēl, *n.* A wheel furnished with cogs or teeth.
- COHABIT**, ko-hab'it, *v.i.* To dwell together as husband and wife, usually applied to persons not legally married. [*L. co*, together, and *habito*, to dwell.]
- COHABITANT**, ko-hab'i-tant, *n.* An inhabitant of the same place.
- COHABITATION**, ko-hab-i-tā'shun, *n.* Act or state of inhabiting the same place with another: the state of living together as husband and wife.
- CO-HEIR**, ko-ār', *n.* A joint heir.
- CO-HEIRESS**, ko-ār'es, *n.* A joint heiress.
- COHERE**, ko-hēr', *v.i.* To stick together: to remain in contact: to follow in regular natural order: to be consistent: to suit. [*L. co*, together, and *hæreo*, to stick.]
- COHERENCE**, ko-hēr'ens, } *n.* A sticking to-
- COHERENCY**, ko-hēr'en-si, } *gether*: a cleaving together of two bodies by means of attraction: consistent dependence: logical connection.
- COHERENT**, ko-hēr'ent, *adj.* Sticking together, as the particles of a body: connected or related in form or order: suitable: consistent.
- COHESIBLE**, ko-hēs'i-bl, *adj.* Capable of cohesion.
- COHESION**, ko-hēs'zhnn, *n.* The act of cohering: the attraction by which the particles of homogeneous bodies unite into a mass by natural tendency: a state of union: connection.
- COHESIVE**, ko-hēs'iv, *adj.* Having the power of cohering: tending to unite into a mass.
- COHESIVENESS**, ko-hēs'iv-nes, *n.* The quality of being cohesive, or of sticking together.
- COHORT**, kō'hört, *n.* Among the Romans, a body of soldiers, about five or six hundred in number, the tenth part of a legion: any band of armed men. [*L. cohors*, an enclosed place, a multitude enclosed, a company of soldiers. See *COCTH*.]
- COIF**, koif, *n.* A cap or covering for the head. [Fr. *coiffe*, It. *cuffia*; Ar. *kufyah*, a head-kerchief; perhaps akin to O. Ger. *kuppa*, a mitre, and *L. cupa*, a cup.]
- COIFED**, koift, *p.adj.* Wearing a coif.
- COIFFURE**, koiffür, *n.* A head-dress. [Fr. from *coiffe*. See *COIF*.]
- COIGNE**, koin, *n.* A wooden wedge for raising anything: a wedge-shaped corner or external angle: a jutting point. [See *COIN*.]
- COIL**, koi, *v.t.* To gather or wind in rings or a circular heap, as a rope or a serpent.—*n.* One of the rings into which a rope is gathered: a winding: (*Shak.*) bustle, confusion, as from a gathering of people. [Fr. *cueillir*, O. Fr. *coillir*; *L. colligere*—*con*, together, *lego*, to gather.]
- COIN**, koin, *n.* A die for stamping money, orig. a wedge: a piece of metal legally stamped and issued, used as money: metallic money generally: anything which serves for payment or repayment: a corner or external angle.—*v.t.* To stamp and form into money, as a piece of metal: to form by stamping: to make, to invent. [Fr. *coin*, wedge, corner, stamp; *L. cuneus*, a wedge.]
- COINAGE**, koin'āj, *n.* The act or art of coining: the metallic money of a state collectively: invention or fabrication.
- COINCIDE**, kō-in-sid', *v.i.* To fall together or meet in the same point: to concur or agree: to be mutually consistent: to correspond or be identical:—*pp.* coinciding; *pa.p.* coincided. [Fr. *coincider*; *L. co*, together, *in*, in, *cado*, to fall.]
- COINCIDENCE**, kō-in-si-dens, *n.* The act or condition of coinciding or falling together: agreement in position: occurrence of events at the same time.
- COINCIDENT**, kō-in-si-dent, *adj.* Coinciding: correspondent: consistent.
- COINER**, koin'ēr, *n.* One who makes or stamps coin, esp. base coin: an inventor, as of new words.
- CO-INHERITANCE**, kō-in-her'it-ans, *n.* Joint inheritance.
- CO-INHERITOR**, kō-in-her'it-or, *n.* A joint heir.
- COIR**, koir, *n.* The fibre of the husk of the coconut, used for making ropes, mats, &c.: the cordage made of this material. [Corr. of Maldivé *kambar*; Tamil, *cuyer*, a rope.—Tennent's Ceylon.]
- COISTRIL**, koi'stril, *n.* A kestrel, a small or degenerate kind of hawk: (*Shak.*) a coward.
- COITION**, ko-ish'un, *n.* A coming together: sexual intercourse. [*L. coito*—*co*, together, *eo*, *itum*, to go.]
- COJOIN**, ko-join', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To join with another.
- COKE**, kōk, *n.* (*lit.*) Cooked or caked coal: coal deprived of its bitumen, sulphur, and other volatile matter by fire, thus giving off no smoke when burned, used as fuel in furnaces and in smelting. [From root of *COOK, CAKE*.]
- COLANDER**, kul-an-dēr, *n.* A vessel with small holes in the bottom for straining liquids. [From *L. colans*, *antis*, *pr.p.* of *colare*, to strain.]
- COLBERTINE**, kol'ber-tin, *n.* A kind of lace, so called after Jean Baptiste Colbert, Minister of Finance to Louis XIV.
- COLCHICUM**, kol'chi-kum, *n.* A genus of bulbous-rooted, stemless plants, including the meadow saffron, which is poisonous. [*L.*, a plant with a poisonous root, from *Colechis*, relating to *Colechis*, the native country of Media, the famous sorcerers and poisoners.]
- COLD**, kōld, *adj.* Cooled, chilled, deprived of heat: wanting the sensation of warmth, shivering: wanting passion, zeal, or ardour: not affectionate or friendly: reserved: devoid of sensual desire: wanting power

to excite or move.—*n.* Absence of heat the sensation caused by the absence of heat shivering, chilliness a diseased state of the mucous membranes caused by cold. [A.S. *ceald*, *coled* *pa p* of *coltan*, to cool, be cold, Scot. *cauld*, L. *gelidus*—*gelu* frost.]

COLD BLOODED, *köld blüded*, *pa dy* Having cold blood, as fishes without feeling, hard hearted.

COLD CHISEL, *köld chizel*, *n.* A chisel with a strong edge for cutting cold metal.

COLD CREAM, *köld krem*, *n.* A preparation of fatty substances, used as a cooling dressing for the skin.

COLD HEARTED, *köld härted*, *pa dy* Wanting feeling indifferent

COLDISH, *köldish*, *ady* Somewhat cold cool.

COLDLY, *köldli*, *adv* In a cold manner without warmth or animation without concern.

COLDNESS, *köldnes*, *n.* The state of being cold, want of heat, animation, or affection unconcern.

COLD SHORT, *köld short*, *ady* Brittle when cold.

COLE, *kol*, *n.* A general name for all sorts of cabbage [A.S. *cavele*, *cawl*, *cawel wyrt*, colewort, L. *colis*, *caulis* Gr. *kaulos* a stalk or stem, especially of cabbage, Scot. *kail*, a generic name for all kinds of cabbage.]

COLEOPTERA, *ko le opter a*, *n.* An order of insects having four wings, the first pair converted into crustaceous wing cases, and the second folded cross wise under these when not in use, as the beetle [Gr. *koleos*, a sheath, *pteron*, pl. *ptera*, a wing.]

COLEOPTERAL, *ko le opter al*, *ady* Having

COLEOPTEROUS, *kö le opter us*, *ady* wings covered with a case or sheath belonging to the Coleoptera

COLEOPTERIST, *ko le opter ist*, *n.* One versed in the study of coleopterous insects.

COLLET, *kolet*, *n.* An inferior church servant.

COLLET, [A corruption of *ACOLYTE*.]

COLEWORT, *kol wur*, *n.* A species of cabbage which does not close into a firm head cabbage cut young before the head becomes firm. [Cole, and A.S. *wyrt* plant.]

COLIC, *kolik*, *n.* An acute spasmodic pain in the stomach and bowels, owing to irregular contractions of the muscular coat of the stomach and intestines, so called from being in the colon and adjacent parts

COLISEUM, *kol i se um*, *n.* Same as *Colossium*.

COLL, *kol* *vt* (*Spenser*) To embrace or fondle, as if by taking round the neck. [O Fr. *coller*—Fr. *col*, L. *collum*, the neck.]

COLLABORATION, *kol lab o rä shun*, *n.* United

COLLABORATOR, *kol lab o rä tor*, *n.* An associate in labour especially literary or scientific. [From L. *con*, together, and *laboro*, to labour.]

COLLAPSE, *kol laps*, *n.* A falling together or in a sudden depression of the bodily energies or vital powers.—*v.* To fall inwards or together, as the sides of a hollow vessel or cavity to close by falling together or shrinking —*pr p* collapsing, *pa p* collapsed [L. *collapsus*—*col*, together, and *labor*, *lapsus*, to slide or fall.]

COLLAR, *kol lar*, *n.* Something worn round the neck the part of the dress that surrounds the neck the part of the harness that is fastened about the horse's neck a ring or band the astragal of a column (*bot*) the point of junction between the root and the stem of a plant.—*v.* To seize by the collar to put a collar on. [Sp. *collar*, It. *collare*, from L. *collum*, the neck.]

COLLAR-BEAM, *kol lar bäm*, *n.* A horizontal piece of timber connecting or bracing two opposite rafters

COLLAR BONE, *kol lar bön*, *n.* A bone shaped somewhat like an S, stretching from the top of the

shoulder to the front of the throat, and connecting the breast bone with the shoulder blade

COLLARED, *kol lar d* *pa dy* Having or ornamented with a collar rolled up and bound with a string, as bacon.

COLLABING, *kol lar ing*, *n.* The cylindrical part of the capital in the Doric and Tuscan orders.

COLLATE, *kol lat*, *vt* To bring together for comparison to examine and compare, as books, &c. to place in order, as the sheets of a book for binding to bestow or confer (*Ch. of E*) to present to a living in the bishop's gift —*pr p* collating, *pa p* collated. [L. *confero*, *collatum*—*con*, together, and *fero*, to bring.]

COLLATERAL, *kol lat'er al*, *ady* Side by side running parallel diffused on either side not direct descended from the same ancestor but not directly, as the children of brothers.—*n.* A collateral relation. [L. *col*, together, *latus* *lateralis*, a side.]

COLLATERALLY, *kol lat'er al li*, *adv* Side by side indirectly in collateral relation.

COLLATION, *kol lä shun*, *n.* The act of collating the presentation of a clergyman to a benefice by a bishop who is also the patron a repast between regular meals, lunch.

COLLATIVE, *kol lat iv*, *ady* Held by collation, said of livings when the patronage falls to the bishop

COLLATOR, *kol lä tor*, *n.* One who compares manuscripts, &c. one who collates to a benefice.

COLLEAGUE, *kol lēg*, *vt or vi* To join or unite with in the same office to associate with others —*pr p* collaguating, *pa p* collagued

COLLECT, *kol lekt*, *vt* To gather together to infer as a consequence to compile to recover from surprise (followed by a reciprocal pronoun)—*vt* to come or run together to accumulate to infer [L. *colligo*, *collectum*—*col*, together, and *lego*, Or *lego*, to gather, to choose.]

COLLECT, *kol lekt*, *n.* A short comprehensive prayer, usually adapted to some particular day or occasion, perhaps so called because collected out of the epistles and gospels

COLLECTANEA, *kol lek tä ne a*, *n.* A collection or selection of passages from various authors. [L. *collectaneus*, collected, from *colligo* See *COLLECT*.]

COLLECTED, *kol lekt'ed*, *pa dy* Having one's senses gathered together composed cool

COLLECTEDNESS, *kol lekt ed nes*, *n.* A collected state of the mind recovery from surprise.

COLLECTION, *kol lek shun*, *n.* The act of collecting that which is collected an assemblage of people a book of selections (*Shak*) deduction

COLLECTIVE, *kol lekt iv*, *ady* Gathered into one mass (*obs*) employed in deducing consequences—(*gram*) expressing a multitude though preserving the singular form. [L. *collectivus*—*colligo* See *COLLECT*.]

COLLECTOR, *kol lekt'or*, *n.* One who collects or

COLLEGE, *kol lej*, *n.* (*orig*) Any collection or community of men engaged in a common pursuit (*Shak*) a society of men set apart for learning or religion a seminary of learning established by authority the edifice appropriated to a college. [Fr. *college*, L. *collegium*—*colligo* See *COLLECT*.]

COLLEGIAN, *kol le j i an*, *n.* A member of a college.

COLLEGIATE, kol-lé'ji-át, *adj.* Pertaining to, or instituted after the manner of, a college.

COLLET, kol'let, *n.* A small collar: the part of a ring in which the stone is set: (*bot.*) the neck of a plant from which the root and stem diverge. [Fr. —*L. collum*, the neck.]

COLLIDE, kol-lid', *v.i.* To strike against each other: —*pr.p.* colliding; *pa.p.* collided. [L. *collido*, *collisum* —*col*, together, and *laedo*, to strike.]

COLLIED, kol'lid, *p.adj.* (*Shak.*) From **COLLY**.

COLLIER, kol'yér, *n.* One who works in a coal-mine: a ship that carries coal.

COLLIERY, kol'yér-i, *n.* A place where coal is dug, a coal-mine: the coal trade.

COLLIMATION, kol-li-má'shun, *n.* The act of aiming at a mark: aim. [Fr., from *L. collimo* for *collino*, to bring into a line with, to aim, from *col*, together, *linea*, a line.]

COLLISION, kol-lizh'un, *n.* The act of striking together: conflict: opposition. [L. *collisio*, from *collido*. See **COLLIDE**.]

COLLOCATE, kol-lo-kát, *v.t.* To place together: to place or station (a number of things): —*pr.p.* collocating; *pa.p.* collocated. [L. *colloco*, -*atum* —*col*, together, *loco*, to place.]

COLLOCATION, kol-lo-ká'shun, *n.* The act of collocating: arrangement.

COLLODION, kol-ló'di-on, *n.* A gluey solution of gun-cotton in alcohol and ether, used in surgery and photography. [Gr. *kollodēs*, like glue — *kolla*, glue, *eidos*, form.]

COLLOP, kol'up, *n.* A lump or slice of meat: a part or piece of anything: (*Shak.*) a child. [From *colp* or *clap*, the sound of a soft lump thrown upon a flat surface; O. Fr. *colp*, It. *colpo*, Gr. *kolaphos*, a blow.]

COLLOQUIAL, kol-ló'kwi-al, *adj.* Pertaining to or used in colloquy or common conversation.

COLLOQUIALISM, kol-ló'kwi-al-izm, *n.* A form of expression allowable only in common conversation.

COLLOQUIALLY, kol-ló'kwi-al-li, *adv.* In a colloquial manner: by mutual conversation.

COLLOQUY, kol-lo-kwi, *n.* A speaking together: mutual discourse. [L. *colloquium* — *col*, together, and *loquor*, to speak.]

COLLUDE, kol-lud', *v.i.* (*lit.*) To play together: to play into each other's hands: to act in concert, especially in a fraud: —*pr.p.* colluding; *pa.p.* colluded. [L. *colludo*, *collusum* — *col*, together, *ludo*, to play.]

COLLUSION, kol-lú'zhun, *n.* The act of colluding: a secret agreement to defraud or deceive: (*Spenser*) cunning, deceit. [certed: deceitful]

COLLUSIVE, kol-lú'ziv, *adj.* Fraudulently con-

COLLUSIVELY, kol-lú'ziv-li, *adv.* In a collusive manner: by agreement to defraud.

COLLY, kol'li, *v.t.* To grime with the smut of coal: to render black or dark: —*pr.p.* collying; *pa.p.* collied. [Connected with **COAL**.]

COLOCYNTH, kol-o-sinth, *n.* The dried and powdered pulp of the Colocynth Gourd, the orange-like fruit of a tree nearly allied to the Cucumber, much used as a purgative medicine. [Gr. *kolokynthis*.]

COLON, kó'lon, *n.* The larger intestine or the lowest division of the intestinal canal. [Gr. *kólon*, connected with *kóilos*, hollow.]

COLON, kó'lon, *n.* (*gram.*) The mark (:) placed at the end of a distinct member or clause of a sentence. [Gr. *kólon*, a limb or member.]

COLONEL, kur'nel, *n.* The head or chief officer of a

regiment of troops. [Fr.; O. E. and Sp. *coronel* — *L. coronalis*, pertaining to the crown — *corona*, a crown.]

COLONELCY, kur'nel-si, } *n.* The office, rank,
COLONELSHIP, kur'nel-ship, } or commission of a colonel.

COLONIAL, ko-ló'ni-al, *adj.* Pertaining to a colony.

COLONISATION, kol-o-ni-zá'shun, *n.* The act or practice of colonising: state of being colonised.

COLONISE, kol'o-niz, *v.t.* To plant or establish a colony in: to form into a colony: to migrate and settle in as inhabitants: —*pr.p.* colonising; *pa.p.* colonised.

COLONIST, kol'o-nist, *n.* An inhabitant of a colony.

COLONITIS, kol-o-ní'tis, *n.* Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the colon: dysentery.

COLONNADE, kol'on-nád, *n.* A series of columns placed at certain intervals. [Fr.; It. *colonnata*; from It. *colonna*, L. *columna*, a column.]

COLONY, kol'o-ni, *n.* (*lit.*) An abode or dwelling: a body of persons who settle in another country continuing subject to the parent state: the country inhabited by such a body of people. [L. *colonia* — *colonus*, an inhabitant, from *colo*, to dwell.]

COLOPHON, kol'o-fon, *n.* An inscription formerly put on the last page of a book, comprising the date, printer's name, &c. [Gr. *kolophōn*, the finish.]

COLOPHONY, kol'o-fó-ni, kol'of'o-ni, *n.* The dark-coloured resin obtained by the distillation of turpentine. [Gr. *kolophōnios*, of or from Colophon, an ancient town of Asia Minor.]

COLOQUINTIDA, kol-o-kwin'ti-da, *n.* **COLOCYNTH**.

COLOR, the American spelling of **COLOUR**.

COLORIFIC, kul-ur-í'fik, *adj.* Giving, containing, or producing colour. [L. *color*, and *facio*, to make.]

COLOSSAL, ko-lo's'al, } *adj.* Like a colossus,
COLOSSEAN, kol-os-sé'an, } gigantic.

COLOSSEUM, kol-os-sé'um, *n.* A colossal building: the amphitheatre of Vespasian at Rome, which was the largest in the world.

COLOSSUS, ko-lo's'us, *n.* A gigantic statue, specially the statue of Apollo, which stood at the entrance of the harbour of Rhodes. [L. *colossus*, Gr. *kolossos*.]

COLOUR, kul'ur, *n.* A property of light which causes bodies to have different appearances to the eye: the hue which bodies present to the eye: the tinge of blood in the face: paint, pigment: superficial or external appearance: false show, pretence: concealment, palliation: kind or character: —*pl.* a standard or ensign. —*v.t.* To put colour on: to palliate: to exaggerate. —*v.i.* To shew colour, to blush. [L. *color*.]

COLOURABLE, kul'ur-a-bl, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Having a fair appearance, plausible.

COLOUR-BLIND, kul'ur-blind, *adj.* Unable to distinguish between colours.

COLOUR-BLINDNESS, kul'ur-blind'nes, *n.* A defect of the eyesight, by which one is unable to distinguish between colours.

COLOURED, kul'urd, *adj.* Having colour: (*Spenser*) having a specious appearance, deceitful.

COLOURING, kul'ur-ing, *n.* Any substance used to give colour: manner of applying colours: specious appearance.

COLOURIST, kul'nr-ist, *n.* One who colours or paints: a painter who excels in colouring.

COLOURLESS, kul'ur-less, *adj.* Without colour.

COLOUR-SERGEANT, kul'ur-sér-jent, *n.* The sergeant who carries the colours of a regiment.

COLPORTAGE, kol port aj, *n.* The distribution of books &c., by a colporteur

COLPORTER, kol port-er, } *n.* (*lit.*) One who carries on his neck a pedlar, especially one who travels for the purpose of selling and distributing religious books [*Fr*—*L. collum*, the neck, and *L. porto*, to carry]

COLT, kolt, *n.* A young horse a foolish, head strong young fellow (*B*) the young of other animals as the camel and ass.—*v. a.* (*Spenser*) To frisk or frolic—*v. t.* (*Shak*) to befool. [*AS*]

COLTER kolt'er *n.* Same as **COULTER**.

COLTISH, kolt'ish, *adj.* Like a colt frisky wanton.

COLTS FOOT, koltz foot, *n.* A plant which has scarcely any stem, with large soft leaves, once used in medicine. [Perhaps from the shape of the leaf.]

COLTS TOOTH, koltz tooth, *n.* An imperfect tooth in young horses (*Shak*) a token of youth, or the love of youthful pleasures.

COLUMBARIUM, kol um hāri um, *n.* A kind of sepulchral chamber used by the Romans having small holes like a dove cot, for containing the urns with the ashes of dead bodies. [See **COLUMBARY**]

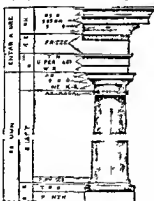
COLUMBARY, kol um bāri, *n.* A dove-cot or pigeon house. [*L. columbarium*—*columba*, a dove.]

COLUMBIAN, ko-lum-bi-an, *adj.* Of or from the United States or America. [From *Columbus*, the discoverer of America.]

COLUMBINE, kol um bin, *n.* A plant, so called from the beak like spurs of its flowers a kind of violet or dove colour the lover of Harlequin in a pantomime—*adj.* Of or like a dove dove-coloured. [*L. columbinus*, like a dove—*columba* a dove]

COLUMELLA, kol u mēllā, *n.* (*lit.*) A little column (*bot*) the central axis which is left when a seed pod opens the stem in mosses, or the central axis of the capsules the central axis round which the whorls of many univalve shells are wound. [*L. dim.* of *columen*, *columina* See **COLUMN**]

COLUMN, kol um, (*lit.*) That which is high a cylindrical pillar used to support or adorn a building and composed of three parts base shaft, and capital any erect or elevated structure, or any mass resembling a column as a column of soldiers, a column of a book, &c. [*L. columen*, *columina* akin to *celum* high; *culmen*, a height, *collis* Gr *kolonē*, a hill, *W. kolof*, stem, stalk, *colofu*, column.]



Column—Tuscan, with details.

COLUMNAR, ko-lum nar, *adj.* Formed in columns having the form of a column.

COLUMNED kol umd, *adj.* Having columns.

COLURE, lo-lur, *n.* One of two great circles supposed to intersect each other at right angles in the poles of the earth, one passing through the equinoctial points, and the other through the solstitial points [*L. coluri*, pl. *Gr* *kolourai* (*grammas*, lines), the colures, from *kolos* docket, and *oura*, tail, so called because a part is always beneath the horizon.]

COLZA, kol za, *n.* A variety of rape, from the seeds

of which is obtained an oil used in lamps [*Sp. colza*, *colza*, prob. akin to *COLZ*, cabbage]

COMA, koma *n.* A state of more or less profound insensibility caused by disease. [*Gr* *kōma*, lethargy, from *kōmaō*, to put to sleep.]

COMA, kōma, *n.* (*bot.*) A tuft or bunch of hairy like appendages as on some seeds, the branches forming the head of a tree (*astron.*) the nebulous envelope surrounding the nucleus of a comet [*L. coma*, *Gr* *kōmē* hair of the head.]

COMART, kōmārt, *n.* (*Shak*) A bargain or agreement. [*L. co* together, *MART*, a market]

COMATE, komāt, *adj.* Surrounded with a coma hairy

COMATE kōmāt, *n.* (*Shak*) A mate or companion.

COMATOSE kōma tōs, } *adj.* Affected with or

COMATOUS, kōma-tus } relating to coma in a state of stupor drowsy

COMB, kom *n.* A toothed instrument for separating and cleaning hair wool, flax, &c. the red fleshy tuft on a cock's head the crest of a wave.—*v. t.* To separate or clean, by means of a comb.—*v. i.* To roll over and break, as a wave. [*AS. camb* Ice lambr]

COMB, kōm *n.* A hollow or narrow valley among hills, especially the head of the valley above the source of the stream by which it has been formed the cells formed of wax in which bees store their honey [*W. cum*, a hollow]

COMB kōm, *n.* A dry measure of four bushels. [Probably from *AS. cumb* a liquid measure.]

COMBAT, kombāt komb'at, *v. i.* To fight to contend or struggle to act in opposition.—*v. t.* To contend against to act in opposition to.—*n.* A fight or battle a contest by force. [*Fr* *combattre*, to fight—*com*, with, and *battre* to beat. See **BEAT**]

COMBATANT, kombāt-ant, *adj.* Disposed or inclined to combat (*her*) in the position of fighting.—*n.* One who combats a champion a controversialist. [for to fight]

COMBATIVE kombāt-iv, *adj.* Inclined to quarrel

COMBATIVENESS kombāt-iv nes, *n.* A quarrel some or pugnacious disposition.

COMBER, kōmer, *n.* One whose occupation is to comb wool, &c. a long crested wave.

COMBER kumber, *n.* Encumbrance trouble.—*v. t.* (*Spenser*) To encumber or impede [See **CUMBER**]

COMBER, komb'er *n.* A long slender fish with a red back, found on the coast of Cornwall.

COMBIMATE, komb'imāt, *adj.* (*Shak*) Promised, betrothed. [From **COMBINE**]

COMBINATION, kombi nāshun, *n.* The act of combining union an association or number of persons united for a purpose (*chem.*) union by affinity (*math.*) a selection of a number of objects from a given set of objects without any regard to the order in which they are placed.

COMBINE, komb'in, *v. t.* To join two together to link closely together (*Shak*) to bind.—*n. i.* to come into close union to agree or coalesce to league together (*chem.*) to unite and form a new substance.—*pp. r* combining, *pp. r* combined [*Fr* *combiner* *It. combinare*—*L. com*, together, and *bin*, two and two]

COMBINGS, kōm'ingz, *n.* Same as **COAMINGS**

COMBLESS kōm'les *adj.* (*Shak*) Without a comb or crest as a cock.

COMBROUS, kōm'brus *adj.* (*Spenser*) CUMEROUS.

COMB SHAPED kōm shāpt, *adj.* Toothed like a comb

- COMBUST**, kom-bust', *adj.* (*Milton*). In conjunction with the sun, or apparently very near it, so as to be obscured by its light, said of a planet when it is not more than $8\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ from the sun. [*L. combustus*. See **COMBUSTION**.]
- COMBUSTIBLE**, kom-bust'i-bl, *adj.* Capable of catching fire and burning: disposed to take fire: quick, irascible.—*n.* A substance that will readily take fire and burn.
- COMBUSTIBLENES**, kom-bust'i-bl-nes, } *n.* The
COMBUSTIBILITY, kom-bust-i-bil'i-ti, } quality
of readily catching fire and burning: capability of
being burned.
- COMBUSTION**, kom-bust'yun, *n.* A burning: con-
flagration: tumult, uproar. [*L. comburo, combustus*,
to burn up, from *com*, inten., and *buro* = *uro*, to burn,
akin to *Gr. pur*, fire, and *Sans. uśh*, to burn.]
- COMBUSTIOUS**, kom-bust'yus, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Com-
bustible, inflammable. [fire.]
- COMBUSTIVE**, kom-bust'iv, *adj.* Disposed to take
fire.
- COME**, kum, (*Shak.*) A shortening of **BECOME**.
- COME**, kum, *v.i.* To move towards this place: to
draw near: to arrive at a certain state or condition:
to happen: to sprout or spring, as plants: to be
formed, as butter:—*pr.p.* com'ing; *pa.t.* came; *pa.p.*
come. In the Imperative it is used as an *int.*, to
encourage or to excite attention. [*A.S. cuman*, to
come; *Ger. kommen*; allied to *Sans. gam*, to go, to
march.] [of comedies.]
- COMEDIAN**, ko-mē'di-an, *n.* An actor in or writer
of comedies.
- COMEDY**, kom'e-di, *n.* A dramatic representation
of the lighter passions and actions of mankind, and
of a humorous description, orig. of a lyrical nature.
[*L. comēdia*, *Gr. kōmōdia*, a mirthful spectacle, either
from *kōmos*, a revel, and *acidō*, to sing, because orig.
chanted: or from *kōmē*, a village (and *acidō*), from
being originally acted in country villages.]
- COMELINESS**, kum'li-nes, *n.* The quality of being
comely: becomingness: grace: beauty.
- COMELY**, kum'li, *adj.* *Becoming*: suitable for time,
place, &c.: decent: well-proportioned, handsome.—
adv. In a comely manner. [*A.S. cymlic*, comely,
suitable, from *cuman*, to come = become, he suitable.]
- COMESTIBLE**, ko-mes'ti-bl, *adj.* Suitable to be
eaten: eatable.—*n.pl.* Eatables. [*L. comedo, comestum*,
to eat up, from *com*, inten., and *edo*, to eat.]
- COMET**, kom'et, *n.* A heavenly body having a motion
of its own, describing an orbit of an extremely elon-
gated form, and usually consisting of a nucleus sur-
rounded by a coma or hairy appearance and a
luminous train. [*Gr. komētes*, long-haired, from
komē, hair.]
- COMETARY**, kom'e-tar-i, *adj.* Pertaining to a comet.
- CONFIT**, kum'fit, } *n.* A confect: a dry
CONFITURE, kum'fit-ūr, } sweetmeat: any fruit
preserved with sugar and dried. [*Fr. confit, confiture*
—*L. conficio*. See **CONFECT**.]
- COMFORT**, kum'furt, *v.t.* To strengthen: to relieve
from pain or distress: to encourage or console.—*n.*
Support: encouragement, consolation: ease of mind
or body: moderate enjoyment with ease: that which
gives comfort. [*Fr. conforter*—*L. con*, inten., and
fortis, strong.]
- COMFORTABLE**, kum'furt-a-bl, *adj.* Affording or
enjoying comfort: in a state of ease or moderate
enjoyment: placed above want.
- COMFORTABLY**, kum'furt-a-bli, *adv.* In a manner
to give comfort or consolation: with cheerfulness.
- COMFORTER**, kum'furt-ēr, *n.* One who administers
comfort or consolation: (*B.*) the Holy Spirit, as
comforting believers: a long, narrow, woollen tippet.
- COMFORTLESS**, kum'furt-less, *adj.* Without com-
fort: inconsovable: wretched.
- CONFREY**, kum'fri, *n.* A plant, formerly esteemed
for healing wounds on account of its astringency.
[*L. conferva*, from *conferreo*, to boil together, to heal.]
- COMIC**, -AL, kom'ik, -al, *adj.* Relating to comedy:
exciting mirth: droll, laughable. [*Gr. kōmikos*—
root of **COMEDY**.] [comical or ludicrous.]
- COMICALITY**, kom-i-kal'i-ti, *n.* That which is
COMICALLY, kom'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a comical manner.
- COMITIA**, ko-mish'i-a, *n.* Among the Romans, the
assemblies of the people for electing magistrates,
passing laws, &c. [*L.—com*, together, *eo, itum*, to go.]
- COMITIAL**, ko-mish'al, *adj.* Relating to the comitia.
- COMITY**, kom'i-ti, *n.* Mildness and suavity of man-
ners: courtesy: civility. [*L. comitas—comis*, cour-
teous, affable; akin to *Sans. root kam*, to love.]
- COMMA**, kom'ma, *n.* In punctuation, the character
(,) which marks the smallest division of a sentence:
(*mus*) the difference between a major and minor
half-step. [*L. comma*, *Gr. komma*, a section of a
sentence, from *koptō*, to cut off.]
- COMMAND**, kom-mand', *v.t.* (*lit.*) To put into one's
hand or charge: to order: to have supreme authority
over, to govern: to lead, as a general: to direct
to be done: to have within control or vision: to
exact or claim, as respect.—*v.i.* to have the supreme
authority: to govern.—*n.* The act or the right of
commanding: supreme power: an order or injunc-
tion: the power of governing: a naval or military
force under the command of an officer. [*Fr. com-
mander*—*L. com*, inten., and *mando*, to commit to,
from *manus*, the hand, and *do*, to give.]
- COMMANDANT**, kom-man-dant', *n.* An officer
who commands a place or a body of troops.
- COMMANDER**, kom-mand'ēr, *n.* One who com-
mands: he that has the chief authority: an officer
in the navy next in rank to a captain: a heavy
wooden mallet used in paving, &c.
- COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF**, the officer who has the supreme
command of an army.
- COMMANDING**, kom-mand'ing, *adj.* Fitted to con-
trol: authoritative: imperious.
- COMMANDMENT**, kom-mand'ment, *n.* A command
or mandate: a precept: authority or coercive power:
one of the ten moral laws.
- COMMEASURABLE**, kom-mezh'ūr-a-bl, *adj.* Same
as **COMMENSURABLE**.
- COMMEMORATE**, kom-mem'o-rāt, *v.t.* To keep in
the memory: to call to remembrance by some observ-
ance: to celebrate solemnly:—*pr.p.* commem'orating;
pa.p. commemorated. [*L. commemoro, atum*, to
remember, from *com*, inten., and *memor*, mindful.]
- COMMEMORATION**, kom-mem'o-ra-shun, *n.* The
act of honouring the memory of some person or event
by a public celebration.
- COMMEMORATIVE**, kom-mem'o-ra-tiv, *adj.* Tend-
ing to commemorate. [who commemorates.]
- COMMEMORATOR**, kom-mem'o-ra-tor, *n.* One
who commemorates.
- COMMEMORATORY**, kom-mem'o-ra-tor-i, *adj.*
Preserving the remembrance of.
- COMMEN**, kom'men, *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To commune.
- COMMENCE**, kom-mens', *v.i.* To begin: to take
rise or origin.—*v.t.* to begin: to originate: to enter
upon:—*pr.p.* commenc'ing; *pa.p.* commenced. [*Fr. com-
mencer*, *It. cominciare*—*L. com*, inten., and
incipere, to begin—*in*, into, and *ce, cipi*, to go.]
- COMMENCEMENT**, kom-mens'ment, *n.* The

beginning the day on which degrees are conferred in colleges and universities

COMMEND, kom mend, *v t* (lit.) To put into one's hands or give into one's charge to recommend to represent as worthy or suitable to praise to mention by way of keeping in memory —*n*. (Shal.) Commendation. [L. *commendatio*—*com*, *inten*, and *mando* See **COMMAND**]

COMMENDABLE, kom mend a bl, *adj* Worthy of being commended or praised.

COMMENDABLY, kom mend a-bli, *adv* In a commendable or praiseworthy manner

COMMENDATION, kom men-da-shun, *n*. The act of commending recommendation praise ground of praise a message of esteem or affection.

COMMENDATORY, kom menda tor i, *adj* Serving to commend containing praise or commendation.

COMMENSURABILITY, kom men su ra-bil i ty, *n*. The capacity of being commensurable with another

COMMENSURABLE, kom men su ra bl, *adj* Having a common measure—applied to numbers capable of being measured or divided by the same number without a remainder, as 8 and 20 by 4. [L. *com*, with, and *mensura*, a measure—*metior*, *mensus*, to measure]

COMMENSURATE, kom men su rat, *adj* Having a common measure, commensurable equal in measure or extent in proportion with.

COMMENSURATELY, kom men su rat li, *adv* In a commensurate manner proportionately

COMMENT, kom ment, kom ment, *v i* To make critical or explanatory notes (Shal.) to make remarks—*v t* to explain or expound (Spenser) to devise, invent, or fabricate. [L. *commentum*, a thought, reflection—*commemoror*, *commentus*, to reflect upon—*com*, with, and *mens*, the mind.]

COMMENT, kom ment, *n*. A criticism, remark, or observation.

COMMENTARY, kom ment-ar i, *n*. A comment or exposition a book of comments or annotations a memoir or series of memoranda.

COMMENTATOR, kom men ti tor, *n*. One who comments or writes annotations.

COMMENTATORIAL, kom men ta-to ri al, *adj* Pertaining to the making of commentaries.

COMMERCE, kom mers, *n*. The interchange of merchandise on a large scale between nations or individuals intercourse familiar intercourse or communion.—*v i* (kom mers) To traffic to hold intercourse—*pr p* commercing, *pa p* commerced [Fr. *commerce*, L. *commercium*—*com*, with, *merx*, *merces* merchandise]

COMMERCIAL, kom mer-shal, *adj* Pertaining to commerce mercantile. [mercal manner]

COMMERCIALLY, kom mer-shal li, *adv* In a commercial manner

COMMINATION, kom mi na-shun, *n*. A threatening or denunciation (Ch. of E.) a recital of God's threatnings made on Ash Wednesday [L. *com* minatio—*com*, *inten*, and *minor*, to threaten.]

COMMINATORY, kom mi na tor i, *adj* Threatening or denouncing punishment.

COMMINGLE, kom ming-gel, *v t*. To mingle or mix together to blend.—*v i* to run into a mixture —*pr p* commingling, *pa p* commingled. [L. *com*, together, and *MISGLE*]

COMMIMATE, kom mm it, *v t* To reduce to minute particles or to powder to attenuate or make small —*pr p* comminuting, *pa p* comminuted. [L. *com* minuo, to break into pieces—*com*, *inten*, *minuo*, to make less—*minus*, less.]

COMMUNION, kom mi na-shun, *n*. The act of reducing to powder attenuation.

COMMISERATE, kom mi zer at, *v t* To pity or sympathize with —*pr p* commiserating, *pa p* commiserated. [L. *commiseror*, *-atus*—*com*, with, *miseror*, to pity—*miser*, wretched.]

COMMISERATION, kom mi zer a-shun, *n*. A sympathetic sorrow for the distresses of others pity

COMMISERATIVE, kom mi zer a tiv, *adj* Feeling or expressing sympathetic sorrow [a commissary]

COMMISSARIAL, kom mis a ri al, *adj* Relating to

COMMISSARIAT, kom mis a ri at, *n*. The office and duties of a commissary the body of officers in the commissary's department.

COMMISSARY, kom mis a ri, *n*. One to whom any charge is committed a delegate the deputy of a bishop who exercises spiritual jurisdiction in remote parts of the diocese an officer who has the charge of the supply of food, clothing &c, for an army [Fr. *commissaire*—L. *committo*, *commisum*, to commit]

COMMISSARY-GENERAL, the head of the department for supplying provisions, &c to an army

COMMISSARYSHIP, kom mis a ri ship, *n*. The office or duties of a commissary

COMMISSION, kom mish un, *n*. The act of committing or doing esp. in a bad sense the act of intrusting a trust a warrant authorizing one to perform certain duties authority given a number of persons joined in the charge of some trust or the discharge of some duty the state of acting by authority for another the fee to an agent for transacting business—*v t* To give a commission to to appoint. [From **COMMIT**]

COMMISSION AGENT, kom mish un s jent, *n*. Same as **COMMISSION MERCHANT**

COMMISSIONAIRE, kom mish un sr', *n*. One who attends on the arrival of trains and steamboats, to secure customers and take charge of their luggage, &c. a messenger, a light porter [Fr. from root of **COMMIT**]

COMMISSIONER, kom mish un er, *n*. One who holds a commission to perform some office or business.

COMMISSION MERCHANT, kom mish un mer' chant, *n*. A merchant who transacts business for others, receiving a commission or rate per cent. for his trouble. [office of commissioner]

COMMISSIONSHIP, kom mish un ship, *n*. The

COMMISSURE, kom mis chur, *n*. A joint place where two bodies or parts of a body meet and unite (anat.) a point of union between two parts. [Fr.—L. *commisura*, a joining together, from root of **COMMIT**]

COMMIT, kom mit, *v t* (lit.) To send together to send to prison to deposit to intrust to do or perpetrate to engage or pledge.—*v i* (Shak.) To be guilty of incontinence —*pr p* committing, *pa p* committed. [L. *committo* to combine, to connect—*com*, together, *mitto* *missum*, to send.]

COMMITMENT, kom mit ment, *n*. The act of committing imprisonment an order for sending to prison.

COMMITTAL, kom mit'al, *n*. The act of committing a pledge, actual or implied.

COMMITTEE, kom mit'ee, *n*. A body of persons to whom a matter or business is committed.

COMMIX, kom miks, *v t*. To mix together —*v i* to blend. [L. *com*, together, and *MIX*.]

COMMIXION, kom mik shun, *n*. (Shak.) Mixture.

COMMIXTION, kom mik shun, *n*. Mixture a blending of different ingredients in one compound.

COMMIXTURE, kom mik'stur, *n*. The act of

- mixing : the state of being mixed : the mass formed by mixing different things.
- COMMODE**, kom-môd', *n.* (*lit.*) *Anything convenient*: a kind of head-dress formerly worn by ladies : a chest of drawers. [Fr. *commode*, L. *commodus*, convenient. See **COMMODOUS**.]
- COMMODOUS**, kom-mô'di-us, *adj.* Adapted to its purpose : complete : useful : convenient. [L. *commodus*, convenient—*com*, with, *modus*, measure.]
- COMMODOUSLY**, kom-mô'di-us-li, *adv.* In a commodious manner.
- COMMODOUSNESS**, kom-mô'di-us-nes, *n.* Suitableness for its purpose : fitness : convenience.
- COMMODITY**, kom-môd'i-ti, *n.* (*Spenser*) Convenience, advantage : that which affords convenience or advantage, esp. any movable article of commerce : goods, merchandise. [L. *commoditas*—*commodus*, convenient. See **COMMODOUS**.]
- COMMODORE**, kom-mô-dôr, *n.* The commander of a squadron or detachment of ships : the senior captain when two or more ships are in convoy : the leading ship of a convoy. [A corr. of It. *comandatore*, commander—L. *com*, inten., *mando*, to command.]
- COMMON**, kom'un, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Serving together* : belonging equally to more than one or to the public : having no separate owner : frequent, usual : without rank or superior excellence : of little value : vulgar : prostitute, lewd.—*n.* A tract of land used in common by the inhabitants of a place.—*v.i.* To have joint right in common land : to board together. (*Spenser*) to converse together, to commune.—*adv.* (*Shak.*) Commonly. [L. *communis*—*com*, together, and *munis*, serving, prob. akin to *munus*, service, duty.]
- COMMONAGE**, kom'un-aj, *n.* Right of pasturing in a common : the right of using anything in common.
- COMMONALTY**, kom'un-al-ti, *n.* The common people, the vulgar : all below the rank of nobility : the bulk of mankind.
- COMMONER**, kom'un-ér, *n.* One of the common people : a member of the House of Commons : one who has a joint right in common ground.
- COMMONLY**, kom'un-li, *adv.* Usually : for the most part. (*Spenser*) in common, equally.
- COMMONNESS**, kom'un-nes, *n.* The state of being common or usual : frequent occurrence.
- COMMONPLACE**, kom'un-pläs, *n.* A common topic : a memorandum or note.—*adj.* Common : trite : well-known. [COMMON and PLACE, a translation of L. *locus*, a place in a book, a topic.]
- COMMONPLACE-BOOK**, a note or memorandum book.
- COMMONS**, kom'unz, *n.* Those who are not nobles, the lower people, the vulgar : the lower House of Parliament, as opposed to the House of Lords : common land : food at a common table : food.
- COMMONTY**, kom'mon-ti, *n.* (*Shak.*) A corr. of **COMEDY**. [or public well-being or good.]
- COMMONWEAL**, kom'un-wel, *n.* The common weal.
- COMMONWEALTH**, kom'un-welth, *n.* The commonweal : a form of government intended to secure the public good : (*Shak.*) the general body of the people.
- COMMOTION**, kom-mô'shun, *n.* A state of violent motion or moving : excited or tumultuous action, physical or mental : agitation, tumult. [L. *commotio*—*commovere*. See **COMMOLVE**.]
- COMMOLVE**, kom-môv', *v.t.* To put in motion : to agitate. [L. *com*, inten., and *moveo*, to move.]
- COMMUNAL**, kom-mün'al, *adj.* Pertaining to a commune.
- COMMUNE**, kom'mün, *n.* In France, a territorial division governed by a mayor. [From root of **COMMON**.]
- COMMUNE**, kom-mün', *v.i.* To converse or talk together familiarly : to have intercourse in contemplation or meditation. [Fr. *communier*; L. *communio*—*communis*. See **COMMON**.]
- COMMUNICABILITY**, kom-mü-ni-ka-bil'i-ti, *n.* The capability of being communicated.
- COMMUNICABLE**, kom-mü-ni-ka-bl, *adj.* Capable of being communicated or imparted to another.
- COMMUNICABLENESS**, kom-mü-ni-ka-bl-nes, *n.* The state of being communicable.
- COMMUNICABLY**, kom-mü-ni-ka-bli, *adv.* In a communicable manner : with communication.
- COMMUNICANT**, kom-mü-ni-kant, *n.* One who partakes of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper : a church member. [L. *communicans*, -antis, *pr.p.* of *communio*. See **COMMUNICATE**.]
- COMMUNICATE**, kom-mü-ni-kät, *v.i.* To have something in common : to interchange thoughts or opinions : to have intercourse by words, messages, &c. : to have a communication or passage : to partake of the Lord's Supper (along with others).—*v.t.* to impart to others : to participate in :—*pr.p.* *communi-cät-ing*; *pa.p.* *communi-cät-ed*. [L. *communio*, -atum—*communis*. See **COMMON**.]
- COMMUNICATION**, kom-mü-ni-kä'shun, *n.* The act of communicating : intercourse : correspondence : that which is communicated : the means of passing from place to place : a connecting passage : (*rhet.*) a figure by which a speaker supposes his hearers or readers to be partakers of his sentiments, and uses the pronoun *we* instead of *I*.
- COMMUNICATIVE**, kom-mü-ni-kä-tiv, *adj.* Inclined to communicate or give information.
- COMMUNICATIVENESS**, kom-mü-ni-kä-tiv-nes, *n.* Readiness to impart to others.
- COMMUNION**, kom-mün'yün, *n.* The act of communing : mutual intercourse : fellowship, unity : interchange of transactions or of offices : union in religious services : the body of people who so unite : the celebration of the Lord's Supper.
- COMMUNIONIST**, kom-mün'yün-ist, *n.* One of the same communion.
- COMMUNISM**, kom'ü-nizm, *n.* Community of property, or the having property in common : the doctrines of those who propose to dispense with the laws of social economy, to abolish the relation of husband and wife, &c.
- COMMUNIST**, kom'ü-nist, *n.* One who holds the doctrine or principles of communism. [communism.]
- COMMUNISTIC**, kom'ü-nistik, *adj.* Pertaining to **COMMUNITY**, kom-mü-ni-ti, *n.* Common possession or enjoyment : a society of people having common rights, privileges, or interests : the public or people in general : society at large. [L. *communitas*—*communis*. See **COMMON**.]
- COMMUTABLE**, kom-müt'a-bl, *adj.* That may be commuted or exchanged.
- COMMUTATION**, kom-mü-tä'shun, *n.* The act of commuting : the exchange of one thing for another : the change of a penalty or punishment from a greater to a less. [exchange : interchangeable.]
- COMMUTATIVE**, kom-müt'a-tiv, *adj.* Relating to **COMMUTE**, kom-müt', *v.t.* To change with or exchange : to exchange for one less severe, as a punishment : to buy off one obligation by another :—*pr.p.* *commüt'ting*; *pa.p.* *commüt't-ed*. [L. *commuto*—*com*, with, and *muta*, -atum, to change.]
- COMMUTUAL**, kom-müt'ü-al, *adj.* Mutual.
- COMPACT**, kom-pakt', *adj.* (*Spenser*) Fastened or joined together : closely and firmly united : solid,

dense close, brief (*Milton*) composed or made of.—*v. t.* To fasten together to press close together to consolidate. [*L. compactus* *p. p.* of *compingo*—*com*, together *pango*, to fasten, fix, skin to Sans *pac*, to bind, and *Pack*.]

COMPACT, *kom pakt*, *n.* A mutual contract an agreement a treaty [*L. compactum—compactior*—*com*, together, *pacior*, to bind, make an agreement, akin to *pango* See **CONTRACT**]

COMPACTED, *kom pakt'ed*, *adj.* (*Spenser*) Close.

COMPACTURE, *kom paktur*, *n.* (*Spenser*) Close union or knitting together {enable}

COMPANIBLE, *kom pan i a-bl*, *adj.* (*Bacon*) So-

COMPANIE, *kom pan i*, *n.* (*Spenser*) Companion.

COMPANION, *kom pan yun*, *n.* (*lit.*) One who eats bread with another one who keeps company or fire quently associates with another.—*v. t.* (*Shak*) To qualify as a companion. [*Fr. companion*, *Sp. compaño*—low *L. companionum*, a mess—*L. com*, with, *panis*, bread.]

COMPANIONABLE, *kom pan yun a-bl*, *adj.* Fit to be a companion agreeable sociable.

COMPANIONLESS, *kom pan yun les*, *adj.* Without a companion. {ship company}

COMPANIONSHIP, *kom pan yun ship*, *n.* Fellow

COMPANY, *kom pa ni*, *n.* The state of being a companion the act of accompanying society persons assembled together a subdivision of a regiment under the command of a captain the crew of a ship including the officers.—*v. t.* (*Shak*) To accompany.—*v. i.* (*B*) to associate (*Spenser*) to be a gay companion. [*Fr. compagne*. See **COMPANION**]

COMPARABLE, *kom par a-bl*, *adj.* That may be compared worthy of comparison.

COMPARABLENESS, *kom par a-bl nes*, *n.* The quality of being comparable.

COMPARABLY, *kom par a-bl*, *adv.* In a manner worthy to be compared or of equal regard.

COMPARATES, *kom pa rats*, *n.* Two things or ideas that may be compared with each other

COMPARATIVE, *kom pa ra-tiv*, *adj.* Estimated by comparison with something else, not positive or absolute having the power of comparing things (*gram.*) expressing a greater or less degree.—*n.* (*Shak*) One fond of making comparisons—one who pretends to be an equal.

COMPARATIVELY, *kom pa ra-tiv li*, *adv.* In a comparative manner by comparison relatively, not absolutely or positively

COMPARE, *kom par*, *v. t.* To liken or represent as similar, for illustration to bring or shew things together, in order to ascertain how far they agree or disagree (*gram.*) to infer for degrees of the quality.—*v. i.* to admit of comparison (*Spenser*) to vie —*pr p.* comparing, *p. p.* compared.—*n.* (*Milton*) Comparison (*Shak*) illustration by comparison. [*L. comparo—compar*, like or equal to another—*com*, with, *par*, equal.]

COMPARE, *kom par*, *v. t.* (*Spenser*) To get or provide. [*L. comparo—com*, intens., *paro*, to prepare.]

COMPARISON, *kom pa ri sun*, *n.* The act of comparing comparative estimate (*rhet.*) a simile or figure by which two things are compared (*gram.*) the inflection of an adjective or adverb for degrees of the quality

COMPARTMENT, *kom partment*, *n.* A separate part or division of any enclosed space a subdivision of a large carriage. [*Fr. compartiment*, low *L. compartimentum*—*L. compartior*, to divide with—*com*, with, *partior*, to divide—*pars*, a part.]

COMPASS, *kum pas*, *n.* A passing round a circuit enclosure limit space, extent (*mus.*) range of notes of a voice or an instrument a pair of compasses an instrument for indicating the position of anything, esp. of a ship, in relation to the North Pole.—*v. t.* To pass or go round to surround or enclose to procure to grasp to purpose to plot. [*Fr. compas*, low *L. compassus*, a circle, a stepping together—*L. com*, with *passus* a step, a pace.]

FITCH A COMPASS (*B*), to go round in a circuit.

COMPASSES, *kum pas ez*, *n.* An instrument, consisting of two movable legs, for describing circles, measuring figures &c

COMPASSION, *kom pash un*, *n.* (*lit.*) A suffering with another sorrow excited by the distress of another, fellow feeling pity.—*v. t.* (*Shak*) To pity [*L. com passio—com*, with, *patior*, *passus*, to suffer]

COMPASSIONATE, *kom pash un at*, *adj.* Inclined to pity merciful tender.—*v. t.* To have compassion for to have pity or mercy upon —*pr p.* compassionating, *p. p.* compassionated.

COMPASSIONATELY, *kom pash un at-li*, *adv.* In a compassionate manner mercifully

COMPASSIONATENESS, *kom pash un at-nes*, *n.* The quality of being compassionate.

COMPASS PLANE, *kum pas plan*, *n.* A plane, convex on the under side for smoothing curved timber

COMPASS-SAW, *kum pas saw*, *n.* A saw that cuts in a circular manner

COMPASS-SIGNAL, *kum pas-signal*, *n.* A signal with a flag which denotes a point in the compass.

COMPASS-TIMBER, *kum pas-timber*, *n.* Curved timber

COMPASS-WINDOW, *kum pas-wind*, *n.* A circular bay window

COMPATIBILITY, *kom pa ti bi li ti*, *n.* The quality of being compatible suitability

COMPATIBLE, *kom pa ti bi*, *adj.* (*lit.*) That can bear with that suits or agrees with suitable. [*Fr.*—*L. com*, with, *patior*, to bear]

COMPATIBLENESS, *kom pa ti bi nes*, *n.* Same as **COMPATIBILITY**

COMPATIBLY, *kom pa ti bi*, *adv.* Suitably con-

COMPATRIOT, *kom pa tri-ot*, *adj.* Of the same fatherland or country.—*n.* A native of the same country [*L. com*, with, and *Patriot*]

COMPATRIOTISM, *kom pa tri-ot-izm*, *n.* The condition of being a compatriot.

COMPEER, *kom per*, *n.* One who is a peer or equal with a companion an associate.—*v. t.* (*Shak*) To be equal with, to match. [*O Fr.*—*L. compar—com*, with, *par*, equal. See **PEER**.]

COMPEL, *kom pel*, *v. t.* To drive or urge on forcibly to oblige or constrain (*Shak*) to take by force or violence (*Dryden*) to seize, to overpower, to drive together (*Spenser*) to call forth —*pr p.* compelling, *p. p.* compelled [*L. compello—com*, intens., *pello*, *pulsum*, to drive.]

COMPEND, *kom pend*, *n.* Same as **COMPENDIUM**

COMPENDIOUS, *kom pend i us*, *adj.* Of the nature of a compendium short comprehensive.

COMPENDIUM, *kom pend i um*, *n.* (*lit.*) A weighing together or storing—hence, a saving a shortening an abridgment or epitome a work containing the substance of a larger one. [*L. com*, with, and *pendo*, to weigh.]

COMPENSATE, *kom pen-sat* or *kom pen*, *v. t.* To balance with another to give equal value to to recompense to make amends for.—*v. i.* To make amends to supply an equivalent.—*pr p.*

- compensating; *pa.p.* compensated. [L. *compenso*, -atum—com, with, *penso*, to weigh.]
- COMPENSATION**, kom-pen-sā'shun, *n.* The act of compensating: an equivalent given or received: recompense: satisfaction.
- COMPENSATIVE**, kom-pen'sa-tiv, } *adj.* Afford-
COMPENSATORY, kom-pen'sa-tor-i, } ing compen-
 sation: making amends.
- COMPETE**, kom-pēt, *v.i.* To seek or strive with others for something: to contend for a prize:—*pr.p.* compēt'ing; *pa.p.* compēt'ed. [L. *competo*—com, with, *peto*, to seek, to strive.]
- COMPETENCE**, kom-pe-tens, } *n.* The state of
COMPETENCY, kom-pe-ten-si, } being competent:
 fitness: sufficiency: legal right or ability.
- COMPETENT**, kom-pe-tent, *adj.* Suitable: sufficient: able, qualified: (*law*) having power or right. [L. *competens*, -entis, *pr.p.* of *competo*, to strive after together, to agree, to be fit. See **COMPETE**.]
- COMPETITION**, kom-pe-tish'un, *n.* The act of competing: common striving for the same object: rivalry: contention. [producing competition: rival.]
- COMPETITIVE**, kom-pet'i-tiv, *adj.* Pertaining to or
- COMPETITOR**, kom-pet'i-tor, *n.* One who competes: (*Shak.*) an associate or follower.
- COMPILATION**, kom-pi-lā'shun, *n.* The act of compiling: the thing compiled, especially a book consisting of extracts from various authors.
- COMPILE**, kom-pil', *v.t.* To put together or compose out of materials from other books: to compose or write: (*Spenser*) to put together, to build—to contain or comprise—to reconcile:—*pr.p.* compil'ing; *pa.p.* compiled. [L. *compilo*, to collect by plundering—com, with, together, *pilo*, to rub bare, plunder.]
- COMPILER**, kom-pil'ér, *n.* One who compiles a work by borrowing from various authors.
- COMPLACENCE**, kom-plā'sens, } *n.* Pleasure:satis-
COMPLACENCY, kom-plā'sen-si, } faction: civility.
- COMPLACENT**, kom-plā'sent, *adj.* Pleasing: displaying satisfaction: gratified: civil. [L. *complacens*, -entis, *pr.p.* of *complaceo*—com, inten., and *placeo*, to please.] [sant or easy manner.]
- COMPLACENTLY**, kom-plā'sent-li, *adv.* In a plea-
- COMPLAIN**, kom-plan', *v.i.* (*orig.*) To beat the head or breast as a sign of grief: to utter expressions of grief, pain, censure, &c.: to murmur or express a sense of injury: to make an accusation.—*v.t.* to lament or bewail. [Fr. *complandre*, low L. *complangere*—L. com, inten., and *plango*, to strike, beat the breast.]
- COMPLAINANT**, kom-plan'ant, *n.* One who complains: (*law*) one who urges a suit.
- COMPLAINT**, kom-plānt', *n.* The act of complaining: an accusation, charge, or remonstrance: the thing complained of: a bodily ailment or disease.
- COMPLAISANCE**, kom-plā-zans or -zans', *n.* Behaviour indicating a desire to please: courtesy: civility. [Fr.—*complaire*, L. *complacere*. See **COMPLACENT**.]
- COMPLAISANT**, kom-plā-zant or -zant', *adj.* Desirous to please: courteous: accommodating: polite.
- COMPLEMENT**, kom-ple-ment, *n.* That which completes something else: anything added by way of ornament or ceremony: what an arc or angle wants in order to make up 90°. [L. *complementum*—com-pleo. See **COMPLETE**.]
- COMPLEMENTAL**, kom-ple-ment'al, } *adj.* Sup-
COMPLEMENTARY, kom-ple-ment'ar-i, } plying a
 deficiency: completing.
- COMPLETE**, kom-plet', *adj.* Filled up: entire:
- finished: (*bot.*) having all the floral organs.—*v.t.* To fill up or finish: to perform:—*pr.p.* complet'ing; *pa.p.* complet'ed. [L. *completus*, *pa.p.* of *compleo*, to fill up—com, inten., *pleo*, to fill.]
- COMPLETELY**, kom-plet'li, *adv.* In a complete manner: fully: perfectly. [being complete.]
- COMPLETENESS**, kom-plet'nes, *n.* The state of
- COMPLETION**, kom-ple'shun, *n.* The act of completing: the state of being complete: fulfilment.
- COMPLETORY**, kom-ple-tor-i, *n.* (*Ch. of E.*) The evening service, by which the service of the day is completed. [See **COMPLETE**, **COMPLINE**.]
- COMPLEX**, kom-pleks, *adj.* Complicated: intricate: composed of many parts: not simple. [L. *complex*—com, together, and *pleg*, root of *plico*, to fold.]
- COMPLEXION**, kom-plek'shun, *n.* The state of being complex: texture: physical character or disposition of the body: hue of the skin, especially of the face: general appearance.
- COMPLEXIONAL**, kom-plek'shun-al, *adj.* Depending on or pertaining to complexion.
- COMPLEXIONED**, kom-plek'shund, *adj.* Having a complexion, or a certain temperament or state.
- COMPLEXITY**, kom-plek'si-ti, } *n.* The state of
COMPLEXNESS, kom-pleks-nes, } being complex.
- COMPLIABLE**, kom-pli-a-bl, *adj.* That can bend or yield: disposed to comply. [From **COMPLY**.]
- COMPLIANCE**, kom-pli'ans, *n.* The act of complying: a yielding: consent: a disposition to yield to others. [From **COMPLY**.]
- COMPLIANT**, kom-pli'ant, *adj.* Bending: yielding: disposed to yield: civil. [From **COMPLY**.]
- COMPLICATE**, kom-pli-kāt, *v.t.* To fold or twist together: to entangle, to confuse: to unite or connect mutually: to make complex or intricate:—*pr.p.* complicat'ing; *pa.p.* complicated.—*adj.* Composed of two or more parts united: complex: (*bot.*) folded together. [L. *complico*, -atum—com, together, *plico*, to fold, twist.]
- COMPLICATION**, kom-pli-kā'shun, *n.* The act of complicating: the state of being complicated: an intricate blending or entanglement.
- COMPLICATIVE**, kom-pli-kā-tiv, *adj.* Tending or adapted to involve.
- COMPLICE**, kom-plis, *n.* (*Shak.*) An accomplice.
- COMPLICITY**, kom-plis'i-ti, *n.* The state or condition of being an accomplice.
- COMPLIMENT**, kom-pli-ment, *n.* An expression of regard or admiration: delicate flattery.—*v.t.* To pay a compliment to: to praise: to bestow a present upon.—*v.i.* to employ or pass compliments. [Fr., from O. Fr. *complier*, to fulfil, perform a duty, pay an act of civility—L. *compleo*. See **COMPLETE**.]
- COMPLIMENTAL**, kom-pli-ment'al, } *adj.* Con-
COMPLIMENTARY, kom-pli-ment'ar-i, } veying
 compliment: expressive of civility or praise.
- COMPLINE**, **COMPLIN**, kom-plin, *n.* The comple-
 tory: the last division of the R. C. breviary.
 [Fr. *complies*, low L. *completa*, from L. *compleo*. See **COMPLETE**.]
- COMPLISH**, kom-plish, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To accomplish.
- COMPLOT**, kom-plot, *n.* (*Shak.*) A plotting together, a conspiracy. [Fr. for *complot*, from L. *complicitum* = *complicatio*, an entangling, from *complico*. See **COMPLICATE**.]
- COMPLOT**, kom-plot', *v.t.* To plot together, to conspire:—*pr.p.* complott'ing; *pa.p.* complott'ed.
- COMPLY**, kom-pli', *v.i.* To bend or yield to the wishes of another:—*pr.p.* complying; *pa.p.*

complied [O Fr *complier*, from L. *complicare*, to fold together, to bend. See COMPLICATE.]

COMPONENT, kom po nent, *adj* Helping to form a compound.—*n*. A constituent part. [L. *componens* —*entis* pr p. of *compono* See COMPOSE.]

COMPORT, kom port, *v.t.* (org) To bear to behave or conduct.—*v.i.* to bear or put up to agree. [Fr *comporter*—L. *com*, inten., and *porto*, to bear.]

COMPORT, kom port, *n*. Manner of acting or behaviour [behaviour deportment.]

COMPORTANCE, kom port'ans *n*. (Spenser) Behaviour

COMPORTMENT, kom port'ment, *n*. Deportment, behaviour

COMPOSE kom pōz, *v.t.* To place together to form by putting two or more parts together to arrange in proper order for printing, as types to form from different musical notes, as a tune to write, as an author: to constitute, as parts of a whole to settle into a quiet state —*pr p* composing, *p a p* composed [Fr *composer*, L. *compono*, *componum*—*com*, together, *pomo*, to place.] (caim, seadā.)

COMPOSED, kom pōd, *adj* Settled, tranquil

COMPOSEDLY, kom pōd'ly, *adv* In a composed manner calmly [being composed tranquility]

COMPOSEDNESS, kom pōd'nes, *n*. The state of COMPOSED, kom pōd'er, *n*. One who composes or adjusts a thing a writer, an author, especially of a piece of music.

COMPOSITE, kom poz'it and kom', *adj* Made up of parts compound noting an order of architecture of a mixed character [From COMPOSE.]

COMPOSITION, kom po-zishun, *n*. The act of composing the thing composed a literary or musical work the payment of part of a debt in lieu of the whole the sum so paid union, combination agreement.

COMPOSITOR, kom por'i tor, *n*. One who composes or sets in order, esp. one who sets up types.

COMPOST, kom pōst, *n*. A mixture, especially one for fertilising land.—*v.t.* To manure with compost [O Fr., from L. *compositum*. See COMPOSE.]

COMPOSTURE, kom post'ur, *n*. (Shak.) Same as COMPOST [L. *compostura*, *compostura*—*compono* See COMPOSE.]

COMPOSURE, kom pōzhūr, *n*. State of being composed or tranquil (Shak.) frame, temperament; (Milton) composition, agreement. [L. *compositura*. See COMPOSTURE.]

COMPOUND, kom'pound, *adj* Composed of a number of parts or ingredients not simple (bot) consisting of many little flowers (chem.) formed of two or more elements united by affinity (gram.) consisting of two or more words.—*n*. The mass formed of a number of ingredients any mixture. [O E. *compounded*, *p a p* of *compounen*, *componen*, to compose. See COMPOSE.]

COMPOUND, kom pownd, *v.t.* To mingle ingredients or parts to combine (Shak.) to compose or constitute to settle amicably to discharge, as a debt, by paying a part only.—*v.i.* to form compounds to come to terms to bargain in the lump.

COMPREHEND, kom pre hend, *v.t.* (lit) To lay hold of as with both hands to embrace within limits to understand to conceive. [L. *comprehendo*, to seize as if with both hands—*com*, with, *prehendo*, to seize from pre, before, and root *hendo* = Gr. *chalandō*, to hold, A.S. *hentan*, to seize. See HAYD.]

COMPREHENSIBILITY, kom pre-hen si bil'i ti, *n*. The state of being comprehensible.

COMPREHENSIBLE, kom pre hen si bl, *adj* That may be comprehended capable of being understood.

COMPREHENSIBLENESS, kom pre-hen si bl nes, *n*. The quality of being comprehensible capability of being understood.

COMPREHENSION, kom pre hen shun *n*. The act or quality of comprehending knowledge capacity of mind. [ing much large, full.]

COMPREHENSIVE, kom pre hen siv, *adj* Embracing

COMPREHENSIVELY, kom pre hen siv ly, *adv* In a comprehensive manner

COMPREHENSIVENESS, kom pre hen siv nes *n*. The quality of being comprehensive the quality of including much in few words

COMPRESS kom pres', *v.t.* To press together to force into less space to embrace. [L. *comprimo*, *compressum*—*com*, together, *primo* to press.]

COMPRESS kom pres *n*. A cushion made of folds of soft linen, used in surgery, for pressing on any part when bandaged upon it.

COMPRESSIBILITY, kom pres i bil'i ti, *n*. The quality of being compressible.

COMPRESSIBLE, kom pres'i bl, *adj* That may be compressed or forced into less space. [compressibility]

COMPRESSIBLENESS, kom pres'i bl nes *n*. Com

COMPRESSION, kom preshun *n*. The act of bringing the parts of a body nearer to each other by pressure the state of being compressed [to compress]

COMPRESSIVE, kom pres'iv, *adj* Able or tending

COMPRESSOR, kom pres'or, *n*. Anything that compresses a muscle that compresses certain parts.

COMPRISE, kom pri'z *v.t.* To comprehend, contain, or include (Spenser) to understand —*pr p* comprising, *p a p* comprised [Fr *compris*, *p a p* of *comprendre*, L. *comprehendere*. See COMPREHEND.]

COMPROMISE, kom pro-miz, *n*. An adjustment of differences by mutual promise or concession.—*v.t.* To settle by mutual concession to involve (Shak.) to bind by mutual agreement —*pr p* compromising, *p a p* compromised [Fr *compromis*—L. *com*, together, *promitto*, *missum*, to promise See PROMISE.]

COMPROVINOIAL, kom pro-vin shal, *adj* (Spenser) Belonging to the same province.

COMPT, kownt *n*. (Shak.) Account computation.

COMPTIBLE, kownt'i bl, *adj* (Shak.) Accountable, submissive.

COMPTROL, kon trol, *v.t.* Same as CONTROL.

COMPTROLLER, kon trol'ler, *n*. A controller, especially a public officer whose duty it is to check the accounts of others [Same as COMPULOSORY]

COMPULSATORY, kom pul sa tor'i, *adj* (Shak.)

COMPULSION, kom pul shun, *n*. The act of compelling force the state of being compelled.

COMPULSIVE, kom pul siv, *adj* Able or tending to compel forcing constraining

COMPULSORILY, kom pul sor'i ly, *adv* In a compulsory manner by force or constraint.

COMPULSORY, kom pul sor'i, *adj* Able or tending to compel constraining

COMPUNCTION, kom pangk shun, *n*. The pricking of the conscience anguish suffered from consciousness of guilt [L. *compunctio*—*com*, inten., and *pungo* *punctum*, to prick.]

COMPUNCTIOUS, kom pangk shus, *adj* Feeling or causing compunction repentant remorseful.

COMPUNCTIOUSLY, kom pangk shus ly, *adv* With compunction remorsefully repentantly

COMPURGATION—CONCERT.

COMPURGATION, kom-pur-gá'shun, *n.* The act or practice of justifying a man by the oaths of others. [*L. compurgo*, to purify wholly.]

COMPURGATOR, kom-pur-gá'tor, *n.* One who testifies to the innocence or veracity of another.

COMPUTABLE, kom-pút'a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being computed, numbered, or reckoned.

COMPUTATION, kom-pú-tá'shun, *n.* The act of computing: the quantity or amount ascertained by calculation: estimate.

COMPUTE, kom-pút, *v.t.* To count or reckon together: to cast together in order to find the collective value: to estimate the amount from known or supposed data: to calculate or reckon:—*pr.p.* computing; *pa.p.* computed. [*L. computo*—*com*, together, *puto*, to reckon.]

COMRADE, kom'rád, *n.* (*lit.*) A chamber-mate: a companion or associate. [*Fr. camarade*, *It. camerata*—*camera*, a chamber.]

CON, kon, *v.t.* (*Spenser*) To know: to inquire into or study: to commit to memory:—*pr.p.* conning; *pa.p.* conned'. [*A.S. cunnan*, *Goth. kunnan*, to know, *A.S. cunnian*, to inquire into.]

CON, kon, a contraction of *L. contra*, against, as in *Pro* and *con*, for and against.

CONATION, ko-ná'shun, *n.* The faculty of free agency. [*L. conatio*, endeavour—*conor*, to attempt.]

CONATIVE, ko-ná'tiv, *adj.* Attempting: pertaining to an attempt. [*L. conor, conatus*, to attempt.]

CONCATENATE, kon-kat'e-nát, *v.t.* To link together: to unite in a series or chain:—*pr.p.* concatenating; *pa.p.* concatenated. [*L. con*, together, and *catena*, a chain.]

CONCATENATION, kon-kat'e-ná'shun, *n.* A connection by links: a series of mutually dependent things.

CONCAVE, kon'káv, *adj.* Hollow: hollow and curved, as the inside of a spherical body.—*n.* A hollow: an arch or vault. [*L. concavus*—*con*, inten., and *cavus*, hollow.] Concave.

CONCAVITY, kon-káv'i-ti, *n.* The inner surface of a concave or hollow body: hollowiness.

CONCAVO-CONVEX, kon-káv'o-kon'veks, *adj.* Concave on the one side, and convex on the other.

CONCEAL, kon-sél, *v.t.* To hide completely or carefully: to keep secret. [*L. con*, inten., and *celo*, akin to *A.S. helan*, to hide.] [concealed or hidden.]

CONCEALABLE, kon-sél'a-bl, *adj.* That may be concealed.

CONCEALMENT, kon-sél'ment, *n.* The act of concealing: the state of being concealed: a hiding-place: retreat from observation: cover from sight.

CONCEDE, kon-séd, *v.i.* To yield or give place, submit.—*v.t.* to cede or give up: to grant: to admit to be true:—*pr.p.* conceding, *pa.p.* conceded. [*L. cedo*—*con*, inten., and *cedo*, to go, to yield.] [ful.]

CONCEIPTFUL, kon-sé't'fúol, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Thoughtful.

CONCEIT, kon-sét, *n.* A conception or thing conceived in the mind: thought: idea: opinion, estimation, esp. an over-estimation of one's self: a pleasant, fantastic, or affected notion.—*v.t.* To conceive, to imagine or fancy. [*Port. conceito*, *It. concetto*, from *L. conceptus*, *pa.p.* of *concipio*, *conceptum*, to conceive. See *CONCEIVE*.]

CONCEITED, kon-sét'ed, *adj.* Endowed with conceit, fancy, or imagination: having a high opinion of one's self: vain.

CONCEITEDNESS, kon-sét'ed-nes, *n.* The state of being conceited: conceit: vanity.

CONCEITLESS, kon-sét'les, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Without conceit = dull of apprehension, stupid.

CONCEIVABLE, kon-sév'a-bl, *adj.* That may be conceived, understood, or believed.

CONCEIVE, kon-sév, *v.t.* (*lit.*) To seize or lay hold of: to receive into and form in the womb: to form in the mind: to imagine or think.—*v.i.* to become pregnant: to think:—*pr.p.* conceiving; *pa.p.* conceived'. [*Fr. concevoir*, *O. Fr. concever*, *It. concepere*, *L. concipio*—*con*, inten., and *cipio*, to take.]

CONCENT, kon-sent, *n.* A harmony or concord of sounds: concert of voices.—*v.i.* (*Spenser*) To harmonise. [*L. concentus*, *pa.p.* of *concino* = *con*, together, and *cino*, to sing.]

CONCENTER. Same as *CONCENTRE*.

CONCENTRATE, kon-sen'trát, *v.t.* To bring to a common centre: to bring into a narrower compass: to condense:—*pr.p.* concentrating; *pa.p.* concentrated. [See *CONCENTRE*.]

CONCENTRATION, kon-sen-trá'shun, *n.* The act of concentrating: the state of being concentrated: condensation. [or tending to condense.]

CONCENTRATIVE, kon-sen'tra-tiv, *adj.* Serving to concentrate.

CONCENTRATIVENESS, kon-sen'tra-tiv-nes, *n.* The power of concentration.

CONCENTRE, **CONCENTER**, kon-sen'tér, *v.i.* To tend to or meet in a point or common centre.—*v.t.* to draw or direct to a common centre: to bring to a point:—*pr.p.* concentring; *pa.p.* concentred. [*L. con*, together, and *centre*.] [a common centre.]

CONCENTRIC, -AL, kon-sen'trik, -al, *adj.* Having **CONCEPT**, kon'sépt, *n.* A thing conceived, a conception: a notion. [*L. conceptum*—*concipio*, *conceptum*. See *CONCEIVE*.]

CONCEPTACLE, kon-sépt'a-kl, *n.* That in which anything is contained, a receptacle: (*bot.*) a pericarp of one valve, a follicle. [*L. conceptaculum*—*concipio*, to receive.]

CONCEPTION, kon-sép'shun, *n.* The act of conceiving: the state of being conceived: apprehension: the power or faculty of apprehending: the image formed in the mind: a notion or idea.

CONCEPTIOUS, kon-sép'shus, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Apt to conceive, fruitful.

CONCEPTUALISM, kon-sép'tú-al-izm, *n.* The doctrine in philosophy that general properties can be conceived in the mind apart from any concrete embodiment.

CONCEPTUALIST, kon-sép'tú-al-ist, *n.* One who holds the doctrine of conceptualism.

CONCERN, kon-sérn, *v.t.* To relate or belong to: to affect or interest: to disturb or make uneasy.—*n.* That which concerns one: business: interest: importance: solicitude. [*L. concerno*, to mix together, as in a sieve—*con*, together, *cerno*, to sift, to distinguish, to regard.]

CONCERNED, kon-sérnd, *participle*. Having a connection with, engaged: interested: anxious.

CONCERNING, kon-sérn'ing, *prep.* Pertaining to: regarding.—*n.* (*Shak.*) A concern.

CONCERNMENT, kon-sérn'ment, *n.* A thing in which one is concerned: an affair: importance: interposition, meddling: emotion of mind: solicitude.

CONCERT, kon-sért, *v.t.* (*lit.*) To strive with others for a common purpose: to contrive by mutual consultation: to settle: to compose with a view to harmony, as a piece of music.—*v.i.* to consult: to contrive together.—*n.* (*kon'sért*) Union or agreement in any plan or undertaking: harmony: musical

- harmony a musical entertainment [Fr *concert*]
—*L. con*, together, *certo*, to strive.]
- CONCERTED**, kon sɛr'ed, *p. adj.* Mutually planned.
- CONCERTINA**, kon sɛr tē'na, *n.* A musical instrument, in which the notes are produced by freely vibrating springs of metal acted on by a bellows.
- CONCERTO**, kon sɛr'to, *n.* A piece of music composed for a solo instrument with orchestral accompaniments. [It. See **CONCERT**]
- CONCERT PITCH**, kon sɛrt pɪtʃ, *n.* The pitch adopted for a given tone, and by which the other tones are regulated.
- CONCESSION**, kon sesh'un, *n.* The act of conceding the point, matter, or thing conceded a grant.
- CONCEPTISM**, kon sɛt'izm, *n.* The use of concepts or affected modes of expression.
- CONCH**, kɒŋk, *n.* A marine shell (*arch.*) a concave, ribbed surface, as the roof of a vault. [*L. concha*, Gr *longchē*, Sans. *canḥa*, a shell.]
- CONCHIFEROUS**, kɒŋk'if-er-əs, *adj.* Producing or having a shell, specially a bivalve shell. [*L. concha*, a shell, and *fero*, to bear]
- CONCHIFORM**, kɒŋk'if-ɔrm, *adj.* Conch shaped.
- CONCHOID**, kɒŋk'oid, *n.* A curve so called from its likeness to a shell. [Fr *conchoïde*, shell, *eidōs* form.]
- CONCHOIDAL**, kɒŋk'oid-əl, *adj.* (mus.) Having elevations or depressions like the valve of a bivalve shell.
- CONCHOLOGICAL**, kɒŋk'ol-əj-ik-əl, *adj.* Pertaining to conchology. [conchology]
- CONCHOLOGIST**, kɒŋk'ol-ə-jist, *n.* One versed in conchology.
- CONCHOLOGY**, kɒŋk'ol-ə-jɪ, *n.* The science of shells and the animals that inhabit them. [Fr *conchologie*, shell, and *logos*, discourse.]
- CONCILIATE**, kon sɪl'i-ət, *v. t.* To call or bring together to make friendly to win, gain, or appease.—*pp. p.* conciliating, *p. p.* conciliated. [*L. concilio*—*atium*—*concilium*, a council—*con*, together, *calo*, to call.]
- CONCILIATION**, kon sɪl'i-ə-shən, *n.* The act of conciliating winning, or gaining reconciliation.
- CONCILIATOR**, kon sɪl'i-ə-tor, *n.* One who conciliates or reconciles. [conconciliate pacific.]
- CONCILIATORY**, kon sɪl'i-ə-tor-i, *adj.* Tending to conciliate.
- CONCISE**, kɒn-saɪs, *adj.* Cut down, brief saying much in few words condensed. [*L. concisus*, cut off short, *p. p.* of *concido*, to cut down—*con*, intens., and *cido*, to cut.] [rarely in few words.]
- CONCISELY**, kon sɪs'li, *adv.* Briefly comprehensively.
- CONCISENESS**, kɒn-saɪs-nəs, *n.* Brevity in speaking or writing.
- CONCISION**, kon sɪz'ən, *n.* A cutting off (*B.*) circumcision (*obs.*) a division or faction. [*L. concisio* See **CONCISE**]
- CONCLAVE**, kɒn'klaɪv, *n.* (*lit.*) A room kept locked with a key an apartment or council chamber, esp. that in which the college of cardinals at Rome meet to elect a pope the college of cardinals at Rome any private meeting or close assembly [*L. conclave*—*con*, with, *clavis* a key]
- CONCLAVIST**, kɒn'klaɪst, *n.* An attendant who goes with a cardinal into a conclave.
- CONCLUDE**, kon klōd, *v. t.* (*lit.*) To shut up to end close (*B.*) to include to collect or infer from premises to bring to an end, to close.—*v. i.* to come to an end, to close to infer or determine to form an opinion.—*pp. p.* concluding, *p. p.* concluded. [*L. concludo*, *conclusionum*—*con*, together, *claudo*, to shut]
- CONCLUSION**, kon klō-zhən, *n.* The act of concluding inference determination the end or close
- CONCLUSIVE**, kon klō'siv, *adj.* That concludes: final convincing decisive.
- CONCLUSIVELY**, kon klō'siv-ly, *adv.* In the way of conclusion decisively.
- CONCLUSIVENESS**, kon klō'siv-nəs, *n.* The quality of being conclusive or decisive.
- CONCOCT**, kon kɒkt', *v. t.* (*lit.*) To cook or boil together to digest to form and mature in the mind. [*L. con*, together, *coquo*, *coctum*, to cook, boil.]
- CONCOCTION**, kon kɒk-shən, *n.* The act of concocting digestion maturing by heat devising and forming in the mind.
- CONCOCTIVE**, kon kɒkt-iv, *adj.* Having the power of digesting digestive.
- CONCOMITANCE**, kon kɒm'i-tans, *n.* The state
- CONCOMITANCY**, kon kɒm'i-tan-si, *n.* of being concomitant or of existing along with another thing
- CONCOMITANT**, kon kɒm'i-tant, *adj.* Accompanying or going along with conjoined with attendant.—*n.* He who or that which accompanies [Fr—*L. con*, with, and *comitans* (*antis*, *r. p.* of *comitor*, to accompany—comes a companion.)]
- CONCORD**, kɒŋ'kɔrd or kɒn , *n.* The state of being of the same heart or mind union, harmony peace compact or treaty (*gram*) agreement of words in construction harmony of musical sounds. [Fr *concorde*, *L. concordia*—*concoro* of the same mind, agreeing—*con*, with, and *cor*, *cordis* the heart.]
- CONCORDANCE**, kon kɔrd-sns, *n.* The state or quality of being concordant agreement an index or dictionary of the leading words and passages of the Bible or of any author
- CONCORDANT**, kon kɔrd-ant, *adj.* Agreeing harmonious united.—*n.* That which is correspondent or agreeing with. [*L. concordans*, *antis*, *pp. p.* of *concorde*, to agree—*concoro* See **CONCORD**]
- CONCORDAT**, kon kɔrd-at, *n.* An agreement, esp. one between a sovereign and the pope [*L.* 'has agrees', 3d pers. sing. of *concorde*, to agree.]
- CONCOURSE**, kɒŋ'kɔrs, *n.* A running together; an assembly of persons a collection of things the place of meeting the point of junction. [Fr *concourse*, *L. concurrere*—*concurro* See **CONCUR**.]
- CONCRESCENCE**, kɒn kres'ns, *n.* A growing together increase by the union of separate particles [From *L. concreresco*, to grow together See **CONCRETE**]
- CONCRETE**, kɒn'kret, *adj.* Grown together formed into one mass solid existing in a subject not abstract.—*n.* A mass formed by parts growing together a mixture of lime, stone chippings &c., forming a solid mass and used for foundations. [*L. concretus*, *p. p.* of *concreresco*, to grow together—*con*, together, *creresco*, to grow]
- CONCRETE**, kɒn'kret, *v. t.* To form a mass or solid body to unite or coalesce to congeal.—*v. i.* to form into a mass.—*pp. p.* concretizing, *p. p.* concreted.
- CONCRETELY**, kɒn kret'li, *adv.* In a concrete manner [concrete coagulation.]
- CONCRETENESS**, kɒn kret'nəs, *n.* The state of being
- CONCRETION**, kɒn kret-shən, *n.* (*lit.*) A growing together (*geol.*) a nodule formed by aggregation of material as distinguished from crystallization.
- CONCREW**, kɒn krew, *v. t.* (*Spenser*) To concretize.
- CONCUBINACE**, kɒn ku'bin-aj, *n.* The state of being a concubine the state of living together as man and wife without being married.
- CONCUBINE**, kɒŋ'ku-bin, *n.* (*lit.*) One who lies with another a woman who cohabits or lives with a man without being married to him. [*L. concubina*—*con*, with, and *cubo*, to lie down.]

CONCUPISCENCE—CONDUCTION.

CONCUPISCENCE, kon-kū'pis-ens, *n.* Excessive desire for unlawful pleasure: lust. [From *Concupiscent*.]

CONCUPISCENT, kon-kū'pis-ent, *adj.* Desiring unlawful pleasure: lustful: libidinous. [*L. concupiscens, -entis*, pr.p. of *concupisco*—*con*, inten., and *cupio*, to desire.]

CONCUPY, kong-kū-pi, *n.* (*Shak.*) Concupiscence.

CONCUR, kon-kur', *v.i.* (*lit.*) To run together: to meet or unite in one point: to join or unite in action or opinion: to agree or coincide. [*L. concurrō*—*con*, together, and *curro, cursum*, to run.]

CONCURRENCE, kon-kur'ens, *n.* The act or state of concurring: agreement: assent.

CONCURRENT, kon-kur'ent, *adj.* Concurring: coming, acting, or existing together: associated: united: accompanying.—*n.* One who or that which concurs: a joint or contributory cause.

CONCURRENTLY, kon-kur'ent-li, *adv.* In an agreeing manner: unitedly.

CONCURRING, kon-kur'ing, *adj.* Agreeing.

CONCUSSION, kon-kush'un, *n.* The act of shaking, or the state of being shaken: a violent shock caused by the sudden contact of two bodies: the shock or agitation of some organ of the body by a fall, &c. [*L. concussio*—*concutio*, to shake violently—*con*, together, and *quatio*, to strike.]

CONDEMN, kon-dem', *v.t.* To pronounce wrong or guilty: to censure or blame: to sentence to punishment: to pronounce unfit for use: to reject:—*pr.p.* condemning (*-dem'ning*); *pa.p.* condemned (*-dem'd*). [*L. condemnō*—*con*, inten., and *damno*, to damn. See *DAMN*.] [being condemned: blamable.]

CONDEMNABLE, kon-dem'na-bl, *adj.* Worthy of

CONDEMNATION, kon-dem-nā'shun, *n.* The act of condemning: the sentence by which any one is doomed to punishment: the state or cause of being condemned.

CONDEMNATORY, kon-dem'na-tor-i, *adj.* Condemning: containing or implying condemnation.

CONDEMNED, kon-dem'd', *p.adj.* Pronounced to be wrong, guilty, or useless: belonging or relating to one who is sentenced to punishment.

CONDENSABILITY, kon-dens-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being condensable or compressible.

CONDENSABLE, kon-dens'a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being condensed.

CONDENSATE, kon-dens'at, *v.t.* To condense: to compress into a closer form:—*pr.p.* condensing; *pa.p.* condensed. [See *CONDENSE*.]

CONDENSATION, kon-den-sā'shun, *n.* The act of condensing: the act of reducing to another and denser form: the state of being condensed.

CONDENSE, kon-dens', *v.t.* To make more dense or compact: to reduce by pressure into a smaller compass.—*v.i.* to become close or more compact: to grow thick or dense:—*pr.p.* condensing; *pa.p.* condensed.—*adj.* (*Milton*) Dense, compact. [*L. condensō, -atum*—*con*, inten., and *densō*, to make dense. See *DENSE*.]

CONDENSER, kon-dens'ér, *n.* One who or that which condenses: a vessel or a part of machinery in which vapour is reduced to a liquid form: an apparatus used along with an electrometer to increase its sensibility.

CONDESCEND, kon-de-send', *v.i.* To descend or let one's self down: to descend willingly to an equal footing with inferiors: to stoop: to consent. [*L. con*, inten., *descendō*, to descend. See *DESCEND*.]

CONDESCENDENCE, kon-de-send'ens, *n.* (*Scott & Law*).

An articulate statement of the facts, accompanied with a note of the grounds on which the pursuer in an action rests.

CONDESCENDINGLY, kon-de-send'ing-li, *adv.* In a condescending manner: with voluntary submission: courteously.

CONDESCENSION, kon-de-sen'shun, *n.* The act of condescending: submission and kindness to inferiors: courtesy.

CONDIGN, kon-din', *adj.* Worthy of a person: suitable: deserved, merited—now chiefly applied to punishment. [*L. condignus*—*con*, inten., and *dignus*, worthy.] [ing to merit.]

CONDIGNLY, kon-din'li, *adv.* Deservedly: accord-

CONDIMENT, kon-di'ment, *n.* Something put along with some article of food to preserve or pickle it: a seasoning agent of any kind used with food. [*L. condimentum*—*condio*, to preserve, to pickle.]

CONDITION, kon-dish'un, *n.* A state in which things are put together or exist: quality: rank: proposal: stipulation: terms given or provided as the ground of something else: (*logic*) that which must precede the operation of a cause.—*v.i.* To make terms: to stipulate.—*v.t.* to agree upon. [*L. conditio, -onis*—*con*, together, *do, datum*, to put.]

CONDITIONAL, kon-dish'un-al, *adj.* Containing or depending on conditions: not absolute: (*gram.* and *logic*) expressing a condition or supposition.

CONDITIONALLY, kon-dish'un-al-li, *adv.* With certain limitations or conditions attached.

CONDOLATORY, kon-dō'l-a-tor-i, *adj.* Expressing condolence.

CONDOLE, kon-dōl', *v.t.* To grieve with another: to express sorrow at the misfortune of another: to sympathise:—*pr.p.* condoling; *pa.p.* condoled. [*L. condoleo*—*con*, with, *doleo*, to grieve.]

CONDOLEMENT, kon-dōl'ment, *n.* Lamentation with others: condolence.

CONDOLENCE, kon-dōl'ens, *n.* The act of expressing grief for the misfortune of another: grief for another's sorrow. [condoning or pardoning.]

CONDONATION, kon-do-nā'shun, *n.* The act of **CONDONE**, kon-dōn', *v.t.* To pardon: (*law*) to forgive a violation of the marriage vow:—*pr.p.* condoning; *pa.p.* condoned. [*L. condono*, to give, to pardon—*con*, with, *dono*, to present.]

CONDOR, kon'dor, *n.* A species of vulture found among the Andes, the largest of flying birds. [*Sp. condor*—Peruvian *cuntur*.]

CONDUCE, kon-dūs', *v.t.* (*obs.*) To conduct, to guide.—*v.i.* to lead or tend to some end: to contribute:—*pr.p.* conducting; *pa.p.* conducted. [*L. con*, together, *duco, ductum*, to lead.]

CONDUCTIBLE, kon-dūs'i-bl, } *adj.* Leading or tend-
CONDUCTIVE, kon-dūs'iv, } ing: having a power to promote.

CONDUCT, kon-duk't', *v.t.* To lead or guide: to attend or escort: to manage: to govern or command: to carry or transmit, as electricity: (followed by a reciprocal pronoun) to behave. [See *CONDUCT*.]

CONDUCT, kon'dukt, *n.* The act or method of leading, managing, &c.: management: guidance: behaviour: escort, guide.

CONDUCTIBILITY, kon-duk't-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality or capability of being conducted.

CONDUCTIBLE, kon-duk't-i-bl, *adj.* Capable of being conducted or transmitted.

CONDUCTION, kon-duk'shun, *n.* The act of

conducting transmission through or by means of a conductor

CONDUCTIVE, kon duk'tiv, *adj.* Having the quality or power of conducting or transmitting

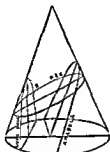
CONDUCTIVITY, kon duk'tiv'i, *n.* The quality or power of conducting or transmitting

CONDUCTOR, kon-duk'tor, *n.* The person or thing that conducts a leader a manager (*mu.*) a person at the head of a band of musicians to lead the performance and beat the time a substance capable of forming a medium for the transmission of something such as heat electricity, &c. [*ductor*]

CONDUCTRESS, kon-duk'tres, *n.* A female conductor

CONDUIT, kon dit or kun dit, *n.* That which conducts or leads a pipe or channel to convey water [*Fr.* *O* *Fr* *conduct*, *Sp* *conducto*]

CONE kôn, *n.* A solid body tapering to a point of which the base is a circle (*Bot*) the cone-shaped fruit bearing spike of certain trees—as fir a genus of mollusks with a cone-shaped shell—*v.t.* To render cone shaped—*pr.p* coning *pa.p* coned [*Fr.* *L* *conus*, *Gr* *konos*—*Sans* go to bring to a point]



Cone with sections

CONVEY, koni, *CONVEY* OATCH, koni kach. Same as *CONVEY*, *CONVEY* CATCH.

CONFABULATE, kon fah'u lit, *v.t.* To talk familiarly together to chat—*pr.p* confabulating *pa.p* confabulated [*L* *con*, together and *fabular* *fabularis*, to talk—*fabula*. See *FABLE*]

CONFABULATION, kon fab'u li shun, *n.* Familiar talk unceremonious conversation.

CONFAPREATION, kon far e' a shun, *n.* A mode of marriage in use among the Romans at which an offering of bread was made in the presence of the high priest and ten witnesses. [*L* *confarratio*—*confarro* to unite by bread, to marry—*con*, with, *far*, a species of grain.]

CONFECTION, kon fekt, } *n* Something prepared with sugar &c a sweetmeat a confit. [*L* *confectio* *confectum*, to make up, to prepare—*con*, with, *facio* to make.]

CONFECTIONARY, kon fek'shun ar-i, *adj.* Prepared as a confection.—*n* (*B*) A confectioner

CONFECTIONER, kon fek'shun er, *n.* One who makes or sells sweetmeats.

CONFECTIONERY, kon fek'shun-er-i, *n.* A place for making or selling sweetmeats sweetmeats in general.

CONFEDERACY, kon fed'er a-si, *n.* A league or mutual engagement an alliance persons or states united by a league. [*From* *CONFEDERATE*]

CONFEDERATE, kon fed'er at, *adj.* Leagued together allied.—*n.* One in league with another an ally—*v.t.* or *v.i.* To unite together or join in a league to ally—*pr.p* confederating, *pa.p* confederated [*L* *confederatus*—*confedero*—*con*, together, and *fædus* *fæderis*, a league.]

CONFEDERATION, kon fed'er a shun, *n.* Act of confederating a league an alliance esp. of princes, states, &c. [*belonging* to a confederation.]

CONFEDERATIVE, kon fed'er-a-tiv, *adj.* Of or **CONFER**, kon fer, *v.t.* (*Lat*) To bring together for comparison (*obs*) to compare to give or bestow—*v.i.* to compare sentiments to talk or consult to-

gether to advise with—*pr.p* conferring *pa.p* conferred [*L* *confero*—*con* together *fero* to bring]

CONFERENCE kon fer'ens, *n.* Act of conferring examination of things by comparison (*Shak*) formal discourse an appointed meeting for instruction consanation, discussion, &c. a stated ecclesiastical assembly [*converses* a bestower]

CONFESER, kon fer'er, *n.* One who confers or

CONFESS, kon fes, *v.t.* To acknowledge fully esp something wrong to own, admit, or avow to shew or attest to make known, as sins to a priest to hear a confession, as a priest—*v.i.* to make confession—*pr.p* confessing, *pa.p* confessed or confessed [*Fr* *confesser*—*L* *confiteor*, *confessus*—*con*, a gndying completeness and *fiteor*—*fari*, to speak, akin to *Gr* *phao*, and *phemi* to speak.]

CONFESSEDLY, kon fes ed li, } *adv* By confession:
CONFESTLY kon fest li, } avowedly

CONFESSION kon fesh un, *n.* Act of confessing; acknowledgment of a crime or fault avowal profession acknowledgment of sin to a priest a formulary of the articles of a religious creed.

CONFESSIONAL kon fesh un al, *n.* The seat or box in which the priest sits to hear confessions

CONFESSIONARY kon fesh un ar-i, *adj.* Of or belonging to confession.—*n.* A confessional

CONFESSOR, kon fes or kon, *n.* One who confesses one who in the face of danger professes the Christian faith in the R. C Church, a priest who hears confessions and grants absolution.

CONFIDANT, kon fi dant or kon fi dant', *n.* One confided in or intrusted with secrets a bosom friend—*fern*. *CONFIDANTE*

CONFIDE kon fid, *v.t.* To trust wholly or put faith in to rely or depend to believe—*v.t.* to intrust or commit to the charge of—*pr.p* confiding, *pa.p* confided [*L* *confido*—*con* inten. and *fido* to trust.]

CONFIDENCE kon fi dens, *n.* Firm trust or belief self reliance security honest boldness boldness, as opposed to modesty

CONFIDENT kon fi dent *adj.* Confiding trusting firmly having full belief positive self reliant bold impudent.—*n.* A confident

CONFIDENTIAL kon fi den shal, *adj.* In confidence admitted to confidence private.

CONFIDENTIALLY, kon fi den shal li, *adv.* In a confidential manner

CONFIDENTLY, kon fi dent li, *adv.* With confidence in full trust positively

CONFIGURATION, kon fig u ra shun, *n.* External figure or shape relative position or aspect, as of the planets. [*L* *configuratio*—*con*, with, *figuro*, to form.] [*figured*]

CONFINABLE kon fin a-bl, *adj.* That may be confined
CONFIN, kon fin, *n.* That which forms an ending or boundary common to two a border or limit—*pl.* territory [*L* *confinium*—*con*, with, and *finis*, to end—*finis* the end.]

CONFINE, kon fin, *v.t.* To put within confines or limits to bound to shut up to fasten—*pr.p* confining *pa.p* confined [*be* adjacent]

CONFIN, kon fin or kon fin, *v.t.* To border on to **CONFINLESS** kon fin les or kon fin'les, *adj.* (*Shak*) Without bound unlimited

CONFINEMENT kon fin ment, *n.* Act of confining or state of being confined imprisonment restraint by illness esp. of women by childbirth seclusion.

CONFINER, kon fin'er, *n.* One who or that which, confines or restrains.

CONFINER, kon'fin-ér or kon-fin'ér, *n.* (*Shak.*) One who lives on the confines or extreme parts of a country: a borderer.

CONFIRM, kon-fér'm', *v.t.* To make firm or more firm: to strengthen: to fix or establish: to assure or put beyond doubt: to admit to full communion in the Episcopal Church. [*L. confirmo—con, inten., and firmo.* See **FIRM**.] [being confirmed.]

CONFIRMABLE, kon-fér'm'a-bl, *adj.* Capable of confirming.

CONFIRMATION, kon-fér-má'shun, *n.* The act of confirming: that which confirms or settles: convincing proof: the rite by which persons are admitted to full communion in the Episcopal Church.

CONFIRMATIVE, kon-fér'm'a-tiv, } *adj.* Serving to confirm: giving additional strength to.

CONFIRMATORY, kon-fér'm'a-tor-i, }

CONFIRMITY, kon-fér'm'i-ti, *n.* (*Shak.*) INFIRMITY.

CONFISCABLE, kon-fis'ka-bl, *adj.* Liable to be confiscated.

CONFISCATE, kon-fis'kát or kon'-, *v.t.* (*lit.*) To lay up in a basket, to transfer to the public treasury: to adjudge to be forfeited to the state:—*pr.p.* confis'cating; *pa.p.* confis'cated.—*adj.* Forfeited to the public treasury. [*L. confisco—con, and fiscus, a basket, the public treasury.*]

CONFISCATION, kon-fis-ká'shun, *n.* Act of confiscating: the transfer of forfeited property to public use. [fiscates.]

CONFISCATOR, kon-fis-ká-tor, *n.* One who confiscates.

CONFISCATORY, kon-fis'ka-tor-i, *adj.* Consigning to confiscation.

CONFIT, kon'fit, *n.* (*obs.*) Same as **COMFIT**.

CONFITURE, kon'fit-úr, *n.* (*obs.*) **COMFITURE**.

CONFIX, kon-fiks', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To fix firmly. [*L. configo, confizum—con, iuten., and figo, to fix.*]

CONFLAGRANT, kou-flá'grant, *adj.* (*Milton*) Burning together. [*L. con, together, and FLAGRANT.*]

CONFLAGRATION, kon-fla-grá'shun, *n.* A great burning or fire. [*L. conflagratio—con, inten., and flagro, to burn.* See **FLAGRANT.**]

CONFLICT, kon-flíkt', *v.i.* (*lit.*) To dash together: to be in opposition: to strive: to fight. [*L. confliigo, conflictum—con, together, and fliigo, to dash.*]

CONFLICT, kon'flikt, *n.* A dashing together: violent collision: fight or contest: struggle: agony.

CONFLICTIVE, kon-flíkt'iv, *adj.* Tending to conflict: contradictory.

CONFLUENCE, kon'flú-ens, *n.* A flowing together: the place of meeting, as of rivers: a crowding to or in a place: concourse: union. [From **CONFLUENT**.]

CONFLUENT, kon'flú-ent, *adj.* Flowing together: uniting: (*bot.*) growing together.—*n.* A smaller stream or river flowing into a larger one. [*L. conflucus, pr.p. of conflo, confluzus, from con, together, and fluo, to flow.*] [together: a crowd.]

CONFLUX, kon'flúks, *n.* A confluence or flowing.

CONFORM, kon-form', *v.t.* To make like or of the same form with: to adapt: to make agreeable to.—*v.i.* to be of the same form, or like: to comply with: to yield to, or obey.—*adj.* (*Milton*) Made like in form, assuming the same shape, similar. [*L. conformo—con, with, and formo, form.*]

CONFORMABILITY, kon-form-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* State of being, or liability of becoming, conformable.

CONFORMABLE, kon-form'a-bl, *adj.* Corresponding in form: similar: agreeable: suitable: (*geom.*) parallel, as applied to adjacent strata.

CONFORMABLY, kon-form'a-bli, *adv.* In conformity to: agreeably: suitably.

CONFORMATION, kon-for-má'shun, *n.* Act of conforming, or state of being conformed: the manner in which a body is formed: relative form: structure.

CONFORMER, kon-form'ér, } *n.* One who conforms.

CONFORMIST, kon-form'ist, } forms, esp. with the worship of the Established Church.

CONFORMITY, kon-form'i-ti, *n.* State of being conformed: likeness: agreement: compliance: consistency.

CONFOUND, kon-fownd', *v.t.* To pour together: to mingle so as to make the parts indistinguishable: to throw into disorder: to confuse: to astonish: to destroy. [*L. confundo, confusus, from con, together, and fundo, to pour.*]

CONFOUNDED, kon-fownd'ed, *pa.adj.* Mixed in disorder: confused: astonished: (*colloq.*) enormous, detestable. [Hatefully, shamefully.]

CONFOUNDEDLY, kon-fownd'ed-li, *adv.* (*colloq.*)

CONFRATERNITY, kon-fra-tér'ni-ti, *n.* A brotherhood. [*L. con, with, and FRATERNITY.*]

CONFRONT, kon-frunt', *v.t.* To front: to face: to stand in presence of: to stand in direct opposition: to compare. [*Fr. confronter, low L. confrontare—L. con, together, and FROST.*]

CONFUCIAN, kon-fú'shan, *adj.* Of or belonging to Confucius, the Chinese philosopher.

CONFUSE, kon-fúz', *v.t.* To pour or mix together, so that the component parts cannot be distinguished: to throw into disorder: to perplex: to disconcert:—*pr.p.* confús'ing; *pa.p.* confús'ed. [See **CONFOUND**.]

CONFUSEDLY, kon-fúzed-li, *adv.* In a confused manner. [confused: disorder.]

CONFUSEDNESS, kon-fúzed-nes, *n.* State of being confused.

CONFUSION, kon-fú'zhun, *n.* State of being confused: promiscuous mixture: disorder: shame or abashment: overthrow: destruction.

CONFUTABLE, kon-fú'ta-bl, *adj.* That may be confuted. [ing: disproof.]

CONFUTATION, kon-fú-tá'shun, *n.* Act of confuting.

CONFUTATIVE, kon-fú'ta-tiv, *adj.* Tending to confute: having the nature of a confutation.

CONFUTE, kon-fút', *v.t.* (*lit.*) To cool by pouring water on: to prove to be futile or false: to repress: to disprove:—*pr.p.* confút'ing; *pa.p.* confút'ed. [*L. confuto—con, inten., and futo, a water-vessel.*]

CONGÉ, kon'je, *n.* (*lit.*) A coming and going: leave of absence: farewell: parting ceremony: a salutation.—*v.i.* To take leave: to bow or courtesy:—*pr.p.* cong'eing; *pa.p.* cong'eed. [*Fr.; Prov. conjat—L. comies, to come and go—com, inten., and mo, to go.*]

CONGEAL, kon-jél', *v.t.* To cause to freeze: to change from fluid to solid by cold: to fix, as by cold.—*v.i.* to pass from fluid to solid, as by cold. [*L. congelo—con, and gelo, to freeze—gelu, frost.*]

CONGEALABLE, kon-jél'a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being congealed. [bility of being congealed.]

CONGEALABLENESS, kon-jél'a-bl-nes, *n.* Capability of being congealed.

CONGEALMENT, kon-jél'ment, *n.* Congelation.

CONGÉ DÉLIRE, kon'je-da-lér', *n.* (*lit.*) Permission to elect: a writ or permission of the crown to a dean and chapter to elect a bishop. [*Fr.*]

CONGELATION, kon-jél-á'shun, *n.* Act or process of congealing: state of being congealed: the mass congealed: concretion.

CONGENER, kon-je-nér or kon-jén'ér, *n.* That which has the same genus, origin, or nature with another. [*L.—con, with, and genus, generis, Gr. genus, birth, kind.*]

CONOENERIO, -AL, kon je ner'ik, al, *adj* Being of the same genus, origin, or nature

CONGENIAL, kon jē ni al, *adj* Of the same nature or feeling kindred suitable. [L. *con*, with, and *GENIAL*]

CONGENIALITY, kon jē ni al'it, n. State of being congruous similarity of nature or feeling

CONGENITAL, kon jen i tal, *adj* Born together

CONGENITE, kon jen'it, { of the same birth
connate existing from birth. [L. *congenitus*—*con*, together, *gigno*, *genitus*, to beget]

CONGER, EEL, kong'ger, el, n. The sea eel, sometimes weighing more than 100 lbs [L. *Gr gonggria*]

CONGERIES, kon je ri ez, n. That which is brought together a collection of particles or small bodies in one mass [L.—*con*, together, *gero*, *gestus*, to bring]

CONGEST, kon jēs't, *vt* To bring together or heap up to accumulate [L. *congero*, *congestus*—*con*, together, *gero* *gestus*, to bring]

CONGESTED, kon jēs'ted, *adj* Heaped together affected with an unnatural accumulation of blood.

CONGESTION, kon jēs'tyun n. A bringing together or collecting an accumulation of blood or of other fluid in any part of the body fullness

CONGESTIVE, kon jēs'tiv, *adj* Indicating or tending to congestion.

CONGLARY, kon pi ri, n. A gift to the Roman people or soldiery, orig in corn, oil &c, each individual receiving a *congius* or gallon—afterwards given in money [L. *congiarium*—*congius*, the Roman gallon.]

CONGLOBATE kon glōbāt, *adj* Gathered together into a globe or ball.—*v t*. To form into a globe or ball to consolidate.—*pr p* conglobating, *pa p* conglobated. [L. *con*, together and *globo*, *globatus*—*globus*, a ball, globe. See **GLOBE**]

CONGLOBATION, kon glōb-ā shun, n. Act of forming into a globe or ball a round body

CONGLOBE, kon glōb', *vt* or *v t*. [Milton] To collect together into a globe or round mass.—*pr p* conglobing, *pa p* conglobed

CONGLOMERATE kon glom'er āt, *adj* Gathered into a globe or ball collected (*geol*) composed of different mineral substances cemented together.—*v t*. To gather into a ball.—*pr p* conglomerating, *pa p* conglomerated.—n. An accumulation (*geol*.) a rock composed of pebbles or gravel cemented together [L. *conglomerata*, *conglomeratus*—*con*, together, and *glomus*, *glomerus* = *globus*, a ball.]

CONGLOMERATION, kon glom'er ā shun, n. The act of conglomerating state of being conglomerated accumulation

CONGLUTINANT kon glō'ti nant, *adj* Serving to glue or unite closely healing.—n. A medicine that heals wounds by closing them up [See **COAGULATIVE**]

CONGLUTINATE kon glō'ti nāt, *vt* To glue together to heal by uniting.—*v i* to unite or grow together to coalesce.—*pr p* conglutinating, *pa p* conglutinated.—*adj* Glined together [L. *conglutino*, *conglutivatus*—*con*, together, and *gluten* glue]

CONGLUTINATION, kon glō'ti nā shun, n. The act of conglutinating a joining by means of some sticky substance union healing

CONGLUTINATIVE, kon glō'ti nā tiv, *adj* Having power to conglutinate

CONGO, kong'go, { n. A kind of black tea, supe
CONGOU, kong'gō, { rior to Bohea, but inferior to
Sonchong. [Chin. *kung foo*]

CONGRATULANT, kon grat u lant, *adj* [Milton] Congratulating rejoicing in participation.

CONGRATULATE, kon grat u lāt, *vt* To wish joy to on any fortunate or happy event.—*pr p* congratulating, *pa p* congratulated. [L. *congratulator*, *congratulator*—*con*, and *gratulo*—*gratus* pleasing]

CONGRATULATION, kon grat-ū lā shun, n. Act of congratulating expression of good wishes or joy on account of the good fortune of another

CONGRATULATORY, kon grat u la tor i, *adj* Expressing congratulation.

CONGREG kon grē, vi (Shak) To agree together to accord. [L. *con*, together, and *Fr grē*, good will—L. *gratus* pleasing]

CONGREET kon grē't, *vt* (Shak) To greet or salute mutually [L. *con* together, and **GREET**]

CONGREGATE, k ŋ'grē gāt *vt*. To gather together, as a flock to assemble.—*v i* to flock to or meet together.—*pr p* congregating, *pa p* congregated.—*adj* (Spenser) Collected. [L. *congrego*, *atum*—*con*, together and *grex*, *gregus* a flock.]

CONGREGATION kong grē gā shun, n. Act of congregating that which is congregated an assembly esp for public worship

CONGREGATIONAL kong grē gā shun al, *adj* Pertaining to a congregation or to Congregationalism.

CONGREGATIONALISM, kong grē gā shun al izm, n. A form of church government in which authority in all ecclesiastical matters is vested in each congregation.

CONGREGATIONALIST, kong grē gā shun al ist, n. One who adheres to Congregationalism.

CONGRESS, kong'grēs n. A meeting together an encounter an assembly, as of ambassadors, commissioners &c, for the settlement of political affairs the legislative assembly of the United States [L. *congregor*, *congressus*—*con*, together, and *gradior*, *gressus*, to step to go]

CONGRESSIONAL, kong grēs'hun al, *adj* Pertaining to a congress [countering]

CONGRESSIVE, kong grēs'iv, *adj* Meeting encounter

CONGRUENT, kong grō, *vt* (Shak) To agree to be suitable. [L. *congruo*, to agree]

CONGRUENCE, kong'grō-ens, { n. Agreement;
CONGRUENCY, kong grō-en ē, { suitableness con
sistency [able correspondent]

CONGRUENT, kong'grō-ent, *adj* Agreeing suit-

CONGRUITY, kong grō'i ti, n. Relation or agreement between things suitableness consistency

CONGRUOUS, kong'grō-us, *adj* Suitable fit consistent agreeable to

CONGRUOUSLY, kong'grō us li, *adv* In a congruous manner suitably

CONIC, AL, kon'ik, al, *adj* Having the form of or pertaining to a cone [See **CONE**]

CONICALLY, kon'ik al li, *adv* In the form of a cone [quality of being conical]

CONICALNESS, kon'ik-al nes, n. The state or

CONICS, kon'iks n. The part of geometry which treats of the cone and the curves formed by its sections

CONIFERÆ, kon i fer ē, npl An order of exogenous plants including pines firs, &c, which bear cones, in which the seed is contained. [Covx and L. *fero* to bear]

CONITEROUS, kon i fer us, *adj* Cone bearing

CONIFORM, kon i form, *adj* In the form of a cone.

CONIROSTRAL, kōn i ro'stral, *adj* Having a strong

- conical beak*, as sparrows, crows, &c. [CONE and L. *rostralis*—*rostrum*, a beak.]
- CONJECT**, kon-jekt', *v.i.* (*Shak.*) To conjecture.
- CONJECTURABLE**, kon-jekt'ur-a-hl, *adj.* That may be conjectured. [conjecture.]
- CONJECTURAL**, kon-jekt'ur-al, *adj.* Depending on CONJECTURE.
- CONJECTURE**, kon-jekt'ur, *n.* A casting or throwing together of probabilities: a bias of opinion without proof: a guess: supposition: idea.—*v.t.* To make conjectures regarding: to infer, or form an opinion on slight evidence: to guess.—*v.i.* to make conjectures:—*pr.p.* conjecturing; *pa.p.* conjectured. [L. *conjectio*, *conjectum*, to throw together—*con*, together, and *jacio*, to throw.]
- CONJOIN**, kon-join', *v.t.* To join together: to associate: (*Shak.*) to unite in marriage.—*v.i.* to join, unite. [L. *con*, together, and *JOIN*.]
- CONJOINT**, kon-joint', *adj.* Conjoined: united.
- CONJOINTLY**, kon-joint'li, *adv.* In a conjoint manner: unitedly: together.
- CONJUGAL**, kon-jō-gal, *adj.* Pertaining to the marriage-tie or to marriage: suitable to the marriage state: matrimonial. [L. *conjugalis*—*conjux*, *conjugis*, one joined to another, a husband or wife, from *con*, together, and *jug*, root of *jungo*, to join.]
- CONJUGALLY**, kon-jō-gal-li, *adv.* In a conjugal manner: matrimonially.
- CONJUGATE**, kon-jō-gāt, *v.t.* (*obs.*) To join together: (*gram.*) to give the various inflections or parts of a verb:—*pr.p.* conjūgating; *pa.p.* conjūgated.—*adj.* Joined together: united by some principle: (*bot.*) joined in pairs, as leaves. [L. *conjugo*—*con*, together, and *jugo*, *jugatus*, to join—*jug*, root of *jungo*, to join.]
- CONJUGATION**, kon-jō-gā'shun, *n.* Act of joining or state of being joined together: assemblage: inflection of verbs.
- CONJUNCT**, kon-junkt', *adj.* Conjoined: concurrent. [L. *conjunctus*—*con*, together, *jungo*, *junctum*, to join.]
- CONJUNCTION**, kon-junkt'shun, *n.* Act of conjoining: association, connection, union: (*astron.*) state of two heavenly bodies when in the same degree of the zodiac: (*gram.*) a word that connects sentences, clauses, and words. [to a conjunction.]
- CONJUNCTIONAL**, kon-junkt'shun-al, *adj.* Relating
- CONJUNCTIVE**, kon-junkt'iv, *adj.* Closely united: serving to unite: (*gram.*) introduced by a conjunction. [junction or union: together.]
- CONJUNCTIVELY**, kon-junkt'iv-li, *adv.* In conjunction.
- CONJUNCTLY**, kon-junkt'li, *adv.* Conjointly: in union.
- CONJUNCTURE**, kon-junkt'tur, *n.* Act of joining: the state of being joined: combination of circumstances: important occasion: crisis.
- CONJURATION**, kon-jō-rā'shun, *n.* Act of summoning another by a sacred name or solemnly: act or process of invoking supernatural aid: enchantment: solemn entreaty. [See CONJURE.]
- CONJURE**, kon-jōr', *v.t.* (*Milton*) To bind by oath to a common design: to call on or summon by a sacred name or in a solemn manner: to implore earnestly.—*v.i.* (*Spenser*) to unite under oath: to conspire:—*pr.p.* conjūring; *pa.p.* conjūred. [L. *con*, together, and *juro*, to swear.]
- CONJURE**, kun-jēr', *v.t.* To act upon by invoking supernatural influence: to enchant.—*v.i.* to practise magical arts:—*pr.p.* conjuring (kun-jēr-ing); *pa.p.* conjured (kun-jērd).
- CONJURER**, kon-jōr'ēr, *n.* One who conjures, or calls in a solemn manner.
- CONJURER**, kun-jēr-ēr, *n.* One who practises magic: an enchanter: a shrewd person.
- CONJUROR**, kon-jōr'or, *n.* (*law*). One bound by oath with others.
- CONNASCENCE**, kon-nas'ens, } *n.* Birth of two
- CONNASCENCY**, kon-nas'ens-i, } or more at the same time: a being born or produced with another: act of growing together. [L. *con*, with, *nascor*, to be born.] [at the same time.]
- CONNASCENT**, kon-nas'ent, *adj.* Born or produced
- CONNATE**, kon-nāt or kon-nāt', *adj.* Born with another: congenital: innate: (*bot.*) united in origin or growth. [L. *con*, with, *nascor*, *natus*, to be born.]
- CONNATURAL**, kon-nat'ū-ral, *adj.* Of the same nature with another: innate. [L. *con*, and *NATURAL*.]
- CONNE**, kon, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). Form of *CON*, to know.
- CONNECT**, kon-nekt', *v.t.* To knit or fasten together: to establish a relation between.—*v.i.* to have a close relation. [L. *connecto*—*con*, together, and *necto*, *nexum*, to fasten.] [nected manner.]
- CONNECTEDLY**, kon-nekt'ed-li, *adv.* In a connection.
- CONNECTION**, kon-nek'shun, *n.* Act of connecting, or state of being connected: that which connects: a relation by blood or marriage: a body of persons held together by a bond, as a family, &c.: coherence: intercourse.
- CONNECTIVE**, kon-nekt'iv, *adj.* Having power or tending to connect.—*n.* (*gram.*) A word that connects sentences or words: a conjunction.
- CONNECTOR**, kon-nekt'or, *n.* One who, or that which, connects.
- CONNEXION**, kon-nek'shun, *n.* CONNECTION.
- CONNYANCE**, kon-niv'ans, *n.* The act of conniving: forbearance of disapproval.
- CONNIVE**, kon-niv', *v.i.* To wink at a fault: to fail by intention to see a fault: to allow without censure:—*pr.p.* conniv'ing; *pa.p.* connived. [L. *con*, and *niveo*, to wink.]
- CONNOISSEUR**, kon-is-sēr', *n.* One who knows well about a subject: a critical judge, esp. in the fine arts. [Fr. from *connoître*, L. *cognosco*, to know—*co*, inten., and *nosco*, *gnosco*, to know.]
- CONNOISSEURSHIP**, kon-is-sēr'ship, *n.* The skill of a connoisseur.
- CONNOTATION**, kon-no-tiv'shun, *n.* The act of connoting: implication: inference. [See CONNOTE.]
- CONNOTATIVE**, kon-nōt'a-tiv, *adj.* Noting something additional: attributive.
- CONNOTE**, kon-nōt', *v.t.* To note or imply along with an object something inherent therein: to include:—*pr.p.* connōt'ing; *pa.p.* connōt'ed. [L. *con*, with, and *NOTE*.]
- CONNUBIAL**, kon-nū'bi-al, *adj.* Pertaining to marriage or to the married state: matrimonial: nuptial. [L. *connubialis*—*con*, and *nubo*, to marry.]
- CONOID**, kōn'oid, *adj.* Like a cone in form.—*n.* Anything like a cone in form: (*math.*) a solid formed by the revolution of a conic section about its axis. [Gr. *kōnos*, a cone, *eidos*, form.]
- CONOIDAL**, kon-oid'al, *adj.* Pertaining to a conoid: nearly conical.
- CONQUER**, kong-kēr', *v.t.* To accomplish by earnest striving after: to acquire or gain by force: to overcome: to rise above or surmount.—*v.i.* to overcome: to be victor. [Fr. *conquérir*, L. *conspira*, to seek after earnestly—*con*, inten., and *quæro*, to seek.]

CONQUERABLE, kong'kér-a-bl, *adj.* That may be conquered.

CONQUEROR, kong'kér-or, *n.* One who conquers: one who overcomes by the exertion of force.

CONQUEST, kong'kwést, *n.* The act of conquering: subjugation: victory: that which is conquered or acquired by physical or moral force: (*law*) acquisition of property otherwise than by inheritance. [O. Fr. *conquest*—*L. conquirere, conquistum, to conquer.*]

CONSANGUINEOUS, kon-sang-gwin'e-us, *adj.* Of the same blood with, or related by blood: of the same family or descent. [*L. consanguineus—con, with, sanguis, -inis, blood, akin to Sans. a-san, blood.*]

CONSANGUINITY, kon-sang-gwin'i-ti, *n.* Relationship by blood, or by descent from a common ancestor.

CONSCIENCE, kon'shens, *n.* (*orig*) *Consciousness*, knowledge or judgment of one's own conduct in reference to right and wrong: the faculty by which we have ideas of right and wrong, and correspondent feelings of approbation or disapprobation: sense of right and wrong: real sentiment: principle of action. [*L. conscientia—conscio, to know with one's self—con, with, and scio, to know.*]

CONSCIENTIOUS, kon-shi-en'shus, *adj.* Regulated by a regard to conscience: scrupulous; just; faithful. [*s. conscientious manner: faithfully*]

CONSCIENTIOUSLY, kon-shi-en'shus-li, *adv.* In

CONSCIENTIOUSNESS, kon-shi-en'shus-nes, *n.* State of being conscientious: scrupulous regard to the dictates of conscience.

CONSCIONABLE, kon'shun-a-bl, *adj.* Governed or regulated by conscience: reasonable: exact.

CONSCIONABLENESS, kon'shun-a-bl-nes, *n.* Quality of being conscionable: reasonableness.

CONSCIOUS, kon'shus, *adj.* Knowing one's own thoughts: knowing from memory, reason, or internal perception: aware. [*L. conscius—con, and scio, to know.*]

CONSCIOUSLY, kon'shus-li, *adv.* In a conscious manner: with a knowledge of one's own thoughts.

CONSCIOUSNESS, kon'shus-nes, *n.* State of being conscious: the knowledge or perception which the mind has of its own operations.

CONSCRIPT, kon'skript, *adj.* Written down, enrolled, registered.—*n.* One enrolled and compelled to serve as a soldier or sailor. [*L. conscribo, -scriptum, to write together in a list, to enlist—con, together, and scribo, to write.*]

CONSCRIPTION, kon'skrip'shan, *n.* An enrolling: a compulsory enrolment of individuals held liable for naval or military service.

CONSECRATE, kon'se-krát, *v.t.* To make sacred: to set apart for sacred uses: to dedicate to the service of God: to render holy or venerable:—*pr p.* consecrating; *pa p.* consecrated.—*adj.* Consecrated: sacred: devoted. [*L. consecro, -atum—con, and sacro, to set apart as sacred—sacer, sacred.*]

CONSECRATION, kon-sa-krá'shan, *n.* The act of devoting to a sacred use: dedication: canonisation: the blessing of the elements in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. [*crates*]

CONSECRATOR, kon'se-krá-tor, *n.* One who consecrates.

CONSECRATORY, kon'se-krá-tor-i, *adj.* Making sacred.

CONSECUTION, kon-se-krá'shan, *n.* A series of things that follow one another: a train of consequences or deductions: enunciation. [*L. consecutio—con, and sequor, secutus, to follow.*]

CONSECUTIVE, kon-sek'ú-tiv, *adj.* Following in regular order: uninterrupted: succeeding.

CONSECUTIVELY, kon-sek'ú-tiv-li, *adv.* In a consecutive manner: successively.

CONSECUTIVENESS, kon-sek'ú-tiv-nes, *n.* State of being consecutive.

CONSENSUAL, kon-sen'shú-al, *adj.* (*law*). Applied to contracts which require merely the consent of the parties. [*From CONSENT.*]

CONSENSUS, kon-sen'sus, *n.* Agreement, concurrence. [*L.—root of CONSENT.*]

CONSENT, kon-sent', *v.i.* To feel or think along with another: to be of the same mind: to agree: to give assent: to allow: to yield.—*n.* Accordance with the actions or opinions of another: a yielding to something proposed by another: agreement: concurrence: (*Shak.*) a conspiracy. [*L. consensio, to agree—con, with, and sentio, sentium, to feel, to think.*]

CONSENTANEOUS, kon-sen'tá-ne-us, *adj.* Agreeable or accordant to: consistent with. [*L. consentaneus—consensio.*]

CONSENTIENT, kon-sen'shi-ent, *adj.* Agreeing in mind or in opinion. [*L. consensiens, -entis, pr.p. of consensio. See CONSENT.*]

CONSEQUENCE, kon'se-kwens, *n.* That which follows or comes after: effect: result: chain of causes and effects: influence: importance: (*logic*) the last proposition of a syllogism. [*L. consequentia—con, and sequor, to follow.*]

CONSEQUENT, kon'se-kwent, *adj.* Following as a natural effect or deduction: following by rational inference.—*n.* That which follows: the natural effect of a cause: a conclusion or inference.

CONSEQUENTIAL, kon-se-kwan'shal, *adj.* Following as a consequence or result: assuming an air of consequence or importance: pompous.

CONSEQUENTIALLY, kon-se-kwen'shal-li, *adv.* With rational deduction of consequences: eventually: pompously.

CONSEQUENTLY, kon'se-kwent-li, *adv.* In consequence of: by natural sequence: inevitably.

CONSERVANCY, kon-sér'án-si, *n.* The act of conserving: preservation. [*power of conserving.*]

CONSERVANT, kon-sér'ánt, *adj.* Having the

CONSERVATION, kon-sér-vá'shan, *n.* The act of conserving: the keeping of a thing entire.

CONSERVATISM, kon-sér-vá-tizm, *n.* The opinions and principles of a conservative: aversion to change.

CONSERVATIVE, kon-sér-vá-tiv, *adj.* Tending or having power to conserve: opposed to political changes.—*n.* One who desires to preserve the existing institutions of his country.

CONSERVATOR, kon-sér-vá-tor or kon'sér-vát-or, *n.* One who preserves from injury or violation, esp. one who has the charge of preserving the rights or privileges of a city, corporation, &c.

CONSERVATORY, kon-sér-vá-tor-i, *adj.* Conservative.—*n.* A place in which things are put for preservation: an ornamental greenhouse in which exotic plants are kept.

CONSERVE, kon-sér', *v.t.* To keep entire: to retain: to preserve from injury: to preserve with sugar, as fruits: to pickle:—*pr p.* conserving; *pa p.* conserved. [*L. con, together, sero, servatum, to keep.*]

CONSERVED, kon'sérv, *n.* Something conserved or preserved, as fruits in sugar.

CONSIDER, kon-sid'ér, *v.t.* (*lit*) To look at closely: to examine carefully: to think or deliberate on: to take into account: to regard: (*Shak.*) to require.—*n.* To think seriously or carefully: to deliberate: to ponder.

[*L. considero*, prob. a word borrowed from augury, meaning to mark out the boundaries of a templum (see CONTEMPLATE) by the stars—*sidus*, *sideris*, a star.]

CONSIDERABLE, kon-sid'ér-a-bl, *adj.* Worthy of being considered: deserving attention: important: valuable: more than a little.

CONSIDERABLY, kon-sid'ér-a-bli, *adv.* To a considerable degree: importantly. [*sideration*.]

CONSIDERANCE, kon-sid'ér-ans, *n.* (*Shak.*) **CON-** **CONSIDERATE**, kon-sid'ér-át, *adj.* Given to considering: thoughtful: serious: prudent: moderate.

CONSIDERATELY, kon-sid'ér-át-li, *adv.* In a considerate manner: thoughtfully.

CONSIDERATENESS, kon-sid'ér-át-nes, *n.* Quality of being considerate: prudence.

CONSIDERATION, kon-sid'ér-á'shun, *n.* Act of considering: deliberation: due regard: contemplation: importance: motive or reason: compensation.

CONSIGN, kon-sín, *v.t.* (*lit.*) To make over to another formally or under sign or seal: to transfer or deliver into the hands of another.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to sign along with another, to yield one's self up, to agree. [*L. consigno—con*, with, *signum*, seal, sign.]

CONSIGNEE, kon-si-né, *n.* One to whom anything is consigned or entrusted. [*Fr. consigné*, *p.p.* of *consigner*, to consign.] [*commits goods to another.*]

CONSIGNER, kon-sin'ér, *n.* One who consigns or

CONSIGNIFY, kon-sig'ni-fi, *v.t.* To signify or indicate in connection with something else. [*L. con*, with, and *signify*.]

CONSIGNMENT, kon-sin'ment, *n.* Act of consigning: the thing consigned: the writing by which anything is consigned.

CONSILIENCE, kon-sil'i-ens, *n.* (*lit.*) A leaping together: concurrence: coincidence. [*L. con*, together, and *salio*, to leap.]

CONSIST, kon-sist, *v.i.* (*lit.*) To stand together: to continue fixed: (fol. by *in* or *of*) to be composed of: to agree. [*L. consisto—con*, together, and *sisto—sto*, Sans. *stha*, to stand.]

CONSISTENCE, kon-sist'ens, } *n.* State of being

CONSISTENCY, kon-sist'én-si, } consistent, fixed, or firm: a degree of density: substance: harmony of parts: agreement.

CONSISTENT, kon-sist'ent, *adj.* Solid, not fluid: agreeing together: not contradictory: uniform.

CONSISTENTLY, kon-sist'ent-li, *adv.* In a consistent manner: in harmony with: agreeably.

CONSISTORIAL, kon-sis'tó-ri-al, *adj.* Relating to a consistory or ecclesiastical court.

CONSISTORY, kon-sis'tor-i, *n.* (*lit.*) A standing or waiting place: an assembly or council: a spiritual or ecclesiastical court. [*From* *CONSIST*.] [*consoled.*]

CONSOLABLE, kon-sól'a-bl, *adj.* That may be

CONSOLATE, kon-só-lát, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To console.

CONSOLATION, kon-só-lá'shun, *n.* Act of consoling: solace: comfort: alleviation of misery.

CONSOLATORY, kon-sól'a-tor-i, *adj.* Tending to console.—*n.* Something that consoles: (*Milton*) a speech or writing intended to give consolation.

CONSOLE, kon-sól', *v.t.* To give solace or comfort to: to cheer in distress:—*pr.p.* consoling; *p.p.* consoled. [*L. con*, intens., *solor*, *solatus*, to comfort.]

CONSOLE, kon'sól, *n.* (*arch.*) An ornamental bracket to support cornices, or for placing busts, &c. on. [*Fr.*]



Console.

CONSOLE-TABLE, kon'sól-tá-bl, *n.* A table having one of its sides supported by consoles or brackets.

CONSOLIDANT, kon-sól'i-dant, *adj.* Tending to consolidate.

CONSOLIDATE, kon-sól'i-dát, *v.t.* To make solid or firm: to form into a compact or solid mass: to unite into one.—*v.i.* to grow solid or firm: to unite:—*pr.p.* consolidating; *p.p.* consolidated. [*L. consolido*, *-atum—con*, intens., and *solidus*, solid.]

CONSOLIDATION, kon-sól-i-dá'shun, *n.* Act of consolidating: state of being consolidated.

CONSOLIDATIVE, kon-sól'i-dát-iv, *adj.* Tending to consolidate: having the quality of healing.

CONSOLING, kon-sól'ing, *p.adj.* Affording consolation: comforting.

CONSOLS, kon'solz or kon-solz', *n.pl.* The part of the British national debt consisting of annuities consolidated into one fund, and bearing interest at 3 per cent.

CONSONANCE, kon'son-ans, } *n.* A state of agree-

CONSONANCY, kon'son-an-si, } ment: accord or unison of sounds: concord: congruity.

CONSONANT, kon'son-ant, *adj.* Sounding with something else: consistent: in harmony: suitable.—*n.* An articulation which can be sounded only along with a vowel: a letter representing such a sound. [*L. consonans*, *pr.p.* of *consono—con*, with, and *sono*, to sound.] [*consonants.*]

CONSONANTAL, kon-so-nant'al, *adj.* Consisting of

CONSORT, kon'sort, *n.* One who shares the same lot with another: a partner: a companion: a wife or husband: union: an accompanying ship: (*Shak.*) a fraternity: (*Spenser*) an assembly: (*Milton*) a concert. [*L. consors—con*, with, *sors*, *sortis*, lot.]

CONSORT, kon'sort', *v.i.* To associate with: to keep company.—*v.t.* to join: to marry: to accompany.

CONSPICUITY, kon-spek-tú-i-ti, *n.* (*Shak.*) Sight, the organ of sight, the eye. [*L. conspectus*, sight.]

CONSPICUOUS, kon-spik'ú-us, *adj.* Clearly seen: easily perceived by the eye or mind: prominent. [*L. conspicuus—con*, intens., and *specio*, to look.]

CONSPICUOUSLY, kon-spik'ú-us-li, *adv.* In a conspicuous manner: clearly: eminently.

CONSPICUOUSNESS, kon-spik'ú-us-nes, *n.* State of being conspicuous or easily seen: prominence.

CONSPIRACY, kon-spir'a-si, *n.* A banding together of two or more for an evil purpose: a plot: concurrence. [*From* *CONSPIRE*.] [*ing*, plotting.]

CONSPIRANT, kon-spir'ant, *adj.* (*Shak.*) **CONSPIRATOR**, kon-spir'a-tor, *n.* One who conspires or engages in a conspiracy: a plotter.

CONSPIRE, kon-spir', *v.i.* (*lit.*) To breathe together: to agree to unite in action, orig. either for a good or bad end, now, generally, for a bad end, to concert a crime, esp. treason: to plot: to tend to one end.—*v.t.* to contrive, plot:—*pr.p.* conspiring; *p.p.* conspired. [*L. conspiro—con*, together, *spiro*, *-atum*, to breathe.]

CONSPIRER, kon-spir'ér, *n.* (*Shak.*) A conspirator.

CONSTABLE, kon'stá-bl, *n.* (*lit.*) Count of the stable: master of the horse: thence applied to other officers generally of high rank: official charged with the preservation of public order: a policeman. [*Fr. constable*, It. *conestabile*, *L. comes stabuli*, count of the stabulum, stable.]

CONSTABULARY, kon-stab'ú-lar-i, *adj.* Pertaining to constables or peace-officers.—*n.* The body of constables.

CONSTANCY, kon'stan-si, *n.* State of being

- constant fixedness unchangeableness firm resolution lasting affection (*Shak*) certainty
- CONSTANT konstant, *adj* Standing firm fixed unchangeable determined continual faithful.—*n.* That which remains unchanged. [*L. constans*—*stantis* prp of *consto*—*con*, intens. and *sto* to stand.]
- CONSTANTLY, konstant-l, *adv* With constancy firmly fixedly perseveringly continually
- CONSTELLATION, kon etel lishun, *n.* (*astro*l) The relative position of the planets at the planetary moment, as at the time of one's birth a cluster of fixed stars an assemblage of beauties or excellences. [*L. constellatio*—*con*, together, *stella* a star]
- CONSTERNATION kon-ster nashun *n.* (*lit*) A throwing down or into confusion mental confusion arising from fear [*L. consternatio*—*con* sug. com. pleteness *sterno* to strew, to throw down.]
- CONSTIPATE konsti pat *vt* (*lit*) To press closely together to stuff or stop up to make costive.—*prp* constipating, *pap* constipated. [*L. con* together, and *stipo*, *stipatum*, to press, *Gr* *stēbō* to stamp tight.] [*pating* costiveness.]
- CONSTITUTION kon sti pashun, *n.* Act of constituting
- CONSTITUENCY kon stit'ū-ēn-si, *n.* The act of constituting the body of constituents or electors
- CONSTITUENT, kon stit'ū-ent *adj* Constituting or forming elemental fixing the constitution of a country as an assembly.—*n.* He or that which constitutes or composes an elemental part one who appoints or elects a representative, esp in parliament an elector
- CONSTITUTE konsti tut, *vt* To make to stand or place together to set up to establish to cause to be to appoint or empower.—*prp* constituting, *pap* constituted. [*L. constituo*—*tutum*—*con*, together, *statuo* to make to stand, to place—*ēto*, to stand.]
- CONSTITUTION kon sti tushun, *n.* Act of constituting the thing constituted the natural condition of body or mind a system of laws or customs the established form of government a particular law or usage either civil or ecclesiastical.
- CONSTITUTIONAL kon sti tushun al, *adj* Inherent in the constitution or natural frame of body or mind natural consistent with the constitution or form of government legal.—*n.* Exercise taken for the sake of the constitution or health.
- CONSTITUTIONALISM, kon sti tushun al izm, *n.* Adherence to the principles of the constitution or government, as opposed to absolutism or arbitrary power
- CONSTITUTIONALIST, kon sti tushun al ist, *n.* One who favours a constitutional government.
- CONSTITUTIONALITY, kon sti tushun al i ti, *n.* The state or quality of being constitutional.
- CONSTITUTIONALLY, kon sti tushun al l, *adv* According to the constitution, either physical or political.
- CONSTITUTIVE konsti tū-tiv, *adj* That constitutes or establishes elemental having power to enact instituting
- CONSTRAIN, kon-strān, *vt* To strain or press together to bind to force or compel to urge with irresistible power (*Shak*) to violate. [*O Fr* *contraindre*—*L. contringo*—*structum*—*con*, together, *stringo*, to bind, press *Gr* *strangō* to draw tight, akin to *STRONG*]
- CONSTRAINABLE kon-strān a bl, *adj* That may be constrained liable to constraint. (*strant*)
- CONSTRAINEDLY, kon-strān ed l, *adv* With con-
- CONSTRAINT, kon strānt' *n.* That which constrains irresistible force compulsion confinement.
- CONSTRIC, kon strikt', *vt* To bind or press together to contract to cause to shrink. [*From root of CONSTRAIN*]
- CONSTRUCTED, kon strikt'ed, *pady* Bound or drawn together cramped (*bot*) contracted or tightened, so as to be smaller in some parts than in others [*From root of CONSTRAIN*]
- CONSTRICION kon strik'shun, *n.* Act of constricting state of being constricted or drawn together by some inherent power contraction.
- CONSTRUCTOR kon strikt'or *n.* That which constructs or draws together a serpent which crushes its prey in its folds.
- CONSTRINGE, kon strinj, *vt* To press together to constrict to contract.—*prp* constringing, *pap* constricted [*From root of CONSTRAIN*]
- CONSTRINGENT, kon strinj ent *adj* Having the quality of constringing or contracting.
- CONSTRUCT kon strukt', *vt* To build up to compile to put together the parts of a thing so as to form a whole to make to compose.—*adj* Formed by construction. [*From root of CONSTRUE*]
- CONSTRUCTION kon struk'shun, *n.* Act of constructing the thing constructed building manner of forming conformation (*gram*) the arrangement of words in a sentence interpretation.
- CONSTRUCTIONAL kon struk'shun al, *adj* Pertaining to construction or explanation.
- CONSTRUCTIVE, kon struktiv *adj* Formed by construction not direct or expressed, but inferred.
- CONSTRUCTIVELY, kon struktiv l, *adv* In a constructive manner by inference.
- CONSTRUCTIVENESS kon struktiv nes, *n.* The faculty of constructing
- CONSTRUE kon strū *vt* (*lit*) To heap or pile together to set in order to exhibit the natural order or arrangement of words to translate to interpret.—*prp* construing, *pap* construed. [*L. construo*—*structum*—*con*, and *struo* to pile up]
- CONSTUPRATE, kon stit' prit *v.t.* To ravish to violate to defile.—*prp* constuprating, *pap* constuprated. [*L. con* intens. and *stupro* *stupratum*, to ravish—*stuprum*, defilement.]
- CONSUBSTANTIAL kon sub-stan shal, *adj* Of the same substance or essence. [*L. con*, with, and *SUBSTANTIAL*]
- CONSUBSTANTIALISM kon sub-stan shal izm, *n.* The doctrine of consubstantiation.
- CONSUBSTANTIALIST, kon sub-stan shal ist, *n.* One who believes in consubstantiation.
- CONSUBSTANTIALITY, kon sub-stan shal i ti, *n.* Participation of the same substance.
- CONSUBSTANTIALLY, kon sub-stan shal l, *adv* With sameness of substance.
- CONSUBSTANTIATE, kon sub-stan shi ēt *vt* To unite in one common substance.—*vi* to profess the doctrine of consubstantiation.—*prp* consubstantiating, *pap* consubstantiated.—*adj* Consubstantial.
- CONSUBSTANTIATION, kon sub-stan shi āshun, *n.* State of being of the same substance (*theol*) the Lutheran doctrine of the actual, substantial presence of the body and blood of Christ, along with the bread and wine used in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper
- CONSUEUDINARY, kon swe tū di nar l, *adj* Customary usual.—*n.* A ritual of customary devotions. [*L. consuetudo*—*consueco* to become accustomed, from *con* and *ueco* to be accustomed.]

CONSUL, kon'sul, *n.* (*lit.*) One of those who sit together, and hence *consult together*: one of the two chief magistrates of the ancient Roman republic: one commissioned to reside in a foreign country as a representative of a government in commercial affairs. [*L.*—from root *sol* in *sol-ium*, a seat, the same as *sed* in *sedeo*, to sit.]

CONSULAGE, kon'sul-aj, *n.* A duty paid by merchants to the consul for the protection of their goods in a foreign port.

CONSULAR, kon'sul-ar, *adj.* Pertaining to a consul.

CONSULATE, kon'sul-at, *n.* The office, residence, or jurisdiction of a consul.

CONSULSHIP, kon'sul-ship, *n.* The office, or term of office, of a consul.

CONSULT, kon-sult, *v.i.* (*lit.*) To sit together, hence to consider in company: to take counsel.—*v.t.* to ask counsel or advice of: to apply to for instruction: to act with regard to: to contrive. [*L. consulto*, *inten.* of *consulo*, to consult—from root of *CONSUL*.] [consulting: a council.]

CONSULT, kon-sult' or kon', *n.* The act or effect of

CONSULTATION, kon-sul-tā'shun, *n.* The act of consulting: a meeting for the purpose of consulting.

CONSULTING, kon-sult'ing, *p.adj.* Imparting or receiving counsel or information.

CONSUME, kon-sūm', *v.t.* To take completely away: to destroy by wasting, fire, &c.: to reduce to nothing: to devour: to waste or spend.—*v.i.* to waste away: to be exhausted:—*pr.p.* consuming; *pa.p.* consumed'. [*L. consumo*, to destroy—*con*, sig. completeness, and *sumo*, *sumptum*, to take.]

CONSUMER, kon-sūm'ēr, *n.* One who or that which consumes.

CONSUMMATE, kon-sūm'at or kon', *v.t.* To raise to the summit or highest point: to finish or perfect:—*pr.p.* consummating; *pa.p.* consummated'. [*L. consummo*, to perfect—*con*, and *summus*, highest. See *SUM*.]

CONSUMMATE, kon-sūm'at, *adj.* In the highest degree: perfect. [summate manner: perfectly.]

CONSUMMATELY, kon-sūm'āt-li, *adv.* In a consummation

CONSUMMATION, kon-sūm-ā'shun, *n.* Act of consummating: completion: close: (*Shak.*) death.

CONSUMPTION, kon-sūmp'shun, *n.* The act of consuming: waste: a disease seated in the lungs which gradually wastes away the frame.

CONSUMPTIVE, kon-sūmp'tiv, *adj.* Having the quality of consuming: inclined to or affected with the disease consumption.

CONSUMPTIVENESS, kon-sūmp'tiv-nes, *n.* State of being consumptive: a tendency to consumption.

CONTACT, kon'takt, *n.* A close touching: close union: a meeting or juncture of bodies. [From *L. contingo*, *contactum*, to touch—*con*, with, and *tango*, to touch.]

CONTAGION, kon-tā'jun, *n.* Transmission of a disease by contact: the disease transmitted: (*fig.*) anything that propagates mischief or evil.

CONTAGIOUS, kon-tā'jus, *adj.* Full of contagion: that may be communicated by contact.

CONTAGIOUSNESS, kon-tā'jus-nes, *n.* The quality of being contagious.

CONTAIN, kon-tān', *v.t.* To hold together: to comprise, to include: to restrain or keep within bounds.—*v.i.* to live continually. [Fr. *continuer*—*L. continco*, *contentus*—*con*, together, and *teneo*, to hold.]

CONTAINABLE, kon-tān'a-bl, *adj.* That may be contained.

CONTAMINABLE, kon-tam'i-na-bl, *adj.* That may be contaminated.

CONTAMINATE, kon-tam'i-nāt, *v.t.* To defile by touching or mixing with: to pollute: to infect:—*pr.p.* contaminating; *pa.p.* contaminated. [*L. contaminio*, *-atum*, *contamen* = *contaginen*, *contact*—*con*, with, and *tango*, to touch.]

CONTAMINATION, kon-tam-i-nā'shun, *n.* Act of contaminating: pollution. [contamination.]

CONTAMINATIVE, kon-tam'i-na-tiv, *adj.* Cansing

CONTECK, kon'tek, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as **CONTEST**. [O. E. *conteke*.]

CONTEMN, kon-tem', *v.t.* To treat as worthless and despicable: to despise: to disregard: to neglect:—*pr.p.* contemning (kon-tem'ing or kon-tem'ning); *pa.p.* contemned (kon-temd'). [*L. contemno*, *contemptum*, to value little—*con*, *inten.*, and *temno*, to slight, prob. akin to Gr. *temnō*, to cut off.]

CONTEMPLATE, kon-tem'plāt or kon', *v.t.* To consider or look at attentively (like the ancient augurs): to meditate on or study: to intend or purpose.—*v.i.* to think seriously: to muse or meditate:—*pr.p.* contemplating; *pa.p.* contemplated. [*L. contem-plo*, *contemplatus*, to mark out a templum or place for observation—*con*, sig. completeness, and *templum*. See **TEMPLE**.]

CONTEMPLATION, kon-tem-plā'shun, *n.* Act of contemplating: continued study of a particular subject: sacred meditation.

CONTEMPLATIVE, kon-tem'pla-tiv, *adj.* Given to contemplation: of studious habits: thoughtful.

CONTEMPLATIVELY, kon-tem'pla-tiv-li, *adv.* In a contemplative manner: thoughtfully.

CONTEMPLATIVENESS, kon-tem'pla-tiv-nes, *n.* State of being contemplative.

CONTEMPLATOR, kon-tem'plā-tor or kon', *n.* One who contemplates: a student.

CONTEMPORANEITY, kon-tem-po-ra-ne'i-ti, *n.* Contemporariness.

CONTEMPORANEOUS, kon-tem-po-rā-ne-us, *adj.* Living, happening, or being at the same time. [*L. con*, together, and *temporaneus*—*tempus*, time.]

CONTEMPORANEOUSLY, kon-tem-po-rā-ne-us-li, *adv.* At the same time with some other event.

CONTEMPORANEOUSNESS, kon-tem-po-rā-ne-us-nes, *n.* The state of being contemporaneous.

CONTEMPORARINESS, kon-tem-po-rā-r-ies, *n.* Existence at the same time with another.

CONTEMPORARY, kon-tem'po-rā-ri, *adj.* Contemporaneous: of the same age.—*n.* One who lives at the same time with another.

CONTEMPT, kon-tem't, *n.* The act of contemning: the state of being contemned: scorn: (*law*) disobedience or disrespect to a court. [From **CONTEMN**.]

CONTEMPTIBILITY, kon-tem't-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* Contemptibleness.

CONTEMPTIBLE, kon-tem't-i-bl, *adj.* Deserving of contempt: paltry: despicable: contemptuous.

CONTEMPTIBLENESS, kon-tem't-i-bl-nes, *n.* The state of being contemptible: meanness: baseness.

CONTEMPTIBLY, kon-tem't-i-bl, *adv.* In a contemptible manner: despectably.

CONTEMPTUOUS, kon-tem'tū-us, *adj.* Full of contempt: given to contemning: insolent: scornful.

CONTEMPTUOUSLY, kon-tem'tū-us-li, *adv.* In a contemptuous manner: with contempt or scorn.

CONTEMPTUOUSNESS, kon-tem'tū-us-nes, *n.* Quality of being contemptuous: insolence.

CONTEND, kon-ten'd', *v.i.* To stretch or strive with

all one's might to struggle in opposition or emulation to dispute or debate earnestly to quarrel.—*v.t.* to dispute or contest. [*L. contendō, contentum—con, inten, and tendo, to stretch.*]

CONTENT, kon tent, *adj* (lit.) Contained within limits having the desires limited by present enjoyment without uneasiness satisfied.—*v.t.* To make content to satisfy the mind to make quiet to gratify or please [From **CONTAIN**]

CONTENT, kon tent or kon tent, *n* That which is contained within certain limits the capacity, measurement or extent of anything that which contents or limits the desires rest or quietness of mind acquiescence without full satisfaction in the House of Lords, one content with the terms of a measure and who gives an affirmative vote —*pl* the things contained the list of subjects treated of in a book. [fixed not demanding more]

CONTENTED, kon tent ed, *adj* Content satis

CONTENTEDLY, kon tent ed lī, *adv* In a contented, quiet manner

CONTENTEDNESS, kon tent ed nes, *n* State of being contented satisfaction with one's lot

CONTENTION, kon ten shun, *n* Act of contending violent straining after any object strife contest controversy variance. [From **CONTEND**]

CONTENTIOUS kon ten shus *adj* Given to contention quarrelsome wrangling

CONTENTIOUSLY, kon ten shus lī, *adv* In a contentious quarrelsome manner

CONTENTIOUSNESS, kon ten shus nes, *n* Quality of being contentious proneness to quarrel

CONTENTLESS kon tent'les, *adj* Without content discontented.

CONTENTMENT, kon tent'ment, *n* State of being contented satisfaction of mind that which gives content gratification.

CONTERMINAL, kon ter'min al, *adj* Having a

CONTERMINOUS kon ter'min us, *common ter minus* or boundary [*L. conterminus, neighbouring—con, together, and terminus, boundary*]

CONTEST, kon test, *v.t.* (lit.) To call to witness against to call in question to contend against to dispute, resist, defend to strive to gain or maintain.—*v.i.* to engage in strife to contend in opposition or emulation. [*L. contestor, to call to witness—con, inten, and tesor, to be a witness—tens, a witness*] [strife controversy debate.]

CONTEST, kon test, *n* A struggle for superiority

CONTESTABLE, kon test'a-bl, *adj* That may be contested disputable

CONTESTATION, kon tes'tishun, *n* The act of contesting contest strife emulation.

CONTESTINGLY, kon test'ing lī, *adv* By contest.

CONTEXT, kon'tekst, *n* Something woven together or connected the parts of a discourse or treatise which precede and follow a special passage. [*L. contexto—con, together, texo, texum to weave*]

TEXTURE, kon tekst'ur *n* The interweaving of parts into a whole the disposition of parts one among another system texture.

CONTIGUITY, kon ti'gu ti, *n* The state of being contiguous actual or close contact.

CONTIGUOUS, kon ti'gu us, *adj* Touching bordering closely upon adjoining near [*L. con tiguum—contingo, contri, to touch on all sides—con, ing completeness tago, tango, to touch.*]

CONTIGUOUSNESS, kon ti'gu us nes, *n* State of being contiguous close contact proximity

CONTINENCE, kon'ti nen s } *n* The restraint
CONTINENCY, kon'ti nen si, } imposed by a person upon his desires and passions self command chastity [From **CONTAIN**]

CONTINENT, kon'ti nent *adj* Restraining holding in or restraining the indulgence of pleasure, es of sexual enjoyment chaste temperate [*L. continens—continere* See **CONTAIN**]

CONTINENT kon'ti nent, *n* That which contains or that in which anything is contained (*geog*) large extent of land, not broken up by seas, containing many countries

THE **CONTINENT** the mainland of Europe

CONTINENTAL kon'ti nent al *adj* Relating to continent, especially to the continent of Europe

CONTINENTLY kon'ti nent lī, *adv* In a continental or chaste manner

CONTINGENCE kon tin'jen s } *n* The quality
CONTINGENCY kon tin'jen si, } being contingent what happens by chance an accident

CONTINGENT kon tin'jent, *adj* (lit.) Touching dependent on something else liable but not certain to happen accidental.—*n* An event which is liable but not certain to occur a share or proportion, es of soldiers supplied by one of several allied powers [*L. contingens—entis* prep of *contingo, to touch, happen—con together and tango to touch.*]

CONTINUABLE, kon tin'u a bl, *adj* That may be continued.

CONTINUAL kon tin'u al, *adj* Continued with

CONTINUALLY, kon tin'u al lī, *adv* Constantly unceasingly very often.

CONTINUANCE kon tin'u ans *n* A continuing a particular state duration uninterrupted succession progression of time perseverance

CONTINUE, kon tin'at, *adj* Closely united (*Shak*) unbroken.

CONTINUATION, kon t'n a t'ashun, *n* Act of continuing protraction extension

CONTINUATIVE, kon tin'u at'iv, *adj* Continuing

CONTINUE, kon tin'u, *v.t.* (lit.) To hold in a given place or state to protract to persist in to carry on without break to draw out—*v.i.* to remain in the same place or state to last or endure to persevere to be steadfast —*pr p* continuing, *pp* continued. [*L. continuo—con together teneo, to hold*]

CONTINUED kon tin'ed, *adj* Uninterrupted unceasing extended.

CONTINUER, kon tin'ēr, *n* One who continues or has the power of persevering

CONTINUITY, kon tin'u i ti, *n* State of being continuous uninterrupted connection close union

CONTINUOUS kon tin'u us *adj* Continuing joined together uninterrupted.

CONTINUOUSLY, kon tin'u us lī, *adv* In a continuous manner without interruption.

CONTORT, kon tort, *v.t.* To twist or turn violently to writhle [*L. contorqueo—con inten, and torqueo tortum, to twist*]

CONTORTED, kon tort ed, *adj* Twisted folded or twisted back upon itself, as some parts of plants.

CONTORTION, kon tort'shun *n* Act of contorting a twisting of anything out of its natural position.

CONTOUR kon'tōr, *n* (lit.) That which is turned the outline the line that bounds any figure. [*Fr—con, and tour, a turning—L. torvus, Gr tornos, turning lathe*]

CONTRABAND, kon tra band, *adj* Against o

- contrary to *ban* or *lao*: prohibited: illegal.—*n.* Illegal traffic: prohibited goods. [Fr. *contrebande*, It. *contrabbando*, low L. *contrabannum*—L. *contra*, against, and low L. *bannum*, a proclamation. See *BAN*.]
- CONTRABANDIST**, kon'tra-band-ist, *n.* One who traffics in contraband goods: a smuggler.
- CONTRACT**, kon-trakt', *v.t.* To draw together: to lessen: to shorten: to acquire: to incur: to bargain for: to betroth.—*v.i.* to shrink: to become less: to bargain: to bind by betrothing.—*adj.* (*Shak.*) Betrothed. [L. *contra*—*con*, together, and *traho*, *tractum*, to draw.]
- CONTRACT**, kon'trakt, *n.* (*lit.*) A drawing together to make an agreement: an agreement: a bargain: a bond: a betrothal.
- CONTRACTEDNESS**, kon-trakt'ed-nes, *n.* State of being contracted: contraction: meanness.
- CONTRACTIBILITY**, kon-trakt-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* Possibility of being contracted.
- CONTRACTIBLE**, kon-trakt'i-bl, *adj.* Capable of being contracted.
- CONTRACTIBLENESS**, kon-trakt'i-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being contractible.
- CONTRACTILE**, kon-trakt'il, *adj.* Tending or having power to contract.
- CONTRACTILITY**, kon-trak-til'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being contractile: the property by which bodies contract.
- CONTRACTION**, kon-trak'shun, *n.* Act of contracting: state of being contracted: the thing contracted: the abbreviation of a word by the rejection of one or more letters, or by the union of two syllables into one: (*Shak.*) a contract of marriage.
- CONTRACTIVE**, kon-trakt'iv, *adj.* Tending to contract.
- CONTRACTOR**, kon-trakt'or, *n.* One who contracts: one who engages to execute any work for a specified sum.
- CONTRA-DANCE**, kon'tra-dans (corruptly *COUNTRY DANCE*), *n.* A dance in which the partners are arranged in opposite lines. [Fr. *contre-danse*—L. *contra*, against, opposite, and *DANCE*.]
- CONTRADICT**, kon-tra-dikt', *v.t.* To speak in opposition to: to assert the contrary: to deny. [L. *contradico*—*contra*, against, and *dicto*, *dictum*, to speak.]
- CONTRADICTION**, kon-tra-dik'shun, *n.* The act of contradicting: denial: contrariety. [*dictory*.]
- CONTRADICTIVE**, kon-tra-dikt'iv, *adj.* Contradictory.
- CONTRADICTIONNESS**, kon-tra-dikt'or-i-nes, *n.* The quality of being contradictory.
- CONTRADICTIONARY**, kon-tra-dikt'or-i, *adj.* Implying contradiction: affirming the contrary.—*n.* A proposition entirely opposed to another.
- CONTRADISTINCTION**, kon-tra-dis-tink'shun, *n.* Distinction by opposite qualities.
- CONTRADISTINCTIVE**, kon-tra-dis-tink'tiv, *adj.* Distinguished by opposite qualities.
- CONTRADISTINGUISH**, kon-tra-dis-ting'gwish, *v.t.* To distinguish by opposite qualities. [L. *contra*, against, opposite, and *DISTINGUISH*.]
- CONTRALTO**, kon-tral'to, *n.* (*mus.*) Counter-alto: same as alto or counter-tenor: the voice which performs this part.—*adj.* Relating to the contralto part. [It. See *COUNTER* and *ALTO*.]
- CONTRARIES**, kon'trar-iz, *n.pl.* Things opposite in quality: (*log.*) propositions which destroy each other.
- CONTRARIETY**, kon-tra-ri'e-ti, *n.* State of being contrary: opposition: inconsistency.
- CONTRARILY**, kon'trar-i-li, *adv.* In a contrary manner or direction.
- CONTRARINESS**, kon'trar-i-nes, *n.* The quality of being contrary: contrariety.
- CONTRARIOUS**, kon'tra-ri-us, *adj.* Shewing contrariety: repugnant: opposite.
- CONTRARIOUSLY**, kon'tra-ri-us-li, *adv.* Contrarily.
- CONTRARIWISE**, kon'trar-i-wiz, *adv.* On the contrary way or side: on the other hand. [*WISE* = way.]
- CONTRARY**, kon'trar-i, *adj.* Opposite: contradictory: adverse: given to opposition.—*n.* A thing that is contrary or of opposite qualities.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To act in opposition to: to oppose. [L. *contrarius*—*contra*, against.]
- CONTRAST**, kon-trast', *v.i.* To stand against or in opposition to.—*v.t.* to set in opposition, in order to shew dissimilarity, or to give greater visibility or effect. [Fr. *contraster*—L. *contra*, opposite to, and *sto*, to stand.]
- CONTRAST**, kon'trast, *n.* Opposition and dissimilarity in things compared: exhibition of differences: opposition of colour, form, &c., to increase effect.
- CONTRAVALLATION**, kon-tra-val-la'shun, *n.* A fortification built by besiegers, which is thus opposed to that of the besieged. [L. *contra*, opposite to, and *vallo*, *vallatum*, to fortify—*rallum*, a wall.]
- CONTRAVENTE**, kon-tra-vën', *v.t.* To come against: to oppose: to hinder.—*pr.p.* contraven'ing; *pa.p.* contravened'. [L. *contra*, against, *venio*, *ventum*, to come.]
- CONTRAVENTION**, kon-tra-vën'shun, *n.* Act of contravening: opposition: obstruction.
- CONTRETEMPS**, kon-tr-tang', *n.* Something happening inopportunately or at the wrong time. [Fr.—*contre*, L. *contra*, against, and Fr. *temps*, L. *tempus*, time.]
- CONTRIBUTARY**, kon-trib'ü-tar-i, *adj.* Same as *CONTRIBUTORY*.
- CONTRIBUTE**, kon-trib'üt, *v.t.* To give along with others: to give for a common purpose: to pay a share.—*v.i.* to give or bear a part:—*pr.p.* contrib'üt'ing; *pa.p.* contrib'üt'ed. [L. *con*, along with, and *tribuo*, *tributum*, to give.]
- CONTRIBUTION**, kon-trib'ü'shun, *n.* The act of contributing: that which is contributed: a tax paid by the inhabitants of a country to a hostile force, to save themselves from being plundered: a levy.
- CONTRIBUTIVE**, kon-trib'ü-tiv, *adj.* Contributing: tending to contribute or promote.
- CONTRIBUTOR**, kon-trib'ü-tor, *n.* One who contributes, or bears a part in some common design.
- CONTRIBUTORY**, kon-trib'ü-tor-i, *adj.* Contributing to or promoting the same end: paying tribute, as to a chief.
- CONTRITE**, kon'trit or kon-trit', *adj.* (*lit.*) Completely bruised: broken-hearted for sin: deeply sorrowful from a sense of guilt: penitent. [L. *contro*, *contritum*—*con*, sig. completeness, and *tero*, to bruise.]
- CONTRITELY**, kon'trit-li, *adv.* In a contrite manner.
- CONTRITENESS**, kon'trit-nes, *n.* Contrition.
- CONTRITION**, kon-trish'un, *n.* The state of being contrite: deep sorrow for sin: remorse.
- CONTRIVANCE**, kon-triv'ans, *n.* Act of contriving: the thing contrived: invention: plan: artifice.
- CONTRIVE**, kon-triv', *v.t.* To find out, or hit upon: to devise or invent: to plan out.—*v.i.* to form a design: to plan or scheme:—*pr.p.* contriv'ing; *pa.p.* contrived'. [Fr. *controuver*—*con*, and *trouver*, to find. See *TROVER*.]
- CONTRIVE**, kon-triv', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To wear out,

to pass away, to spend, as time. [*L. contero, contrit, to bruise, to wear out.* See CONTRITE.]

CONTRIVER, kon triv'ér, *n.* One who contrives or plans an inventor a schemer

CONTROL, kon trol, *n.* (*lit*) A counter-roll or check book restraint authority command.—*v t* To check by a counter reckoning to restrain to regulate —*pr p* controlling, *pa p* controlled [*Fr. contrôler from contre-rôle—contre, against, rôle, a roll.* See ROLL.] Formerly spelled **CONTROLL**, **CONTROIL**.

CONTROLLABLE, kon trol-a-bl, *adj* Capable of, or subject to control

CONTROLLER, **COMPTROLLER**, kon trol-ér, *n.* One who controls or checks the accounts of others by keeping a counter roll or register

CONTROLLERSHIP, kon trol-ér ship, *n.* The office of a controller

CONTROLMENT, kon trólment, *n.* The act or power of controlling state of being controlled opposition control.

CONTROUL, kon tról, *n.* (*Shak*) Same as **CONTRIT**.

CONTOVERSE, kon tro-ver-s, (*Spenser*) Controversy

[to controversy disputations]

CONTROVERSIAL, kon tro-ver'shal, *adj* Relating

CONTROVERSIALIST, kon tro-ver'shal-ist, *n.* One

given to controversy

CONTOVERSY, kon tro-ver-í, *n.* (*lit*) A turning against a disputation contest (*Shak*) opposition. [*From CONTROVERT*]

CONTOVERT, kon tro-vert, *v t.* (*lit*) To turn against to oppose, esp in writing to argue against [*L. contra, against, and verto, cerum, to turn.*]

CONTOVERTIBLE, kon tro-vert-i-bl, *adj* That may be controverted.

CONTOVERTIST, kon tro-vert-ist, *n.* One given to, or skilled in, controversy

CONTUMACIOUS, kon tú-máshus, *adj* Shewing contumacy opposing lawful authority with contempt and stubbornness obstinate intractable.

CONTUMACIOUSLY, kon tú-máshus-lí, *adv* In a contumacious manner obstinately

CONTUMACY, kon tú-mas-í, *n.* (*lit*) A swelling greatly against a proud and obstinate disobedience stubbornness (*law*) wilful disobedience to the orders of a court. [*L. contumacia—contumaz contumaci, insolent—con, inten, and tumeo, to swell*]

CONTUMELIOUS, kon tú-mé-lí-us, *adj* Shewing contumely insolent.

CONTUMELIOUSLY, kon tú-mé-lí-us-lí, *adv* In a contumelious manner contemptuously

CONTUMELIOUSNESS, kon tú-mé-lí-us-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being contumelious reproach contempt

CONTUMELY, kon tú-mel-í, *n.* (*lit*) A swelling greatly against haughty rudeness insolence [*L. contumelia—con, and tumeo, to swell*]

CONTUSE, kon túz, *v t.* To beat exceedingly or bruise to pieces to crush to bruise the flesh with out breaking the skin —*pr p* contúsing, *pa p* contused [*L. contundo, contuum—con, mten, and tundo to beat, to bruise*]

CONTUSION, kon tú-zhun, *n.* The act of bruising the state of being bruised a bruise [puzzle]

CONUNDRUM, kon un-drum, *n.* A kind of verbal

CONVALESC, kon va-les', *v i.* To grow thoroughly strong to regain health gradually —*pr p* convalescing, *pa p* convalesced [*L. con sig. completeness, valeo, to grow strong—caleo, to be strong*]

CONVALESCENCE, kon va-les'ens, } *n.* State of
CONVALESCENCY, kon va-les'en-sí, } being con-
valescent gradual recovery of health and strength
after sickness.

CONVALESCENT, kon va-les-ent, *adj* Gradually recovering health —*n.* One recovering health

CONVECTION, kon vek-shun, *n.* The act of bringing together or conveying [*L. convecio* See **CONVEIX**.]

CONVECTIVE, kon vek-tív, *adj* Occasioned by convection

[venient suitable]

CONVENABLE, kon ven-a-bl, *adj* (*Spenser*) **CONVENIENT**, kon ven-í, *v i.* To come together to assemble to unite —*v t* to cause to come together to call together to convoke —*pr p* convéining, *pa p* convéned [*L. convenio, convenit—con, together, and venio to come*]

CONVENER, kon véné-ér, *n.* One who convenes a meeting the chairman of a committee.

CONVENIENCE, kon véné-yens, } *n.* State of being

CONVENIENCY, kon ven-yen-sí, } convenient suit-
ableness freedom from difficulties accommodation.

CONVENIENT, kon ven-yent, *adj* (*lit*) Coming or happening together suitable appropriate in time or place advantageous [*From CONVENT*.]

CONVENIENTLY, kon ven-yent-lí, *adv* In a convenient manner with adaptation to what is required fitly

CONVENT, kon vent, *n.* An association of persons secluded from the world, and devoted to a religious life the house in which they live, a monastery or nunnery [*L. conventus* See **CONVEYE**.]

CONVENT, kon vent', *v t.* (*Shak*) To convene to summon judicially —*v i.* (*B & F*) to come together to confer

CONVENTICLE, kon vent'í-kí, *n.* (*lit*) A small assembly formerly applied in contempt to a meeting for worship of dissenters from the Established Church (*Shak*) a secret assembly [*L. conventiculum dim. of conventus*]

CONVENTION, kon ven-shun, *n.* Act of convening an assembly, esp of representatives for the settlement of some civil or ecclesiastical question treaty an agreement.

CONVENTIONAL, kon ven-shun-ál, *adj* Settled by convention or agreement stipulated growing out of tacit agreement or custom customary

CONVENTIONALISM, kon ven-shun-ál-izm, *n.* That which is conventional or established by tacit agreement, as a mode of speech, &c.

CONVENTIONALIST, kon ven-shun-ál-ist, *n.* One who adheres to a convention, or is swayed by conventionalism

CONVENTIONALITY, kon ven-shun-ál-í-tí, *n.* State of being conventional adherence to conventional forms that which is established by conventional use or custom.

CONVENTUAL, kon vent'ú-ál, *adj* Belonging to a convent monastic —*n.* One who lives in a convent a monk or nun.

CONVERGE, kon vérj, *v i.* To bend or incline together to tend to one point —*pr p* converging, *pa p* converged [*Fr. converger—L. con, together, and vergo, to bend, to incline.*]

CONVERGENCE, kon verj-ens, } *n.* The act or

CONVERGENCE, kon verj-en-sí, } quality of con-
verging

[tending to one point]

CONVERGENT, kon verj-ent, *adj* Converging

CONVERSABLE, kon vers'a-bl, *adj* Disposed to hold converse sociable.

- CONVERSANCE**, kon'vêrs-ans, } *n.* State of being
CONVERSANCY, kon'vêrs-an-si, } conversant: fami-
 larity.
- CONVERSANT**, kon'vêrs-ant, *adj.* Having converse
 or intercourse: acquainted by study or practice:
 familiar: (*B.*) walking or associating with.
- CONVERSATION**, kon-vêr-sâ'shun, *n.* Intercourse:
 familiar discourse upon any subject: (*B.*) path, con-
 duct, or deportment. [taining to conversation.]
- CONVERSATIONAL**, kon-vêr-sâ'shun-al, *adj.* Per-
CONVERSATIONALIST, kon-vêr-sâ'shun-al-ist, } *n.*
CONVERSATIONIST, kon-vêr-sâ'shun-ist, }
 An adept in conversation.
- CONVERSAZIONE**, kon-vêr-sat-se-ô'nâ, *n.* A meet-
 ing for conversation, particularly on literary subjects:
 —*pls.* CONVERSAZIONI (*nê*), CONVERSAZIONES.
- CONVERSE**, kon-vêrs', *v.i.* (*lit.*) To turn round much
 or frequently: to have intercourse: to be familiar
 with: to talk familiarly: to commune or discourse
 with: —*pr.p.* convers'ing; *pa.p.* conversed'. [*L.*
conversor—*con*, *inten.*, and *versor*, to turn much—
verto, to turn.]
- CONVERSE**, kon'vêrs, *n.* Familiar intercourse: con-
 versation: an inverted proposition—i. e., one in
 which the supposition and conclusion have changed
 places.—*adj.* Reversed in order or relation.
- CONVERSELY**, kon'vêrs-li, *adv.* In a converse or
 contrary manner: reciprocally.
- CONVERSION**, kon-vêr'shun, *n.* The act of convert-
 ing: change from one state into another: change
 from a wicked to a holy life: change from one
 religion to another: appropriation to a special pur-
 pose: (*logic*) act of interchanging the terms of a
 proposition: (*math.*) change or reduction of a frac-
 tional equation to an integral one.
- CONVERT**, kon-vêrt', *v.t.* To turn: to change or
 turn from one condition or religion to another: to
 transmute: to apply to a particular purpose: to
 transpose the terms of a proposition.—*v.i.* to undergo
 a change. [*L.* *convertio*, *conversum*—*con*, and *verto*,
 to turn.]
- CONVERT**, kon'vêrt, *n.* One converted: one who has
 become religious, or who has changed his religion.
- CONVERTIBILITY**, kon-vêrt-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* Quality of
 being convertible: capability of being converted.
- CONVERTIBLE**, kon-vêrt-i-bl, *adj.* That may be
 converted: that may be changed or used one for the
 other: transmutable. [of terms.]
- CONVERTIBLY**, kon-vêrt-i-bli, *adv.* By interchange
- CONVERTITE**, kon'vêrt-it, *n.* (*Shak.*) A convert.
- CONVERTLY**, kon'vêrt-li, *adv.* (*Shak.*) COVERTLY.
- CONVEX**, kon'veks, *adj.* (*lit.*) Carried together,
 brought round: rising or swelling into
 a round form on the exterior surface
 —the reverse of concave.—*n.* A con-
 vex body—sometimes pronounced
 con'vex'. [*L.* *convexus*—*con*, together, *Convex.*
 and *veho*, *vezi*, to carry.]
- CONVEXED**, kon-vekst', *adj.* Made convex.
- CONVEXITY**, kon-vekst'i-ti, *n.* State of being con-
 vex: roundness of form on the outside.
- CONVEXO-CONCAVE**, kon-vekso-kon'kâv, *adj.*
 Convex on one side, and concave on the other.
- CONVEXO-CONVEX**, kon-vekso-kon'veks, *adj.*
 Convex on both sides.
- CONVEY**, kon-vâ', *v.t.* (*lit.*) To bring or send on the
 way: to carry from one place to another: to im-
 part or communicate, as ideas: (*Shak.*) to manage
 or remove secretly.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to play the thief.
- [*O. Fr.* *conveier*; *It.* and low *L.* *conviare*, to conduct
 —*L.* *con*, along with, and *via*, a way: *conn.* with
veho, to carry.]
- CONVEYANCE**, kon-vâ'ans, *n.* Act of conveying:
 the instrument, way, or means of conveying: (*law*)
 the act of transferring property: the writing by
 which property is transferred: (*Shak.*) juggling
 artifice, secret management, dexterity.
- CONVEYANCER**, kon-vâ'ans-êr, *n.* One whose
 business is the transference of property.
- CONVEYANCING**, kon-vâ'ans-ing, *n.* The business
 of a conveyancer.
- CONVEYER**, kon-vâ'êr, *n.* One who conveys: that
 by which anything is conveyed: (*Shak.*) one given
 to artifice, an impostor, a thief.
- CONVICT**, kon-vikt', *v.t.* To prove or find guilty.
 —*obs. pa.p.* Convicted. [From root of CONVINCE.]
- CONVICT**, kon'vikt, *n.* One convicted or found
 guilty of crime: a felon.
- CONVICTION**, kon-vik'shun, *n.* Act of convincing
 or of convicting: state of being convinced or con-
 victed: detection of guilt: strong belief grounded
 on evidence. [or to convict.]
- CONVICTIVE**, kon-viktiv, *adj.* Able to convince
- CONVINCE**, kon-vins', *v.t.* (*lit.* and *orig.*) To con-
 quer thoroughly, to overcome: to force the mind to
 yield by evidence: to satisfy as to truth or error:
 to refute: (*B.*) to prove guilty of: —*pr.p.* convinc'-
 ing; *pa.p.* convinced'. [*L.* *con*, sig. completeness,
 and *vinco*, *victum*, to conquer.] [convinced.]
- CONVINCIBLE**, kon-vins'i-bl, *adj.* That may be
- CONVIVE**, kon-viv', *v.i.* (*Shak.*) To feast together.
 [Low *L.* *convivo*, to live with or feast together—
con, together, and *vivo*, to live.]
- CONVIVIAL**, kon-viv'i-al, *adj.* Feasting in com-
 pany: relating to a feast: jovial. [From *L.* *con-*
vivium, a feast. See CONVIVE.]
- CONVIVIALITY**, kon-viv-i-âl'i-ti, *n.* Quality of
 being convivial: convivial practice.
- CONVOCAION**, kon-vo-kâ'shun, *n.* Act of con-
 voking: an assembly, particularly of the clergy of
 the English church, or of the heads of a university:
 a synod. [ing to a convocation.]
- CONVOCAIONAL**, kon-vo-kâ'shun-al, *adj.* Relat-
- CONVOKE**, kon-vok', *v.t.* To call together: to
 assemble: —*pr.p.* convok'ing; *pa.p.* convoked'. [*L.*
con, together, and *voco*, *vocatum*, to call.]
- CONVOLUTE**, kon-vo-lût, } *adj.* Rolled to-
CONVOLUTED, kon-vo-lût-ed, } gether, or one part
 on another: twisted. [See CONVOLUTE.]
- CONVOLUTION**, kon-vo-lû'shun, *n.* Act of rolling
 or state of being rolled together: a twisting: a fold.
- CONVOLVE**, kon-volv', *v.t.* To roll together or one
 part on another: —*pr.p.* convolv'ing; *pa.p.* con-
 volved'. [*L.* *con*, together, and *volvo*, *rolutum*, to roll.]
- CONVOLVULUS**, kon-volv'û-lus, *n.* A genus of
 twining plants, called also Bindweed.
- CONVOY**, kon-roy', *v.t.* To accompany on the way,
 either by land or sea: to escort. [*Fr.* *convoyer*,
 from root of CONVEY.]
- CONVOY**, kon'voy, *n.* The act of conveying: an
 attendant protecting force, either naval or military,
 for the sake of defence: that which is conveyed or
 protected: (*Shak.*) conveyance.
- CONVULSE**, kon-vuls', *v.t.* (*lit.*) To pluck or pull
 violently: to agitate or affect strongly: to affect by
 spasms: —*pr.p.* convuls'ing; *pa.p.* convulsed'. [*L.*
con, *inten.*, and *vello*, *vulsum*, to pluck, to pull.]
- CONVULSION**, kon-vul'shun, *n.* The state of being

convulsed a violent and involuntary contraction of the muscles spasm commot on.

CONVULSIONARY kon vulshun ar i, *adj* Pertaining to convulsions.

CONVULSIVE kon vulsiv *adj* Producing or attended by convulsions spasmodic

CONY CONEY kōn, n. A rabbit (*B*) supposed to mean the Daman, a small quadruped which forms the connecting link between the Podentia and the Pachydermata. [O E. *cony* Ger *Ian achen*, Sp *congo* L. *cuniculus*]

CONY OATCH kon kach, *v.t.* (*Shak*) To impose upon or deceive a simple person, the cony being considered as a very simple animal.

CONY CATCHER kon kacher n. (*obs*) A cheat or impostor

COO kōo *v.i.* To make a noise as a dove (*fig*) to caress fondly or show affection — *pr p* coōing *pa p* coōed [From the sound.]

COOK kook, *v.t.* (!) To boil to prepare food for eating by boiling roasting &c. to prepare for any purpose, to concoct — *n.* One whose business is to cook food. [A.S. *geocuman* — *coe* a cook Ger *kochen* L. *cogo*, to boil]

COOKERY kooker i, n. The art or practice of cooking

COOK ROOM kook rōm, n. A room in which food is cooked.

COOKY kook i, n. A kind of sweet cake used at tea. [Dutch *koek*, a cake. See **COOK**.]

COOL kōol, *adj.* Somewhat cold free from excitement calm not zealous or ardent dispassionate unpudent. — *n.* A temperature somewhat cold. — *v.t.* To make cool to allay or moderate as heat, passion, excitement, &c. — *v.i.* to grow cool to become less excited, zealous &c. to grow indifferent. [A.S. *col* Ger *kühl*. See **COLD CHILL**] [*frant*]

COOLER kōoler n. Anything that cools a refrigerant

COOL-HEADED kōol hed-ed, *adj* Not easily excited capable of acting with composure

COOLIE kōol i, n. A labourer in Hindustan, a porter in general an Indian or Chinese labourer at service in other countries [Hind. *kūli* a labourer]

COOLING kōoling *pa dy* Tending to cool moderating heat.

COOLISH kōolish, *adj* Somewhat cool

COOLLY kōol i, *adj* [*Spenser*]. Cool — *adv*. In a cool manner indifferently unpudently

COOLNESS kōolness, n. State of being cool moderate cold indifference want of zeal.

COOM kōom n. The greasy matter that gathers at the naves of wheels soot that gathers at the mouth of an oven. [Connected with Ger *kohm* mould gathered on liquids or from Fr *écume*, scum, dross]

COOMB kōom, n. A form of **COOM** a measure.

COOMB kōom, n. A form of **COOM** a hollow

COOP kōop n. (*Sh*) Anything hollow as a *cup* a cask or barrel a box or cage for fowls or small animals. — *v.t.* To put or confine in a coop to shut up generally in a small space to confine — usually followed by *up* [From root of **CUP**]

COOPER kōoper n. One who makes coops or tubs, &c. — *v.t.* To do the work of a cooper

COOPERAGE kōoper aj n. The work or business of a cooper a cooper's workshop the sum paid for a cooper's work. [*working together*]

CO OPERANT kō-oper ant, *adj* Co-operating or

CO-OPERATE kō-oper-āt, *v.i.* To operate or work together to labour with another to the same end to concur in producing a result — *pr p* co-operāt-

ing *pa p* co-operāted. [L. *co* together and **OPERATE**.]

[*co-operating joint operat on.*]

CO OPERATION kō-oper āshun n. The act of

CO OPERATIVE kō-oper ātiv *adj* Working together for the same end.

CO OPERATOR kō-oper ā-tur n. One who co-operates or works with another for the same end.

COOPERY kōoper i, n. The business of a cooper

CO ORDINATE kō-ord nāt, *adj* Holding the same order or rank. — *v.t.* To make co-ord nate or of equal rank to arrange a set of things each in its relative order. — *n.* A thing holding the same order or rank with another (*geom*) *pl* a system of lines to which points under cons deration are referred and by means of which the position is determined. [L. *co* together and **ORDINATE**.]

CO ORDINATENESS kō-ord nāt-ness, n. The state of being co-ordinate equality of rank, &c

CO ORDINATION kō-ord nāshun n. The state of being or act of making, co-ordinate.

CO ORDINATIVE kō-ord nā tiv *adj* Indicating co-ordination

COOSEN kōōz'n, n. (*Spenser*). A relation. See **COTSIN**

COOSINAGE kōōzin aj n. (*Spenser*) COVENAGE.

COOT kōot n. A short tailed water fowl, distinguished by its bald forehead, on which account it is sometimes called the bald coot. [Dutch *loet* W. *cutiar* — *cut* a short tail.]

COP kop n. (*obs*) The top or head of anything a conical ball of thread on a spindle. [See **CON**]

COPAIBA kō-pā'ba, } n. A balsam obtained from an

COPAIVA kō-pā'va, } American tree much used in medicine. [Sp]

COPAL kōpal or kōpal n. A resinous substance used in varnishes. [Mexican *copall* a general name of resins.]

COPARTNER kō-pārt'nar n. A joint partner one who has a share with another in carrying on some business. [L. *co*, together and **PARTNER**.]

COPARTNERSHIP kō-pārt'nar sh ip n. The state of being a copartner joint concern in any business, trade, &c.

COPARTNERY kō-pārt'nar i, n. Copartnership.

COPATAIN kō-pā-tān, *adj* (*Shak*) Pivoting to the top or head pointed. [From **COZ** See **COZ**]

COPATRIOT kō-pātri-ot, n. A form of **COMPATRIOT**

COPAYVA kō-pā'va, n. Same as **COPAIBA**.

COPE kōp, n. A covering a cap a cloak worn by a priest while administering the church services anything spread overhead a coping (*Shak*) the canopy of heaven. — *v.t.* To cover with a cope. — *pr p* coping *pa p* coped [From root of **CAP**]

COPE kōp *v.t.* (*Spenser*) To barter or exchange to vie with, especially on equal terms or successfully to encounter to interchange kindness to match. — *v.t.* (*Shak*) to contend with to pay or reward — *pr p* coping *pa p* coped [A.S. *ceap* Dutch *koop* exchange. See **CHEAP**]

COPECK kō-pe'k n. A Russian copper coin, equal to 14 farthings British.

COPERNICAN kō-per'nī kan, *adj* Relating to Copernicus the famous Prussian astronomer (1473-1543) or to his system.

COPEMATE kōp'smāt, n. A mate or companion in trading (*Shak*) a companion or friend. [COP, to barter and **MATE**.]

COPESTONE kōp'stōn n. The stone which copes or tops a wall. [COP and **STONE**.]

- COPIER**, kōp'i-ēr, *n.* One who copies or transcribes: an imitator: a plagiarist.
- COPING**, kōp'ing, *n.* The covering or upper part of a wall. [From *Cope*, a covering.]
- COPIOUS**, kō'pi-us, *adj.* *Plentiful*: overflowing: diffuse, not concise. [*L. copiosus*—*copia*, plenty—*co*, inten., and *ops*, *opis*, power, wealth.]
- COPIOUSLY**, kō'pi-us-li, *adv.* In a copious or plentiful manner: abundantly.
- COPIOUSNESS**, kō'pi-us-nes, *n.* The state of being copious: plenty: diffuseness, as of style in writing.
- CO-POR-TION**, kō-pōr'shun, *n.* (*Spenser*). Equal portion or share.
- COPPED**, kopt, *adj.* Rising to a cop or head.
- COPPER**, kop'ēr, *n.* A metal of a reddish colour, ductile, and very malleable: a vessel or coin made of copper.—*adj.* Made of, or resembling copper.—*v.t.* To cover with copper. [*Ger. kupfer*, low *L. cuprum*—*Cyprus*, *Gr. Kyprios*, Cyprus, once famed for its rich copper mines.]
- COPPERAS**, kop'ēr-as, *n.* (*lit.*) *Copper-rose* or flower: sulphate of iron or green vitriol: sometimes applied to the sulphate of copper or blue vitriol, and sulphate of zinc or white vitriol. [*Fr. cuperose*, low *L. cuprosa*—*L. cupri rosa*, rose of copper.]
- COPPER-BOTTOMED**, kop'ēr-bot'umd, *adj.* Having the bottom covered with copper, as a ship.
- COPPER-FACED**, kop'ēr-fast, *adj.* Faced with copper, as type. [ened with copper bolts.]
- COPPER-FASTENED**, kop'ēr-ias'end, *adj.* Fast.
- COPPERING**, kop'ēr-ing, *n.* The act of sheathing with copper: a covering of copper.
- COPPERISH**, kop'ēr-ish, } *adj.* Containing, like, or
COPPERY, kop'ēr-i, } made of copper.
- COPPER-NOSE**, kop'ēr-nōz, *n.* (*Shak.*) A nose of the colour of copper, a red nose.
- COPPER-PLATE**, kop'ēr-plāt, *n.* A plate of polished copper on which something has been engraved: an impression taken from the plate.
- COPPER-SMITH**, kop'ēr-smith, *n.* A smith who works in copper.
- COPPER-WORK**, kop'ēr-wurk, *n.* A place where copper is wrought or manufactured.
- COPPICE**, kop'is, } *n.* A wood of small growth, or one
COPSE, kops, } abounding in brushwood, which is
cut at stated times for fuel. [*O. Fr. copis*, wood newly cut—*couper*, *Gr. koptō*, to cut.]
- COPROLITE**, kop'ro-lit, *n.* Petrified dung of animals. [*Gr. kopros*, dung, and *lithos*, a stone.]
- COPSE**, kops, *n.* See **COPPICE**.
- COPT**, kopt, *n.* A Christian descendant of the ancient Egyptians. [Prob. a contraction of *L. Egyptius*, *Gr. Aiguptios*, an Egyptian.] [their language.]
- COPTIC**, kopt'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to the Copts, or to
- COPULA**, kop'ū-la, *n.* That which couples or joins together: a bond or tie: (*log.*) the word (*is* or *is-not*) joining the subject and predicate of a proposition. [*L.—co*, together, and root *ap*, conn. with *L. apus*, fastened, and *Gr. kaptō*, to join.]
- COPULATE**, kop'ū-lāt, *v.t.* To couple or join together: to unite.—*v.i.* to come together sexually:—*pr.p.* copulating; *pa.p.* copulated. [*L. copulo*, -atum—*copula*.]
- COPULATION**, kop'ū-lā'shun, *n.* Act of copulating, or coming together sexually: conjunction in general.
- COPULATIVE**, kop'ū-lāt-iv, *adj.* Uniting: (*gram.*) connecting subjects and predicates.
- COPULATORY**, kop'ū-la-tor-i, *adj.* Copulative: relating to copulation.
- COPY**, kop'i, *n.* (*lit. and orig.*) *Copiousness* or *plenty*: one of a number, esp. of books: a transcript from an original pattern: that which is transcribed: an original work: manuscript to be printed: (*Shak.*) subject-matter.—*v.t.* To write, paint, &c., according to an original or pattern: to imitate: to transcribe:—*pr.p.* copying; *pa.p.* copied. [*Fr. copie*—*L. copia*, plenty, ability, power. See **COPIOUS**.]
- COPY-BOOK**, kop'i-bōok, *n.* A book in which copies are written or printed for imitation.
- COPYHOLD**, kop'i-hōld, *n.* In *Eng. law*, a kind of estate or right of holding land for which the owner can only shew the copy of the rolls made by the steward of the lord's court—opposed to **FREEHOLD**.
- COPYHOLDER**, kop'i-hōld-ēr, *n.* One who has a tenure of land by copyhold.
- COPYING-PRESS**, kop'i-ing-pres, *n.* A machine for copying manuscript letters by pressure.
- COPYIST**, kop'i-ist, *n.* One who copies: an imitator: a plagiarist.
- COPYRIGHT**, kop'i-rit, *n.* The exclusive right of an author or his representatives to publish for a term of years copies of his work.
- COQUET**, ko-ke't, *v.i.* (*lit.*) To strut like a cock: to attempt to excite admiration in order to gratify vanity: to flirt.—*v.t.* to trifle with in love: to jilt:—*pr.p.* coquetting; *pa.p.* coquett'ed. [*Fr. coquette*—*coquet*, orig. cock-like—*coq*, a cock.]
- COQUETRY**, ko-ke't-ri, *n.* The act of coquetting: attempt to attract admiration in order to gratify vanity or to deceive: flirtation.
- COQUETTE**, ko-ke't, *n.* A female who coquets.
- COQUETTISH**, ko-ke't-ish, *adj.* Practising coquetry: baiting a coquette. [manner.]
- COQUETTISHLY**, ko-ke't-ish-li, *adv.* In a coquettish
- COR**, kor, *n.* The Homer, a Hebrew measure. [*Ich. kōr*, from the circular vessel in which it was measured.]
- CORACLE**, kor'a-kl, *n.* A fishing-boat used in Wales made of skins or oil-cloth stretched on wicker-work. [*W. caerwgl*—*caerwg*, anything round.]
- CORACOID**, kor'a-koid, *adj.* Shaped like a crow's beak.—*n.* (*anat.*) The short thick process of the scapula which has some resemblance to a crow's beak. [*Gr. korax*, *korakos*, a crow, and *eidos*, form.]
- CORAGE**, kor'aj, *n.* (*Spenser*). The heart or mind. [*Low L. coragium*—*L. cor*, the heart.]
- CORAL**, kor'al, *n.* A hard calcareous substance secreted by zoophytes, found in the ocean adhering to the bottom or growing on other substances: a child's toy made of coral. [*L. corallium*, *Gr. korallion*.]
- CORALLACEOUS**, kor'al-a'shus, *adj.* Like, or having the qualities of, coral.
- CORALLIFEROUS**, kor'al-if'ēr-us, *adj.* Bearing or containing coral. [*CORAL* and *L. fero*, to bear.]
- CORALLINE**, kor'al-in, *adj.* Of, like, or containing coral.—*n.* Coral-like substances generally: a more like coral.
- CORALLITE**, kor'al-it, *n.* A petrified substance, in the form of coral. [*CORAL* and *Gr. lithos*, a stone.]
- CORALLOID**, kor'al-oid, } *adj.* In the form of
- CORALLOIDAL**, kor'al-oid'al, } coral: resembling coral. [*CORAL* and *Gr. eidos*, form.]
- CORAL-RAG**, kor'al-rag, *n.* A rare or limestone rock formed chiefly of petrified coral found in the oolite system. [*CORAL* and **RAGG**.]
- CORAL-TREE**, kor'al-trē, *n.* A small tropical tree

or shrub producing long spikes of beautiful red flowers resembling coral.

CORANACH, kor's-nak, *n.* A dirge or lamentation for the dead, formerly common among the Irish and Scottish Celts. [*Ir.* 'a dirge']

Also written **CORANICH**, **CORONACH**, **CROVACH**.

CORANT, ko-rant', } *n.* A rapid and lively kind
CORANTO, ko-rant'o, } of dance. [*Fr. courante—*
courir, courir, L. curro, to run.]

CORB, kor'b, *n.* A basket used in collieries. a corbel.
[*L. corbis, a basket.*]

CORBAN, kor'ban, *n.* An offering, a vessel to receive gifts of charity alms. [*Heb. korban, an offering, sacrifice.*]
[*L. curvus, crooked.*]

CORBE, kor'b, *adj.* (Spenser) Crooked [*Fr. corbe, CORBE, kor'b, n. (Spenser) Same as CORBEL.*]

CORBEIL, kor'bel, *n.* (fort) A little basket filled with earth, and set up as a protection from the fire of the enemy [*Fr. corbeille—L. corbicula, dim. of corbis, a basket.*]

CORBEL, kor'bel, *n.* (arch.) An ornament originally in the form of a basket—any ornamented projection of stone, wood, or iron supporting a superincumbent weight, a niche in a wall for a figure or statue [*See CORBEIL.*]

CORCHORUS, kor'kor'us, *n.* A genus of tropical plants, cultivated for their fibre, which is the jute of commerce.

CORD, kord, *n.* (orig) Chord a small rope or thick kind of string a quantity of firewood, or other material, containing 123 cubic feet, originally measured by a cord. (*B.*) an allurement, snare.—*v.t.* To bind with a cord. [*See CHORD.*]

CORDAGE, kord'aj, *n.* General term for cords or ropes (*navt.*) term for the running rigging of a ship, as distinguished from the standing rigging.

CORDATE, kor'dat, *adj.* (bot.) Heart-shaped [*L. cordatus—cor, the heart.*]

CORDED, korded, *adj.* Fastened with cords furrowed, as with cords (*her.*) wound about with cords (*Shal.*) made of cords.

CORDELER, kor-de-ler, *n.* A Franciscan friar, so named from the knotted cord worn by him as a girdle. [*Old Fr. corde—corde, a rope.*]

CORDEWAYNE, kord'wān, *n.* (Spenser) Same as **COROVAN** [used for making ropes.

CORD-GRASS, kord'gras, *n.* A kind of tough grass
CORDIAL, kor'di'al, *adj.* Hearty with warmth of heart sincere affectionate cheering the heart or spirits reviving—*n.* Anything which revives or comforts the heart a medicine or drink for refreshing the spirits. [*Fr.—L. cor, cordis, the heart.*]

CORDIALITY, kor-di'al-i-ty, *n.* Quality of being cordial heartiness sincerity

CORDIALLY, kor'di'al-i, *adv.* In a cordial manner with sincere affection heartily

CORDIFORM, kor'di'form, *adj.* In the form of a heart. [*L. cor, cordis, the heart, forma, form.*]

CORDINER, kor'di'ner, *n.* Same as **CORDEWAYNER**.

CORDON, kor'don, *n.* A cord or ribbon bestowed as a badge of honour (*fort.*) a row of projecting stones before the parapet (*mil.*) a line of sentries so disposed round a town or tract of country as to prevent ingress or egress. [*Fr. from root of CORD.*]

COROVAN, kor'do-van, } *n.* Goat-skin leather,
CORDWAIN, kord'wān, } originally made at *Cor*
dora in Spain.

CORDUROY, kor'da'roy, *n.* (*lit.*) The king's cord

a thick cotton stuff, ribbed or corded [*Fr. corde du roi, cord of the king.*]

CORDWAIN, Lord wān, *n.* See **COROVAN**

CORDWAINER, kord'wān-er, *n.* A worker in cordovan or cordwain a shoemaker

CORE, lör, *n.* The heart the innermost part of anything esp. of fruit. [*L. cor, cordis, the heart.*]

CO RESPONDENT, ko re-spond-ent, *n.* A joint respondent or one who defends along with another in a lawsuit. [*L. co, together, and RESPONDENT.*]

CORIACEOUS, kor-i-ä-shus, *adj.* Leathery or of like leather [*L. corium, Cr. chorion, skin, leather.*]

CORIANDE, kor-i-and-er, *n.* An umbelliferous plant, which when fresh, has a bug like smell, and the seeds of which, when ripe, have an agreeable aromatic odour, and are used as a medicine spice, &c. [*L. corandrum, Gr. koriannon, korion—Lorio, a bug.*]

CORINTH, kor'inth, *n.* (*Shal.*) A brothel, from the notorious licentiousness of the city of Corinth.

CORINTHIAN, ko-rin-thi-an, *adj.* Pertaining to Corinth, a city of Greece pertaining to the third order of Grecian architecture, which is highly ornamental licentious.—*n.* An inhabitant of Corinth (*Shal.*) a licentious and profligate person.

CO RIVAL, kō-rī-val, *n.* and *v.t.* See **CORRIVAL**.

CORK, kork, *n.* (*lit.*) Rind of bark the outer bark of the cork tree a species of oak a stopper for a bottle &c, made of cork.—*v.t.* To stop with a cork to stop up [*Sp. corcho, Ger. kork—L. cortex, bark, rind.*] [*cork, as wine.*]

CORKED, korkt, *adj.* Made of cork tainted by the **CORK-JACKET**, Lork'jaket, *n.* A jacket made of, or lined with cork, to aid in swimming

CORK SCREW, kork-äkrō, *n.* A screw for drawing corks from bottles. [*which cork is obtained.*]

CORK TREE, kork'trē, *n.* A species of oak from **CORKY**, kork'i, *adj.* Of or resembling cork.

CORM, korm, } *n.* (*lit.*) The trunk of a tree
CORMUS, kor'mus } with the boughs cut off (*bot.*) a round solid bulb, as of crocus. [*Gr. lormos.*]

CORMORANT, kormo-rant, *n.* A genus of web-footed sea-birds, proverbial for their excessive voracity a glutton. [*Fr. cormoran, It. corvo marino, L. corvus marinus, the sea-crow, W. morraan—mor, the sea, and bran, raven.*]

CORN, korn, *n.* A grain or kernel the generic name for all seeds that grow in ears and are used in making bread, as wheat, rye, &c. the prevailing grain in a particular place as oats in Scotland, maize in America, &c. any plant that bears grain.—*v.t.* To sprinkle or season with salt in grains to granulate to supply with corn, as a horse. [*A.S. corn, Goth. laurn, conn. with L. granum. See GRAIN, KERNEL.*]

CORN, korn, *n.* (*lit.*) Horn a hard bony excrescence on the toe or foot. [*L. cornu, horn.*]

CORN BEETLE, Lorn bet'l, *n.* A minute beetle, inhabiting granaries, the larva of which is very destructive to grain.

CORNBRAH, Lorn'brash, *n.* A kind of rubbly limestone, forming part of the oolitic strata and said to be favourable to the growth of corn. [*CORN and BRASH.*] [*of ground Indian corn.*]

CORN BREAD, Lorn bred, *n.* A sort of bread made

CORN CRAKE, korn kräk, *n.* Same as **CRAKE**

CORNEA, kor-ne-a, *n.* The transparent horny membrane which covers the front part of the eye, and through which the light enters [*L. cornea—cornu, horn.*]

CORNEL, kor'nel, *n.* The cornelian-cherry or dogwood tree, so named from the horny or hard nature of its wood: the fruit of the tree. [O. Fr. *cornille*, It. *corniolo*, low L. *cornolium*—L. *cornu*, a horn.]

CORNELIAN, kor-né-li-an, *n.* CORNELIAN.

CORNEOUS, kor'ne-us, *adj.* Horny. [From L. *cornu*, horn.]

CORNER, kor'nér, *n.* Something that projects, as a horn: the point or angle where two lines meet: a secret or confined place: a part, indefinitely. [O. Fr. *cornière*—L. *cornu*, a horn.]

CORNER-CAP, kor'nér-kap, *n.* (*Shak.*) A head or prominent ornament.

CORNERED, kor'néd, *adj.* Having corners.

CORNER-STONE, kor'nér-stón, *n.* The stone which unites the two walls of a building at a corner: the principal stone, esp. the corner of the foundation of a building: hence (*fig.*) something of very great importance, as that upon which other things rest.

CORNER-WISE, kor'nér-wiz, *adv.* With the corner in front: diagonally.

CORNET, kor'net, *n.* (*lit.*) A little horn: a musical wind instrument, a sort of horn-shaped trumpet: formerly, a body of cavalry accompanied by a cornet-player: the lowest commissioned cavalry officer whose duty is to bear the ensign of the troop: the ensign itself. [Fr. *cornet*, *cornette*, dim. of *cor*, L. *cornu*, a horn, a trumpet.]

CORNET-A-PISTON, kor'net-a-pis'ton, *n.* A kind of cornet having an arrangement of pistons and valves.

CORNETCY, kor'net-si, *n.* The commission or rank of a cornet.

CORN-FLOUR, korn'flour, *n.* The prepared flour of some kinds of corn, esp. the flour of Indian corn.

CORN-FLY, korn'fli, *n.* The common name for a number of small two-winged insects which are very injurious to corn.

CORNICE, kor'nis, *n.* (*lit.*) Anything curved or bent: the highest moulded projection of a wall or column: a small projection or border in joinery or mason-work. [It.—L. *coronis*, Gr. *korónis*, a eurve.]

CORNICULATE, kor-nik'ú-lát, *adj.* Horned: (*bot.*) shaped like a little horn; producing horn-like pods. [L. *corniculatus*—*corniculum*, dim. of *cornu*, a horn.]

CORNIFORM, kor'ni-form, *adj.* In the form of a horn. [L. *cornu*, a horn, *forma*, form.]

CORNISH, korn'ish, *adj.* Pertaining to Cornwall.—*n.* The people or dialect of Cornwall.

CORN-LOFT, korn'loft, *n.* A loft where corn is kept.

CORN-MOTH, korn'moth, *n.* A small species of moth which lays its eggs among stored grain, or in sheaves.

CORNOPEAN, kor-nó'pé-an, *n.* A musical wind instrument of the horn or trumpet kind. [From L. *cornu*, a horn.]

CORN-STONE, korn'stón, *n.* Provincial name for a kind of red limestone, valuable as a manure.

CORNUCOPIA, kor-úú-kú'pi-a, *n.* (*lit.*) The horn of plenty: (*sculp.*) the figure of a horn overflowing with fruits and flowers. [L. *cornu*, a horn, and *copia*, plenty.]

CORNUTO, kor-nú'to, *n.* (*Shak.*) One wearing horns: a cuckold. [It., 'horned'—L. *cornu*, a horn.]

CORN-WEEVIL, korn'wé'vil, *n.* A small coleopterous insect, often very destructive to stored grain.

CORNY, korn'i, *adj.* Horny: like horn. [L. *cornu*, horn.]

COROLLA, ko-ro'la, *n.* (*lit.*) A little garland or crown: the inner of the two sets of coverings that form a complete flower, composed of one or more petals. [L. *corolla*, dim. of *corona*, a crown.]

COROLLACEOUS, kor-ol-lá'shus, *adj.* Pertaining to or like a corolla.

COROLLARY, kor'ol-lar-i, *n.* (*orig.*) Something given as a gift to a person in addition to what is his due, as a *garland* of flowers: (*Shak.*) a surplus: an inference or deduction from recognised facts. [L. *corollarium*, a little garland.]

COROLLINE, kor'ol-lin, *adj.* Of, or pertaining to, a corolla.

CORONA, ko-ró'na, *n.* (*lit.*) Anything curved, a crown: (*arch.*) the large, flat, projecting member of a cornice which crowns the entablature (for Ill. see COLUmn): (*bot.*) the crown-like appendage at the top of compound flowers, situated between the corolla and stamens: (*astron.*) the luminous circle or halo which surrounds the moon during a solar eclipse: (*anat.*) a term used to signify the upper surface of certain parts of the body: a round pendent chandelier. [L. *corona*, a crown, Gr. *korónē*, anything curved.]

CORONACH, kor'o-nak, *n.* Same as CORANACH.

CORONAL, kor'o-nal, } *adj.* Pertaining to a crown,
CORONARY, kor'o-nar-i, } or to the top of the head:
resembling a garland.—*n.* (*Spenser*) a crown or garland: the frontal bone.

CORONATE, kor'o-nát, } *adj.* Crowned, applied
CORONATED, kor'o-nát-ed, } to shells that have a row of projections round the apex.

CORONATION, kor-o-ná'shun, *n.* The act of crowning a sovereign: the pomp and assembly accompanying a coronation. [L. *coronatio*.] [earnation.

CORONATION, kor-o-ná'shun, *n.* (*Spenser*). The

CORONEL, kur'nel, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as COLONEL.
CORONER, kor'o-nér, *n.* (*orig.*) An officer who took an important part in the prosecution for offences which concerned the crown: an officer whose duty is to inquire into the causes of accidental or suspicious deaths. [From L. *corona*, a crown.]

CORONET, kor'o-net, *n.* A small or inferior crown worn by the nobility: an ornamental head-dress, or anything like one.

CORONETED, kor'o-net-ed, *adj.* Wearing or having a right to wear a coronet.

CORONOID, kor'o-nóid, *adj.* (*anat.*) Resembling the beak of a crow. [Gr. *korónē*, a crow, *eidos*, form.]

CORPORAL, kor'po-ral, *n.* (*lit.*) A chief: among infantry, a non-commissioned officer next in rank to a sergeant: in the navy, a petty-officer under the master-at-arms who aids in teaching the seamen the use of small-arms, &c. [Fr., It. *corporale*—*capo*, chief—L. *caput*, the head.]

CORPORAL, kor'po-ral, *adj.* Belonging or relating to the body: having a body: not spiritual—in this sense *corporeal* now more commonly used.—*n.* The cloth used for covering the elements of the Eucharist, representing the body and blood of Christ. [L. *corporalis*—*corpus*, *corporis*, the body.]

CORPORALITY, kor-po-ral'i-ti, *n.* State of being corporal, opp. to spirituality.

CORPORALLY, kor-po-ral-li, *adv.* In the body: bodily.

CORPORALSHIP, kor'po-ral-ship, *n.* The office of a corporal.

CORPORATE, kor'po-rát, *adj.* Legally united into a body so as to act as an individual: belonging to a corporation: united: collective. [L. *corporatus*—*corporo*, to shape into a body—*corpus*, a body.]

CORPORATION, kor-po-rá'shun, *n.* A body or society authorised by law to act as one individual, and to perpetuate its existence by the admission of new members. [corporation.

CORPORATOR, kor'po-rát-or, *n.* A member of a

CORPOREAL, kor pō re al, *adj* Having a body or substance material, as opp. to spiritual. [L. *corporeus*—*corpus*, *corpora*, the body]

CORPOREALLY, kor pō re al i, *adv* In a corporeal or bodily manner

CORPS, k r, *n.* A body or company a body of soldiers —[L. *Corps*, *korz*. [Fr.—L. *corpus*, a body]

CORPS D'ARMÉE, the corps or bodies into which the armies of some of the European powers are divided, each corps forming a complete army in itself

CORPSE, korps, *n.* (orig) A human body, whether living or dead now, the dead body of a human being [L. *corpus*]

CORPULENCE, kor'pū len s, } *n.* State of being
CORPULENCY, kor'pū len s, } corpulent fleshiness
 of body excessive fatness

CORPULENT, kor'pū lent, *adj* Having a large body excessively fat

CORPUSCLE, kor'pū s l, *n.* (lit) A little body a minute particle a physical atom. [L. *corpusculum*, *dum*, of *corpus*, *n* body]

CORPUSCULAR, kor'pū s kū lar, *adj* Relating to, or formed by, corpuscles

CORPUSCULE, kor'pū s kū l, *n.* A corpuscle

CORRECT, kor rekt, *v. t.* To make straight or right to remove faults or errors to reclaim or try to reclaim by punishment to counterbalance or change the qualities of one ingredient by those of another —*adj* Made right or straight free from faults or error exact true. [L. *corripo* *cor rectum*—*con*, *inten.*, *rego*, to rule, to set straight]

CORRECTION, kor rekshun, *n.* The act of correcting amendment punishment emendation that which corrects. [to correct corrective]

CORRECTIONAL, kor rekshun al, *adj* Tending

CORRECTIONER, kor rekshun er, *n.* (Shak) One who administers correction

CORRECTIVE, kor rekt'iv, *adj* Having the power to correct rectifying —*n.* That which corrects

CORRECTLY, kor rekt'li, *adv* In a correct manner without faults or errors accurately

CORRECTNESS, kor rekt'nes, *n.* The state of being correct freedom from faults accuracy conformity to established rule. [corrects, corrects]

CORRECTOR, kor rekt'or, *n.* He who, or that which, corrects

CORRELATE, kor re la tē, *n.* One of two persons or things mutually related a correlative. [L. *con*, with, and *RELATE*]

CORRELATION, kor re la shun, *n.* Mutual relation

CORRELATIVE, kor re la tē v, *adj* Mutually related. —*n.* One of two persons or things mutually related a correlate

CORRESPOND, kor re spond, *v. t.* To respond one to another to hold intercourse, esp by sending and receiving letters to have communion to answer, suit, fit. [L. *con*, with, and *RESPOND*]

CORRESPONDENCE, kor re spond en s, } *n.*
CORRESPONDENCY, kor re spond en s, } Friendly intercourse communication between persons by exchange of letters the letters which pass between correspondents mutual adaptation suitability

CORRESPONDENT, kor re spond ent, *adj* Agreeing with adapted suitable answerable —*n.* One who corresponds one with whom intercourse is kept up by letters

CORRESPONDING, kor re spond ing, *participle* Cor respondent answering suiting carrying on correspondence by letters

CORRESPONSIVE, kor re spon sē v, *adj* (Shak) Adapted, answerable

CORRIDOR, kor'ri dor, *n.* A passage way or open gallery running along a building communicating with its separate chambers the exterior covered way of a fortification. [Fr. It. *corridore*, a runner, a running—L. *curro*, to run]

CORRIGENDUM, kor ri jend um, *n.* A thing to be corrected —*pl.* *CORRIGENDA*. [L. See *CORRECT*]

CORRIGIBLE, kor'ri jē bl, *adj* That may be corrected or punished deserving of punishment (Shak) having the power of correction. [Fr. *cor rigible* from root of *CORRECT*]

CORRIVAL, kor ri val, *n.* (Shak) A fellow-rival a competitor —*adj* Contending emulous —*v. t.* and *v. i.* To rival to vie with. [L. *con* with, and *RIVAL*]

CORROBORANT, kor ro bo rant, *adj* Having the power to corroborate or confirm. —*n.* That which corroborates a medicine that imparts strength

CORROBORATE, kor ro bo rāt, *v. t.* (lit) To make very strong to confirm to make more certain —*prp* corroborating *pa p* corroborated. [L. *con*, *inten* and *robore*, *roboration* to make strong—*robore*, strength. See *POSTET*]

CORROBORATION, kor ro bo rā shun, *n.* Act of corroborating confirmation that which corroborates

CORROBORATIVE, kor ro bo rāt iv, *adj* Tending to corroborate or confirm —*n.* That which corroborates or strengthens. [roboration]

CORROBORATORY, kor ro bo ra tor i, *adj* Cor

CORRODE, kor rō d, *v. t.* To gnaw or eat away by degrees to prey upon —*prp* corroding, *pa p* corroded. [L. *con*, *inten*, *rodo*, *rosus*, to gnaw]

CORRODIBLE, kor rō dē bl, } *adj* That may be
CORROSIBLE, kor rō sē bl, } corroded liable to be corroded

CORROSION, kor ro shun, *n.* Act of corroding or wasting away gradually state or process of being corroded. [Low L. *corrosio*]

CORROSIVE, kor ro sē v, *adj* Having the quality of corroding or eating away consuming vexing. —*n.* That which has the power of corroding

CORROSIVE SUBIMATE, bi chloride of mercury, a virulent poison

CORRUGATE, kor'ro-gat *v. t.* To wrinkle or draw into folds by contracting or pressing together —*prp* corrugating, *pa p* corrugated. [L. *con*, *inten.*, *ruo*, *rugatus*, to wrinkle—*ruo*, a wrinkle]

CORRUGATION, kor'ro-gāshun, *n.* The act of wrinkling or being wrinkled a wrinkle

CORRUGATOR, kor'ro-gat or, *n.* (anat) A muscle that draws the skin into wrinkles

CORRUPT, kor rupt, *v. t.* (lit) To break to pieces to render potrid to vitiate to debase to bribe. —*v. i.* to rot to lose purity —*adj* Putrid unsound depraved incorrect, as a text perverted. [L. *con*, *inten.*, and *rumo*, *ruptum*, to break.]

CORRUPTER, kor rupt'er, *n.* One who corrupts

CORRUPTIBILITY, kor rupt-i-bil-i-ty, *n.* Liability or possibility of being corrupted

CORRUPTIBLE, kor rupt-i-bl, *adj* Liable to be corrupted subject to decay —*n.* That which may decay (B) the human body

CORRUPTIBLY, kor rupt-i-bl, *adv* In a manner so as to be corrupted

CORRUPTION, kor rupt'shun, *n.* The act of corrupting the principle by which animal bodies tend to dissolution state of being corrupted rottenness putrid matter depravity impunity bribery

CORRUPTIVE, kor-rup'tiv, *adj.* Having the quality of corrupting. [*viciously*: improperly.]

CORRUPTLY, kor-rup'tli, *adv.* In a corrupt manner:

CORRUPTNESS, kor-rup'tnes, *n.* State of being corrupt.

CORSAGE, kor'sāj, *n.* The body or waist, a part of a lady's dress. [Fr.—O. Fr. *cors*, L. *corpus*, the body.]

CORSAIR, kor'sār, *n.* One who seours or ranges the ocean with intent to plunder: a pirate: a pirate's vessel. [Fr. *corsaire*—L. *cursus*, a running, *curro*, to run.]

CORSE, kors, *n.* A poetic form of CORPSE.

CORSELET, kors'let, *n.* A light piece of armour for covering the body.—*v.t.* To encircle the body as with a corselet. [Fr., It. *corsaletto*—Fr. *cors*, L. *corpus*, the body.]

CORSET, kor'set, *n.* An article of woman's dress laced round the body: stays. [Dim. of O. Fr. *cors*, L. *corpus*, the body.]

CORSIVE, kor'siv, *adj.* (Spenser). CORROSIVE.

CORSLET, kors'let, *n.* (Shak.) Same as CORSELET.

CORTEGE, kor'təzh, *n.* A train of attendants, orig. applied only to the court: a procession. [Fr.—It. *corteggio*, a train—*corte*, court. See COURT.]

CORTES, kor'tes, *n.pl.* The parliament of Spain and of Portugal, consisting of the nobility, clergy, and representatives of cities. [Sp.—*corte*, court.]

CORTEX, kor'teks, *n.* The bark or skin of a plant: a covering:—*pl.* CORTICES, kor'ti-sēz. [L. *cortex*, *corticis*, bark.]

CORTICAL, kor'ti-kal, *adj.* Pertaining to bark: consisting of bark: external. [From CORTEX.]

CORTICATE, kor'ti-kāt, } *adj.* Covered with, or

CORTICATED, kor'ti-kāt-ed, } resembling bark.

CORUNDUM, ko-run'dum, *n.* A crystallised mineral of extreme hardness, consisting of pure alumina, used for polishing gems. [Hind. *kurand*.]

CORUSCANT, ko-rus'kant, *adj.* Flashing: glittering.

CORUSCATE, ko-rus'kāt or kor', *v.i.* To sparkle or glitter as by shaking: to throw off flashes of light:—*pr.p.* *coruscating*; *pa.p.* *coruscated*. [L. *corusco*, *coruscatum*, to shake, glitter.]

CORUSCATION, kor-us'kāshun, *n.* A glittering: a sudden flash of light.

CORVET, kor'vet, } *n.* A small ship of war rank-

CORVETTE, kor'vet', } ing next to a frigate, carry-

ing not more than twenty guns. [Fr. *corvette*, Sp. *corbeta*—L. *corbita*, a slow-sailing ship—*corbis*, a basket.]

CORVINE, kor'vin, *adj.* Pertaining to the crow. [L. *corvinus*—*corvus*, a crow.]

CORYBANT, kor-i-bant, *n.* A priest of Cybele, whose rites were accompanied with noisy music and wild armed dances:—*L. pl.* CORYBANTS; *L. pl.* CORYBANTES, kor-i-ban'tēz. [Gr. *korybas*, *korybantos*.]

CORYBANTIC, kor-i-ban'tik, *adj.* Wildly excited, like the Corybants when celebrating their rites.

CORYMB, kor'im'b, *n.* (bot.) A form of inflorescence in which the different flowers on a common flower-stalk appear in the form of a cluster. [L. *corymbus*, Gr. *korymbos*, a cluster of flowers.]

CORYMBIATE, ko-rim'bi-āt, } *adj.* Deeked

CORYMBIATED, ko-rim'bi-āt-ed, } with clusters of flowers or berries in the form of a corymb.

CORYPHEUS, kor-i-fē-us, *n.* The head man, chief, or leader, esp. the leader of the chorus in the Attic drama. [L. *coryphæus*, Gr. *koryphaios*—*koryphē*, the head.]

CO-SECANT, kō-sē'kant, *n.* (geom.) The secant of the complement of an arc or angle. [L. *co*, an abbreviation of *complementi*, gen. of *complementum*, a complement, and SECANT.]

COSIER, kōzhēr, *n.* (Shak.) A tailor who sews badly: a botcher. [Prov. *cosier*, Fr. *coudre*, to sew—L. *con*, together, and *suo*, to sew.]

CO-SINE, kō'sin, *n.* (geom.) The sine of the complement of an arc or angle. [L. *co* for *complementi*, and SINE. See CO-SECANT.]

COSMETIC, -AL, koz-met'ik, -al, *adj.* Beautifying: promoting beauty, esp. that of the complexion. [Fr. *cosmétique*, It. *cosmetico*, Gr. *kosmētikos*—*kosmos*, order, ornament, the world.]

COSMETIC, koz-met'ik, *n.* A preparation used for beautifying the complexion.

COSMIC, -AL, koz'mik, -al, *adj.* Relating to the world or to the universe: (astron.) rising and setting with the sun. [Gr. *kosmikos*—*kosmos*, the world.]

COSMICALLY, koz'mik-al-li, *adv.* With the sun in rising and setting. [ing to cosmogony.]

COSMOGONIC, -AL, koz-mo-gon'ik, -al, *adj.* Relat-

COSMOGONIST, koz-mog'o-nist, *n.* One skilled in cosmogony.

COSMOGONY, koz-mog'o-ni, *n.* The doctrine of the origin and formation of the world or the universe. [Gr. *kosmogonia*—*kosmos*, the world, *gonos*, a coming into existence—*gen*, root of *gignomai*, to be born.]

COSMOGRAPHER, koz-mog'ra-fēr, *n.* One versed in cosmography.

COSMOGRAPHY, koz-mog'ra-fi, *n.* A description of the world: the science which investigates and describes the constitution of the universe. [Gr. *kosmographia*—*kosmos*, the world, and *graphō*, to write.]

COSMOLOGIST, koz-mol'o-jist, *n.* One versed in cosmology.

COSMOLOGY, koz-mol'o-ji, *n.* The science of the universe: a treatise on the structure and parts of the universe. [Gr. *kosmos*, the world, and *logos*, discourse.]

COSMOPOLITAN, koz-mo-pol'i-tan, } *n.* (lit.) A citi-

COSMOPOLITE, koz-mop'o-lit, } zen of the

world: one who can make a home everywhere. [Gr. *kosmos*, the world, *politis*, a citizen—*polis*, a city.]

COSMOPOLITANISM, koz-mo-pol'i-tan-izm, } *n.*

COSMOPOLITISM, koz-mop'o-li-tizm, } The

state or qualities of a cosmopolite: citizenship of the world.

COSMORAMA, koz-mo-rā'ma, *n.* An exhibition consisting of a series of illuminated views of different parts of the world. [Gr. *kosmos*, the world, and *horama*, a spectacle—*horaō*, to see.]

COSMORAMIC, koz-mo-ram'ik, *adj.* Relating to a cosmorama.

COSMOS, koz'moz, *n.* (lit.) Order: the world or universe, so called from its order and arrangement. [Gr. *kosmos*, order, ornament, the world.]

COSSACK, kos'ak, *n.* (lit.) A robber or light-armed soldier: one of a warlike tribe inhabiting the eastern and southern parts of Russia. [Russ. *Kazack*.]

COSET, kos'et, *n.* A lamb reared in the house without the dam: a pet of any kind.

COST, kost, *v.t.* To stand at or amount to in price: to be bought for:—*pr.p.* *costing*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *cost*—*n.* That which is laid out or paid for anything: detriment:—*pl.* charges in a lawsuit. [Fr. *coûter*, O. Fr. *coûter*—L. *comptō*, to stand at—*con*, and *sto*, to stand.]

COSTAL, kost'al, *adj.* Relating to the ribs, or ribs of the body. [From L. *costa*, a rib.]

COSTARD, *kos'tard*, *n* A large kind of apple (*Shak*) the head, used contemptuously [A form of **CUSTARD**]

COSTARD MONGER, *kos'tard mung'ger*, *n* A **COSTER-MONGER**, *kos'ter mung'ger*, *n* A seller of costards or apples an itinerant seller of fruit [**COSTARD** and **MONGER**]

COSTATE *kos'tat*, *adj* *Pibbed* having the **COSTATED**, *kos'tat-ed*, *adj* appearance of ribs. [*L. costatus—costa, a rib*] (**MONGER**)

COSTER, COSTER-MONGER, *n* Same as **COSTARD-COST FREE**, *kos't'fre*, *adv* Free of cost or expense

COSTIVE, *kos'tiv*, *adj* Constipated or bound, applied to inaction or obstruction of the bowels close hard reserved. [*It costipativo—L. con together and stipito to press closely*]

COSTIVENESS, *kos'tiv nes*, *n* State of being costive constipation. [expensiveness]

COSTLINESS, *kos'tli nes*, *n* State of being costly

COSTLY, *kos'tli*, *adj* Of great cost valuable

COSTMARY, *kos'tmar i*, *n* (*lit.*) The aromatic plant of the Virgin Mary a perennial plant cultivated for the fragrance of its leaves [*L. costum Cr costos an oriental aromatic plant, and Maria the Virgin Mary*]

COSTREL, *kos'trel*, *n* A kind of bottle [*Low L. costrellus*]

COSTUME, *kos'tum*, *n* The established custom or manner of dressing prevalent at a particular period or place dress in the *Fine Arts* conformity of all the details to the character and circumstances [*Fr costume, custom, dress, low L. costuma—L. consue tudo custom*]

COSTUMER, *kos'tumer*, *n* One who makes costumes eep for balls, theatres, &c

CO SUPREME, *kō su'prem*, *n* (*Shak*) A sharer with another in supremacy [*L. co, and SUPREME*]

CO SURETY, *kō shū'retē*, *n* A joint surety [*L. co, and SURETY*]

COT, *kot*, *n* A small dwelling a cottage a hut

COTE, *kōt*, *n* a small bed or cradle a sleeping place on board ship an enclosure for sheep or cattle a small boat [*AS cote W cot*]

CO TANGENT, *kō tan'jent*, *n* The tangent of the complement of an arc or angle [*L. co for L. complementi, and TANGENT See CO SECANT*]

COTE, *kot*, *n* See **COT**

COTE, *kot vī* (*Shak*) To pass by the side of hence, to outstrip leave behind. [*Fr cōte, the side, cōloyer, O Fr cōtoyer, to pass by the side—L. costa rib, side*]

COTEMPORANEOUS, *kō-tem po-rā-nē us*, *adj*

COTEMPORARY, *kō-tem po-rā-rē*, *adj* Same as **COTEMPORANEOUS, CONTEMPORARY**

COTERIE, *kōtē re* or *kōt'*, *n* A select number of persons who meet familiarly for social, literary, or other purposes, sometimes used in contempt for a small exclusive society [*Fr—cote, it. quota, share, contribution—L. quotus, how many*]

COTERMINUS, *kō-ter'min us* *adj* Same as **COT-TERMINOUS**

COTHURN, *kōthurn* *n* A buskin or high boot laced in front worn in tragic performances—opp to the *soccus* worn by comedians [*L. cothurnus, Cr kothornos*]

CO TIDAL, *kō tīdal*, *adj* Noting an equality in the tides, applied to lines on a chart or map passing through places that have high tide at the same time. [*L. co, and TIDAL*]

COTILLON, COTILLION, *kō-tīl-yun*, *n* (*lit.*) A petticoat a brisk dance performed by eight persons, also the tune to which it is danced. [*Fr—cotte, a petticoat low L. colla, a tunic See COAT*]

COTQUEAN, *kōt'kwen*, *n* (*Shak*) A man who busies himself in household or woman's affairs [*Cor, a house, and QUEAN, or for Cockquean= male quean*]

CO TRUSTEE, *kō trus'tē*, *n* A joint trustee [*L. co and TRUSTEE*]

COTTAGE, *kō'taj*, *n* A *cot* formerly a hut or hovel, now, a small, neat dwelling [*See Cot*]

COTTAGER, *kō'taj-er*, *n* One who dwells in a cottage

COTTAR, COTTER, kot'er, *n* Same as **COTTAGER**

COTTON, *kō'tn*, *n* A soft substance like fine wool, got from the pods of the cotton plant, also, cloth made of it. [*Fr coton Ar qoton*]

COTTON GRASS, *kō'tn gras* *n* A genus of grasses, the seeds of which are surrounded by a soft downy substance like cotton. [refuse from cotton mills]

COTTON WASTE, *kō'tn wāst* *n* The waste or **COTTON WOOL**, *kō'tn wōl* *n* Term applied to cotton in its raw or woolly state

COTTONY, *kō'tn i*, *adj* Like cotton soft downy

COTYLEDON, *kō'ti le don*, *n* The seed lobe of a plant so called from its cup-shape a genus of plants, some of the species of which have cup-shaped leaves [*Gr kōtēlōn—kōtēlō, a cup*]

COTYLEDONOUS, *kō'ti le don us* *adj* Pertaining to or having cotyledons or seed lobes

COUCH, *kōuch*, *v t* To lay down on a bed, &c. to lay down in a bed or stratum to involve or oppress (*fol. by under*) to hide to depress or remove, as a cataract in the eye to fix in the rest in the position of attack, as a spear or lance —*v i* to lie down, for the purpose of sleep to lie concealed to lie in a bed or stratum to bend or stoop in reverence —*n* Any place for rest or sleep a bed a layer or stratum. [*Fr coucher, to lay or lie down, O Fr colcher, it collocare—L. collocare, to lay, to place—con, and locus a place*]

COUCHANT, *kōuchant*, *adj* Couching or lying down with the head raised. [*Fr, prp of coucher*]

COUCH ORASS, *kōuch gras*, *n* A perennial creeping grass which spreads very quickly, and is very difficult to eradicate

COUGH, *kōf*, *n* A convulsive effort of the lungs to throw off injurious matter, accompanied by a harsh sound proceeding from the throat a morbid habit of such efforts. —*v t* To make the effort and noise of a cough. —*v t* to expel from the throat and lungs by a cough. [*Dutch kuck, a cough, kuchen, to cough—imitative of the sound*]

COULD, *kood*, *pat. of CAN, COV, to know*—now used principally as an auxiliary verb
[O *E. could, couth—AS cuthe knew was able, pat. of cunnan, to know, to be able i having been inserted from the influence of would and should*]

COULISSE, *kōō līs*, *n* (*lit.*) A groove that which has a groove, as the slides in which the side scenes of a theatre run, hence, the side-scene of a theatre [*Fr—couler, to glide, to flow—L. colo to filter*]

COULOIR, *kool wār*, *n* A gully filled with snow [*Fr—couler to flow*]

COULTER, *kōlter* *n* The fore iron of a plough, which cuts through the ground. [*Fr coudre, AS and L. culter, W cylllawer—col, the cutter*]

COUNCIL, *kōwn sīl*, *n* An assembly called together for deliberation or advice an act of deliberation or consultation a body of men appointed to advise the

sovereign in the administration of the government. [Fr. *concile*, L. *concilium*—*con*, together, and root *cal*, to call.]

COUNCIL-BOARD, kown'sil-bôrd, *n.* The board or table round which a council meets for deliberation: the council itself. [council, esp. of a common council.]

COUNCILLOR, kown'sil-or, *n.* A member of a

COUNSEL, kown'sel, *n.* Consultation: deliberation in company: advice: interchange of opinion: purpose: plan: secret: one who gives counsel: a barrister or advocate.—*v.t.* To advise: to warn:—*pr.p.* coun'selling; *pa.p.* coun'selled. [Fr. *conseil*, L. *consilium*, advice—*consulo*, lit. to sit together, to consult—root *sol* in *sol-ium*, a seat = *sed* in *sedeo*, to sit.]

COUNSEL-KEEPER, kown'sel-kép'ter, *n.* (Shak.) One who can keep counsel or a secret.

COUNSEL-KEEPING, kown'sel-kép'ing, *adj.* (Shak.) Keeping counsel or secrets.

COUNSELLOR, kown'sel-or, *n.* One who counsels or advises: one who counsels in a lawsuit: a barrister.

COUNT, kownt, *v.t.* To compute or sum up: to tell one by one: to ascribe or impute to: to esteem or judge.—*v.i.* to add to or increase a number by being counted to it: (fol. by *on* or *upon*) to rely or depend.—*n.* The act of numbering: the number counted: estimation: (law) a particular charge in an indictment, or declaration in pleading. [Fr. *compter*, It. *contare*—L. *computo*. See **COMPUTE**.]

COUNT, kownt, *n.* (lit.) The companion (of a prince): on the continent, a title of nobility equivalent to an English earl. [Fr. *comte*—L. *comes*, *comitis*, a companion—*con*, with, and *eo*, *itum*, to go.]

COUNTENANCE, kown'ten-ans, *n.* Form of the face: the features: the expression of the face: look: favour, encouragement: (Shak.) hypocrisy.—*v.t.* To favour, patronise: to approve: (Spenser) to pretend:—*pr.p.* coun'tenancing; *pa.p.* coun'tenanced. [Fr. *contenance*, behaviour, carriage, composition of the whole body—*contenir*, L. *continere*, to hold together—*con*, together, *teneo*, to hold.]

COUNTER, kownt'er, *n.* One who counts: something in the form of a piece of money, used as a means of counting: (Shak.) a term used in contempt for money: a table in a shop on which money is counted, and goods exposed to purchasers: (naut.) the arched space or vaulted part of a vessel between the bottom of the stern and the transom-buttocks.

COUNTER, kownt'er, *n.* (Spenser). An encounter.—*v.i.* To encounter. [An abbreviation of **ENCOUNTER**.]

COUNTER, kownt'er, *adv.* Against: in opposition: in the wrong way.—*adj.* Contrary: opposite.—*n.* (music) orig. any under part serving as a contrast to the principal part; now, equivalent to counter-tenor. [L. *contra*, against.]

COUNTERACT, kownt'ér-akt', *v.t.* To act counter or in opposition to: to hinder or defeat by contrary action.

COUNTERACTION, kownt'ér-ak'shun, *n.* Opposite or contrary action: opposition. [counteract.]

COUNTERACTIVE, kownt'ér-akt'iv, *adj.* Tending to COUNTER-APPROACH, kownt'ér-ap-próch', *n.* A work thrown up outside a besieged place to command or check the approaches of the besieger.

COUNTER-ATTRACTION, kownt'ér-at-trak'shun, *n.* Attraction in an opposite direction.

COUNTERBALANCE, kownt'ér-bal-ans, *v.t.* To balance with an opposite weight: to act against with equal weight, power, or influence:—*pr.p.* counterbalancing; *pa.p.* counterbalanced.

COUNTER-BALANCE, kownt'ér-bal-ans, *n.* That which counterbalances: equivalent weight, power, or agency acting in opposition.

COUNTER-BATTERY, kown'tér-bat'tér-i, *n.* (mil.) A battery erected to oppose another.

COUNTER-BOND, kown'tér-bond, *n.* A bond to protect from contingent loss one who has given bond for another.

COUNTER-BRACE, kown'tér-brás', *v.t.* (naut.) To brace or fasten (the head-yards and after-yards) in opposite ways.—*n.* The lee-brace of the fore-top-sail-yard.

COUNTER-CAST, kown'tér-kast, *n.* (Spenser). A contrary cast, counterplot, trick.

COUNTER-CASTER, kown'tér-kast'ér, *n.* (Shak.) One who casts accounts: a hook-keeper—used in contempt.

COUNTER-CHANGE, kown'tér-chānj, *n.* (Shak.) Exchange: reciprocation.

COUNTERCHANGED, kown'tér-chānj'd', *pa.adj.* Exchanged: (her.) internixed or set one against the other, as the colours of the field and charge.

COUNTER-CHARGE, kown'tér-chārij, *n.* A charge brought forward in opposition to another charge.

COUNTERCHARM, kown'tér-chārm', *v.t.* To destroy or dissolve the effects of another charm.

COUNTERCHARM, kown'tér-chārm, *n.* That which destroys the effects of another charm.

COUNTERCHECK, kown'tér-chek', *v.t.* To check or stop by some obstacle: to oppose: to rebuke.

COUNTER-CHECK, kown'tér-chek, *n.* A check in opposition to another: a rebuke.

COUNTER-CURRENT, kown'tér-kur'rent, *n.* A current flowing in an opposite direction.

COUNTER-EVIDENCE, kown'tér-ev'i-dens, *n.* Evidence brought forward in opposition to other evidence.

COUNTERFEIT, kown'tér-fit, *v.t.* To make in opposition to and in imitation of what is real or genuine: to copy with intent to deceive: to feign a resemblance: to forge.—*v.i.* to feign: to dissemble.—*adj.* Made in imitation of, with intent to deceive: pretended: forged: false.—*n.* One who counterfeits or imitates: an impostor: something made in imitation of, and intended to be passed off as original: a forgery: (Shak.) a resemblance, portrait, picture. [Fr. *contre-fait*—*contre-faire*, to imitate—L. *contra*, against, *facio*, to do, to make.]

COUNTERFEITLY, kown'tér-fit-li, *adv.* In a counterfeit manner: falsely.

COUNTER-FESANCE, kown'tér-fé-zans, *n.* (Spenser). Act of counterfeiting: forgery. [Fr. *contre-faillance*.]

COUNTERFOIL, kown'tér-foil, *n.* The corresponding part of a tally or check. [counter and *Foil*.]

COUNTER-FORT, kown'tér-for, *n.* (fort.) A buttress.

COUNTER-GUARD, kown'tér-güard, *n.* (fort.) An out-work consisting of two lines of rampart running parallel to the faces of the bastion, to guard the bastion from being breached.

COUNTER-IRRITANT, kown'tér-ir'ri-tant, *n.* An agent or substance that produces counter-irritation.

COUNTER-IRRITATION, kown'tér-ir-ri-tā'shun, *n.* An artificial irritation produced in one part of the body to act in opposition to, and remove already existing irritation.

COUNTERMAND, kown'tér-mand', *v.t.* To give a command in opposition to one already given: to revoke. [Fr. *contre-mander*—*contre*, L. *contra*, against, and *mando*, to order.]

COUNTERMAND, kown'tér-mand, *n.* A contrary command or order: the repeal of a former order.

COUNTERMANDABLE, kown'tér-mand-a-bl, *adj.* That may be countermanded.

COUNTERMARCH, kown'tér-märch', *v.t.* To march back or in a direction contrary to a former one.

COUNTERMARCH, kown'tér-märch, *n.* A marching backward or in a direction different from a former one: (mil.) an evolution by which a body of men change front, and still retain the same men in the front-rank: change of measures.

COUNTERMARK, kown'tér-märk, *n.* An additional mark put on a bale of goods belonging to several merchants, so that it may not be opened except in the presence of all the owners: a mark put on standard

metal by the London Goldsmiths' Company in addition to the artificer's an artificial cavity made in the teeth of horses to disguise their age

COUNTERMINE, kown ter min, *v.t.* To make a mine in opposition to to oppose by means of a counter mine (*fig*) to frustrate by secret working —*pr p* countermining, *pa p* countermined.

COUNTER MINE, kown ter min, *n.* (*mil*) A mine or chamber excavated by the besieged to counteract or destroy the mines made by the besiegers (*fig*) any means of counteraction.

COUNTERPANE, kown ter pân, *n.* A coverlet for a bed stitched or woven in squares a quilt. [A corr of **COUNTERPOINT** —*Fr* *contre-pointe*, *O* *Fr* *contre-pointe*, corr of *coulte-point* —*L* *culcata puncta* bed stitched.]

COUNTERPART, kown ter part, *n.* The part that answers to another part a copy, duplicate (*music*) the part to be applied to another

COUNTER-PASSANT, kown ter pas'sant, *adj* (*her*) Denoting two animals in a coat of arms represented as passing each other the contrary way

COUNTERPLOT, kown ter plot, *v.t.* To plot against in order to frustrate another plot —*pr p* counterplotting, *pa p* counterplotted. [opposed to another plot]

COUNTERPLOT, kown ter plot, *n.* A plot or stratagem

COUNTERPOINT, kown ter point, *n.* A coverlet or counterpane. [See **COUNTERPANE**.]

COUNTERPOINT, kown ter point, *n.* (*music*) Written harmony which orig consisted of points placed opposite to each other the art of musical composition. [*Fr* *contre-point* *It* *contrapunto*, point against point]

COUNTERPOISE, kown ter poiz, *v.t.* To poise or act against with equal weight to act in opposition to with equal effect to counterbalance —*pr p* counterpoising, *pa p* counterpoised

COUNTERPOISE, kown ter poiz, *n.* That which counterpoises an equally heavy weight in the opposite scale of a balance equivalence of force or power

COUNTERPOYS (*Spenser*) **COUNTERPOISE**.

COUNTERPROOF, kown ter proof, *n.* An inverted impression obtained from a newly printed proof of an engraving by laying it while the ink is still wet, upon plain paper, and passing it through the press.

COUNTERSCARP, kown ter skârp, *n.* (*fort*) The side of the ditch nearest to the batteries and opposite to the scarp. [with others]

COUNTERSEAL, kown ter sel, *v.t.* (*Shak*) To seal along

COUNTERSION, kown ter sin, *v.t.* To sign on the opposite side of a writing to sign in addition to the signature of a superior to attest the authenticity of a writing.

COUNTERSION, kown ter sin, *n.* (*mil*) A private sign or word which must be given in order to pass a sentry the signature of a secretary or inferior officer in addition to that of a superior to attest the authenticity of a document. [counterigned to a writing.]

COUNTER-SIGNATURE, kown ter signa-tur, *n.* A name

COUNTER-STATEMENT, kown ter stâ'tment, *n.* A statement in opposition to another statement

COUNTER-STROKE, kown ter strok, *n.* (*Spenser*) A stroke given in return for another stroke

COUNTER TENOR, kown ter ten or, *n.* The highest adult male voice and the lowest female voice between the pitch of counter and tenor one who sings counter tenor [different from what was expected.]

COUNTERTURN, kown ter turn, *n.* A turn in a play

COUNTERVAIL, kown ter vil, *v.t.* To be of avail against to act against with equal effect or force.

COUNTERVIEW, kown ter vu, *n.* An opposing view a posture in which two persons face each other opposition contrast.

COUNTRESS kown't'es, *n.* The wife of a count or earl

COUNTING HOUSE kown'ting howz, *n.* The house

COUNTING ROOM, kown'ting room, *n.* } or room in which merchants keep their accounts and transact business.

COUNTLESS, kown't'es, *adj* That cannot be counted unnumberable.

COUNTRY, kun'tri, *n.* (*lit*) The land opposite or before one a rural region as distinct from a town a tract of land, or region as distinguished from other regions the land in which one was born or in which one resides (*Shak*) the inhabitants of a tract of land—*adj* Belonging to the country rural peculiar to a region rude. [*Fr* *contrée*, *It* *contrada*—*L* *contra* against, and suffix *ata*] [**DANCE**.]

COUNTRY DANCE, kun'tri dans, *n.* See **CONTRA**

COUNTRYMAN, kun'tri man, *n.* One who lives in the country one born in the same country with another a rustic a farmer [in the country]

COUNTRY SEAT, kun'tri set, *n.* A seat or residence

COUNTRY WOMAN, kun'tri woo man, *n.* A woman who dwells in the country a woman born in the same country —*pl* **COUNTRY WOMEN**

COUNTY, kown'ti, *n.* (*orig*) The province or division of a country ruled over by a count a portion of a country separated for judicial purposes a shire (*Shak*) a count, nobleman in general.

COUPE, koo pé, *n.* The front part of a French stage-coach a four wheeled carriage seated for two inside, with a separate seat for the driver the front compartment of a railway carriage. [*Fr*, *pa p* of *couper*, to cut off]

COUPED, koopt, *adj* (*her*) Cut evenly off, as the head or limb of an animal. [*Fr* *couper*, to cut]

COUPLE, kupl, *n.* That which joins two things together two of a kind joined together two a male and female connected by marriage —*pl* rafters joined together in pairs (*statics*) pairs of equal parallel forces acting in opposite directions and at different points of a body—*v.t.* To join together to join in wedlock.—*v.i.* to come together sexually —*pr p* coupling, *pa p* coupled. [*Fr*, from *L* *copula*. See **COPULA**.] [**union**.]

COUPLEMENT, kupl men't, *n.* (*Spenser*) Acoupling

COUPLET, kuplet, *n.* (*Shak*) A little couple two lines of verse that rhyme with each other sometimes used to denote two lines that contain the complete expression of an idea [Dim of **COUPLE**.]

COUPLING, kupling, *n.* The act of joining together that which couples or joins one thing with another sexual connection. [used in coupling machinery]

COUPLING-PIN, kupling pin, *n.* A pin or bolt

COUPON, koo'pon, *n.* An interest warrant attached to transferable bonds, which is cut off when presented for payment. [*Fr* —*couper*, to cut off]

COURAGE, kur'aj, *n.* Heart that quality of mind which enables men to meet dangers without fear bravery spirit [*Fr* *courage*—*L* *cor*, the heart.]

COURAGEOUS, kur'aj us, *adj* Full of courage brave bold resolute. [bravely fearlessly]

COURAGEOUSLY, kur'aj us li, *adv* With courage

COURANT, koo rant, *adj* (*her*) In a running attitude. [*Fr*, *pr p* of *courir*, to run, *L* *curro*]

COURB, koorb, *v.t.* (*Shak*) To bend, stoop to supply cate. [*Fr* *courber*—*L* *curvo*, to bend.]

COURE, kooz, *v.t.* (*Spenser*) To stoop or bend over, as a hen over her chickens, hence, to protect —*pa t* *courd*. [*Fr* *courer*, *L* *cubare*, to sit (as on eggs)]

COURIER, koo r'er, *n.* A runner a messenger sent in haste usually on state service a travelling attendant [*Fr* *courier*—*courir*, *L* *curro*, to run.]

COURSE, kôrs, *n.* The act of running the road or track on which one runs the direction of motion way, voyage continuous advance order of succession a methodical series or system career a part

of a meal served at one time: (*arch.*) a continuous range of stones or bricks of uniform thickness:—*pl.* the menses: (*naut.*) applied collectively to all the lower sails.—*v.t.* To run, chase, or hunt after: to cause to run.—*v.i.* to move with speed, as in a race or hunt:—*pr.p.* coursing; *pa.p.* coursed'. [Fr. *cours*, It. *corso*, L. *curvus*=*curro*, *currum*, to run.]

OF COURSE, by natural consequence, or by settled rule.

COURSER, kōrs'ēr, *n.* A runner: a swift horse: (*poet.*) a war-horse: one who courses or hunts.

COURSING, kōrs'ing, *n.* Hunting hares with greyhounds.

COURT, kōrt, *n.* A space enclosed, orig. applied to that enclosed by the buildings of a feudal castle: an open space surrounded by houses: the palace of a sovereign: persons who form the suite or council of a sovereign: the department of a person at court: art of pleasing: civility, as in to pay court: (*law*) the hall or place of justice: the judges and officials who preside there for the administration of justice: any persons assembled to decide causes:—*pl.* in *B.*, the temple at Jerusalem; hence place of public worship.—*v.t.* To pay court to: to woo: to solicit: to seek. [Fr. *cour*, L. *cohors*, also *chor*=*cor*, *cortis*, a cattle-yard, an enclosure; akin to Gr. *choros*, an enclosed space.]

COURT-CARD, kōrt'-kārd, *n.* See COAT-CARD.

COURT-CONTEMPT, kōrt'-kon-temt', *n.* (*Shak.*) Contempt as shown by a courtier.

COURT-CUPBOARD, kōrt'-kub'urd, *n.* (*Shak.*) A movable cupboard or sideboard on which plate was displayed.

COURT-DAY, kōrt'-dā, *n.* A day on which a judicial court sits. [worn, at court.]

COURT-DRESS, kōrt'-dres, *n.* A dress worn, or fit to be courteous, kurt'yus, *adj.* Of court-like manners: polite: obliging: expressive of good-breeding.

COURTEOUSLY, kurt'yus-li, *adv.* In a courteous manner.

COURTEOUSNESS, kurt'yus-nes, *n.* The quality of being courteous: civility of manners: affability.

COURTESAN, COURTEZAN, kurt'e-zan, *n.* (*orig.*) A follower of the court: a fashionable prostitute.

COURTESY, kurt'e-si, *n.* Courtliness: civility: an act of civility or respect: favour, as distinguished from right, as to hold by courtesy.

COURTESY, kurt'si, *n.* The gesture of salutation or respect performed by women by slightly depressing the body and bending the knees.—*v.t.* To make a courtesy:—*pr.p.* courtesying; *pa.p.* courtiesied.

COURT-FOOL, kōrt'-fool, *n.* A fool or jester, formerly kept at court for amusement.

COURT-GUIDE, kōrt'-gid, *n.* A guide to, or directory of, the names and residences of the nobility in a town.

COURT-HAND, kōrt'-hand, *n.* (*Shak.*) The hand or style of writing used in recording court or judicial cases.

COURTIER, kōrt'yēr, *n.* One who frequents courts or palaces: one who courts favour, or flatters to please.

COURTING, kōrt'ing, *n.* (*Spenser.*) Attendance at court.

COURTLIKE, kōrt'lik, *adj.* Courtly: polite: elegant.

COURTLINESS, kōrt'li-nes, *n.* The quality of being courtly: elegance of manner: dignified complaisance.

COURTLING, kōrt'ling, *n.* A hanger-on at court: a courtier.

COURTLY, kōrt'li, *adj.* Relating to, or worthy of, a court: of stately manner: elegant: flattering.—*adv.* After the manner of courts: elegantly.

COURT-MARTIAL, kōrt'-mār'shal, *n.* A court held by the officers of the army or navy for the trial of offences against military or naval laws:—*pl.* COURTS-MARTIAL.

COURT-PLASTER, kōrt'-plas'tēr, *n.* A sticking plaster made of silk, orig. applied as patches on the face by ladies at court.

COURTSHIP, kōrt'ship, *n.* The act of courting favour: the act of wooing with intention to marry: (*Shak.*) courtly deportment.

COURT-YARD, kōrt'-yārd, *n.* A court or enclosed ground [before a house.]

COUSIN, kuz'n, *n.* The son or daughter of an aunt or uncle: one related more remotely than a brother or sister: a kinsman: a title of address from a king to a noble. [Fr.—L. *consobrinus*=*con*, sig. connection, and *sobrinus* for *sororinus*, applied to the children of sisters—*soror*, a sister.]

COUSIN-GERMAN, kuz'n-jēr'man, *n.* A first cousin. [COUSIN and GERMAN.] [relation of, a cousin.]

COUSINLY, kuz'n-li, *adj.* Like, or having the

COUTH, kōth (*Spenser*), *obs. pat.* of CAN. See COULD.

COVE, kōv, *n.* A cave or hollow place: a small creek or inlet of the sea: a bay: (*arch.*) any sort of hollow moulding.—*v.t.* To over-arch, and thus form a hollow. [A.S. *cofa*, L. *caelum*, a cave—*cavus*, hollow.]

COVENANT, kuv'e-nant, *n.* (*lit.*) A convening or meeting together so as to agree upon something: a mutual agreement in writing: the writing containing the terms of an agreement: (*theol.*) a promise made by God to man on certain conditions.—*v.t.* To enter into an agreement: to contract or bargain.—*v.t.* to make a promise by covenant: to stipulate. [Fr.—L. *convencio*=*con*, together, and *venio*, to come.]

COVENANTER, kuv-e-nant'ēr, *n.* One who covenants: one who signed the Scottish Solemn League and Covenant in the 17th century.

COVENT, kov'ent, *n.* (*Shak.*) A convent.

COVER, kuv'ēr, *v.t.* To spread over so as to conceal: to conceal from notice or punishment: to clothe: to wrap or enfold: to shelter or shield: to brood or sit on: to be sufficient for, as to cover expense: to include or comprehend: to copulate with a female: (*B.*) to remit or pardon.—*n.* That which covers: that under which something is hidden: shelter: plate used by a person at a meal: in hunting, the retreat for game. [Fr. *couvrir*, It. *coprire*, L. *co-operire*=*con*, and *operio*, to cover.]

COVERED, kuv'ērd, *adj.* Intended or used for shelter or concealment.

COVERED WAY, (*fort.*) a path about 30 feet wide outside the ditch of a fort, and so far sunk below the crest of the glacis as to afford cover or shelter to the soldiers; also written *covert-way*.

COVERLET, kuv'ēr-let, *n.* A bed-cover or counterpane. [Fr. *couvre-lit*=*couvre*, and *lit*, L. *lectum*, a bed.]

COVERT, kuv'ēt, *adj.* Covered: concealed: secret: (*law*) under protection.—*n.* That which covers or affords protection: a thicket or cover.

COVERTLY, kuv'ēt-li, *adv.* In a covered or concealed manner.

COVERTURE, kuv'ēr-tūr, *n.* Covering, shelter, defence: (*law*) the condition of a married woman as being under the cover or protection of her husband.

COVERT-WAY, kuv'ēt-wā, *n.* COVERED WAY.

COVET, kuv'et, *v.t.* To desire or wish for eagerly: to long for—used in a good sense: to wish for what is unlawful.—*v.i.* to have an eager desire for. [O. Fr. *covoir*, It. *cubiliare*=L. *cupidus*, desirous—*cupid*, to desire; or low L. *convolo*=L. *con*, inten., and *volo*, a wish.]

COVETISE, kuv'et-iz, *n.* (*Spenser.*) Covetousness.

COVETIVENESS, kuv'et-iv-nes, *n.* (*phren.*) Inordinate desire to accumulate property: acquisitiveness.

COVETOUS, kuv'et-us, *adj.* Inordinately desirous: avaricious: eager to possess.

COVETOUSLY, kuv'et-us-li, *adv.* In a covetous manner: with strong desire to possess.

COVETOUSNESS kuv'et us nes, *n.* The quality of being covetous inordinate desire of gain (*Shak*) eagerness to excel.

COVEY, kuv'i, *n.* A hatch or brood of birds a small flock of birds, as of partridges a group or small company generally [*Fr coule—coué, pap. of couer, to hatch—L. cubo, to lie down*]

COW, kow, *n.* The female of the bull. [*A.S. cu, Ger kuh, Sans. go, from its cry*]

COW, kow, *v. t.* To subdue to depress with fear [*Sw kufwa, Dan. lue lue luga, to subdue, to keep under*]

COWARD, kow'ard, *n.* (*lit*) One who turns tail one without courage a timid person a poltroon.—*adj* Without courage timid arising from fear mean.—*v. t* (*Shak*) To make cowardly or timid. [*Fr couard—O Fr cowardier, to retire—L. cauda a tail*]

COWARDICE, kow'ard is, *n.* Want of courage
COWARDLINESS, kow'ard li nes, *n.* Want of courage pusillanimity

COWARDLY, kow'ard li, *adj* Wanting courage arising from timorous mean.

COWARDREE kow'ard re, *n.* (*Spenser*) Cowardice

COWARDSHIP, kow'ard ship, *n.* (*Shak*) The quality of being a coward. [*destructive to cattle*]

COW BANE kow' ban, *n.* The water hemlock, often

COW BERRY, kow' ber ri, *n.* The red whortleberry
COWER, kow'er, *v. t.* To sink down, generally through fear to crouch to stoop. [*Perhaps from Ger kauchen, lauern, to squat*]

COWER, kow'er, *v. t.* (*Spenser*) Same as **COWER**.

COWHERD kow'ard, *n.* One who herds or tends cows.

COWHIDE kow'hid, *n.* The hide or skin of a cow the hide of a cow made into leather a coarse whip made of twisted strips of cowhide.—*v. t.* To whip with a cowhide [*ous mean*]

COWISH, kow'ish, *adj* (*Shak*) Easily cowed timor

COWL, kowl, *n.* A monk's hood a movable cover for a chimney [*A.S. cugle, cuhle, cule, It. cucullo, L. cucullus a hood*] [*shaped*]

COWLED, kowl'd, *adj* Wearing a cowl (*bol.*) cowl

COWLOCK, kowl'uk, *n.* A tuft of hair over the human forehead, turned up as if licked by a cow

COWL STAFF, kowl staf, *n.* (*Shak*) A staff or pole on which a basket or vessel is supported between two persons. [*Prov E. cowl, a tub*]

COW PARSNIP, kow' parsnip, *n.* An umbelliferous plant, used as food for hogs and cattle.

COW PLANT, kow' plant, *n.* A perennial plant of Ceylon, so called from the milky appearance of its juice.

COW POX, kow' poks, *n.* An eruption which appears in pox or pimples on the teats of the cow, the matter from which is used for vaccination.

COWRY, kow'ri, *n.* A small shell, used as money in the East Indies and in Africa. [*Hind. kauri*]

COWSLIP, kow'slip, *n.* A species of primrose.

COWSLIP, kowz' lip, *n.* [*Perhaps a corruption of cow's leek = cow's plant or an allusion to the sweet breath of the cow, from the sweetness of its smell*]

COW TREE, kow' tre, *n.* A name given to a number of species of tropical trees, the milky juice of which is used instead of milk.

COW WHEAT, kow' hwet, *n.* A genus of annual plants, with yellow flowers and seeds somewhat like grains of wheat.

COXCOMB koks'kôm, *n.* (*obs*) A strip of red cloth notched like a cock's comb which professional fools used to wear—the fool's cap itself—the top of the

head, the head a fool a fop a plant having red flowers like the comb of a cock.

COXCOMBICAL, koks kom'ik al, *adj* Foppish vain conceited. [*coxcomb*]

COXCOMBRY, koks'kôm ri, *n.* The manner of a COXSWAIN Same as COCKSWAIN

COY, koy, *adj* (*lit*) Quiet timid and reserved bashful.—*v. t.* To be reserved to shrink from familiarity (*Shak*) to be backward or unwilling [*Fr coi, It cheto, from L. quietus quiet*]

COY koy *v. t* (*Shak*) To allure, to flatter [*Perhaps a corruption of Decoy*]

COYISH, koy'ish, *adj* Somewhat coy

COYLY, koy'ly, *adv* With reserve shyly

COYNESS, koy'nes, *n.* A disposition to avoid free intercourse by silence or retirement modesty

COYSTREL, **COYSTRIL** loystrel. Same as COISTREL.

COZ koz, *n.* (*Shak*) A contraction of COUSIN

COZEN kuz'n, *v. t.* To caress and wheedle to flatter and deceive to cheat [*Ger kosen, to talk, caress, akin to Fr causer, to talk with*]

COZENAGE kuz'n aj, *n.* The practice of cheating deceit trick.

COZENER, kuz'n er, *n.* One who cheats or defrauds.

COZIER, kôzi er, *n.* (*Shak*) Same as COUSIN.

COZILY, kôzi ly, *adv* Snugly comfortably

COZY kôzi, *adj* Chatty, talkative snug comfortable. [*Prob. akin to COZZY*]

CRAB krah, *n.* The popular name of crustacean animals having the body covered with a variously shaped shell, and with ten legs the front pair of which terminate in claws a sign in the zodiac a kind of crane which holds what is to be lifted by means of claws [*A.S. crabba, from creopan, to creep, Ice. krabbs Ger krabbe Ger krabbin, to pull, or from Sans. grabh, to seize*]

CRAB, krah, *adj* Sour.—*n.* A wild apple which is bitter and sour [*W. garb, Gael. garbh, Ger herb, L. acerbus, sour See ACERBITY*]

CRABBED krah'ed, *adj* Sour tempered, peevish harsh difficult perplexing. [*manner*]

CRABBEDLY, krah'ed ly, *adv* In a sour or peevish

CRABBEDNESS, krah'ed nes, *n.* The state of being crabbed sourness of taste or of countenance asperity of manners difficulty perplexity

CRAB FACED, krah' faced, *adj* Having a sour peevish countenance [*apples. [See CRAB]*]

CRAB-TREE, krah' tre, *n.* The tree that bears crab

CRACK, krah, *n.* A sudden sharp splitting noise a violent report a chunk or crevice a flaw (*Shak*) change of the voice at puberty—breach of chastity—a lid craziness of intellect a boast (*Spenser*) a boaster.—*v. t.* To cause to sound with a sudden, sharp noise to break partially or wholly to shiver to break or rend, as with grief to disorder, as the intellect to utter smartly.—*v. i.* to give out a sharp, sudden sound to open in chunks to burst to go to pieces to be ruined. [*Fr craquer, Ger krachen, Celt. crac, from the sound*]

CRACK BRAINED krah' brand, *adj* Having the intellect impaired crazy

CRACKER, krah' er, *n.* He who or that which cracks a boast a noisy boaster a roll of paper containing a little powder which explodes with a loud noise a hard biscuit.

CRACK HEMP, krah' hemp, *n.* (*Shak*) One who deserves to be hanged.

CRACKLE, krah'li, *v. i.* To give out slight but

- frequent cracks:—*pr.p.* crack'ling; *pa.p.* crack'led. [Dim. of CRACK.]
- CRACKLIN**, krak'lin, *n.* A kind of china-ware, the glazing of which is purposely cracked in the kiln as an ornament.
- CRACKLING**, krak'ling, *n.* The making of small abrupt cracks or reports: the rind of roasted pork.
- CRACKNEL**, krak'nel, *n.* A brittle hard-baked cake or biscuit.
- CRADLE**, krä'dl, *n.* A small movable bed or crib in which children are rocked: the place in which anything is nurtured in the early period of its existence: infancy or early life: a case in which a broken leg is laid after being set: a framework of timbers for keeping a vessel erect when out of the water.—*v.t.* To place or rock in a cradle: to nurse tenderly.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to lie, or lodge, as in a cradle:—*pr.p.* crä'dling; *pa.p.* crä'dled. [A.S. *cradel*, *cradol*, Gael. *creathall*—Gael. *crith*, to shake, *W. cryd*, a shaking or rocking, a cradle; or akin to *L. craticula*, dim. of *crates*, a crate.]
- CRÄSIE**, krä'si, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Crazy, cracked, out of order.
- CRAFT**, kraft, *n.* Power of seizing or comprehending: skill: cunning: strength: art: trade: ships or vessels.—*pl.* (*Shak.*) craftsmen.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) To play tricks. [A.S. *craft*, Ger. *kraft*; akin to Ger. *greifen*, to seize, *W. crafu*, to seize with the understanding.]
- CRAFTILY**, kraft'i-li, *adv.* Skilfully: artfully, cunningly.
- CRÄFTINESS**, kraft'i-nes, *n.* Dexterity in devising and effecting a purpose: cunning: stratagem.
- CRAFTSMAN**, krafts'man, *n.* One engaged in a craft or trade: an artificer: a mechanic.
- CRAFTY**, kraft'i, *adj.* Having, or characterised by, craft or skill: artful: cunning.
- CRAG**, krag, *n.* A steep, rugged rock: a rocky point: (*geol.*) a bed of gravel mixed with shells. [Gael. *creag*, *W. craig*, a rock.]
- CRAG, CRÄGGE**, krag, *n.* (*Spenser*). The neck. [Ger. *kragen*, the throat, the neck.]
- CRÄGGED**, krag'ed, *adj.* Full of crags or broken rocks: rugged: unequal.
- CRÄGGEDNESS**, krag'ed-nes, } *n.* The state of
CRÄGGINESS, krag'i-nes, } abounding with
crags or broken rocks.
- CRÄGGY**, krag'i, *adj.* Cragged: (*Spenser*) knotty.
- CRAKE**, kräk, *n.* (*Spenser*). A boast.—*v.t.* To utter boastfully.—*v.i.* to boast. [See CRACK.]
- CRAKE**, kräk, *n.* A genus of birds of the rail family, so called from the harsh call-note of the male.
- GRAM**, kram, *v.t.* To press or squeeze (as one thing on another): to crowd: to stuff: to fill too full.—*v.i.* to eat beyond satiety:—*pr.p.* cram'ming; *pa.p.* cram'med. [A.S. *crammian*; Ice. *krami*, pressure; Ger. *krammen*, to seize; Dan. *kramme*, to crush.]
- GRAMBO**, kram'bo, *n.* A game in which one gives a word to which another finds a rhyme: a rhyme. [Acc. to Wedg. a play in rhyming, in which he that repeats a word that was said before forfeits something, prob. from *L. crambe repetita*, a tedious repetition, from the Greek proverb, *dis krambē thanaton*, cabbage twice boiled is death.]
- CRAMP**, kramp, *n.* That which holds or confines: a restraint or hindrance: a piece of iron bent at the ends for holding together pieces of timber, &c.: a painful spasmodic contraction of a muscle.—*v.t.* To confine or restrain: to hinder from action or expansion: to fasten with a cramp-iron: to affect with cramp, as muscles.—*adj.* Crooked: knotty: difficult. [A.S. *kramma*, cramp; Ger. *krampf*, cramp, *krampe*, a cramp-iron: connected with CLAMP.]
- CRAMP-BONE**, kramp'bon, *n.* The patella or kneecap of the sheep, so called because formerly used as a charm for cramp.
- CRAMP-IRON**, kramp'urn, *n.* A piece of metal bent at both ends for binding things together.
- CRAMP-RING**, kramp'ring, *n.* A ring formerly blessed by the sovereign on Good Friday, and supposed to be efficacious in curing cramp and the falling sickness. [cramp: producing cramp.]
- CRÄMPY**, kramp'i, *adj.* Affected or diseased with
- CRÄNAGE**, krän'aj, *n.* The privilege of using a crane at a wharf: the price paid for the use of a crane.
- CRÄNBERRY**, krän'ber-ri, *n.* (*lit.*) The crane-berry: a genus of small evergreen shrubs: the fruit of the plant, a red, sour berry used in making tarts. [So called because the slender stalk resembles the leg of a crane.]
- CRÄNCH**, kränch, *v.t.* Same as CRÄUNCIL.
- CRÄNE**, krän, *n.* A genus of large, migratory, wading birds, with long legs, neck, and bill: a machine for lifting heavy objects, the chief part of which is an arm furnished with a windlass and other tackle, and which is supposed to resemble the neck of a crane: a bent pipe or siphon for drawing liquor from a cask. [A.S. *cran*; Ger. *kranich*, Gr. *geranos*; *L. grus*, a crane; so called in imitation of its harsh, croaking cry.]
- CRÄNE-FLY**, krän'fli, *n.* A genus of dipterous insects, nearly allied to the gnats, with very long legs like the crane.
- CRÄNE'S-BILL**, kränz'bil, *n.* The Geranium, so called from a lengthened appendage of the seed-vessel.
- CRÄNIAL**, krä'ni-al, *adj.* Pertaining to the cranium.
- CRÄNIOLOGY**, krä'ni-ol'o-ji, *n.* (*lit.*) A treatise on the cranium or skull: the science which investigates the structure of the skulls of various animals: phrenology. [Gr. *kranion*, the skull, *logos*, a discourse.]
- CRÄNIUM**, krä'ni-um, *n.* The head: the skull: properly the part of the skull which encloses the brain. [Low *L.*—Gr. *kranion*—*karc*, Sans. *ciras*, the head.]
- CRÄNK**, krank, *n.* A crook or turning: an arm bent and applied to an axis to produce circular motion: a twist or turn of speech: a conceit made by changing the form or meaning of a word. [D. *kring*; *kronkelen*, *krinkelen*, to curl, twist, bend.]
- CRÄNK**, krank, *adj.* Sick, weak: (*naut.*) liable to be upset: (*Spenser*) bold, spirited. [A.S. *cranc*, Ger. *kranke*, sick.]
- CRÄNKLE**, krank'kl, *v.i.* To bend or turn.—*v.t.* to form with short turns or wrinkles:—*pr.p.* crank'ling; *pa.p.* crank'led. [Dim. of CRANK.]
- CRÄNKNESS**, krank'knes, *n.* Liability to be overset.
- CRÄNNIED**, krän'nid, *adj.* Having crannies, rents, or fissures.
- CRÄNNOG**, krän'og, *n.* The name given in Scotland and Ireland to a fortified island (partly natural and partly artificial) in a lake, used as a dwelling-place and place of refuge among the early inhabitants.
- CRÄNNY**, krän'ni, *n.* A rent: a narrow opening or chink: a secret place.—*v.i.* To make crannies: to enter by crannies:—*pr.p.* cran'nying; *pa.p.* cran'nyied. [Fr. *cran*, Ger. *krinne*, a notch, a cranny.]
- CRÄNTS**, krantz, *n.* (*Shak.*) The garland carried before the bier of a maiden and hung over her grave. [Ger. *krantz*, a wreath, a garland.]
- CRÄPE**, kräp, *n.* A thin, transparent *criep* or *crimped* stuff, made of silk, usually black, and much used in

mourning—*v t* To curl or form into ringlets.—*pr p* *crapling*, *pa p* *craped* [Fr *crêpe*, O E *craps*, curled—L *crispus* See *CRISP*] [with *GRAFFLE*].

CRAPPLE, *krapl*, *n* (*Spenser*) A claw [Connected].

CRAPULENCE, *krapulens*, *n* A sickness caused by intemperance.—*adj* *crapulous*, *crapulent* [Fr *crapuleux*, L *crapula*, intoxication.]

CRARE, *krār*, *n* (*Shak*) A trading vessel. [O Fr *craver*, low L *craveru*]

CRASE, *kraz*, *v t* (*Spenser*) Same as *CPAZE*.

CRASH, *krash*, *n* A sudden, loud, confused noise, as of many things falling and breaking at once.—*v t* To break or bruise with violence and tumult.—*v i* To make a noise, as of things falling and breaking [Formed from the sound. See *CRUSH*]

CRASIS, *krais*, *n* (*gram*) The contraction of two vowels into a long one, or into a diphthong [Gr *krausis*—*kerannumi*, to mix]

CRASS, *kras*, *adj* *Thel* gross coarse [L *crassus* thick.] [any liquid, as the clot of blood.]

CRASSAMENT, *krasament*, *n* The thick part of

CRASSITUDE, *krasitud*, *n* Grossness coarseness.

CRATCH, *krach*, *n* (*Spenser*) The open frame or manger in which hay is put for cattle. [Fr *crèche*, It *craticcia*, from L *crates* *cratitulus* (*Wedge*), see *CRATE* or Prov *crepia*, *crepcha*, It *greppia*, O Fr *crebe*, a crib (*Dies*), see *CRIB*]

CRATE, *krāt*, *n* A case of *wicker work*, used for packing crockery in. [L *crates*, wicker work, Dan. *krat*, copse, Gael. *creathach*, underwood.]

CRATER, *kräter*, *n* The bowl-shaped mouth or aperture of a volcano [Gr *krater*, a large bowl for mixing wine, from *kerannumi*, to mix.]

CRAUNOH, *krānch*, *v t* To *crunch* with the teeth to chew with violence and noise [From the sound, so Scot. *crunch*, E. *crunch*, Fr *grincer*]

CRAVAT, *kra-vat*, *n* A neckcloth. [Fr *Cravate*, a Croat, the cravat having been adopted in 1636 from the Croatian soldiery]

CRAVATED, *kra-vatēd*, *adj* Wearing a cravat.

CRAVE, *krāv*, *v t* To *ask* with earnestness, to demand or require to long for.—*pr p* *craving*, *pa p* *craved*. [AS *crāfan*, W. *crefa*, to cry, to beg]

GRAVEN, *krāv'n*, *n* (*orig*) One overthrown or vanquished who begged his life a spiritless fellow.—*adj* Cowardly spiritless.—*v t* To make cowardly or weak. [Anciently *cravati* the declaration of submission or surrender made by one overthrown, from O Fr *cravater*, to overthrow.—*Wedge*]

CRAVER, *krāv'er*, *n* One who craves or begs.

CRAVING, *krāv'ing*, *n* A vehement desire.

GRAW, *kraw*, *n* The crop or first stomach of fowls [See *CRAG*, the throat]

CRAWFISH, *kraw'fish*, *n* A fresh water crustacean, closely allied to the lobster, much esteemed for the table [A corruption of Fr *écrevisse*, a crab]

CRAWL, *krawl*, *v i* To move along on the ground, as a worm or serpent to creep to move on the hands and knees to move along slowly and feebly.—*n* The act or motion of crawling [Dan. *kraule*, Ger *krabbeln*, Scot. *crawl*, to creep, crawl]

CRAWLER, *krawl'er*, *n* One who or that which crawls a creeper: a reptile.

GRAYFISH, *kra'fish*, *n* Same as *CRAWFISH*

CRAYON, *krā'on*, *n* A pencil made of chalk, pipe clay, or charcoal, variously coloured and used for drawing a drawing done with crayons.—*v t* To sketch with a crayon To sketch or plan. [Fr—*crase*, chalk, from L *creta*, Cretan earth, chalk.]

CRAYON PAINTING, *krā'on pānt'ing*, *n* The act or art of drawing with crayons

GRAZE, *kraz*, *v t* To *crush* or break to weaken, impair, or shatter.—*v i* to act as one crazed.—*pr p* *crāzing*, *pa p* *crāzed*—*n* A state of craziness a strong habitual irrational desire [O E *crase*, Fr *écraiser*, to crush to shatter, Ice *krasea*, to grind, Dan. *krase*, to crackle]

CRAZEDNESS, *kraz'edness*, *n* The state of being crazed decrepitude an unpaired state of the intellect.

CRAZILY, *kraz'ily*, *adv* In a crazed or broken [manner]

GRAZINESS, *kraz'iness*, *n* The state of being broken or weakened imbecility or weakness of intellect.

CRAZY, *krazi*, *adj* Crazed or crushed weak, feeble disordered or shattered in mind

CREAK, *krak*, *v i* To make a sharp prolonged, grating sound, as by the friction of hard substances.—*v t* (*Shak*) to make a creaking sound with.—*n* The sound produced when anything creaks [O Fr *criquer*, AS *cearcan* from the sound, and connected with *CRACK*] [creaks]

CREAKIE, *kreki*, *adj* (*Spenser*) Indented with

CREAM, *krem*, *n* The thick oily substance which rises to the top of milk and which is the richest part of it the best part of anything.—*v t* To skim off the cream from.—*v i* to gather or form cream to assume the consistency of cream [Fr *crème*, It *crema*, L *cremor*, Ice *kraumr*, *kraum*, summing, allied to AS and Scot. *ream*, Ger *rahm*.]

CREAM CAKE, *krem kāk*, *n* A kind of cake filled with custard made of cream, &c

CREAM CHEESE, *krem chez*, *n* Cheese made of cream [colour of cream, light yellow]

CREAM COLOURED, *krem kul'rd*, *adj* Of the

CREAM FACED, *krem fāsd*, *adj* (*Shak*) Pale with fear, coward looking [ing like cream.]

CREAMY, *kremi*, *adj* Full of or like cream gather

CREANT, *krēant*, *adj* Creating formative

CREASE, *kres*, *n* A wrinkle or mark such as is made in cloth by folding it.—*v t* To mark by folding.—*pr p* *creasing*, *pa p* *creased* [Brit *krez*, a wrinkle, Ger *kraus*, *crisp*, akin to L *crispus* See *CRISP*]

CREASE, *krēs*, *n* (*Tenn*) A Malay dagger [Malay]

CREASOTE, *krēa sōt*, *n* Same as *CREOSOTE*.

CREASTED, *krēst'ed*, *adj* (*Spenser*) Crested.

CREATE, *krē-at*, *v t* To *make* to form out of nothing to bring into being to produce from existing elements or materials by investing them with new forms or qualities to produce or cause to invest with a new character, office or dignity.—*pr p* *creating*, *pa p* *creatēd*.—*adj* (*Shak*) Created, begotten, composed [L *creo* *creatum*, Gr *kraio*, to accomplish, to fulfil, Sans. *kri*, to make.]

CREATINE, *krēa tūn*, *n* A crystallisable substance found in the flesh or muscular tissue of animals [Gr *kreas*, flesh]

CREATININE, *krēa'tin*, *n* An alkaline crystallisable substance, closely allied to creatine, found in the juice of muscular tissue.

CREATION, *krē-a'shun*, *n* The act of creating, especially the universe created things the world the universe [that creates]

CREATIVE, *krēa'tiv*, *adj* Having power to create

CREATOR, *krēa'tor*, *n* One who creates a maker THE CREATOR, God.

CREATURE, *krēa'tur*, *n* Whatever has been created animated being an animal man a human being, in contempt or endearment anything produced or

imagined : a person who owes his fortune or position to another : a dependant or tool. [L. *creatura*—*creo*. See CREATE.]

CREDENCE, krē'dens, *n.* Belief : confidence : that which gives a claim to belief or confidence : (*orig.*) a sideboard at which meats were tasted before being presented to guests, as a precaution against poison, then (*Ch. of E.*) a small table beside the altar or communion table on which the bread and wine are laid before being consecrated. [Prov. *credensa*, It. *credenza*, low L. *credentia*, from *credens*, -*entis*. See CREDENT.]

CREDENDUM, kre-den'dum, *n.* A thing to be believed, an act of faith :—*pl.* CREDEN'DA. [L.—*credo*. See CREDENT.]

CREDENT, krē'dent, *adj.* Crediting, believing : easy of belief : unquestionable : (*Shak.*) enforcing credit. [L. *credens*, -*entis*, *pr.p.* of *credo*, to trust, believe.]

CREDENTIAL, kre-den'shal, *adj.* Giving a title to credit or belief.—*n.* That which entitles to credit or confidence :—*pl.* the letters, authority, or warrant by which any one claims confidence or authority among strangers. [It. *credenziale*, from low L. *credentia*. See CREDENCE.]

CREDIBILITY, kred-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality or state of being credible : claim to credit.

CREDIBLE, kred'i-bl, *adj.* That may be believed : worthy of credit or belief. [L. *credibilis*—*credo*. See CREDENT.]

CREDIBLENESS, kred'i-bl-nes, *n.* CREDIBILITY.

CREDIBLY, kred'i-bli, *adv.* In a manner that deserves or claims belief.

CREDIT, kred'it, *n.* Belief : authority or influence derived from the confidence of others : reputation : authority derived from character or reputation : reputed pecuniary sufficiency : trust given or received : the time allowed for payment of goods bought on trust : (*book-l.*) the side of an account on which payments received from the party named at the head of the account are entered.—*v.t.* To believe : to confide in : to sell to on trust : to enter on the credit side of an account : to set to the credit of. [L. *credo*, *crediditum*, to trust. See CREDO.]

CREDITABLE, kred'it-a-bl, *adj.* Worthy of credit or belief : honourable : estimable.

CREDITABLENESS, kred'it-a-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being creditable : reputation : estimation.

CREDITABLY, kred'it-a-bli, *adv.* With credit : without disgrace. [One to whom a debt is due.

CREDITOR, kred'it-or, *n.* One who credits or trusts : CREDO, krē'do, *n.* The creed, as chanted or read in the R. C. Church. [L. *credo*, I believe, the first word of the Creed ; akin to Sans. *crat*, faith.]

CREDULITY, kre-dū'l-i-ti, *n.* Quality of being credulous : a disposition to believe anything on slight evidence. [L. *credulitas*—*credulus*. See CREDULOUS.]

CREDULOUS, kred'ū-lus, *adj.* That quickly or easily believes a thing : confiding : apt to believe without sufficient evidence. [L. *credulus*—*credo*. See CREDO.]

CREDULOUSLY, kred'ū-lus-li, *adv.* With credulity.

CREDULOUSNESS, kred'ū-lus-nes, *n.* Credulity.

CREED, krēd, *n.* That which is credited or believed : a summary of the articles of religious belief. [A.S. *creda*, from L. *credo*. See CREDO.]

GREEK, krēk, *n.* A *crook* or *bend* : (*Shak.*) a turn or winding : a small and narrow inlet or bay : a prominence in a winding coast : (*U. S.*) a small river or brook. [A.S. *crecca*, D. *krēk* ; Ice. *krēki*, a corner.]

GREEKY, krēki, *adj.* Full of creeks : winding.

CREEP, krēp, *v.i.* To move along on the belly, as animals without legs do : to move as insects do : to

move on the hands and knees : to move slowly, feebly, noiselessly, or insensibly : to grow along the ground or on supports, as a vine : to fawn : to have the sensation as of insects creeping on the skin :—*pr.p.* creeping ; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* crept. [A.S. *creopan*, D. *kruipen* ; L. *repto*, Gr. *herps*, Sans. *srip*.]

CREEPER, krēp'ēr, *n.* One who or that which creeps : a creeping, trailing, or climbing plant : a genus of birds a little larger than the wren, which live on insects in the bark of trees : an instrument with iron hooks or claws for dragging the bottom of any water :—*pl.* (*arch.*) leaves or clusters of foliage.

CREETE, krēt, *n.* (*Spenser*). Cattle, live-stock. [Perhaps a corruption of *create* (*Chaucer*), L. *creatus*, *pa.p.* of *creo*, to create. See CREATURE.]

CREMATION, kre-mā'shun, *n.* A burning, esp. the burning of the dead. [L. *crematio*—*cremo*, to burn.]

CREMONA, kre-mō'na, *n.* A superior kind of violin made at Cremona in Italy.

CREMOSIN, krem'o-sin, *n.* (*Spenser*). Crimson.

CRENATE, krē'nāt, } *adj.* (*bot.*) Having the edge

CRENATED, krē'nāt-ed, } notched. [L. *crena*, a notch.]

CRENELATE, krē'nēl-āt, *v.t.* To furnish with crenelles, or indentations. [Fr. *créneler*, to indent, L. *crena*, a notch.]

CRENELLE, kre-nel', *n.* (*arch.*) An opening in a parapet for shooting through : a battlement. [Fr.—L. *crena*, a notch.]

CRENELLE, kre-nel'lā, *adj.* (*her.*) Embattled, drawn like the battlements of a wall. [From CRENELLE.]

CREOLE, krē'ol, *n.* An inhabitant born in a country, but of a race not native to it, specially applied to an inhabitant of S. America or the W. Indies, born in the country and of pure European blood. [Fr. *creole* ; Sp. *criollo*, contracted from *criadillo*, dim. of *criado*, *pa.p.* of *criar*, L. *creare*, to create.]

CREOLIAN, krē'ō-li-an, *n.* A creole.

CREOSOTE, krē'ō-sōt, *n.* An oily, colourless liquid, distilled from wood-tar, and having the property of preserving flesh from corruption. [Gr. *kreas*, *krēos*, flesh, and *sōtēr*, a preserver, from *sōō*, to save.]

CREPITATION, kre-p-i-tā'shun, *n.* (*lit.*) A crackling : one of the sounds detected in the lungs by auscultation. [From L. *crepito*, -*atum*, to crackle.]

CREPT, krept, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of CREEP.

CREPUSCLE, kre-pus', } *n.* Twilight. [L. *cre-*

CREPUSCULE, kre-pus'kūl, } *pusculum*—*creper*, dusky, obscure.]

CREPUSCULAR, kre-pus'kū-lar, } *adj.* Of or per-

CREPUSCULOUS, kre-pus'kū-lus, } taining to twilight : glimmering : (*nat. hist.*) flying in the evening.

CRESCENT, kres'ent, *adj.* Increasing or growing.—*n.* The new moon as she increases towards half moon : a figure resembling the crescent moon, as that borne in the Turkish standard : the standard itself : the Turkish power : a street or range of buildings in the form of a crescent.—*v.t.* To form into a crescent. [L. *crecere*, -*entis*, *pr.p.* of *creasco*, to grow.]

CRESCIVE, kres'iv, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Increasing.

CRESS, kres, *n.* A name given to many species of plants, growing in moist places, and having leaves with a pungent taste, used in salad. [A.S. *crecs*, Ger. *kress*, Fr. *cresson* ; akin to L. *cre-ro*, to grow.]

CRESETT, kres'et, *n.* A *cruse*, jar, or open cup filled with combustible material and placed on a beacon, light-house, &c. [Fr. *crucet*. See CROCKET, CROCK.]

CRESSY, kres'i, *adj.* Abounding in cress.

CREST, krest, *n.* The comb or tuft on the head of a cock and other birds : a plume of feathers or other ornament on the top of a helmet : pride, spirit.

courage. (*her*) the figure which surmounts a coat of arms the foamy top of a wave the highest part of a hill or mountain range—*v. t.* To furnish with a crest to serve as a crest for (*Spenser*) to mark with long hair like streaks [*A.S. cræsta*, *Fr. crête*, *L. crista*, from the root of *crans*, hair]

CRESTED, krest'ed, *padj* Having a crest—(*bot.*) having an elevated appendage like a crest.

CREST FALLEN, krest' fawln, *adj* With hanging head or crest cowed dispirited. [*high birth*]

CRESTLESS, krest'les, *adj* Without a crest not of

CREST TILE, krest' til, *n.* A tile used for covering the ridge upon a roof, fitting upon it like a saddle

CRETACEOUS kre tã shus, *adj* Chalky composed of or like chalk [*Latetaceus—creta*, Cretan earth, chalk.]

CRETIN, kri tin, *n.* One of a class of idiots found in deep valleys, especially among the Alps, and generally afflicted with goutre.

[*Fr.* for *cretin*, *Prov. crestar*—*L. castrare*, to geld, hence—a deformed man also given from *Fr. cretinen*, a Christian, because incapable of sinning, being an idiot.]

CRETINISM kri tin izm, *n.* The condition or disease of a cretin idiosyncrasy goutre

CREVASSE, krev vã, *n.* A crack or split, especially applied to a cleft in a glacier [*Fr—crever*, to burst, to rive, *L. crepare*, to creak or crack.]

CRFVICE, krev'is, *n.* A crack or rent a narrow opening [*A form of CREVASSE*]

CREW, krew, *n.* A crowd or clump of people a throng or company, especially in a contemptuous or bad sense the company of seamen who man a vessel. [*O E. crew* from *A.S. cread*, a crowd or company, akin to *Celt. cred*, a round lump, or *O E. crue*, from *Fr. crû*, *pap. of crotire*, to increase.]

CREW, krew, *pa t* of *Crow*

CREWF, krew, *n.* (*Spenser*) A crewet or cruse.

CREWEL, krew'el, *n.* Slackly twisted worsted yarn. [*For crewel*, *dim. of crew*, a ball of thread.]

CRIB, krib, *n.* A confined space a stall for cattle the rack or manger of a stable a child's bed—*v. t.* To enclose or confine to cramp—*v. t.* to be confined or crowded together—*pr p* cribbing, *pap* cribbed [*A.S. crib*, *Ger. krippe*, *Celt. crup*, to crouch.]

CRIB, krib *v. t.* To pilfer—(*collog.*) A book for students with a translation or explanation of an author

CRIBBAGE, krib'aj, *n.* A game at cards played by two, three, or four persons so called from *crib*, the name given to the cards laid out by each party, which belong to the dealer

CRIBBAGE BOARD, krib'aj bord, *n.* A board with holes used by cribbage players, on which they mark their score with pegs

CRIBBING, kribbing } *n.* A vicious habit of

CRIB-BITING, krib b'iting, } horses, consisting in biting the manger

CRICK, krik, *n.* (*orig.*) A creaking a spasm or cramp especially of the neck. [*From CRACK, CREAK*]

CRICKET, krik'et, *n.* A genus of orthopterous insects, allied to locusts and grasshoppers, which make a creaking or chirping noise with their wing-covers

CRICKET, krik'et, *n.* A field game usually played by two opposing parties of eleven persons each, with two bats, a ball, and two wickets of three stumps or staves each—*v. t.* To play at cricket. [*A.S. cric*, a staff, a crook, referring either to the staves of the wickets or to the bat]

CRICKETER, krik'et-er, *n.* One who plays at cricket.

CRICKET MATCH, krik'et mach, *n.* A match at cricket.

CRICOID, krik'oid, *adj* (*anat.*) In the form of a ring—annular [*Gr. krikos*, a ring, and *eidos*, form.]

CRIED, krid, *pa t* and *pap* of *Cry*.

CRIER, krier, *n.* One who cries or proclaims, esp an officer whose duty is to make public proclamations.

CRIME krim, *n.* (*lit.*) Judgment a matter for inquiry or judgment a violation of law any great wickedness or fault a serious offence vice (*Spenser*) reproach. [*L. crimen*, *Gr. krima—krinô*, to sift, to judge, *Sans. kri*, to separate.]

CRIMEFUL, krim fool, *adj* Criminal wicked contrary to duty or right. [*innocent*]

CRIMELESS, krim'les, *adj* (*Shak*) Without crime

CRIMINAL, krim in al, *adj* Guilty of crime violating laws abandoned wicked (*law*) opposed to civil—*n.* One guilty of crime one legally convicted of crime. [*criminal guiltiness*]

CRIMINALITY, krim in al' it, *n.* Quality of being

CRIMINALLY, krim in al' li, *adv* In a criminal or guilty manner

CRIMINATE, krim in at' v. t. To charge with a crime—to accuse to involve in the consequences of a crime:—*pr p* criminating, *pap* criminated. [*L. criminor*, *criminator—crimen*, crime.]

CRIMINATION, krim in a shun, *n.* The act of criminating accusation charge

CRIMINATIVE, krim in a tiv, } *adj* Relating to

CRIMINATORY, krim in a tor, } crimination in-

volving accusation accusing.

CRIMINOUS, krim in us, *adj* (*obs*) Criminal

CRIMP, krimp, *adj* Easily crumpled fragile contracted—*v. t.* To contract to form into small ridges or plaits to wrinkle to make crisp to cause to crumple by cutting with a knife as the flesh of fish. [*A.S. acrymman*, to crumble, *Ger. krimpen*, to shrink, *W. crimpian*, to raise in ridges]

CRIMP, krimp, *v. t.* To seize or decoy—*n.* One who decoys another into the naval or military service. any low kind of agent

CRIMPING IRON, krimping' iron, *n.* An iron instrument used for crimping hair

CRIMPING MACHINE, krimping ma-shen, *n.* A machine for forming crimps or plaits on ruffles

CRIMPLE, krimp'l, *v. t.* To contract or draw together to cause to shrink to plait, curl—*pr p* crimping, *pap* crimped. [*Dim. of CRIMP*]

CRIMSON, krim zon, *n.* A deep red colour somewhat darkened with blue red in general—*adj* Of a deep red colour—*v. t.* To dye or colour with crimson—*v. i.* to become crimson-coloured to blush. [*O E. crimson*, *It. kremisino*, from *Ar. lermes*, the cochineal insect from which it is made]

CRIMSON WARM, krim zon wawrm, *adj* Warned so as to have the colour of crimson.

CRINAL, krial, *adj* Of or belonging to the hair [*L. crinalis—crinis*, the hair]

CRINGE, kring, *v. t.* To bend in submission or flattery to crouch with servility to fawn—*v. i.* (*Shak*) to draw together, contract—*pr p* cringing, *pap* cringed—*n.* A low bow servile civility. [*A.S. crincan*, *cringan*, *conn.* with *CRANK*, a bend.]

CRINGELING, kring'ling, } *n.* One who cringes a

CRINGER, kring'er, } servile flatterer

CRINGINGLY, kring'ing li, *adv* In a cringing or obsequious manner

CRINGLE, kring'l, *n.* A small piece of rope worked into the bolt-rope of a sail, and containing a metal ring or thimble. [*D. kringel—kring*, a circle, a ring. See *CRANK*, a bend.]

CRINICULTURAL, krin-i-kul'tūr-al, *adj.* Relating to the culture or growth of the hair. [L. *crinis*, the hair, and *cultura*. See **CULTURE**.]

CRINITE, kri'nit, *adj.* Having the appearance of hair: (*bot.*) furnished with long hairs. [L. *crinitus*—*crinis*, hair.]

CRINKLE, krink'l, *v.t.* To break into short turns or wrinkles: to form into inequalities.—*v.i.* to run in and out in little turns or bends: to wrinkle.—*pr.p.* crink'ling; *pa.p.* crink'led.—*n.* A wrinkle: a small sinuosity. [See **CRANK**, *n.*]

CRINOID, kri'noid, } *adj.* Relating to the
CRINOIDAL, kri'noid'al, } Crinoidea.

CRINOIDEA, kri-noid'e-a, *n.pl.* An order or family of radiate zoophytes now nearly extinct, allied to the star-fish, having a lily-shaped disc supported on a jointed stalk or stem. [Gr. *krinon*, a lily, and *eidos*, form.]

CRINOLINE, krin'o-lin, *n.* An under petticoat, orig. made of hair-cloth, and used for expanding the skirt: any petticoat stiffened with starch, or expanded by hoops, &c. [Fr. *crin*, L. *crinis*, hair, and Fr. *lin*, L. *linum*, flax, linen.]

CRIPPLE, krip'l, *n.* (*lit.*) One who creeps: a lame person: one who has not the full use of his limbs.—*adj.* Lame.—*v.t.* To make lame: to deprive of the power of exertion: to disable.—*pr.p.* crippl'ing; *pa.p.* crippled. [From root of **CREEP**.]

CRIPPLING, krip'ling, *n.* A crutch or prop set up as a support against the side of a building.

CRISIS, kri'sis, *n.* (*lit.*) The formation of a judgment or decision: point of time for deciding anything—i.e. when it must either terminate or take a new course: the decisive moment: (*med.*) the point at which a disease reaches its height:—*pl.* CRISES, kri'séz. [Gr. *krisis*—*krinō*, to judge, Sans. *kri*, to separate.]

CRISPE, krisp, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Curled: so dry as to be easily crumbled: brittle: brisk.—*v.t.* To curl or twist: to make wavy.—*v.i.* to curl. [A.S. *cirps*; O. Fr. *crepe*; L. *crispus*.]

CRISPATE, krisp'it, } *adj.* Having a crisped
CRISPATED, krisp'it-ed, } or wavy appearance.

CRISPIN, kris'pin, *n.* A shoemaker—so named from Crispin, the recognised patron saint of shoemakers.

CRISPING-IRON, krisp'ing-ī-rūn, } *n.* A curling-
CRISPING-PIN, krisp'ing-pin, } iron.

CRISPLY, krisp'li, *adv.* In a crisp manner.

CRISPNESS, krisp'nēs, *n.* The state of being crisp or curled: brittleness. [brittle.]

CRISPY, krisp'i, *adj.* Curled or curly: frizzled:

CRISS-CROSS, kris'-kros, *n.* A mark formed by two lines in the form of a cross, as the signature of a person unable to write his name: a child's game played on a slate, the lines being drawn in the form of a cross. [A corr. of **CHRIST-CROSS**.]

CRISS-CROSS-ROW, kris'-kros-rō, *n.* A corr. of **CHRIST-CROSS-ROW**.

CRISTATE, kris'tāt, } *adj.* Crested: (*bot.*) hav-
CRISTATED, kris'tāt-ed, } ing an appendage resembling a crest. [See **CREST**.]

CRITERION, kri-tē-ri-on, *n.* A means or standard by which a judgment of anything may be formed: a test: a rule:—*pl.* CRITERIA. [Gr. *kritērion*, from *kritēs*, a judge—*krinō*, to judge.]

CRITHOMANCY, krit'hō-man-si, *n.* Divination by examining the barley used in sacrifices and the meal stewed over the victims. [Gr. *krithe*, barley, and *mantia*, divination.]

CRITIC, krit'ik, *n.* One who judges the merit of

productions in literature, the fine arts, &c.: a carper or fault-finder: a critique.—*adj.* Critical. [Gr. *kritikos*—*krinō*, to judge.]

CRITICAL, krit'ik-al, *adj.* Relating to criticism: skilled in judging literary and other productions: discriminating: acerate: captious [from **CRITIC**]: indicating a crisis: decisive: important [from **CRISIS**.]

CRITICALLY, krit'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a critical or exact manner: at a critical or important time.

CRITICALNESS, krit'ik-al-nes, *n.* Quality of being critical: exactness: fastidiousness.

CRITICISE, krit'ī-siz, *v.t.* To examine and judge: to pass judgment upon: to censure.—*v.i.* to examine and remark upon critically:—*pr.p.* crit'icising; *pa.p.* crit'icised.

CRITICISM, krit'ī-sizm, *n.* The art or science of criticising or judging, esp. in literature or the fine arts: a critical judgment or observation: animadversion.

CRITIQUE, kri-tēk, *n.* A criticism or critical examination of any production: a review.—*v.t.* (Pope) To criticise. [Fr.]

CROAK, krōk, *v.i.* To make a low hoarse sound, as a frog or raven: to utter discontented murmurs: to forchode evil.—*n.* The sound made by a frog or raven: any like sound. [A.S. *cræclan*; Ger. *krächzen*; L. *crocio*; Gr. *krōzō*: from the sound.]

CROAKER, krōk'ēr, *n.* One who croaks: a discontented querulous person.

CROAT, krō'at, *n.* A native of Croatia, esp. one serving as a soldier in the Austrian army.

CROCHES, krō'shez, *n.pl.* The buds or hook-like nobs at the top of a deer's horn. [See **CROCUR**.]

CROCHET, krō'shā, *n.* Faney knitting made by means of a small hooked needle.—*v.t.* To knit with such a needle. [Fr.—*croc*, W. *crog*, a hook.]

CROCK, krōk, *n.* (*obs.*) A narrow-necked earthen vessel or piteher: a cup. [A.S. *croc*; Ger. *krug*; W. *crochan*, a pot; Gael. *crog*, a piteher.]

CROCKERY, krōk'ēr-i, *n.* Earthenware: vessels made of baked clay. [From **CROCK**.]

CROCKET, krōk'et, *n.* (*arch.*) An ornament on the angles of spires, canopies, &c., in imitation of curved leaves or flowers. [From root of **CROOK**.]

CROCODILE, krōk'o-dil, *n.* A large amphibious reptile inhabiting the large rivers and estuaries of the tropics, so called from its resembling a lizard. [Fr.; L. *crocodilus*, Gr. *krokodilos*, a lizard.]

CROCODILE TEARS, affected tears; hypocritical grief: from the fabulous story that crocodiles shed tears over the animals they have killed for food.

CROCODILIAN, krōk-o-dil'i-an, *adj.* Pertaining to or like the crocodile.—*n.* One of the crocodile family.

CROCUS, krō'kus, *n.* A genus of early plants with beautiful flowers, one species of which produces saffron. [L. *crocus*, Gr. *krōkos*, Gael. *crochi*.]

CROFT, kroft, *n.* A small enclosed space of arable land adjoining a dwelling-house: a small farm. [A.S. *croft*, Gael. *croit*, acroft.]

CROISSANT, krois-sant, *n.* (*her.*) A cross, the ends of which are in the form of a crescent or half moon. [Fr. *croissant*, crescent. See **CROSS**.]

CROMLECH, krom'lek, *n.* A rude circle of standing stones, of great antiquity, found in various parts of the world. [Celt. *crom*, a circle, and *lech*, a stone.]

CRONE, krōn, *n.* (*lit.*) A creaking or groaning sound: a term for an old woman, usually in contempt. [Gael. *cronan*, Scot. *crone*, *creon*, a hollow, continued moan.] [ance. [From **CRONY**.]

CRONY, krō'ni, *n.* An old and very intimate acquaint-

CROOK, *krook*, *n*. Anything bent a hook a curve or bend a staff bent at the end, as a shepherd's or bishop's an artifice or trick.—*v t* To bend or form into a hook to turn from the right course.—*v i* To bend over or be bent [*W crog*, a hook, *Ice. krait*, *D krot*, a fold or wrinkle *conn* with *Croton*]

CROOK, *krook*, *n*. (*Spenser*) A cross or gibbet on which malefactors were hung [*L. cruz*]

CROOK BACK, *krook' bak*, *n*. (*Shak*) A hunchback, one who has a crooked back. [*crooked back*]

CROOK BACKED, *krook' bakt*, *adj* Having a CROOKED crooked, *adj* Bent like a crook not straight deviating from rectitude perverse

CROOKEDLY, *krook' ed l*, *adv* In a crooked manner perversely

CROOKEDNESS, *krook' ed nes*, *n*. State of being crooked want of straightness deformity perverseness. [*crooked knees*]

CROOK KNEED, *krook' nēd*, *adj* (*Shak*) Having CROOK SHOULDERED, *krook' sholderd*, *adj* Having crooked shoulders humpbacked.

CROP, *krop*, *n*. (*lit*) A round knob the crop or first stomach of a bird the top part of anything as of a plant all the produce of a field anything cropped or gathered.—*v t* To cut off the top to cut short or close to mow or reap to sow or plant for a future crop.—*v i* (*Shak*) to yield a harvest.—*prep* cropping, *prep* cropped (*kropt*) [*AS crop*, *D crop*, the knob of the throat, *Gael. crop*, *cnap* a knob, *W crob*, a round hunch]

CROP OUT (*geol*), to appear at the surface as a stratum of coal, to come to light

CROP EAR, *krop' ēr*, *n*. One having cropped or cut ears. [*or belly full satiated*]

CROPPFUL, *krop' fool*, *adj* (*Milton*) Having the crop CROPPER *kroper*, *n*. A kind of fancy pigeon remarkable for its large crop

CROQUET, *kro' ki*, *n*. A game in which two or more players try to drive wooden balls, by means of long handed mallets, through a series of arches set in the ground.

CROSIER, *kroz' her*, *n*. A staff ornamented by a cross earned before bishops on solemn occasions [*Low L. crocia*—*L. cruz*, a cross.]

CROSIFRED, *kro' zhend*, *adj* Bearing a crosser CROSLET, *kro' slet*, *n*. Same as CROSSLER

CROSS, *kros*, *n*. A gibbet on which malefactors were hanged, consisting of two pieces of timber placed across each other in various forms as \perp , Γ or \times the instrument on which Christ suffered, hence the symbol of the Christian religion the Christian religion anything that crosses or thwarts adversity, trial, affliction an ornament or monument in the form of a cross a mark made by drawing one line through another, used instead of a signature by those who cannot write a piece of money marked with a cross on one side a crossing or mixing of races in breeding the product of such crossing.—*v t* To mark with a cross to lay a body or draw a line across another to cancel by marking with cross lines to sign with a cross (*Shak*) to furnish with crosses or money to pass from one side to the other to obstruct, thwart, or hinder to interfere or clash with to breed by intermixture of races.—*v i* to lie or be athwart to move or pass from place to place.

[*It. croce*, *Fr. croix*, *L. cruz*, orig. an upright pole to which literally a cross piece was added *conn* with *Crook*, by *Gael. crocan* a hook, *croch*, bung, *Ir. crochaim* to hang *croch*, a gallows]

CROSS, *kros*, *adj* Lying across transverse oblique

opposite adverse perverse fretful ill tempered interchanged.—*prep* Across over

CROSS-ACTION, *kros' ak' shun*, *n*. (*law*) An action brought by the defender against the pursuer in the same cause [(*bot.*) brachiate]

CROSS-ARMED, *kros' ārməd*, *adj* Having the arms crossed: CROSS ARROW, *kros' ār' to*, *n*. The arrow of a cross-bow

CROSS-BAR, *kros' bār*, *n*. A transverse bar a kind of lever [*verse bar*]

CROSS-BARRER, *kros' bārd*, *adj* Fastened by a trans CROSS-BEAM *kros' hem*, *n*. A large beam stretching across a building and serving to hold its sides together

CROSS-BILL, *kros' bīl*, *n*. A bill brought by the defendant in a Chancery suit against the plaintiff.

CROSS-BILL, *kros' bīl*, *n*. A genus of birds resembling linnets, so named because the mandibles of the bill cross each other near the point.

CROSS-BOW, *kros' bō*, *n*. A weapon for discharging arrows formed of a bow placed crosswise on a stock

CROSS-BOWER, *CROSSMAN*, *kros' bō' er*, *bo' man*, *n*. One who uses a cross bow

CROSS-BREED, *kros' brēd*, *n*. A breed produced by the crossing or intermixing of different races

CROSS-BUN, *kros' bun*, *n*. A bun marked with the form of a cross, eaten on Good Friday

CROSSCUT, *kros' kut*, *v t* To cut across.

CROSSCUT SAW, *kros' kut' saw*, *n*. A large saw worked by two men, one at each end, for cutting beams crosswise [*act of cross-examining*]

CROSS-EXAMINATION, *kros' ēks' am' i' nā' shun*, *n*. The CPOSS-EXAMINE, *kros' ēks' am' in*, *v t* To test the evidence of a witness by subjecting him to an examination by the opposite party

CROSS-FIRE, *kros' fir*, *n*. (*mūl.*) The crossing of lines of fire from two or more points. [*contrary direction*]

CROSS-FLOW, *kros' flō*, *v i*. To flow crosswise or in a CROSS-GARTERED *kros' gār' terd*, *adj* (*Shak*) Wearing the garters crossed on the leg.

CROSS-GRAINED, *kros' grānd*, *adj* Having the grain or fibres transverse or irregular [*fig*] perverse, contrary untractable

CROSSING, *kros' ing*, *n*. Act of going across a place for crossing from one side to the other a thwarting

CROSS-LEGGED, *kros' legd*, *adj* Having the legs crossed. CROSSLER, *kros' let*, *n*. A small cross (*her*) a cross crossed near the ends of its arms.

CROSSLY, *kros' l*, *adv* In a cross or fretful manner athwart in opposition. [*humoured fretfulness*]

CROSSNESS, *kros' nes*, *n*. State of being cross or ill CROSS-PURPOSE, *kros' pur' pos*, *n*. A contrary purpose contradictory conduct or system an enigmatical game [*examine*]

CROSS-QUESTION, *kros' kwes' tshun*, *v t*. To cross-CROSS-ROAD *kros' rōd*, *n*. A road crossing the principal road, a bypath.

CROSS-ROW Same as CHRIST-CROSS-BOW

CROSS-TREES, *kros' trez*, *n*. Pieces of timber placed across the upper end of the lower masts and topmasts of a ship.

CROSS-WAY, *kros' wā*, *n*. A cross-road.

CROSSWISE, *kros' wāz*, *adv* Across in the form of a cross CPOST, *kros' obs pap* of *CROSS*.

CROTCH, *kroch*, *n*. (*lit*) A crook or hook the angle formed by the crossing or intersection of two legs or branches a fork, as of a tree. [*Fr. croc*, a hook. See *Crook*.]

CROTCHET, *kro' chet*, *n*. A little hook a fork shaped piece of wood used as a support in buildings a note or character in music $\frac{1}{2}$ equal to half a minim, or double a quaver a crooked or perverse fancy a whim or conceit. [*Fr. crotchet*, dim of *croc*, a hook.]

CROTCHETY—CRUCIFIXION.

CROTCHETY, kroch'et-i, *adj.* Full of crotchets or conceits: whimsical.

CROTON, krō'ton, *n.* A genus of tropical plants, from one species of which (*Croton tiglium*) croton oil is obtained. [Gr. *krotōn*, a tick or mite, which the seed of the plant resembles.]

CROTON OIL, a powerful purgative oil, expressed from the seeds of the *Croton tiglium*; it is also used externally to relieve internal affections by producing pustular eruption.

CROTON'IC ACID, an acid obtained from croton oil.

CROUCH, krowch, *v.i.* To crouch or bow: to stoop low or lie close to the ground: to cringe. [Ice. *krolinn*, crooked, bowed down; W. *cruecan*, to bend.]

CROUD, krowd, *n.* (*Spenser*). A kind of violin. [See **CROWD**.]

CROUP, krōp, *n.* A disease of the throat in children, accompanied by a hoarse cough and difficult respiration. [Ice. *kropa*, to cry; Scot. *roup*, *croup*, hoarseness: from the croaking sound in breathing.]

CROUP, **CROUPE**, krōp, *n.* A crop or lump: the rump or buttocks of certain animals, esp. of a horse: hence, the place behind the saddle. [Fr. *croupe*; It. *groppa*; Ice. *gryppa*, hunch, hump: allied to **CROP**.]

CROUPER, krōp'ēr, *n.* Same as **CRUPPER**.

CROUPIER, krōp'i-ēr, *n.* One who sits at the croup or lower end of the table as assistant chairman at a dinner-table: the person who watches the cards and collects the money at a gaming-table.

CROUT, krowt, *n.* Cabbage chopped fine and preserved in salt and spices, used as a preservative against scurvy: also called *sour-cROUT*. [Ger. *kraut*, cabbage.]

CROW, krō, *n.* A large bird of the genus *Corvus*, generally black, which utters a croaking sound: the cry of a cock: a large iron bar or lever, generally furnished with a claw, used to force open doors or move heavy weights, a *crow-bar*.—*v.i.* To croak: to make a noise as a cock, in joy or defiance: to boast, exult, swagger: to utter a sound expressive of pleasure, as a child:—*pr.p.* *croWing*; *pa.t.* *crew* (krō), *crowed*; *pa.p.* *croWed*, (*obs.*) *crown* (krōn). [A.S. *craw*, a crow: from the sound.]

CROW-BAR. See under **CROW**.

CROW-BERRY, krō'ber-ri, *n.* A small creeping shrub, producing small black berries, which are the favourite food of game.

CROWD, krowd, *n.* (*lit.*) A lump: a number of persons or things closely pressed together without order: the rabble: multitude.—*v.t.* To gather into a lump or crowd: to press or drive together: to encumber by numbers.—*v.i.* To press together in numbers: to urge forward: to swarm. [A.S. *cread*, *cruth*; W. *crud*, a round lump; D. *kruyden*, to thrust, to push; conn. with **CURD**, **CREW**.]

CROWD, krowd, *n.* (*Spenser*). A kind of violin. [W. *cruth*, a hollow protuberance, a fiddle; Gael. Ir. *cruth*.]

CROWDER, krowd'ēr, *n.* (*obs.*) A fiddler.

CROW-FLOWER, krō'flow'ēr, *n.* (*Shak.*) Perhaps the same as **CROW-FOOT**.

CROW-FOOT, krō'foot, *n.* A species of *Ranunculus*, the leaves and flowers of which are like a crow's foot.

CROW-KEEPER, krō'kēp'ēr, *n.* (*Shak.*) A person employed to keep crows away from the fields, a *scare-crow*.

CROWN, krown, *n.* (*lit.*) Something round, a garland: the diadem for the head denoting regal or imperial dignity: regal power: royalty: honour: reward: completion: the top of the head: the top part of anything, as of a hat: a *fs. coin*, stamped with a crown: (*arch.*) the corona or uppermost member of a cornice: (*bot.*) the long downy appendage at the top of the

claw of some petals: (*eccl.*) the tonsure: (*naut.*) the part of an anchor where the arms are joined to the shank.—*v.t.* To cover or invest with a crown: to invest with royal dignity: to adorn, dignify: to reward or recompense: to consummate: to perfect. [Fr. *couronne*, L. *corona*, Gr. *korōnē*; W. *crwn*, Gael. *cruiunn*, round.]

CROWN-ANTLER, krown'ant'lēr, *n.* The uppermost antler of the horn of a stag.

CROWNED, krownd, *p.adj.* Having or wearing a crown: rewarded: consummated.

CROWNER, krown'ēr, *n.* (*Shak.*) A corr. of **CORONER**.

CROWN'ET, krown'et, *n.* A coronet: (*Shak.*) that which crowns or accomplishes—last purpose.

CROWN-GLASS, krown'-glas, *n.* A kind of window-glass formed in circular discs or plates.

CROWN-IMPERIAL, krown'im-pē'ri-al, *n.* A plant, a species of *fritillaria*. [to the crown or sovereign.]

CROWN-JEWELS, krown'-jōw'elz, *n.* Jewels pertaining to the crown or sovereign.

CROWN-LAND, krown'-land, *n.* Land belonging to the crown or sovereign.

CROWN-LAWYER, krown'-law'yēr, *n.* The lawyer who acts for the crown in criminal cases.

CROWNLESS, krown'les, *adj.* Without a crown.

CROWNLET, krown'let, *n.* A small crown.

CROWN-PAPER, krown'-pā'pēr, *n.* Paper of a particular size, which formerly had the mark of a crown in water-line. [succeeds to the crown.]

CROWN-PRINCE, krown'-prins, *n.* The prince who succeeds to the crown.

CROWN-WHEEL, krown'-hwēl, *n.* A wheel resembling a crown with teeth or cogs set at right angles to its plane.

CROWN-WORK, krown'-wōrk, *n.* (*fort.*) An outwork in the shape of a crown, consisting of two faces inclined to each other, having a bastion in the middle, and joined to the main work by two long sides.

CROW-QUILL, krō'-kwīl, *n.* A pen made of the quill of a crow, &c., for fine writing or etching.

CROW'S-BILL, krōz'-bil, *n.* (*surg.*) A kind of forceps for extracting bullets, &c., from wounds.

CROW'S-FOOT, krōz'-foot, *n.* Wrinkles produced by age, spreading out in the shape of a crow's-foot from the corners of the eyes: (*mit.*) a caltrop.

CROW'S-NEST, krōz'-nest, *n.* (*naut.*) A shelter at the topgallant mast-head of whalers for the man on the look-out. [Crow-roof.]

CROW-TOE, krō'-tō, *n.* (*Milton*). Prob. the same as **CRUCIAL**.

CRUCIAL, krō'shi-al, *adj.* *Crosswise* or in the form of a cross: running across: testing, searching, as if bringing to the cross or torture, or as if being put in the crucible—another explanation is, that testing instances were marked with a cross to draw attention to them. [From L. *crux*, *crucis*, a cross.]

CRUCIATE, krō'shi-at, *adj.* (*bot.*) Arranged in the form of a cross, as leaves or petals.

CRUCIBLE, krō'shi-bl, *n.* An earthen pot used by chemists for melting ores, metals, &c. [Low L. *crucibulum*, from root of **CROCK**: also given from L. *crux*, *crucis*, a cross, because marked with a cross.]

CRUCIFERA, kroo-sif'ēr-ā, *n.* A natural order of exogenous plants having a corolla of four petals arranged in the form of a cross, and including many plants largely cultivated for food. [L. *crux*, *crucis*, a cross, and *fero*, to bear.]

CRUCIFEROUS, kroo-sif'ēr-us, *adj.* Bearing four petals arranged in the form of a cross.

CRUCIFIER, krō'si-fi-ēr, *n.* One who crucifies.

CRUCIFIX, krō'si-fiks, *n.* A figure or representation of Christ fixed to the cross.

CRUCIFIXION, kroo-si-fik'shun, *n.* The act of crucifying: death by nailing or fixing to a cross, esp. that of Christ.

CRUCIFORM, krōō si form, *adj* In the form of a cross

CRUCIFY, krōō si fi, *vt* To put to death by fixing the hands and feet to a cross to subdue completely to mortify —*pr p* crucifying, *pa p* crucified. [*Fr crucifier*, *L. crucifigo, crucifixus*—*crux*, a cross, and *figo*, to fix.]

CRUDDLE, krud'i, *vt*. (*Spenser*) CURDLE

CRUDDY, krud'i, *adj* (*Spenser*) Curdled.

CRUDE, krōōd, *adj* (*lit*) Bloody, raw, unripe in a natural state unaltered by any artificial process not brought to perfection unfinished undigested immature [*L. crudus, bloody*—*cruror*, blood.]

CRUDELY, krōōd'i, *adv* In a crude or immature manner without preparation or arrangement

CRUDENESS, krōōd'nes, *n*. State of being crude rawness immaturity [thing undigested]

CRUDITY, krōōd'i ti, *n*. State of being crude any

CRUDY, krud'i, *adj* (*Spenser*) Curdled, congealed. [*From CRUD*]

CRUDY, krōōd'i, *adj* (*Shak*) Crude raw [*From CRUDE*]

CRUEL, krōō el, *adj* Bloody, bloodthirsty disposed to inflict pain void of pity or compassion inhuman merciless causing pain —*comp* CRUELLE, *sup* CRUELLEST [*Fr cruel*, *L. crudelis*—*crudus*, bloody —*cruror*, blood.]

CRUEL HEARTED, krōō el hārt'ed, *adj* Delighting in cruelty hard hearted unrelenting

CRUELLY, krōō el i, *adv* In a cruel or inhuman manner very painfully

CRUELNESS, krōō el nes, *n*. (*obs*) Cruelty

CRUELTY, krōō el ti, *n*. Quality of being cruel disposition to cause pain inhumanity any act causing unnecessary suffering

CRUET, krōō et, *n* A small jar or phial for sauces and condiments. [*Fr cruchette*, dim. of *cruche*, a jar, from root of *CRACK*.] [*for holding cruet*]

CRUET STAND, krōō et stand, *n* A stand or frame

CRUISE, krōōz, *n* An earthen pot a small cup or bottle [*Fr cruche*, from root of *CRACK*]

CRUISE, krōōz, *vt* To cross or sail crosswise to sail to and fro to rove on the sea in no certain course —*pr p* cruising, *pa p* cruised —*n* A voyage in various directions for pleasure, for the protection of vessels, or in search of an enemy [*D kruissen*, *Ger kreuzen*, from *L. cruz*, a cross]

CRUISER, krōōz'er, *n* A person, or a ship, that cruises.

CRUMB, CRUM, krum, *n* A small bit or morsel of bread the soft part of bread. —*vt* To break into crumbs. [*AS crume*, *Gael crom*]

CRUMB CLOTH, CRUM CLOTH, krum kloth, *n* A cloth spread under the table to receive crumbs that may fall, and keep the carpet or floor clean.

CRUMBLE, krum'bl, *vt* To break into crumbs. —*v*: to fall into small pieces to fall to decay to perish —*pr p* crumbling, *pa p* crumbled. [*Dim. of CRUM*, *D krumeln*, *Ger krümeln*.]

CRUMENAL, krōō me nal, *n*. (*Spenser*) A purse. [*From L. crumena*, a purse]

CRUMBY, krum'i, *adj* Full of crumbs soft.

CRUMP, krum'p, *adj* Humped crooked wrinkled. [*AS crumb*, *Ger krumm*, *Gael crom* crooked.]

CRUMPET, krum'pet, *n*. A kind of soft or crummy cake or muffin. [*From CRUM*.]

CRUMPLE, krum'pl, *vt* To make crump or wrinkled to mark with or press into wrinkles to crease. —*v*: to become wrinkled to contract or shrink —*pr p* crumpling, *pa p* crumpled.

CRUMPY, krum'pi, *adj* Crump easily broken.

CRUNCH, krunch, *vt* A form of **CRAUNCH**.

CRUPPER, krup'er, *n* The croup or rump of a horse: the leather strap fastened to the saddle and passing under the horse a tail to keep the saddle in its place [*See CROUT*, the rump]

CRURAL, krōō ral, *adj* Belonging to, or shaped like, the leg [*L. cruralis*—*crus, cruris*, the leg]

CRUSADE, krōō sād, *n*. A military expedition under the banner of the cross first undertaken in the 11th century by the Christian powers of Western Europe to recover the Holy Land from the Turks any romantic or fanatical undertaking [*Fr croisade*—*croux* *L. cruz*, a cross]

CRUSADER, krōō sād'er, *n*. One engaged in a crusade.

CRUSADO, krōō sād'o, *n* (*Shak*) A Portuguese coin, so called because marked with a cross.

CRUSE, krōōz, *n* See **CRUISE**

CRUSET, krōōset, *n* A goldsmith's crucible. [*Fr cruset* See **CRUISE**.]

CRUSH, krush, *vt* To break or bruise with a crushing noise to squeeze together to beat down or overwhelm to ruin. —*v*: to be squeezed into smaller compass to condense. —*n* A violent collision a pressing together as of a crowd ruin. [*It crosiare*; *Sw krossa* conn. with **CRASH** and **CRAZE**, from the sound of crushing or breaking a hard body]

To CRUSH A CUP (*Shak*), to empty a cup

CRUSHER, krush'er, *n* He who or that which crushes.

CRUST, krust, *n*. The hard rind or outside coating of anything a concreted deposit or incrustation the outer part of bread hardened by baking the baked case or covering of a pie, &c. (*geol*) the solid exterior of the earth an incrustation on the interior of wine bottles an indication that the wine is old. —*vt* To cover with a crust or hard case to envelop. —*v*: to gather into a hard crust to concrete or harden on the surface [*L. crusta*, *Ger kruste*, *W kreute*—*crux*, to harden by heat]

CRUSTACEA, krus tāsh'a, *n pl* A class of articulated animals, having bodies covered with a crust like shell covering, such as lobsters, shrimps, and crabs [*See CRUST*]

CRUSTACEAN, krus tāsh'an, *n*. One of the crustacea. —*adj* Pertaining to the crustacea crustaceous.

CRUSTACEOLOGY, krus tāsh'ol'ō-jī, *n*. The science which treats of the crustacea. [*CRUSTACEA*, and *Or logos*, a discourse.]

CRUSTACEOUS, krus tāsh'us, *adj* Pertaining to the crustacea having jointed shells crust-like

CRUSTALOGIST, krus tal'ol'ist, *n* One versed in the sciences of crustalogy

CRUSTALOGY, krus tal'ol'jī, *n*. Crustaceology [*L. crusta*, crust, shell, and *Or logos* a discourse.]

CRUSTATED, krus'tat'ed, *adj* Covered with a crust.

CRUSTATION, krus-tāsh'n, *n* An adherent crust

CRUSTILY, krus'ti'lī, *adv* In a crusty or surly manner.

CRUSTINESS, krus'ti'nes, *n*. Quality of being crusty. hardness (*fig*) surliness peevishness

CRUSTY, krus'ti, *adj* Of the nature of or having a crust having a hard or harsh exterior hard snappy surly

CRUTCH, kruch, *n*. A staff with a cross-piece at the head, used by cripples any support like a crutch. (*Shak*) old age —*vt* To support on, or as if on, crutches to prop up [*AS cric* *Ger krücke*, *It. gruccia*, from *L. cruz, crux*, a cross.]

CRUTCHED, kruch'ed, *adj* Marked by the sign of or wearing a cross.

CRUTCHED FRIARS, kruch'ed friarz, *n* An order

of friars, so called from the sign of the cross which they wore. Called also *Crouched-* or *Crossed-friars*.
CRY, kri, *v.i.* To utter a shrill loud sound, esp. one expressive of pain or grief: to lament: to weep: to call loudly or importunately: to proclaim: (fol. by out) to exclaim, complain: to utter inarticulate sounds, as animals.—*v.t.* to utter loudly: to proclaim or make public: (fol. by down) to decry, blame: (fol. by up) to exalt, praise:—*pr.p.* crying; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* cried.—*n.* The act or sound of crying: any loud sound, esp. the inarticulate sound produced by the lower animals: acclamation: weeping: prayer: clamour: public notice, as of hawkers: party watchword: the yelping of dogs, esp. of hounds on the scent: a pack, as of dogs:—*pl.* **CRIES**. [Fr. *crier*; It. *gridare*; L. *quiritare*, to scream; A.S. *grætan*; Sans. *grī*, to call: from the sound.]
CRYER, kri'ér, *n.* Same as **CRIER**.
CRYING, kri'ing, *n.* Act of calling loudly: weeping.—*adj.* Calling loudly: claiming notice: notorious.
CRYOLITE, kri'o-lit, *n.* A rare mineral of a snow-white or yellowish-brown colour, and as easily melted as ice, found in Greenland, and important as the ore of the metal *Aluminium*. [Gr. *kryos*, ice, and *lithos*, a stone.]
CRYOPHORUS, kri-o'f-o-rus, *n.* (lit.) *The frost-bearer*: an instrument for freezing water by its own evaporation. [Gr. *kryos*, frost, and *phérō*, to bear.]
CRYPT, kript, *n.* A vault or cell under a church, formerly used as a chapel and place of sepulture: (*arch.*) the under or hidden part of a building. [Fr. *crypte*, from Gr. *kryptō*, to hide.]
CRYPTIC, -AL, krip'tik, -al, *adj.* Hidden: secret: unseen.
CRYPTOGAMIA, krip-to-gá'mi-a, *n.* The class of flowerless plants, or those which have their organs of fructification concealed or indistinct, including such plants as mosses, ferns, sea-weeds, fungi, &c. [Gr. *kryptos*, concealed, and *gamos*, marriage.]
CRYPTOGAMIC, krip-to-gam'ik, } *adj.* Pertaining to the Cryptogamia.
CRYPTOGAMOUS, krip-tog'a-mus, } *ing to the Cryptogamia.*
CRYPTOGAMIST, krip-tog'a-mist, *n.* One skilled in that part of botany which relates to the Cryptogamia.
CRYPTOGRAPHY, krip-tog'ra-fi, *n.* The art of secret writing: the character or cipher so used. [Gr. *kryptos*, secret, and *graphō*, to write.]
CRYSTAL, kris'tal, *n.* Anything congealed or ice-like: a superior kind of glass: (*chem.*) a piece of matter which, by the action of molecular forces, has assumed a definite geometrical form with plane faces: (*Spenser*) pure water: (*Shak.*) the eye. [L. *crystallus*—Gr. *krystallos*, ice—*kryos*, ice.]
CRYSTAL, -LINE, kris'tal, -in, *adj.* Consisting of or like crystal: bright: clear: pellucid: transparent.
CRYSTALLISABLE, kris'tal-iz-a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being crystallised or formed into crystals.
CRYSTALLISATION, kris-tal-iz-é'shun, *n.* The act of crystallising: the mass formed by crystallising.
CRYSTALLISE, kris'tal-iz, *v.t.* To cause to assume the form of a crystal.—*v.i.* to assume a crystalline form:—*pr.p.* crystallising; *pa.p.* crystallised.
CRYSTALLOGRAPHER, kris-tal-log'ra-fer, *n.* One skilled in crystallography.
CRYSTALLOGRAPHY, kris-tal-log'ra-fi, *n.* The science of crystallisation: a discourse on the formation of crystals. [Gr. *krystallos*, and *graphō*, to write.]
CRYSTALLOID, kris'tal-loid, *adj.* Having the form of a crystal. [Gr. *krystallos*, and *eidos*, form.]

CTENOID, té'noid, *adj.* Comb-shaped, applied to the scales and fins of certain fishes, as the perch, &c. [Gr. *kteis*, *ktenos*, a comb, and *eidos*, form.]
CTENOIDIAN, té-noid'i-an, *n.* One of the third order of fishes (acc. to the classification by Agassiz), characterised by having *ctenoid* scales.
CUB, kub, *n.* The young of certain animals, as bears, foxes, &c.: a whelp: a young boy or girl (in contempt).—*v.t.* or *i.* To bring forth young, said of beasts, or, in contempt, of a woman:—*pr.p.* cubbing; *pa.p.* cubbed.
CUBAN, kú'ban, *n.* A native of the island of Cuba in the W. Indies.—*adj.* Pertaining to Cuba.
CUBATION, ku-bá'shun, *n.* The act of lying down. [L. *cubatio*—*cubo*, to lie down.]
CUBATURE, kúb'a-túr, *n.* The act of finding the solid or cubic content of a body: the result thus found. [Fr. *cubature*. See **CUBE**.]
CUB-DRAWN, kub'-drawn, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Drawn or sucked by cubs.
CUBE, kúb, *n.* A regular solid bounded by six square sides, each of which is parallel to the one opposite to it: (*arith.*) the third power of a number—thus the cube of 2 is $2 \times 2 \times 2 = 8$.—*v.t.* To raise to the third power:—*pr.p.* cubbing; *pa.p.* cubed. [Fr. *cube*, L. *cubus*, Gr. *kubos*, a die.]
CUBE root, the number or quantity that produces a given cube by being raised to the third power—thus 2 is the cube root of 8.
CUBEB, kú'beb, *n.* The small, dried, aromatic berry of a species of *Cubeba*, native of Java, Penang, &c.—called also *Java Pepper*.
CUBEBINE, kú'be-bin, *n.* A vegetable principle found in cubeb.
CUBIC, -AL, kúb'ik, -al, *adj.* Having the form or properties of a cube: solid, as distinguished from superficial.
CUBIC root, a cubical solid which measures a foot in each of its dimensions.
CUBICALLY, kúb'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a cubical method.
CUBICALNESS, kúb'i-kal-nes, *n.* State or quality of being cubical.
CUBIFORM, kúb'i-form, *adj.* In the form of a cube.
CUBIT, kúb'it, *n.* A measure in use among the ancients, equal to the length of the arm from the elbow to the tip of the middle finger: (*anat.*) the ulna, or principal bone of the forearm. [L. *cubitus*, Gr. *kubiton*, the elbow—root *cub*, a bending.]
CUBITAL, kúb'it-al, *adj.* Connected with or relating to the cubit or ulna: of the length of a cubit.
CUBOID, -AL, kúb-oid', -al, *adj.* Resembling a cube in shape. [Gr. *kubos*, and *eidos*, form.]
CUCKING-STOOL, kuk'ing-stól, *n.* A stool or chair to which scolds were fastened and ducked in the water. [Prob. a corruption of **DUCKING-STOOL**.]
CUCKOLD, kuk'old, *n.* One who has been cuckolded or used as some birds are by the cuckoo, which lays its eggs in strange nests: a man whose wife has proved unfaithful: the husband of an adulteress.—*v.t.* To make a man a cuckold by corrupting his wife: to wrong a husband by proving unfaithful as a wife. [Fr. *cocu*, It. *cuculo*—L. *cuculus*. See **CUCKOO**.]
CUCKOLDISH, kuk'old-iz, *v.t.* To reduce to the state of a cuckold.
CUCKOLDLY, kuk'old-li, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Having the qualities of a cuckold: mean: cowardly.
CUCKOLDOM, kuk'ol-dum, *n.* State of a cuckold: act of adultery.
CUCKOO, kook'oo, *n.* A passerine bird, remarkable

for laying its eggs in the nests of other birds, so called from its cry (*Shak*) used in contempt for a person. [Fr *coucou*, L. *cuculus*, Sans *lōkū*]

CUCKOO BUD, kook'oo-bud *n*. A native wild flower, a species of *Plannunculus*—called also *Butter cup*

CUCKOO FLOWER, kook'oo-flaw'er, *n*. A species of *Cardamine*—called also *Lady's Smock*

CUCKQUEAN, kuk'kwen, *n*. A woman whose husband has proved unfaithful a she-cuckold. [Cuc, for CUCKOLD, and QUEAN]

CUCCULATE, ED, kŭk'ul lāt, -ed, *adj*. Hooded covered, as with a hood having the shape of a hood. [L. *cucullatus*—*cucullus*, a hood.]

CUCCUMBER, kŭk'um ber, *n*. A genus of creeping plants of many varieties having large oblong fruit which is much used as a salad and pickle. [O Fr *coucombre*, L. *cucumis*, *cucumers*]

CUCCUMIFORM, kŭ kum'f form, *adj*. Having the form of a cucumber

CUCCURBIT, kŭk'ur bit, *n*. A chemical vessel used in distillation, orig shaped like a gourd [Fr *cucurbita*, L. *cucurbita*, a gourd.]

CUCCURBITACEOUS, kŭ kŭr hī tās'hus, *adj*. Of or resembling a genus of plants including the gourd, melon, &c. [See CUCKURBIT]

CUD, kud, *n*. The food which is deposited in the first stomach of ruminant animals, to be brought up into the mouth and chewed again. [A.S. *cud*, a cud, quid, what is chewed—*ceowan*, to chew]

CUDBEAR, kud'bar *n*. A purple or violet coloured powder prepared from a lichen, used in dyeing said to be a corr of *Cuthbert*—from Dr Cuthbert Gordon, who first made it an article of commerce

CUDDELE, kud dī, *v*. To lie close and snug together to crouch together—*pr p* cuddling, *pa p* cuddled. [Prov E *creudle*, to crowd together See CROWD]

CUDDELE, kud dī, *v*. To hug to embrace so as to keep warm to fondle—*n* A close embrace [A form of CUDLE]

CUDDY, kudī, *n*. A small cabin or cook room, generally in the fore part of a boat or lighter in large vessels, applied to the officers cabin under the poop-deck.

CUDGEL, kud'jel, *n*. A heavy staff a club—*v*. To beat with a cudgel—*pr p* cudgelling, *pa p* cudgelled. [W *cogel*—*cog*, a piece of wood.]

CUDGEL PROOF, kud'jel prŭf, *adj*. Proof against the stroke of a cudgel not to be hurt by beating

CUDWEED, kud wed, *n*. The popular name of many species of plants, the stems and leaves of which are covered with a cottony down. [Perh. a corr of *Cotton-weed*]

CUE, ku, *n*. A queue or tail like twist of hair formerly worn at the back of the head a straight rod used in playing billiards [Fr *queue*—L. *cauda*, a tail]

CUE, ku, *n*. The last word or words of an actor's speech serving as a hint for the next actor to begin a catch word, hint, or intimation the part which an actor plays in his turn.

[From the letter Q by which the words were marked, either the first letter of the L. *quando*, when, or of *qualis*, what (word)—given by *Ned* but others derive it from Fr *queue*. See CUE above.]

CUFF, kuf, *n*. A stroke with the open hand.—*v*. To strike with the open hand to strike with the wings or talons, as a bird to buffet.—*v*. To fight to scuffle [Sw *kuffa*, to knock, conn. with it *schuffa*, L. *colaphus*, Scot *cluff*]

CUFF, kuf, *n*. That part of the sleeve which is

turned back from, and thus forms a kind of cap or covering for, the hand. [Prob from Fr *cuffe*, head-dress.]

CUFIC, kuf'ik, *adj*. Applied to the Arabic character used in the time of Mohammed.

[So called from *Cufa Kufa*, a town in Asiatic Turkey, near Bagdad, which contained the most expert and numerous copyists of the Koran, which was written in this character]

CUIRASS, kwi ras' or kwi n. A defensive covering for the body orig made of thick leather, afterwards of plates of metal hooked or buckled together [Fr *cuirasse*—low L. *curatha*—L. *corium*, skin, leather, Fr *cur*] [armed with a cuirass.]

CUIRASSIER, kwi ras'er, *n*. A cavalry soldier

CUISIL, kwis n. Defensive armor for the thighs, consisting of iron plates laid horizontally over each other and riveted together [Fr *cuisse*, It *coscia*, the thigh—L. *coxa*, the hip]

Written also CUISSE, CUISSART

CUISINE, kwe-zen' *n*. A kitchen or cooking department cookery [Fr It *cucina*, from L. *coquina*, a kitchen—*coquo*, to cook.]

CUISSART, kwis art, **CUISSE** kwis *n*. See CUISIL.

CULDEE kulde *n*. (*lit*) A servant of God one of an ancient order of monks who formerly lived in Scotland, Ireland, and Wales [Gael. *cuile* (allied to *gully*), servant, De, God, afterwards Latinised into *cultores Dei*, worshippers of God]

CUL-DE-SAC, kŭ-de sak, *n*. (*lit*) The bottom of a bag a street or alley that has no thoroughfare [Fr]

CULINARY, kul in arī, *adj*. Pertaining to a kitchen or to cookery used in the kitchen. [L. *culinarius*—*culina*, a kitchen]

CULL, kul, *v*. To collect or gather together to select to pick out from others—*pr p* culling, *pa p* culled [Fr *cullir*, to gather—L. *colligo*—*col*, together, and *lego*, to gather]

CULLENDER, kulen der, *n*. See COLANDER.

CULLION, kul yun, *n*. A mean wretch a cowardly fellow a poltroon [Fr *coton*, a dastard, It *coglione*—L. *coleur*, the testicle]

CULLIONLY, kul yun lī, *adj*. (*Shak*) Having the qualities of a cullion mean base

CULLY, kulī, *n*. A mean dupe—*v*. To deceive meanly [A contraction of CULLION]

CULLYISM, kul'izm, *n*. State of being a cully

CULM, kulm, *n*. The stall or straw of corn, grasses, &c. [L. *culmus*, a stalk or stem.]

CULM, kulm, *n*. Name given in some parts of England to anthracite, esp when found in small knots or in a crumbled condition. [W *culm*, a knot.]

CULMIFEROUS, kul mifer us, *adj*. Bearing culms or stems [L. *culmus*, a stalk, and *fero*, to bear]

CULMINATE, kul min at, *v*. To come to the top to be vertical or at the highest point of altitude—*pr p* culminating, *pa p* culminated. [Low L. *culmus*, from L. *culmen*, *columen*, a summit]

CULMINATION, kul min at'shun, *n*. Act of culminating the top or highest point (*astron*) the transit of a planet or other heavenly body across the meridian, when it is at its greatest altitude.

CULPABILITY, kul pa-bil'i ti, *n*. State of being culpable liability to blame.

CULPABLE, kul pa-bl'adj. Deserving blame faulty; criminal (*Spenser*) guilty [L. *culpabilis*, blamable, from *culpo*, to blame—*culpa*, a fault]

CULPABLENESS kul pa-bl'nes, *n*. State of being culpable blame.

CULPABLY, kul'pa-bli, *adv.* In a culpable manner : blamably. [pability or blame.]

CULPATORY, kul'pā-tor-i, *adj.* Expressive of culpability.

CULPRIT, kul'pɹit, *n.* One culpable or in fault : in Eng. law, one arraigned before a court for a crime but not tried. [Prob. for *culpit*, from a supposed O. E. verb to *culpe*, O. Fr. *culper*—*L. culpa*, a fault : or for *culpat*, from old law *L. culpatus*, a person accused.]

CULTER, kul'ter, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as **COULTER**.

CULTIVABLE, kul'ti-vā-bl, *adj.* Cultivable.

CULTIVATABLE, kul-ti-vāt'a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being cultivated.

CULTIVATE, kul'ti-vāt, *v.t.* To till or produce from the soil by tillage : to prepare for crops : to improve the products of the soil by husbandry : to devote attention to : to civilise or refine : to foster :—*pr.p.* cultivating ; *pa.p.* cultivated. [Low *L. cultivo*, *cultivatum*—*L. colo*, *cultum*, to till.]

CULTIVATION, kul-ti-vā'shun, *n.* The act, art, or practice of cultivating : improvement by tillage : civilisation : refinement.

CULTIVATOR, kul'ti-vā-tor, *n.* One who cultivates : an agricultural implement used in cultivation.

CULTRATE, kul'trāt, *adj.* Shaped like a coulter or pruning-knife. [*L. cultratus*—*cutter*, a ploughshare. See **COULTER**.]

CULTRIFORM, kul'tri-form, *adj.* In the form of a coulter or pruning-knife : sharp-edged.

CULTURAL, kul'tār-al, *adj.* Relating to or promoting culture.

CULTURE, kul'tār, *n.* *Cultivation* : the state of being cultivated : refinement as the result of cultivation.—*v.t.* To cultivate : to improve :—*pr.p.* culturing ; *pa.p.* cultured. [*L. cultura*. See **CULTIVATE**.]

CULTURELESS, kul'tār-less, *adj.* Without culture.

CULVER, kul'vēr, *n.* A dove. [*A.S. culfre*.]

CULVER, kul'vēr, *n.* A kind of cannon, now disused, so called from its long thin serpent-like shape. [*Fr. coulevrin*—*couleuvre*, *L. coluber*, a serpent.]

CULVERKEY, kul'vēr-kē, *n.* A flower or herb, prob. the columbine, having key-shaped flowerets. [*CULVER* = *columba*, a dove, and *KEY*.]

CULVERT, kul'vērt, *n.* An arched passage under a road or canal used as a water-course. [Prob. from *Fr. couvert*, covered. See **COVER**.]

CULVERTAILED, kul'vēr-tāld, *adj.* Dove-tailed.

CUMBENT, kum'bent, *adj.* Lying down : reclining. [*L. cumbens*, -*entis*, *pr.p.* of *cumbo*, to lie down.]

CUMBER, kum'bēr, *v.t.* To heap upon : to overload or crowd : to embarrass.—*n.* (*obs.*) Vexation : hinderance : embarrassment. [Low *L. combus*, a mound ; *Fr. combler*, to heap—*L. cumulus*, a heap.]

CUMBERSOME, kum'bēr-sum, *adj.* Cumbering : burdensome : troublesome : embarrassing.

CUMBERSOMENESS, kum'bēr-sum-nes, *n.* Quality of being cumbersome.

CUMBRANCE, kum'brans, *n.* Encumbrance : burden.

CUMBRIAN, kum'bri-an, *adj.* (*geol.*) Noting a system of slaty rocks best developed in Cumberland and Westmoreland, now merged into the Cambrian or Silurian system.

CUMBOUS, kum'brus, *adj.* Cumbering : hindering : obstructing : oppressive : giving trouble.

CUMBOUSLY, kum'brus-li, *adv.* In a cumbrous manner. [cumbrous.]

CUMBOUSNESS, kum'brus-nes, *n.* State of being cumbrous.

CUMIN, CUMMIN, kum'in, *n.* A dwarf plant, the

seeds of which are valuable for their carminative qualities. [*Fr. cumin*, *L. cuminum*, Heb. *kammōn*.]

CUMULATIVE, kum'ū-lā-tiv, *adj.* Consisting of parts heaped together : increasing by successive additions. [From *L. cumulo*, -*atum*, to heap up—*cumulus*, a heap.]

CUMULO-STRATUS, kum'ū-lo-strā'tus, *n.* A cloud presenting the appearance of a combination of the *cumulus* and *stratus*. [*CUMULUS* and *STRATUS*.]

CUMULUS, kum'ū-lus, *n.* A species of cloud formed of large white masses heaped one above another. [*L. cumulus*, a heap.]

CUNEAL, kū'ne-al, *adj.* Wedge-shaped. [*L. cune-*]

CUNEATE, kū'ne-āt, *adj.* *atus*—*cuneus*, a wedge.]

CUNEIFORM, kū-nē-i-form, *adj.* Of the form of a wedge.

CUNIFORM, kū'ni-form, *adj.* Of the form of a wedge—specially applied to an old Persian and Assyrian form of writing, of which the component parts resemble a wedge or arrow-head. [*L. cuneus*, a wedge, and *forma*, form.]

CUNNING, kun'ing, *adj.* Knowing : skilful : artful : designing : crafty.—*n.* Knowledge : skill : art : artifice : faculty of using stratagem to accomplish a purpose. [*A.S. cunnan*, Scot *ken*, Ger. *kennen*, to know.] [ful manner : skilfully.]

CUNNINGLY, kun'ing-li, *adv.* In a cunning or artful manner.

CUNNINGNESS, kun'ing-nes, *n.* Quality of being cunning : artfulness : slyness.

CUP, kup, *n.* A round open vessel for holding liquids : a drinking-vessel : the liquid contained in a cup : (*fig.*) that which we must receive or undergo, whether good or evil : anything cup-shaped, as the bell of a flower : (*pl.*) social entertainment, drinking-bout : a cupping-glass.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To supply with cups or drink : to extract blood from the body by means of a cupping-glass :—*pr.p.* cupping ; *pa.p.* cupped'. [*Fr. coupe*, It. *coppa*, *A.S. cuppa*, Ger. *kopf*, a cup, the head ; *L. cupa*, *cuppa*, a tub ; Gr. *kype*, *kumbē*, a cup, a hollow.]

To BE IN ONE'S CUPS, to be drunk.

CUP-BEARER, kup-bār'ēr, *n.* One who attends at a feast to fill out and hand the wine : among the ancient Egyptians and Jews, an officer of high rank in the royal household who tasted the wine before handing the cup to his master.

CUPBOARD, kup'bōrd or kub'urd, *n.* A receptacle for cups : a case with shelves in which victuals, dishes, &c. are kept.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To lay up as in a cupboard, to board. [*Cur*, and *A.S. bur*, a lower, receptacle.]

CUPEL, kū'pel, *n.* A small vessel or cup used by goldsmiths in assaying precious metals. [*L. cupella*, dim. of *cupa*. See **CUP**.]

CUPELLATION, kū-pel'ā'shun, *n.* The process of assaying precious metals, by the use of the cupel.

CUPFUL, kup'fool, *n.* As much as fills a cup :—*pl.* CUPFULS. [*Cupio*, to desire.]

CUPID, kū'pid, *n.* The god of love. [*L. Cupido*.]

CUPIDITY, kū-pid'i-ti, *n.* Eager desire for ; avarice : covetousness. [*L. cupiditas*—*cupio*, to desire.]

CUPOLA, kū'pō-lā, *n.* A cup-shaped vault or concave ceiling on the top of a building : a dome : the round top of a furnace, or the furnace itself. [*It.* ; *Fr. coupole*—*coupe*, a cup. See **CUP**.] [cupping.]

CUPPER, kup'ēr, *n.* One professionally engaged in cupping.

CUPPING, kup'ing, *n.* The application of cups from which the air has been exhausted to a scarified part of the skin for the purpose of drawing blood.

Dry-cupping, the application of cups without previous scarification.

CUPPING CLASS, knp'ing glas *n.* A glass used in the operation of cupping [copper]
CUPREOUS, kú pre us, *adj.* Consisting of, or like,
CUPRIFEROUS ku prifer us, *adj.* Bearing or producing copper [L *cuprum*, copper, and *fero*, to bear]
CUPULE, kú púl, *n.* A sort of cup surrounding the fruit or base of the fruit of certain plants as the cup of the acorn, the husk of the chestnut, &c [L *cupula*, dim. of *cupa* See **CUP**]
CUR, kur, *n.* A small dog a degenerate dog from cross breeding a churlish fellow [Prob from **CURTAIL-DOG**]
CURABLE, kur'a-bl, *adj.* That may be cured.
CURABLENESS, kúr'a-bl nes, *n.* Quality of being curable
CURACOA, koo ra-sí, *n.* A liqueur so named from the island of Curacao in the West Indies, where it was first made. [curate]
CURACY, kú ra si, *n.* The office or benefice of a
CURAT, kú rat, *n.* (Spenser) Same as **CURIER**
CURATE kú rat, *n.* One who has the cure or care of souls a clergyman in the Church of England who performs the duties of a rector or vicar [Fr *curé*, It. *curato*, low L *curatus* See **CURE**]
CURATESHIP, kú rat-shíp, *n.* A curacy
CURATIVE, kur'a-tiv, *adj.* Relating to the cure of diseases tending to cure.
CURATOR, kú rá tor *n.* One who has the care of anything a superintendent one appointed by law as guardian. [curator]
CURATORSHIP, ku rá tor shíp, *n.* The office of a
CURB, kurh, *vt.* To bend to one's will to restrain or check to furnish with a curb.—*n.* That which curbs a check or restraint a chain or strap attached to the bit of a bridle for restraining a horse by pressing tightly against its lower jaw when pulled a row of stones round the mouth of a well or at the edge of a pavement, a hard swelling on a horse's hock. [Fr *courber*, from L *curvus*, crooked, bent] [restraint]
CURBLESS, kur'bles *adj.* Having no curb or
CURBSTONE kurb'stón, *n.* A stone placed edge ways against earth or stone work to prevent its giving way
CURD, kurd, *n.* Milk thickened or coagulated the part of coagulated milk that is made into cheese, as distinguished from the whey a concretion of the thicker parts of any liquid.—*vt.* To cause to thicken or coagulate to curdle.—*vt.* to thicken into curd. [Scot. *crude*, Gael. *gruth*, Ir. *cruth*, *curd*, *crutham*, I milk conn with Unown]
CURDLE kurd'l, *vt.* To turn into curd to thicken to congeal.—*vt.* to cause to turn into curd or to congeal.—*pp* curdling, *pp* curdled.
CURDY, kurd i, *adj.* Consisting of or like curds.
CURE, kúr, *n.* (lit.) Care attention care of souls or spiritual charge benefice of a curate care of the sick act of healing that which heals remedy.—*vt.* To care for or attend to to heal to restore to health to remedy to preserve from corruption, as by drying salting &c.—*vt.* (Shak.) to heal, to become well.—*pp* curing, *pp* cured [L *curo*, care, solicitude.] [not be cured irremediable]
CURELESS, kúr'les, *adj.* Without cure that can
CURER, kúr'er, *n.* One who cures a physician.
CURFEW, kúr'fu, *n.* In feudal times, a bell rung at 8 o'clock, as a signal to cover or put out all fires and lights, a practice said to have been introduced into

England by William the Conqueror [Fr *couver-feu*—*couver*, to cover, and *feu*, fire]
CURIET, kú ri et, *n.* (Spenser) A curass
CURING HOUSE, kú'ring hows, *n.* A house or place in which anything is cured esp a building in which sugar is drained, as in the West Indies
CURIOSITY, kú ri osi ti *n.* State or quality of being curious inquisitiveness (Shak.) scrupulousness exactness, nicety that which is curious anything rare or unusual
CURIOUS, kú ri us, *adj.* (lit.) Careful scrupulous—*anxious* to learn inquisitive shewing great care or nicety skilfully made unusual rare [Fr *curieux*, L *curiosus*—*cura*, care]
CURIOUSLY, kú ri us li, *adv.* In a curious manner inquisitively skilfully singularly
CURIOSNESS, kú ri us nes, *n.* Quality of being curious curiosity exactness
CURL, kurl, *vt.* To twist into ringlets to coil to ornament with curls to raise in undulations.—*vt.* to shrink into ringlets to rise in undulations to writhe to ripple to play at the game of curling.—*n.* A ringlet of hair or anything like it an undulation, bending, or twist [Orig *crull*, D *krullen*, Dan. *krolle*, to eurl.] [curled hair]
CURLED PATE kurl'd pát, *adj.* (Shak.) Having
CURLEUR, kurl'ér, *n.* One who, or that which, curls a player at the game of curling.
CURLEW, kurl'u, *n.* An aquatic wading bird of the same family with the snipe, stilt &c, having a very long slender bill and legs and a short tail. [Fr *corlieu* prob from its cry]
CURLINESS, kurl'nes, *n.* The state of being curly
CURLING kurl'ing, *n.* A game, common in Scotland, consisting in hurling heavy stones along a sheet of ice, like playing at bowls
CURLING IRONS, kurl'ing i'urns, } *n.pl.* An iron in
CURLING TONGS, kurl'ing tongz, } strumment used for curling the hair
CURLING STONE, kurl'ing stón, *n.* A heavy stone provided with a handle, used in the game of curling
CURLY, kurl'i, *adj.* Having curls full of curls
CURMUDGEON, kur mu'jun, *n.* (lit.) A corn merchant, an avacious, ill natured fellow a miser a niggard. [O E. *cornmudin*, a eor of corn merchant, because they were accused of keeping up the price of corn by their avarice]
CURMUDGEONLY, kur mu'jun li, *adj.* Like a curmudgeon avicious miserly
CURRENT, kur'rans, *n.* (Shak.) Current flowing
CURRENT, kur'rant *n.* A small kind of dried grape, imported from the islands of the Levant, so called because the fruit was first introduced into this country from Corinth in Greece the fruit of several garden shrubs.
CURRENCY, kur'ren si, *n.* The state or quality of being current uninterrupted course circulation—that which circulates, as the money of a country
CURRENT, kur'rent *adj.* Running or flowing circulating passing from person to person generally received or acknowledged now passing [present]—*n.* A running or flowing a running stream a portion of water or air moving in a certain direction course [L *currentis*, *entis*, *pp* of *curro*, *currentis*, to run.]
CURRENTLY, kur'rent-li, *adv.* In a current manner—*generally* [current general acceptance]
CURRENTNESS, kur'rent-nes, *n.* State of being
CURRICLE, kúr'ri kl, *n.* (lit.) A course a

two-wheeled open chaise, drawn by two horses abreast : a chariot. [L. *curriculum*—*curro*, to run.]

CURRICULUM, kur-rik'ū-lum, *n.* A course or career, esp. the course of study at a university.

CURRIER, kur'ri-ēr, *n.* One who carries leather.

CURRISH, kur'rish, *adj.* Having the qualities of a cur : churlish : quarrelsome : snappish.

CURRY, kur'ri, *v.t.* To prepare or dress tanned leather by scraping, beating, &c. : to rub or clean a horse with a scratching instrument : to beat : to scratch :—*pr.p.* cur'rying ; *pa.p.* cur'ried. [Prob. from L. *corium*, skin, hide.]

To **CURRY FAVOUR**, to seek favour by flattery. [Acc. to Wedg. orig. 'curry favel,' Fr. *étriller faveau*, to curry the chestnut horse. It was usual to make a proper name of the colour of a horse, and to speak of the animal as Bayard, Favel (Fr. *Faveau*—*fauve*, fallow), &c. When the meaning of Favel in the proverb was no longer understood, the sense was made up by the substitution of favour.]

CURRY, kur'ri, *n.* A kind of sauce or seasoning much used in India and elsewhere : a dish seasoned with curry.—*v.t.* To cook with curry. [Pers. *khurdi*, broth, juicy meats, from *khurdan*, to eat.]

CURRY-COMB, kur'ri-kōm, *n.* An iron instrument or comb used for currying or cleaning horses.

CURRY-POWDER, kur'ri-pow'dēr, *n.* A powder or condiment used in making curry : curry.

CURSE, kurs, *v.t.* (*orig.*) To invoke or wish evil upon, by the sign of the cross : to devote to perdition : to afflict or torment.—*v.i.* to utter imprecations : to swear :—*pr.p.* curs'ing ; *pa.p.* curs'ed or curs't.—*n.* The invocation or wishing of evil upon : evil invoked on another : malediction : torment : vexation. [A.S. *curstan*—*curse*, a curse ; from root of *Cross*.]

CURSED, kurs'ed, *adj.* Under a curse : deserving a curse : blasted by a curse : hateful : troublesome.

CURSEDLY, kurs'ed-li, *adv.* In a cursed manner, miserably : abominably. [under a curse.]

CURSEDNESS, kurs'ed-nes, *n.* The state of being

CURSER, kurs'ēr, *n.* One who curses.

CURSITOR, kur'si-tor, *n.* A clerk or officer in the Court of Chancery who makes out original writs. [Low L. *curstitor*, from the words 'de curse,' applied in the statute to the writs, i.e. writs issued in ordinary cases and of course.]

CURSIVE, kur'siv, *adj.* Running : flowing.

CURSORY, kur'so-rar-i, *adj.* (*Shak.*) *Cursory* : hasty. [manner : slightly : superficially.]

CURSORILY, kur'sor-i-li, *adv.* In a cursory or hasty

CURSORY, kur'sor-i, *adj.* Running about : hasty : superficial : careless. [L. *cursorius*—*cursor*, a runner—*curro*, *cursum*, to run.]

CURST, kurst, *adj.* *Cursed* : deserving a curse : ill-tempered : shrewish : froward.

CURSTNESS, kurst'nes, *n.* State of being enst : peevishness : frowardness.

CURT, kurt, *adj.* Short : concise. [L. *curtus*, shortened ; Sans. *kṛit*, to cut, separate.]

CURTAL, knr-tāl, *v.t.* To cut short : to cut off a part : to abridge : to reduce. [Fr. *court*, L. *curtus*, short, and Fr. *tailler*, to cut.]

CURTAL-AXE, kur'tāl-aks, *n.* Same as **CURTLE-AX.**

CURTAL-DOG, kur'tāl-dog, *n.* The dog of an unqualified person, which by the forest laws must have its tail cut short, partly as a mark, and partly from a notion that the tail of a dog is necessary to him in running ; applied also to a dog not meant for sport, or a dog that missed its game.—*Nares*

CURTAIN, kur'tin, *n.* (*lit.*) That which encloses or

forms a court : a cloth used to hang round and enclose a bed, window, &c., which may be contracted or expanded at pleasure : the part of a rampart or wall between two bastions : (*Shak.*) colours.—*v.t.* To enclose, or furnish, with curtains. [Fr. *courtine* ; low L. *cortina* ; from L. *cors*, *cortis*, a place enclosed, a court.]

CURTAIN-LECTURE, knr'tin-Jek'tūr, *n.* A lecture or reproof given in bed by a wife to her husband.

CURTAL, kur'tal, *n.* (*Shak.*) A horse with a curt or docked tail. [Fr. *courtaud*—*court*. See **CURTAL**.]

CURTAL-AX, kur'tal-aks, *n.* Same as **CURTLE-AX.**

CURTAL-FRIAR, kur'tal-frī-ar, *n.* (*Scott.*) A friar who acted as porter at the court-gate of a monastery.

CURTATE, kur'tāt, *adj.* Shortened or reduced ; applied to the distance of a planet from the sun or earth reduced to the plane of the ecliptic. [L. *curto*, *curtatum*—*curtus*, short. See **CURT**.]

CURTLE-AX, kur'tl-aks (*Shak.*), *n.* A cutlass. [A

CURT-AXE, kur't-aks (*Spenser*), } corr. of the O. E. *courtelas*. See **CUTLASS**.]

CURTLY, kur'tli, *adv.* In a curt manner : briefly.

CURTNESS, kur'tnes, *n.* State of being curt : shortness : conciseness.

CURTSY, kur'tsi, *n.* Same as **COURTESY**.

CURULE, kūr'ool, *adj.* Belonging to a chariot : applied to the chair in which the higher Roman magistrates had a right to sit, and which was borne in a chariot when the magistrates went to council. [L. *curulis*—*currus*, a chariot—*curro*, to run.]

CURVATE, kur'vāt, } *adj.* Curved or bent in a

CURVATED, kur'vāt-ed, } regular form. [L. *curvo*, *curvatus*, to bend.]

CURVATURE, kur'va-tūr, *n.* A curving or bending : the continual bending of a line from a rectilinear direction.

CURVE, kury, *adj.* Crooked : bent round.—*n.* Anything bent : a bent line : (*geom.*) a line in which no three consecutive points lie in the same direction.—*v.t.* To bend : to form into a curve.—*v.i.* to bend, inflect :—*pr.p.* cur'ving ; *pa.p.* cur'ved. [L. *curvus*.]

CURVED, kured, *adj.* Bent : formed into a curve.

CURVET, kur'vet, *n.* A certain leap of a horse, in which he curves or bends his body by raising both his fore-legs at once, and while bringing them down raises his hind ones, so that all his feet are off the ground at once : a leap or bound : a frolic.—*v.i.* To leap in curves or curvets : to leap : to frisk.

CURVILINEAR, kur'vi-lin'e-ar, } *adj.* Pertaining to,

CURVILINEAL, kur'vi-lin'e-al, } consisting of, or bounded by, curved lines. [L. *curvus*, and *linea*, a line.] [a bending without angles.]

CURVITY, kur'vi-ti, *n.* The state of being curved :

CUSHAT, koosh'at, *n.* The ring-dove or wood-pigeon. [Prov. E. *coeshat* ; A.S. *cuseot*.]

CUSHION, koosh'un, *n.* A bag filled with some soft elastic stuff, and used for sitting on : a soft pad placed on a chair or sofa : anything stuffed or padded, as the inner edge of a billiard-table.—*v.t.* To seat on or furnish with a cushion. [Fr. *coussin*, It. *cuscina*, from L. *cucullinum*, dim. of *cuculla*, mattress.]

CUSHIONET, koosh'un-et, *n.* A little cushion.

CUSP, kusp, *n.* A point : (*arch.*) the point formed by the meeting of two small arches, often terminating in rich bosses of flowers : (*astron.*) the point or horn of the moon or other luminary : (*geom.*) the point in a curve having contrary flexures, at which its two branches have a common tangent. [L. *cuspis*, a point.]

- CUSPIDAL**, kus'pi-dal, *adj* Ending in a point.
- CUSPIDATE**, kus pi-dät, } *adj* Pointed (*bot*)
- CUSPIDATED**, kus'pi dät ed, } tapering gradually to a sharp stiff point. [*L. cuspidatus—cuspis*, a point.]
- CUSTARD**, kus'tard, *n* A composition of milk, eggs, &c., sweetened, flavoured, and boiled until it thickens. [*W. custard—caws*, cheese, curd, *L. casus*, cheese.]
- CUSTARD APPLE** kus'tard äpl, *n* The fruit of a tropical tree (*Anona*), having a rich eatable pulp, like a custard.
- CUSTARD COFFIN**, kus'tard kof fin, *n* (*Shak*) The paste or crust which covers or coffins a custard.
- CUSTODIAL**, kus to di al, *adj* Pertaining to custody or guardianship
- CUSTODIAN**, kus to di an, *n* One who has custody or care, esp. of some public building
- CUSTODY**, kus to di n, *A* watching or guarding care keeping imprisonment [*L. custodia—custos*, *custodia*, a watcher or keeper]
- CUSTOM**, kus'tum, *n* What one is accustomed to do usage frequent repetition of the same act the act or habit repeated a frequenting of a shop to buy goods regular trade or business (*law*) established practice or usage a tax upon goods — *pl* duties imposed on imports and exports — *v* (*Spenser*) To accustom. [*Fr. coutume*, *It. costume*, *L. consuetudo—consueo*, *consuetum*, to accustom.]
- CUSTOMABLE**, kus'tum a bl, *adj* Customary common. [*ary* or habitual manner]
- CUSTOMARILY**, kus'tum a ri li, *adv* In a custom
- CUSTOMARY**, kus'tum a ri al, *adj* According to or established by custom usual (*law*) held by custom.
- CUSTOMED**, kus'tumd, *adj* Accustomed usual.
- CUSTOMER**, kus'tum-er, *n* One accustomed to frequent a place of sale for the purpose of buying goods (*S'al*) a prostitute a person—in contempt one who collects custom.
- CUSTOM HOUSE**, kus'tum hows, *n* The house where the duties called customs are collected, and vessels are entered and cleared.
- CUSTOM SHRUNK**, kus'tam shrunk, *adj* (*Shak*) Having fewer customers than formerly
- CUT**, kut, *v* To make an incision to divide with a sharp-edged instrument to sever to cleave or pass through to carve or hew to form or shape by cutting to divide, as a pack of cards to intersect to castrate to wound or hurt to affect deeply (*collog*) to ignore one as an acquaintance. — *v* to pass through or divide to be severed to use the knife, as in surgical operations — *pr p* cutting, *pat* and *pa p* cut. [*W. ceta*, short, *cuth*, a little piece, *Ir. cutach*, to curtail.]
- CUT**, kut, *n* A small piece cut off the act of cutting a stroke or blow, as with a sword or whip an incised wound a channel made by cutting or digging an engraved block, or the impression from it a short or near passage by which some angle is cut off division of a pack of cards manner of cutting shape or fashion (*S'al*) a common horse, either from its being docked or castrated, sometimes applied in reproach to a man — *pl* Pieces of paper shuck, &c., of different lengths, used in drawing lots.
- CUT DOWN*, to reduce, curtail — *CUT A DASH*, or *FIGURE*, to make a conspicuous appearance — *CUT OFF*, to destroy put to an untimely death intercept stop. — *CUT OUT*, to shape contrive debar supplant. — *CUT SHORT*, to abridge check — *CUT UP*, to carve eradicate criticize severely
- CUTANEOUS**, ku tä-ne-us, *adj* Belonging to the cuts or skin.

- CUTICLE**, kü i kl, *n* The outermost thin transparent skin which covers all the surface of the body, except the nails the epidermis (*bot*) the thin vascular membrane of plants [*L. cuticula* dim. of *cutis*, the skin] [*cuticle*]
- CUTICULAR**, kü tik'lar, *adj* Belonging to the
- CUTIS** kü tis, *n* The skin the true skin, as distinguished from the cuticle. [*L.*]
- CUTLASS**, kut'las, *n* A broad curving sword with only one cutting edge, mostly used by sailors in the navy [*Fr. coutelas—L. cutellus*, dim. of *culler*, a ploughshare, a knife]
- CUTLER** kut'ler, *n* One who makes or sells knives and other cutting instruments [*Fr. coutelier*, from root of *CUTLASS*]
- CUTLERY** kut'ler, *n* The business of a cutler general name for all kinds of instruments made by cutlers
- CUTLET**, kut'let *n* (*lit*) A little rib a slice of meat cut off for cooking, esp. of mutton or veal. [*Fr. côtelette*, dim. of *côte—L. costa*, a rib]
- CUTPURSE**, kut'purs, *n* (*Shak*) One who stole by cutting off and carrying away purses (the purses being worn at the girdle) a pickpocket
- CUTTER**, kut'er, *n* A person or thing that cuts an incisor or cutting tooth a small light vessel with one mast, and built so as to go swiftly, or cut, through the water a boat attached to a man of war
- CUT THROAT**, kut' thro't, *n* An assassin ruffian.
- CUTTING**, kut'ing, *n* A dividing or lopping off an incision a piece cut off (*bot*) a twig of a plant cut off for the purpose of propagation an excavation cut through a hill — *adj* Penetrating sharp sarcastic severe
- CUTTLE**, kut'l, } *n* A mollusc, with an
- CUTTLE FISH**, kut'l fish, } oblong, depressed, sack-like body containing a knife like bone remarkable for its power of surrounding itself with a black ink liquid, so as to escape observation when pursued. [*AS. cudele*, *W. gyllle*, *Fr. cutteau*, a knife]
- CUTTLE BONE** kut'l ben, *n* The internal shell or bone of the cuttle fish, used for making tooth powder and for polishing the softer metals.
- CUT WATER**, kut' waw'ter, *n* The fore part of a ship's prow that cuts the water (*nach*) the angular portion of a pier separating two arches of a bridge.
- CYANIC**, si an ik, *adj* Of or belonging to cyanogen.
- CYANIC ACID**, an acid composed of cyanogen and oxygen.
- CYANIDE**, si'a nid, *n* A direct compound of cyanogen with a metal.
- CYANITE** si'a nit, *n* A mineral composed of alumina and silica, generally of a fine sky blue colour [*Gr. kyanos*, dark blue]
- CYANOCEN**, si an o-jen, *n* A compound of carbon, obtained by decomposing the cyanide of mercury by heat so called from being an essential ingredient in the formation of Prussian blue [*Gr. kyanos*, blue, and *γεννάω*, to produce.]
- CYANOMETER** si an om'e'ter, *n* An instrument for measuring the degrees of blueness of the sky or ocean [*Gr. kyanos*, blue, and *metron*, a measure.]
- CYCLE**, s'kl, *n* (*lit*) A circle an interval of time in which certain events always re-occur in the same order an imaginary circle or orbit in the heavens. a group of poems or fictions — *v* (*Tenn.*) To re-occur in cycles. [*Gr. kyklos*, a circle.]
- CYCLIC**, AL, s'kl'ik, *adj* Pertaining to or containing a cycle
- CYCLOGRAPH**, s'klo-graf, *n* An instrument for

describing the arcs of circles that have too large a curvature for compasses. [Gr. *kyklos*, a circle, and *graphō*, to describe.]

CYCLOID, *sī'klōid*, *n.* A circle-like curve: a curve described by a point in the plane of a circle when the circle is rolled along a straight line in the same plane. [Gr. *kyklos*, a circle, and *eidōs*, form.]

CYCLOIDIAN, *sī'klōid'i-an*, *n.* One of the fourth order of fishes, according to the classification of Agassiz, having cycloid scales with smooth edges, as the salmon.

CYCLONE, *sī'klōn*, *n.* A circular or rotatory storm of extended circuit. [From Gr. *kyklos*, a circle.]

CYCLOPEAN, *sī'klo-pē'an*, *adj.* Pertaining to, or like the *Cyclops*: giant-like: vast: noting a massive kind of architecture, fabled to have been the work of the Cyclopes.

CYCLOPEDIA, **CYCLOPÆDIA**, *sī'klo-pē'di-a*, *n.* A circle of instruction: circle of human knowledge: a work containing information (generally in alphabetical arrangement) on every department, or on a particular department of knowledge. [Gr. *kyklos*, a circle, and *paideia*, instruction.] [cyclopedica.]

CYCLOPÆDIC, *sī'klo-pē'dik*, *adj.* Belonging to a **CYCLOPIO**, *sī'klop'ik*, *adj.* Relating to or like the Cyclopes: cyclopean.

CYCLOPS, *sī'klōps*, **CYCLOP**, *sī'klōp*, *n. sing. and pl.* One of the fabulous race of giants who lived chiefly in Sicily, described as having one circular eye in the middle of the forehead: a genus of minute crustaceans, having eyes in the middle of the forehead so close together as to form a single round spot. [Gr. *kyklōps*—*kyklos*, a circle, and *ōps*, an eye.]

CYGNET, *sig'net*, *n.* A young swan. [Dim. of Fr. *cygne*, L. *cygnus*, Gr. *kyknos*, a swan.]

CYLINDER, *sī'lin-dēr*, *n.* A solid roller-like body of uniform diameter, whose ends are equal parallel circles. [Gr. *kylindros*—*kylindō*, to roll.]

CYLINDRIC, *-AL*, *sī'lin'drik*, *-al*, *adj.* Having the form or properties of a cylinder.

CYLINDRIFORM, *sī'lin'dri-form*, *adj.* In the form of a cylinder. [L. *cyllindrus*, and *forma*, form.]

CYLINDROID, *sī'lin-droid*, *n.* A body like a cylinder, but having its base elliptical. [Gr. *kylindros*, and *eidōs*, form.] [ladies. [See CHIMERE.]

CYMAR, *si-mär*, *n.* A loose light dress worn by

CYMBAL, *sim'bäl*, *n.* A musical instrument, circular and hollow like a dish, made of brass or bronze, two of which are struck together, which produces a sharp ringing sound. [L. *cymbalum*, from Gr. *kymbalon*—*kymbē*, the hollow of a vessel.]

CYMBIFORM, *sim'bi-form*, *adj.* Shaped like a boat. [L. *cymba*, a boat, and *forma*, form.]

CYME, *sim*, *n.* (lit.) A young shoot: (bot.) term applied to all forms of inflorescence in which the middle flower-bud opens first. [L. *cyma*, Gr. *kyma*, a young sprout.]

CYNIC, *-AL*, *sin'ik*, *-al*, *adj.* Dog-like: surly and snarling: curriish: austere: misanthropic. [Gr. *kynikos*, dog-like—*kyōn*, a dog.]

CYNIC, *sin'ik*, *n.* One of a sect of ancient philosophers, so called from their inorose and contemptuous views: a morose man: a snarler.

CYNICALLY, *sin'ik-al-li*, *adv.* In a cynical manner.

CYNICISM, *sin'is-izm*, *n.* The qualities of a cynic: surliness: austerity.

CYNOSURE, *sin'ō-shūr* or *sī'*, *n.* The dog's tail: the constellation of the Lesser Bear which contains the

pole-star: hence, anything that strongly attracts attention. [Gr. *kyōn*, *kynos*, a dog, and *oura*, a tail.]

CYPERACEOUS, *sip-e-rā'shus*, *adj.* Belonging to, or having the character of, sedge plants. [From Gr. *kypēros*, sedge.]

CYPHER, *sī'fer*, *n.* Same as CIPHER.

CYPRESS, *sī'pres*, *n.* An evergreen tree of the genus *Cupressus*, valuable on account of the durability of its wood: a symbol of mourning, cypress branches having been anciently carried at funerals.—*adj.* Pertaining to cypress. [Fr. *cyprès*, L. *cupressus*, Gr. *kyparissos*.]

CYPRIAN, *sip'ri-an*, *adj.* Belonging to the island of Cyprus: lewd, licentious, Cyprus being the place where *Venus* was worshipped.—*n.* A native of Cyprus: a lewd woman.

CYPRUS, *sī'prus*, *n.* A thin, transparent, black stuff, a kind of crape. [Prob. named from the island of *Cyprus*, being first made there.]

CYPRUS-LAWN, *sī'prus-lawn*, *n.* (*Milton*). **CYPRUS**.

CYST, *sist*, *n.* (lit.) A chest: a bag or bladder in animal bodies containing morbid matter. [See **CIST**, **CHEST**.]

[in, a cyst or bag.]

CYSTIC, *sist'ik*, *adj.* Having the form of, or contained

CYSTICLE, *sist'ik-l*, *n.* A small cyst. [Dim. of **CYST**.]

CYSTOTOMY, *sist-to'tō-mi*, *n.* The operation of cutting into the bladder for the purpose of removing extraneous matter. [Gr. *kystis*, a bladder, *temnō*, to cut.]

CY THEREAN, *sith-e-rē'an*, *adj.* Pertaining to Venus. [L. *Cythereus*—*Cythera*, an island in the *Ægean* Sea (now *Cerigo*), celebrated for the worship of Venus.]

CYTOBLAST, *sī'to-blast*, *n.* The nucleus or germinal spot of a cellule, from which the organic cell is developed. [Gr. *kytos*, a vessel, and *blastō*, to bud.]

CZAR, *zär*, *n.* A king: a title of the emperor of Russia.

[Russ. *tsarj*, Cronian *czar*, *czesar*, Ger. *Laiser*, L. *Cæsar*, from the name of Julius Cæsar, the name Cæsar being afterwards borne by the Roman emperors.]

CZARINA, *zä-rē'na*, *n.* A title of the empress of Russia.

CZAROWITZ, *zär'o-wits*, *n.* The title of the eldest son of the czar. [Russ. *tsarévitch*, *tsarcévitch*—*tsarj*, and *vits*, Norm. *filz*, Fr. *filz*, L. *filius*, a son.]

D

DAB, *dab*, *v.t.* To strike gently with something soft: —*pr.p.* dabbing; *pp.p.* dabbed.—*n.* A gentle blow with something soft or with the hand: a small lump of anything soft or moist: a flat fish of the same genus as the plaice and flounder. [Fr. *dauber*, to strike; connected with **DIR**.]

DAB, *dab*, *n.* (*colloq.*) One who is expert at something: an adept. [Perhaps a corr. of **ADVERT**.]

DABBLE, *dab'l*, *v.t.* To wet by little dabs or strokes: to bespatter.—*v.i.* to play in water with the hands or feet: to do anything in a slight or superficial manner: to meddle.—*pr.p.* dabbling; *pp.p.* dabbled. [Dim. of **DAB**.]

DABBLER, *dab'ler*, *n.* One who dabbles or does things in a superficial, trifling way.

DABCHICK, *dab'chik*, *n.* A small water-fowl allied to the grebe, remarkable for diving or dipping up and down in the water.

DACE, *däs*, *n.* A small river fish somewhat like the roach, and of the same genus. [Perhap a corr. of Fr. *vandois*, the dace; called also **DANI** and **DART**.]

DACTYL, daktil, *n.* In Greek and Latin poetry, a foot of three syllables, a long and two short, so called from its resemblance to the joints of the finger in English, a foot of three syllables, consisting of one accented syllable followed by two unaccented, as **DESTINY** [*L. dactylus, Gr. dactylos, a finger*]

DACTYLIC, daktilik, *adj.* Relating to or consisting chiefly of dactyls.—*n.* A line of poetry consisting chiefly or wholly of dactyls.

DACTYLOLOGY, daktilolohi, *n.* The art of talking with the fingers, like the deaf and dumb [*Gr. dactylos, finger, and logos, discourse—legs, to speak*]

DAD, dad, *n.* Father, a word used by children. [*W. tad, Sans. tata*]

DADDLE, dadl, *v. i.* To walk in an unsteady manner, as a child or very old person to do anything slowly to dawdle over anything —*pr. p.* daddling, *p. p.* daddled. [Perhaps connected with **DAWDLE**.]

DADDY, dadi, *n.* Same as **DAD**

DADO, dādo, *n.* In classical architecture the solid block or cube forming the body of a pedestal, between the base mouldings and cornice an architectural arrangement of mouldings, &c., round the lower part of the walls of a room, resembling a continuous pedestal. [It *dado*, a die cube pedestal, *Prov. dat.*, low *L. datum*, something thrown on the table —*L. do, datum*, to give]

DÆDAL, dēdal, } *adj.* Formed with art
DÆDALIAN, dēdālian } displaying artistic skill
intricate maze like. [From *L. Dædalus, Gr. Daidalos*, the artist who constructed the Cretan labyrinth.]

DAFF, daf, *v. t.* (*Shak*) To put off. [A corr. of **DOFF**.]

DAFFODIL, dafo-dil, *n.* A plant of the genus *Narcissus*, with a bulbous root and yellow bell shaped flowers. [*Fr. asphodile, fleur d'asphodile, L. asphodelus, Gr. asphodelos*]

DAFFODILLY, dafo-dil-i, *n.* (*Millon*) **DAFFODIL**

DAFFODOWN DILLY, dafo-down-dil-i, *n.* **DAFFODIL**

DAGGER, dāger, *n.* A weapon like a very small sword, used for stabbing a mark of reference in the form of a dagger (†) [*Fr. dague, It. daga, W. dager, Ir. dagear*]

DAGGLE, dagl, *v. t.* To wet or dirty by trailing on the ground.—*v. i.* to run through wet or dirt to be in the mire —*pr. p.* dagging, *p. p.* dagged. [*Dim. of obs. dag*, to wet with dew, from *dag*, dew See **Dew**]

DAGUERREOTYPE, da-ger'ot-p. *n.* The original process of photography, in which the picture was taken on a silvered plate a picture produced by this process.—*v. t.* To produce by the photographic process, as a picture to take an exact impression of to imitate exactly [*Fr. from Daguerre, the inventor*]

DAGUERREOTYPY, da-ger'ot-ti-pi, *n.* The art of producing pictures by the daguerreotype process

DAHLIA, dāl-i-a, *n.* A genus of large garden plants of many varieties, with large beautiful flowers of various colours. [So called in honour of Dahl, a Swedish botanist.]

DAILY, dāli, *adj.* Occurring or experienced every day—*adv.* Every day day by day very often.

DAINT, dānt, *adj.* (*Spenser*) Dainty, exquisite in taste.

DAINTILY, dānt-i-li, *adv.* Delicately—ceremoniously

DAINTINESS, dānt-i-nes, *n.* The state or condition of being dainty nicely ceremoniousness.

DAINTY, dānt-i, *adj.* *To-thame* pleasant to the palate delicate fastidious elegant.—*n.* That which

is dainty a delicacy (*Shak*) a term of endearment. [*W. dau, fine, delicate, dantadd, a delicacy, from dant, pl. dants, a tooth, L. dens, dentis, a tooth.*]

DAIRY, dā-er-i, *n.* (*lit*) The occupation of a *dey* or dairy maid a place where milk is kept, and butter and cheese made. [*O. E. and Scot. dey, a dairy maid.*]

DAIRY FARM, dā-er-i-farm, *n.* A farm chiefly devoted to keeping cows for the supply of milk, butter, and cheese

DAIRY HOUSE, dā-er-i-hows, *n.* A dairy

DAIRY MAID, dā-er-i-māid, *n.* A female servant who milks cows and works in a dairy

DAIS, dāis, *n.* The upper table of a dining hall on its platform the raised floor at the upper end of a dining hall where the high table stood a raised floor with a seat and canopy [*Fr. dais, a canopy, in O. Fr. a dining table, from L. discus, a quoin or anything of that shape*]

DAISIED, dāizid, *adj.* Covered with or full of daisies.

DAISY, dāiz-i, *n.* (*lit*) The day's eye a genus of plants flowering almost all the year round, in all grassy places, so called either from closing at night and opening in the morning or from its likeness to the sun. [*AS. dages eage, day's eye.*]

DAK, dāk, *n.* Same as **DAWK**

DAKOIT, da-koit, *n.* One of a class of robbers in the E. Indies who never commit murder if it can be avoided. [*Beng. dākie, a robber*]

DAKOITY, da-koi-ti, *n.* The practice of robbing in gangs as the dakoints do

DALE, dāl, *n.* A low place between hills, separating them as it were a vale or valley [*AS. dal, connected with dālan to divide, Ger. thal, connected with theilen, to divide.*]

DALESMAN, dālzman, *n.* One living in a dale—applied specially to the inhabitants of the valleys in the north of England, Norway, &c.

DALLIANCE, dal-i-ans, *n.* The act of dallying, toying or trifling interchanges of caresses wantonness (*Shak*) delay

DALLY, dal-i, *v. t.* To play, sport, or trifle to lose time in idleness or trifles to delay to exchange caresses —*pr. p.* dallying, *p. p.* dallied. [*AS. dāl, foolish, Ger. dāhlen to trifle acc. to Wedg., O. E. daly, a die a plaything—L. talus, a die*]

DALMATIĆ, dal-matik, } *n.* The deacon's robe

DALMATICA, dal-matik-a, } in the R. C. Church, originally of linen but now generally of heavy silk. [*Low L. dalmatica a robe worn by kings in the middle ages on solemn occasions, and imitated from a dress worn in Dalmatia.*]

DALTONISM, dal-ton-izm, *n.* Colour blindness inability to distinguish certain colours [So called after Dalton, a chemist who had this infirmity]

DAMI, dam, *n.* A female, applied chiefly to quadrupeds in the game of draughts, a crowned man. [A form of **DANTE**.]

DAMI, dam, *v. t.* To restrain, keep back, or shut up: to confine by a dam, as water —*pr. p.* damming; *p. p.* dammed.—*n.* A bank, wall, frame of wood, or other obstruction to confine or obstruct the flow of water [*AS. damman, Ger. dammen, connected with L. domo, Gr. damāō, to subdue, to restrain.*]

DAMAGE, damāj, *n.* Loss injury, hurt the value of injury done or of what is lost, any hurt, loss, or hindrance to one's property —*pl.* compensation for loss or injury.—*v. t.* To harm, injure, or impair.—*v. i.* to receive harm or injury —*pr. p.* damaging, *p. p.* damaged. [*O. Fr. damage, Fr. dommage, It. dannagio, from L. damnum, loss, injury*]

fate, fār, mē, her, mīne, mōte, mūte, mūon, then.

DAMAGEABLE, dam'aj-a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being damaged, injured, or impaired.

DAMASK, dam'ask, *n.* *Damascus cloth*: a figured stuff, originally of rich silk, now of linen, cotton, or wool.—*adj.* Resembling the products of Damascus: of a red colour, like that of the damask rose.—*v.t.* To decorate with ornamental figures, as flowers, &c.: to variegate: to adorn. [From *Damascus* in Syria, where it was first made.]

DAMASKEN, dam'ask-en, } *v.t.* To decorate with
DAMASKEEN, dam'ask-en, } ornamental designs, as a damaskin: to ornament (a steel surface) by incrusting with another metal, by inlaying, or by etching: to damask.

DAMASKIN, dam-as-kin', *n.* A kind of ornamented sabre, so called from its manufacture at Damascus.

DAME, dam, *n.* *The mistress of a house*: a matron: a noble lady: a lady: a woman. [Fr.; It. *dama*—*L. domina*, a mistress—*domus*, a house.]

DAME'S-VIOLET, damz'-vîo-let, } *n.* A genus
DAME'S-WORT, damz'-wurt, } of cruciferous plants. [So called because formerly cultivated by ladies in pots for its sweet scent at night.]

DAMMAR, dam'mar, } *n.* A resinous substance
DAMNARA, dam'ma-ra, } used for making varnish, obtained from certain E. Indian trees. [Malay.]

DAMN, dam, *v.t.* To bring damage or loss upon: to condemn to punishment: to censure: to sentence to everlasting punishment.—*n.* An oath: a curse. [Fr. *damner*, *L. damnare*—*damnum*, loss, penalty.]

DAMNABILITY, dam-na-bil'i-ti, } *n.* The state
DAMNABLENESS, dam'na-bl-nes, } or quality of deserving condemnation.

DAMNABLE, dam'na-bl, *adj.* Deserving or tending to damnation: hateful: pernicious.

DAMNABLY, dam'na-bli, *adv.* In a manner to incur condemnation: hatefully.

DAMNATION, dam-na'shun, *n.* The state of being damned: condemnation to everlasting punishment.

DAMNATORY, dam'na-tor-i, *adj.* Containing sentence of condemnation.

DAMNED, damd, dam'ned, *passive*. Condemned: sentenced to everlasting punishment: (*Shak.*) hateful, detestable.

DAMOSSEL, dam'o-sel, } *n.* Same as **DAMSEL**.
DAMOSELLA, dam'o-sel-la, }

DAMP, damp, *n.* Vapour, mist: moisture: lowness of spirits: discouragement:—*pl.* different kinds of gases produced in mines, wells, &c.—*v.t.* To wet slightly: to chill: to discourage: to check: to make dull.—*adj.* Moist: dejected, depressed. [*D. damp*, Ger. *dampf*, vapour, smoke.] [damp or moist.]

DAMPEN, damp'n, *v.t.* and *v.i.* To make or become damp.

DAMPER, damp'ir, *n.* That which damps or checks: a contrivance to cadence vibrations in musical instruments.

DAMPISH, damp'ish, *adj.* Somewhat damp or moist.

DAMPISHNESS, damp'ish-nes, *n.* A moderate degree of dampness or moisture.

DAMPNESS, damp'nes, *n.* A moderate degree of moisture: moistness.

DAMSEL, dam'sel, *n.* A little dame or lady: a young unmarried woman: a girl. [Fr. *demoiselle*, O. Fr. *damoisele*, dim. of **DAME**.]

DAMSON, dam'zn, *n.* (*lit.*) The *Damascus plum*: a rather small oval-fruited variety of the common plum, much esteemed for preserving. [A corr. of *Damascene*—*Damascus*.]

DAN, dan, *n.* A title of honour equivalent to *Marquis* or *Sir*. [O. Fr. *dan*, *dame*, master; Sp. *don*, Port. *dom*, *L. dominus*, lord. See **DAME**.]

DANCE, dans, *v.i.* (*orig.*) To stamp with the feet: to move nimbly: to leap and frisk about: to move with measured steps to music.—*v.t.* to make to dance or jump: to dandle:—*pr.p.* dancing; *pa.p.* danced.—*n.* A leaping or frisking about: a movement of one, or of many in concert, with measured steps regulated by music. [Fr. *danser*, It. *danzare*, Ger. *tanzen*.]

DANCER, dans'er, *n.* One who dances or practises dancing.

DANCETTE, dan-set', *adj.* (*lit.*) Toothed: (*her.*) deeply indented, esp. having three deeply-cut teeth.—*n.* (*her.*) The outline of a bordure or ordinary deeply indented: the zigzag moulding peculiar to Norman architecture. [Fr. *dents*, teeth, notches. Compare **DANDELION**.]

DANDELION, dan'de-li-nn, *n.* A common plant with large yellow flowers. [Fr. *dent de lion*, tooth of the lion, so called from the notched appearance of its leaves.]

DANDLE, dan'dl, *v.t.* To toy or play with: to toss up and down in the arms, as a child: to fondle: to pet:—*pr.p.* dandling; *pa.p.* dandled. [Ger. *tändeln*—*tand*, a toy; akin to Fr. *dandiner*, Scot. *dandill*, *dander*, to trifle, to go about idle, and perh. to **DANCE**.]

DANDRUFF, dan'druf, *n.* A scaly scurf which forms on the head, especially under the hair and beard. [A.S. *tan*, an eruption on the skin, and *drof*, dirty.]

DANDY, dan'di, *n.* (*orig.*) A doll, an ornamental finely-dressed person: one who pays excessive attention to dress: a fop. [Fr. *dandin*. See **DANDEL**.]

DANDYISM, dan'di-izm, *n.* The manners and dress of a dandy.

DANE, dan, *n.* A native of Denmark.

DANEGELT, dan'gelt, } *n.* A tribute, first of 1s.,
DANEGOLD, dan'gold, } and afterwards of 2s., levied on every hide of land in England, for meeting the expense of defending the country against the Danes, and continued as one of the rights of the crown till the time of Stephen. [See **GELT**.]

DANGER, dan'jer, *n.* (*lit.*) Damage or loss: exposure to injury, loss, or pain: insecurity: risk, hazard.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To expose to danger. [Fr.; Low *L. damnarium*, from *L. damnum*, loss, a fine.]

DANGEROUS, dan'jer-us, *adj.* Full of danger: unsafe, insecure: causing or threatening harm.

DANGEROUSLY, dan'jer-us-li, *adv.* In a manner to incur danger.

DANGLE, dang'gl, *v.i.* To hang loosely or with a swinging motion: to hang on any one: to be an officious follower.—*v.t.* to make to dangle, to swing loosely:—*pr.p.* dangle; *pa.p.* dangled. [Dan. *dingel*, Sw. and Ica. *dingla*, to swing to and fro.]

DANGLER, dang'glr, *n.* One who dangles about or after others: a hanger-on.

DANISH, dan'ish, *adj.* Belonging to the Danes or to their language or country.

DANK, dangk, *adj.* Damp, moist, wet.—*n.* (*Mil'm*) Water, as opposed to dry land. [A term of **DAWR**.]

DANKISH, dangk'ish, *adj.* Somewhat dank or damp.

DANSKER, dan'kér, *n.* (*Shak.*) A Dane.

DANUBIAN, dan-a'b-ian, *c. j.* Pertaining to or bordering on the river Danube.

DAPPER, dap'ir, *adj.* (*orig.*) Brave: little and active: neat and brisk: active, n. mble. [*D. dagger*, brave; Ger. *tajfer*, brave, stout, quick.]

DAPPLE, dap'pl, *adj*. Marked with spots, as if *with dapping*.—*n*. One of the spots on a dapple animal.—*v t*. To variegate with spots.—*pr p* dapping, *pa p* dapped. [From **DAR**]

DARE, dár, *v t*. To be bold enough for some purpose to venture.—*pa t* darst.—*v t* to have courage for to challenge, to defy.—*pr p* daring, *pa p* dared.—*n* (*Shal*) The quality of daring boldness also defiance, challenge. [A S *dear*, *dyrran*, Goth *daur run*, akin to Gr *tharreo*, Sans *dhrish*, to be bold.]

DARE, dár, *n*. Same as **DACE**. [fellow]
DARE DEVIL dár-devil, *n*. A rash, venturesome
DAREFUL, dárfool, *adj* (*Shal*) Full of daring, adventurous

DARING, dár'ing, *adj* Bold, courageous fearless.—*n*. Boldness [manner; boldly]

DARINGLY, dár'ing l, *adv* In a daring or defiant
DARINGNESS, dár'ing nes, *n*. Boldness courage.

DARK, dárk, *adj* Without light black, or somewhat black gloomy difficult to understand secret ignorant vile wicked foreboding evil.—*n*. Dark ness.—*v t* (*Milton*) To darken, to obscure. [A S *deore*, Gael *dorcha*, the opposite of *sorcha*, light]

DARKEN, dárk n *v t*. To make *dari*, to deprive of light to render dim to deprive of sight to render ignorant or stupid to render less clear or intelligible to cast a gloom upon to sully.—*v a*. to grow dark or darker

DARK HOUSE, dárk hows, *n*. (*Shal*) A madhouse.

DARKLING, dárk'ing *adj* Being in the dark gloomy, obscure. [Fr *p* of a supposed verb *darker*, dim. of *dark*] [obscurely blindly]

DARKLY, dárk'l, *adv* With imperfect light

DARKNESS dárk'nes, *n*. Absence of light want of clearness blackness a state of ignorance or error wickedness.

DARKSOME, dárk'sum, *adj* Dark gloomy obscure.

DARLING, dár'ling *n*. A little dear one dearly beloved a favourite.—*adj* Fondly loved favourite [DEAR, an l, *ling*, dum. or inten.]

DARN, dárn, *v t*. To conceal a hole by mending in a way to imitate the texture of the stuff.—*n*. A place mended by darning. [A S *dyrran*, to conceal, from *dearn*, secret, dark or from Ir *darne*, W. *darn*, a piece, a patch]

DARNEL, dár'nel, *n*. A grass common in corn fields of the same genus as the rye grass, the seed of which has always been reputed to be a narcotic poison [Perhaps from A S *derian*, to injure.]

DARRAIGN, } dár'rán, *v t*. (*Spenser*, *Shal*.) To put
DARRAIN, } in order for action, to set in array
[O Fr *derainer*, low L *deraisnare*, *derationare*—L *de*, inten, and low L *rationare*, to contend in law, from *ratio*, a legal cause, L *ratio*, reason.]

DARRED dár'ed, *p adj* (*Spenser*) Dazzled, frightened. [From O E *dare*, to stare, to terrify]

DART, dár't, *n*. A pointed weapon for throwing with the hand anything that pierces and wounds.—*v t* To throw suddenly or rapidly to send or shoot.—*v i* to fly, as a dart to fly, run, or spring rapidly [Fr *dard*, A S *darath*, *daroth*, Ice *darathr*, Sw *dart*, Ice *dorr*]

DASH, dash, *v t*. To throw or strike suddenly or violently to break, as by collision to destroy or frustrate to confound to sprinkle to reduce or adulterate to strike or blot out.—*v t* to rush or strike with violence to strike together.—*n*. A violent striking or onset a sudden movement a quick blow capacity for sudden movements a mark (—) at a break in a sentence a mark over a note in music,

p, to denote that the note is to be sounded shortly and distinctly a sprinkling or slight admixture the sound of dashing water [Imitative of the sound of a blow or the dashing of water]

DASTARD, das'tard, *n*. One who is easily frightened a cowardly fellow.—*adj* Shrinking from danger cowardly [A S *a dastriod*, *pa p* of *a-dastriogan*, to frighten.]

DASTARDLINESS, das'tard l nes, *n*. The quality of being dastardly cowardliness. [sneaking]

DASTARDLY, das'tard l, *adj* Coward and mean
DATA, data *n pl* Facts given or admitted from which other facts may be deduced.—*sing* DATUM. [L *datum*, pl. *data* from *do datum* to give]

DATÉ, dát, *n*. The time when a letter or document is given or written the time at which a transaction or event takes place period or age.—*v t* To affix the time of writing to to note or fix the time of.—*v a* to reckon to have beginning.—*pr p* dat'ing, *pa p* dated. [See **DATA**]

DATE, dát, *n*. The fruit of the date palm, from its fancied resemblance to a finger [Fr *datte*, Ger *datte*, from L *dactylus*, Gr *dactylos*, a finger]

DATELESS, dát'les, *adj* Without a date (*Shal*) without any fixed term.

DATE PALM, dát'pám, } *n* A species of palm native
DATE TREE dát'tre } of N Africa, S W Asia, and some parts of India.

DATIVE, dív'iv, *n*. The case of nouns which follows verbs expressing giving or some act directed to the object—generally indicated in English by to or for.—*adj* Having the character of the dative case [L *dativus*—do See **DATA**]

DAUD, dawh, *v t* To dab over or smear with soft matter to paint coarsely to lay on gaudily or ostentatiously (*Shal*) to cover with something specious or gross, as a disguise.—*n*. The result of dashing a smear a coarse paint [From **DAR**]

DAUBERY, dawber'i, } *n*. (*Shal*) Anything artful,
DAUBRY, dawbr'i, } imposition.

DAUBY, dawb'i, *adj* Sticky, glutinous.

DAUGHTER, daw'ter, *n*. A female child a female descendant a term of endearment. [A S *dohter*, Scot *dochter*, Ger *tochter*, Gr *thugater*, Sans *dahitri*]

DAUGHTER-IN LAW, daw'ter in law, *n*. The wife of a son. [daughter dutiful]

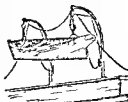
DAUGHTERLY, daw'ter l, *adj* Becoming a

DAUNT, dánt, *v t*. (*lit*) To tame to dismay to frighten to discourage [O Fr *dantier*, Fr *dampier*, from L *domitare*—domo, Gr *damao*, Sans *dam*, to subdue, to tame, conn. with **TAME**]

DAUNTLESS, dánt'les, *adj* Not to be daunted or frightened fearless, bold.

DAUPHIN, daw'fín, *n*. A name formerly given to the eldest son of the King of France.—*fem*. **DAUPHINESSE**, his wife [Fr, Irov *dafin* a dolphin, orig the title of the lords of Dauphiné, probably from their crest, a dolphin]

DAVIT, dav'it, dá'vit, *n*. A spar projecting from a ship, used as a crane for hoisting the anchor clear of the vessel.—*pl* pieces of timber or iron projecting over a ship's side or stern in pairs, having a tackle for raising boats by



Davit.

líte, lár, má, her, mine, mote, mute, moun, then.

- DAW**, daw, *n.* A species of crow, smaller than the rook. [So named in imitation of its cry.]
- DAWDLIE**, daw'dl, *v.i.* To waste time by trifling: to act or move slowly:—*pr.p.* daw'dling; *pa.p.* daw'dled. [Allied to **DANDLE** and **DANDY**.]
- DAWDLER**, daw'dlēr, *n.* One who wastes time in trifling: an idler.
- DAWK**, dawk, *n.* The mail post in India: a method of travelling in India by posting in a palanquin carried by bearers. [Hind. *dak*.]
- DAWN**, dawn, *v.i.* To become day: to begin to grow light in the morning: to begin to open, expand, or appear: to begin feebly with hope of further increase.—*n.* Day-break, the first appearance of light in the morning: the first beginning or opening. [A.S. *dagian*—*dag*, day.]
- DAY**, dā, *n.* The time of light: the time from morning till night: light, sunshine: the time the earth takes to revolve on its axis, divided into 24 hours, measured by the interval between two successive transits of a heavenly body over the same meridian, as the sun or a star, and called respectively a solar or sidereal day: a time specified or fixed: anniversary: time or season in general: the contest of a day, a battle: time or season: life or prime of life. [A.S. *dag*, Ger. *tag*, Ir. *dia*, W. *diw*, L. *die*, Sans. *div*, from *dyu*, to shine.]
- DAY-BED**, dā'-bed, *n.* (*Shak*.) A couch or sofa.
- DAY-BOOK**, dā'-book, *n.* A book in which the transactions of every day are entered.
- DAY-BREAK**, dā'-brāk, *n.* The breaking of day or first appearance of light.
- DAY-DREAM**, dā'-drēm, *n.* A dreaming or musing while awake, a vain fancy or unfounded hope.
- DAY-FLY**, dā'-flī, *n.* Same as **EPHEMERA**.
- DAY-LABOUR**, dā'-la'bur, *n.* Labour hired or performed by the day. [the day.]
- DAY-LABOURER**, dā'-la'bur-ēr, *n.* One who works by DAYLIGHT.
- DAYLIGHT**, dā'lit, *n.* The light of day or of the sun.
- DAY-LILY**, dā'-lil'i, *n.* A genus of plants of the natural order Liliaceæ, the flower of which lasts for a very short time, popularly only for a day.
- DAY-PEEP**, dā'-pēp, *n.* (*Milton*.) The dawn.
- DAYSMAN**, dāz'man, *n.* One who appoints a day to hear a cause, an umpire. [dawn.]
- DAYS-PRING**, dā'spring, *n.* The springing of day, the DAY-STAR.
- DAY-STAR**, dā'-stār, *n.* The star which is the last to disappear before day, the morning star.
- DAYTIME**, dā'tim, *n.* The time in which there is light.
- DAY-WEARIED**, dā'-wē'rid, *adj.* (*Shak*.) Wearied with the work of the day.
- DAY-WOMAN**, dā'-wom'an, *n.* (*Shak*.) A dairy-maid.
- DAY-WORK**, dā'-wurk, *n.* Work by the day.
- DAZE**, dāz, *v.t.* To render dull or stupid: to dazzle:—*pr.p.* dāzing; *pa.p.* dāzed'. [A.S. *dwæ*s, dull, foolish; Scot. *dase*, to stupefy.]
- DAZZLE**, dazl, *v.t.* To daze or overpower with light: to deprive of distinct sight by any brilliant light: to strike or surprise by brilliancy or splendour.—*v.i.* to have the sight overpowered with light: to be overpoweringly bright:—*pr.p.* dāzzling; *pa.p.* dāzzled.—*n.* A light of dazzling brilliancy: brightness, splendour. [Frequentative of **DAZE**.]
- DEACON**, dē'kn, *n.* (*lit*.) A servant: in R. C. and Episc. churches, the lowest order of the clergy, subordinate to the priest: in Presb. churches, an officer whose duties are chiefly connected with the secular affairs of the congregation: in Scotland, the president of an incorporated company. [L. *diaconus*, Gr. *diakonos*.]
- DEACONESS**, dē'kn-es, *n.* A female deacon in the primitive church. [or the office of a deacon.]
- DEACONHOOD**, dē'kn-hood, *n.* The state of being
- DEACONRY**, dē'kn-ri, } *n.* The office or service
- DEACONSHIP**, dē'kn-ship, } of a deacon.
- DEAD**, ded, *adj.* Having died: reduced to that state in which the organs of the body have for ever ceased to act: without life, never having had any: death-like, senseless: inactive, motionless: gloomy: deep, obscure: cold: monotonous: tasteless: without natural force, spirit, &c.: without warmth or ardour: wanting in religious spirit and vitality: producing death.—*adv.* Decidedly: directly.—*n.* The time of greatest stillness or gloom: the depth or midst. [A.S. *dead*; Goth. *dauþs*; Ger. *tot*, for *todet*, *pa.p.* of old verb *toden*, to die.]
- DEAD-DOING**, ded'-dōing, *adj.* (*Spenser*.) Doing or putting to death, destructive.
- DEADEN**, ded'n, *v.t.* To make dead: to deprive of or lessen action or sensation: to lessen sensibility: to retard: to render vivid or spiritless: to obscure.
- DEAD-EYE**, ded'-ī, *n.* (*naut*.) A round, flattish wooden block with a rope passing round it, and pierced with three holes for a lanyard.
- DEAD-FREIGHT**, ded'-frāt, *n.* A sum paid for the empty space in a ship by a person who engages to freight her, but fails to make out a full cargo.
- DEAD-HEAT**, ded'-hēt, *n.* A heat or race between two or more horses or men, in which no one gains the advantage. [instantly.]
- DEAD-KILLING**, ded'-kil'ing, *adj.* (*Shak*.) Killing
- DEAD LANGUAGE**, ded lang'wāj, *n.* A language no longer spoken, but only found in writings.
- DEAD LETTER**, ded' let'ēr, *n.* An undelivered and unclaimed letter: that which has lost its force by lapse of time.
- DEAD LETTER OFFICE**, a department of the General Post-office, where dead letters are opened and disposed of.
- DEAD-LIGHT**, ded'-lit, *n.* A strong shutter for a cabin window on board ship to prevent water entering during a storm. [deadly.]
- DEADLINESS**, ded'li-nes, *n.* The quality of being
- DEAD-LOCK**, ded'-lok, *n.* An interlocking of things which produces a complete stoppage.
- DEADLY**, ded'li, *adj.* Causing death: fatal: destructive: implacable.—*adv.* In a manner resembling the dead: destructively: implacably: (*B*.) in a manner to cause death, mortally.
- DEADLY-HANDED**, ded'li-hand'ed, *adj.* Dealing death with one's hands. [plant **BELLADONNA**.]
- DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE**, ded'li-nit'ahād, *n.* The
- DEAD-MARCH**, ded'-mārch, *n.* A piece of solemn music played at a funeral procession.
- DEADNESS**, ded'nes, *n.* Want of animal or vegetable life: dullness: languor.
- DEAD-NETTLE**, ded'-net'l, *n.* A genus of plants of the natural order Labiata. [So called because the dead-nettle proper has no sting.]
- DEAD-RECKONING**, ded'-rek'n-ing, *n.* The calculation of a ship's place at sea simply by the log-book, independently of observations of the heavenly bodies.
- DEAD-RISING**, ded'-riz'ing, *n.* The part of a ship's bottom where the floor-timber terminates on the lower futtock. [not run through any block.]
- DEAD-ROPE**, ded'-rōp, *n.* (*naut*.) A rope which does
- DEAD-SET**, ded'-set, *n.* A determined and prolonged attempt.
- DEAD-SHOT**, ded'-shot, *n.* An unerring marksmanship.

DEAD WALL, ded wawl, *n.* A wall unbroken by windows or other openings

DEAD WATER, ded waw'ter, *n.* The eddy water closing in behind a ship's stern as she sails.

DEAD WEIGHT, ded wät, *n.* Anything heavy resting its whole weight upon something else.

DEAD WIND, ded wind, *n.* A wind coming directly ahead or opposed to a ship's course

DEAD WOOD, ded wood, *n.* Pieces of timber laid on the upper side of the keel of a ship, particularly at the extremities

DEAF, def, *adj.* Dull of hearing unable to hear at all unwilling to listen deprived of the power of hearing stifled. [A.S. *deaf*, D. *doof* Ger. *taub* Scot. *doof*, dull, stupid, dead, prov. E. *deaf*, decayed, dead.]

DEAFEN, defn, *v.t.* To make deaf partly or altogether to stun to render unpervious to sound.

DEAF MUTE, def mü't, *n.* One who is both deaf and dumb or mute.

DEAFNESS, defnes, *n.* The want of the capacity of hearing sounds unwillingness to hear or regard.

DEAL, del, *v.t.* To divide into parts to distribute to give gradually to throw or scatter about — *v.i.* to make distribution to distribute playing-cards to sell commodities in small quantities to traffic to act in any manner — *n.* A part or portion an in definite quantity, degree, or extent a great part the act of dealing cards the division of a piece of timber made by sawing a board or plank. [A.S. *del*, *n.*, *dalan*, *vb.* Ger. *theil*, *theilen*, Sans. *dala-dal*, to split.]

DEALER, deler, *n.* One who deals a trader the one who distributes the cards to the players

DEALING, deling, *n.* An act of dealing or having intercourse or traffic action or conduct towards others.

DEALT, delt, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of **DEAL**

DEAN, den, *n.* (*lit.*) A chief of ten men a superior a dignitary in cathedral and collegiate churches who presides over the other clergy an officer in the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, appointed to superintend the religious service in the college chapels the president of the faculty in a college [O Fr. *dean*, L. *decanus*—*decem* Gr. *deka*, ten.]

DEANERY, dên ér, *n.* The office, jurisdiction, or house of a dean.

DEANSHIP, dên elup, *n.* The office of a dean.

DEAR, dêr, *adj.* High in price costly highly valued much beloved (*Shak*) coming near the heart—*ex-treme*—*adv.* Dearly—*n.* One who is dear or much beloved.—*v.t.* To make dear [A.S. *deore*, Ger. *theuer*, O Ger. *tuor*, precious] [*price*]

DEAR-BUGHT, dêr baw't, *p. adj.* Bought at a high

DEARLING, dêr ling, *n.* (*Spenser*) A darling.

DEAR-LOVED, dêr luv'd, *p. adj.* (*Shak*) Greatly beloved. [*price*]

DEARLY, dêr'ly, *adv.* With great fondness at a high

DEARN, dêrn, *adj.* (*Shak*) Lonely, melancholy [A.S. and Scot. *dearn*, hidden, secret.]

DEARNESS, dêrnes, *n.* The state or condition of being dear fondness preciousness costliness.

DEAR-LY, dêrn'ly, *adv.* (*Spenser*) Secretly, mournfully [From **DEARN**]

DEARTH, derth, *n.* Dearness, high price scarcity want, famine barrenness.

DEAS, dê'as, *n.* Same as **DAIS**

DEATH, deth, *n.* The state of being dead the extinction of life the complete and permanent ceasing

of the organs of any animate body to perform their functions extinction manner of dying mortality; the cause or instrument of death (*B.* 2 Cor. xi. 23) danger of death. [A.S. *death*, Ger. *tod*, connected with Gr. *thanatos*.]

DEATH BED, deth bed, *n.* The bed on which one dies the last hours of the life of one who dies of sickness.

DEATH BLOW, deth blö, *n.* A blow that causes death.

DEATHFUL, deth fool, *adj.* Full of death destructive

DEATHLESS, deth'les, *adj.* Never dying everlasting.

DEATH LIKE, deth lik, *adj.* (*Shak*) Like death.

DEATHLY, deth'ly, *adv.* Deadly destructive

DEATH MARKED, deth mark'd, *p. adj.* Marked by or like death. [*of a dying person*]

DEATH RATTLE, deth rat'tl, *n.* A rattling in the throat

DEATH'S HEAD, deths hed, *n.* The head of a skeleton, or a figure of it.

DEATH'S HEAD MOTH, a species of hawk moth, having pale markings on the back of the thorax somewhat like a skull

DEATH'S-MAN, deths' man, *n.* (*Shak*) The public executioner

DEATH TOKEN, deth tō'kn, *n.* (*Shak*) A plague spot indicating approaching death.

DEATH WARRANT, deth wor'ant, *n.* An order from the authorities for the execution of a criminal.

DEATH WATCH, deth woch, *n.* A ticking sound produced by several insects and which being most readily heard in the stillness which attends times of sickness, has become associated with superstitious notions of its indicating an approaching death.

DEAW du, *v.t.* (*Spenser*) To bedew

DEBACLE, de-bak'l, *n.* A breaking up or bursting, as of ice on a river (*geol.*) a sudden flood of water which bears before it opposing obstacles, and leaves its path strewn with debris. [Fr. from *de*, and *baclet*, to bar, from L. *baculum*, a stick.]

DEBAR, de bär', *v.t.* To bar out from to shut out or exclude to hinder — *pr.p.* debarring, *pa.p.* debarred [L. *de*, from, and *Bar*.]

DEBARK, de bärk, *v.t.* and *v.i.* To land from a bark, ship, or boat to disembark. [L. *de*, from, and *Bark* a ship] [*disembarking*]

DEBARKATION, de bär käshun, *n.* The act of

DEBASE, de bas', *v.t.* To make base or low to degrade to make mean or of less value to adulterate — *pr.p.* debasing, *pa.p.* debased [L. *de*, down, and *bas*.]

DEBASEMENT, de bas'ment, *n.* The act of debasing state of being debased degradation.

DEBATABLE, de-bät'a-bl, *adj.* Liable to be debated or disputed.

DEBATE, de bät', *n.* (*lit.*) A beating down, a fight contention in words discussion.—*v.t.* To fight for to contend for in argument to dispute or discuss.—*v.i.* to join in dispute or argument to deliberate — *pr.p.* debating, *pa.p.* debated. [Fr. *de*, down, and *battre*, to beat. See **BEAT**]

DEBATEFUL, de-bät'fool, *adj.* (*Spenser*) Contested, causing quarrels.

DEBATEMENT, de-bät'ment, *n.* (*Spenser*) Combat, battle (*Shak*) controversy, deliberation.

DEBATER, de-bät'ér, *n.* A disputant a controversialist.

DEBAUCH, de bawch, *v.t.* (*lit.*) To lead from the straight course to lead away from duty or allegiance to corrupt or vitiate to corrupt with lewdness.—*n.* Intemperance lewdness a fit of intemperance

[Fr. *debaucher*—*de*, from, away, and O Fr. *bauche* a

- row or course, as of bricks: also given from O. Fr. *bauche*, a workshop, hence to entice from the workshop.]
- DEBAUCHEE**, deb'ô-shê, *n.* One given up to debauchery: a libertine.
- DEBAUCHERY**, de-baweh'er-i, *n.* Seduction from duty or allegiance: corruption of fidelity: excessive intemperance: lewdness.
- DEBEL**, de-bel', *v.t.* (*Millon*). To conquer in war:—*pr.p.* debelling; *pa.p.* debelled. [Fr. *debeller*, L. *debellare*—*de*, down, and *bello*, to carry on war, from *bellum*, war.]
- DEBENTURE**, de-hent'ûr, *n.* An acknowledgment of a debt: an official certificate of money borrowed: a certificate entitling an exporter of imported goods to a drawback or repayment of the duty paid on their importation. [L. *debutur*, there are due—*debeo*, to owe; formerly the first word of such documents.] [benture, as goods.]
- DEBENTURED**, de-bent'ûrd, *adj.* Entitled to debenture.
- DEBILE**, deb'il, *adj.* (*Shak*). Weak, feeble. [L. *debilis*—*de*, neg., *habilis*, apt, skilful, able.]
- DEBILITATE**, de-bil'i-tât, *v.t.* To make unable or weak: to impair the strength of:—*pr.p.* debilitating; *pa.p.* debilitated. [L. *debilito*, *debilitatum*—*debilis*. See **DEBILE**.] [bilitating or weakening.]
- DEBILITATION**, de-bil-i-tâ'shun, *n.* The act of debility.
- DEBILITY**, de-bil'i-ti, *n.* Weakness: feebleness. [L. *debilitas*—*debilis*. See **DEBILE**.]
- DEBIT**, deb'it, *n.* A debt or something due: (*book-ke*) an entry on the debtor side of an account.—*v.t.* To charge with debt: to enter on the debtor side of a book. [L. *debitum*, what is due, from *debeo*, to owe.]
- DEBITOR**, deb'it-or, *n.* (*Shak*). A debtor.
- DEBONAIR**, deb'on-âr, *adj.* Characterised by good manners and gentleness: courteous. [Fr. *de*, of, *bon*, good, *air*, manner, appearance.]
- DEBOSH**, de-bosh', *v.t.* (*Shak*). **DEBAUCH**.
- DEBOUCH**, de-bôush', *v.i.* To march out from a narrow pass or confined place. [Fr. *deboucher*—*de*, from, *bouche*, the mouth, from L. *bucca*, the cheek.]
- DEBOUCHURE**, da-bôo-shôor', *n.* The mouth of a river, strait, or the like. [From **DEBOUCH**.]
- DEBRIS**, dâ-brô', *n.* Bruised or broken pieces of anything, especially of rock: rubbish: ruins. [Fr., from *de*, from, *bris*, Gael. *bris*, to break; akin to **BRUISE**.]
- DEBT**, det, *n.* What one owes to another: what one is obliged to do or to suffer: (*B*) a duty neglected or violated, a fault. [Contr. from **DEBIT**.]
- DEBTED**, det'ed, *p.adj.* (*Shak*). Indebted, obliged to.
- DEBTOR**, det-or, *n.* One who owes a debt.—*adj.* Noting the side of an account on which debts are charged.
- DEBUT**, dâ-bu' or dâ-bôo', *n.* (*lit.*) The first act or throw nt play: a beginning or first attempt: a first appearance before the public, as of an actor, &c. [Fr., from *but*, aim, mark.]
- DEBUTANT**, dâ-bôo-tonz, *n.* A person making his first appearance before the public:—*fem.* **DEBUTANTE**. [Fr., *pr.p.* of *débute*, to make one's debut. See **DEBUT**.]
- DECACHORD**, dek'a-kord, *n.* An ancient musical instrument with ten strings, somewhat like the harp: anything having ten parts. [Gr. *dekachordos*—*deka*, ten, and *chorê*, a string.]
- DECAD**, dek'ad, **DECADT**, dek'ad, *n.* The sum or number of ten: an aggregate consisting of ten. [Fr.—L. *decas*, *decadis*, Gr. *deka*—*deka*, ten.]
- DECADENCE**, de-kâ'dens, } *n.* State of decay. [Fr. **DECADENCY**, de-kâ'den-si, } *decadence*—L. *decadentia*—*decadens*, *entis*, *pr.p.* of *decadere*. See **DECAY**.]
- DECAGON**, dek'a-gon, *n.* A plane figure of ten angles and sides. [Gr. *deka*, ten, and *gonia*, an angle.]
- DECAGYNIA**, dek-a-jin'i-a, *n.* A class of plants in the Linnæan system having ten pistils. [Gr. *deka*, ten, *gynê*, a woman.] [sides.]
- DECAHEDRAL**, dek-a-hê'dral, *adj.* Having ten plane
- DECAHEDRON**, dek-a-hê'dron, *n.* A solid figure having ten bases or sides. [Gr. *deka*, ten, and *hedra*, a seat, a base—*hezomai*, to sit.]
- DECALOGUE**, dek'a-log, *n.* The ten commandments. [Gr. *deka*, ten, *logos*, a discourse, n proposition.]
- DECAMP**, de-kamp', *v.i.* (*lit.*) To go from or shift a camp, to march off: to depart hastily or secretly. [Fr. *décamper*—*de*, from, and *camp*, a camp.]
- DECANAL**, dek'a-nal, *adj.* Pertaining to a deanery. [Fr., from L. *decanus*. See **DEAN**.]
- DECANDRIA**, de-kan'dri-a, *n.* A class of plants in the Linnæan system having ten stamens. [Gr. *deka*, ten, and *anêr*, *andros*, a man, n male.]
- DECANDRIAN**, de-kan'dri-an, } *adj.* Having ten
- DECANDROUS**, de-kan'drus, } stamens.
- DECANGULAR**, dek-ang'gû-lar, *adj.* Having ten angles. [Gr. *deka*, ten, and **ANGULAR**.]
- DECANT**, de-kant', *v.t.* To cant or pour from the edge of a vessel: to pour off leaving sediment. [Fr. *décanter*—*de*, from, and O. Fr. *cant*. See **CANT**.]
- DECANTER**, de-kant'êr, *n.* A vessel for holding decanted liquor: an ornamental bottle.
- DECAPITATE**, de-kap'i-tât, *v.t.* To take the head from: to behead:—*pr.p.* decapitating; *pa.p.* decapitated. [Low L. *decapito*, *decapitatum*—L. *de*, from, and *caput*, *capitis*, the head.]
- DECAPITATION**, de-kap-i-tâ'shun, *n.* The act of beheading.
- DECAPOD**, dek'a-pod, *n.* One of the crab-family, or crustaceans which have ten legs or feet. [Gr. *deka*, ten, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot.]
- DECAPODAL**, de-kap'o-dal, } *adj.* Belonging to
- DECAPODOUS**, de-kap'o-dus, } tho decapods: having ten feet.
- DECARBONATE**, de-kâr'bon-ât, *v.t.* To deprive of carbonic acid. [Pfx. *de*, and **CARBONATE**.]
- DECARBONISATION**, de-kâr-bon-i-zâ'shun, *n.* The act or process of depriving a substance of carbon.
- DECARBONISE**, de-kâr'bon-iz, *v.t.* To deprive of carbon. [Pfx. *de*, from, and **CARBONISE**.]
- DECASTICH**, dek'a-stik, *n.* A poem consisting of ten lines. [Gr. *deka*, ten, and *stichos*, a row, a verse.]
- DECASTYLE**, dek'a-stil, *n.* A portico with ten columns in front.—*adj.* Having ten columns in front. [Gr. *decastylos*—*deka*, ten, and *stylos*, a column.]
- DECASYLLABIC**, dek-a-sil-lab'ik, *adj.* Consisting of ten syllables. [Gr. *deka*, ten, and *syllabê*, a syllable.]
- DECAY**, de-kâ', *v.i.* To fall away from a state of health or excellence: to waste away.—*v.t.* (*Shak*) to bring to a worse state, to cause to fail.—*n.* A falling into a worse or less perfect state: a passing away: the effects or marks of diminution: declension from prosperity. [O. Fr. *décuer*, It. *decadere*—L. *de*, from, *cadere*, to fall.]
- DECEASE**, de-sêz', *v.i.* To depart, especially from this life: to die:—*pr.p.* deceasing; *pa.p.* deceased.—*n.* Death. [O. L. *decere*—L. *decere*—*de*, away, *celo*, *cœlum*, to go.]
- DECEIT**, de-sê', *n.* The act of deceiving: a trick or device intended to mislead. [O. L. *decept*, O. Fr. *déciper*, L. *deceptus*, from *decepio*. See **DECEIVE**.]
- DECEITFUL**, de-sê't'ful, *adj.* Full of deceit: disposed or tending to deceive: fraudulent: insincere.

DECEITFULLY, de sē'fool lī, *adv* In a deceitful manner with deceit.

DECEITFULNESS, de sē'fool nes, *n* The quality of being fraudulent disposition or tendency to deceive

DECEIVABLE, de-sev'a-bl, *adj* That may be deceived exposed to imposture deceitful.

DECEIVABLENESS, de-sev'a-bl nes, *n* Liability to be deceived or to deceive. [manner]

DECEIVABLY, de-sev'a-bl, *adv* In a deceivable

DECEIVE, de sev', *v t* To catch, to ensnare, to mislead to cause to mistake or err in delude to impose on to disappoint to cheat to circumvent — *pr p* deceiving, *pa p* deceived [Fr *découvrir*, O Fr *déciper*—L. *decipere*, *deceptum*, *de*, *intem*, *capere*, to take, to catch.]

DECEIVER, de sev'er, *n* One who deceives one who leads another into error a cheat.

DECEMBER, de sem'ber, *n* The tenth month among the Romans who began their year with March with us, the twelfth month. [L. *decem*, and Sans *rara*, *Pera*, *bar*, time, period.]

DECEMVIR, de-sem vir *n* One of ten magistrates who at one time (449-447 B.C.) held absolute power in Rome — *pl* *Decemviri* and *Decemviri*. [L. *decem*, ten, *vir*, a man.] [decemviri.]

DECEMVIRAL, de-sem vir-al, *adj* Pertaining to the

DECEMVIRATE, de-sem vir-āt, *n* The office or term of office of the decemviri in Rome a body of ten men in office

DECENCE, de-sens, } *n* The state or quality of

DECENCY, de-sen si, } being decent suitability, propriety that which is decent or becoming modesty

DECENNARY, de sen nar-i, *n* A period of ten years [L. *decem*, ten, *annus*, a year]

DECENNIAL, de sen ni-al, *adj* Consisting of or happening every ten years.

DECENT, de-sent, *adj* Becoming fit, suitable, in words, behaviour, dress, ceremony, &c. moderate, but sufficient not gaudy or ostentatious modest, not wanton [L. *decent*, *entus*, *pr p* of *deced* it is becoming]

DECENTRALISE, de-sen-tral-iz, *v t* To withdraw from the centre [L. *de*, priv., and *centralis*.]

DECEPTION, de-sepshun, *n* The act of deceiving the state of being deceived the means by which it is sought to deceive fraud, deceit.

DECEPTIOUS, de-sepshus, *adj* (Shak) Tending to deceive deceitful. [deceive false, delusive.]

DECEPTIVE, de-sep-tiv, *adj* Tending or able to deceive.

DECEPTIVELY, de-sep-tiv-lī, *adv* In a manner to deceive. [habit of deceiving]

DECEPTIVENESS, de-sep-tiv nes, *n* The power or

DECERN, de sem', *v t* To judge. [L. *decerno*—*de*, and *cerno* to separate, distinguish.]

DECHRISTIANISE, de-krist yan-iz, *v t* To banish Christian belief and principles from.

DECIDABLE, de-sid-a-bl, *adj* Capable of being decided.

DECIDE, de-sid, *v t* (lit) To cut off what is unnecessary to bring to an end to settle to determine — *v i* to form a definite opinion to come to a conclusion — *pr p* deciding, *pa p* decided. [Fr *décider*, L. *decidere*—*de*, away, *cadere*, *causum*, to cut.]

DECIDED, de-sid-ed, *adj* Settled unmistakable; undeniable resolute [clearly beyond dispute]

DECIDEDLY, de-sid-ed-lī, *adv* In a decided manner

DECIDUOUS, de-sid-u-us, *adj* Falling off that fall off once a year, as leaves &c. not permanent. [L. *deciduus*—*decido*, to fall off—*de*, off, *cadere*, to fall.]

DECIDUOUSNESS, de-sid-u-us nes *n* The quality of being deciduous the state of not being permanent

DECIMAL, des-i-mal, *adj* Numbered or proceeding by tens—*n* Any number expressed in the scale of tens a fraction having ten or some power of ten for its denominator [Low L. *decimalis*—L. *decem*, ten]

DECIMALISE, des-i-mal-iz, *v t* To reduce to the decimal system. [of decimals.]

DECIMALLY, des-i-mal-lī, *adv* By tens by means

DECIMATE, des-i-māt, *v t* To take the tenth part of to put to death every tenth man of — *pr p* decimating, *pa p* decimated. [L. *decimo*, *decimatum*—*decem*, ten]

DECIMATION, des-i-māshun, *n* The act of decimating a selection of every tenth by lot as for punishment

DECIPHER, de-sifer, *v t* To translate out of cipher or secret writing to find out what is obscure or an intelligible to find out, through a disguise. [L. *de*, from out of, and *CIPHER*.] [being deciphered.]

DECIPHERABLE, de-sifer-a-bl, *adj* Capable of

DECISION, de-sizhun, *n* The act of deciding the determination of something uncertain in its issue final judgment or opinion the quality of being decided mental firmness [L. *deciso* See **DECIDE**.]

DECISIVE, de-sīv, *adj* Having the power to decide or settle final, conclusive marked by promptness and decision. [manner]

DECISIVELY, de-sīv-lī, *adv* In a conclusive

DECISIVENESS, de-sīv nes, *n* The quality of ending uncertainty or doubt conclusiveness

DECK, dek, *v t* To cover or overspread to clothe to dress gaily to adorn to furnish with a deck.—*n* A covering the floor or covering of a ship [A.S. *decan*, Ger *decken*, akin to L. *tego*, Gr *stegō*, to cover]

DECKER, dek'er, *n* The person or thing that decks a coverer a vessel which has a deck or decks—especially used in composition

DECLAIM, de-klam, *v i* To speak loudly or earnestly in address to harangue to speak elaborately and pompously — *v t* to advocate to utter in public. [L. *declamo*—*de*, *intem*, and *clamo*, to cry out]

DECLAMANT, de-klam-ent, } *n* One who declaims

DECLAIMER, de-klam-er, } one who speaks for rhetorical purposes or for display

DECLAMATION, dek-la-māshun, *n* The act or art of declaiming a set public speech display in speaking

DECLAMATORY, de-klam'a-tor-i, *adj* Relating to declamation characterized by rhetorical display appealing to the passions.

DECLARABLE, de-klar'a-bl, *adj* Capable of being declared, exhibited, or proved.

DECLARATION, dek-la-rāshun, *n* The act of declaring that which is declared a proclamation or affirmation a written affirmation (*law*) a detailed statement of a complaint

DECLARATIVE, de-klar'a-tiv, } *adj* Making a

DECLARATORY, de-klar'a-tor-i, } clation explan

DECLARATORY, de-klar'a-tor, *n* A form of action in the Court of Session in Scotland, the object of which is judicially to ascertain a fact, leaving its legal consequences to follow as a matter of course

DECLARE, de-klar', *v t* To make perfectly clear to make known to shew plainly to others by words to tell openly to manifest to affirm.—*v i* to make a declaration to decide in favour of something — *pr p* declaring, *pa p* declared [Fr *déclarer*—L.

- declaro, declaratum—de, inten., and claro, to make clear—clarus, clear.]*
- DECLENSION**, de-klen'shun, *n.* The act of declining: tendency to decline or fall: a falling towards a worse state or condition: decay: descent: (*gram.*) change of termination for the oblique cases; in this sense the word is a translation of the Greek *ptosis*, *L. casus*, a falling, a leaning on, because these cases shew the dependence of one idea on another.
- DECLINABLE**, de-klin'a-bl, *adj.* That may be declined: having inflection for the oblique cases.
- DECLINATE**, dek'li-nāt, *adj.* (*bot.*) Bending downward in a curve.
- DECLINATION**, dek-li-nā'shun, *n.* The act of declining: deviation: variation: (*astron.*) the angular distance of an object from the celestial equator: in navigation, the angle of variation of the compass-needle from the north. [*declination* or *refusal*.]
- DECLINATORY**, de-klin'a-tor-i, *adj.* Containing a
- DECLINATURE**, de-klin'a-tūr, *n.* The act of putting away or refusing: (*law*) a plea declining the jurisdiction of a judge.
- DECLINE**, de-klin', *v.i.* To bend or turn away from a straight line: to deviate: to leave the path of duty: to bend down: to fail, droop, or decay: to tend to a worse or lower state: to draw to a close: to fall, as prices.—*v.t.* to bend downwards: to bring down: to turn away from: to shun: to refuse: (*gram.*) to give the changes of in the oblique cases:—*pr.p.* declining; *pa.p.* declined'.—*n.* A falling off or away: deviation: diminution: decay: gradual decay of health: consumption. [*Fr. décliner—L. de, down, away from, clino, Gr. klînō, to bend.*]
- DECLIVITOUS**, de-kliv'it-us, } *adj.* Having a de-
- DECLIVOUS**, de-kliv'us, } elivity: sloping gradually.
- DECLIVITY**, de-kliv'i-ti, *n.* A place that declines or slopes downwards: inclination downwards: gradual descent. [*L. declivitas, -atis—de, downwards, clivus, sloping, akin to clino. See DECLINE.*]
- DECOCT**, de-kokt', *v.t.* To prepare by boiling: to digest in the stomach: (*Shak.*) to boil up to a consistence. [*L. decoquo, decoctum—de, and coquo, to cook, to boil.*] [*boiled or digested.*]
- DECOCTIBLE**, de-kokt'i-bl, *adj.* Capable of being
- DECOCTION**, de-kok'shun, *n.* The act of decocting: an extract of anything got by boiling.
- DECOLLATE**, de-kol'āt, *v.t.* To deprive of a neck, by striking the head from the body: to behead:—*pr.p.* decollating; *pa.p.* decollated. [*L. decollo, decollatum—de, neg., collum, neck.*]
- DECOLLATED**, de-kol'āt-ed, *p.adj.* Rounded off, as the apex of a shell.
- DECOLLATION**, de-kol-ā'shun, *n.* The act of beheading, esp. applied to the case of John the Baptist.
- DECOLORANT**, de-kul'ur-ant, *n.* That which removes colour. [*or removal of colour.*]
- DECOLORATION**, de-kul-ur-ā'shun, *n.* The absence
- DECOLOURISE**, de-kul'ur-iz, *v.t.* To deprive of colour. [*L. de, priv., and coloris.*]
- DECOMPOSABLE**, de-kom-po-zā-bl, *adj.* Capable of being decomposed.
- DECOMPOSE**, de-kom-pōz', *v.t.* To separate the parts composing anything: to resolve into original elements.—*v.i.* to be destroyed by the separation of component parts:—*pr.p.* decomposing; *pa.p.* decomposed'. [*L. de, neg., and composē.*]
- DECOMPOSITE**, de-kom-po-zit or de-kom', *adj.* Compound a second time or more than once. [*L. de, inten., and composite.*]
- DECOMPOSITION**, de-kom-po-zish'un, *n.* The act of decomposing: state of being decomposed: decay or dissolution.
- DECOMPOUND**, de-kom-pownd', *v.t.* To compound again: to form into a compound things that are already compound: to reduce to constituent parts, to decompose.—*adj.* Compounded a second time: (*bot.*) several times compounded or divided. [*L. de, inten. and neg., and Compound.*]
- DECORATE**, dek'o-rāt, *v.t.* To ornament: to adorn: to beautify:—*pr.p.* decorating; *pa.p.* decorated. [*L. decoro, decoratum—decus, decoris, ornament, from decet, it is becoming.*]
- DECORATION**, dek-o-rā'shun, *n.* The act of adorning: ornament: anything that heightens beauty.
- DECORATIVE**, dek'o-rāt-iv, *adj.* Decorating or adorning: suited to adorn. [*or adorns.*]
- DECORATOR**, dek'o-rāt-or, *n.* One who decorates
- DECOROUS**, de-kōrus, *adj.* Becoming: suitable: appropriate: decent. [*L. decorus—decor, what is seemly or becoming, from decet, it is becoming.*]
- DECOROUSLY**, de-kōrus-li, *adv.* In a decorous or becoming manner. [*correctness of behaviour.*]
- DECOROUSNESS**, de-kōrus-nes, *n.* Propriety or
- DECORTICATE**, de-kort-i-kāt, *v.t.* To deprive of the bark, husk, or peel:—*pr.p.* decorticating; *pa.p.* decorticated. [*L. decortico, decorticaum—de, from, cortex, corticis, bark.*]
- DECORTICATION**, de-kor-ti-kā'shun, *n.* The act of stripping off the bark or husk.
- DECORUM**, de-kōrum, *n.* That which is decorous in outward appearance: propriety of conduct: decency. [*L.—decorus. See Decorous.*]
- DECOY**, de-koy', *v.t.* To allure, entice: to allure into a trap or snare: to entrap.—*n.* Anything intended to allure into a snare: allurement: temptation: a wild-fowl or likeness of one used to entice others into a trap: a trap into which wild-fowls are enticed. [*L. de, and coy, an old verb to entice. See Coy.*]
- DECOY-DUCK**, de-koy'-duk, *n.* A wild-duck tamed and trained to entice others into a trap: (*fig.*) one employed to allure others into a snare.
- DECREASE**, de-kre's, *v.i.* To grow less: to become less: to abate, lower, subside.—*v.t.* to make less: to make smaller in any sense: to diminish gradually:—*pr.p.* decreasing; *pa.p.* decreased'.—*n.* A growing less: loss: decay. [*Fr. décroître, Prov. descresce, L. decrescere—de, from, cresco, to grow.*]
- DECREE**, de-kre', *n.* A decision or judgment: an order from one in authority: an edict or ordinance: an established law: (*law*) a decision or determination of a suit: the purpose of God concerning future events.—*v.t.* To decide or determine by a sentence in law: to appoint.—*v.i.* to make a decree:—*pr.p.* decreeing; *pa.p.* decreed'. [*L. decerno, decretum, to decide. See DECERN.*]
- DECREET**, de-kre't, *n.* (*Scot. law*) The final judgment of a court whereby the question at issue is set at rest.
- DECREMENT**, dek're-ment, *n.* A decreasing or growing less: the quantity lost by decreasing: waste: (*her.*) the wane of the moon: (*math.*) the amount by which a variable quantity is diminished. [*L. decrementum—decreo. See DECREASE.*]
- DECREPIT**, de-krep'it, *adj.* (*lit.*) Noted for: creeping about quietly: worn out by the infirmities of old age: in the last stage of decay. [*L. decrepitus, noiseless, very old—de, neg., and crepo, crepitum, to rattle, make a noise.*]
- DECREPITATE**, de-krep'i-tāt, *v.i.* To crackle as

salt when roasting.—*vt* to roast so as to cause a continual crackling —*pr p* decrepitating, *p.p.* decrepitated. [*L. de, inten, and crepto creptum, freq. of crepo, to rattle. See DECREPIT.*]

DECREPITATION, de krep'i tashun, *n.* The act of decrepitating the separation of parts with a crackling noise caused by heat.

DECREPITUDE, de krep'i tūd, *n.* The state of being decrepit or worn out without age the last stage of decay

DECRESCENT, de kres'ent, *adj.* Decreasing, becoming gradually less. [*L. decrescens, entis, pr p. of decreasco. See DECREASE.*]

DECRETAL, de kre'tal, *adj.* Pertaining to a decree —*n.* A decree, esp. of the pope a book containing decrees a collection of the pope's decrees. [*L. decretalis—decerno. See DECREE.*]

DECRETIVE, de kre'tiv, *adj.* Having the force of a decree [decree determining judicial.

DECRETORY, de kre'tor'i, *adj.* Established by a decree, de kre'to, *v.t.* (*Spenser*) To decrease. [*Fr. décreu, decrease, from decru, p.p. of décroître. See DECREASE.*]

DECRIAL, de kri'al, *n.* A crying down a clamorous censure or condemnation. [*From DECRY.*]

DECRY, de-kri, *v.t.* To cry down to condemn to blame —*pr p.* decrying, *p.p.* decried [*L. de, down, and CRT.*]

DECUMBENT, de kum'bent, *adj.* Lying down reclining on the ground. [*L. decumbens—entis, pr p. of decumbo—de, down, cumbo for cubo, to lie.*]

DECURRENT, de-kur'ent, *adj.* Running or extending downwards. [*L. decurrens—entis, pr p. of decurro—de, down, curro to run.*]

DECUSSATE, de kus'at, *v.t.* To cross in the form of an X to cross at an acute angle to intersect, as lines —*pr p.* decussating, *p.p.* decussated. [*L. decussa, decussatum—decussa a corr. of decem asses, ten units the number ten (X).*]

DECUSSATE, de kus'at, *adj.* Intersected
DECUSSATED, de kus'at-ed, *adj.* crossed (*bot.*) growing in pairs, each of which is at right angles to the next pair above or below

DECUSSATION, de kus'ashun, *n.* An intersection in the form of an X a crossing at an acute angle.

DEDICATE, ded'i kät, *v.t.* (*lit.*) To declare to set apart and consecrate to some sacred purpose to devote wholly or chiefly to inscribe or address —*pr p.* dedicating, *p.p.* dedicated—*adj.* Consecrated devoted. [*L. dedico, dedicatum—de, down, dico, to declare.*]

DEDICATION, ded'i kashun, *n.* The act of dedicating an address to a patron prefixed to a book.

DEDICATOR, ded'i ka-tor, *n.* One who dedicates

DEDICATORY, ded'i ka-tor'i, *adj.* Composing or serving as a dedication.

DEDUCE, de-dūs', *v.t.* (*lit. and orig.*) To lead forth to draw or take from to gather or draw from, as an opinion or truth from premises to lay down in regular order —*pr p.* deducing, *p.p.* deduced [*L. deduco, deductum—de, from, and duco, to lead.*]

DEDUCIBILITY, de-dūs-i bil'i ti, *n.* The quality of being deducible.

DEDUCIBLE, de-dūs-i bl, *adj.* That may be deduced or inferred. [*the act of deduction.*]

DEDUCTIVE, de-dūs'iv, *adj.* Deducing performing

DEDUCT, de-dukt', *v.t.* To take from to subtract to separate or remove. [*See DEDUCE.*]

DEDUCTIBLE de duk'ti bl, *adj.* That may be deducted or subtracted that may be deduced or inferred.

DEDUCTION, de duk'shun, *n.* The act or method of deducting the act of deducting or taking away that which is deducted, an inference that which is deducted, an abatement

DEDUCTIVE, de-duk'tiv, *adj.* That may be or is deduced from premises deducible

DEDUCTIVELY, de duk'tiv li, *adv.* By deduction—by consequence

DEED, ded, *n.* Something done an act an exploit (*Milton*) power of action, agency a legal transaction the written document as evidence of it. [*A.S. dād—don, to do, Ice dād Ger that—thun, to do.*]

DEEDFUL, ded'fūl, *adj.* (*Tenn.*) Full of deeds or exploits active stirring

DEEDLESS, ded'les, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Having performed no deeds or exploits, inactive.

DEEDY, ded'i, *adj.* (*Cowper*) Industrious, active.
DEEM, dem, *v.t.* To conclude on consideration to judge to regard.—*v.i.* to judge to think (*Spenser*) to pass judgment —*n.* (*Shak.*) Opinion, judgment [*A.S. deman to form a judgment, from dom, judgment, Ice dama, perhaps akin to L. damno, to condemn.*]

DEEP, dep, *adj.* Admitting of dipping or going down wards extending far down or far from the outside entering a great way difficult to understand secret wise and penetrating cunning intense sunk low strongly coloured low or grave.—*n.* That which is deep the sea anything profound or in comprehensible the depth.—*adv.* To a great depth profoundly [*A.S. deop, from dippan, to dip, Sw dup, Dan. dyb.*]

DEEP DRAWING, dep-drawing, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Sink ing deep in the water

DEEP DRAWN, dep-drawn, *adj.* Drawn from a depth.

DEEPEN, dep'n, *v.t.* To make deep or deeper, in any sense to sink lower to increase.—*v.i.* to become deeper

DEEP FET, dep' fet, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Deeply fetched or
DEEP LAID, dep' laid, *adj.* Laid deep formed with cunning

DEEPLY, dep'li, *adv.* At or to a great depth profoundly with great emotion or feeling to a great degree with a low tone with profound skill.

DEEPNESS, dep'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being deep depth profundity craft or cunning.

DEER, der, *n.* (*lit.*) A wild animal an animal of the family Cervidae, of slender, graceful form, and great fleetness [*A.S. deor, Ger thier, L. fera, Gr thier, an animal, a wild beast.*]

DEER-HOUND, der' hownd, *n.* A hound for hunting deer [leather made from it.

DEER-SKIN, der'skin, *n.* The skin of a deer, and the

DEER-STALKER, der' stawk'er, *n.* One who practises deer stalking

DEER-STALKING, der' stawk'ing, *n.* The hunting of deer by stalking, or stealing upon them unawares.

DEFACE, de fas', *v.t.* To destroy or mar the face or external appearance of to disfigure to obliterate —*pr p.* defacing, *p.p.* defaced [*L. de, and FACE.*]

DEFACEMENT, de-fas'ment, *n.* The act of defacing injury to form or appearance that which defaces

DEFALCATE, de-fal'kat *v.t.* To cut off, as with a sickle to take away or abstract a part, used chiefly of money.—*i.* to embezzle money —*pr p.* defalcating, *p.p.* defalcated. [*Low L. defalco, defalcatum, —L. de, off, from, fālc, falca, a sickle.*]

DEFALCATION, də-fal-kā'shun, *n.* A deficit or withdrawal: that which is abstracted or withdrawn: a deficit of funds intrusted to one's care.

DEFAMATION, def-a-mā'shun, *n.* The act of defaming: calumny: slander.

DEFAMATORY, de-fam'a-tor-i, *adj.* Containing defamation: injurious to reputation: calumnious.

DEFAME, de-fam', *v.t.* To take away or destroy the good fame or reputation of: to speak evil of: to accuse:—*pr.p.* defam'ing; *pa.p.* defamed'. [L. *de*, priv., and *FAME*.]

DEFAULT, de-fawlt', *n.* A fault, offence: a failing or failure: neglect to do what duty or law requires: defect, want: (*law*) non-performance of agreement or law, non-appearance in court.—*v.i.* To fail in duty, to offend: to fail in the performance of duty: to fail to appear in court when called. [L. *de*, inten., and *FAULT*.]

DEFAULTER, de-fawlt'ér, *n.* One who defaults, esp. one who fails to account for money intrusted to his care.

DEFEASANCE, de-fé'zans, *n.* (*Spenser*) A defeat: a condition annexed to a deed, which, being performed, renders the deed void. [Norm. *defesance*—*defesant*, Fr. *défaisant*, *pr.p.* of *défaire*, to defeat.]

DEFEASIBLE, de-fé'zi-bl, *adj.* Capable of being defeated or annulled.

DEFEAT, de-fét', *v.t.* To undo or render null and void: to frustrate: to resist with success: to overcome: to ruin.—*n.* An undoing, destruction: frustration: overthrow. [Fr. *défaite*—*défaire*, to undo, from *dé* = L. *dis*, asunder, and *faire*, L. *facere*, to do or make.] [throw.]

DEFEATURE, de-fét'úr, *n.* (*Spenser*). Defeat, overthrow.

DEFEATURE, de-fét'úr, *n.* (*Shak.*) Change of feature. [L. *de*, neg., and *FEATURE*.]

DEFECT, de-fekt', *n.* A deficiency, something not done that ought to have been done: the want of something necessary for completeness: a fault: blemish: deformity. [L. *defectus*—*deficio*, *defectum*, to be wanting, from *de*, neg., and *facio*, to do.]

DEFECTIBLE, de-fekt'i-bl, *adj.* Liable to become defective or imperfect.

DEFECTION, de-fek'shun, *n.* The act of failing to perform one's duty: a falling away: apostasy: revolt.

DEFECTIVE, de-fekt'iv, *adj.* Having defect: wanting some necessary quality: insufficient: imperfect: (*gram.*) wanting some case or tense.

DEFECTIVELY, de-fekt'iv-li, *adv.* In a defective manner: imperfectly. [being imperfect: faultiness.]

DEFECTIVENESS, de-fekt'iv-nes, *n.* The state of being defective.

DEFENCE, de-fens', *n.* The act of defending: guard, protection: (*Shak.*) art or skill in defending: resistance: that which protects from injury or attack: vindication: apology: a fortification which flanks and covers another: (*law*) the defendant's answer or plea.

DEFENCED, de-fensd', *p.adj.* (*B.*) Defended by fortification.

DEFENCELESS, de-fens'les, *adj.* Without defence: unprotected: unsheltered. [fenced manner.]

DEFENCELESSLY, de-fens'les-li, *adv.* In an unprotected manner.

DEFENCELESSNESS, de-fens'les-nes, *n.* The state of being unprotected.

DEFEND, de-fend', *v.t.* To fend or ward off, to drive from: to keep off anything hurtful from: to guard: to fortify, to secure: to vindicate, to uphold: (*Shak.*) to forbid or prohibit: (*law*) to resist, to contest. [L. *defendo*—*de*, off, and root *fendo*, to beat.]

DEFENDANT, de-fend'ant, *adj.* Defending or making

defence: serving for defence.—*n.* One who defends: (*law*) a person accused or sued, and who opposes the complaint or charge. [champion: a vindicator.]

DEFENDER, de-fend'ér, *n.* One who defends: a champion.

DEFENSIBLE, de-fens'i-bl, *adj.* That may be defended: justifiable: right.

DEFENSIVE, de-fens'iv, *adj.* Serving to defend: in a state or posture to defend: carried on by resisting attack.—*n.* That which defends: a safeguard.

DEFENSIVELY, de-fens'iv-li, *adv.* In a defensive manner.

DEFER, de-fer', *v.t.* To put off to another time.—*v.i.* to put off: to wait:—*pr.p.* deferr'ing; *pa.p.* deferred'. [L. *deferro*—*dis*, asunder, in respect of time, and *fero*, to bear, carry.]

DEFER, de-fer', *v.i.* To bear one's self down: to yield to the wishes of another: to yield to the opinion of another or to authority.—*v.t.* to lay before, to refer: to render or offer:—*pr.p.* deferr'ing; *pa.p.* deferred'. [L. *defero*—*de*, down, *fero*, to bear.]

DEFERENCE, defér-ens, *n.* A deferring or yielding to another in judgment or opinion: submission: regard: respect.

DEFERENTIAL, def-ér-en'shal, *adj.* Expressing deference or respect: accustomed to defer.

DEFIANCE, de-frans, *n.* The act of defying: a challenge: a state of opposition: contempt of opposition.

DEFIANT, de-fí'ant, *adj.* Full of defiance: bold.

DEFICIENCY, de-fish'ens, } *n.* State of being defi-

DEFICIENCY, de-fish'en-si, } cient: imperfection.

DEFICIENT, de-fish'ent, *adj.* Wanting something to make completeness: inadequate: defective: imperfect: lacking a full supply. [L. *deficiens*, -entis, *pr.p.* of *deficio*. See *DEFECT*.]

DEFICIT, defi-sit, *n.* Want: deficiency.

DEFILADING, de-fil-ád'ing, *n.* (*fort.*) The determining the directions and heights of the lines of ramparts, so that the interior may not be commanded by any works which the enemy may raise. [From *DEFILE*, under.]

DEFILE, de-fil', *v.i.* To march off in a file or line, or in files.—*v.t.* to erect, as fortifications, so as always to cover the interior:—*pr.p.* defil'ing; *pa.p.* defiled'. —*n.* A long narrow pass where troops can march only in files or with a narrow front: a narrow passage, esp. between hills. [Fr. *défiler*—*dé* = L. *dis*, asunder, and *filum*, a thread, a line.]

DEFILE, de-fil', *v.t.* To make foul or unclean: to pollute: to soil: to corrupt: to violate the chastity of:—*pr.p.* defiling; *pa.p.* defiled'. [O. E. *defyle*, *defoul*; A.S. *fulian*, to pollute, from *ful*, foul, unclean.]

DEFILEMENT, de-fil'ment, *n.* The act of defiling: the state of being defiled: uncleanness: pollution.

DEFINABLE, de-fin'a-bl, *adj.* That may be defined: that may be ascertained.

DEFINE, de-fin', *v.t.* To fix the bounds of: to determine with precision: to describe accurately: to fix the meaning of:—*pr.p.* defin'ing; *pa.p.* defined'. [L. *definio*, *definitum*—*de*, and *finio*, to limit, to end, from *finis*, a boundary.]

DEFINEMENT, de-fin'ment, *n.* (*Shak.*) The act of defining, description.

DEFINITE, defin-it, *adj.* Defined: having distinct limits: fixed: exact: clear: serving to limit or restrict. [L. *definitus*, *pa.p.* of *definio*. See *DEFINE*.]

DEFINITELY, defin-it-li, *adv.* In a definite manner.

DEFINITENESS, defin-it-nes, *n.* The state of being definite: precision.

DEFINITION, de fin ish un, *n.* A defining a description of a thing by its properties an explanation of the exact meaning of a word or phrase

DEFINITIVE, de fin tiv, *adj.* Defining or limiting determinate positive, express final.—*n.* (*gram.*) An adjective used to limit the extent of the signification of a noun.

DEFINITIVELY, de fin tiv li, *adv.* In a definitive manner positively conclusively

DEFINITIVENESS, de fin tiv nes, *n.* Determinateness conclusiveness.

DEFINITUDE, de fin tūd, *n.* Definiteness.

DEFLAGRATE, de fla-grāt, *v. t.* *v. i.* To burn completely to burn with suddenness and sparking — *pr p* deflagrating, *p a p* deflagrated. [*L. deflagro deflagrum—de, inten., and flagro to flame, to burn.*]

DEFLAGRATION, de fla-grāshun, *n.* A sudden rapid, and sparking combustion without an explosion.

DEFLAGRATOR, de fla-grā tor, *n.* A galvanic instrument for producing rapid combustion.

DEFLECT, de flect, *v. t.* *v. i.* To bend aside to swerve or deviate from a right line or course [*L. deflecto—de, from, and flecto, to bend.*]

DEFLECTED, de flect'ed, *p a p* Bent aside from a direct line (*bot.*) bending or arching downwards

DEFLECTION, de-flek shun, *n.* The act of bending aside from the proper course deviation.

DEFLORATE, de florāt, *adj.* Past the flowering state, as an anther after it has shed its pollen.

DEFLORATION, de flo rā shun, *n.* Act of deflowering

DEFLOWER, de flow'r, *v. t.* To deprive of flowers to deprive of original grace and beauty to deprive of virginity [*Low L. defloro—de, from, flos flora a flower*]

DEFLUXION, de-flukshun, *n.* A flowing down of humor or fluid matter in the body [*L. defluxio—de, down fluo fluxum to flow*]

DEFOLIATION, de fō li a shun, *n.* The falling off of leaves the time of shedding leaves. [*Low L. defolio, defoliatum—de, off folium a leaf.*]

DEFORCEMENT, de for'sment, *n.* (*law*) A keeping out wrongfully from one's property (*Scol. law*) resistance to the execution of the law [*L. de, ont, and forco.*]

(wrongfully out of his property)

DEFORCIANT, de for'siant, *n.* One who keeps one

DEFORN, de-form, *v. t.* To alter or injure the form of to disfigure.—*adj.* Disfigured ugly [*L. de-formo—de from, forma form.*]

DEFORMITY, de form i ti, *n.* The state of being deformed disfigurement ugliness any gross deviation from order, propriety, &c. anything that destroys beauty

DEFAUD, de-frawd, *v. t.* To deprive of by fraud to withhold from wrongfully to trick or cheat. [*L. defraudo—de, from, fraus fraudis fraud.*]

DEFRAY, de frā, *v. t.* (*orig.*) To pay a fine in order to atone for an offence against the public peace to discharge or pay applied to expenses (*Spenser*) to satisfy to fill. [*Fr. defrayer—de and fraus expense—low L. fredum a fine, comm. with Ger friede peace.*]

DEFRAYMENT, de frā ment, *n.* Act of defraying payment

DEFT, deft, *adj.* Fit, convenient neat • dexterous [*AS. defst—dajan, to be fit, convenient.*]

DEFTLY, deft'li, *adv.* Fitly neatly dexterously

DEFUNCT, de-fungkt', *adj.* Having finished the course of life dead.—*n.* A dead person. [*L. defunctus p a p of defungor—de, inten., and fungor, to perform, discharge.*]

DEFUNCTION, de fung'shun, *n.* (*Shak.*) Death.

DEITY, de-ī, *v. t.* (*lit.*) To renounce faith or trust in to reject or refuse to disown to challenge to brave to treat with contempt — *pr p* deifying, *p a p* defied — *n.* (*obs.*) A challenge. [*Fr. deifier, O Fr. deifier, It. disfidare—L. dis, asunder, and fido, to trust—fides faith.*]

DEGENER, de jen der v i (*Spenser*) To degenerate.

DEGENERACY, de jen er a-si, *n.* The process of becoming degenerate or inferior the state of being degenerate meanness.

DEGENERATE, de jen er at, *v. t.* To sink from one's genus or race to fall from a nobler state; to grow worse — *pr p* degenerating, *p a p* degenerated — *adj.* That has degenerated fallen base mean [*L. degenero degeneratum—degener, that departs from its race or kind—de, from genus generis, race.*]

DEGENERATELY, de jen er at li, *adv.* In a degenerate or base manner

DEGENERATENESS, de jen er at nes, *n.* Degeneratecy the state of being degenerate.

DEGENERATION, de-jen er ā shun, *n.* Degeneracy.

DEGLUTINATE, de glōt in at, *v. t.* To separate things that are glued together by softening the glue — *pr p* deglutinating, *p a p* deglutinated. [*L. deglutino—atum—de neg, and glutino—gluten, glue.*]

DEGLUTITION, deg lōtish un, *n.* The act or power of swallowing [*L. deglutio, deglutitum—de, down, and glutio, to swallow.*]

DEGRADATION, deg ra dā shun, *n.* The act of degrading or depriving of rank or dignity the state of being degraded disgrace degeneracy (*geol.*) wearing away or reduction in height or size.

DEGRADE, de grad, *v. t.* To bring down to a lower grade or rank to deprive of office rank, or dignity to lower in character or value to disgrace (*geol.*) to wear down or reduce in height or size — *v. i.* to change from a higher to a lower class or type — *pr p* degrading, *p a p* degraded. [*Fr. dégrader—L. de, down, and GRAD.*]

DEGRADED, de graded, *p a p* Reduced in rank, character, &c. mean base (*her.*) having steps (*nat. hist.*) presenting the typical characters in an imperfect form.

DEGREE, de grē, *n.* A grade or step a stage or state of progress position rank extent a rank or title given by a university or college a 360th part of a circle a division or space marked on a mathematical instrument (*alg.*) the highest power of the unknown quantity in an equation (*mus.*) difference in elevation between two notes. [*Fr. degré—L. de, and gradus a step.*]

DEHISCENCE, de-his'en-s, *n.* (*bot.*) The opening of pods and of the cells of anthera when ripe. [*From L. de, inten., and hisco, to gape.*]

DEHISCENT, de-his'ent, *adj.* Opening.

DEHORT, de hort, *v. t.* (*Apoc.*) To exhort from, to dissuade. [*L. dehortor—de, neg, and hortor, to exhort.*]

DEICIDE, de' i id, *n.* The act of putting a deity to death, the crucifixion of Jesus Christ one who took part in the crucifixion of Jesus Christ. [*L. deus, a God, and cado to cut kill.*]

DEIFIC, AI, de i'fik, *ad. adv.* Making godlike or divine divine. [*L. deficius—deus, a god, facio, to make.*]

DEIFICATION, de i fi kashun, *n.* Act of deifying.

DEIFORM, de i form, *adj.* Of godlike form like a god. [*L. deus a god, forma, form.*]

DEIFY, de i fi, *v. t.* To make a god of to adorn or

- reverence as a deity : to reverence or praise excessively : to render godlike. [Fr. *déifier*—L. *deifico—deificus*. See **DEIFIC**.]
- DEIGN**, dān, *v.i.* (*lit.*) To think worthy : to condescend.—*v.t.* (*Shak*) to esteem or accept as worthy, to condescend to. [Fr. *daigner*—L. *dignor—dignus*, worthy.]
- DEINOTHERIUM**, di-no-thē'ri-um, *n.* Same as **DINOTHERIUM**.
- DEISM**, dē'izm, *n.* The belief in a god : the creed or belief of a deist. [From L. *deus*, a god.]
- DEIST**, dē'ist, *n.* One who believes in the existence and providence of God, but founds his belief on reason and nature, and rejects a revelation. [From L. *deus*, a god.] [deism or to deists.]
- DEISTIC**, -AL, de-ist'ik, -al, *adj.* Of or relating to
- DEITY**, dē'ti, *n.* The divinity : godhead : a god or goddess : the Supreme Being. [L. *deitas—deus*, a god ; Gr. *theos* ; Sans. *deva*.]
- DEJECT**, de-jekt', *v.t.* To cast down : to cause to look sad : to dishearten.—*adj.* (*Shak*) Cast down : low-spirited. [L. *deicio*, *dejectum—de*, down, *facio*, to throw.] [manner : sadly.]
- DEJECTEDLY**, de-jekt'ed-li, *adv.* In a dejected
- DEJECTEDNESS**, de-jekt'ed-nes, *n.* The state of
- DEJECTION**, de-jek'shun, *n.* } being cast down :
lowness of spirits.
- DEJUNÉ**, { dā-zhoo-né', *n.* Breakfast : luncheon.
- DÉJEUNER**, { [Fr. ; O Fr. *desjeuner*—L. *dis*, asunder, *jejunare*, to fast—*jejunus*, hungry.]
- DELATION**, de-lā'shun, *n.* (*Shak*) Carriage, conveyance : (law) act of charging with a crime. [L. *defero*, *delatum—de*, inten., and *fero*, to bear.]
- DELAY**, de-lā', *v.t.* To put off : to defer : to hinder for a time : to restrain—*v.i.* to put off time : to act or move slowly.—*n.* A putting off or deferring : a lingering : hindrance. [Fr. *délai*—L. *differo*, *dilatatum—dis*, apart, *fero*, to carry.]
- DELEBLE**, dele bl, *adj.* That may be blotted out. [L. *delebilis—deleo*. See **DELETE**.]
- DELIGHTABLE**, de-lekt'a-bl, *adj.* Delightful : highly pleasing. [L. *delectabilis—delecto*, to delight]
- DELIGHTATION**, de-lekt-ā'shun, *n.* Delight : great pleasure. [See **DELIGHTABLE**.]
- DELEGATE**, del'e-gāt, *v.t.* To send as one's legate or representative : to commission : to intrust.—*n.* A person sent and empowered to act for another : a deputy.—*adj.* Sent to represent or act for another : deputed. [L. *delego*, *delegatum—de*, away, and *lego*, to send as an ambassador. See **LEGATE**.]
- DELEGATION**, del-e-gā'shun, *n.* The act of delegating : one or more delegates appointed to perform some special duty : their charge or office.
- DELENDÁ**, de-len'dá, *n.* Things to be deleted, erased, or blotted out. [L.—*deleo*, to delete]
- DELETE**, de-let', *v.t.* To erase or blot out : to destroy.—*pr.p.* deleting ; *pa.p.* deleted. [L. *deleo*, *delatum*, to destroy, wipe out]
- DELETERIOUS**, del-e-tē'ri-us, *adj.* Having the quality of destroying life : destructive : poisonous. [L. *deleo*, *delatum*. See **DELETE**.]
- DELITION**, de-lē'shun, *n.* The act of deleting.
- DELFT**, delf, **DELFT**, delft, *n.* A kind of earthenware made at Delft in Holland.
- DELIBERATE**, de-lib'er-āt, *v.t.* To weigh mentally as if in a balance : to consider the reasons for and against : to reflect upon.—*i.* to reflect and consider in order to make a choice : to pause or hesitate.—*pr.p.* deliberating ; *pa.p.* deliberated.—*adv.* Deliberating or considering carefully : slowly in determining ;
- well considered : not sudden. [L. *delibero*, -atum—*de*, inten., *libro*, to weigh—*libra*, a balancee.]
- DELIBERATELY**, de-lib'er-āt-li, *adv.* With careful consideration : circumspectly : slowly.
- DELIBERATENESS**, de-lib'er-āt-nes, *n.* Circumspection : wariness : caution.
- DELIBERATION**, de lib'ēr-ā'shun, *n.* The act of deliberating : careful consideration of the reasons for and against anything : mature reflection : calmness.
- DELIBERATIVE**, de-lib'er-a-tiv, *adj.* Pertaining to deliberation : having right or power to deliberate or discuss : prone to reflect or consider.
- DELIBERATIVELY**, de-lib'er-a-tiv-li, *adv.* In the way of deliberation : considerably.
- DELICACY**, del'i-ka-si, *n.* The state or quality of being delicate : pleasantness to the taste : nicety in the choice of food : neatness : politeness of manners : scrupulousness : gentle treatment : weakness of constitution : softness : anything highly pleasing to the senses : a dainty. [Fr. *delicatesse—L. delicatus*]
- DELICATE**, del'i kāt, *adj.* (*lit*) Alluring or enticing : pleasing to the senses, esp. the taste : nice, or discriminating in taste : choice : slight or smooth : soft and fair : fine or slender : light or softly tinted : refined, gentle : tender, feeble—*n.* Something delicate or pleasant : a rarity : an effeminate or luxurious person. [L. *delicatus—delirix*, allurements—*delicio—de*, inten., and *lacio*, to entice.]
- DELICATELY**, del-i-kāt-li, *adv.* In a delicate manner : luxuriously : tenderly : considerably.
- DELICATENESS**, del'i kāt-nes, *n.* The state of being delicate : tenderness : effeminacy : luxury.
- DELICE**, del'is, *n.* (*Spenser*) Flower delice, the iris. [See **FLEUR DE LIS**.]
- DELICES**, delis-iz, *n.* (*Spenser*) Delights : delicacies.
- DELICIOUS**, de-lish'us, *adj.* Full of delicacies : highly pleasing to the taste or other senses : affording exquisite pleasure : delightful.
- DELICIOUSLY**, de-lish'us-li, *adv.* In a delicious manner : pleasantly : luxuriously.
- DELICIOUSNESS**, de-lish'us-nes, *n.* The quality of being delicious : luxury.
- DELIGHT**, de-hē', *v.t.* (*lit*) To allure or entice : to please highly—*i.* to have or take great pleasure.—*n.* A high degree of pleasure : great satisfaction : that which gives great pleasure. [O. E. *deleht*, O Fr. *delecter*, Prov. *delectar*, L. *delectare*, intens. of *delecto*. See **DELICATE**.]
- DELIGHTED**, de-hē'd, *adj.* Full of delight.
- DELIGHTFUL**, de-hē'fool, *adj.* Giving delight : highly pleasing : charming, beautiful.
- DELIGHTFULLY**, de-hē'fool-li, *adv.* With delight : pleasantly. [of being delightful]
- DELIGHTFULNESS**, de-hē'fool-nes, *n.* The quality
- DELIGHTLESS**, de-hē'les, *adj.* Destitute of delight : affording no pleasure. [as **DELIGHTFUL**.]
- DELIGHTSOME**, de-lit'sum, *adj.* (*Spenser*) Same
- DELINEAMENT**, de-lin'e-a-ment, *n.* A representation by delineation : a painting.
- DELINEATE**, de-hē'āt, *v.t.* To mark out with lines : to draw in outline : to represent by a sketch or picture : to depict or describe in words.—*pr.p.* delineating ; *pa.p.* delineated. [L. *delineo*, *delineatus—de*, down, *lin*, a line]
- DELINEATION**, de-hē-ā'shun, *n.* The act of delineating : a draught or sketch : a representation or description
- DELINQUENCY**, de-lin'kwen-si, *n.* Failure in commission of duty : a fault : a crime.

DELINQUENT, de-lin'kwent *adj* Leaving undone, or failing in one's duty.—*n* One who fails in his duty an offender or transgressor one who commits a fault or crime [L. *delinquens*, -*entis*, prp of *delinquo*—*de*, inten, and *linquo*, to leave.]

DELIQUESCE, del i kwes', *v t* To absorb moisture from the air and become liquid, as certain salts, &c.—*pr p* *deliquescing*, *pa p* *deliquesced* [L. *deliquesco*—*de*, inten, *linquesco*, to become fluid—*liquor*, to be fluid.] [state of becoming liquid]

DELIQUESCENCE, del i kwes'ens, *n* The act or
DELIQUESCIENT, del i kwes'ent *adj* Capable of attracting moisture from the air and becoming liquid (bot) dividing altogether into branches.

DELIRIOUS, de lri'us, *adj* Wandering in mind light-headed insane [See **DELIRIUM**.]

DELIRIOUSNESS de lri'us-nes, *n* The state of being delirious delirium.

DELIRIUM, de lri'um *n* A wandering of the mind depending on some disease strong excitement madness. [L.—*deliro*, -*atium*, to go out of the furrow—*de*, out of, *itra*, a furrow.]

DELIRIUM TREMENS, strong delirium caused by excess and use of intoxicating drink.

DELITESCENCE, del i tes'ens, } *n* The state of

DELITESCENCY, del i tes'ens, } being delitescent or concealed retirement

DELITESCENT, del i tes'ent, *adj* Lying hid concealed. [L. *delitescens*, -*entis*, prp of *delitescere*—*de*, inten, *latere*, to hide one's self—*latere*, to be hid.]

DELIVER, de-liv'er, *v t* To liberate or set free to rescue to give up or part with to transfer (into the hands of another) to convey to the knowledge of another to communicate to speak or utter to relieve a woman in childbirth to give forth, as a blow [Fr. *delivrer*—L. *de*, from, and *liberare*, to set free, from *liber*, free.]

DELIVERANCE de-liv'er-ans, *n* The act of setting free the state of being set free anything delivered or communicated.

DELIVERLY, de-liv'er-ly, *adv* (Shal.) In a free and nimble manner [From *O E.* *deliver*, free, nimble.]

DELIVERY, de-liv'er-i, *n* The act of delivering release surrender the act or style of utterance or speaking the act of giving birth.

DELL, del, *n* A small narrow valley between hills a ravine. [A form of **DALE**.]

DELPHIAN, del f'i-an, } *adj* Relating to Delphi, a

DELPHIC, del f'ik, } town of ancient Greece, or to the oracle which was there

DELPHIN, } del f'in, *adj* Pertaining to the dauphin

DELPHINE, } of France, or to an edition of the Latin classics prepared for his use. [See **DAUPHIN**.]

DELTA, del'ta, *n* The fourth letter of the Greek alphabet, the capital form of which is Δ a tract of land of like shape, especially that between two mouths of a river

DELTOID, del toid, *adj* Of the form of the Greek Δ triangular [Or *deltoeides*—*delta*, and *eidos*, form.]

DELUDE, de-lud', *v t* To make sport of to impose upon to mislead to disappoint—*pr p* *deluding*, *pa p* *deluded*. [L. *deludo*—*de*, and *ludo*, to play, make sport.] [an impostor]

DELUDEE, de-lud'er, *n* One who deludes a deceiver

DELUGE, del'uj, *n* A washing away a great overflow of water a flood, especially that mentioned in the Bible any sudden and resistless calamity—*v t* To inundate to overrun to overwhelm—*pr p* *deluging*, *pa p* *deluged*. [Fr.—L. *deluvium*—*duvo*, to wash away—*duo*, away, and *lavo* = *lavo*, to wash.]

DELUSION, de lu'zhun, *n* The act of deluding the state of being deluded misrepresentation a false belief, error [Iude deceptive]

DELUSIVE, de lu'siv, *adj* Apt or tending to de-

DELUSIVELY, de lu'siv-ly, *adv* In a delusive manner

DELUSIVENESS, de lu'siv-nes, *n* The quality of being delusive tendency to deceive

DELUSORY, de-lu'sor-i, *adj* Same as **DELUSIVE**.

DELVE delv *v t* To dig with a spade (Shak.) to penetrate or fathom—to labour with the spade—*pr p* *delving*, *pa p* *delved*—*n* (Spenser) A place dug a den a cave. [A.S. *delfan*, connected with *delan*, to divide.]

DELVER, del'v'er, *n* One who digs with a spade.

DEMAGNETISATION, de mag-net-i-zā'shun, *n* The act of depriving of magnetic power

DEMAGNETISE, de magnet-iz, *v t* To deprive of magnetic polarity [L. *de*, neg, and *MAGNETISE*.]

DEMAGOGIC AL, dem-a-goj-ik, *al*, *adj* Pertaining to or like a demagogue [See *demagogue*.]

DEMAGOGISM dem-a-gog-izm, *n* The practices of

DEMAGOGUE, dem-a-gog, *n* (lit.) A leader of the people a popular and factious orator or politician. [Gr. *demagogos*—*demo*, the people, and *agogos*, leading from ago to lead.]

DEMAND, de măn', *n* Same as **DEMANDER**.

DEMAND, de mand *v t* (lit.) To take out of one's hands to ask for, as with authority or right to claim to ask peremptorily to require to call for—*v i* to make a demand to inquire—*n* The act of demanding that which is demanded or claimed earnest inquiry the asking for what is due manifested want request [Low L. *demando*—L. *de*, from, *mando*, to put into one's hands, intrust—*manus*, the hand, and *do*, to give.] [demanded.]

DEMANDABLE, de-mand-a-bl, *adj* That may be

DEMANDANT, de mand-ant, *n* One who demands a plaintiff.

DEMARKATION, **DEMARKATION**, de mark i'-shun, *n* The act of marking off or setting bounds to separation a fixed limit. [Fr. *démarquer*—*de*, off, and *marquer*, to mark. See **MARK**.]

DEMATERIALIZISE, de-ma-te-ri-al-iz, *v t* To deprive of material qualities.

DEMAINE, de măn', *n* (Spenser) Demeanour

DEMEAN de-mēn, *v t* (lit.) To manage or lead with the hand to conduct to behave—*n* (Spenser) Treatment, bearing [Fr. *démener*—*de*, inten, and *mener*, to lead—L. *manus*, the hand.]

DEMEAN, de mēn, *v t* To make mean to lower. [L. *de*, down, and *MEAN*.]

DEMEANOUR, de mēn-ur, *n* Management con-


DEMEASURE, de-mēn-ur, *n* (Spenser) Demeanour

DEMENTED, de ment'ed, *adj* Out of one's mind deprived of reason [L. *demens*, -*entis*—*de*, from, and *mens*, *mentis*, the mind.]

DEMERIT, de-mer'it, *n* Want of merit ill-desert: that which deserves punishment a fault or crime (Shak.) desert, good or bad [L. *de*, want of, and *MERIT*.]

DEMESNE, de-mēn', *n* (orig) A domain, a manor-house with the lands adjoining held by the owner for his own use the right which the owner in possession of lands in fee-simple has in his estate. [O Fr. *démense*, *démain*, L. *dominium*, right of ownership, from *dominus*, a master, owner—*domus*, a house.]

DEMI, dem-i, *adj* (her) Having only the upper or fore half represented. [L. *demī*, half.]

- DEMI-BASTION**, dem'i-bast'yun, *n.* A kind of half-bastion, consisting of one face and one front, which frequently terminates the branches of a crown or horn-work.
- DEMI-CANNON**, dem'i-kan'un, *n.* (*Shak.*) A piece of ordnance which carried a ball of from thirty to thirty-six pounds.
- DEMI-GOD**, dem'i-god, *n.* Half a god: one whose nature is partly divine.
- DEMI-JOHN**, dem'i-jon, *n.* A glass bottle with a full body and narrow neck, enclosed in wicker-work.
- DEMI-LUNE**, dem'i-lün, *n.* (*fort.*) A work constructed to cover the curtain of a place and the shoulders of the adjoining bastions, composed of two faces forming a salient angle towards the open country. [*L. demi*, half, and *Fr. lune*, *L. luna*, the moon. So called from its shape.]
- DEMIREP**, dem'i-rep, *n.* A woman of doubtful reputation or suspicious chastity. [A contraction of *demi* (half)-*reputation*.]
- DEMISE**, de-miz', *n.* *Laying down*: transferring or transmission, esp. the transmission of the crown to a successor: decease or death, especially of a sovereign or distinguished person.—*v.t.* To transfer or transmit to a successor: to bequeath: (*Shak.*) to convey or give:—*pr.p.* demising; *pa.p.* demised'. [*Fr. demise*, *pa.p.* of *démétte*, to lay down—*dé* = *L. dis*, aside, and *Fr. mettre*, to lay—*L. mittere*, *missum*, to send.]
- DEMI-SEMI-QUAVER**, dem'i-sem'i-kwá'vër, *n.* A note equal in time to the half of a semi-quaver, the thirty-second part of a semi-breve—. [*Fr. demi*, half, and *SEMI-QUAVER*.]
- DEMISS**, de-mis', *adj.* (*Spenser*). Humble. [*L. demissus*, *pa.p.* of *demitto*. See *DEMISE*.]
- DEMISSION**, de-mish'un, *n.* A lowering or letting down: degradation: humiliation. [See *DEMISE*.]
- DEMIURGE**, dem'i-urj, *n.* (*lit.*) A worker for the people, a skilled workman: the maker of the world: among the Gnostics, the creator of the world and of man from matter. [*Gr. demiourgos*—*dēmos*, the people, and *ergon*, a work.] [*demiurge*.]
- DEMIURGIC**, dem'i-urj'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to a *DEMI-WOLF*, dem'i-woolf, *n.* (*Shak.*) Half a wolf, the offspring of a dog and a wolf.
- DEMOCRACY**, de-mok'ra-si, *n.* A form of government in which the supreme power is vested in the people collectively. [*Gr. demokratia*—*dēmos*, the people, and *kratō*, to rule.]
- DEMOCRAT**, dem'o-krat, *n.* A favourer of popular government. [taining to democracy: popular.]
- DEMOCRATIC**, -AL, dem-o-krat'ik, -al, *adj.* Per-
- DEMOCRATY**, de-mok'ra-ti, *n.* (*Milton*). Democracy.
- DEMOGORGON**, dē'mo-gor'gon, *n.* A mysterious deity regarded by the ancients as an object of terror. [*Gr. daimōn*, deity, *gorgos*, terrible.]
- DEMOISELLE**, dem-wa-zel', *n.* (*Shak.*) A young lady. [A form of *DAMSEL*.]
- DEMOLISH**, de-mol'ish, *v.t.* To throw or pull down: to reduce to a shapeless heap: to destroy, to ruin. [*L. demolior*, *demoliturum*—*dē*, down, and *molior*, to build, from *moler*, a heap.]
- DEMOLITION**, de-mo-lish'un, *n.* The act of pulling down or destroying: ruin: destruction.
- DEMON**, dē'mon, *n.* (*myth.*) A spiritual being forming the link between gods and men, a departed soul: an evil spirit: a devil. [*Gr. daimōn*—*daio*, to divide, to distribute destinies.]
- DEMONIAC**, de-mō'ni-ak, } *adj.* Pertaining to
DEMONIACAL, de-mō-ni'ak-al, } or like demons or
evil spirits: influenced or produced by evil spirits.
- DEMONIAC**, de-mō'ni-ak, *n.* A human being possessed by a demon or evil spirit.
- DEMONIAN**, de-mō'ni-an, *adj.* (*Milton*). Of the nature of a demon.
- DEMONISE**, dē'mon-iz, *v.t.* To convert into a demon: to control or possess by a demon.
- DEMONISM**, dē'mon-izm, *n.* A belief in demons.
- DEMONOLATRY**, dē'mon-ol'a-tri, *n.* The worship of demons or evil spirits. [*Gr. daimōn*, demon, and *latreia*, worship, from *latreuō*, to worship.]
- DEMONOLOGY**, dē'mon-ol'o-ji, *n.* A discourse or systematic treatise on demons and their agency. [*Gr. daimōn*, demon, and *logos*, discourse.]
- DEMONSTRABILITY**, de-mon-s-tra-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being demonstrable.
- DEMONSTRABLE**, de-mon's-tra-bl, *adj.* That may be demonstrated.
- DEMONSTRABLY**, de-mon's-tra-bli, *adv.* In a manner to demonstrate: beyond possibility of doubt.
- DEMONSTRATE**, de-mon's-trät, *v.t.* To shew fully or clearly: to prove beyond doubt: to shew as a necessary consequence: to exhibit:—*pr.p.* demon'strating; *pa.p.* demon'strated. [*L. demonstro*, *demonstratum*—*dē*, inten., and *monstro*, to shew.]
- DEMONSTRATION**, dem-on-s-trä'shun, *n.* The act of demonstrating: proof beyond doubt: the highest degree of evidence: a series of syllogisms whose premises are either definitions, axioms, or established propositions: expression of the feelings by outward signs: a military manœuvre.
- DEMONSTRATIVE**, de-mon's-tra-tiv, *adj.* Having the power to demonstrate: making evident: proving with certainty: given to the manifestation of feelings: (*gram.*) distinctly designating that to which it refers.
- DEMONSTRATIVELY**, de-mon's-tra-tiv-li, *adv.* With evidence not to be doubted: with certain knowledge: clearly.
- DEMONSTRATIVENESS**, de-mon's-tra-tiv-nes, *n.* The quality of being demonstrative.
- DEMONSTRATOR**, dem'on-s-trä-tor, *n.* One who proves beyond doubt: one who teaches: (*anat.*) one who teaches anatomy from the dissected parts.
- DEMORALISATION**, de-mor-al-i-zä'shun, *n.* The act of demoralising: destruction of morals.
- DEMORALISE**, de-mor'al-iz, *v.t.* To bring down or corrupt in morals: to deprive of moral qualities:—*pr.p.* demoralising; *pa.p.* demoralised. [*Fr. démoraliser*—*dē*, down, and *MORALISE*.]
- DEMOSTHENIC**, de-mos-then'ik, *adj.* Of or like Demosthenes, the Grecian orator (died 322 B.C.); eloquent.
- DEMOTIC**, de-mot'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to the people: popular. [*Gr. demotikos*—*dēmos*, the people.]
- DEMPT**, demt, (*Spenser*). *Pa.p.* of *DEEM*.
- DEMULCENT**, de-mul'sent, *adj.* Softening: soothing.—*n.* A bland, lubricating, liquid substance intended to soothe irritation of the mucous membrane, promote the dilation of the blood, and the increase of the secretions. [*L. demulcens*, *entis*, *pr.p.* of *demulceo*—*dē*, inten., and *mulceo*, to soothe, to soften.]
- DEMUR**, de-mur', *v.i.* To delay: to pause in uncertainty: to hesitate: to have scruples.—*v.t.* (*Milton*) to doubt of:—*pr.p.* demurring; *pa.p.* demurred.—*n.* Pause: hesitation. [*Fr. demurer*, *L. demoror*, to loiter, to linger—*dē*, inten., and *moror*, to delay.]

DEMURE, de-mur', *adj.* (*lit.*) Of good manners sober staid modest affectedly modest making a show of gravity.—*v.* (*Shak*) To look demure. [O Fr *de* (bonnes) *murs*, *pl* (good) manners, Fr *mœurs*, *L mores*, manners.]

DEMURELY, de-mur'ly, *adv.* In a demure manner with affected modesty or gravity

DEMURENESS, de-mur'nes, *n.* The state of being demure a show of gravity or modesty

DEMURRAGE, de-mur'aj, *n.* An allowance for detaining a ship beyond the stipulated time.

DEMURRER, de-mur'er, *n.* One who demurs (*law*) an exception by one party in a suit to the sufficiency in point of law of the case of the opposite party

DEMY, de mī', *n.* A size of paper—in printing paper, demy = 22 inches by 17½, in drawing paper, 22 by 17, and in writing paper, 22 by 15½—*adj.* Pertaining to or of the size of paper called demy

DEN, den, *n.* A small, narrow valley a cave or hollow place in the earth the lair or cage of a wild beast. [A.S. *den*, *dene*, a valley]

DENARY, den ar'ī, *adj.* Containing ten tenfold.—*n.* The number ten. [From *L. deni*, ten each.]

DENATIONALISE, de-nash un al īz, *v.* To deprive of national rights —*pr p* denationalising, *pr p* denationalised. [*L. de*, priv., and *NATIONALISE*.]

DENATURALISE, de nat'ur al īz, *v.* To render unnatural to deprive of acquired citizenship in a foreign country —*pr p* denaturalising, *pr p* denaturalised. [*L. de*, priv., and *NATURALISE*.]

DENIAL, de nā', *n.* (*Shak*) Denial, refusal.—*v.* (*Spenser*) To refuse

DENDRACHATE, den dra kāt, *n.* Agate containing the figures of parts of plants [Gr *dendrachate*—*dendron*, a tree, and *achates* agate]

DENDRIFORM, den dri form, *adj.* Having the appearance of a tree [Gr *dendron*, a tree, and *forma*, form]

DENDRITE, den dri t, *n.* A mineral in which are figures resembling plants [Gr *dendritus*, of a tree—*dendron*, a tree]

DENDRITIC, Al, den dri t'ik, *al, adj.* Containing branching figures like plants.

DENDROID, den droid, *adj.* Having the form of a tree. [Gr *dendroide*—*dendron*, a tree, *eidos*, form]

DENDROLITE, den dro lit, *n.* A petrified or fossil plant or part of a plant [Gr *dendron*, a tree, and *lithos*, a stone]

DENIABLE, de-nī-a-bl, *adj.* That may be denied.

DENIAL, de nī'al, *n.* The act of denying or saying no contradiction refusal disavowal

DENIER, de-nēr', *n.* (*Shak*) A small French copper coin of the value of one twelfth of a sou, hence, a very trifling sum. [Fr]

DENIZEN, den ī zn, *n.* (*orig*) A dweller within, or one enjoying the privileges of a city as an inhabitant a stranger who has been admitted to the rights of a subject of the country.—*v.* To make a denizen of or admit to the privileges of a citizen or native to provide with denizens or naturalised occupants. [O Fr *deniz-in*—*denis*, *denis*, Fr *dans*, within—*L. de* intra, from within.]

DENOMINATE, de nom īn at *v.* To give a name to to call —*pr p* denominating, *pr p* denominating.—*adj.* Having a particular name applied to particular things, as numbers. [*L. denomino*—*atum*—*de*, inten., *nomen*, to name—*nomen*, a name.]

DENOMINATION, de-nom īn a shun, *n.* The act of naming a name or title a category a collection of individuals called by the same name a sect.

DENOMINATIONAL, de nom īn a shun al, *adj.* Pertaining to a denomination or sect.

DENOMINATIONALISM, de-nom īn a shun al īzm, *n.* A denominational or class spirit or policy devotion to the interests of a sect.

DENOMINATIVE, de nom īn at-iv, *adj.* Giving or having a denomination or title (*gram.*) derived from a substantive or adjective, as a verb

DENOMINATOR, de-nom īn at-or, *n.* He who or that which gives a name (*arith.*) the lower number in a vulgar fraction which names the parts into which the integer is divided.

DENOTE, de nōt', *v.* To note or mark to indicate by a sign to point out to be the sign of to signify —*pr p* denoting, *pr p* denoted. [*L. denoto*—*de*, inten., *noto*, to mark—*notus*, a mark.]

DENOTEMENT, de not'iment, *n.* (*Shak*) A sign or indication.

DENOUEMENT, de nōd mong, *n.* (*lit.*) The untying of a knot the unravelling of a plot the outcome, issue, or event [Fr *dénouer* to untie—*de*, neg., and *nouer*, *L. nodare*, to knot, to tie—*nodus*, a knot.]

DENOUNCE, de nouns', *v.* To tell or announce in a threatening manner to threaten by some outward sign, or by proclamation to give information against to accuse publicly —*pr p* denouncing, *pr p* denounced. [*L. denuncio*, *atum*—*de*, inten., *nuncio*, to announce.] [DENUNCIATION]

DENOUNCEMENT, de nouns'ment, *n.* Same as DENSE

DENSE, dens, *adj.* Thick having its constituent parts closely united close [*L. densus* thick.]

DENSELY, dens'ly, *adv.* In a dense manner

DENSENESS, dens nes, *n.* The quality of being dense.

DENSITY, den sī tē, *n.* The quality of being dense (*physics*) the proportion of mass or quantity of matter to bulk or volume. [*L. densitas*—*densus*, thick.]

DENT, dent, *n.* A dint or small hollow made by pressure or a blow.—*v.* To mark with dents to indent. [From the sound, compare DINT]

DENTAL, den t'al, *adj.* Pertaining to the teeth formed by the aid of the teeth.—*n.* An articulation or letter formed or pronounced chiefly by the teeth. [*L. dens*, *dentis*, a tooth.]

DENTATE, den tāt', *adj.* Toothed sharply

DENTATED, den tāt ed, *adj.* notched set as with teeth. [*L. dentatus*—*dens*, *dentis*, a tooth.]

DENTED, den tēd, *pr adj.* Marked with dents in dentured.

DENTICLE, den tī kl, *n.* A little tooth a projecting point. [*L. denticulus*, dim. of *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth.]

DENTICULATE, den tik'ū lāt', *adj.* (bot.) Having small tooth-like projections finely notched.

DENTIFORM, den tī form, *adj.* Having the form of a tooth or of teeth. [*L. dens*, *dentis*, tooth, and *forma*, form]

DENTIFRICE, den tī frīs, *n.* A powder or other substance used for rubbing or cleaning the teeth. [*L. dens*, *dentis*, tooth, and *fricare*, to rub.]

DENTIL, den tīl, *n.* A denticle —*pl.* small square blocks or projections in the bed moldings of the cornices of columns [Fr *denticule*, *It. denticolo*, *L. denticulus*. See DENTICLE.]

DENTINE, den tīn, *n.* The substance of which the tooth is formed, under the enamel. [*L. dens*, *dentis*, a tooth.]



DENTIROSTRAL, den-ti-ro's'tral, *adj.* Having the mandibles of the beak toothed or notched, as certain birds. [*L. dens, dentis*, a tooth, and *rostrum*, a beak.]

DENTIST, den'tist, *n.* One whose business it is to clean, repair, and extract teeth, and insert artificial ones. [*L. dens, dentis*, a tooth.] [*n* dentist.]

DENTISTRY, den'tis-try, *n.* The art or profession of

DENTITION, den-tish'un, *n.* The process of growth and appearance of teeth in the jaws: the system of teeth peculiar to an animal.

DENTOID, den'toid, *adj.* Formed or shaped like a tooth. [*L. dens, dentis*, a tooth, and *Gr. eidos*, form.]

DENUATION, den-ü-dä'shun, *n.* The act of denuding or making bare or naked: (*geol.*) the laying bare of rocks by the removal of superficial matter.

DENUDE, de-nüd', *v.t.* To make nude or naked: to lay bare. [*L. denudo*—*de*, inten., and *nudo*, to make naked, from *nudus*, naked.]

DENUNCIATION, de-nun-shi-ä'shun, *n.* The act of denouncing: (*Shak.*) publication, sanction: publication of a threat: a public menace.

DENUNCIATOR, de-nun'shi-ä-tor, *n.* One who denounces: one who threatens or accuses.

DENUNCIATORY, de-nun'shi-a-tor-i, *adj.* Containing a denunciation: threatening: accusing.

DENY, de-ni', *v.t.* (*lit.*) To say no: to declare not to be true: to contradict: to refuse to grant: to disown: to reject:—*pr.p.* deny'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* denied'. [*Fr. dénier*—*L. de-nego*—*de*, inten., *nego*, to say no—*ne*, no, *aito*, to say yes, *Sans. ah*, to say.]

DEOBSTRUENT, de-ob'strö-ent, *adj.* (*med.*) Removing obstructions. [*L. de*, neg., and *OBSTRUENT*.]

DEODAND, dö'o-dand, *n.* (*old law*). A personal chattel which had been the immediate, accidental cause of the death of a human being, and which was forfeited to the crown to be given to God, or applied to pious purposes. [*L. deo*, to God, *dandum*, that must be given, *fut. p. pass. of do*, to give.]

DEODAR, de-o-där', *n.* A cedar of India held in great veneration by the Hindus, said to be properly *Deva-daru*, 'God-tree' [*of* deodorising.]

DEODORISATION, de-ö'dor-i-zä'shun, *n.* The act

DEODORISE, de-ö'dor-iz, *v.t.* To deprive of odour, especially of bad odour arising from impurities:—*pr.p.* deö'dorising; *pa.p.* deö'dorised. [*L. de*, neg., and root of *ODOUR*.]

DEOXIDATE, de-oks'i-dät, *v.t.* To deprive of oxygen; to reduce from the state of an oxide:—*pr.p.* deox'idating; *pa.p.* deox'idated. [*L. de*, neg., and *OXIDATE*.]

DEOXIDATION, de-oks-i-dä'shun, *n.* The act or process of reducing from the state of an oxide.

DEOXIDISE, de-oks'i-diz, *v.t.* Same as *DEOXIDATE*.

DEPAINT, de-pänt', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To paint.

DEPART, de-pärt', *v.t.* (*Spenser*) To part, divide, or separate: (*Shak.*) to leave, to quit.—*v.i.* to part from a place: to leave, go away: to pass away, perish: to quit this world, to die: (followed by *from*) to forsake, relinquish, to vary or deviate.—*u.* (*Shak.*) Departure, death. [*Fr. départir*—*L. de*, from, and *partior*, to part, divide.]

DEPARTMENT, de-pärt'ment, *n.* That which is parted or separated: a part or portion: a division of territory under the same jurisdiction: a separate allotment or part of business or duty.

DEPARTMENTAL, de-pärt-ment'al, *adj.* Pertaining to a department.

DEPARTURE, de-pärt'ür, *n.* The act of departing:

going away from a place: decease: deviation or abandonment: the distance a ship goes to the east or west of the meridian from which she started.

DEPEINCT, de-pänt', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To paint.

DEPEND, de-pend', *v.i.* To hang down: to be sustained by or connected with something: to rely: to be conditional: to be in a state of servitude, expectation, or suspense: to be undecided. [*L. dependeo*—*de*, from, and *pendeo*, to hang.] [*depended on*.]

DEPENDABLE, de-pend'a-bl, *adj.* That may be

DEPENDANCE, de-pend'ans, *n.* Same as *DEPENDENCE*.

DEPENDANT, de-pend'ant, *adj.* and *n.* Same as

DEPENDENCE, de-pend'ens, } *n.* The act or state

DEPENDENCY, de-pend'en-si, } of depending: a thing or number of things suspended: mutual connection and support: the state of being subordinate: subjection to the disposal of another: inability to provide for one's self: reliance: that on which one depends: a dependent territory.

DEPENDENT, de-pend'ent, *adj.* Hanging down: relying or resting on: subject to: subordinate: not self-sustaining.—*n.* One who depends or relies on another: one supported by another: a retainer. [*See* *DEPEND*.] [*dependent*.]

DEPENDER, de-pend'er, *n.* One who depends: a

DEPICT, de-pikt', *v.t.* To picture or paint: to make a likeness of: to describe minutely. [*L. depingo*, *depictum*—*de*, inten., and *pingo*, to paint.]

DEPICTURE, de-pikt'ür, *v.t.* To picture: to paint: to represent:—*pr.p.* depict'uring; *pa.p.* depict'ured. [*L. de*, and *PICTURE*.]

DEPILATORY, de-pil'a-tor-i, *adj.* Having the power of removing hair.—*n.* An application used for removing hair from an animal body. [*L. depilo*, *depilatum*, to remove hair—*de*, from, *pilus*, hair.]

DEPLETION, de-plë'shun, *n.* The lessening of the quantity of blood in the blood-vessels. [*From* *L. de*, priv., and *pleo*, *pletum*, to fill.]

DEPLORABLE, de-plör'a-bl, *adj.* That may or ought to be deplored: lamentable.

DEPLORABLENESS, de-plör'a-bl-nes, *n.* State of being deplorable: wretchedness.

DEPLORABLY, de-plör'a-bli, *adv.* In a manner to be deplored: lamentably: miserably.

DEPLORE, de-plör', *v.t.* To weep or bewail bitterly: to feel or express deep grief for: to lament:—*pr.p.* deplör'ing; *pa.p.* deplör'd. [*L. deploro*—*de*, inten., and *ploro*, to weep.] [*manner*.]

DEPLORINGLY, de-plör'ing-li, *adv.* In a deploring

DEPLOY, de-ploy', *v.t.* and *v.i.* (*lit.*) To fold out or unfold: to open out or extend in line. [*Fr. déployer*—*de*, inten., *it. spigare*, *L. explicare*, to fold out, from *ex*, out, *plico*, to fold.]

DEPLOY, -MENT, de-ploy', -ment, *n.* (*mil.*) The act of deploying or extending into line from column, or of taking distances as skirmishers.

DEPLUME, de-plüm', *v.t.* To take the plumes or feathers from: to lay bare:—*pr.p.* deplüm'ing; *pa.p.* deplüm'd. [*L. de*, from, *pluma*, a feather.]

DEPOLARISATION, de-pö-lar-i-zä'shun, *n.* The act of depriving of polarity.

DEPOLARISE, de-pö-lär-iz, *v.t.* To deprive of polarity. [*L. de*, neg., and *POLARISE*.]

DEPONE, de-pön', *v.t.* (*lit.* and *etc.*) To lay down as a pledge or security: to testify to under oath.—*v.i.* to testify under oath: to make an assertion [*L. depono*—*de*, down, and *pono*, to place.]

DEPONENT, de ponent, *adj* Laying down—said of verbs with a passive form, that lay aside their proper passive meaning and keep the active one.—*n*. One who deposes or makes a statement under oath. [*L. deponens, entis, pr p of depono* See **DEPOSE**.]

DEPOPULATE, de-pop-u-lāt, *v.t.* To take the population from or away to lay waste —*pr p* depopulating *pa p* depopulated. [*L. de neg and POPULATE*.]

DEPOPULATION, de-pop-u-lāshun, *n*. The act of depopulating laying waste destruction.

DEPORT, de pōrt, *v.t.* To carry off or away to banish to carry one's self to behave.—*n*. (obs.) Deportment behaviour [*L. deporto, deportatum—de, off, porto to carry*]

DEPORTATION, de por tāshun, *n*. The act of deporting state of being deported banishment.

DEPORTMENT, de port'ment *n*. Manner of deporting or carrying one's self carriage behaviour

DEPOSAL, de-pōz'al, *n*. Act of depositing.

DEPOSE, de pōz, *v.t.* To lay down or aside to bring down from a throne or high station to degrade to attest upon oath (*Shak*). To take the testimony of as a witness.—*v.i.* to bear witness —*pr p* deposing, *pa p* deposed. [*L. depono, depositum—de, down, pono to place*.]

DEPOSIT, de pōz'it, *v.t.* To lay or throw down to lodge, as for safe keeping to intrust.—*n*. That which is deposited or laid down something intrusted to the care of another, esp. money put in a bank a pledge [*L. depono depositum* See **DEPOSE**.]

DEPOSITARY, de pōz'it-ā-ry, *n*. A person with whom anything is deposited, or left in trust or for safe keeping a guardian.

DEPOSITION, dep-o-zish un, *n*. The act of deposing removal the act of giving public testimony testimony given under oath so attested written copy of testimony the act of deposing that which is deposited, sediment. [*deposui*.]

DEPOSITOR, de pōz'it-ōr, *n*. One who makes a deposit.

DEPOSITORY, de-pōz'it-ōr-ry, *n*. A place where any thing is deposited.

DEPOT, de-po or dēpō *n*. A place of deposit a storehouse a military station where stores are kept and recruits trained a principal railway station or terminus. [*Fr.—L. depono* See **DEPOSE**.]

DEPRAVATION, dep-ra-vāshun, *n*. The act of depraving (*Shak*) the act of speaking ill of any thing censure the state of being depraved.

DEPRAVE, de prāv, *v.t.* To make bad or worse: to impair to vitiate —*pr p* depraving, *pa p* depraved. [*L. depravo, depravatum—de, inten, and pravo, bad, wicked*.]

DEPRAVED, de-prāv'd, *adj* Vitiated corrupt

DEPRAVEDNESS, de-prāv'ed-nes, } *n*. The state

DEPRAVITY, de-prāv'i-ty, } of being depraved

corruptness extreme wickedness.

DEPRECATE, dep're-kāt, *v.t.* (lit.) To seek to ward off or avert by prayer to desire earnestly the removal of to express deep regret or sorrow for —*pr p* deprecating, *pa p* deprecated. [*L. deprecor, deprecatum, to pray earnestly—de, off, and precor, to pray*.]

DEPRECATINGLY, dep're-kāt-ing-ly, *adv* In a

DEPRECATION, dep-re-kāshun, *n*. A praying against evil entreaty for pardon.

DEPRECATIVE, dep're-kāt-iv, } *adj* Tending to

DEPRECATORY, dep're-kāt-ōr-ry, } avert evil by

prayer having the form of a prayer [*catea-*]

DEPRECATOR, dep're-kāt-ōr, *n*. One who depre-

DEPRECIATE de prēsh'āt, *v.t.* To lessen the price of to lower the worth of to undervalue to dis-
parage.—*v.i.* to fall in value —*pr p* depreciating,
pa p depreciated. [*L. depretio, depretatum—de, down, and pretium, price, value*.]

DEPRECIATION, de prēsh'āshun, *n*. The act of depreciating the state of being depreciated the amount of the fall in value disparagement

DEPRECIATIVE, de prēsh'ā-tiv, } *adj* Tending

DEPRECIATORY, de prēsh'ā-tōr-ry, } or inclined to

depreciate. [*ciates*.]

DEPRECIATOR, de-prēsh'ā-tōr *n*. One who depre-

DEPREDATE, dep're-dāt *v.t.* To plunder or prey upon to spoil to lay waste —*pr p* depredating,
pa p depredated. [*L. depredor—de, inten, and*

DEPREDATION, dep-re-dāshun *n*. The act of depredating or plundering state of being depredated.

DEPREDATOR, dep're-dā-tōr, *n*. One who depre-

DEPREDATORY, dep're-dā-tōr-ry, *adj* Tending or

designed to deprecate plundering

DEPRESS, de pres, *v.t.* To press down to let down to humble to dispirit to make dull, as trade to lower in value. [*L. deprimō, depressum—de, down, premo, to press*.]

DEPRESSED, de-pres'd, *adj* Pressed down humbled dejected dispirited.

DEPRESSION, de-preshun, *n*. The act of depressing or lowering the state of being depressed or cast down a cavity abasement dejection diminution of prosperity want of strength the angular distance of a celestial body below the horizon.

DEPRIVATION, dep-n-vāshun, *n*. The act of depriving state of being deprived loss.

DEPRIVE, de priv, *v.t.* To take away to remove to debar to deposs to put out of office (*Shak*) to dismember —*pr p* depriving, *pa p* deprived [*L. de, from, privus, one's own*.]

DE PROFUNDIS, de pro-fundis *n*. Out of the depths, the first words of the 130th Psalm, which forms part of the R. C. Liturgy and burial service. [*L.*]

DEPTH, depth, *n*. Deepness distance from the surface downwards or inwards a deep place the sea or ocean the middle, as of the night or winter the inner part abstruseness sagacity unsearchableness [*measureless depth*.]

DEPTHLESS, depth'les, *adj* Having no depth of

DEPUTATION, dep-d'tāshun, *n*. The act of deputing the person or persons appointed by others to act on their behalf.

In **DEPUTATION** (*Shak*), by deputy

DEPUTE, de-put, *v.t.* To appoint or send as a substitute or agent to send as a deputation —*pr p* deputing, *pa p* deputed. [*L. deputo, to allot*.]

DEPUTY, dep-u-ty, *n*. One deputed or appointed to act for another a delegate or representative.

DERACINATE, de-rāsh'āt *v.t.* To pluck up by the roots, to extirpate. [*Fr. déraciner—de out, and racine, a root from L. radix radicus, a root*.]

DERANGE, de-rānj, *v.t.* To put out of rank or order to turn out of the proper course to disturb the proper action of to disorder to confuse, embarrass —*pr p* deranging, *pa p* deranged [*L. de, neg, and RANGI*.]

DERANGEMENT, de-rānj-ment *n*. The act of deranging the state of being deranged insanity

DERBY, dār'bi, *n*. Horse races held annually on Epsom Downs near London, so called from the Derby stakes instituted by the Earl of Derby in 1780

DER-DOING, der-dō'ing, *adj.* (*Spenser*). *Doing hurt*. [O. E. *dere*, hurt; A.S. *deran*, to hurt.]

DERELICT, der'e-lik't, *adj.* *Entirely relinquished or forsaken*: abandoned.—*n.* Any thing or person forsaken or abandoned. [*L. derelictus*, pa.p. of *derelinquo*—*de*, inten., and *relinquo*. See **RELINQUISH**.]

DERELICTION, der-e-lik'shun, *n.* The act of forsaking or leaving: an entire forsaking or giving up: abandonment, desertion.

DERIDE, de-rid', *v.t.* *To laugh at in contempt*: to mock or turn to ridicule:—*pr.p.* derid'ing; *pa.p.* derid'ed. [*L. derideo*—*de*, inten., and *rideo*, to laugh.]

DERISION, de-riz'h'un, *n.* The act of deriding: the state of being derided: mockery: an object of derision, a laughing-stock. [mocking.]

DERISIVE, de-ris'iv, *adj.* Containing derision:

DERISIVENESS, de-ris'iv-nes, *n.* The state of being derisive.

DERIVABLE, de-riv'a-bl, *adj.* That may be derived.

DERIVATION, der-i-vā'shun, *n.* The act of deriving: the act of tracing origin or descent: the tracing of a word to its original root: a drawing of humours from one part of the body to another: that which is derived: a derivative word.

DERIVATIVE, de-riv'a-tiv, *adj.* Derived or taken from something: not radical or original.—*n.* That which is derived: a word formed from another word: a musical chord obtained from another by inversion: (*med.*) that which is adapted to produce derivation.

DERIVATIVELY, de-riv'a-tiv-li, *adv.* In a derivative manner: by derivation.

DERIVE, de-riv', *v.t.* (*lit. and orig.*) *To turn from its course, as a river, to divert*: to draw or receive from a source or origin: to obtain by transmission or descent: to deduce or infer: to trace to its root, as a word:—*pr.p.* deriv'ing; *pa.p.* derived. [*L. derivio*—*de*, away from, and *rivus*, a river.]

DERM, dērm, *n.* *The skin*. [*Gr. derma, dermatos.*]

DERMAL, dērm'al, *adj.* Pertaining to the skin: consisting of skin.

DERMATOID, dērm'a-toid, *adj.* Of the form of skin: skin-like. [*Gr. derma, skin, and eidos, form.*]

DERMATOLOGIST, dērm-a-tol'o-jist, *n.* One versed in dermatology.

DERMATOLOGY, dērm-a-tol'o-jī, *n.* The science of the management of the skin and its diseases. [*Gr. derma, dermatos, skin, and logos, a discourse.*]

DERMIC, dērm'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to the skin. [From **DERM**.]

DERMIS, dērm'is, *n.* **DERM**.

DERN, dērn, *adj.* Same as **DEARS**.

DERNFUL, dērn'fool, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Sad, mournful.

DERNLY, dērn'li, *adv.* (*Spenser*). Sadly, mournfully.

DEROGATE, der'o-gāt, *v.t.* To repeal or annul in part: to diminish or disparage.—*v.i.* to detract: to lessen merit or reputation: (*Shak.*) to act beneath one's rank or character:—*pr.p.* derogat'ing; *pa.p.* derogat'ed.—*adj.* (*Shak.*) Degraded, damaged. [*L. derogo*—*de*, neg., and *rogo*, to bring in a bill, pass a law.] [atory manner.]

DEROGATELY, der'o-gāt-li, *adv.* (*Shak.*) In a derogatory manner.

DEROGATION, der-o-gā'thun, *n.* Act of derogating: detractation. [atory manner.]

DEROGATORILY, der-og'a-tor-i-li, *adv.* In a derogatory manner.

DEROGATORY, der-og'a-tor-i, *adj.* Tending to derogate: detracting: injurious.

DERRICK, der'ik, *n.* A beam supported at an angle between the perpendicular and horizontal, with

tackle for raising heavy weights. [From *Derrick*, the name of a celebrated hangman.]

DERRICK-CRANE, a crane the arm of which is a derrick, that is, can be adjusted to different angles with the upright.

DERRING, der'ing, *n.* (*Spenser*). Hurt, injury. [See **DER-DOING**.]

DERTH, dērth, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as **DEARTH**.

DERVIS, **DERVISE**, dēr'vis, } *n.* Among Moham-

DERVISH, dēr'vish, } medans a class of

ascetics, who profess extreme poverty and lead an austere life. [Per. *derwēsch*, poor—*derēn*, to beg.]

DESART, des'art, *n.* Same as **DESERT**.

DESCANT, des'kant, *n.* *A part song*: a musical composition in several heads: a discourse formed on its theme under several heads. [*L. dis*, apart, and *cantus*, a song, from *canto*, freq. of *cano*, to sing.]

DESCANT, des-kant', *v.i.* To sing a variation or in parts: to discurse under several heads: to comment.

DESCEND, de-send', *v.i.* *To come or go down*: to pass from a higher to a lower place, state, or condition: to proceed or be derived: to pass, as from generals to particulars: to stoop or condescend: (*mus.*) to fall in sound: (*ast.*) to move towards the south.—*v.t.* to go down: to pass from the top to the bottom of. [*L. descendō*—*de*, down, *scando*, to climb.]

DESCENDANT, de-send'ant, *n.* One who descends, as offspring from an ancestor.

DESCENDENT, de-send'ent, *adj.* Descending: proceeding from an ancestor or origin.

DESCENDIBLE, de-send'i-bl, *adj.* That may descend or be descended.

DESCENSION, de-sen'shun, *n.* The act of descending: a falling or sinking: degradation.

DESCENT, de-sent', *n.* The act of descending: motion towards the earth's centre: slope: hostile attack: origin: transmission by succession or inheritance: a generation or single degree: fall of sound: (*Milton*) descendants, issue: (*Shak.*) lowest place, bottom.

DESCRIBABLE, de-skrib'a-bl, *adj.* That may be described.

DESCRIBE, de-skrib', *v.t.* *To write or mark off*: to draw or represent by marks or lines: to delineate: to form or trace by motion: to shew in words: to give an account of: to distribute in divisions or classes:—*pr.p.* describ'ing; *pa.p.* describ'ed. [*L. describo*—*de*, off, and *scribo*, scriptum, to write.]

DESCRIPTION, de-skrip'shun, *n.* The act of describing: an account of anything in words: the qualities or properties expressed in a description: sort, kind, or class. [scribe: containing description.]

DESCRIPTIVE, de-skrip'tiv, *adj.* Tending to describe.

DESCRIVE, de-skriv', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To describe.

DESCRY, de-skrī', *v.t.* To make an outcry on discovering what one has been on the watch for: to espy: to detect:—*pr.p.* descry'ing; *pa.p.* descry'ed.—*n.* The thing descried. [Fr. *descrier*, *descrier*. See **DECRY**.]

DESCRY, de-skrī', *v.t.* (*Milton*). To describe. [O. E. *descriere*, O. Fr. *descrire*, *L. describere*. See **DESCRIBE**.]

DESCRY, de-skrī', *v.t.* (*Milton*). To discover, to disclose. [O. E. *descure*, *descurre*. See **DISCOVER**.]

DESECRATE, des'e-krat, *v.t.* To divert from a sacred purpose or office: to profane by misapplication:—*pr.p.* desecrat'ing; *pa.p.* desecrat'ed. [*L. desecro*, *desecratum*—*de*, neg., and *secro*, to make sacred, from *seco*, sacred.] [crating:] profanation.]

DESECRATION, des-e-kra'shun, *n.* The act of desecrating.

DESERT, de-ri't', *v.t.* *To sever one's connection with:*

- to part from to forsake to quit meanly or treacherously or without permission —*v*: to quit a service or duty without permission to run away [*L. deserto, desertum*—*de, neg.*, and *sero*, to bind.]
- DESERT**, *de-zert*, *adj* Deserted forsaken desolate uncultivated completely barren —*n* A deserted tract of land an uninhabited barren region.
- DESERT**, *de-zert*, *n* The reward or punishment deserved claim or right to reward merit [*L. deserto*—*de, inten.*, and *servo*, to serve]
- DESERTER**, *de-zert'er*, *n* One who deserts or quits his duty or post, especially a soldier or sailor who quits the service without permission.
- DESERTION**, *de-zert'shun*, *n* The act of deserting forsaking or abandoning a cause service or post.
- DESERTLESS**, *de-zert'les*, *adj* Without desert or merit.
- DESERVE**, *de-zerv'*, *vt* To earn by service to be worthy of or entitled to merit.—*vi* to be worthy of reward —*pp* deserving, *pa p* deserved [*L. deservio*—*de, inten.*, and *servio*, to serve]
- DESERVEDLY**, *de-zerv'd li*, *adv* According to desert justly
- DESERVING**, *de-zerv'ing* *n* (*B*, and *Shal*) Desert.
- DESHABILLE**, *des a bil*, *n* An undress a careless toilet. [*Fr. déshabiller* to undress—*des* = *L. dis*, *neg.*, and *habiller* See **HABILLMENT**]
- DESICCANT**, *de-sik'kant*, *adj* Drying —*n* An application that dries a sore [*L. desiccans, -antis*, *pp* of *desiccare* See **DESICCATZ**]
- DESICCATE**, *de-sik'kat*, *vt* To dry up —*vi* to become dry —*pp* desiccating, *pa p* desiccated. [*L. desiccare* *desiccatum*—*de, inten.*, and *siccus*, to dry —*meas.*, dry]
- DESICCATION**, *des-ik'kashun* *n* The act of desiccating the state of being desiccated.
- DESIDERATE**, *de-sid'er it vt* (*lit*) To look eagerly towards a thing to long for or earnestly desire to want or miss —*pp* desirerating, *pa p* desirerated. [*L. de, inten.*, and root of **CONSIDER**]
- DESIDERATUM**, *de-sid'er it am* *n* Something desired, desired, or much wanted —*pl* **DESIDERATA** [*L. pap* of *desidero* See **DESIDERATE**]
- DESIGN**, *de-sin* or *zin*, *vt* To mark out to draw or sketch to form or plan to delineate in outline to contrive to intend (*Shak*) to designate.—*n* A drawing or sketch a plan in outline intention or purpose plan of action the art of drawing as distinguished from colouring the idea from which a piece of art is made. [*L. designo*—*de, inten.*, and *signum*, a mark]
- DESIGNABLE**, *de-sin-a-bl* or *zin*, *adj* That may be designed that may be clearly marked out, distinguishable.
- DESIGNATE**, *des'ig nat* *vt* To mark out so as to make known to shew to name to appoint or select —*pp* designating, *pa p* designated. [*L. designo, designatum*. See **DESIGN**]
- DESIGNATION**, *des'ig na'shun*, *n* The act of designating or pointing out appointment or selection direction, import distinguishing name or mark application, signification. [*or points out*]
- DESIGNATOR**, *des'ig na'tor*, *n* One who designates
- DESIGNEDLY**, *de-sin'd li* or *zin*, *adv* By design purposely intentionally
- DESIGNER**, *de-sin'er* or *zin*, *n* One who designs or plans one who makes designs or patterns a plotter
- DESIGNING**, *de-sin'ing* or *zin*, *adj* Contriving schemes artful deceitful
- DESIGNMENT**, *de-sin'ment*, *n* The design or sketch of a work (*Shak*) intention, purpose, plot.
- DESINE**, *de-sin*, *vt* (*Spenser*) To denote.
- DESIRABILITY**, *de-zir-a-bil'i ti*, *n* The state or quality of being desirable. [*pleasing agreeable*]
- DESIRABLE**, *de-zir'a bl*, *adj* Worthy of desire
- DESIRABLENESS**, *de-zir'a bl'nes* *n* The quality of being desirable.
- DESIRE**, *de-zir'*, *vt* To look towards and long for the possession or enjoyment of to feel the want of to express a wish for to ask or entreat to request (*Spenser*) to demand or require.—*n* An earnest longing for something the object of desire an expressed wish for something, a prayer or petition love appetite lust [*Fr. désirer*—*L. desidero* See **DESIDERATE**]
- [to obtain something eager]
- DESIROUS**, *de-zir'us*, *adj* Feeling desire anxious
- DESIST**, *de-sist* *vt* To stand aside to cease to stop to stop to forbear [*L. desisto*—*de, away*, and *sisto*, to stand, stop]
- DESK**, *desk*, *n* (*lit*) A disc or plate a table with a sloping top for the use of writers or readers in church, that at which the prayers are read. [*A.S. disc*, a table, a plate See **DISC**]
- DESOLATE**, *des-o-lat* *vt* To leave alone to deprive of inhabitants to lay waste to ruin —*pp* desolating, *pa p* desolated.—*adj* Without inhabitants deserted solitary, neglected afflicted, comfortless [*L. desolo* *desolatum*—*de, inten.*, *solus* alone]
- DESOLATION**, *des-o-lashun* *n* The act of desolating destruction the state of being desolated or laid waste ruin destitution a desolated place
- DESPAIR**, *de-spair*, *vi* To be utterly without hope to give up expectation.—*n* The loss of all hope utter hopelessness that which causes utter hopelessness [*L. despero*—*de, neg.*, and *spero*, to hope]
- DESPAIRFUL**, *de-spair'fool*, *adj* (*Spenser*) Hopeless.
- DESPATCH**, *des-pach*, *vt* To send off hastily to get rid of to put out of the way to put to death to dispose of to perform speedily.—*vi* to make haste to finish a business.—*n* A sending away in haste dismissal rapid performance expedition, diligence that which is despatched, as a message, especially an important official letter [*Fr. dépêcher*, *It. disporre*—*L. dis* asunder, and *pango, pactum*, to fasten, to fix]
- DESPERADO**, *des-pe-rádo* *n* A desperate fellow one reckless of danger a madman. [*Sp.*, *pa p* of *desperar*, *L. despero* See **DESPAIR**]
- DESPERATE**, *des'per it*, *adj* In a state of despair hopeless beyond hope regardless of danger
- DESPERATELY**, *des'per it li*, *adv* In a desperate manner without regard to danger
- DESPERATION**, *des-per'ishun* *n* The act of despairing state of despair disregard of danger fury
- DESPIOABLE**, *des-pi ka-bl*, *adj* Fit or deserving to be despised contemptible.
- DESPIOABLENESS**, *des-pi ka-bl'nes*, *n* The quality or state of being despicable meanness worthless ness. [*manner* contemptible]
- DESPIOABLY**, *des'pi ka-bl*, *adv* In a despicable manner
- DESPISE**, *de-spi'z*, *vt* To look down upon to hold in contempt to scorn, disdain —*pp* despising, *pa p* despised [*L. despicio*—*de* down *specio*, to look]
- DESPITE**, *de-spit'*, *n* Violent hatred extreme malice contemptuous defiance triumph over opposition or difficulty.—*prep* In spite of [*O Fr. despite*, *It. dispettare*, *L. despectare*, *inten.* of *despicio* See **DESPISE**]
- [malicious malignant]
- DESPITEFUL**, *de-spit'fool*, *adj* Full of despite:

fate, far, mē, her, mine, mōte, mūte, mōon, then.

- DESPITEFULLY**, de-spit'fool-li, *adv.* In a spiteful manner: maliciously. [as **DESPITEFUL**.]
- DESPITEOUS**, des-pit'e-us, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Same as **DESPITEFULLY**.
- DESPOIL**, de-spoil', *v.t.* To spoil completely: to strip: to bereave: to rob. [*L. de, inten., and Spoil.*]
- DESPOLIATION**, de-spo-li-ā'shun, *n.* The act of despoiling: the state of being despoiled.
- DESPOND**, de-spond', *v.i.* To give up: to abandon hope: to lose courage.—*n.* Despondency. [*L. despondeo—de, away, and spondeo, to promise.*]
- DESPONDENCE**, de-spond'ens, } *n.* The state of
DESPONDENCY, de-spond'en-si, } desponding: the
giving up hope: dejection.
- DESPONDENT**, de-spond'ent, *adj.* Desponding: without hope or courage: dejected, sad. [*L. despondens, -entis, p.p. of despondeo.* See **DESPOND**.]
- DESPONDENTLY**, de-spond'ent-li, *adv.* In a desponding manner.
- DESPOT**, des'pot, *n.* (*lit.*) A master of a house, a lord: one invested with absolute power: a tyrant. [*Gr. despotes—des, conn. with domos, a house, and root pot, found in L. potis, able, and Sans. pati, a husband.*]
- DESPOTIC**, -AL, des-pot'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to or like a despot: having absolute power: absolute: tyrannical.
- DESPOTISM**, des'po-tizm, *n.* The power or principles of a despot: absolute power.
- DESQUAMATION**, des-kwa-mā'shun, *n.* The act of coming away in scales, as the epidermis. [*L. de, away, equama, a scale.*]
- DESSE**, des, *n.* (*Spenser*). A dais.
- DESSERT**, dez-zert', *n.* Fruits, confections, &c., served at the close of a meal after the more solid viands have been cleared away. [*Fr.—desservir, to clear the table—L. de, from, away, and servio, to serve.*] [ing. See **DISTEMPER**.]
- DESTEMPER**, des-tem'per, *n.* A kind of paint.
- DESTINATION**, des-ti-nā'shun, *n.* The act of designing or appointing: the purpose or end to which anything is destined: the end of a journey.
- DESTINE**, des'tin, *v.t.* To set or appoint to a particular use, state, or place: to fix or appoint unalterably: to doom or devote:—*p.p.* destined; *p.p.* destined. [*L. destino—de, inten., and root stano, akin to Gr. histanō, histanēmi, to make to stand.*]
- DESTINY**, des'ti-ni, *n.* The purpose or end to which any person or thing is destined or appointed: unavoidable fate: (*Shak.*) doom, also the power that determines the fate of living beings:—*pl.* (*myth.*) the Fates, three beings who determined the length and the circumstances of human life.
- DESTITUTE**, des'ti-tūt, *adj.* Left alone, forsaken: not having: in a state of want or poverty. [*L. destitutus, destitutum, to set away, to leave alone—de, nway, statuo, to place.*]
- DESTITUTION**, des-ti-tū'shun, *n.* The state of being destitute: want: poverty.
- DESTROY**, de-stry', *v.t.* To unbuild or pull down: to reduce to ruins: to put an end to: to overthrow: to lay waste. [*L. destruo, destructum—de, neg., and struo, to build.*] [which destroys.]
- DESTROYER**, de-stry'er, *n.* One who or that destroys.
- DESTRUCTIBILITY**, de-struk'ti-bili-ti, *n.* The quality of being destructible.
- DESTRUCTIBLE**, de-struk'ti-bl, *adj.* Capable of being destroyed: liable to be destroyed.
- DESTRUCTIBLENESS**, de-struk'ti-bl-nes, *n.* The quality or state of being destructible.
- DESTRUCTION**, de-struk'shun, *n.* The act of destroying: overthrow: ruin: death: the state of being destroyed: the cause of anything being destroyed.
- DESTRUCTIVE**, de-struk'tiv, *adj.* Causing destruction: tending to bring about ruin, devastation, or death: ruinous: deadly.—*n.* One who destroys: a radical reformer.
- DESTRUCTIVENESS**, de-struk'tiv-nes, *n.* The quality of destroying: (*phren.*) the propensity to commit destruction.
- DESUDATION**, des-ū-dā'shun, *n.* A profuse or unnatural sweating. [*L. desudatio—desudo, to sweat greatly—de, inten., and sudo, to sweat.*]
- DESUETUDE**, des've-tūd, *n.* Disuse: discontinuance of custom, habit, or practice. [*L. desuetudo—de, neg., and susceo, to become used.*]
- DESULTORILY**, des'ul-tor-i-li, *adv.* In a desultory manner: without method.
- DESULTORINESS**, des'ul-tor-i-nes, *n.* The quality or state of being desultory: want of order and method.
- DESULTORY**, des'ul-tor-i, *adj.* Jumping from one thing to another: without rational or logical connection: rambling, immethodical. [*L. desultorius—desilio, desultum—de, from, and salio, to leap.*]
- DETACH**, de-tach', *v.t.* To untack or unfasten: to separate, disengage, or disunite. [*Fr. détacher—de, from, and root of ATTACH.*]
- DETACHED**, de-tacht', *p.adj.* Unconnected: separate: appearing to stand out from surrounding objects.
- DETACHMENT**, de-tach'ment, *n.* The act of detaching: the state of being detached: that which is detached, as a body of troops.
- DETAIL**, de-tāl', *v.t.* (*lit.*) To cut down into parts: to relate minutely: to enumerate: to set apart for a particular service.—*n.* A small part: a minute and particular account. [*Fr. détailler—de, down, and tailler, to cut—L. taka, a cutting. See DEAL.*]
- IN **DETAIL**, circumstantially, part by part.
- DETAIN**, de-tān', *v.t.* To hold or keep back or from: to withhold: to stop or delay.—*n.* (*Spenser*). Detention. [*L. detineo—de, from, and teneo, to hold.*]
- DETECT**, de-tek't', *v.t.* (*lit.*) To uncover: to find out: to bring to light. [*L. de, neg., and tegeo, tectum, to cover.*] [detected.]
- DETECTABLE**, de-tek't'a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being detected.
- DETECTION**, de-tek'shun, *n.* The act of detecting.
- DETECTIVE**, de-tek'tiv, *adj.* Tending to detect: fitted for or employed in detecting.—*n.* A policeman who acts incognito.
- DETECTOR**, de-tek't'or, *n.* One who detects.
- DETENTION**, de-ten'shun, *n.* The act of detaining or keeping back: the state of being detained: confinement: delay.
- DETER**, de-ter', *v.t.* To frighten from: to hinder or prevent by prohibition or danger:—*p.p.* deterring; *p.p.* deterred. [*L. deterreo—de, away from, and terreo, to frighten.*]
- DETERGENT**, de-ter'jent, *adj.* Cleansing: purging.—*n.* A medicine for cleansing the vessels or skin. [*L. detergens, -entis, p.p. of detergeo—de, away, and tergeo, to rub or wipe.*]
- DETERIORATE**, de-teri-o-rāt, *v.t.* To make worse: to reduce in quality.—*v.i.* to grow worse: to deteriorate.—*p.p.* deteriorating; *p.p.* deteriorated. [*L. deterioro, deterioratio—deterior, war—and de, down, obs. comp. of de, down.*] [of growing worse.]
- DETERIORATION**, de-teri-o-rā'shun, *n.* The state

DETERMINABILITY, de-ter min a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being determinable.

DETERMINABLE, de-ter min a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being determined or decided on.

DETERMINANT, de-ter min ant, *adj.* Serving to determine.—*n.* That which serves to determine — *pl* (*math.*) a method used for different processes as for the solution by inspection of equations containing several unknown quantities.

DETERMINATE, de-ter min at, *adj.* Determined or limited fixed decisive resolved upon (*Shal*) ended.—*v. t.* (*Shal*) To bring to an end. [*L. deter mino, determinatum.* See **DETERMINE**.]

DETERMINATELY, de-ter min at-ly, *adv.* In a determinate manner definitely resolutely

DETERMINATION, de-ter min a-shun, *n.* The act of determining the state of being determined the result of deliberation resolution taken judicial decision firmness to carry out an aim tendency to a particular point reference of objects to their genus, species, &c. (*law*) an ending.

DETERMINATIVE, de-ter min at-iv, *adj.* Having power to determine limiting defining

DETERMINE, de-ter min, *v. t.* To mark off by bounds or limits to set bounds to to limit to bring to an end to fix or settle the form or character of to fix the course of to ascertain definitely the character of to decide to influence the choice of to define.—*v. i.* to conclude to come to a decision to resolve —*pr p* determining, *pa p* determined. [*L. determino—de, off, from, and terminus, a boundary*] [*determined manner*]

DETERMINEDLY, de-ter min ed-ly, *adv.* In a

DETERRENT, de-ter rent, *adj.* Serving to deter — *n.* That which deters or prevents through fear [*L. deterrens, entis, pr p of deterreo* See **DETER**.]

DETEST, de test, *v. t.* (*lit.*) To invoke (a deity) against, to curse to denounce, condemn to hate intensely [*L. detestor—de, inten, and testor, to call to witness—testis, a witness.*]

DETESTABLE, de test a-bl, *adj.* Deserving to be detested extremely hateful abominable

DETESTABLY, de test a-bl, *adv.* Hatefully abominably [*detesting extreme hatred.*]

DETESTATION, de tes-ta-shun, *n.* The act of

DETHROVE, de-thron, *v. t.* To remove or drive from a throne to divest of royal or supreme authority [*L. de, neg, and THROVE*.]

DETHROWMENT, de-thron ment, *n.* Removal from a throne deposition.

DETONATE, de-to nat, *v. i.* To explode with a sudden report like thunder.—*v. t.* to cause to explode —*pr p* detonating, *pa p* detonated. [*L. detono, detonatum—de, and tono to thunder*]

DETONATION, de-to-na-shun, *n.* A sudden explosion of a combustible body, accompanied by sound and light.

DETOUR, de-tour, *n.* A turning away a winding a circuitous route. [*Fr de = L. dis, aside, and tour See TOUR.*]

DETRACT, de trakt, *v. t.* To take away to defame —*v. i.* to take away or lessen the credit or reputation of. [*L. detrako, detractum—de, from, and traho, to draw*] [*sing depreciation slander*]

DETRACTION, de-trak-shun, *n.* The act of detracting

DETRACTOR, de-trakt-or, *n.* One who detracts or slanders (*anat.*) a muscle which draws down a certain part.

DETRIMENT, de-tri ment, *n.* (*lit.*) That which is rubbed or worn away damage, loss anything which

injures [*L. detrimentum—de away, and tero, tritum, to rub*] [*detriment injurious hurtful*]

DETRIMENTAL, de-tri men tal, *adj.* Causing

DETRITION, de trish'un, *n.* A wearing away

DETRITUS, de tri tus, *n.* A mass of substance worn or rubbed off solid bodies, smaller than debris. [*L. pa p of detero* See **DETRIMENT**.]

DETRUDE, de trūd, *v. t.* To thrust down —*pr p* detruding, *pa p* detruded. [*L. detrudo—de, down, trudo, to thrust.*]

DETRUNCATE, de trungkāt, *v. t.* To lop off to shorten —*pr p* detruncating, *pa p* detruncated. [*L. detrunco detruncatum—de, and trunco, to make a mere trunk of, to maim*]

DEUCE, dus n (*lit.*) Two a card or die with two spots (*Shak*) the ace. [*Fr deus, O Fr deus, L. duo, two*]

DEUCE DFUSE dus n (*lit.*) A demon the devil [*Low L. dunsus, Bret teuz, a demon.*]

DEUTEROCANONICAL, du-ter-o-ka-non-ik al, *adj.* Pertaining to a second canon of inferior authority [*Gr deuteroc, second, and kanōn, a rule, a canon.*]

DEUTEROGAMIST, du-ter-og'a-mist, *n.* One who marries a second time [*See DEUTEROGAMY*]

DEUTEROGAMY, du-ter-og'a-my, *n.* A second marriage after the death of the first husband or wife [*Gr deuteroc, second, gamos, marriage*]

DEUTERONOMY, du-ter-on-o-mi, *n.* The fifth book of the Pentateuch, which contains the second giving of the law by Moses. [*Gr deuteroc, second, and nomos, law*]

DEUTEROSCOPY, du-ter-os'ko-pi, *n.* Second sight a concealed view or meaning. [*Gr deuteroc, second, and skopia, looking—skopeō, to look.*]

DEUTOXIDE, du toks'id, *n.* A compound of two parts of oxygen with one of a base. [*Gr deuteroc, second, and OXIDE.*]

DEVASTATE, de-vas'tat, *v. t.* To lay waste to plunder —*pr p* devastating, *pa p* devastated. [*L. decavo, devastatum—de, inten, and vasto, to lay waste—vastus, waste*]

DEVASTATION, de-vas'ta-shun, *n.* The act of devastating the state of being devastated waste

DEVELOP, de vel op, *v. t.* To unfold to unfold to disclose or make known to disentangle or lay open by degrees to bring through a succession of states, each of which leads to the next.—*v. i.* to go through a course of natural changes in passing from a less to a more perfect state —*pr p* developing, *pa p* developed. [*Fr dévelepper, prob from L. de, neg, and toleo to roll.*]

DEVELOPMENT, de vel op-ment, *n.* The act of developing gradual unfolding gradual growth through successive changes to a more perfect state.

DEVEST, de vest, *v. t.* (*law*) To alienate, to deprive of. [*A form of DIVEST*]

DEVIATE, de vi at, *v. i.* To go out of one's way to turn aside from a certain course to err.—*pr p* deviating, *pa p* deviated. [*L. devio, deviatum—de, from, via, a way*]

DEVIATION, de vi a-shun, *n.* The act of deviating a turning aside the state of having deviated error

DEVICE, de-vis, *n.* That which is devised or designed a contrivance power of devising, genius (*her*) the emblem borne upon a shield. [*See DEVISE.*]

DEVICIFUL, de vis fool, *adj.* (*Spenser*) Full of devices.

DEVIL, dev'il, *n.* (*lit.*) The slanderer, the accuser Satan any evil spirit a very wicked person a

- machine containing a revolving cylinder armed with spikes for tearing rags, &c.—*v.t.* To make like a devil: to tear in a devil, as rags: (cook.) to pepper excessively. [A.S. *deofol*, *diobul*; Gr. *diabolos*—*diaballo*, to slander—*dia*, down, *ballo*, to cast.]
- DEVILISH**, dev'il-ish, *adj.* Of or like the devil: excessively bad. [excessive wickedness.]
- DEVILRY**, dev'il-ri, *n.* Conduct worthy of the devil:
- DEVIOUS**, dev'i-us, *adj.* Out of the common way or track: wandering: erring. [L. *devius*—*de*, from, and *via*, a way.]
- DEVISABLE**, de-vi'za-bl, *adj.* Capable of being devised or invented: capable of being bequeathed or transferred by will.
- DEVISE**, de-viz', *v.t.* (lit.) To divide or distinguish: to form or plan in the mind: to contrive or invent: to bequeath: (Spenser) to plot or scheme to obtain.—*v.i.* to consider: to lay a plan:—*pr.p.* devising; *pa.p.* devised'.—*n.* A bequeathing by will of real estate: a will: that which is bequeathed. [Fr. *deviser*, It. *divisare*, L. *divido*, *divisum*, to divide.]
- DEVISEE**, dev-i-zē', *n.* One to whom real estate is devised or bequeathed.
- DEVISOR**, de-vi'z-or, *n.* One who devises or bequeaths.
- DEVOLD**, de-void', *adj.* (Spenser) Void, empty: destitute: free from. [L. *de*, intenc, and *VOID*.]
- DEVOIR**, dev-waw'r', *n.* What is due, duty: service: an act of civility. [Fr.—L. *debeo*, to owe.]
- DEVOLUTION**, dev-o-lū'shun, *n.* The act of devolving: a passing from one person to another.
- DEVOLVE**, de-volv', *v.t.* To roll down: to hand down: to deliver over.—*v.i.* to roll down: to pass over or into new hands:—*pr.p.* devolving; *pa.p.* devolved'. [L. *devolvere*, *devolutum*—*de*, down, and *volvere*, to roll.]
- DEVONIAN**, de-vō'ni-an, *adj.* Noting a system of geological strata which abound in Devonshire, originally called Old Red Sandstone.
- DEVONITE**, dev'on-it, *n.* A mineral so called because first found in Devonshire.
- DEVOTE**, de-vōt', *v.t.* To vow away: to set apart or dedicate by a solemn act: to give over, to doom: to give up wholly or chiefly: to apply or direct:—*pr.p.* devoting; *pa.p.* devoted.—*adj.* (Milton) Devoted, devout. [L. *devorco*, *devotum*—*de*, away, and *vorco*, to vow.]
- DEVOTEDNESS**, de-vōt'ed-nes, *n.* The state of being devoted or given up: strong attachment.
- DEVOTEE**, dev-o-tē', *n.* One wholly or superstitiously devoted, especially to religion: a bigot.
- DEVOTEMENT**, de-vōt'ment, *n.* (Shak.) The act of devoting or state of being devoted.
- DEVOTION**, de-vō'shun, *n.* The act of devoting: the state of being devoted: strong attachment: devoutness, piety: external worship, acts of religion: (B., Acts xvii. 23) an object of devotion.
- DEVOTIONAL**, de-vō'shun-al, *adj.* Pertaining or suitable to devotion: used in devotion.
- DEVOTO**, de-vō'to, *n.* (Spenser). A devotee.
- DEVOUR**, de-vow'r', *v.t.* To swallow down: to eat up: to consume or waste with violence or wantonness: to enjoy with avidity. [L. *devorare*—*de*, down, and *vorare*, to devour.]
- DEVOUT**, de-vow't', *adj.* Devoted to religion: pious, reverent: expressing devotion: warmly devoted, sincere.—*n.* A devotee: a devotional composition. [Fr. *devot*; L. *devotus*, *pa.p.* of *devorare*. See *DEVOTE*.]
- DEVOUTLY**, de-vow'tli, *adv.* In a devout manner: with devout emotions: solemnly: sincerely.
- DEW**, dū, *n.* Wet or moisture which has been in the air in the form of vapour, and is condensed by cool bodies on their surfaces.—*v.t.* To wet with dew: to moisten. [A.S. *deaw*, Ger. *thau*; Gr. *deuō*, to wet.]
- DEW**, dū, *n.* (Spenser). Same as *DUE*.
- DEW-BERRY**, dū-ber'ri, *n.* A kind of bramble having a dew-like bloom on the fruit.
- DEW-DROP**, dū-drop, *n.* A drop of dew.
- DEWLAP**, dūlap, *n.* The loose skin and flesh hanging from the throat and between the forelegs of oxen, and which laps the dew when the animal is grazing.
- DEWLAPT**, dūlapt, *adj.* Furnished with a dewlap.
- DEWLESS**, dūles, *adj.* Having no dew.
- DEW-POINT**, dū-point, *n.* The point or degree of temperature at which dew begins to be deposited.
- DEWY**, dūi, *adj.* Covered with dew: depositing dew: pertaining to dew: falling gently like dew: (bot.) appearing as if covered with dew.
- DEXTER**, deks'tēr, *adj.* Pertaining to or situated on the right hand. [L., from Gr. *dexterus* = *dextrin*; Sans. *daksh*, right.]
- DEXTERITY**, deks-ter'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being dexterous: skill and adroitness in managing any difficult affair.
- DEXTEROUS**, deks'tēr-us, *adj.* Right-handed: skilful and ready in the use of one's hands: expert in the use of one's limbs: prompt and expert in contrivance: skilful: artful. [From *DEXTER*.]
- DEXTEROUSLY**, deks'tēr-us-li, *adv.* In a dexterous manner.
- DEXTRAL**, deks'tral, *adj.* Same as *DEXTER*.
- DEXTRINE**, deks'trin, *n.* Starch altered by the action of acids, diastase, or heat, till it lose its gelatinous character, so called because when viewed through polarised light it turns the plane of polarisation to the right. [From *DEXTER*.]
- DEY**, dā, *n.* A dairy-maid. [See *DARRY*.]
- DEY**, dā, *n.* The title of the governor of Algiers before the French conquest. [Turk. *dāi*, an uncle.]
- DIABETES**, di-a-bē'tēz, *n.* A morbid and excessive discharge of urine. [Gr. *diabētēs*—*dia*, through, and *bainō*, to go.] [or afflicted with diabetes.]
- DIABETIC**, -AL, di-a-bet'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to
- DIABLERIE**, di-ab-le-ri', } *n.* Devilry: mischief. [Fr.
- DIABLERY**, di-ab-le-ri, } —*diablerie*. See *DEVIL*.]
- DIABOLIC**, -AL, di-a-bol'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to, resembling, or appropriate to the devil: devilish: outrageously wicked: atrocious.
- DIACAUSTIC**, di-a-kaw's'tik, *adj.* Pertaining to curves formed by the intersections of rays of refracted light.—*n.* A curve so formed. [Gr. *diakautō*—*dia*, through, and *kautō*, to burn.]
- DIACHYLON**, di-ak'i-lon, } *n.* The common heal-
- DIACHYLUM**, di-ak'i-lum, } ing or stiching plaster. [Gr. *diachylon*—*dia*, and *chylon*, juice: so called because originally made from the juices of plants.]
- DIACONAL**, di-ak'on-al, *adj.* Pertaining to a deacon.
- DIACONATE**, di-ak'on-it, *n.* The office of a deacon.
- DIACUSTICS**, di-a-kow's'tiks, *n.* That branch of physics which treats of the passing of sound through various media. [Gr. *dia*, through, and *Acoustics*.]
- DIADEM**, di-a-dem, *n.* A band or fillet worn round the head as a badge of royalty: a crown: royalty: (her.) an arch rising from the rim of a crown (sometimes of a coronet) and uniting with others in the centre. [Gr. *diadēma*—*dia*, around, and *deinō*, to bind.]
- DIADEMED**, di-a-demd, *adj.* Crowned: ornamented.

DIÆRESIS, { di'êr'is, n. The separation of two
DIERPSIS, { vowels in pronunciation a mark ()
placed over one of two vowels to shew that each is
to be pronounced separately [Gr *diæresis*—*dia*,
denoting separation, and *haireō*, to take]

DIAGNOSIS di ag nō'sis, n. The judging or distin-
guishing a disease by means of its symptoms
a brief description. [Gr—*dia*, between, and *gignōskō*,
to know]

DIAGNOSTIC, di ag nos tik, *adj* Distinguishing,
characteristic —n That by which anything is known,
a symptom.

DIAGONAL, di ag'o-nal, *adj* Passing through the
corners, or between two angles not
adjacent, of a four or many sided
figure.—n. A straight line so drawn.
[L *diagonalis*, from Gr *diagonios*
—*dia*, through, and *gōnia*, an
angle]



DIAGONALLY, di ag'o-nal li, *adv*
In a diagonal direction.

DIAGRAM, di'a-gram, n. A plan or figure drawn to
illustrate any statement any illustrative figure or
drawing [Gr *diagramma*—*diagraphō* to mark out
by lines—*dia*, through, and *graphō*, to write.]

DIAL d'ial, n. An instrument for shewing the time
of day by the sun's shadow the face of a clock or
watch. [Low L *dialis*, daily—L *dies*, a day]

DIALECT, di a lekt, n. (lit.) A speaking between
manner of speaking the form or idiom of a language
peculiar to a province a subdivision of a language.
[Gr *dialektos*—*dia*, between, and *legō* to speak.]

DIALECTIC AL di a lekt tik, *al adj* Pertaining to
a dialect or dialects pertaining to dialectics logical

DIALECTICS di a lekt tiks, n. That branch of logic
which teaches the rules and modes of arguing

DIALING, d'ial ing, n. The art of constructing dials.

DIALIST, d'ial ist, n. A constructor of dials one
skilled in dials

DIALLAGÉ, d'ial ā, n. A mineral nearly allied to
augite, of a bright green or bronze colour, generally
with a metallic lustre [Gr *diallagē*, change (owing
to its changing hues, when looked at from different
sides)—*dis* twice, double, and *allagē*, to change—
allos, other]

DIALOGUE, d'ial-og, n. A conversation between two
or more persons, esp. of a formal or imaginary nature.
—v. t. (Shak.) To discourse together —v. t. (Shak.)
to express as dialogue [Gr *dialogos*—*dialogō* See
DIALECT]

DIAL PLATE, d'ial plat n. The plate of a dial on
which lines are marked to shew the time of day the
face of a clock or watch.

DIALYSIS, di ali sis, n. A loosening, the separation
of substances by diffusion through a membranous
septum or partition, diæresis. [Gr *dialysis*—*dia*
asunder, *lyō*, to loosen.] [naloos ng

DIALYTIC, di a litik, *adj* Having the quality of
DIAMAGNETIC, di a mag netik, *adj* Noting a
substance which is repelled by the poles of a magnet
and when freely suspended between two magnets
takes a position across or at right angles to that
which a piece of iron would take.—n. A substance,
such as bismuth, glass &c, which exhibits this property
[Gr *dia*, through, across and *MAGNETIC*.]

DIAMAGNETISM, di a mag net izm, n. The science
of the properties of diamagnetic bodies the form of
magnetic action possessed by diamagnetic bodies.

DIAMETER, di sm e-ter, n. The measure through or
across a straight line passing through the centre of

a circle or other symmetrical figure, terminated at
both ends by the circumference, and dividing the
figure into two equal parts the distance through
the centre of any object width thickness [Gr
diametros—*dia*, through, across, and *metron*,
measure.]

DIAMETRAL, di am e tral, *adj* Pertain-
DIAMETRIC, AL di a met rik, *al* ing to or de-
scribing a diameter in the direction of a diameter-
direct. [diametrical direction directly

DIAMETRICALLY, di a met'rik al li, *adv* In a

DIAMOND, d'fa mund, n. (lit.) Adamant a mineral
consisting of crystallised carbon,
which is the most valuable of gems
and the hardest of substances a
geometrical figure with four equal
sides and two acute and two obtuse
angles one of a suit of a pack of
playing cards stamped with red dia-
mond shaped spots the smallest kind
of English printing type —*adj* Resembling or made
of a diamond consisting of diamonds [A corr of
Gr *adamas* *adamantos* See ADAMANT]



DIANDRIA di an dri a, n. A class of plants in the
Linnæan system having two stamens [Gr *dis*, twice,
double, and *aner*, *andros*, a man a male]

DIANDRIAN, di an dri an, *adj* Belonging to the
DIANDROUS, di an drus, *class* *diandria* having
two stamens.

DIANOETIC, di a no-etik *adj* Capable of thought,
thinking noting the comparative or discursive facul-
ties of the mind. [Gr *dianoetikos*—*dia*, through, and
noeo, to observe, to think]

DIAPASE, d'fa pás n (Spencer) Same as DIAPASON

DIAPASON, di a pá zon, n. The octave or interval
which includes all the notes of the scale compass
of voice or instrument a rule or scale for giving
a standard pitch certain stops of pipes in the
organ of eight feet pitch (Milton) harmony
[Gr *dia* through and *pasōn*, gen. pl. of *pas* all con-
tracted from the Gr phrase *hē dia pasōn chordon sym-
phōnia* the concord through all the notes.]

DIAPER, d'fa per, n. Linen cloth woven in figures or
flowers, much used for towels, &c (Shak.) a towel
or napkin a kind of decoration applied to plane
surfaces consisting of a small pattern of flowers,
leaves, or arabesques, carved or painted.—v. t. To
variegate with figures as cloth to flower
[Fr *diapre*, O Fr *diapre*, low L *diapre* orna-
mented with diaper or Jasper from root of JASPER,
but also given as cloth d'Apré, from d'Apré in Flanders.]

DIAPERING, d'fa per ing, n. Same as DIAPEE, a
decoration

DIAPHANEITY, di a fa ne it i, n. The quality of
being diaphanous or of transmitting light

DIAPHANOUS, di a fa nus, *adj* Transmitting rays
of light transparent clear [Gr *diaphanōs*—*d* a,
through, and *phainō*, to shew, to shine]

DIAPHONICS, di a fon ics n. Same as DIACOUSTICS.
[Gr *dia*, through, and *phōnē*, sound.]

DIAPHORETIC, AL di a fo-ret'ik, *al adj* Having
the power to promote or increase perspiration.
[From Gr *dia*, through, *phorō*, to carry]

DIAPHRAGM d'fa fram n. A thin partition or
dividing membrane the muscle which separates
the chest from the belly, called also the midriff.
[Gr *diaphragma*—*dia*, across and *phragmō*, to fence.]

DIAPRED, d'fa prd, *p adj* (Spencer) Variegated

DIARIST, d'fa rist, n. One who keeps a diary

DIARRHETIC, } di-a-ret'ik, *adj.* Producing diar-
DIARRHETIC, } rhea or a purging.
DIARRHŒA, di-a-rē'a, *n.* (*lit.*) *A flowing through*:
a persistent purging or looseness of the bowels. [Gr.
dia, through, and *rheō*, to flow.]
DIARY, di'ā-rī, *n.* An account of *each day's* transac-
tions: a journal. [*L. diarium*—*dies*, a day.]
DIASTASE, di-as-tās, *n.* A peculiar ferment developed
during the germination of all seeds. [Gr. *diastasis*,
a standing apart, division—*dia*, through, asunder,
and *histanai*, *stēnai*, to stand.]
DIASTOLE, di-as-to-le, *n.* The dilation of the heart
and arteries: the making a short syllable long. [Gr.
diastole—*dia*, asunder, and *stellō*, to place.]
DIATHERMAL, di-a-thēr'mal, *adj.* *Letting heat*
through: permeable by radiant heat. [Gr. *diather-*
mos—*dia*, through, and *thermos*, hot.]
DIATHERMANOUS, di-a-thēr'ma-nous, *adj.* Same
as **DIATHERMAL**. [Gr. *diathermainō*, to warm through
—*dia*, through, and *thermos*, warm.]
DIATHERMIC, di-a-thēr'mik, *adj.* **DIATHERMAL**.
DIATHESIS, di-athē-sis, *n.* A particular condition
or habit of body, esp. one predisposing to certain
diseases. [Gr. 'an arrangement'—*dia*, asunder, and
tithēmi, *thizō*, to place.]
DIATOM, di'a-tom, *n.* One of a group of organisms
ranked as a sub-order of algæ.
[Gr. *diatomos*, cut in two—*dia*, through, and *temnō*,
to cut: so called from their increase by *division* longi-
tudinally.]
DIATONIC, di-a-ton'ik, *adj.* *Proceeding by tones* or
sounds: pertaining to the scale of eight musical
sounds progressing from degree to degree by tones
and semi-tones in a certain fixed order. [Gr. *di-*
tonikos and *diatonos*—*dia*, through, and *tonos*, a tone,
a raising of the voice, from *teinō*, to stretch.]
DIATRIBE, di'a-trib, *n.* (*lit.*) *A rubbing through* or
spending of time: a continued discourse or disputa-
tion: an invective harangue. [Gr. *diatribē*—*dia*,
through, and *tribō*, to rub.]
DIP, dib, *v.i.* To dip, as in angling:—*pr.p.* dipp'ing;
pa.p. dipp'ed. [A form of **DIP**.]
DIBBER, dib'ēr, } *n.* A pointed tool used in garden-
DIBBLE, dib'l, } ing for making small holes in the
ground. [A dim. of **DIP**, a form of **DIP**.]
DIBBLE, dib'l, *r.t.* To plant with a dibble: to make
holes in.—*v.i.* to make holes with a dibble: to dip in
angling:—*pr.p.* dipp'ing; *pa.p.* dipp'ed.
DIBBLER, dib'lēr, *n.* One who or that which makes
holes, as in gardening.
DIBBS, dibz, *n.* A game played by throwing up the
small joint-bones of the legs of sheep, or pebbles,
and catching them first on the palm, and then on
the back of the hand. [dice]
DICE, dis, *n.* The plural of **DIE**.—*v.i.* To play with
DICE-BOX, dis'-boks, *n.* A box from which dice are
thrown in gaming. [splits into cubical pieces.]
DICE-COAL, dis'-kōl, *n.* A kind of coal which readily
DICEPHALOUS, di-sef'a-lus, *adj.* Having *two heads*
on one body. [Gr. *dis*, twice, and *cephalē*, head.]
DICER, dis'ēr, *n.* A player at dice.
DICH, diēh (*Stak*). May it or let it do. [Prob. a
corruption of *dit*, contracted from *do it*.]
DICHOTOMOUS, di-kot'o-mus, *adj.* Regularly
dividing into pairs, or becoming double. [Gr. *dicho-*
tonos—*dicha*, in two, and *temnō*, to cut.]
DICHOTOMY, di-kot'o-mī, *n.* A cutting in two, a
division: successive division of stems or veins into
two: division of a class into two sub-classes: the

phase of the moon in which it appears bisected. [Gr.
dichotomia—*dichotomos*. See **DICHOTOMOUS**.]
DICKEY, } dik'i, *n.* A seat behind a carriage: a
DICKY, } shirt-front.
DICLINOUS, dik'li-nus, *adj.* Having the stamens
and pistils in separate flowers. [Gr. *dis*, asunder,
and *klinē*, a bed.]
DICOTYLEDON, di-kot-i-lē'dou, *n.* A plant having
seeds which divide into two lobes when germinating.
[Gr. *dis*, twice, double, and **COTYLEDON**.]
DICOTYLEDONOUS, di-kot-i-lē'd'o-us, *adj.* Having
two cotyledons or lobes.
DICTATE, dik'tāt, *v.t.* To tell another what to say
or write: to tell, order, or deliver to another with
authority:—*pr.p.* dict'ating; *pa.p.* dict'ated.—*v.*
An order delivered: an authoritative rule or prin-
ciple: a rule or direction suggested to the mind:
impulse. [*L. dicto*, *dictatum*, freq. of *dico*, to say,
speak.] [the act or practice of prescribing.]
DICATION, dik-tā-shun, *n.* The act of dictating:
DICTATOR, dik-tā'tor, *n.* One who dictates: one
invested for the time with absolute power.
DICTATORIAL, dik-tā'tō'r-ial, *adj.* Pertaining to
or like a dictator: absolute: authoritative: over-
bearing. [manner of a dictator.]
DICTATORIALLY, dik-tā'tō'r-ial-lī, *adv.* In the
DICTATORSHIP, dik-tā'tō'r-ship, *n.* The office of a
dictator: the term of a dictator's office: authority.
DICTION, dik'shun, *n.* Manner of *speaking* or of
expressing one's self: choice of words: style. [*L.*
dictio—*dico*, *dictum*, to speak.]
DICTIONARY, dik'shun-ar-ī, *n.* A book containing
the words of a language alphabetically arranged,
with explanations of their meaning, &c.: a work
containing information in any department of know-
ledge alphabetically arranged. [Fr. *dictionnaire*,
low *L. dictionarium*—*L. dictio*. See **DICTION**.]
DICTUM, dik'tum, *n.* An authoritative *saying* or
assertion—*pl.* **DICTA**. [*L.*—*dico*, *dictum*, to say.]
DID, did, *past tense* of **DO**.
DIDACTIC, -al, di-dak'tik, -al, *adj.* *Filled* or
intended to *teach*: instructive. [Gr. *didaktikos*—
didaktō, to teach.]
DIDACTYLOUS, di-dak'til-us, *adj.* *Having two toes*.
[Gr. *dis*, twice, double, and *daktylos*, a finger, toe.]
DIDAPPER, did'ap-ēr, *n.* A species of grebe, which
is constantly dipping or diving under water. [For
dip-dapper, a reduplication of *dipper*.]
DIDST, didst, *2d pers. sing. past tense* of **DO**.
DIDYNAMIA, di-dī-nā'mī-a, *n.* A class of plants in
the Linnaean system having in the flower four
stamens in pairs of *unequal length*. [Gr. *dis*, asunder,
different, *dynamis*, strength.]
DIDYNAMIAN, di-dī-nā'mī-an, } *adj.* Having four
DIDYNAMOUS, di-dī-nā-mus, } stamens in pairs of
unequal length. [See **DIDYNAMIA**.]
DIE, di, *v.i.* To cease to live: to expire: to wither:
to perish or become extinct: to sink or faint: to
languish with weakness, &c.: to become indur-ent
or insensible: to become imperceptible: to become
rapid, as liquid:—*pr.p.* dy'ing; *pa.p.* diēd (*died*);
pa.p. diēd (*died*). [See *dyer*, *dam dyer*, *Scot. dyer*:
A.S. dyfan, to kill.]
DIE, di, *pl.* **DICE** (*dīs*), *n.* A small cube, with from
one to six spots on its faces, used in gaming by
being thrown from a small box: any small cubical
body: (Spencer) hazard: (the following never have
the *pl.* **DICES** (*dīs*)) the cubical part of the pedestal of
a column: a piece of metal on which is a stamp for

impressing coins, &c. [Fr *dé, det*, Prov *dat*, It *dado*, from L. *datum*, p.p. of *dare*, to throw]

DIE-SINKER, *dī sīng'kēr*, *n.* An engraver of dies for stamping coins, &c.

DIE-SINKING, *dī sīng'kīng*, *n.* The art of engraving the die or stamp used for striking the impression on coins &c., and for stamping thin plates of metal into various devices.

DIES IRÆ, *dī'ez īrē n. (lit.)* The day of wrath the name given (from the opening words) to the famous medieval hymn on the last judgment. [L.]

DIET, *dī'et n.* Mode of living with special reference to food customary food allowance of food food, victuals—*v t* To furnish with food to feed or board.—*v i* to eat to take food according to rules prescribed. [Fr *diète*, It *dieta*—L. *dieta*, Gr *diata* mode of living]

DIET, *dī'et, n.* An assembly of rulers and delegates the principal national assembly in several European countries. [Fr *diète*, low L. *dieta*—L. *diē* a day perhaps from the assembly meeting on a set day]

DIETARY, *dī'et ar'ī, adj.* Pertaining to diet or the rules of diet—*n.* Course of diet allowance of food, especially in large institutions.

DIETER, *dī'et er, n. (Shal.)* One who diets one who takes food according to prescribed rules

DIETETIC, *AL, dī-e tet'ik, al, adj.* Of or relating to diet pertaining to the rules for regulating the kind and quantity of food to be eaten.

DIETETICS, *dī-e tet'iks, n.* The part of the medical art which relates to diet

DIFFER, *dī'fer, v t (lit.)* To be separate to be unlike, distinct or various in any respect to be of a contrary opinion to be at variance to disagree [L. *differe*—*dis*, asunder, and *fero*, to bear]

DIFFERENCE, *dī'fer ens n.* The act of differing the state of being different the quality distinguishing one thing from another disagreement in opinion contention occasion of quarrel the excess of one quantity or number over another (Spenser) choice different from what might have been expected (*her*) a figure added to a coat of arms to distinguish one family from another, or a branch of a family from the rest.

DIFFERENCES, *dī'fer en's, n. (Shak.)* DIFFERENCE.

DIFFERENT, *dī'fer ent, adj.* Differing distinct separate unlike of various or contrary natures or qualities

DIFFERENTIAL, *dī'fer en'sh'ī, n.* In logic, the characteristic quality or attribute of a species

DIFFERENTIAL, *dī'fer en'sh'ī, adj.* Creating a difference (*math.*) pertaining to a difference or quantity infinitely small—*n.* A difference or increment, usually infinitely small, given to a variable quantity [way of differentiation]

DIFFERENTIALLY, *dī'fer en'sh'ī l'ī, adv.* In the DIFFERENTIAL manner

DIFFERENTIATE, *dī'fer en'sh'ī v t (math.)* To obtain the differential or differential coefficient of

DIFFERENTIATION, *dī'fer en'sh'ī ā'sh'ūn, n.* The act of distinguishing or describing a thing by giving its differential exact definition (*math.*) the act or process of differentiating

DIFFERENTLY, *dī'fer en't'ī, adv.* In a different DIFFICILE manner

DIFFICULT, *dī'fī k'ult, adj. (Shak.)* Difficult. [Fr.]

DIFFICULT, *dī'fī k'ult, adj.* Not easy hard to be done requiring labour and pains not easily understood troublesome not easily wrought upon or persuaded. [L. *difficilis*, old form *difficilis*—*dis*, neg., and *facilis* easy]

DIFFICULTLY, *dī'fī k'ult'ī, adv.* With difficulty

DIFFICULTY, *dī'fī k'ult'ī, n.* The state of being difficult something difficult that which causes labour or trouble an obstacle objection perplexity or embarrassment of affairs

DIFFIDENCE, *dī'fī dens, n.* The state of being diffident distrust want of confidence bashfulness.

DIFFIDENT, *dī'fī dent, adj.* Wanting confidence in others distrustful wanting confidence in one's self timid. [L. *diffidens*, *entis*, p.p. of *diffido*—*dis*, neg., and *fido* to trust.] [or modest manner]

DIFFIDENTLY, *dī'fī dent'ī, adv.* In a distrustful

DIFFRACT, *dī'frakt' v t* To break or separate into parts as rays of light. [L. *diffingo*, *dyfractum*—*dis* asunder, and *frango* to break.]

DIFFRACTION, *dī'frak'sh'ūn, n.* The name orig given to certain phenomena connected with light passing through a narrow opening namely, that the shadows of objects are larger than ordinary, and have three fringes of coloured light.

DIFFUSE, *dī'fuz' v t* To pour out and spread all round to send out in all directions to scatter to circulate—*pr p* diffusing, *p.p.* diffused [L. *diffundo*—*dis*, asunder, *fundo*, to pour out]

DIFFUSE, *dī'fuz', adj.* Diffused widely spread—wordy not concise.

DIFFUSELY, *dī'fuz' l'ī, adv.* In a diffused manner in a verbose style. [being widely spread]

DIFFUSEDNESS, *dī'fuz' ed nes, n.* The state of

DIFFUSELY, *dī'fuz' l'ī, adv.* In a diffuse manner

DIFFUSENESS, *dī'fuz' nes, n.* The quality of being diffuse.

DIFFUSION, *dī'fuzh'ūn, n.* The act of diffusing the state of being diffused extensive propagation.

DIFFUSIVE, *dī'fuz' iv, adj.* Having the quality of diffusing extending spreading widely

DIFFUSIVELY, *dī'fuz' iv' l'ī, adv.* In a diffusive manner

DIFFUSIVENESS, *dī'fuz' iv' nes, n.* The quality of being diffusive or diffuse want of consciousness

DIG, *dīg, v t. (lit.)* To make a ditch or trench to pierce and turn up, as the earth with a spade to form by digging, to excavate to cultivate with the spade—*v i* to work with a spade to do servile work—*pr p* digging, *past* and *p.p.* digged or dug [A.S. *digan*—*dig*, a ditch. See **DIKE** **DITCH**]

DIGAMMA, *dī gam'ma, n.* An obsolete letter of the Greek alphabet having the force of our F or V [So called from its form (F), like one capital Γ (gamma) placed over another]

DIGEST, *dī jest', v t (lit.)* To carry in different directions to distribute and arrange to prepare and classify to think over (*Shak.*) to bear with patience to receive and enjoy, to reduce to method to separate into nutritious and innutritious elements in the stomach to soften by heat and moisture (*med.*) to dispose to suppurate as an ulcer or wound—*v i* to be dissolved in the stomach to be softened by heat and moisture. [L. *digero*, *digestum*—*dis*, asunder, and *gero*, to carry]

DIGEST, *dī jest' n.* That which has been digested or methodically arranged a code of laws, esp. the Justinian code of civil laws.

DIGESTER, *dī jest' er n.* One who digests a medicine or article of food that aids digestion a strong boiler with a closely fitting cover, in which substances may be boiled at a higher temperature than the ordinary boiling point (212° Fahr.)

DIGESTIBILITY, *dī jest' ī bil' ī t'ī, n.* The quality of being digestible. [digested.]

DIGESTIBLE, *dī jest' ī bl'ī, adj.* Capable of being

DIGESTION, di-jest'yun, *n.* The act of digesting: orderly arrangement: the conversion of food into chyme or pulp in the stomach: (*chem.*) the operation of exposing bodies to the action of moisture and a gentle heat.

DIGESTIVE, di-jest'iv, *adj.* Able or tending to cause digestion: pertaining to digestion.

DIGGER, dig'ér, *n.* One who digs.

DIGGING, dig'ing, *n.* The art of digging:—*pl.* places where metallic ore is dug, esp. gold.

DIGHT, dit, *v.t.* To arrange: to dress: to adorn: to put on:—*pr.p.* dight'ing; *pa.p.* dight'ed or dight. [*A.S.* *diklan*, *Ger.* *dichtan*, to arrange, *Scot.* *dicht*, to wipe.]

DIGIT, dij'it, *n.* A finger: a finger's breadth or $\frac{1}{4}$ inch: one of the nine figures (from the habit of counting on the fingers): the twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon. [*L.* *digitus*, a finger or toe; akin to *Gr.* *deknumi*, *Sans.* *dic*, to point out.]

DIGITAL, dij'i-tal, *adj.* Pertaining to the fingers, or to digits. [*of digitalis.*]

DIGITALINE, dij'i-tá-lín, *n.* The active principle

DIGITALIS, dij'i-tá-lis, *n.* A genus of plants, including the foxglove. [*Low L.* *digitale*, a glove.]

DIGITARIA, dij-i-tá-ri-a, *n.* A genus of grasses: finger-grass. [*From L.* *digitus*, a finger.]

DIGITIFORM, dij'i-ti-form, *adj.* Formed like fingers. [*L.* *digitus*, a finger, and *forma*, form.]

DIGITIGRADE, dij'i-ti-grád, *adj.* Walking on the toes.—*n.* An animal that walks on its toes, as distinguished from those that walk on the sole of the foot. [*L.* *digitus*, a finger or toe, and *gradior*, to go.]

DIGNIFIED, digni-fid, *adj.* Marked with dignity: exalted: noble: grave.

DIGNIFY, digni-fi, *v.t.* (*lit.*) To make worthy: to invest with dignity or honour: to exalt: to give distinction to:—*pr.p.* dignifying; *pa.p.* dignified. [*L.* *dignus*, worthy, and *facio*, to make.]

DIGNITARY, digni-tar-i, *n.* One in a dignified position: one who holds an ecclesiastical rank above a priest or canon.

DIGNITY, digni-ti, *n.* The state of being worthy or honourable: elevation of mind or character: elevation in rank, place, &c.: preferment: high office: quality suited to inspire respect: loftiness and elegance: (*B., Jude*) a dignitary. [*L.* *dignitas*—*dignus*, worthy.]

DIGRAPIL, di'graf, *n.* Two letters coming together with only one sound, as *ca* in *head*. [*Gr.* *dis*, twice, *graphō*, to write.]

DIGRESS, di-gres', *v.i.* (*lit.*) To step or turn aside: (*Shak.*) to turn from the right path, to offend: to depart from the main or proper subject of a discourse or argument: to introduce irrelevant details or matter. [*L.* *digredior*, *digressus*—*dis*, aside, and *gradior*, to go.]

DIGRESSION, di-gresh'un, *n.* The act of digressing: a passage deviating from the main design of a discourse: (*Shak.*) transgression, offence.

DIGRESSIONAL, di-gresh'un-al, } *adj.* Departing
DIGRESSIVE, di-gres'iv, } from the main
subject: pertaining to or consisting in digression.

DIGYNIA, di-gin'i-a, *n.* An order of plants having in the flower two pistils or female organs. [*Gr.* *dis*, twice, and *gynē*, a woman.]

DIKE, dik, *n.* A ditch: the earth thrown out of a trench: a mound thrown up to prevent land from being inundated: (*geol.*) a wall-like mass of igneous rock in the fissures of stratified rocks.—*v.t.* To sur-

round with a dike: to drain by dikes:—*pr.p.* dik'ing; *pa.p.* diked'. [*A.S.* *dic*; *Fr.* *digue*. See *DIG*.]

DILAPIDATE, di-lap'i-dāt, *v.t.* To pull stone from stone: to pull down: to waste or destroy: to suffer to go to waste or ruin.—*v.i.* to fall into ruins: to waste by decay or neglect:—*pr.p.* dilapidating; *pa.p.* dilapidated. [*L.* *dilapido*, *dilapidatum*—*dis*, asunder, and *lapis*, *lapidis*, a stone.]

DILAPIDATION, di-lap-i-dā'shun, *n.* The act of dilapidating: state of being dilapidated: impairing of church property by an incumbent.

DILATABILITY, di-lāt-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being dilatable, or of admitting of expansion.

DILATABLE, di-lāt'a-bl, *adj.* That may be dilated or expanded: capable of extension.

DILATION, di-lā-tā'shun, *n.* The act of dilating: the state of being dilated: expansion: extension.

DILATE, di-lāt', *v.t.* To spread out in all directions: to expand or extend: to relate in full detail.—*v.i.* to widen: to expand: to speak fully and copiously:—*pr.p.* dilating; *pa.p.* dilated. [*L.* *divato*—*differo*, *dilatatum*—*dis*, asunder, and *fero*, to carry.]

DILATED, di-lāt'ed, *pa.adj.* Expanded: enlarged.

DILATION, di-lā'shun, *n.* Same as **DILATION**.

DILATIVE, di-lāt'iv, *adj.* Causing dilatation: expansive. [*esp.* a muscle.]

DILATOR, di-lāt'or, *n.* That which dilates or widens.

DILATORINESS, di-lā-tor-i-nes, *n.* The quality of being dilatory: slowness: sluggishness.

DILATORY, di-lā-tor-i, *adj.* Putting off time in doing anything: given to procrastination: intended to make delay: slow, tardy, sluggish. [*L.* *dilatorius*—*differo*. See **DILATE**.]

DILEMMA, di-lem'ma, *n.* An argument which offers an antagonist two or more alternatives, but is equally conclusive against him, whichever alternative he chooses: a state of matters in which it is difficult to decide what course to take. [*Gr.* *dilemma*—*dis*, twice, double, and *lemma*, anything received, an assumption—*lanthanō*, to take.]

DILETTANTE, dil-et-tan'ta, *pl.* **DILETTANTI**, -ti, *n.* A lover of the fine arts, an amateur, esp. one who follows an art without any serious purpose. [*It.* *pr.p.* of *diletto*, to take delight in—*L.* *dilecto*, to delight.]

DILETTANTEISM, dil-et-tan'ti-izm, *n.* The quality of being a dilettante: a disultory pursuit of art, science, literature, &c.

DILIGENCE, dili-jens, *n.* The quality of being diligent: steady application: industry: (*Scot. law*) a process by which persons or property are seized for debt: a public stage-coach used in France.

Do ONE'S DILIGENCE, GIVE OR USE DILIGENCE, to exert one's self.

DILIGENT, dili-jent, *adj.* Steady or constant in application, attention, or effort: industrious: steadily applied: assiduous. [*L.* *diligens*, -entis, *pr.p.* of *diligere*, to choose, to prefer—*dis*, asunder, and *lego*, to choose.]

DILIGENTLY, dili-jent-li, *adv.* In a diligent manner: with industry or assiduity.

DILL, dil, *n.* A genus of umbelliferous plants, with a strong aromatic smell and taste, the fruit of which is used in medicine.

[*A.S.* *dile*, *Ger.* *dill*; prob. so called from soothing pain in the stomach, and conn. with **DULL**.]

DILUENT, dil'u-ent, *adj.* Diluting: making weaker by admixture, esp. of water.—*n.* That which dilutes.

DILUTE, di-lūt', *v.t.* (*lit.*) To render less or weaker: to render more liquid: to attenuate or weaken by admixture:—*pr.p.* diluting; *pa.p.* diluted.—*adj.*

- Diluted, weak, thin. [L. *diluo*, *dilutum*—*dis*, asunder, and *luo*, to wash] [state of being diluted]
- DILUTION**, di lú shun, *n.* The act of diluting or
- DILUVIAL**, di lú vi al, } *adj.* Pertaining to a flood,
- DILUVIAN**, di lú vi an, } esp. that in the time of Noah caused by a deluge [From root of *DILUTE*.]
- DILUVIALIST**, di lú vi al ist, *n.* One who explains geological phenomena by the Noachian deluge.
- DILUVIUM**, di lú vi um, *n.* A deluge or inundation (*geol.*) a deposit of sand, gravel, &c. made by the former action of the sea. [L.—*diluo*. See *DILUTE*.]
- DIM**, dim, *adj.* *Darluh* obscure not bright or clear vague not seeing clearly—*v t* To render dim to obscure to sully or tarnish to dull the understanding—*pr p* dimming, *pa p* dimmed [A.S. *dim*, Ice. *dimmr*, dark, akin to Sans *tamas*, darkness]
- DIME**, dim, *n.* In United States, a silver coin equal to 10 cents or the tenth part of a dollar [Fr *dime*, O Fr *dime*, from L. *decimus*—*decem*, ten.]
- DIMENSION**, di men shun, *n.* (usually in the *pl.*) Measure in length, breadth and thickness extent size capacity importance (*alg*) degree. [L. *dimensio*—*dimetior*, *dimensus*, to measure—*dis*, in different directions, and *metior*, to measure.]
- DIMENSIONLESS**, di men shun les, *adj.* Without dimensions or any definite bulk.
- DIMETER**, dime ter, *adj.* Containing two poetical measures—*n.* A verse of two measures. [L.—Gr *du*, twice, double—*metron*, measure.]
- DIMIDIATE**, di mid i at, *adj.* Divided into halves having a shape that appears as if halved.—*v t* (*her*) To represent the half of. [L. *dimidio*, *dimidiatum* to halve—*dimidius*, half—*dis*, twice, double, and *metius*, the mid lte.]
- DIMINISH** di min ish, *v t.* To make less to take a part from (*B*) to take away, subtract to lessen or degrade (*mus*) to lessen by a semitone.—*v i* to be come or appear less to decrease or subside. [L. *diminuo*, *-utum*—*dis* asunder, and *minuo*, to lessen.]
- DIMINISHABLE**, di min ish a ble, *adj.* Capable of being diminished or made less
- DIMINUTION**, di min i shun, *n.* The act of diminishing or making less the state of diminishing or becoming less decrease (*mus*) reply to a subject in notes of half the length.
- DIMINUTIVE**, di min u tiv, *adj.* Of a diminished size small contracted—*n.* Something of small size or value (*gram*) a word formed from another to express a little one of the kind.
- DIMINUTIVENESS**, di min u tiv nes, *n.* The quality of being diminutive smallness
- DIMISSORY**, dim is sor i, *adj.* Sending away granting leave to depart dismissing to another jurisdiction. [L. *dimissorius*—*dimitto*, *dimissum*—*dis*, away, *mitto* to send.]
- DIMITY**, dim i ti, *n.* A kind of stout figured cotton cloth, used chiefly for bed hangings. [It. *dimato*, Gr *dimutos*—*dis*, twice double, and *mitos* a thread of the warp or from Damietta in Egypt]
- DIMLY**, dim li, *adv.* In a dim or obscure manner not brightly or clearly
- DIMMISH**, dim ish, } *adj.* Somewhat dim.
- DIMMY**, dim mi, }
- DIMNESS** dim nes, *n.* The quality or state of being dim dulness of sight.
- DIMORPHISM**, di mor fizm, *n.* The quality or property of being dimorphous.
- DIMORPHOUS**, di mor fuz, *adj.* Occurring in two forms crystallising under two forms. [Gr *du*, twice, and *morphe*, form]
- DIMPLE**, dim pl, *n.* A small hollow, as if made by a sharp point a small natural depression on the face, esp. on the cheek or chin—*v i* To form dimples—*v t* to mark with dimples—*pr p* dimpling; *pa p* dimpled. [Akin to obs. *DIMPLE*, a cavity, and *DIBBLE*, from *dib*, Scot. *dab*, to prick.]
- DIMPLEMENT**, dim pl ment, *n.* State of being dimpled.
- DIMPLY**, dim pl, *adj.* Full of dimples
- DIN**, din, *n.* A loud, confused, continued noise.—*v t.* To atun with noise to annoy with clamour—*pr p* dinning, *pa p* dinned [A.S. *dyne*, Ice. *dyn*, thunder, noise]
- DINE**, din, *v i.* To take dinner—*v t* to give a dinner to to accommodate for dinner—*pr p* dining, *pa p* dined [Fr *diner*, O Fr *dimer*, It. *dinare*, low L. *dinare* perhaps from *decernare*—L. *de*, inten., and *cernare*, to dine or from L. as if *dijugunare*—*du*, neg., and *jugunare*, to fast]
- DING**, ding, *v t* (*orig*) To throw or dash violently to urge or enforce.—*v i* to ring or sound, as a bell. [Scot. *ding* Ice. *dengra*, to drive, to heat, A.S. *denegan*, to knock.]
- DING DONG**, ding dong, *n.* The sound of bells ringing a monotonous sound sameness
- DINGINESS**, din i nes, *n.* The quality or state of being dingy a dusky or dark hue.
- DINGLE**, ding gl, *n.* A little hollow, as if made by a blow a narrow dale between hills. [From *DING*.]
- DINGLE DANGLE** ding gl-dang gl, *adv.* In a dangling manner [Reduplication of *DANGLE*.]
- DINGO**, ding go, *n.* The native dog of Australia.
- DINGY**, din ji, *adj.* Of a dim or dull colour; dull-sulled—*comp* DINGIER, *superl* DINGIEST [Akin to *DIN* and *DUN*.]
- DINNER** din er, *n.* The chief meal of the day. a feast [Fr *diner*. See *DINE*.]
- DINNERLESS**, din er les, *adj.* Without dinner
- DINORNIS**, di nor nis, *n.* A genus of large extinct birds, the bones of which are found in New Zealand [Gr *dinos*, terrible, and *ornis*, a bird.]
- DINOTHERIUM**, di no the ri um, *n.* An extinct animal of huge size, and provided with elephant-like tusks. [Gr *dinos*, terrible, and *therion*, a beast.]
- DINT**, dint, *n.* A blow, a stroke the mark left by a blow force, power—*v t* To make a mark in by a blow [A.S. Ice. *dynt*, a blow, Scot. *dunt*, a blow with a dull wound]
- DIOCESAN**, di o se san or di o se san, *adj.* Pertaining to a diocese.—*n.* A bishop, with reference to his own clergy or diocese
- DIOCESE**, di o ses, *n.* (*lit*) Household, administration the circuit or extent of a bishop's jurisdiction. [Gr *diokens*—*dioktes*, to keep house—*dis* = completeness and *oikos*, a house]
- DIODON**, di o don, *n.* A genus of fishes which have all their teeth consolidated on the jaws, so as to make them like the beak of a bird. [Gr *du*, twice, double, and *odon* *odontos*, a tooth.]
- DICECIA**, di e shi a, *n.* A class of plants having the stamens or male organs on one plant, and the pistils or female organs on another [Gr *du*, twice, double, and *oikos*, a house.]
- DICECIAN**, di e shi an, } *adj.* Belonging to the class
- DICECIOUS**, di e shi us, } *Dicecia*.
- DIOPSIS**, di op sis, *n.* A genus of dipterous insects, remarkable for having the eyes placed at the

- extremities of long horny peduncles. [Gr. *dia*, through, all round, and *optis*, sight.]
- DIOPTRIC**, -AL, di-op'trik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to dioptrics: assisting or affording a medium for the sight.
- DIOPTRICS**, di-op'triks, *n.* That branch of optics which treats of the transmission of light from one medium into another. [Gr. *dioptrikos*—*dia*, through, and root *op*, to see.]
- DIORAMA**, di-o-rā'ma, *n.* An exhibition of pictures illuminated and viewed through apertures in the wall of a darkened chamber. [Gr. *dia*, through, and *horaō*, to see.]
- DIORAMIC**, di-o-rām'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to a diorama.
- DIOXIDE**, di-oks'id, *n.* An oxide containing one equivalent of oxygen to two of a metal. [Gr. *dis*, twice, and *OXIDE*.]
- DIP**, dip, *v.t.* To dive or plunge into any liquid for a moment: to moisten or wet.—*v.i.* to sink or plunge in a liquid: to enter slightly: to incline downwards or slope:—*pr.p.* dipping; *pa.p.* dipped.—*n.* The action of plunging for a moment in a liquid: inclination downwards, slope. [A.S. *dippan*, *depan*, to dip, baptise; Ger. *taufen*, to immerse.]
- DIPETALOUS**, di-pet'a-lus, *adj.* Having two petals. [Gr. *dis*, twice, and *PETALOUS*.]
- DIPHThERIA**, dif-thē'ri-a, *n.* A disease in which the air-passages, esp. the throat, become inflamed and covered with a leathery-like, false membrane, consisting of a hardened exudation. [Gr. *diphthera*, a piece of leather.]
- DIPHThERIC**, dif-ther'ik, } *adj.* Pertaining to
DIPHThERITIC, dif-ther-it'ik, } or accompanying
diphtheria.
- DIPHThONG**, dif-thong, *n.* Two vowels pronounced in rapid succession, so as to form but one syllable, as *ou* in 'sound.' [Fr. *diphthongue*, L. *diphthongus*—Gr. *dis*, twice, double, and *phthongos*, a sound.]
- DIPHThONGAL**, dif-thong'gal, *adj.* Consisting of or relating to a diphthong.
- DIPHYLLOUS**, dif'il-lus or di-sil', *adj.* Having two leaves. [Gr. *dis*, twice, and *phyllon*, a leaf.]
- DIPLOMA**, di-plō'ma, *n.* (*orig.*) A state letter of recommendation, so called because it consisted of two leaves: a document bearing record of the conferring of some degree or honour. [Gr. *diplōma*, a letter folded double—*diploō*, to double.]
- DIPLOMACY**, di-plō'ma-si, *n.* Acting by a diploma: the art of conducting negotiations or relations between states: political skill: tact: the body of envoys resident at a court.
- DIPLOMATE**, dip'lō-māt, *n.* Same as **DIPLOMATIST**.
- DIPLOMATIC**, -AL, dip'lō-mat'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to diplomacy: skilful in negotiation: relating to diplomacies.—*n.* **DIPLOMATIC**, a diplomatist: a minister or envoy to a foreign court:—*v.t.* the science of deciphering ancient documents, as diplomacies, &c.
- DIPLOMATICALLY**, dip'lō-mat'ik-al-li, *adv.* According to the rules of diplomacy.
- DIPLOMATIST**, di-plō'ma-tist, *n.* One skilled in diplomacy.
- DIPPER**, dip'ēr, *n.* One who dips: a genus of birds of the thrush family, which seek their food by diving into streams or lakes.
- DIPPING-NEEDLE**, dip'ing-nē'dl, *n.* A magnetic needle suspended at its centre of gravity, which indicates on a graduated vertical circle the dip or angle which the magnetic force makes with the plane of the horizon.
- DIPSAS**, dip'sas, *n.* A kind of tree-snake, native of Asia and America, whose bite is said to cause intense thirst. [Gr. *dipsas*—*dipsa*, thirst.]
- DIPSOMANIA**, dip-so-mā'ni-a, *n.* A confirmed mania or insane thirst for alcoholic drinks. [Gr. *dipsa*, thirst, mania, madness.]
- DIPTERA**, dip'tēr-a, *n.* A class of insects having only two wings, as the common house-fly. [Gr. *di*, twice, *pteron*, a wing.]
- DIPTERAL**, dip'tēr-al, } *adj.* Having two wings:
DIPTEROUS, dip'tēr-us, } belonging to the class
Diptera.
- DIPTYCH**, dip'tik, *n.* A double writing-tablet, which could be folded together: among the Romans, such a tablet distributed by a magistrate among his friends on his entrance to office, and containing his name and portrait: a public register of the names of celebrities, and of saints, martyrs, &c. [Gr. *diptychos*—*di*, twice, *ptyssō*, to fold.]
- DIRE**, dir, *adj.* Dreadful: terrible: calamitous in a high degree. [L. *dirus*, perh. akin to Gr. *deidō*, to fear.]
- DIRECT**, di-rekt', *adj.* Quite straight: not crooked or oblique: straightforward: in the line of descent, not collateral: express: outspoken: sincere: (*astron.*) not retrograde.—*v.t.* To keep quite straight: to point or aim: to point out the proper road or course to: to guide: to order: to mark with the name and residence of a person, as a letter.—*v.i.* to give direction. [L. *dirigo*, *directus*, to direct—*di*, completely, *rego*, to rule, make straight.]
- DIRECTION**, di-rek'shun, *n.* The act of directing: aim at a certain point: the course in which anything moves: guidance: command: prescription: address, as of a letter: (*Shak.*) expedition, promptness.
- DIRECTIVE**, di-rekt'iv, *adj.* Having power or tendency to direct: informing.
- DIRECTLY**, di-rekt'li, *adv.* In a direct manner: without deviation: immediately: without delay: as soon as.
- DIRECTNESS**, di-rek'tnes, *n.* State of being direct: straightness: tendency to a point.
- DIRECTOR**, di-rekt'or, *n.* One who directs: one of the managers of the affairs of a company: a counsellor, spiritual guide: part of a machine or instrument which guides its motion.
- DIRECTORATE**, di-rekt'or-āt, *n.* The office of a director: the body of directors.
- DIRECTORIAL**, di-rek-tō'ri-al, *adj.* Pertaining to directors, or to the Directory, a revolutionary government of France: giving direction. [director.]
- DIRECTORSHIP**, di-rekt'or-ship, *n.* The office of
- DIRECTORY**, di-rekt'or-i, *adj.* Containing directions: guiding: commanding.—*n.* A director. guide: a book containing the names and residences of the inhabitants of a city, town, &c.: a book of directions for the church in ceremonial matters: a body of directors, esp. of one of the revolutionary governments of France.
- DIRECTRESS**, di-rekt'res, *n.* A female director.
- DIRECTRIX**, di-rekt'riks, *n.* In geometry, a certain right line perpendicular to the axis of a conic section.
- DIREFUL**, dir'fool, *adj.* Dire: fearful: terrible.
- DIRENESS**, dir'nes, *n.* (*Shak.*) Fearfulness.
- DIRGE**, dĕrj, *n.* A funeral song or hymn: a song or tune expressive of sorrow and mourning. [Contracted from **DIRGEL**.]
- DIRIGE**, dir'i-jĭ, *n.* A solemn service in the British Church, being a hymn beginning with the word *dirige*, imperative of *dirigo*, to direct.
- DIRK**, dĕrk, *n.* A dagger or poniard. [Scot. *durk*; Gael. *durc*.]

DIRK, *derk, adj. (Spenser)* Dark.—*vt. (Spenser)* To darken. [See **DARK**.] [dirk shaped blade.]
DIRK-KNIFE, *derk nif, n.* A clasp knife having a **DIRT**, *der't, n.* Dung excrement filth.—*vt.* To dirty, make filthy [A.S. *gedritan*, Scot. *drize*, to ease one's self, Ice. *driz*, excrement.] [sordidly]
DIRTILY, *der'ti li, adv.* In a dirty manner foully
DIRTINESS, *der'ti nes, n.* State of being dirty
foulness sordidness. [decayed.]
DIRT ROTTEN, *der't rot n, adj. (Shak.)* Wholly
DIRTY, *der'ti, adj.* Defiled with dirt: foul filthy
mean.—vt. To soil with dirt to sully —*pp* dirty
ing, pap dirtied.
DISABILITY, *dis a bil'i ti, n.* State of being dis
abled want of power, opportunity, &c. to do any
thing incompetence want of legal qualification.
DISABLE, *dis-a-bl, vt.* To make unable to deprive
of power to disqualify to unfit for action (Shak.)
to impair (Spenser) to disparage —pp disabling,
pap disabled. [L. *dis, priv.*, and *ABIL*.]
DISABUSE, *dis a-buz', vt.* To free from abuse or
mistake to undeceive. [L. *dis, priv.*, and *ABUSE*.]
DISACCORD, *dis ak kord, v.* (Spenser) To refuse
to accord, to dissent. [L. *dis neg.*, and *ACCORD*.]
DISADVANCE, *dis ad vans', vt. (Spenser)* To stop
the advance of, to cause to retreat. [L. *dis, neg.*,
 and *ADVANCE*.]
DISADVANTAGE, *dis ad van t'aj, n.* Want of advan
tage what is unfavourable to one's interest loss
detriment injury [L. *dis, neg.*, and *ADVANTAGE*.]
DISADVANTAGEOUS, *dis ad van t'aj us, adj.* At
tended with disadvantage unfavourable contrary
to convenience
DISADVANTAGEOUSNESS, *dis ad van t'aj us nes,*
n. Quality of being disadvantageous inconvenience
DISADVENTUROUS, *dis ad ven tur us, adj. (Spen*
ser) Not propitious, unfavourable. [L. *dis, neg.*,
 and *ADVENTUREOUS*.]
DISAFFECT, *dis af fekt', vt.* To take away the
affection of to make discontented, disloyal, or un
friendly to alienate [L. *dis, priv.*, and *AFFECT*.]
DISAFFECTION, *dis af feh shun, n.* State of being
disaffected want of affection or friendliness dis
loyalty hostility ill will disorder
DISAFFIRM, *dis af ferm', vt.* To assert or affirm
the opposite of to deny [L. *dis, neg.*, and *AFFIRM*.]
DISAFFOREST, *dis af for'est, vt.* To deprive of the
privilege of forest laws [L. *dis, priv.*, *ad, to* and
FOREST.]
DISAGREE, *dis a gre', vt.* Not to agree to differ
or be at variance to dissent to be unsuitable. [L.
dis, neg., and *AGREE*.]
DISAGREEABLE, *dis a-gré-a-bl, adj.* Not agree-
able unpleasant offensive contrary
DISAGREEABLENESS, *dis a-gré-a-bl nes, n.* Qual-
ity of being disagreeable unpleasantness unsuit-
ableness. [agreeable or offensive manner]
DISAGREEABLY, *dis a-gré-a-bl, adv.* In a dis-
DISAGREEMENT, *dis a gre'ment, n.* Want of agree-
ment act of disagreeing difference dispute.
DISALLOW, *dis-al low', vt.* Not to allow to refuse
permission to to deny the authority of to reject
as untrue. [L. *dis, neg.*, and *ALLOW*.] [able.]
DISALLOWABLE, *dis al low'a-bl, adj.* Not allow-
DISALLOWANCE, *dis al low'ans, n.* Act of dis-
allowing prohibition.
DISALLY, *dis-al li, vt. (Milton)* To break an alli-
ance to separate, sunder [L. *dis, neg.*, and *ALLY*.]

DISANIMATE, *dis a ni mât, vt. (Shak.)* To deprive
of spirit or animation to deject —pp disanimat-
ing, pap disannimâted. [L. *dis neg.*, and *ANIMATE*.]
DISANNUAL, *dis an nul, vt.* To annul completely
to make void. [L. *dis, inten.*, and *ANNUAL*.]
DISAPPEAR, *dis ap p'ir, vt.* To cease to appear
to vanish from sight to go away [L. *dis, neg.*, and
APPEAR.] [appearing removal from sight]
DISAPPEARANCE, *dis ap p'ran, n.* Act of dis-
DISAPPOINT, *dis ap point' vt.* To hinder from the
attainment of what was appointed intended, or ex
pected to balk frustrate [L. *dis neg.*, and *APPOINT*.]
DISAPPOINTED, *dis ap-pointed, pap* Having
suffered disappointment (Shak.) not appointed or
prepared.
DISAPPOINTMENT, *dis ap pointment, n.* Act of
disappointing state of being disappointed mis
carriage of expectations frustration.
DISAPPROBATION, *dis ap pro ba'shun, n.* The
DISAPPROVAL, *dis ap p'roval, act* of
disapproving censure expression of dislike.
DISAPPROVE, *dis ap p'roov' vt.* Not to approve
to give an unfavourable opinion of to reject to
refuse to sanction. [L. *dis, neg.*, and *APPROVE*.]
DISAPPROVINGLY, *dis ap p'roov'ing li, adv.* With
disapprobation.
DISARM, *dis arm or diz vt.* To deprive of arms
to render defenceless to divest of anything injurious.
 [L. *dis, priv.*, and *ARM*.] [act of disarming]
DISARMAMENT, *dis arm a ment or diz, n.* The
DISARMING, *dis arm'ing or diz, n.* Deprivation of
 arms
DISARRANGE, *dis ar rang', vt.* To put out of proper
arrangement to disturb the order of to misplace.
 [L. *dis, priv.*, and *ARRANGE*.]
DISARRANGEMENT, *dis ar rang' ment, n.* The act
of disarranging state of being disarranged.
DISARRAY, *dis ar ra, vt.* To break the array of
to throw into disorder to discomfit to divest of
array or dress —n. Want of array or order con-
fusion (Spenser) undress [L. *dis, priv.*, and *ARRAY*.]
DISASSOCIATE, *dis as so'shi it, vt.* To disconnect
things associated. [L. *dis, priv.*, and *ASSOCIATE*.]
DISASTER, *dis as'ter, n. (orig)* The blast or stroke
of an unpropitious star an unfavourable portent
an adverse or unfortunate event.—vt. (Spenser) To
blast, as by an unpropitious star to bring disaster upon.
 [L. *dis neg.*, and *astrum*, Gr. *as ron, aster*, a star.]
DISASTROUS, *dis as trus adj.* Ill starred unpro-
pitious calamitous unfortunate.
DISATTIRE, *dis at tir', vt.* To divest of attire or
dress to undress. [L. *dis, priv.*, and *ATTIRE*.]
DISADVENTURE, *dis a ven tur, n. (Spenser)* An un-
fortunate adventure mishap [L. *dis, neg.*, and
ADVENTURE for *ADVENTURE*.]
DISAVOW, *dis a vow', vt.* To refuse to avow or
acknowledge to disclaim to disown to deny con-
currence with or in. [L. *dis, neg.*, and *AVOW*.]
DISAVOWAL, *dis a vow'al, n.* Act of disavowing
DISBAND, *dis band, vt.* To break up or dismiss a
band, esp. of soldiers to disperse to unbind.—vt. to
break up to retire from military service to be dis
solved. [L. *dis, priv.*, and *BAND*.] [banding.]
DISBANDMENT, *dis bandment, n.* Act of dis-
DISBAR, *dis bâr', vt.* To expel a barrister at-law
from the bar [L. *dis, priv.*, and *BAR*.]
DISBARK, *dis bark', vt.* To land from a bark or
ship to disembark. [L. *dis, priv.*, and *BARK*, a ship.]

DISBELIEF—DISCONTENT.

DISBELIEF, dis-be-lēf, *n.* Want of belief: act of disbelieving.

DISBELIEVE, dis-be-lēv', *v.t.* Not to believe: to refuse belief or credit to: to hold untrue. [*L. dis, neg., and BELIEVE.*]

DISBELIEVER, dis-be-lēv'ēr, *n.* One who disbelieves.

DISBENCH, dis-bensh', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To drive from a bench or seat. [*L. dis, priv., and BENCH.*]

DISBRANCH, dis-bransh', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To break off, as a branch from a tree. [*L. dis, priv., and BRANCH.*]

DISBURDEN, dis-bur'dn, *v.t.* To unburden or ease of a burden: to disencumber: to free.—*v.i.* (*Milton*) to ease the mind. [*L. dis, priv., and BURDEN.*]

DISBURSE, dis-burs', *v.t.* To take from the purse: to pay out, as money: to spend.—*pr.p.* dishurs'ing; *p.p.* dishurs'd'. [*Fr. débourse—de, from, and bourse, a purse.*]

DISBURSEMENT, dis-burs'ment, *n.* Act of dishursing: that which is disbursed or paid out.

DISBURTHEN, dis-bur'thn, *v.t.* Same as **DISBURDEN**.

DISC, disk, *n.* Same as **DISK**.

DISCANDER, dis-kan'dēr, *v.i.* (*Shak.*) **DISCANDY**.

DISCANDY, dis-kan'di, *v.i.* (*Shak.*) To dissolve or melt away from a state of being candied. [*L. dis, neg., and CANDY.*]

DISCARD, dis-kārd', *v.t.* (*lit.*) To throw useless cards out of the hand: to cast off: to reject: to discharge. [*L. dis, away, and CARD.*]

DISCASE, dis-kās', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To remove a case or covering from, to undress. [*L. dis, neg., and CASE.*]

DISCERN, diz-zēr'n', *v.t.* To see or perceive separately, or in all its parts: to distinguish clearly by the eye or understanding: to discriminate: to judge. [*L. dis, and cerno, cernū, to sift, perceive.*]

DISCERNER, diz-zēr'n'ēr, *n.* One that discerns.

DISCERNIBLE, diz-zēr'n'i-bl, *adj.* That may be discerned: distinguishable: perceptible.

DISCERNMENT, diz-zēr'n'ment, *n.* Act of discerning: power of discerning: judgment: penetration.

DISCHARGE, dis-ehārij', *v.t.* To free from a charge: to unload, as cargo: to set free: to acquit: to perform, as one's duty: to dismiss: to settle, as an account: to let go the charge of, as a gun: to let out: to cancel.—*v.i.* to dismiss itself: to fire.—*n.* Act of discharging: unloading: performance, as of a duty: acquittance: release from an obligation or penalty: dismissal: that which is discharged: explosion: that which discharges or releases. [*L. dis, priv., and CHARGE.*]

DISCIDE, dis-sid', *v.t.* (*Spencer*) To cut asunder, to divide. [*L. dis, asunder, and cado, to cut.*]

DISCIPLE, dis-si-pl, *n.* A learner: one who professes to receive instruction from another: one who follows or believes in the doctrine of another: a follower or partisan.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To teach or train up: (*Spencer*) to discipline, punish: to make a disciple of. [*L. discipulus—discō, to learn.*]

DISCIPLESHIP, dis-si-pl-ship, *n.* State of being a disciple or follower.

DISCIPLINARIAN, dis-si-plin-ā-ri-an, *adj.* Pertaining to discipline.—*n.* One who enforces discipline, or rules with great strictness.

DISCIPLINARY, dis-si-plin-ār-i, *adj.* Pertaining to or intended for discipline.

DISCIPLINE, dis-si-plin, *n.* Instruction: act of cultivating the mind: training to act in accordance with established rules: subjection to control: rule or order: severe training: correction: execution of the laws of the church: self-imposed punishment.

—*v.t.* To subject to discipline: to train, educate: to bring under control: to chastise:—*pr.p.* disciplin-ing: *p.p.* disciplined. [*L. disciplina—discipulus. See DISCIPLE.*]

DISCLAIM, dis-klām', *v.t.* To renounce claim to: to disown: to acknowledge: to reject. [*L. dis, priv., and CLAIM.*]

DISCLAIMER, dis-klām'ēr, *n.* One who disclaims: a disavowal.

DISCLOSE, dis-klōz', *v.t.* To unclothe or expose to view: to open: to bring to light: to reveal: (*Shak.*) to hatch.—*n.* (*Shak.*) Disclosure. [*L. dis, neg., and CLOSE.*]

DISCLOSURE, dis-klō'zhūr, *n.* The act of disclosing: a bringing to light: discovery: revelation: that which is disclosed or revealed.

DISCOID, disk'oid, *n.* Anything in the form of a disc: a class of univalve shell-fish, the whorls of whose shell are so disposed as to form a disc. [*Gr. diskos, and eidos, form. See DISK.*]

DISCOID, disk'oid, } *adj.* Having the form of

DISCOIDAL, disk-oid'al, } a disc, applied to flowers having the florets not radiate, but all tabular.

DISCOLORATION, dis-kul-ur-ā'shun, *n.* Act of discolouring: state of being discoloured: stain.

DISCOLOUR, dis-kul'ur, *v.t.* To take away the colour from: to change the natural colour of: to stain: to alter the appearance of. [*L. dis, priv., and COLOUR.*]

DISCOLOURED, dis-kul'urd, *p.adj.* Changed in colour: partly-coloured: variegated.

DISCOMFIT, dis-kum'fit, *v.t.* To disarrange: to disconcert or frustrate: to defeat or overthrow.—*n.* (*Shak.*) Discomfiture: overthrow. [*L. dis, neg., and conficio, to prepare—con, thoroughly, and facio, to make.*]

DISCOMFITURE, dis-kum'fit-ūr, *n.* Act of discomfiting: state of being discomfited: frustration: defeat.

DISCOMFORT, dis-kum'furt, *n.* Want of comfort: uneasiness: disquietude: pain: sorrow.—*v.t.* To deprive of comfort: to make uneasy: to pain: to grieve. [*L. dis, priv., and COMFORT.*]

DISCOMFORTABLE, dis-kum'furt-a-bl, *adj.* Causing discomfort: melancholy: uncomfortable.

DISCOMMEND, dis-kom-mend', *v.t.* To withhold commendation: to blame: to censure. [*L. dis, priv., and COMMEND.*]

DISCOMPOSE, dis-kom-pōz', *v.t.* To destroy the composure of: to disarrange, disorder: to disturb, disquiet, unsettle: (*Bacon*) to displace. [*L. dis, priv., and COMPOSE.*]

DISCOMPOSURE, dis-kom-pō'zhūr, *n.* State of being discomposed: disorder: agitation.

DISCONCERT, dis-kon-sert', *v.t.* To destroy the concert or harmony of: to throw into disorder: to frustrate. [*L. dis, priv., and CONCERT.*]

DISCONFORMABLE, dis-kon-form'a-bl, *adj.* Not conformable. [*L. dis, neg., and CONFORMABLE.*]

DISCONNECT, dis-kon-nekt', *v.t.* To break the connection of: to disjoin. [*L. dis, priv., and CONNECT.*]

DISCONNECTION, dis-kon-nek'tshun, *n.* The act of disconnecting: state of being disconnected.

DISCONSOLATE, dis-kon-sō-lit, *adj.* Without consolation or comfort: hopelessly sad: saddening. [*L. dis, priv., and consolari, to console.*]

DISCONSOLATELY, dis-kon-sō-lit-li, *adv.* In a disconsolate manner: without comfort.

DISCONTENT, dis-kon-tent', *n.* Want of content: dissatisfaction: uneasiness: (*Shak.*) a discontented person.—*adj.* Not content: dissatisfied: uneasy.—

- dis.** To deprive of content to make uneasy [*L. dis neg and CONTENT*] [*tent dissatisfied*].
- DISCONTENTED** dis kon tent'ed, *adj* Not contenting or satisfying (*Shak*) discontented.
- DISCONTENTMENT** dis kon tent ment, *n.* State of being discontented uneasiness.
- DISCONTINUANCE** dis kon tin u ans } *n* Act
DISCONTINUATION dis kon tin u a shun } of dis
 cont nu ng state of being discontinued a breaking
 off terminat on cessat on.
- DISCONTINUE**, dis kon tin u *v.t.* To break the continuance of to put an end to to leave off to cease rece ving to stop—*v.i.* to cease to be separated from. [*L. dis neg., and CONTINUE*].
- DISCONTINUITY** dis kont nū tī, *n.* Want of continuity disunity of parts.
- DISCONTINUOUS** dis kon tin u us *adj* Not continuous broken off separated wide.
- DISCORD** dis kord, *n.* Want of heart or concord disagreement, strife difference or contrariety of qualities (*mus*) a combination of inharmonious sounds. [*L. dis priv and cor cordis the heart*].
- DISCORDANCE**, dis kord ans } *n.* State of being
DISCORDANCY dis-kord an sī, } discordant.
- DISCORDANT** dis kord ant, *adj* With discord without agreement inconsistent.
- DISCORDERFUL**, dis kord fool, *adj* (*Spenser*) Fall of discord, quarrelsome.
- DISCOUNSEL**, dis kown sel, *v.t.* (*Spenser*) To give contrary counsel to to dissuade [*L. dis priv and COUNSEL*].
- DISCOUNT** d s'kownt *n.* That which is counted back or refunded in a bargain the sum returned to the payer of an account a deduct on made for interest in advance money on a bill not due the act of discounting. [*L. dis priv and CORTV*].
- DISCOUNT** dis kownt *v.t.* To count back to allow discount to advance money on, deducting discount.—*v.i.* to practise discounting [*d s'counted*].
- DISCOUNTABLE**, dis-kownt'a-bl, *adj* That may be discounted.
- DISCOURTEOUSNESS**, d s'kownt en ans, *v.t.* To put out of countenance to abash to refuse countenance or support to to discourage—*pr.p.* discount ensin'g *pp.p.* discount ensan'ed—*n.* Cold treatment disapprobation. [*L. dis priv and CORTVENSARE*].
- DISCOUNTER**, dis-kownt'er *n.* One who discounts or advances money on discount.
- DISCOURAGE**, dis kur'aj *v.t.* To take away the courage of to deprive of confidence to seek to check by shewing disfavor to—*pr.p.* discourag'ing *pp.p.* discourag'ed. [*L. dis priv and COURAGE*].
- DISCOURAGEMENT** dis kur'aj ment, *n.* Act of discouraging that which discourages state of being discourag'ed.
- DISCOVER** dis kōv' *v.t.* (*Spenser*) To discover.
- DISCOURSE**, d s'kōrs' *n.* (*It*) A running to and fro as over a subject in speech speech or loquacious generally the act or power of the mind by which it passes from premises to consequences reasoning conversat on a treatise a sermon or dissertat on (*Spenser*) shift a—*v.t.* To talk or converse to reason to speak or treat of in a formal manner—*v.t.* to discuss to utter or give forth—*pr.p.* discoursing *pp.p.* discoursed [*L. discurrere—dis to and fro and curro to run*]. [*course*].
- DISCOURSE**, d s'kōrs' *n.* (*Stat*) One who discourses.
- DISCOURTEOUS** dis kurt'us *adj* Wanting in courtesy rude [*L. dis neg and COURTEOUS*].
- DISCOURTEOUSLY** dis kurt'us lī, *adv* In a discourteous manner uncivilly rudely.
- DISCOURTESY** dis kurt'ē sī, *n.* Want of courtesy; incivility act of disrespect.
- DISCOUS** disk'us *adj* Disk like.
- DISCOVER**, dis kōv' *v.t.* To uncover to lay open or expose to bring to light to make known: to find out as something unknown before to detect to espy [*L. dis neg and COVER*].
- DISCOVERABLE** dis kōv' a-bl *adj* That may be discoverable apparent.
- DISCOVERER**, dis kōv'er *n.* One who discovers or finds out (*Shak*) a scout, spy.
- DISCOVEPY** dis-kōv'er *n.* Act of discovering or finding out the thing discovered revelation.
- DISCREDIT** dis kred t *n.* Want or loss of credit bad credit ill repute disgrace—*v.t.* To refuse credit to or belief in to deprive of credit or creditability to disgrace. [*L. dis priv and CREDIT*].
- DISCREDITABLE** dis kred t a-bl, *adj* Not creditable disgraceful disreputable.
- DISCREET** dis krē't *adj* Having discernment wise in avoiding error or evil circumspect prudent cantous (*Spenser*) differing [*L. discretus—discerno to separate to perceive*]. See **DISCERN**].
- DISCREETLY** dis-krē't lī, *adv* In a discreet or prudent manner [*discreet discreet on*].
- DISCREETNESS** dis-krē't nes *n.* Quality of being discreet.
- DISCREPANCY** dis-krep an sī or dis krep } *n.*
 State or quality of being discrepant or different disagreement contrariety
- DISCREPANT** dis-krep ant or dis krep *adj* (*lit*) Sound ng d'ferently disagreeing different contrary [*L. dis different, crepano—antis pr.p. of crepo to sound*].
- DISCRETE**, dis krē't or dis' *adj* Separate distinct distinct ve—opposed to **CONCRETE**. [*From root of DISCREET*].
- DISCRETION** dis kresh un *n.* Quality of being discreet wise management prudence liberty to act at pleasure.
- To surrender at **DISCRETION** to surrender unconditionally that is to another's discretion.
- DISCRETIONAL** dis kresh on al, } *adj* Left to
DISCRETIONARY dis kresh un ar i, } discretion
 volunt ed unrestrict ed. [*discretion*].
- DISCREPIT** dis-kret'iv *adj* Separating discriminating.
- DISCRIMINATE**, dis-krim nāt, *v.t.* To discern or separate between to note the difference to distinguish by certain marks to select from others—*v.t.* to make a difference or distinct on to judge with care—*pr.p.* discriminating *pp.p.* discriminated. [*L. discern no—discrimen that which separates—root of DISCERN*].
- DISCRIMINATION** dis krim nā shun *n.* Act or power of discriminating acuteness discernment, judgment that which marks a distinct on.
- DISCRIMINATIVE**, dis krim i nā-tiv *adj* That discriminates or marks a difference characteristic observing distinct on.
- DISCROW**, dis krown *v.t.* To deprive of a crown. [*L. dis priv., and CROWN*].
- DISCURE**, dis kur' *v.t.* (*Spenser*) To discover [*Fr découvrir*]. See **DISCOVER**].
- DISCURSION** dis-kur'shun, *n.* Discourse desultory

late, far me, her mine mote mute mōn then.

- talk: act of discoursing or reasoning. [See **DISCOURSE**.]
- DISCURSIVE**, dis-kur'siv, *adj.* Passing from one thing to another: roving: desultory: proceeding regularly from premises to conclusion.
- DISCURSIVENESS**, dis-kur'siv-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being discursive.
- DISCUSS**, dis-kus', *v.t.* (*Spenser*) To shake off: to separate into parts: to examine in detail: to debate: to sift: (*surg.*) to disperse. [*L. discutio, discussum*—*dis*, off, asunder, and *quatio*, to shake].
- DISCUSSION**, dis-kush'un, *n.* Act of discussing: debate: disquisition: (*surg.*) dispersion of a tumour.
- DISCUTIENT**, dis-kū'shi-ent, *adj.* Able or tending to disperse tumours or morbid matter.
- DISDAIN**, dis-dan', *v.t.* To think unworthy: to reject as worthless or degrading: to scorn.—*n.* A feeling of scorn or aversion: contempt: haughty pride. [*Fr. dédaigner*—*L. dedignor*—*de*, priv., and *dignus*, worthy.]
- DISDAINED**, dis-dänd', *adj.* (*Shak.*) Disdainful.
- DISDAINFUL**, dis-dan'fool, *adj.* Full of disdain: contemptuous: scornful: haughty.
- DISDAINFULLY**, dis-dan'fool-li, *adv.* In a disdainful or haughty manner: scornfully.
- DISDAINFULNESS**, dis-dan'fool-nes, *n.* The quality of being disdainful: contempt: haughty scorn.
- DISEASE**, diz-ēz', *n.* (*Spenser*) Want of ease, uneasiness: disorder or want of health in mind or body: malady: cause of pain.—*v.t.* (*Spenser*) To make uneasy: to distress: to afflict with disease:—*pr.p.* diseas'ing; *pa.p.* diseased'. [*L. dis*, priv., and *EASE*.]
- DISEASED**, diz-ēzd', *adj.* Affected with disease.
- DISEDGE**, dis-ēj', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To deprive of the edge: to blunt: to dull. [*L. dis*, priv., and *Edo*.]
- DISEMBARK**, dis-em-bark', *v.t.* To land what has been embarked, as troops: to take out of a ship.—*v.i.* to quit a ship: to land. [*L. dis*, priv., and *Em-bark*.]
- DISEMBARKATION**, dis-em-bar-kā'shun, *n.* Act of disembarking.
- DISEMBARRASS**, dis-em-bār'as, *v.t.* To free from embarrassment. [*L. dis*, priv., and *Embarass*.]
- DISEMBODY**, dis-em-bod'i, *v.t.* To divest of or free from the body: to discharge from military incorporation. [*L. dis*, priv., and *Embody*.]
- DISEMBOGUE**, dis-em-bög', *v.t.* To discharge at the mouth as a stream: to cast out, eject.—*v.i.* to gain a vent: to be discharged:—*pr.p.* disemböguing; *pa.p.* disembögued'. [*Sp. desembocar*—*L. dis*, asunder, and *bucca*, a cheek, the mouth.].
- DISEMBOSOM**, dis-em-bō'sum, *v.t.* To give out what has been embosomed: to separate from the bosom. [*L. dis*, priv., and *Embosom*.]
- DISEMBOWEL**, dis-em-bow'el, *v.t.* To take out of the bowels: to take out the bowels of. [*L. dis*, inten., and *Embowel*.]
- DISEMBROIL**, dis-em-broil', *v.t.* To free from broil: to disentangle. [*L. dis*, priv., and *Embroil*.]
- DISENABLE**, dis-en-ā'bl, *v.t.* To make unable: to disable: to deprive of power.
- DISENCHANT**, dis-en-chant', *v.t.* To free from enchantment: to deliver from delusion. [*L. dis*, priv., and *Enchant*.]
- DISENCUMBER**, dis-en-kum'bér, *v.t.* To free from encumbrance: to disburden. [*L. dis*, priv., and *Encumber*.]
- DISENCUMBRANCE**, dis-en-kum'brans, *n.* Free-
- DISENDOW**, dis-en-dow', *v.t.* To take away the endowment of. [*L. dis*, priv., and *Endow*.]
- DISENDOWMENT**, dis-en-dow'ment, *n.* The act of depriving of an endowment.
- DISENFRANCHISE**, dis-en-fran'chiz, *v.t.* To take away the franchise of: to deprive of suffrage. [*L. dis*, priv., and *ENFRANCHISE*.]
- DISENFRANCHISEMENT**, dis-en-fran'chiz-ment, *n.* The act of disenfranchising: loss of suffrage.
- DISENGAGE**, dis-en-gāj', *v.t.* To separate or free from being engaged: to disentangle: to release: to withdraw.—*v.i.* to set one's self free from: to withdraw the affections. [*L. dis*, priv., and *ENGAGE*.]
- DISENGAGEMENT**, dis-en-gāj'ment, *n.* The act of disengaging: stato of being disengaged: release.
- DISENTANGLE**, dis-en-tang'l, *v.t.* To free from entanglement: to reduce to order: to unravel: to disengage or set free. [*L. dis*, priv., and *ENTANGLE*.]
- DISENTHRAL**, dis-en-thraw'l, *v.t.* **DISENTHRAL**
- DISENTHRONE**, dis-en-thrōn', *v.t.* To dethrone, deprive of sovereignty. [*L. dis*, priv., and *ENTHRONE*.]
- DISENTOMB**, dis-en-tōm', *v.t.* To take out from a tomb. [*L. dis*, priv., and *ENTOMB*.]
- DISENTRAIL**, dis-en-trail', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To deprive of entrails, to disembowel. [*L. dis*, priv., and *ENTRAIL*.]
- DISENTRANCE**, dis-en-trans', *v.t.* To awaken from a trance or deep sleep: to arouse from a reverie. [*L. dis*, priv., and *ENTRANCE*.]
- DISESPOUSE**, dis-es-powz', *v.t.* (*Milton*). To separate after espousal or betrothment. [*L. dis*, priv., and *ESPOUSE*.]
- DISESTABLISH**, dis-es-tablish, *v.t.* To take away what has been established or settled, esp. applied to the church as established by law. [*L. dis*, priv., and *ESTABLISH*.]
- DISESTEEM**, dis-es-tēm', *n.* Want of esteem: dislike: disregard.—*v.t.* To withhold esteem: to have slight regard for. [*L. dis*, priv., and *ESTEEM*.]
- DISFAVOUR**, dis-fā'vur, *n.* Want of favour: slight displeasure: state in which one is not in favour.—*v.t.* To withhold favour from: to discomatenance: to disapprove. [*L. dis*, priv., and *FAVOUR*.]
- DISFIGURATION**, dis-fig-ur-ā'shun, *n.* The act of disfiguring: state of being disfigured.
- DISFIGURE**, dis-fig'ur, *v.t.* To spoil the figure of: to change to a worse form: to mar the beauty of: to deform. [*L. dis*, priv., and *FIGURE*.]
- DISFIGUREMENT**, dis-fig'ur-ment, *n.* The act of disfiguring: disfiguration.
- DISFRANCHISE**, dis-fran'chiz, *v.t.* To deprive of a franchise, or of any rights and privileges, esp. of suffrage:—*pr.p.* disfranchising; *pa.p.* disfranchised. [*L. dis*, priv., and *FRANCHISE*.]
- DISFRANCHISEMENT**, dis-fran'chiz-ment, *n.* The act of disfranchising, or state of being disfranchised.
- DISFURNISH**, dis-furnish, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To unfurnish, to strip, render destitute. [*L. dis*, priv., and *FURNISH*.]
- DISGLORIFY**, dis-glō'ri-fī, *v.t.* (*Milton*). To deprive of glory. [*L. dis*, priv., and *GLORIFY*.]
- DISGORGE**, dis-gorj', *v.t.* To discharge from the gorge or throat: to vomit: to pour out with violence: to give up what has been improperly seized on. [*L. dis*, neg., and *GORGE*.]
- DISGORGEMENT**, dis-gorj'ment, *n.* Discharging.
- DISGRACE**, dis-grās', *n.* The state of being out of grace or favour: state of being dishonoured: cause of shame or reproach: dishonour.—*v.t.* To put out of favour: to bring disgrace or shame upon: to

- dishonour (*Spenser*) to upbraid —*pr p* disgracing, *pa p* disgraced [*L dis, priv, and GRACE.*]
- DISGRACEFUL**, *dis grās fool, adj* Bringing dis grace causing shame dishonourable ignominious.
- DISGRACEFULLY**, *dis grās fool li, adv* In a dis graceful manner
- DISGRACEFULNESS**, *dis grās fool nes, n.* The quality of being disgraceful ignominy shamefulness.
- DISGRACIOUS**, *dis grāshus, adj* (*Shak*) Ungracious, unpleasing
- DISGUISE**, *dis guz, vt* To change the guise or appearance of to conceal by a dress intended to deceive to hide by a counterfeit manner and appearance —*pr p* disguising, *pa p* disguised. — *n.* A dress intended to conceal the wearer a mask a false appearance (*Shak*) change of behaviour by drink. [*L dis, priv, and GUISE.*] [*guise*]
- DISGUISEMENT**, *dis guizment, n.* (*Spenser*) Dis
- DISGUISER**, *dis guizer, n.* One who disguises a masker
- DISGUST**, *dis-gust' or dis, n.* Aversion of the taste loathing strong dislike. —*vt.* To excite disgust or aversion in to offend the taste of to displease [*L dis priv, and gustus*, a tasting, akin to *Gr gēuo*, to make to taste.]
- DISGUSTFUL**, *dis gust'fool or dis, } adj* Full of
- DISGUSTING**, *dis gusting or dis, }* or causing dis gust loathsoma hateful
- DISGUSTINGLY**, *dis-gust'ing li or dis, adv* In a disgusting manner
- DISH**, *dish, n.* A plate an open vessel in which food is served the food in a dish a particular kind of food a cup or basin in mining a trough in which ore is measured. —*vt.* To put into or serve up in a dish. [*A.S. dusc*, a plate, a dish, a table. See *DISK, DISK.*]
- DISHABILLE**, *dis a bil', n.* Same as *DESHABILLE*.
- DISHADIT**, *dis hab'it, vt* (*Shak*). To drive from a habitation [*L dis priv, and HABIT = INHABIT*]
- DISHCLOUT**, *dish'clout, n.* A clout or cloth for wiping dishes
- DISHEARTEN**, *dis hart'en, vt.* To deprive of heart, courage, or spirits to discourage to depress. [*L dis priv, and HEART*]
- DISHERIT**, *dis-her'it, vt* (*Spenser*) To disinherit.
- DISHIEVEL**, *dis shevel, vt.* To cause the hair to hang loosely or in disorder —*pr p* disheveling, *pa p* disheveled. [*O Fr desheveller = des, and chevcl*, hair—*L dis*, in different directions, and *capillus*, the hair]
- DISHFUL**, *dish fool, n.* As much as a dish will hold.
- DISHONEST**, *dis on est, adj* Not honest character used by fraud insincere dishonoured (*Shak*) un chaste [*L dis, neg, and HONEST*] [*manner*]
- DISHONESTLY**, *dis-on est li, adv* In a dishonest
- DISHONESTY**, *dis-on es ti, n.* Want of honesty faithlessness a dishonest act (*Shak*) unchastity
- DISHONOUR**, *dis on ur, n.* Want of honour dis grace reproach discredit —*vt* To deprive of honour to disgrace to bring reproach upon to violate the chastity of to treat with indignity to refuse the payment of, as a bill. (*Dryden*) to deprive of ornament. [*L dis, priv., and HONOUR.*]
- DISHONOURABLE**, *dis-on ur a-bl, adj* Not hon ourable disgraceful base not receiving honour
- DISHONOURABLENESS**, *dis on ur a bl nes, n.* The quality of being dishonourable
- DISHONOURABLY**, *dis-on ur a-bl, adv* In a dis honourable manner
- DISHORN**, *dis horn', vt* (*Shak*) To deprive of horns. [*L dis, priv, and HORN*]
- DISHORSE**, *dis hors', v.* (*Tenn.*) To dismount. [*L dis, neg, and HORSE.*]
- DISINGLINATION**, *dis in kli nāshun, n.* Want of inclination unwillingness slight dislike.
- DISINGLINE**, *dis in klin, vt* To turn away inclination from to excite the dislike or aversion of. [*L dis, priv, and INCLINE.*]
- DISINCORPORATE**, *dis in kor'por at, vt.* To deprive of corporate rights and powers. [*L dis, priv., and INCORPORATE.*]
- DISINFECT**, *dis in fekt', vt* To free from infection. [*L dis, priv, and INFECT*]
- DISINFEGTANT**, *dis in fekt ant, n.* Anything that prevents or frees from infection.
- DISINFECTION**, *dis in fek shun, n.* The act of disinfecting freedom from infection.
- DISINGENUOUS**, *dis in jen u us adj* Not ingenious not frank or open unfair crafty. [*L dis, neg, and INGENUOUS.*]
- DISINGENUOUSNESS**, *dis in jen u us-nes* *n.* Quality of being disingenuous want of frankness.
- DISINHERIT**, *dis in her'it vt.* To cut off from hereditary rights to deprive of an inheritance. [*L dis priv, and INHERIT*]
- DISINHERITANCE**, *dis in her'it ans, n.* Act of disinheriting, or state of being disinherited.
- DISINHUME**, *dis in hum, vt.* To take out of the earth, to disinter [*L dis, neg, and INHUME.*]
- DISINTEGRABLE**, *dis in te gra-bl, adj* That may be disintegrated or separated into integrant parts
- DISINTEGRATE**, *dis in te grā, vt* To separate into integrant parts. [*L dis neg, and INTEGRATE.*]
- DISINTEGRATION**, *dis in te grāshun* *n.* The act of disintegrating separation of a substance into its integrant parts the wearing away of solid bodies, as rocks by atmospheric influences.
- DISINTER**, *dis in ter', vt.* To take out of a grave to bring from obscurity into view [*L dis, neg, and INTER.*]
- DISINTERESTED**, *dis in ter-est-ed, adj* Not interested, or influenced by private considerations impartial. [*L dis neg, and INTERESTED*]
- DISINTERESTEDNESS**, *dis in ter-est-ed-nes, n.* Quality of being disinterested disregard of private interest [*disinterested exhumation.*]
- DISINTERMENT**, *dis in terment, n.* The act of disinterment
- DISINTHRAWL**, *dis in thrawl, vt* To set free from thralldom or oppression. [*L dis, neg, and INTHRAWL.*]
- DISINVOLVE**, *dis-in volv', vt* To unfold, to disentangle
- DISJOIN**, *dis join or diz, vt.* To separate what has been joined to sunder [*L dis, neg, and JOIN*]
- DISJOINT**, *dis joint, vt* To put out of joint, to dislocate to separate united parts to break the natural order or relation of things to make incoherent —*v.* (*Shak*) to fall in pieces —*adj* Disjointed
- DISJUNCTION**, *dis jungk shun, n.* Act of disjoining separation. [*L dis, neg, and JUNCTION.*]
- DISJUNCTIVE**, *dis jungk tiv, adj* Disjoining tending to separate in grammar, uniting sentences but disjoining the sense. —*n.* A word which disjoins.
- DISK**, *disk, n.* (*lit*) A round plate, a quon the face of a round plate the face of a celestial body as it appears to the eye (*bot*) the central part of the head of a flower, as opposed to the rays. [*A.S. dusc, L discus, Gr discos* a round plate.]

- DISLEAL**, dis-lēl', *adj.* (*Spenser*). Disloyal, dishonourable. [*L. dis*, neg., and *O. Fr. leal*, loyal.]
- DISLIKE**, dis-lik', *v.t.* Not to like: to disapprove of: to have an aversion to: (*Shak.*) to displease.—*n.* Disinclination: contrariety of feeling: aversion: distaste. [*L. dis*, neg., and *LIKE*.]
- DISLIKEN**, dis-lik'n, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To make unlike.
- DISLIMN**, dis-lim', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To strike out what has been limned or painted. [*L. dis*, neg., and *LIMN*.]
- DISLINK**, dis-lingk', *v.t.* (*Tenn.*) To unlink. [*L. dis*, neg., and *LINK*.]
- DISLOCATE**, dis-lo-kāt, *v.t.* To displace: to put out of joint, disjoint. [*L. dis*, neg., and *LOCATE*.]
- DISLOCATION**, dis-lo-kā'shun, *n.* The act of dislocating: state of being dislocated: a dislocated joint: (*geol.*) displacement from an original horizontal or stratified position, as rocks.
- DISLodge**, dis-loj', *v.t.* To drive from a lodgment: to force from a place of hiding or of defence.—*v.i.* to go away. [*L. dis*, priv., and *LODGE*.]
- DISLODGMENt**, dis-loj'men't, *n.* The act of dislodging or state of being dislodged.
- DISLOIGN**, dis-loin', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To put far apart or at a distance, to remove. [*L. dis*, apart, and *Fr. loin*—*L. longe*, far.]
- DISLOYAL**, dis-loy'al, *adj.* Not loyal: false to one's sovereign: faithless: treacherous: (*Shak.*) false to the marriage bed. [*L. dis*, neg., and *LOYAL*.]
- DISLOYALLY**, dis-loy'al-li, *adv.* In a disloyal manner.
- DISLOYALTY**, dis-loy'al-ti, *n.* Want of loyalty: faithlessness: (*Shak.*) want of fidelity in love.
- DISMAL**, diz-mal, *adj.* Gloomy: dreary: sorrowful: melancholy: full of horror: (*Spenser*) fatal. [*Prob. conn. with DMR*.]
- DISMANTLE**, dis-man'tl, *v.t.* To strip or divest, as of a mantle or dress: to deprive of furniture, equipments, &c., as a house, ship, fortification, so as to render useless. [*L. dis*, priv., and *MANTLE*.]
- DISMASK**, dis-mask', *v.t.* To strip a mask from: to remove a disguise from: to uncover. [*L. dis*, priv., and *MASK*.]
- DISMAST**, dis-mast', *v.t.* To deprive of masts. [*L. dis*, priv., and *MAST*.]
- DISMAY**, diz-mā', *v.t.* (*lit.*) To deprive of power: to deprive of strength and firmness through fear: to terrify: to discourage: (*Spenser*) to subdue, defeat.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to be terrified.—*n.* Loss of strength and courage through fear: alarm combined with confusion: consternation: (*Spenser*) defeat. [*L. dis*, priv., and *A.S. magan*, to be strong.]
- DISMAYD**, dis-mād', *adj.* (*Spenser*). Not well made, misshapen. [*L. dis*, neg., and *MADE*.]
- DISMAYFUL**, dis-mā'fool, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Full of dismay, terrifying.
- DISMAYL**, dis-māl', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To deprive of a coat of mail. [*L. dis*, priv., and *MAIL*.]
- DISM**, dīm, *n.* A tenth: (*Shak.*) the number ten. [*O. Fr.* See *DIME*.]
- DISMEMBER**, dis-mem'bēr, *v.t.* To divide member from member: to separate a limb from the body: to disjoint: to tear in pieces. [*L. dis*, asunder, and *MEMBER*.]
- DISMEMBERMENT**, dis-mem'bēr-men't, *n.* The act of dismembering: division.
- DISMISS**, dis-mis', *v.t.* To send away: to give leave to depart: to discard: to remove from office or employment. [*L. dimitto*, *dimittus*—*di*, away from, and *mitto*, to send.]
- DISMISSAL**, dis-mis'al, *n.* The act of dismissing.
- DISMISSION**, dis-mish'un, *n.* The act of being dismissed: discharge from office or employment.
- DISMISSIVE**, dis-mis'iv, *adj.* Granting dismissal.
- DISMOUNT**, dis-mownt', *v.i.* To come down: to come off a horse.—*v.t.* to throw or bring down from any elevated place: to throw off from a horse's back: to throw off their carriages, as cannon. [*L. dis*, neg., and *MOUNT*.]
- DISNATURED**, dis-nā'tūrd, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Unnatural, devoid of natural affection. [*L. dis*, neg., and *NATURE*.]
- DISOBEDIENCE**, dis-o-hē'di-ens, *n.* Want of obedience: neglect or refusal to obey. [*L. dis*, neg., and *OBEDIENCE*.]
- DISOBEDIENT**, dis-o-hē'di-ent, *adj.* Not obedient: neglecting or refusing to obey.
- DISOBEY**, dis-o-bē', *v.t.* To neglect or refuse to obey: to omit to do what is commanded: to transgress. [*L. dis*, neg., and *OBEY*.]
- DISOBLIGE**, dis-o-blij', *v.t.* To refuse to oblige: to offend by an act of unkindness or ineivility: to do something against the wishes of another: to injure slightly. [*L. dis*, neg., and *OBLIGE*.]
- DISOBLIGING**, dis-o-blij'ing, *adj.* Not obliging: not attentive to the wishes of another: unaccommodating: unkind.
- DISORBED**, dis-orbd', *adj.* (*Shak.*) Thrown from its orbit, as a star. [*L. dis*, neg., and *ORB*.]
- DISORDER**, dis-ord'r, *n.* Want of order: irregular disposition: confusion: disturbance: breach of the peace: disease.—*v.t.* To throw out of order: to disarrange: to disturb, ruffle: to cause disease. [*L. dis*, priv., and *ORDER*.]
- DISORDERLY**, dis-ord'r-li, *adj.* Out of order: in confusion: irregular: lawless.—*adv.* Without order: confusedly: in a lawless manner.
- DISORDINATE**, dis-ord'in-āt, *adj.* (*Milton*). Not ordinate or in order: irregular. [*L. dis*, neg., and *ORDINATE*.]
- DISORGANISATION**, dis-org'ani-zā'shun, *n.* Act of disorganising, or state of being disorganised: destruction of structure.
- DISORGANISE**, dis-org'ani-zē, *v.t.* To destroy the organic structure of: to break up a union of parts: to throw into disorder. [*L. dis*, neg., and *ORGANISE*.]
- DISOWN**, diz-ōn', *v.t.* To refuse to own or acknowledge: to disclaim: to deny: to renounce. [*L. dis*, neg., and *OWN*.]
- DISPACE**, dis-pās', *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To pace to and fro, to range about. [*L. dis*, to and fro, and *PACE*.]
- DISPARAGE**, dis-par'āj, *v.t.* (*orig.*) To pair unequally, to dishonour by an unequal marriage: to injure by comparison with something inferior: to lower in estimation: to debase.—*pr.p.* dispar'aging; *pa.p.* dispar'aged.—*n.* (*Spenser*) Marriage with one of inferior condition. [*Low L. disparagare*—*dis*, neg., and *paragare*, equality of birth—*L. par*, equal.]
- DISPARAGEMENT**, dis-par'āj-men't, *n.* Injurious comparison with what is inferior: indignity: marriage with one of inferior condition.
- DISPARAGINGLY**, dis-par'āj-ing-li, *adv.* In a manner to disparage or dishonour.
- DISPARATE**, dis-par-āt, *adj.* Unequal: dissimilar. [*L. disparatus*—*dispar*—*dis*, neg., and *par*, equal.]
- DISPARITY**, dis-par-i-ti, *n.* Inequality: unlikeness: difference in any respect. [*L. dis*, neg., and *PARITY*.]
- DISPARK**, dis-pārk', *v.t.* To throw open, as a park: to lay open: to set at large. [*L. dis*, neg., and *PARK*.]

- DISPART**, dis part', *vt*. To part asunder to divide to separate.—*vi* to separate.—*n* the difference between the thickness of metal at the breech and the mouth of a gun. [*L* *dis*, asunder, and *PART*]
- DISPASSIONATE**, dis pass un at, *adj* Free from passion unmoved by feelings cool temperate impartial. [*L* *dis*, neg., and *PASSIONATE*.]
- DISPATCH**. Same as *DESPATCH*.
- DISPATCHFUL**, dis pach fool, *adj* (*Milton*) Intent on de-patch or haste expeditious.
- DISPEL**, dis pel, *vt*. To drive away to cause to disappear to dissipate to banish —*pr p* dispelling, *pa p* dispelled [*L* *dis*, away *pello*, to drive]
- DISPENCE**, dis pens' (*Spenser*) Same as *DISPENSE*.
- DISPEND**, dis pend, *vt* (*Spenser*) To weigh out, to expend. [*L* *dis*, out of, and *pendo*, to weigh.]
- DISPENSABLE**, dis pens a-b'l, *adj* That may be dispensed, or dispensed with.
- DISPENSARY**, dis pens a-ri, *n*. A place where medicines are dispensed, esp. to the poor, gratis.
- DISPENSATION**, dis pen sa-shun *n*. The act of dispensing distribution the dealing of God with his creatures the distribution of good and evil in the divine government an exemption from some law or duty permission: scheme
- DISPENSATIVE**, dis pens a-tiv, } *adj* Granting
- DISPENSATORY**, dis pens a-tor i, } or having the power to grant dispensation.
- DISPENSE**, dis pens', *vt* To weigh or deal out to distribute to administer.—*n*. (*Spenser*) to compensate, make amends (fol. by *with*) to permit the want of, to do without, (*Shak*) to obtain a dispensation from —*pr p* dispensing, *pa p* dispensed —*n* (*Spenser*) Expense (*Milton*) dispensation. [*Fr* *dispenser*—*L* *dis*, asunder, and *penseo*, inten. of *pendo*, to weigh]
- DISPEOPLE**, dis pépl, *vt*. To empty of people or inhabitants [*L* *dis*, priv., and *PEOPLE*]
- DISPERMIOUS**, di sperm ius, *adj* Having only two seeds [*Gr* *di*, twofold, and *sperma*, a seed.]
- DISPERSE**, dis pers', *vt* To scatter in all directions to drive to different parts to spread to diffuse to cause to vanish.—*v* to separate to vanish —*pr p* dispersing, *pa p* dispersed [*Fr* *disperser*—*L* *dis* pergo, *dispersus*—*dis*, asunder, *spargo*, to scatter]
- DISPERSION**, dis pershun, *n*. The act of dispersing state of being dispersed (*med*) the removal of focal inflammation (*optics*) the separation of light into its different colored rays.
- DISPERSIVE**, dis pers'iv, *adj* Tending to disperse.
- DISPIRIT**, dis pir'it *vt* To deprive of spirit or courage to dishearten. [*L* *dis*, priv., and *SPRIT*]
- DISPITEOUS**, dis pute us, *adj* (*Spenser*) Without pity, cruel. [*L* *dis*, neg., and *PIETOUS*.]
- DISPLACE**, dis plás', *vt*. To put out of place to disarrange to dismiss from any office state, or dignity (*Shak*) to disturb [*L* *dis*, priv., and *PLACE*]
- DISPLACEMENT**, dis plas ment, *n*. The act of displacing, or state of being displaced.
- DISPLANT**, dis plant', *vt* To remove anything from where it has been planted to root up to drive from an abode. [*L* *dis*, priv., and *PLANT*]
- DISPLAY**, dis plá, *vt*. To unfold or spread out to exhibit to the sight or mind to set out ostentatiously.—*n*. (*Shak*) to make a display, to talk pompously —*n*. Exhibition of anything ostentatious show [*O* *Fr* *desployer*—*des*, *L* *dis*, neg., and *ployer*, same as *plier*, *L* *phicare*, to fold.]
- DISPLAYED**, dis plád, *adj* Unfolded spread—(her) erect, with wings expanded, as a bird.
- DISPLE**, dis pl, *vt* (*Spenser*) To discipline, chastise. [A contraction of *DISCIPLE*] [*pleasura*]
- DISPLEASANCE**, dis plé zas, *n* (*Spenser*) **DISPLEASURE**, dis pléz', *vt* To make not pleased—to make angry in a slight degree to offend to vex to be disagreeable to —*vi* to raise aversion: to disgust [*L* *dis*, neg., and *PLÉASE*]
- DISPLEASING**, dis plé zing, *adj* Causing displeasure giving offence
- DISPLEASURE**, dis plé zhur, *n*. The feeling of one who is displeased irritation of mind anger dissatisfaction cause of irritation or anger disfavour
- DISPLODE**, dis plód, *vt* (*lit*) To beat asunder, hence, to spread out (*Milton*) to discharge, to explode —*vi* to explode —*pr p* disploting, *pa p* disploted. [*L* *displodo*—*dis* asunder, and *plaudo*, to beat.]
- DISPLOSION**, dis plo zhun, *n*. The act of disploting explosion
- DISPLUME**, dis plóm *vt*. To deprive of plumes or feathers. [*L* *dis* priv., and *PLUME*]
- DISPONE**, dis pón, *vt*. (*law*) To make over to another, to convey in a legal manner [See *DISPOSE*.]
- DISPONGE**, dis púnj, *vt* (*Shak*) To sprinkle, as with water from a sponge. [*L* *dis*, asunder, and *SPONGE*.]
- DISPORT**, dis port' *vt*. To divert amuse, enjoy one's self to move in gaiety —*vt* to amuse.—*n*. (*Milton*) sport, pastime [*O* *Fr* *desporter*, *deporter*, *It* *diporto*, *L* *deporto*, to carry away as it were from serious matters] See *DISPORT*
- DISPOSABLE**, dis pò za-bl, *adj* That may be disposed, or disposed of free to be used.
- DISPOSAL**, dis pò zal, *n*. The act of disposing order arrangement management right or power of bestowing or disposing of.
- DISPOSE**, dis pò z', *vt* To place or lay out in various positions to distribute to arrange to apply to a particular purpose to adapt (fol. by *of*) to give or bestow, to put away, to place in any condition (fol. by *to*) to incline as the mind to regulate —*vi* to bargain —*pr p* disposing, *pa p* disposed —*n*. (*obs*) Disposal (*Shak*) disposition, cast of mind, arrangement. [*Fr* *disposer*—*L* *dispono*, *disponitum*—*dis*, asunder, and *pono*, to place.]
- DISPOSED**, dis pò zd, *adj* Inclined adapted.
- DISPOSER**, dis pò z'er, *n*. One who disposes distributor
- DISPOSING**, dis pò zing *n*. Direction
- DISPOSITION**, dis pò zishun, *n*. The act of disposing a giving over to another state of being disposed arrangement natural fitness or tendency permanent state of mind (*New Test*) ministry ministrant.
- DISPOSSESS**, dis pò zes', *vt* To put out of possession to deprive [*L* *dis* priv., and *POSSESS*.]
- DISPRAISE**, dis práz', *n*. The opposite of praise blame reproach dishonour.—*vt* To withdraw praise from to blame to censure (*Spenser*) to disparage. [*L* *dis*, neg., and *PRÁISE*.]
- DISPRAISINGLY**, dis práz'ing l, *adv* (*Shak*) With blame or censure
- DISPREAD**, **DISPRFD** (*Spenser*) *dis* spred, *vt*. To spread in different directions.—*vi* to spread out to expand. [*L* *dis*, asunder, and *SPREAD*]
- DISPREDDEN**, *dis* spred n, *adj* (*Spenser*) Spread out expanded
- DISPRINCED**, dis pr nsd, *adj* (*Tenn*) Deprived of the appearance of a prince [*L* *dis* priv., and *PRINCE*.]
- DISPRIZE**, dis príz', *vt* To set a low price upon to undervalue [*L* *dis*, neg., and *PRÍZE*, *vt*.] [*valued*]
- DISPRIZED**, *dis* príz'd, *adj* Unappreciated under-

DISPROFESS—DISSEMBLING.

- DISPROFESS**, dis-pro-fes', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To cease to profess. [*L. dis*, neg., and *PROFESS*.]
- DISPROOF**, dis-proöf', *n.* A disproving: refutation.
- DISPROPERTY**, dis-prop'ër-ti, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To deprive of any property, to take away from. [*L. dis*, priv., and *PROPERTY*.]
- DISPROPORTION**, dis-pro-pör'shun, *n.* Want of proportion or suitableness of parts: disparity.—*v.t.* To make unsuitable in form or size, &c.: to join unfitly. [*L. dis*, priv., and *PROPORTION*.]
- DISPROPORTIONABLE**, dis-pro-pör'shun-a-bl, }
DISPROPORTIONAL, dis-pro-pör'shun-al, }
adj. Not having proportion or symmetry of parts: unsuitable: unequal.
- DISPROPORTIONATE**, dis-pro-pör'shun-ät, *adj.* Not proportioned: unsymmetrical: unsuitable to something also in some respect.
- DISPROVE**, dis-proöv', *v.t.* To prove to be false: to convict of error: to refute. [*L. dis*, neg., and *PROVE*.]
- DISPUNGE**, dis-punj', *v.t.* (*obs.*) To prick out: to expunge. [*L. dis*, asunder, and *pungo*, to prick.]
- DISPUNGE**, dis-punj', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) Same as *DISPUNGE*.
- DISPURSE**, dis-purs', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To take out of the purse, to pay. [*L. dis*, priv., and *PURSE*.]
- DISPURVEYANCE**, dis-pur-vä'ans, *n.* (*Spenser*). Want of provisions. [*L. dis*, priv., and *PURVEYANCE*.]
- DISPUTABLE**, dis-püt-a-bl, *adj.* That may be disputed: (*Shak.*) given to disputation.
- DISPUTANT**, dis-pü-tant, *adj.* (*Milton*). Disputing, engaged in controversy.—*n.* One who disputes or argues: one given to controversy.
- DISPUTATION**, dis-pü-tä'shun, *n.* The act of disputing: argumentation: an exercise in debate.
- DISPUTATIOUS**, dis-pü-tä'shus, }
DISPUTATIVE, dis-püt'a-tiv, }
adj. Inclined to dispute, cavil, or controvert: contentious.
- DISPUTE**, dis-püt', *v.t.* (*lit.*) To think over earnestly: to contend in argument: to wrangle.—*v.t.* to make a subject of argument: to contend for: to oppose by argument: to call in question: to reason upon:—*pr.p.* disput'ing; *pa.p.* disput'ed.—*n.* A contest in words: an argument: a debate: quarrel. [*Fr. disputer*, *L. disputare*—*dis*, inten., and *puto*, to think.]
- DISPUTER**, dis-püt'ër, *n.* One who disputes: one given to argument.
- DISQUALIFICATION**, dis-kwol-i-fi-kä'shun, *n.* The act of disqualifying: that which disqualifies.
- DISQUALIFY**, dis-kwol-i-fi, *v.t.* To deprive of the qualities necessary for any purpose: to make unfit: to disable. [*L. dis*, priv., and *QUALIFY*.]
- DISQUANTITY**, dis-kwou'ti-ti, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To lessen the quantity or number of. [*L. dis*, priv., and *QUANTITY*.]
- DISQUIET**, dis-kw'et, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Not quiet, uneasy, restless.—*n.* Want of quiet: uneasiness, anxiety.—*v.t.* To render inquiet: to make uneasy: to disturb. [*L. dis*, priv., and *QUIET*.]
- DISQUIETLY**, dis-kw'et-li, *adv.* (*Shak.*) Not quietly, uneasily, anxiously.
- DISQUIETUDE**, dis-kw'et-üd, *n.* State of inquiet: uneasiness: anxiety.
- DISQUISITION**, dis-kwi-zish'un, *n.* A careful and formal inquiry into any subject by argument, &c.: exposition: an elaborate essay. [*L. disquisitio*—*disquirō*—*dis*, intrin., *quæro*, to seek.]
- DISQUISITIONAL**, dis-kwi-zish'un-al, }
DISQUISITIONARY, dis-kwi-zish'un-ar-i, }
adj. Relating, or pertaining, to a disquisition.
- DISREGARD**, dis-re-gärd', *v.t.* To neglect to regard or observe: to pay no attention to: to slight as unworthy.—*n.* Want of regard or attention: neglect: slight. [*L. dis*, neg., and *REGARD*.]
- DISREGARDFUL**, dis-re-gärd'fool, *adj.* Neglectful: careless: heedless.
- DISRELISH**, dis-rel'ish, *v.t.* Not to relish: to dislike the taste of: to dislike: (*Milton*) to deprive of relish.—*n.* Distaste: dislike: nauseaousness: some degree of disgust. [*L. dis*, neg., and *RELISH*.]
- DISREPAIR**, dis-re-pär', *n.* State of being out of repair. [*L. dis*, neg., and *REPAIR*.]
- DISREPUTABLE**, dis-rep'ü-tä-bl, *adj.* In bad repute: discreditable: disgraceful.
- DISREPUTATION**, dis-rep'ü-tä'shun, }
DISREPUTE, dis-rë-püt', }
n. Want of reputation or
repute: ill character: dishonour: discredit. [*L. dis*, neg., and *REPUTE*.]
- DISRESPECT**, dis-re-spekt', *n.* Want of respect or reverence: incivility: some degree of rudeness.—*v.t.* To shew disrespect to. [*L. dis*, neg., and *RESPECT*.]
- DISRESPECTFUL**, dis-re-spekt'fool, *adj.* Shewing disrespect: irreverent: uncivil.
- DISROBE**, dis-röh', *v.t.* To deprive of a robe: to undress: to uncover. [*L. dis*, priv., and *ROBE*.]
- DISROOT**, dis-rööt', *v.t.* (*Tenn.*) To tear up by the roots: to uproot. [*L. dis*, neg., and *ROOT*.]
- DISRUPTION**, dis-rup'shun, *n.* The act of breaking asunder, bursting, or rending: breach: rent. [*L. disruptio*—*dirumpo*, *diruptus*—*dis*, asunder, and *rumpo*, to break.]{panied by, disruption.
- DISRUPTIVE**, dis-rup'tiv, *adj.* Causing, or accomplishing, disruption.
- DISSATISFACTION**, dis-sat-is-fak'shun, *n.* State of being dissatisfied: discontent: uneasiness.
- DISSATISFACTORY**, dis-sat-is-fak'tor-i, *adj.* Causing dissatisfaction: unable to satisfy: displeasing.
- DISSATISFIED**, dis-sat'is-fid, *adj.* Not satisfied: discontented: offended.
- DISSATISFY**, dis-sat'is-fi, *v.t.* To fail to satisfy: to make discontented: to displease, or fail to please. [*L. dis*, neg., and *SATISFY*.]
- DISSEAT**, dis-sät', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To deprive of, or remove from, a seat. [*L. dis*, priv., and *SEAT*.]
- DISSECT**, dis-sekt', *v.t.* To cut into parts, as an organised body, for the purpose of minute examination: to divide and examine carefully. [*L. dissecto*, *dissectus*—*dis*, asunder, and *seco*, to cut.]
- DISSECTIBLE**, dis-sekt'i-bl, *adj.* That may be dissected.
- DISSECTION**, dis-sek'shun, *n.* The act or art of dissecting: practical anatomy: critical examination.
- DISSECTOR**, dis-sekt'or, *n.* One who dissects.
- DISSEIZE**, }
DISSEIZE, }
v.t. To deprive of seizin or possession:—*pr.p.* disseis'ing, disseiz'ing; *pa.p.* disseised', disseized'. [*L. dis*, priv., and *SEIZ*.]
- DISSEIZIN**, dis-sëz'in, *n.* Act of disseizing: deprivation of seizin: unlawful dispossessing of a man of freehold estate.
- DISSEMBLE**, dis-sem'bl, *v.t.* To conceal under a false semblance or appearance: to represent a thing as unlike what it actually is: to feign: to disguise.—*v.t.* to assume a false appearance: to play the hypocrite: to feign:—*pr.p.* dissembling; *pa.p.* dissembled. [*O. Fr. dissembler*—*L. dissimulo*, *dis-similis*, unlike—*dis*, neg., and *similis*, like.]
- DISSEMBLER**, dis-sem'blër, *n.* One who dissembles, or conceals what he really is: a hypocrite.
- DISSEMBLING**, dis-sem'bling, *n.* (*Shak.*) Disimulation.

DISSEMINATE, dis sem'i nāt, *v.t.* To sow or scatter to spread every way to diffuse to propagate — *pr.p.* disseminating, *pa.p.* disseminated. [*L. dis semino, disseminatus*—dis, asunder, and *semino*, to sow — *semen*, seed.] [disseminating diffusion]

DISSEMINATION, dis sem'i nāshun, *n.* The act of disseminating. [*L. disseminatio, disseminatus*—dis, apart, and *semo*, to sow]

DISSEMINATIVE, dis sem'i nātiv, *adj.* Tending to disseminate or spread.

DISSEMINATOR, dis sem'i nā tor, *n.* One who disseminates or spreads.

DISSENSION, dis sen shun, *n.* Disagreement in opinion difference or alienation of feeling discord strife quarrel. [From *DISSENT*]

DISSENT, dis sent', *v.t.* To think differently to disagree in opinion to differ, esp. in regard to the doctrines and government of an established church. — *v.t.* (*Milton*) To cause difference.—*n.* The act of dissenting difference of opinion declaration of difference of opinion a differing or separation from an established church. [*L. dissentio, dissensus*—dis, apart from, *sentio*, to think.]

DISSENTER, dis sent'er, *n.* One who dissents one who separates from the service and worship of an established church.

DISSENTIENT, dis sen'shent, *adj.* Dissenting declaring dissent disagreeing.—*n.* One who disagrees one who declares his dissent

DISSENTIOUS, dis sen'shus, *adj.* (*Shak*) Disposed to discord, contentious.

DISSEPIMENT, dis sep'i ment, *n.* That which separates (bot) a partition in compound ovaries formed by the union of the sides of their carpels. [*L. dissepimentum*—dis, apart, and *sepio*, to hedge in.]

DISSERTATION, dis ser tā shun, *n.* A discussion or debate a formal discourse either oral or written a treatise or dissertation. [*L. dissertatio*—*disserto*, inten. of *dissero*, to discuss—dis, and *sero*, to put in a row, to join.]

DISSERTATOR, dis ser tā tor, *n.* One who writes dissertations a debater

DISSERVE, dis serv', *v.t.* To do the opposite of serving to harm. [*L. dis, neg.*, and *SERVE*.]

DISSERVICE, dis serv'is, *n.* Injury mischief hurt.

DISSERVICEABLE, dis serv'is a bl, *adj.* Not serviceable or useful injurious mischievous.

DISSEVER, dis sever', *v.t.* To sever to part in two to disunite. [*L. dis, inten.*, and *SEVER*.]

DISSEVERANCE, dis sever' ans, *n.* The act of dissevering or parting separation.

DISSHIVER, dis shiv'er, *v.t.* (*Spenser*) To shiver in pieces. [*L. dis, inten.*, and *SURVIVE*.]

DISSIDENT, dis sident, *adj.* (*lit*) Sitting apart dissenting not agreeing.—*n.* A dissenter, esp. applied to one of the Lutheran, Calvinistic, or Greek persuasion in Poland. [*L. dissensus*—dis, apart, and *seio*, to sit.]

DISSILENCE, dis sil'yens, *n.* State of being dissilent act of leaping asunder

DISSILIENT, dis sil'yent, *adj.* Leaping asunder or bursting open with elastic force. [*L. dissilens*—dis, apart, and *seio*, to leap.]

DISSIMILAR, dis sim'i lar, *adj.* Not similar unlike of different sorts. [*L. dis, neg.*, and *SIMILAR*.]

DISSIMILARITY, dis sim'i lar'i ti, *n.* Unlikeness

DISSIMILITUDE, dis sim'i lū d, *n.* Unlikeness blance (*rhét.*) comparison by contraries.



a Dissipement

DISSIMULATION, dis sim ū lāshun, *n.* The act of dissimulating a hiding under a false appearance false pretension hypocrisy

DISSIPATE, dis'sipāt, *v.t.* To throw apart or spread abroad to disperse to squander to waste.—*v.t.* to separate and disappear to waste away — *pr.p.* dissipating, *pa.p.* dissipated. [*L. dissipō, dissipatus*—dis, apart and obs *sepo*, to throw]

DISSIPATION, dis si pāshun, *n.* Act of dissipating—dispersion state of being dispersed distraction of attention a dissolute course of life.

DISSOCIABLE, dis so'sha bl, *adj.* Not sociable ill associated incongruous

DISSOCIATE, dis so'shi āt, *v.t.* To separate from a society or company to disunite to part — *pr.p.* dissociating, *pa.p.* dissociated. [*L. dis, asunder*, and *seco, sociatus*, to unite—*socius*, a companion.]

DISSOCIATION, dis so'shi āshun, *n.* The act of dissociating state of being disunited.

DISSOLUBILITY, dis sol u bil'i ti, *n.* Capacity of being dissolved liability of being converted into a fluid. [*solved*.]

DISSOLUBLE, dis sol ū bl, *adj.* That may be dissolved. [*solved*.]

DISSOLUTE, dis sol ū t, *adj.* Loose, esp. in morals addicted to dissipation lewd licentious (*Spenser*) weak, heedless. [See *DISSOLVE*.]

DISSOLUTELY, dis sol ū t l, *adv.* In a dissolute or loose manner in profligacy

DISSOLUTION, dis sol ū shun, *n.* Act of dissolving, the breaking up of an assembly state of being dissolved separation of a body into its original elements decomposition destruction death.

DISSOLVABLE, dis solv' a bl, *adj.* Capable of being dissolved or melted.

DISSOLVE, dis solv', *v.t.* To loose asunder to separate or break up to melt to change from a solid to a fluid state by heat or moisture to dissipate to destroy, as a charm to loosen (*leg*) to annul.—*v.t.* to become liquid to break up to waste away to die — *pr.p.* dissolving, *pa.p.* dissolved. [*L. dis, asunder*, and *solvo, solutum*, to loose]

DISSOLVENT, dis solv'ent, *adj.* Having power to dissolve or melt.—*n.* That which has the power of dissolving or dissolving the parts of anything.

DISSONANCE, dis so'nans, *n.* Disagreement of sound want of harmony discord disagreement

DISSONANT, dis so'nant, *adj.* Not agreeing in sound without concord or harmony disagreeing. [*L. dis, apart*, *sonans*,—*antis*, *pr.p.* of *sono*, to sound.]

DISSUADE, dis swād, *v.t.* To advise against to divert from anything by advice or persuasion to represent as inexpedient — *pr.p.* dissuading, *pa.p.* dissuaded. [*L. dis, against*, and *suadeo*, to advise]

DISSUASION, dis swā'shun, *n.* Act of dissuading advice against anything discouragement.

DISSUASIVE, dis swā'siv, *adj.* Tending to dissuade.—*n.* That which dissuades. [*manner*.]

DISSUASIVELY, dis swā'siv l, *adv.* In a dissuasive

DISSYLLABIC, dis sil lab'ik, *adj.* Of two syllables.

DISSYLLABLE, dis sil'a bl, *n.* A word of only two syllables. [*Or dis, twice*, and *SYLLABLE*.]

DISTAFF, distaf, *n.* The staff or stick which holds the bunch of flax or wool in spinning (*Dryden*) the holder of the distaff, a woman. [*A.S. distof*]

DISTAIN, distān, *v.t.* To remove the tinge or colour from by staining to stain (*Spenser*) to sully [*Fr. déteindre*, *L. dis, priv.*, and *tingo*, to stain.]

DISTANCE, distāns, *n.* Space or interval between remoteness interval of time (*mus.*) space between

- two notes : reserve of manner : (*Shak.*) opposition—the space between two antagonists.—*v.t.* To place at a distance : to leave behind, as in a race :—*pr.p.* distancing ; *pa.p.* distanced. [From **DISTANT**.]
- DISTANT**, dis'tant, *adj.* Standing apart or separate : remote, in place, time, connection, or nature : not obvious : reserved in manner. [*L. distans—dis, apart, and stans, stantis, pr.p. of sto, to stand.*]
- DISTANTLY**, dis'tant-li, *adv.* In a distant manner : not familiarly.
- DISTASTE**, dis-tast', *n.* Aversion of taste : disrelish : dislike : disinclination.—*v.t.* To disrelish, dislike, loathe : to disgust : (*Shak.*) to cause distaste. [*L. dis, neg., and TASTE.*]
- DISTASTED**, dis-tast'ed, *p.adj.* (*Shak.*) Having the taste spoiled : (*Pope*) soured.
- DISTASTEFUL**, dis-tast'fool, *adj.* Producing distaste : unpleasant to the taste : offensive.
- DISTEMPER**, dis-tem'pér, *n.* An undue tempering or mixture of parts : a morbid or disorderly state of body or mind : indisposition : disease, esp. of dogs : ill-humour.—*v.t.* To derange the temper : to disorder or disease : to disturb. [*L. dis, neg., and TEMPER.*]
- DISTEMPER**, dis-tem'pér, *n.* A kind of painting in which the pigments are mixed in an aqueous vehicle, such as size, used chiefly for scene-painting, &c., differing from fresco, in being painted on a dry surface.—*v.t.* To paint in distemper. [*Fr. détrempe—des, L. dis, and tremper = temprer, to dip, L. temperare, to temper.*]
- DISTEMPERATURE**, dis-tem'pér-a-tür, *n.* Want of proper temperature : (*Shak.*) unseasonableness, disturbance : uneasiness.
- DISTEMPERED**, dis-tem'pèrd, *adj.* Unduly tempered : disordered : intemperate.
- DISTEND**, dis-tend', *v.t.* To stretch out in all directions : to stretch : to swell.—*v.i.* (*Milton*) to swell. [*L. dis, asunder, and tendo, tensus, to stretch.*]
- DISTENSIBLE**, dis-tens'i-bl, *adj.* Capable of being distended. [may be distended.]
- DISTENSIVE**, dis-tens'iv, *adj.* Distending : that
- DISTENT**, dis-tent', *adj.* (*Spenser*). Distended, stretched out in different directions.
- DISTENTION**, **DISTENSION**, dis-ten'shun, *n.* Act of distending, or state of being distended : breadth.
- DISTHRONISE**, dis-thrôn'iz, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To dethrone. [*L. dis, priv., and THRONE.*]
- DISTICH**, dis'tik, *n.* A couple of lines or verses making complete sense : a couplet. [*Gr. distichos—dis, twice, and stichos, a line, verse.*] [two rows.]
- DISTICHOUS**, dis'tik-us, *adj.* (*bot.*) Arranged in
- DISTIL**, dis-til', *v.i.* To drop down : to fall in drops : to flow gently : to use a still.—*v.t.* to let or cause to fall in drops : to convert a liquid into vapour by heat, and then to condense it again : to extract the spirit or essential oil from anything by evaporation and condensation :—*pr.p.* distilling ; *pa.p.* distilled'. [*Fr. distiller—L. de, down, and stilla, a drop.*]
- DISTILLATION**, dis-til-lä'shun, *n.* The act or process of distilling : the substance distilled.
- DISTILLATORY**, dis-til-lä-tor-i, *adj.* Of, or for, distillation.
- DISTILLER**, dis-til'ér, *n.* One who distils.
- DISTILLERY**, dis-til'ér-i, *n.* A place or building where distilling, esp. of spirituous liquors, is carried on. [is distilled.]
- DISTILLMENT**, dis-til'ment, *n.* (*Shak.*) That which
- DISTINCT**, dis-tingkt', *adj.* Distinguished : separated by a mark or sign : different : well-defined : clear. [*L. distinctus. See DISTINGUISH.*]
- DISTINCTION**, dis-tingkt'shun, *n.* Act of distinguishing : that which distinguishes : separation or division : discrimination : difference in regard : eminence : superiority.
- DISTINCTIVE**, dis-tingkt'iv, *adj.* Marking or expressing distinction or difference.
- DISTINCTIVELY**, dis-tingkt'iv-li, *adv.* In a distinctive manner. [being distinctive.]
- DISTINCTIVENESS**, dis-tingkt'iv-nes, *n.* State of
- DISTINCTLY**, dis-tingkt'li, *adv.* In a distinct manner : clearly : obviously : (*Shak.*) significantly.
- DISTINCTNESS**, dis-tingkt'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being distinct : clearness : such separation as prevents confusion of parts.
- DISTINGUISH**, dis-ting'gwish, *v.t.* To mark out by some difference : to separate or recognise by characteristic qualities : to discern critically : to separate by some mark of honour or preference : to make eminent.—*v.i.* to make or shew distinctions or differences. [*L. distinguo, distinctus—dis, asunder, stingo, to prick, conn. with Gr. stizō, to mark, to prick.*]
- DISTINGUISHABLE**, dis-ting'gwish-a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being distinguished : discernible : worthy of note. [illustrious : eminent.]
- DISTINGUISHED**, dis-ting'gwisht, *adj.* Marked :
- DISTINGUISHING**, dis-ting'gwish-ing, *adj.* Constituting a difference : peculiar.
- DISTINGUISHMENT**, dis-ting'gwish-ment, *n.* (*Shak.*) The act of distinguishing, distinction.
- DISTORT**, dis-tort', *v.t.* To twist or turn a different way : to force out of the natural or regular shape : (*fig.*) to turn aside from the true meaning : to pervert.—*adj.* (*Spenser*) Shewing distortion, twisted. [*L. dis, asunder, and torqueo, tortus, to twist.*]
- DISTORTION**, dis-tor'shun, *n.* The act of distorting : state of being distorted : crookedness : perversion.
- DISTORTIVE**, dis-tor'tiv, *adj.* Causing distortion.
- DISTRACT**, dis-trakt', *v.t.* To draw in different directions—esp. applied to the mind or attention : to confuse, perplex, harass : to render crazy : (*Shak.*) to separate.—*adj.* (*Shak.*) Distracted, mad. [*L. dis, asunder, and traho, tractum, to draw.*]
- DISTRACTED**, dis-trakt'ed, *adj.* Drawn in different directions—applied to the mind : confused : mad.
- DISTRACTEDLY**, dis-trakt'ed-li, *adv.* (*Shak.*) Madly, frantically.
- DISTRACTION**, dis-trak'shun, *n.* Act of distracting : separation : state of being distracted : confusion : disorder : violent agitation : madness.
- DISTRAIN**, dis-trän', *v.t.* (*lit.*) To strain or draw asunder : to rend : to seize, esp. goods for debt.—*v.i.* to seize the goods of a debtor. [*O. Fr. distraindre—L. dis, asunder, and stringo, strictum, to draw tight.*]
- DISTRAINOR**, dis-trän'or, *n.* One who distrains or seizes goods for debt.
- DISTRAINT**, dis-tränt', *n.* Seizure of goods for debt.
- DISTRAUGHT**, dis-traw't', *p.adj.* (*Spenser*). Distracted, confused.
- DISTRESS**, dis-tres', *n.* (*lit.*) A drawing asunder : extreme pain : affliction : that which causes suffering : misfortune : state of destitution : (*law*) act of distraining goods.—*v.t.* To afflict with pain or suffering : to harass, grieve, make miserable : to distract. [*Fr. détresse ; It. distretta—L. distringo. See DISTRAIN.*] [grieved.]
- DISTRESSED**, dis-tres'd', *adj.* Afflicted, greatly
- DISTRESSFUL**, dis-tres'fool, *adj.* Full of distress : causing or indicating distress : calamitous.

DISTRESSFULLY, dis tres'fūl lī, *adv* In a dis-
tressful manner painfully [*harassing*]
DISTRESSING dis tres'ing *adj* Very painful
DISTREST, dis tres't, *adj* [*Milton*] Distressed.
DISTRIBUTABLE, dis-tri-bu-ta-b'l *adj* That may
be distributed or divided.
DISTRIBUTE dis trib'ut, *v t* To divide among
several to deal out or allot to administer to
classify in logic, to apply as a term to every member
of the class which it denotes —*pr p* distributing
p a p distributed. [*L distribuo—dis asunder, and*
tribuo tri-utum, to give.]
DISTRIBUTION, dis tri-bu-shun, *n* Act of dis-
tributing allotment division systematic disposi-
tion of parts classification that which is distributed.
DISTRIBUTIVE dis-tri-bu-tiv, *adj* That distributes
(*gram*) noting several persons or things taken indi-
vidually
DISTRICT distrikt, *n* (*orig*) A circuit or territory
within which a superior had the right to *distrain* or
otherwise exercise authority a portion of territory
a region. [*L districtus—distingo* See **DISTRAD**.]
DISTROUBLE, dis trəb'l, *v t* (*Spenser*) To trouble
greatly, to perplex. [*L dis, inten. and TROUBLE*.]
DISTRUST, dis trust, *n* Want of trust want of
confidence doubt discredit —*v t* To put no trust
in to disbelieve to doubt [*L dis priv, and TRUST*.]
DISTRUSTFUL, dis trust'fūl, *adj* Full of distrust,
apt to distrust suspicious diffident.
DISTRUSTFULLY, dis trust'fūl lī, *adv* With dis-
trust or suspicious.
DISTRUSTFULNESS dis trust'fūl nes *n* State of
being distrustful want of confidence.
DISTURB, dis-turb, *v t* To throw apart or into con-
fusion to rouse from a state of rest to agitate to
disquiet to interrupt (*Milton*) to turn off from
any direction.—*n* (*Milton*) Disturbance confusion.
[*L dis, apart, and turbo to agitate—turbo, disorder*.]
DISTURBANCE, dis turb'ans, *n* State of being dis-
turbed agitation tumult violation of the peace.
DISTURBER, dis turb'er, *n* One who causes distur-
bance.
DISUNION, dis ūn-yūn, *n* State of being disunited
breach of union or concord separation.
DISUNITE, dis ū n' t, *v t* To separate what is united
to sever, disjoin to break the harmony of.—*v t* to
fall asunder to part [*L dis priv, and UNITE*.]
DISUNITY, dis-ū n' it, *n* State of disunion.
DISUSAGE, dis ūz'aj *n* Gradual cessation of use or
custom.
DISUSE, dis ūs, *n* Cessation or giving up of use or
custom. [*L dis, priv, and USE*.]
DISUSE, dis ūz, *v t* To cease to use or practise.
DISVALUE, dis-val ū, *v t* (*Shak*) To undervalue, to
bring into discredit. [*L dis priv, and VALUE*.]
DISVOUCH, dis-vouch, *v t* (*Shak*) To discredit, con-
tradict. [*L dis, neg, and VOUCH*.]
DISYOE, dis-yōk, *v t* (*Tenn*) To loose or free from
the yoke. [*L dis priv, and YOKE*.]
DIT dit, *n* (*Spenser*) A ditty
DITCH, dich, *n* A trench dug in the ground any
long narrow receptacle for water (*Scott*) a moat
surrounding a fortress.—*v t* To form a ditch.—*v t* to
dig a ditch in or around to drain by ditches. [*A.S.*
dīc, a ditch, from root of DIC.]
DITCH DELIVERED dich-de-liv'erd, *adj* (*Shak*)
Brought forth in a ditch.
DITCH DOG dich-dog *n* (*Shak*) A worthless dog,
fit only to be thrown into a ditch.

DITCHER dich'er, *n* A ditch maker
DITE dit, *v t* (*Spenser*) Same as **DIGHT**
DITHEISM, di-thē-izm *n* The doctrine of the exist-
ence of two gods [*Gr di, two and theos a god*.]
DITHEIST, di-thē-ist, *n* One who believes in
ditheism.
DITHYRAMB, di-thī ram, *n* An ancient
DITHYRAMBUS di-thī ram'bus, [*Greek hymn in*
honour of Bacchus any short poem of a wild or
enthusiastic character [*Gr Dithyrambos Bacchus*.]
DITHYRAMBIC, di-thī ram'bik, *adj* Of or like a
dithyramb wild and boisterous
DITTANY di-ta-nī, *n* A genus of aromatic perennial
plants formerly much used medicinally as a tonic
[*L dictamnus Gr dictamnus—Ditle a mountain in*
Crete where the plant grows abundantly]
DITTIED ditid, *adj* (*Milton*) Sung as a ditty
DITTO, ditō (contracted *Do*) *n* That which has
been said the same thing repeated.—*adv* As before,
or aforesaid in like manner [*It. detto—L dictum,*
said, *p a p*, of *dicō* to say]
DITTY, di-tī, *n* (*orig*) A saying esp. one short and
repeated a song a little poem to be sung.—*v t* To
sing a ditty [*A.S. dīc L dictum, said*.]
DIUPESIS di ū p'e-sis *n* The passing through or
excessive discharge of urine [*Gr diourēsis—dis,*
through and ouron, urine]
DIUPETIC di ū r'et-ik *adj* Tending to excite dia-
resis.—*n* A medicine causing diarrhoea.
DIURNAL, di ūr'nal, *adj* Daily relating to or per-
formed in a day constituting the day.—*n* (*orig*)
A day book or journal in the R. C. Church, a
breviary with daily services. [*L diurnus—dis a day*.]
DIURNALLY, di ūr'nal lī, *adv* Daily every day
DIVAN, di van, *n* (*lit*) A register of payments or
accounts the Turkish council of state a council
generally a saloon or reception room having
cushioned seats a kind of sofa [*Fr, Sp.—Pera-*
diwan.]
DIVARICATE, di var'i-ki, *v t* To stretch the legs
asunder to part into two branches to fork
to diverge.—*v t* to divide into two branches —*pr p*
divaricating, *p a p* divaricated.—*adj* (*bot*) Forked,
widely divergent. [*L divarico divaricatum—dis,*
asunder and varico, to spread the legs—*carus bent*.]
DIVARICATION, di var-i-ka-shun, *n* The state of
being forked a wide divergence division of opinion
intersection of fibres at different angles.
DIVE, div, *v t* To dip or plunge voluntarily into
water to go deeply into any subject to plunge
into any matter (*Shak*) to penetrate.—*v t* to ex-
plore by diving —*pr p* diving, *p a p* dived [*A.S.*
dyfan. See **DIV**.] [*bird very expert at diving*.]
DIVER, div'er, *n* One who dives a web-footed
DIVERGE, di verj, *v t* To incline apart to tend
in different directions from a common point —*pr p*
diverging, *p a p* diverged [*L dis asunder, and*
vergo to incline.]
DIVERGENCE, di verj'ens, *n* Act of diverging
DIVERGENCY, di verj'ens t, or separating tend-
ency to recede from one point.
DIVERGENT, di verj'ent, *adj* Tending to diverge
receding from one point.
DIVERS, di'verz, *adj* (*R.*) Diverse different several
sundry more than one. [*L diversus* See **DIVERSE**.]
DIVERSE, di'vers, *adj* (*lit*) Turned different ways
different unlike multifarious various.—*adv* In dif-
ferent directions. [See **DIVERSE**.]
DIVERSE, di'vers, *v t* (*Spenser*) To turn aside.

DIVERSE-COLOURED, di-věrs-kul'urd, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Having various colours.

DIVERSELY, di-věrs-li, *adv.* In a diverse manner: differently: in different directions.

DIVERSIFICATION, di-věrs-i-fi-kā'shun, *n.* Act of diversifying: variation: change.

DIVERSIFORM, di-věrs'i-form, *adj.* Of diverse or various forms.

DIVERSIFY, di-věrs'i-fi, *v.t.* To make diverse or different: to give variety to:—*pr.p.* diversifying; *pa.p.* diversified.

DIVERSION, di-věrs'hun, *n.* Act of diverting or turning aside: that which diverts: amusement: recreation: (*mil.*) something done to turn the attention of an enemy from the principal point of attack.

DIVERSITY, di-věrs'i-ti, *n.* State of being diverse: difference: unlikeness: variety: distinct being.

DIVERSLY, di-věrs-li, *adv.* In divers ways: variously.

DIVERT, di-věrst' (*Spenser*), *pa.t.* of **DIVERT**, diverted, turned aside.

DIVERT, di-věrt', *v.t.* To turn aside: to change the direction of: to turn the mind from business or study: to amuse: (*Shak.*) to subvert, destroy. [*L. divertō, diversum—dis, aside, and verto, to turn.*]

DIVERTING, di-věrt'ing, *adj.* Causing diversion: amusing.

DIVERTISEMENT, di-věrt'iz-mong, *n.* Diversion: a short ballet between the acts of a play.

DIVEST, di-vest', *v.t.* To strip, as of vesture, arms, &c.: to deprive of anything: to make bare. [*L. dis, priv., and vestio, to clothe—vestis, a garment.*]

DIVIDABLE, di-vid'a-bl, *adj.* That may be divided: (*Shak.*) divided, distant.

DIVIDANT, di-vid'ant, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Dividing, separate.

DIVIDE, di-vid', *v.t.* To separate: to keep apart: to deal out: to distribute: to disunite in opinion, feelings, &c.: to set at variance: to separate into two bodies (as in voting): (*Spenser*) to play musical divisions.—*v.i.* to part or open: to become unfriendly: to vote by separating into two bodies:—*pr.p.* divid'ing; *pa.p.* divid'ed. [*L. divido, divisum—dis, asunder, and root vid, to separate.*] [*ately.*]

DIVIDEDLY, di-vid'ed-li, *adv.* In divisions: separated.

DIVIDEND, div'i-dend, *n.* That which is to be divided: the share of the interest or profit from any fund, &c. which falls to each proprietor: the part assigned to creditors out of the estate of a bankrupt. [*L. dividendum—divido.*] [*vides:—pl. compasses.*]

DIVIDER, di-vid'ēr, *n.* He who, or that which, divides.

DIVIDING, di-vid'ing, *adj.* Separating.—*n.* Separation. [*common with others.*]

DIVIDUAL, di-vid'ū-al, *adj.* (*Milton*). Shared in

DIVINATION, div-i-nā'shun, *n.* The act or practice of divining or predicting: prediction by certain observations, &c.: conjecture.

DIVINE, di-vin', *adj.* Belonging to or proceeding from God: devoted to God's service: godlike: holy: sacred: excellent in the highest degree: (*Milton*) foreboding, prescient.—*n.* One skilled in divine things, a minister of the gospel: a theologian.—*v.t.* To foresee or foretell, as if divinely inspired: to guess or find out: (*Spenser*) to deify.—*v.i.* to profess or practise divination: to have forebodings: to conjecture:—*pr.p.* divin'ing; *pa.p.* divin'ed. [*L. divinus—divus, deus, a god.*]

DIVINELY, di-vin'li, *adv.* In a divine manner: by the agency of God: in the highest degree.

DIVINENESS, di-vin'nes, *n.* Quality of being divine: supreme excellence.

DIVINER, di-vin'ēr, *n.* One who divines or professes divination: a conjurer.

DIVING-BELL, div'ing-bel, *n.* An apparatus, orig. in the form of a bell, air-tight except at the bottom, by means of which one may descend into water and remain for some time at work.

DIVINING-ROD, di-vin'ing-rod, *n.* A rod, usually of hazel, with forked branches, used by those who pretend to discover mines or water under ground by divination.

DIVINITY, di-vin'i-ti, *n.* State of being divine: godhead: the nature or essence of God: the deity: any god: the science of divine things: theology.

DIVISIBILITY, di-viz-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being divisible or separable. [*separable.*]

DIVISIBLE, di-viz'i-bl, *adj.* That may be divided:

DIVISION, di-viz'hun, *n.* Act of dividing: state of being divided: separation: that which divides: a partition: a part divided or separated: difference of opinion, &c.: disunion: (*arith.*) the rule or process of finding how many times one number is contained in another: (*mil.*) part of an army under a separate commander: in politics, separation of members in voting: (*mus.*) variation of melody upon some given harmony. [*L. divisio. See DIVIDE.*]

DIVISIONAL, di-viz'hun-al, *adj.* Pertaining to or marking a division. [*ation: creating discord.*]

DIVISIVE, di-vi'ziv, *adj.* Forming division or separation.

DIVISOR, di-vi'zōr, *n.* (*arith.*) The number or quantity by which the dividend is divided.

DIVORCE, di-vōrs', *n.* The legal separation of husband and wife: the sentence by which a marriage is dissolved: disunion: (*Shak.*) cause of separation.—*v.t.* To separate by law, as a husband and wife: to separate: to put or take away:—*pr.p.* divorc'ing; *pa.p.* divorc'ed. [*Fr.—L. divortium, from root of DIVERT.*]

DIVORCEMENT, di-vōrs'ment, *n.* Divorce.

DIVULGE, di-vulj', *v.t.* To spread abroad among the people: to make public: to reveal: (*Milton*) to proclaim, impart.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to become public:—*pr.p.* divulg'ing; *pa.p.* divulg'ed. [*L. dis, among, and vulgus, the people.*]

DIVULSION, di-vul'shun, *n.* The act of pulling away or rending asunder. [*L. dis, asunder, and vello, vulsum, to pull.*] [*asunder.*]

DIVULSIVE, di-vul'siv, *adj.* That rends or pulls

DIZEN, diz'ēn or diz'n, *v.t.* (*obs.*) To dress: to deck: to dress gaudily.

DIZZINESS, diz'i-nes, *n.* State of being dizzy.

DIZZY, diz'i, *adj.* Giddy: confused: whirling: causing, or caused by, giddiness: unthinking: heedless.—*v.t.* To make dizzy: to confuse. [*A.S. dysig, foolish, dizzy; Dan. dōsig, drowsy: conn. with DAZE, DOZE.*]

DIZZY-EYED, diz'i-id, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Blind through dizziness.

DO, dō, *v.t.* To perform: to accomplish, finish: to exert or put forth: to prepare: to confer, bestow upon: to put or bring into any form or state: (*Shak.*) to convey, render: (*Spenser*) to make, cause.—*v.i.* to act or behave in any way: to fare or get on as to health: to suit or answer a purpose:—*pr.p.* do'ing (dō'ing); *pa.t.* did; *pa.p.* done (dun). [*A.S. don, D. doen, Ger. thun: perh. conn. with L. do, Gr. didōmi, Sans. da, to give.*]

DOALE, dōl, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as **DOLF**, pain.

DOAT, dōt, *v.i.* (*Tenn.*) Same as **DOTE**.

DOBCHICK, dob'chik, *n.* Same as **DABCHICK**.

DOCILE, dos'il, *adj.* Teachable: ready to learn: easily managed. [*L. docilis—doceo, to teach.*]

DOCILITY—DOGGISHNESS

DOCILITY, do-sil: tī, n. The quality of being docile teachableness aptness

DOCIMACY, dos: ma-sī, n. The art by which the nature and proportions of an ore are determined [Gr *dokimasia*—*dokimazo*, to test—*deloman*, to take, approve]

DOCIAMISTIC, dos: mas'tik, adj. Pelating to doc
DOCK, dok, n. The common name of plants of the genus *Pumex*, mostly troublesome weeds having large leaves, and a long tap-root. [A.S. *doce*, perh. allied to L. *daucus*, Gr *daulos*, a kind of carrot]

DOCK, dok, v. t. To cut short to cut off, as the end of a horse's tail to curtail.—n. The part of a tail left after docking the solid part of the tail as distinguished from the hair [W *tocam*, to cut short—*loc*, a short thing, Ger *docke* a short thick column, Ica. *dockr*, a stumpy tail]

DOCK, dok, n. A place dug an enclosure or artificial basin for the reception of vessels the place in court where the accused stands—v. t. To place in a dock, as a ship [Ger *docke* D dock from root of *Dia*, *Orsch*]

DOCKAGE dok: a] n. A charge for the use of a

DOCKET, dok'et, n. A large writing *docketed* or curtailed a summary a ticket or direction affixed to anything a list or register of cases in court—v. t. To make a summary of the heads of a writing to enter in a book to mark the titles and contents of papers on the back. [Dim. of *Dock*, to cut short]

DOCKYARD, dok'yārd, n. A yard near a dock where ships are built and naval stores kept.

DOCTOR, dok'tur, n. (It) A teacher one who has received from a university the highest degree in a faculty, as divinity, law, &c a physician one who practises medicine. [L.—*doctus*, *doctum* to teach.]

DOCTORAL, dok'tur al, adj. Pelating to the degree of a doctor

DOCTORATE, dok'tur at, n. A doctor's degree.

DOCTORSHIP, dok'tur ship, n. The rank of a doctor

DOCTRINAL, dok'trin al, adj. Pelating to or containing doctrine relating to the act of teaching

DOCTRINE, dok'trin, n. A thing taught a principle or theory laid down as true or held by any sect or master (B) act or manner of teaching. [L. *doctrina*—*doctor* See *Doctor*.]

DOCUMENT, dok'u ment, n. (orig) Something taught a writing or paper containing information direction or proof.—v. t. (Dryden) To teach, instruct. [L. *documentum*—*docere*, to teach.]

DOCUMENTAL, dok'u men't al, } adj. Pelating

DOCUMENTARY, dok'u men't ar i, } to, contained

DODDER, dod'it, n. A parasitic plant found on leguminous plants, nettles, &c. [Dan. *dodder*, Ger *dolter*]

DODDER, dod'it, v. t. or v. i. To shake, tremble. [D. *douten*, Ger *zittern*, to shake.]

DODDERED, dod'it ed, adj. Shaken, shattered.

DODDERED, dod'it ed, adj. Covered with dodder, or a parasite.

DODECAGON, do-dek'a gon, n. A solid figure having twelve equal angles and sides. [Gr *dōdeka*, twelve, *gōnia*, an angle.]

DODECAHEDRON, do-dek a-hē'dron, n. A solid figure bounded by twelve equal and regular pentagons. [Gr *dōdeka*, twelve and *hedra*, a base.]

DODECAPETALOUS, do-dek a-pet a lus, adj. Having twelve petals. [Gr *dōdeka*, twelve, and *petalon* a petal.]

DODGE, doj wī (lit) To follow a person like a dog to start suddenly aside to evade an argument to quibble—v. t. to evade by a sudden shift of place—pr p dodging, pa p dodged.—n. An evasion a trick a quibble. [From *Dog*]

DODGER, doj'er, n. One who dodges
DODO do-do, n. A large clumsy bird, once found in the Mauritius and Madagascar, now extinct [Ger *dodo*, Port *doudo*]

DOE, dō, v. t. (Spenser) To cause [See *Do*]

DOE dī n. The female of the fallow deer or buck. [A.S. *da* L. *dama*, prob akin to Gr *damazō*, Sans. *dām*, to tame]

DOER, dō'er n. One who does anything one who habitually performs an agent

DOES, doz, 3d pers sing pres ind of *Do*

DOESKIN, doskin n. The skin of a doe a twilled cloth named from its likeness to the skin of a doe

DOFF, dof, v. t. To do off to rid one's self of to put off, with regard to time

DOFFER, dō'f'er, n. The part of a carding machine which doffs or strips the cotton from the cylinder when carded.

DOG, dog, n. A well known domestic quadruped of the genus *Canis* a term for a man, used in contempt or humorously one of the two constellations *Canis Major* and *Canis Minor* an andiron an iron hook for drawing or holding logs of wood.—v. t. To follow as a dog to follow and watch constantly to worry with importunity—pr p dogging, pa p dogged. [D *dog*, Ger *dogge*, *doele* perhaps from Sans. *dāl*, to bite]

To throw, give or send to the dogs, to throw away or abandon.—To go to the dogs to be ruined.—Dog, used as an adjective means male, as *DOG ARE* (Shak) *Dog-fox*

DOG BANE, dog'bān n. A plant valued for its medicinal properties, said to be poisonous to dogs. [wood.]

DOGBERRY, dog'ber n. The fruit of a species of dog

DOG BRIER, dog'brī'er, n. The dog rose

DOG-CART, dog'kāt n. A one horse carriage used by sportsmen so called from dogs being carried inside

DOG-CHEAP, dog'chēp, adj. Cheap as dogs most very cheap.

DOG DAY, dog'dā, n. One of the days when the Dog star (*Sirius*) rises and sets with the sun, commencing about the end of July, and ending about the beginning of September

DOGE doj, n. A duke or leader formerly the chief magistrate in Venice and Genoa. [It for *duce*—L. *dux*, a leader—*duco*, to lead.]

DOG TANGIER, dog'tan'ier, n. One who has a fancy for, or who deals in dogs.

DOG FISH, dog'fish, n. A species of British shark, so named from their habit of following their prey like dogs hunting in packs [stubborn.]

DOGGED, dog'ed, adj. Like a surly dog sullen

DOGGEDLY, dog'ed l, adv. In a dogged manner sullenly [neat.]

DOGGEDNESS dog'ed nes, n. Sullenness stubborn

DOGGER, dog'er, n. A vessel usually with two masts used principally by the Dutch in the cod fishery [D.—*dogger*, a cod fish.]

DOGGEREEL, dog'er-el, adj. Irregular mean low in style—applied to verses.—n. Irregular measures in burlesque poetry, so named in contempt worth less verses. [From *Dog*, used to express contempt]

DOGGISH, dog'ish, adj. Like a dog churlish brutal [being dogish.]

DOGGISHNESS, dog'ish nes, n. The quality of

DOG-GRASS, dog'-gras, *n.* A perennial plant common in uncultivated grounds, called also *Couch-grass*, *Dog-wheat*, &c.

DOGGREL, dog'rel. Same as **DOGGEREL**.

DOG-HEARTED, dog'-hārt'ed, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Having a heart or disposition like a dog, cruel, pitiless.

DOG-HOLE, dog'-hōl, *n.* (*Shak.*) A hole fit only for dogs, a mean dwelling.

DOG-LATIN, dog'-latin, *n.* Barbarous or bad Latin. [See **DOGGEREL**.]

DOGMA, dog'ma, *n.* A statement in the form of a decree: a settled opinion: a principle or tenet: a doctrine laid down with authority. [*L.*, Gr. 'a decree'—*dokēō*, to think.]

DOGMATIC, -AL, dog-mat'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to a dogma: asserting a thing as if it were a dogma: positive: overbearing. [*matic* or positive manner.]

DOGMATICALLY, dog-mat'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a dogmatic manner.

DOGMATICS, dog-mat'iks, *n.* The science which treats of the systematic arrangement and statement of Christian doctrines.

DOGMATISE, dog'ma-tiz, *v.i.* To state one's opinions dogmatically or arrogantly:—*pr.p.* dog'matising; *pa.p.* dog'matised. [*assertion* of opinion.]

DOGMATISM, dog'ma-tizm, *n.* Dogmatic or positive doctrine.

DOGMATIST, dog'ma-tist, *n.* One who dogmatizes or makes positive assertions.

DROSE, dog'rōz, *n.* A species of wild rose that bears the hip.

Dog's-EAR, dogz'-ēr, *n.* The corner of a leaf of a book turned down like a dog's ear.—*v.t.* To turn down the corners of leaves:—*pa.p.* dog's-eared.

Dog's-EARED, dogz'-ērd, *p.adj.* Having the corners turned down, said of leaves of a book.

Dog's-TAIL-GRASS, dogz'-tāl-gras, *n.* A species of British grass, forming an important part of good pastures.

DOG-STAR, dog'-stār, *n.* Sirius, a star of the first magnitude, the principal star of the constellation *Canis Major*, whose rising and setting with the sun gave name to the dog-days. [*completely* worn out.]

DOG-WEARY, dog'-wē'ri, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Tired as a dog.

DOG-WHEAT, dog'-whēt, *n.* A name of **DOG-GRASS**.

DOG-WOOD, dog'-wood, *n.* A species of arborescent and shrubby plants, valuable on account of the hardness of their wood.

DOILY, doi'li, *n.* A small napkin used for putting glasses upon during dessert. [Prob. from *D. diuale*, a towel, perh. conn. with *Fr. toile*, linen-cloth—*L. tela*, a web.] [*haviour*. [From *Do*.]]

DOINGS, dō'ingz, *n.pl.* Things done: events: be-

DOIT, doit, *n.* As much as the tip of the finger can cover: a small Dutch coin, once current in Scotland, worth about half a farthing: (*Shak.*) any small piece of money. [*D. duit*; *Fr. doigt*, *L. digitus*, a finger.]

DOLDRUMS, dol'drumz, *n.pl.* (*naut.*) Those parts of the ocean about the equator where calms prevail.

To BE IN THE **DOLDRUMS**, to be in a state of listlessness and low spirits.

DOLE, dōl, *v.t.* To deal out in small portions: to allot:—*pr.p.* dol'ing; *pa.p.* doled.—*n.* The act of doling or distributing: allotment: a share distributed: something given in charity. [From root of **DEAL**, to divide.] [*dolco*, to feel pain.]

DOLE, dōl, *n.* (*Shak.*) Pain, grief, lamentation. [*L.* **DOLEFUL**, dōl'fool, *adj.* Full of dole or grief: melancholy: dismal. [*sorrowfully*.]

DOLEFULLY, dōl'fool-li, *adv.* In a doleful manner:

DOLESOME, dol'sum, *adj.* Full of dole: dismal: gloomy.

DOLESOMENESS, dol'sum-nēs, *n.* State of being dolesome: gloom.

DOLICHOCEPHALIC, dol-i-ko-sefal-ik, } *adj.*
DOLICHOCEPHALOUS, dol-i-ko-sefal-us, } Long-headed, a term used to denote a head, as in most African races, whose diameter from front to back is longer than from side to side. [*Gr. dolichos*, long, *képhalē*, the head.]

DOLL, dol, *n.* A puppet or toy-baby for a child. [*A* corr. of *idol*, or more probably of *Dorothy*.]

DOLLAR, dol'ar, *n.* A silver coin of the United States, worth about 4s. 2d. sterling—current also in Spain, Germany, Holland, &c., and differing slightly in value in different countries.

[*Dan. daler*; *Ger. thaler*—*thal*, a valley, because thalers were first coined in the valley of St Joachim, in Bohemia. See **DEAL**.]

DOLMEN, dol'men, *n.* A stone table: an ancient structure of two or more unhewn stones placed erect in the earth and supporting a larger stone. [*Celtic dail*, table, *maen*, a stone.]

DOLOMITE, dol'o-mit, *n.* A mineral resembling white marble, so named from the French geologist Dolomieu—called also *Magnesian Limestone*.

DOLOMITIC, dol-o-mit'ik, *adj.* Of the nature of dolomite.

DOLOR, dō'lor, *n.* Pain, grief, anguish. [*L.*—*doleo*, to feel pain.] [*pain* or grief.]

DOLORIFIC, dol-or-ifik, *adj.* Causing or expressing grief: doleful.

DOLOROUS, dol'or-us, *adj.* Full of pain, sorrow, or grief: doleful. [*sorrowful* manner.]

DOLOROUSLY, dol'or-us-li, *adv.* In a dolorous or doleful manner.

DOLPHIN, dol'fin, *n.* An animal of the whale kind, about 8 or 10 feet long, living in herds and extremely voracious: the coryphæa, a fish about 5 feet in length, noted for the brilliant colours it assumes when dying. [*L. delphinus*, *Gr. delphin*.]

DOLPHINET, dol'fin-et, *n.* (*Spenser*). A female dolphin.

DOLT, dolt, *n.* A dull or stupid fellow: a blockhead. [*A.S. dol*, erring, stupid. See **DULL**.]

DOLTISH, dolt'ish, *adj.* Like a dolt: dull: stupid.

DOLTISHNESS, dolt'ish-nēs, *n.* Quality of being doltish: stupidity.

DOMAIN, do-mān', *n.* What one has dominion over: an estate: possession: territory: empire. [*Fr. domaine*, *L. dominium*, dominion—*dominus*, a master—*domus*, a house.] [*a house*.]

DOMAL, dōm'al, *adj.* Relating to a house. [*L. domus*, a house.]

DOMED, dōm, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as **DOOM**.

DOME, dōm, *n.* A building, fabric: a roof: a structure raised above the roof of large buildings, usually hemispherical: a cathedral: anything dome-shaped. [*Gr. dōma*, a roof, a house—*domō*, to build.]

DOME, dōm, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as **DOOM**.

DOMED, dōmd, *adj.* Having a dome.

DOMESDAY, domz'dā, *n.* Same as **DOOMSDAY**.

DOMESTIC, do-mes'tik, *adj.* Belonging to the house: pertaining to one's home or family: remaining much at home, private: living in or attached to a house, tame, as animals: not foreign.—*n.* A servant in the house. [*L. domesticus*—*domus*, a house.]

DOMESTICALLY, do-mes'ti-kal-li, *adv.* In a domestic manner: privately.

DOMESTICATE, do-mes'ti-kāt, *v.t.* To make domestic: to accustom to the house: to make familiar: to tame:—*pr.p.* domest'icating; *pa.p.* domest'icated.

DOMESTICATION, do-mes'ti-kā'shun, *n.* The act of domesticating.

DOMICILE, dom'i-sil, *n.* A house: an abode.—*v.t.*

To establish a fixed residence —*pr p* domiciling, *pa p* domiciled [L *domicilium*—domus, a house]

DOMICILIARY, dom i sil yā r or dom i sil ar z, *adj* Pertaining to a domicile or residence.

DOMICILIARY VISIT, a visit under authority, to a private house for the purpose of searching it

DOMICILIATE dom i sil i tē, *v t* To establish in a domicile or permanent residence —*pr p* domiciliating, *pa p* domiciliated.

DOMICILIATION, dom i sil i ā shun, *n* The act of domiciling permanent residence

DOMINANT, dom in ant *adj* *Being master prevailing predominant ruling*—*n* (music) the fifth note of the scale in its relation to the first and third. [L *dominus*, *antis pr p* of *dominus* See **DOMINATE**]

DOMINATE, dom in it, *v t* To be lord over to govern to prevail over—*v t* (Dryden) to have sway to predominate —*pr p* dominating, *pa p* dominated. [L *dominor*, *atus*—*dominus* a lord—domus, a house.]

DOMINATION, dom in ā shun, *n* Government power absolute authority tyranny (Milton) one highly exalted in power—used of one of the orders of angelic beings [trary]

DOMINATIVE, dom in a tiv, *adj* Governing arbit

DOMINATOR, dom in it or, *n* (Shak.) A ruler or governor a ruling influence.

DOMINEER, dom in ēr, *v i* To rule arbitrarily or in an overbearing manner to tyrannise to bluster [See **DOMINATE**]

DOMINICAL, do min i al, *adj* Belonging to our Lord, as the Lord's Day, the Lord's Prayer [L *dominus*—*dominus*, a lord.]

DOMINICAN, do min i kan, *adj* Belonging to St Dominic or to the Dominicans —*n*. A friar or monk of the order of St Dominic

DOMINION, do min yun, *n* Lordship highest power and authority sovereignty, control supreme right of possession or use the country or persons governed —*pl* angelic and powerful spirits [L *dominium*—*dominus* a lord.]

DOMINO, dom i no *n*. A kind of hood or habit for merly worn by priests a long cloak of black silk with a hood used as a disguise at masquerades —*pl* DOMINOES (32), a game played by two or more persons with 28 variously dotted pieces of ivory. [It., Low L.—L. *dominus*]

DON, don, *n*. A Spanish title corresponding to English Sir, formerly applied to noblemen, now to all classes term applied to a person who thinks himself of importance —*fem*. DONNA. [Orig Don, Sp, from L. *dominus* a lord.]

DON, don, *v t* To do or put on to assume —*pr p* donating, *pa p* donated

DONATION, do nā shun, *n*. The act of giving that which is given, a gift of money or goods; (law) the act by which a person voluntarily transfers his title to anything to another [L. *donatio*—*done*, *donatum*—*do* to give]

DONATIVE, don a tiv, *n* A gift a gratuity a benefice presented to a person by the founder or patron without reference to the bishop—*adj* Vested or vesting by donation. [L. *donativum*—*done*]

DONATOR, do nā tor, *n*. One who makes a gift, a donor

DONE dun *pa p* of **DO**—used by Spenser as the infinitive of **DO** word used in concluding a wager—agreed, accepted. [Done See **DOXARION**]

DONEE, do no, *n*. One to whom a gift is made. [L. **DONJON**, dun jun, *n*. The principal tower of a for

tiess or castle which from its position commanded the other parts of the building and to which the garrison retreated when hard pressed [Fr., low L. *dongeo*, *domnio*, *dominio* from root of **DOMINATE** acc to Diez, from Celt *dun*, a fortified place.]

DONKEY, dong'ke *n*. The ass a stupid person. [Perh. from **DON**, the colour of the animal, and *dun* termination *key*]

DONKEY ENGINE, dong'ke en jun *n* A small engine used in steam vessels for loading and unloading the cargo pumping water into the boilers, &c

DONOR, dō nor, *n*. A giver a benefactor [L. *dono* See **DONATION**]

DONSHIP, donship, *n*. Rank or quality of a don,

DOOLEFULL, dōl fool, *adj* (Spenser) DOLEFUL

DOOM, dōm, *n* Judgment condemnation destiny, lot unhappy fate ruin final judgment.—*v t* To judge to pronounce judgment on to sentence condemn to decree or destine [A S *dom*, judgment]

DOOMFUL, dōm fool, *adj* (Spenser) Full of doom, ruin or destructive power

DOOMSDAY, dōmz dā, *n*. The day of doom or condemnation the day of final judgment

DOOMSDAY BOOK, dōmz dā book, *n* A book compiled by order of William the Conqueror, containing a survey of all the lands in England, their value, owners, tenures &c, so called from its authority in doom or judgment on the matters contained in it [doom or sentence, a judge]

DOOMSMAN, dōmz'man, *n*. One who pronounces

DOOR dor, *n* The opening by which entrance is usually obtained into a house or room the frame of wood or other material closing up the entrance (*sp* and usually in *pl*) a house portal entrance a means of approach or access [A S *dor*, *duru* Gr *thura*, a door, allied to Sans *diar*, an opening]

DOOR KEEPER, dōr kē pr, *n*. One who keeps or takes charge of a door or entrance to a house

DOOR NAIL, dōr nāl, *n*. The nail or knob on which in ancient doors the knocker struck

DOOR PLATE dōr plāt, *n*. A metal plate attached to a door, on which is engraved the name of the resident

DOOR WAY, dōr wā, *n*. The way or passage of a door

DOQUET, dok et, *n* A form of **DOCKET**

DOR dor, *n*. A species of beetle the cockchafer, so called from its droning sound. [A S *dora*, a drone, a locust.]

DORADO do rā do, *n*. The dolphin, so called from its beautiful colour when dying [Sp, from *dorar*, to gild]

DOREE, do ré or dō'ā *n*. An acanthopterygious fish of a golden yellow colour, called also **DORY** and **JOHN DORY** [A corr of Fr *jaune dorée*, golden-yellow]

DOR HAWK, dor hawk, *n*. The common or European species of the goat sucker so called from the sound which it produces [A S *dora* a drone and *Hawk*.]

[*adj* Doric.]

DORIAN, dōr i an *n*. A native of Doris in Greece.—

DORIC, dorik, *adj* Of or belonging to Doris in Greece, or to the Dorians denoting the second of the Grecian orders of architecture denoting one of the ancient kinds of music, used chiefly in religious and martial music

DORICISM, dor i aizm, *n*. A Doric phrase or idiom.

DORKING dorking *n*. A species of burn door fowl distinguished by having five claws on each foot, so named from Dorking, in Surrey

DORMANCY, dor'man si, *n* State of being dormant

- DORMANT**, dor'mant, *adj.* *Sleeping*: at rest: inactive: not used: (*her.*) in a sleeping posture: (*arch.*) leaning, inclining.—*n.* A large cross-beam or piece of timber sometimes called a sleeper: a joist. [Fr., *pr.p.* of *dormir*, *L. dormio*, to sleep.]
- DORMER**, dor'mér, -WINDOW, -win'dō, *n.* The window of a dormitory or sleeping-room: a vertical window in the sloping roof of a house.
- DORMITORY**, dor'mi-tor-i, *n.* A place to sleep in: a large sleeping-chamber with many beds: (*fig.*) a burial-place. [*L. dormitorium*—*dormio*, to sleep.]
- DORMOUSE**, dor'mows, *n.* A small rodent quadruped, intermediate between the squirrel and the rat, so called because it remains in a torpid state during winter:—*pl.* DOR'MICE. [*L. dormio*, to sleep, and *Mouse*; prob. adapted from Fr. *dormeuse*, the sleeper.]
- DORN**, dorn, *n.* A species of fish, the thornback. [Ger., 'a thorn.']
- DORNICK**, dor'nik, **DORNOCK**, dor'nok, *n.* A kind of stout figured linen, orig. made at Dornick or Tournay in the Netherlands.
- DORSAL**, dor'sal, *adj.* Pertaining or belonging to the back. [*L. dorsum*, the back.]
- DORTURE**, dort'ur, *n.* (*Spenser*). A dormitory. [Fr. *dortoir*—*L. dormitorium*—*dormio*, to sleep.]
- DORY**, dō'ri, *n.* See **DOREE**.
- DOSE**, dōs, *n.* The quantity of medicine given or prescribed to be taken at one time: a portion: anything nauseous or disagreeable that must be taken.—*v.t.* To order or give in doses: to give anything nauseous to:—*pr.p.* dōs'ing; *pa.p.* dōsed'. [Fr.—*Gr. dosis*, a giving—*didōmi*, to give.]
- DOST**, dust, 2*d pers. sing. pres. indic.* of *Do*.
- DOT**, dot, *n.* Any small mark or spot.—*v.t.* To mark with dots: to diversify with small objects.—*v.i.* to form dots:—*pr.p.* dott'ing; *pa.p.* dott'ed.
- DOTAGE**, dōt'aj, *n.* State of one who dotes: childishness or imbecility of old age: excessive fondness.
- DOTAL**, dō'tal, *adj.* Relating to dowry or to dower. [*L. dotalis*—*dos*. See **DOWRY**.]
- DOTANT**, dōt'ant, *n.* (*Shak.*) A dotard.
- DOTARD**, dōt'ard, *n.* One who dotes: one shewing the imbecility of old age: one foolishly fond.
- DOTATION**, dō-tā'shun, *n.* The act of bestowing a dowry on a woman: endowment. [Low *L. dotatio*. See **DOWRY**.]
- NOTE**, dōt, *v.i.* To be silly: to have the intellect weakened by age: to be weakly affectionate: to shew excessive love:—*pr.p.* dōt'ing; *pa.p.* dōt'ed. [Dutch *doten*, to be silly; Scot. *doilt*, stupid; Fr. *radoter*, to rave.]
- DOTED**, dōt'ed, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Stupid.
- DOTER**, dōt'er, *n.* One who dotes: one weakly and excessively in love.
- DOTH**, duth, 3*d pers. sing. pres. indic.* of *Do*.
- DOTINGLY**, dōt'ing-li, *adv.* In a doting manner: with excessive fondness.
- DOTTEREL**, dōt'er-el, } *n.* A bird of the plover
- DOTTREL**, dōt'rel, } genus, remarkable for its stupidity: a stupid fellow, a dupe. [From **DOTE**.]
- DOUBLE**, dubl, *adj.* Two-fold: twice as much: in pairs: having the power of two: acting two parts, deceitful, insincere.—*adv.* Twice.—*v.t.* To multiply by two: to fold: to repeat: (*naut.*) to pass round a headland or cape.—*v.i.* to increase to twice the quantity: to turn or wind in running:—*pr.p.* a doubling; *pa.p.* doubled.—*n.* Twice as much: a doubling, fold: a turn in running to escape pursuit: a trick: a counterpart: (*Shak.*) strong beer, beer of twice the common strength. [Fr.—*L. duplus*—*duplex*—*duo*, two, and *plico*, to fold.]
- DOUBLE-BARRELLED**, dnb'l-bar'reld, *adj.* Having two barrels, as a gun.
- DOUBLE-BASE**, } dnb'l-bās, *n.* The largest and lowest-
- DOUBLE-BASS**, } toned musical instrument of the violin kind.
- DOUBLE-BREADED**, dubl'-bre'st'ed, *adj.* Double or [folding over on the breast, as a coat.]
- DOUBLE-CHARGE**, dubl'-chärj, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To charge with a double portion.
- DOUBLE-DEALER**, dubl-dēl'er, *n.* (*Shak.*) One who acts two parts at the same time: a deceitful person.
- DOUBLE-DEALING**, dubl-dē'fing, *n.* Insincere dealing: duplicity: artifice.
- DOUBLE-DYE**, dubl-dī, *v.t.* To dye twice over.
- DOUBLE-ENTRY**, dubl-en'tri, *n.* A mode of book-keeping in which two entries are made of every transaction, in order that the one entry may check the other.
- DOUBLE-EYED**, dubl-id, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Having a deceitful look or countenance.
- DOUBLE-FACED**, dubl-fast, *adj.* (*Milton*). Having two faces: hypocritical.
- DOUBLE-FOUNTED**, dubl-fownt'ed, *adj.* (*Milton*). Having two founts or sources. [treacherous.]
- DOUBLE-HEARTED**, dubl-hart'ed, *adj.* False-hearted:
- DOUBLE-MEANING**, dubl-mēn'ing, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Having two meanings: deceitful. [mind: undetermined.]
- DOUBLE-MINDED**, dnb'l-mind'ed, *adj.* Unsettled in
- DOUBLENESS**, dubl-nes, *n.* The state of being double: duplicity.
- DOUBLE-SHADE**, dubl-shād, *v.t.* (*Milton*). To double the natural shade or darkness of a place.
- DOUBLE-TONGUED**, dubl-tungd, *adj.* Insincere: deceitful.
- DOUBLET**, dubl'et, *n.* A pair, two: a close, tight-fitting garment, so called from being originally lined or padded for defence:—*pl.* a game with dice. [O. Fr., dim. of *double*.]
- DOUBLING**, dub'ling, *n.* The act of making double: reduplication: a turning back upon the same track, as a hare, in order to escape the hounds: trick.
- DOUBLOON**, dub-lōon, *n.* A Sp. and Port. gold coin, worth 20s. 8d., double the value of a pistole.
- DOUBLY**, dubli, *adv.* In twice the quantity, two-fold: deceitfully.
- DOUBT**, dowt, *v.i.* To move between two opinions: to hesitate.—*v.t.* to be apprehensive of: to distrust.—*n.* Uncertainty of mind or opinion: a thing doubted or questioned: suspicion: fear: (*Spenser*) difficulty, danger, dread. [Fr. *douter*—*L. dubito*—*duo*, two, and obs. *bito*, to go.]
- DOUBTED**, dowt'ed, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Redoubtable.
- DOUBTER**, dowt'er, *n.* One who doubts.
- DOUBTFUL**, dowt'fool, *adj.* Full of doubt: uncertain: suspicious: not clear: (*Spenser*) not without fear. [manner: (*Spenser*) in a state of fear.]
- DOUBTFULLY**, dowt'fool-li, *adv.* In a doubtful
- DOUBTFULNESS**, dowt'fool-nes, *n.* State of being doubtful: uncertainty: ambiguity.
- DOUBTING**, dowt'ing, *n.* State of being in doubt: perplexity: distrust. [undecided manner.]
- DOUBTINGLY**, dowt'ing-li, *adv.* In a doubting or
- DOUBTLESS**, dowt'les, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Free from fear, secure.—*adv.* Without doubt: certainly.
- DOUBTLESSLY**, dowt'les-li, *adv.* Unquestionably.
- DOUCEUR**, dō-sēr, *n.* That which sweetens: a present or gift: a bribe: kindness of manner. [Fr.—*doux*, douce, *L. dulcis*, sweet.]
- DOUCHE**, dōsh, *n.* A jet or stream of water directed to fall upon some diseased part of the body

- for the purpose of effecting a cure a shower bath [Fr., *lit. doccia*, a water pipe—*L. duco*, to lead]
- DOUGH**, *dō*, *n* Flour or meal moistened and kneaded, but not baked. [A.S. *dah*—*deatman*, to moisten, *Ice dæg*, dough—*deigna*, to wet]
- DOUDHINESS**, *dou nes*, *n* The state of being doughy
- DOUGHTY**, *dow'ti* *adj* Able strong brave valiant [A.S. *dohyt*, valiant—*dugan*, to be strong, Ger *tuchtig*, solid, able]
- DOUGHY**, *dō i*, *adj* Like dough soft
- DOUSE**, *dows* *vt* To plunge or thrust into water to lower or slacken suddenly as a sail—*vt* to fall suddenly into water —*pr p* dousing, *pa p* doused
- DOUT**, *dowt*, *vt* (*obs*) To do or put out to extin-
guish.
- DOVE**, *dov*, *n* (*lit*) The diver, from its rapid rising and falling in the air a bird of the pigeon family (*fig*) innocence a term of endearment [A.S. *dusa*—*dūfan*, to dive]
- DOVE-COT**, *dov'kot* *n* A cot box or small build
- DOVE-COTE**, *dov'kot*, *ing* in which pigeons are bred and kept. {*doves*}
- DOVE-DRAWN**, *dov'-drawn* *adj* (*Shak*) Drawn by
- DOVE-EYED**, *dov'ēd*, *adj* Having eyes like a dove meek eyed.
- DOVELET**, *dov'let*, *n* A young or small dove.
- DOVE LIKE**, *dov'lik*, *adj* Resembling or having the innocence of a dove.
- DOVETAIL**, *dov'tal* *n* A method of fastening boards together by fitting pieces shaped like a dove's tail spread out into corresponding cavities the joining so formed.—*vt* To join by a dovetail to fit ingeniously {entitled to dower}
- DOWABLE**, *dow'a-bl*, *adj* That may be endowed
- DOWAER**, *dow'a jer*, *n* A widow with a dower or jointure a title given to a widow (generally of some person of rank) to distinguish her from the wife of her husband's heir
- DOWDY**, *dow'di*, *adj* Slovenly ill dressed.—*n* A dirty, slovenly woman. [Scott. *dawdie*, slovenly—*daw*, a drab]
- DOWDYISH**, *dow'di ish*, *adj* Like a dowdy slovenly
- DOWEL**, *dow'el*, *n* A pin of wood or iron inserted in the edges of two adjacent boards for the purpose of fastening them together —*vt* To fasten by means of dowels [Ger *dobel*, a pin, Fr *douille*, a socket.]
- DOWER**, *dow'er* *n* That part of the husband's property to which his widow is entitled a dowry [See DOWRY]
- DOWERED**, *dow'erd*, *adj* (*Shal*) Furnished with
- DOWERLESS**, *dow'er les* *adj* Without dower
- DOWLAS**, *dow'las*, *n* A kind of strong coarse linen used by working people for shirts [Prob from *Doullens* in Picardy, where it was formerly man-
ufactured.]
- DOWLE**, *dowl*, *n* (*Shal*) A portion of down in a feather, or any similar substance a feather
- DOWN**, *doun*, *n* The soft fine hair under the feathers of fowls, esp. water fowls the hairy covering of the seeds of certain plants fine, soft hair (*fig*) anything which soothes or invites to repose [Ger *doun*, *dune*, down, conn with *lee dūn*, Oer *dunst*, vapour, mist.]
- DOWN**, *doun*, *n* A hill a bank or ridge of sand thrown up by the sea —*pl* a tract of nodulating land, used for pasturing sheep [A.S. *dūn*, a hill.]
- DOWN**, *doun* *adv* (*lit*) Off or from a hill in a descending direction on the ground below the horizon from earlier to later times into disrepute
- or disgrace —*prep* Along a descent from a higher to a lower position or state —*adv* Downright down-
cast going in a downward direction —*interj* An ex-
hortation or command—lie, pull take or go down.
[A.S. *adun*—*a*, from, and *dun*, a hill or from *dūfen*,
pap of *dūfan*, to sink.]
- DOWNCAST**, *doun'kast*, *adj* Cast or bent down
ward dejected sad.—*n* Sadness dejection
- DOWAED**, *dow'ed*, *adj* Covered or filled with down.
- DOWNFALL**, *doun'fawl*, *n* A falling down sudden
loss of rank or reputation ruin. {down, ruined.}
- DOWNFALLEN**, *doun'fawln*, *adj* (*Shal*) Fallen
- DOWN GYVED**, *doun'jvd*, *adj* (*Shal*) Hanging
down like the loose cinchure which confines gyves
round the ankles. {heart or joints.}
- DOWN HEARTED**, *doun'hārt ed*, *adj* Dejected in
- DOWNHILL**, *doun'hil*, *adj* Descending sloping
easy —*adv* In the way of descent.
- DOWNLOOKED**, *doun'lookt*, *adj* Having a down-
cast look, sullen, gloomy
- DOWNRIGHT**, *doun'rait*, *adj* Right down plain
artless undisguised —*adv* Right down perpen-
dicularly in plain terms completely
- DOWN SITTING**, *doun siting* *n* The act of
sitting down repose {down trampled on}
- DOWNTROD**, *doun'trod*, *n*, *adj* Trodden
- DOWNGARD**, *doun'ward*, {*adv* In a direction
- DOWNWARDS**, *doun'wardz*, {down towards a
lower place or condition from the source in the
course of lineal descent. [A.S. *adunweard*—*adun*,
and *weard* direction]}
- DOWNGARD**, *doun'ward* *adj* Moving or tending
down (in any sense) depressed dejected.
- DOWNY**, *doun'i*, *adj* Covered with or made of
down like down soothing [See Downy, soft hair.]
- DOWRY**, *dow'ri*, *n* A gift or endowment the por-
tion or property which a woman brings to her hus-
band at marriage dower [Fr *douaire*, low *L*
dotarium, *dotarium*—*L* *doto*, to endow—*dos*, *dotis*, a
dowry—*do*, to give.]
- DOWSE**, *dowz*, *vt* and *vi* Same as Douse
- DOXOLOGICAL**, *doks-o loj i k al*, *adj* Relating to,
or having the form of a doxology
- DOXOLOGY**, *doks o lo j i n* The utterance of praise
a form of hymn expressing praise and glory to God.
[Gr *doxologia*—*doxa*, opinion, praise (*doleō*, to
think), and *logos*, to speak.] {loose character}
- DOXY**, *doks i*, *n* (*Shak*) A mistress a woman of
- DOZE**, *doz*, *vt* To sleep lightly to be half asleep
—*vt* to spend (one's time) in drowsiness to stupefy
—*pr p* dozing, *pa p* dozed —*n* A light sleep
[Dan. *döse*, to make drowsy, A.S. *dweas* dull, Scott.
dose]
- DDZEN**, *dne n* A collection of two and ten, or
twelve articles. [Fr *dozaine*—*L* *duodecim*—*duo*,
two, and *decem*, ten.]
- DDZINESS**, *dōz i nes*, *n* State of being dory
- DOZY**, *dōz i*, *adj* Inclined to doze drowsy
- DRAB**, *drab*, *n* (*lit*) Dregs a low slutish woman,
a strumpet. [A.S. *drabble* dregs, Ger *trüber*, husks,
refuse—*traben*, to tread.]
- DRAB**, *drab*, *n* A thick, strong cloth of a gray or
dun colour a gray or dull brown colour, like drab
cloth.—*adj* Of a gray colour, like cloth so called.
[Fr *drap* cloth, allied to Ger *drif*, firm, close.]
- DRABBLE**, *drab'l*, *vt* To dirty, as with dregs to
besmear with mud and water —*pr p* drabbling,
pa p drabbled. [See DRAN, drega.]
- DRACHM**, *drām*, *n* See DRAM.

DRACHM, dram, } *n. (lit.) A handful: an ancient*
DRACHMA, drak'ma, } Greek silver coin of different
 values: a modern Greek coin = about 8½d. sterling:
 —Eng. pl. **DRACHMAS** (drak'mas); L. pl. **DRACHMÆ**
 (drak'mē). [Gr. *drachmē*—*drassomai*, to grasp with
 the hand.]

DRAD, drad, *n. (Spenser)*. Same as **DREAD**.

DRAFF, draf, *n. (lit.) Dregs*, waste matter: the
 refuse of malt: anything worthless. [A.S. *drof*,
 akin to *drabbe*. See **DRAB**, dregs.]

DRAFFISH, draf'ish, } *adj.* Dreggy: worthless.

DRAFFY, draf'i, }

DRAFT, draft, *n. (Spenser)*. Same as **DRIFT** = aim,
 purpose.

DRAFT, draft, *n.* The act of drawing: that which
 is drawn: a detachment of men drawn from an
 army, district, &c.: an order by which money is
 drawn from a bank, also the money so drawn: lines
 drawn for a plan: anything sketched roughly or in
 outline: the first copy of a document: the depth to
 which a ship sinks in the water.—*v.t.* To draw an
 outline of: to draw up or prepare, as a writing: to
 draw off: to detach. [A corr. of **DRAUGHT**.]

DRAFT-ENGINE, draft-en'jin, *n.* An engine used for
 drawing water, raising heavy weights, &c.

DRAFT-HORSE, draft'hors, *n.* A horse used for draw-
 ing the plough, heavy loads, &c., in distinction to a
 carriage or saddle horse.

DRAFT-NET, draft-net, *n.* A drag-net. [designs.]

DRAFTSMAN, draftsman, *n.* One who draws plans of

DRAG, drag, *v.t.* To draw by force: to draw slowly
 or with labour: to pull roughly and with violence:
 to explore with a drag, as a river.—*v.i.* to hang so as
 to trail on the ground: to be forcibly drawn along:
 to move slowly and heavily:—*pr.p.* drag'ging; *pa.p.*
 dragg'ed.—*n.* A net or hook for dragging along to
 catch things under water: a kind of harrow: a low
 car or cart: a contrivance for retarding carriage-
 wheels in going down slopes: anything that impedes
 progress. [A.S. *dragan*, to draw; Ger. *tragen*, allied
 to L. *trahō*, to draw.]

DRAG-BAR, drag'bär, *n.* A strong iron bar for con-
 necting railway carriages together.

DRAG-BOLT, drag'bölt, *n.* A strong bolt passing
 through the drag-bar of railway carriages, and serv-
 ing to fasten the coupling.

DRAGGLE, drag'l, *v.t.* To make wet and dirty by
 dragging through mud.—*v.i.* to become wet and
 dirty by dragging:—*pr.p.* dragg'ling; *pa.p.* dragg'led.

DRAGGLE-TAIL, drag'l-täl, *n.* A dirty sluttish
 woman. [water to catch fish.]

DRAG-NET, drag-net, *n.* A net drawn through the

DRAGONMAN, drag'o-man, *n.* An interpreter in
 Eastern countries, esp. one attached to an embassy
 in the Levant:—pl. **DRAGONMANS**. [Turk. *trükeman*;
 It. *dragomanno*, from Ar. *tardjuman*—*tardjama*, to
 interpret.]

DRAGON, drag'un, *n.* A fabulous animal, generally
 represented as a winged serpent, and prob. so named
 from its terrible eyes: a fierce, violent man or woman.
 —*adj.* (*Milton*) Relating to or consisting of dragons:
 monstrous. [Gr. *drakōn*—*derkomai*, *edrakon*, Sans.
dr̥ic, to see.]

DRAGONET, drag'un-et, *n.* A little dragon: a genus of
 fishes of the goby family, prob. so named from their
 large fins, which resemble wings.

DRAGON-FLY, drag'un-flī, *n.* A nenopterous insect,
 having very large eyes, strongly reticulated wings, a
 long body, and brilliant colours.

DRAGONISH, drag'un-ish, } *adj.* (*Shak.*) Like a

DRAGONLIKE, drag'un-līk, } dragon.

DRAGONNADE, drag-un-ad', *n.* Name given to certain
 military persecutions of Protestants in France under
 Louis XIV., in which the principal part was taken by
 an armed force of dragoons.

DRAGON'S-BLOOD, drag'unz-blud, *n.* The red resinous
 juice or blood of several trees in S. America and the E.
 Indies, much used for colouring varnishes, &c.

DRAGON-TREE, drag'un-trē, *n.* A kind of palm pro-
 ducing the resin called *Dragon's blood*.

DRAGOON, dra'gōon', *n.* A horse-soldier formerly
 trained and armed to fight either on horseback or on
 foot, as occasion might require.—*v.t.* To give up to the
 rage of soldiers: to coerce by violence. [Fr. *dragon*,
 prob. so called from having orig. carried a musket on
 which was engraved the head of a dragon.]

DRAIN, drän, *v.i.* To trickle away, to drop: to flow
 off gradually.—*v.t.* to draw off by degrees: to filter:
 to clear of water by drains: to make dry: to ex-
 haust.—*n.* The act of draining or drawing off: a
 channel through which any liquid flows off: a water-
 course, generally underground: a sewer. [A.S.
drehnigan, to strain; O. Ger. *drahan*, Ger. *thräne*, a
 drop, a tear.]

DRAINABLE, drän'a-bl, *adj.* That may be drained.

DRAINAGE, drän'äj, *n.* The act or process of draw-
 ing off water by means of drains: the system of
 drains in a town.

DRAINER, drän'ër, *n.* One who, or that which, drains.

DRAIN-TRAP, drän'-trap, *n.* A contrivance for pre-
 venting the escape of foul air from drains, but ad-
 mitting the water into them.

DRAKE, dräk, *n.* The male of the duck kind. [Sw.
andrake, Dan. *andrik*—and, A.S. *ened*, L. *anat*, a
 duck, and O. Ger. *rih*, Goth. *reiks*, ruler, chief.]

DRAM, dram, *n.* A contr. of **DRACHMA**: $\frac{1}{8}$ th part of
 an oz. avoirdupois: $\frac{1}{4}$ th part of an oz. or 3 scruples
 with apothecaries: as much raw spirits as is usually
 drunk at once.

DRAMA, dräm'a or drä'ma, *n.* A poem or composition
 exhibiting the actions of human life, and intended to
 be spoken and represented on the stage: a series of
 deeply interesting events: dramatic literature. [L.
 and Gr. *drama*—Gr. *draō*, to do.]

DRAMATIC, -AL, dr-mat'ik, -al, *adj.* Belonging to
 the drama: appropriate to, or in the form of, a drama.

DRAMATICALLY, dra-mat'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a dra-
 matic manner: by representation.

DRAMATISE, dram'a-tiz, *v.t.* To compose in the
 form of a drama or play: to adapt to dramatic re-
 presentation:—*pr.p.* dram'at'ising; *pa.p.* dram'at'ised.
 [Gr. *dramatizō*.]

DRAMATIST, dram'a-tist, *n.* The author of a dra-
 matic composition: a writer of plays.

DRANK, drangk, *pa.t.* of **DRINK**.

DRAPE, dräp, *v.t.* To cover with cloth or drapery.—
v.i. to make cloth:—*pr.p.* dräp'ing; *pa.p.* dräp'ed'.
 [Fr. *drap*, cloth. See **DRAB**.]

DRAPER, dräp'ër, *n.* One who deals in drapery or
 cloth. [Fr. *drapier*—*drap*.]

DRAPERY, dräp'ër-i, *n.* Cloth-making: cloth goods:
 hangings, curtains, &c.: representation of the dress
 of figures in painting and sculpture.—*v.t.* (*Byron*) To
 cover with drapery. [Fr. *draperie*—*drap*.]

DRAPET, drä'pet, *n. (Spenser)*. Cloth, coverlet.

DRASTIC, dras'tik, *adj.* Active: powerful.—*n.* A
 medicine that purges quickly or thoroughly. [Gr.
drastikos—*draō*, to act, to do.]

DRAUGHT, draft, *n.* Act of drawing: force neces-
 sary to draw or move anything: the act of drinking:
 the quantity drunk at one time: a current of air:
 outline of a picture: a written sketch: the act of

dragging a net that which is taken in a net by drawing detachment of men drawn off from the main army the depth to which a ship sinks in the water (*B*) a place for draft or waste matter, a privy —*adj* Used for drawing drawn from, as ale from a cask.—*v t* To draw out or off, more commonly **DRAFT** [*A.S. droht—dragan, to draw*]

DRAUGHT BOARD draft' bôrd, *n* A checkered board on which the game of draughts is played.

DRAUGHT NET, draft' net, *n* A drag net

DRAUGHTS, drafts, *n* A game played by two persons on a draught-board (so called from the pieces being drawn or moved along it) with pieces called draughtsmen.

DRAUGHTSMAN draft'sman *n*. Same as **DRAFTSMAN**

DRAUGHTY, drafti, *adj* Full of draughts or currents of air

DRAVE draw, old *past* of **DRIVE**.

DRAW, draw, *v t* To drag or pull along to bring forcibly towards one to pull up to attract, entice to inhale to suck to take out to obtain from to deduce to lengthen to make a picture of, by lines drawn to delineate, describe to require a depth of water for floating to trace by scent, as a dog to evincerate to finish as a game, without either winning (*Shak*) to withdraw.—*v i* to pull to shrink or contract to practise drawing to move in any direction to approach to unsheath as a sword—*pp* drawing *past* draw (*drôg*) *pp* drawn.—*n* The act of drawing anything drawn. [*A.S. dragan. See DRAG*]

DRAWABLE, draw'a-bil, *adj* Capable of being drawn.

DRAWBACK, draw'bak *n*. The part of the duty on goods which is given back on their exportation any loss of advantage detriment.

DRAWBRIDGE, draw'brîj *n* A bridge that may be drawn up or lowered at pleasure.

DRAWOANSIR, draw'kan-ser *n* A blustering fellow, a braggart [The name of a character in a play called *The Rehearsal*, written chiefly by the Duke of Buckingham, who died in 1688.]

DRAWEE, draw-ê, *n*. The person on whom a bill of exchange is drawn.

DRAWER, draw'er *n* He who or that which draws a box in a case or table that may be drawn out —*pl* a close-fitting under garment for the lower limbs.

DRAWING, drawing *n*. The art of representing objects by means of lines drawn, shading &c a picture the act of drawing, as in a lottery any thing drawn.

DRAWING BOARD, drawing bôrd, *n*. A board on which paper is stretched for making drawings.

DRAWING-KNIFE, drawing nîf *n* A knife with handle at each end used by coopers for shaving hoops by drawing it towards one

DRAWING-MASTER, drawing master, *n*. A teacher of drawing by architects, &c for drawing lines of any given width. [*pencil* used for drawing]

DRAWING-PEN, drawing pen, *n*. A two-bladed pen used by architects, &c for drawing lines of any given width.

DRAWING PENCIL, drawing penîl, *n*. A blacklead drawing room a room to which the company withdraw after dinner the company assembled there the formal reception of company in it

DRAWL, drawl, *v i*. (*lit*) To linger to speak in a slow, protracted tone.—*v t* to utter in a slow, sleepy manner to drag out in a tiresome manner, as time.—*n*. A slow protracted utterance of the voice. [*D. draaln, to linger*]

DRAWLER, drawler *n*. One who draws.

DRAWLING drawing, *pad* Uttered in a slow tiresome manner tedious.

DRAW WELL draw' wel, *n*. A well from which water is drawn up by a bucket and apparatus

DRAW, dra, *n*. A low strong cart for heavy goods which is dragged or drawn by horses [*A.S. draje, a drag—dragan. See DRAG*]

DRAWMAN draman, *n*. A man who drives a dray

DREAD dred, *n* Fear great terror awe (*Milton*) terrible the person or thing which excites fear —*adj* Exciting great fear or awe terrible.—*v t* To regard with terror to fear with awe or reverence.—*v i* to be in great fear [*A.S. drad, fear*]

DREAD BOLTED, dred bolted, *adj* (*Shak*) Having bolts to be dreaded, said of thunder

DREADFUL, dred fool, *adj* Full of dread or fear producing great fear or awe terrible.

DREADFULLY dred fool'ly, *adv* In a dreadful manner

DREADFULNESS, dred fool'ness *n*. The quality of being dreadful. [*Spenser*] secure from harm

DREADLESS, dred'les, *adj* Free from dread fearless

DREADLESSNESS dred'les'ness *n*. State or quality of being fearless fearlessness

DREADLY dred'ly, *adj* (*Spenser*) Dreadful.

DREADNAUGHT, drednawt *n* One who dreads nothing hence, anything that saves from fear as a garment made of very thick cloth which defends against the weather the cloth of which it is made

DREAM drêm, *n*. A train of thoughts and fancies during sleep something which has only an imaginary existence.—*v i* To fancy things during sleep to think idly to imagine.—*v t* to see in, or as in a dream —*pp* dreaming, *past* and *pp* dreamed or dreamt (*dremt*) [*Ger. traum a dream, O Sax. drôm sleep, akin to L. dormio Sans. dra, to sleep or to Gael. drem, an appearance.*]

DREAMER, drêmer *n*. One who dreams a visionary

DREAMFUL, dream fool, *adj* (*Tenn*) Dreamy

DREAMINESS, dream'ness, *n*. State of being dreamy

DREAMING dream'ing *n*. The act of one who dreams.

DREAMLAND dream'land, *n*. The land of dreams imaginary region of dreamy ease

DREAMLESS, dream'les *adj* Free from dreams.

DREAMY, drêm'ly, *adj* Full of, appropriate to or like dreams

DREAR, drear, *adj* Same as **DREARY**—*n*. Gloom dread.

DREARILY, drêr'ly, *adv* In a dreary manner

DREAMMENT, drêr'ment, *n* (*Spenser*) Dreaminess.

DREARINESS, drêr'ness, *n*. State of being dreary gloomy solitude.

DREARING drear'ing *n*. (*Spenser*) Dreaminess.

DREARISOME, drêr'isum, *adj* Being dreary desolate

DREARY, drêr'ly, *adj* (*lit*) Dejected sorrowful gloomy dismal cheerless [*A.S. dreorig—dreoran, to fall, become weak, Ger. trauring—trauern, to mourn.*]

DREARYHEAD, drêr'ly hod, } *n*. (*Spenser*) Dreaminess

DREARYHOOD drêr'ly hood, } *n*. (*Spenser*) Dreaminess

DRED dred, *adj* (*Spenser*) Dreaded, feared.—*superl* **DREDDIST** (*Spenser*) most dread.

DREDGE, dredj, *v t*. To sprinkle flour on meat while roasting —*pp* dredging, *past* dredged [*Dan. dryse, conn. with Scot. drush, atoms, fragments.*]

DREDGE, dredj, *n*. An instrument for dragging a drag net for taking oysters, &c. a dredging machine.—*v t* To gather with a dredge to deepen with a dredging machine —*pp* dredging, *past* dredged [*A.S. draje—dragan, to drag.*]

DREDGER, dredjer *n*. One who fishes with a dredge a dredging machine.

DREDGING MACHINE, dredj'ing ma-shên, *n*. A floating machine for drawing up mud from the bottom of harbours, &c., and so deepening them.

DREGGINESS, dreg'i-nes, *n.* State of being dreggy.
DREGGY, dreg'i, *adj.* Containing or consisting of dregs: muddy.

DREGS, dregz, *n.pl.* *Refuse matter*: impurities in liquor that fall to the bottom, the grounds: the vilest part of anything:—the *sing.* **DREG** used by Shak., but not now in use. [Ice, *dregg*; Ger. *dreck*, excrement, mud; allied with Gr. *trux*, *trugos*, the dregs of wine, *trugō*, to dry.]

DRENCH, drensh, *v.t.* To fill with drink or liquid: to wet thoroughly: to physic by force: (*Spenser*) to drown: (*Milton*) to close, as with a sleeping potion.—*n.* A draught: a dose of physic forcibly given. [*A.S. drenchan*, to give to drink—*drincan*, to drink. See **DRINK**.]

DRENT, drent (*Spenser*), *obs. pa.t.* of **DRENCH**.

DRESS, dres, *v.t.* To make direct or straight: to put in order: to put clothes upon: to deck, adorn: to trim: to prepare: to cook: to cleanse and cover up, as a wound.—*v.i.* to adjust to a straight line: to pay particular regard to dress:—*pr.p.* dressing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* dressed or drest.—*n.* The covering or ornament of the body: clothes: a lady's gown: style of dress. [*Fr. dresser*, to make straight, to prepare—*L. dirigo, directum*, to direct.]

DRESS-COAT, dres'-kōt, *n.* A coat with narrow or pointed skirts, worn when in full dress.

DRESSER, dres'ēr, *n.* One who dresses: a table on which meat is dressed or prepared for use.

DRESSING, dres'ing, *n.* The act of preparing or putting in order: dress or clothes: manure given to land: matter used to give stiffness and gloss to cloth: the bandage, &c., applied to a sore: (*arch.*) an ornamental moulding.

DRESSING-CASE, dres'ing-kās, *n.* A case for holding articles used in dressing. [worn while dressing.]

DRESSING-GOWN, dres'ing-gown, *n.* A loose gown

DRESSING-ROOM, dres'ing-rōom, *n.* A room for dressing in. [dressing-room.]

DRESSING-TABLE, dres'ing-tab'l, *n.* The table of a

DRESS-MAKER, dres'-mak'ēr, *n.* A maker of dresses, gowns, or similar garments.

DRESSY, dres'i, *adj.* Showy in or fond of dress.

DREST, drest, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of **DRESS**.

DREVILL, drev'il, *n.* (*Spenser*). A driveller, a fool.

DREW, drō, *pa.t.* of **DRAW**.

DRIB, drib, *v.t.* To take away in small portions: to filch or steal: to lead on by degrees. [A contr. of **DRIBBLE**.]

DRIBBLE, drib'l, *v.i.* To drip or fall in small drops: to drop slowly or weakly.—*v.t.* to let fall in drops:—*pr.p.* dribbling; *pa.p.* dribbled. [Dim. of **DRIPE**.]

DRIBBLET, DRIBLET, drib'let, *n.* A very small drop: a small quantity.

DRIER, dri'ēr, *n.* One who or that which dries.

DRIFT, drift, *n.* That which is driven: a heap of matter driven together: the force that drives: impulse: the direction in which a thing is driven: tendency: the object aimed at: (*geol.*) a collection of loose earth, rocks, &c., driven by water from their original positions and afterwards deposited: (*naut.*) the deviation which a ship's course receives from contrary winds: (*mining*) a passage driven through or cut between two shafts.—*v.t.* To drive into heaps, as snow.—*v.i.* to gather into heaps by drifting: to be floated along.—*adj.* That may be moved by driving. [From **DRIVE**.] [purposeless.]

DRIFTLESS, drift'les, *adj.* Without drift or aim:

DRIFT-SAIL, drift'-sāl, *n.* A sail immersed in the water, used for lessening the drift of a vessel during a storm.

DRIFT-WOOD, drift'-wood, *n.* Wood drifted by water to a distance from its native locality.

DRIFTY, drift'i, *adj.* Full of or forming drifts.

DRILL, dril, *v.t.* To thrill or pierce through, implying vibration or shaking: hence, to shake a pike: to teach or train, as soldiers, by repeated exercise: to draw on by degrees.—*v.i.* to muster for military exercise: to flow gently.—*n.* An instrument that bores: instruction in the practice of all military exercises. [*D. drillen, trillen*, to shake, *drillen*, to shake a pike, to drill soldiers; *A.S. thirlian*, to make a hole.]

DRILL, dril, *n.* A row or furrow for the reception of seed: the row of crop so sown.—*v.t.* To sow, as seeds in rows or drills: to form into drills.—*v.i.* to sow in drills. [*W. rhill*, a row.]

DRILL, -ING, dril, -ing, *n.* A coarse kind of linen cloth, made of a threefold thread, used for trousers. [*Ger. drillich*—*drei*, three, *L. tres*, and *licium*, a thread of the warp.]

DRILL, dril, *n.* A species of baboon found in Western Africa, resembling the mandrill, but smaller. [Prob. a contr. of **MANDRILL**.]

DRILL-HARROW, dril'-har'ō, *n.* A small harrow used for breaking up the earth between drills.

DRILL-HUSBANDRY, dril'-hus'band-ri, *n.* The cultivation of land by sowing crops in drills.

DRILLING, dril'ing, *n.* See **DRILL**, linen cloth.

DRILL-PRESS, dril'-pres, *n.* A machie or press furnished with drills for making holes in metal.

DRILL-SERGEANT, dril'-sār'jent, *n.* A sergeant or non-commissioned officer who drills soldiers.

DRILY, dril'i, *adv.* (*Tenn.*) In a dry manner.

DRINK, drink, *v.t.* To draw or suck up: to swallow, as a liquid: to take in or receive through the senses.—*v.i.* to swallow a liquid: to take intoxicating liquors habitually and to excess:—*pr.p.* drinking; *pa.t.* drank; *pa.p.* drunk.—*n.* Something to be drunk: intoxicating liquor. [*A.S. drincan*, Ger. *trinken*—*Ice. drecka*, low Sax. *trecken*, to draw.]

To DRINK TO, to salute in drinking.—To DRINK TO ONE'S HEALTH, to express good wishes to one while drinking.

DRINKABLE, dring'ka-bl, *adj.* That may be drunk: fit to be drunk.

DRINKER, dring'k'ēr, *n.* One who drinks: a drunkard.

DRINK-MONEY, dring'k'-mun'i, *n.* Money given to buy liquor for drinking to the health of the giver.

DRINK-OFFERING, dring'k'-of'ēr-ing, *n.* An offering of wine, &c. in the religious services of the Jews.

DRIPE, drip, *v.i.* To fall in drops: to let fall drops.—*v.t.* to let fall in drops:—*pr.p.* dripping; *pa.p.* dripped.—*n.* A falling in drops: that which falls in drops: the projecting edge of a roof or moulding. [*A.S. drypan, dreopan*, to drop. See **DROP**.]

DRIPPING, drip'ing, *n.* That which falls in drops, as fat from meat in roasting.

DRIPPING-PAN, drip'ing-pan, *n.* A pan for receiving the dripping from roasting meat.

DRIPE-STONE, drip'-stōn, *n.* A projecting moulding over doorways, &c. to throw off the rain.

DRIVE, driv, *v.t.* To push forward: to force along or away: to hurry on: to pursue, hunt: to guide or direct, as horses drawing a carriage: to clear by force: to distress or straiten.—*v.i.* to press forward with violence: to be forced along: to go in a carriage: to tend towards a point: to aim a blow (*fol. by at*):—*pr.p.* driving; *pa.t.* drove; *pa.p.* driven.—*n.* An excursion in a carriage: the road or course on which carriages are driven. [*A.S. drifan*, to drive; Ger. *treiben*, to push; allied to Gr. *tribō*, to rub.]

DRIVEL-DRUGGET

DRIVEL, *driv'el*, *v. i.* To slaver or let spittle *drizzle*, like a child to be foolish or weak to speak like an idiot —*pr p* driv'elling, *pa p* driv'elled. —*n.* Slaver foolish, unmeaning talk. [A form of **DEIDLE**.]

DRIVELLER, driv' er, n. One who drivels a fool.

DRIVER, *driv'ér*, *n.* He who, or that which, drives the part of a machine which communicates motion to some other part a large after sail in a ship or bark.

DRIVING, *driv'ing padj* Having great impelling force communicating force.

DRIZZLE, driz'l, *v*. To make a rustling noise in dripping or falling: to rain gently in small drops.—*v*t (*Shak*) to shed in very small drops.—*pr p* drizz'ling, *pp* drizzled.—*n*. A small light rain. [*Prov Ger dreseln for ruseln*, to drip, *Swiss droseln*, to fall with a rustling noise. *Dan. dræle*, to patter.]

DRIZZLY, *driz'li*, *adj* Shedding drizzle or small rain - resembling drizzle.

DROIL, drul, v. (*Spenser*) To work sluggishly to dredge. [*D* *druiden*, to mope, *drud*, Gael. *droll*, a sluggard.]

DROLL, *drol*, *adj*. Causing mirth by strange appearances like a buffoon odd amusing laughable comical.—*n.* One who excites mirth a jester buffoon. [*Fr drolle*, *Ger drollig*, funny, trolle, awkward. *Ice. tról*, a giant, a sorcerer.]

DROLLERY, drol'er, *n.* The quality of being drull.

DROLLISH, *drul'ish, adj.* Somewhat droll

DROMEDARY, drum'e-dar 1, n. The Arabian camel, having only one hump on its back—so named from its speed. [Low L. *dromedarius*, L. *dromas*—Gr *dromas*, *dromados*, running—*dramó*, to run.]

DRONE, *drōn*, *n.* *A low, humming sound that which makes a humming sound, as the male of the honey bee, the largest tube of the bagpipe, &c. one who lives on the labour of others, like the drone-bee a lazy, idle fellow.—v.t.* To make a low, humming noise to live in idleness.—*v.t.* to utter words in a dull, monotonous manner —*pp* *drum-ing*, *pp* *drōned* [*A.S. dron* *ice. drunr*, *Dan. dron*, *din*, a rumbling noise, *Oael. drannan*, *hum-ming* from the sound.]

DRONE-BEE, drŏn be, n. The male of the honey bee.

DRONISH, drŏn'ish, *adj* Like a drone lazy, idle.

DROOM, drōom, n. (*Spenser*) A drum.

DROOP, *drōp* *v. i.* (44) To drop or hang the head to sink or hang down to grow weak or faint to decline. [See **DROP**] (manner)

DROOPINGLY, *drōp'ing lī, adv* In a drooping

DROP, drop, *v. i.* To fall in small particles to let drops fall to fall to die suddenly to come to an end (Hol by n) to come unexpectedly to sink lower — *n* 2. to let fall in drops to let fall, in any sense to let go or dismiss to give over or relinquish to utter casually to lower (*Milton*) to speckle — *pr p* dropping, *pa p* dropped — *n*. A small particle of liquid which falls at one time a very small quantity of liquid anything hanging like a drop as an earring anything arranged to drop, as the platform of a gallows. [*A. S.* *dropian*, *dropian*, *Ice drupa*, to drip, to hang the head, Ger *troffen*, akin to *triefen*, to drop, to trickle.]

DROPLET, *drop/let*, *n.* A small drop

DROP SCENE, *drop* *sen*, *n.* A painted curtain suspended by pulleys, which drops in front of the stage in a theatre.

DROPSICAL, dropsik-al, *adj* Pertaining to, resembling, or affected with droopy [drowsical]

DROPSICALNESS, drop'sik al nes n. State of being

DROPSIED, *dropsid*, *adj* (*Shal*) Affected with dropsy

DROPSY, drop'si n An unnatural collection of water in any part of the body [Corr from HYDROPSY —Gr *hydrōs*—*hydor*, water]

DROPWISE, *dropwiz, adv* (Tenn.) After the manner of drops [Drop and Wise, manner]

DROSKY, *droski*, *n.* A low four wheeled open carriage, much used in Russia. [Russ. *drozhi*, dim. of *drogi*, a kind of carriage, properly pl. of *droga*, the pole of a carriage]

BROSS, *droś*, *n.* (lit.) That which falls down, dregs the scum which metals throw off when melting waste or worthless matter refuse rust. [As *droś*—drossen, to fall, *Oer druse*, ore decayed by the weather] [being drossy]

DROSSINESS *dro:s'nes, n.* State or quality of
DROSSY, *dro:s' adj.* Full of dross like dross
immure worthless.

DROUGHT, drowt, n. *Dryness* want of rain or of water *ardent thirst* {A.S. *drugoth*, dryness—
dra. See DRY}

BROUGHTINESS, drow'ti nes, *n.* State of being
droughty [and thirsty.]

BROUGHTY, *drow'ti, adj* Very dry wanting rain,

DROUTH, *drowth*, *n.* Same as DROUGHT

DROVE, drôv, *past* of **DRIVE**—*n* A number of cattle, or other animals, driven a crowd.

DROVER, dro'ver, n. One who drives cattle to market (*Spenser*) a boat driven by the tide

BROWN, *drōwn* v*t*. To drench or sink in water; to put to death by placing under water to overpower to extinguish.—*i*. to be suffocated in water or other fluid. [A.S. *druncian*, to drown—*druncen*, nap of *drincan*, to drink. See **DRINK**.]

DROUSE, *drouz*, *v. i.* To droop the head to doze, or sleep unsoundly to look heavy and dull.—*v. t.* to make heavy with sleep to stupefy —*pr p* drows-
ing, *pa p* drowsed —*n.* An unsound sleep a
slumber [A.S. *dreosan*, to fall, D *droosen*, to fall
asleep]

DROWSIHEAD, } drow'zī hed, n. (*Spenser*) Drowsi-
DROWSIHED, } ness, sleepiness inclination to
 sleep a dull sleepy person.

DROWSILY, drow'zli, *adv* In a drowsy manner

BROWSINESS, *draw'zī, nē, n.* State of being drowsy
BROWSY, *draw'zī, nē* Sleepy, heavy, dull causing
 sleep. [See DROWSY.]

DRUB, drub, v.t. To *strule* to beat or thrash soundly — *prp* drubbing, *pap* drubbed. — *n*. A thump or blow [Prov Eng *drab*, A.S. *drepan*, Ica. *drepa*, Sw *drabba* to strike]

DRUDGE, *drag*, *v.* (*tr.*) To drag or pull forcibly; to work hard to do very mean work —*prp.* drudging, *p.p.* drudged —*n.* One who works hard one engaged in mean labour [*A.S. dreogan*, to work, *Scot. drag*, to drag, akin to **DRA**G]

BRUDGERY, *drujér i, n.* The work of a drudge.
hard or mean work. [Laborious manner]

DRUDGINGLY, *druf'ing l, adv* In a drudging or
DRUG, *drug n* Any substance *dried* for use as a

medicine, &c. any article slow of sale or in little demand (*Shak.*) a dreg—*v t* To mix or season with drugs, or with something noxious *ts dose to excess*—*v i* to prescribe drugs or medicines —*pr p* drugging, *pa p* drugged [*AS drig, drv*]

DRUGGED, *drug*, *adj* (*Milton*) Nauseated, as people are with drugs.

DRUGGET, drug'et, *n.* A coarse woollen cloth, used

- instead of, or to protect carpets. [Fr. *droguet*, dim. of *drogue*, drug, trash.]
- DRUGGIST**, drug'ist, *n.* One who deals in drugs, and dispenses medicines.
- DRUID**, drō'id, *n.* One of the priests, prophets, or bards among the ancient Celts of Britain, Gaul, and Germany, who worshipped under oak trees. [Gael. *druidh*; W. *derwydd*—*derw*, oaks, Gr. *drus*, an oak, Sans. *drus*, a tree.]
- DRUIDESS**, drō'id-es, *n.* A female Druid.
- DRUIDIC**, -AL, drō'id'ik, -al, *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Druids. [monies of the Druids.]
- DRUIDISM**, drō'id-izm, *n.* The doctrines and cere-
- DRUM**, drum, *n.* A cylindrical musical instrument, chiefly used in martial music: anything shaped like a drum: the tympanum of the ear: (*arch.*) the upright part of a cupola, either above or below the dome: (*mech.*) a revolving cylinder: a noisy assembly or rout.—*v. i.* To beat a drum: to beat with the fingers: to thro' or pulsate.—*v. t.* (*fol. by out*) to expel ignominiously with beat of drum: (*fol. by up*) to assemble or gather, as by beat of drum:—*pr. p.* drumming; *pa. p.* drummed. [A.S. *dream*, *dryme*, music; Dan. *tromme*, Ger. *trommel*, a drum: from the sound.]
- DRUMBLE**, drum'bl, *v. i.* (*Shak.*) To drone or be sluggish, to go lazily or awkwardly about a thing. [Dim. of *DRONE*.]
- DRUM-HEAD**, drum'hed, *n.* The head or upper part of a drum: the top part of a capstan.
- DRUM-MAJOR**, drum-mā'jēr, *n.* The major or chief drummer of a regiment.
- DRUMMER**, drum'ēr, *n.* One whose office it is to beat the drum, esp. in regimental bands.
- DRUM-STICK**, drum'stik, *n.* The stick with which the drum is beat: anything resembling a drum-stick, as the upper part of the leg of a fowl.
- DRUNK**, drungk, *adj.* Overcome with drink: intoxicated: saturated.
- DRUNKARD**, drungk'ard, *n.* One who frequently drinks to excess: an intemperate person.
- DRUNKEN**, drungk'n, *adj.* Intoxicated with drink: given to excessive drinking: resulting from intoxication.
- DRUNKENLY**, drungk'n-li, *adv.* (*Shak.*) In a drunken manner. [ual intemperance.]
- DRUNKENNESS**, drungk'n-nes, *n.* Intoxication: habit-
- DRUPACEOUS**, drōō-pā'shus, *adj.* Producing or pertaining to drupes or stone-fruits.
- DRUPE**, drōōp, *n.* A one-celled, fleshy fruit, containing a stone, as the plum, cherry, &c., which falls when ripe. [Fr., L. *drupa*, Gr. *druppa*, an over-ripe olive, *drupetēs*, quite ripe—*dry*s, a tree, and *piptō*, to fall.]
- DRY**, dri, *adj.* Free from moisture or any liquid: without rain: without sap: not green: not giving milk: thirsty: (*Shak.*) desirous: uninteresting plain: severe, sarcastic: frigid, precise.—*v. t.* To free from water or moisture: to exhaust.—*v. i.* to become dry: to evaporate entirely: to wither:—*pr. p.* drying; *pa. p.* dried. [A.S. *dri*, *drig*, dry, *drigan*, to dry.]
- DRYAD**, dri'ad, *n.* In Greek mythology, an inferior female deity or nymph of the woods. [Gr. *dryas*, *dryados*—*dry*s, a tree.]
- DRYAD-LIKE**, dri'ad-lik, *adj.* (*Tenn.*) Like a Dryad.
- DRY-BEAT**, dri-bēt, *v. t.* (*Shak.*) To beat severely, or so as to be dry and light.
- DRY-BEATEN**, dri-bēt'n, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Severely beaten.
- DRY-DOCK**, dri-dok, *n.* A dock in which vessels are repaired. [tinguished from groceries.]
- DRY-GOODS**, dri-goodz, *n. pl.* Drapery, &c. as dis-
- DRYLY**, dri'li, *adv.* In a dry manner.
- DRYNESS**, drī'nes, *n.* State of being dry: want of moisture: want of embellishment.
- DRY-NURSE**, dri'-nurs, *n.* A nurse who brings up and feeds a child, but not with milk from the breast.
- DRY-POINT**, dri'-point, *n.* A sharp needle by which fine lines are drawn in copper-plate engraving.
- DRY-ROT**, dri'-rot, *n.* A rapid decay of timber caused by minute fungi which reduce it to a dry dust.
- DRYSALTER**, dri'sawlt'ēr, *n.* A dealer in salted or dried meats, pickles, &c.: or in gums, dyes, drugs, &c.
- DRYSALTERY**, dri'sawlt'ēr-i, *n.* The articles kept by a drysalter: the business of a drysalter.
- DRY-SHOD**, dri'-shod, *adj.* Without wetting the shoes or feet. [mortar, as some walls.]
- DRY-STONE**, dri-stōn, *adj.* Built of stone without
- DRY-STOVE**, dri-stōv, *n.* A kind of hot-house for preserving the plants of dry, warm climates.
- DUAL**, dū'al, *adj.* Consisting of or expressing the number two, as the dual number in Greek. [L. *dualis*—*duo*, two.]
- DUALISM**, dū'al-izm, *n.* A twofold division: the doctrine of two ruling principles, one good and the other evil: the doctrine of the division of all mankind into two classes, the elect and the reprobate.
- DUALIST**, dū'al-ist, *n.* A believer in dualism.
- DUALISTIC**, dū'al-ist'ik, *adj.* Consisting of two: relating to dualism.
- DUALITY**, dū'al-i-ti, *n.* That which expresses two or doubleness: state of being double.
- DUB**, dub, *v. t.* To strike the shoulder with a sword in conferring knighthood: to confer any new dignity, name, or character:—*pr. p.* dubbing; *pa. p.* dubbed. [A.S. *dubban*, Ice. *dubba*, Gr. *tupeō*, to strike.] [hood, or some other dignity or title.]
- DUBBING**, dub'ing, *n.* The act of conferring knight-
- DUBIETY**, dū-bī'e-ti, *n.* State of being dubious, or in doubt: uncertainty.
- DUBIOUS**, dū-bi-us, *adj.* Doubtful: undetermined: ambiguous: causing doubt: of uncertain event or issue. [L. *dubius*—*dubitō*. See *DOUBT*.]
- DUBIOUSNESS**, dū-bi-us-nes, *n.* State of being dubious. [dom. [See *DUKE*.]
- DUCAL**, dū'kal, *adj.* Pertaining to a duke or duke-
- DUCAT**, duk'at, *n.* A foreign coin worth in silver 4s. 6d., in gold twice as much—so called because first struck by a duke. [Fr.; It. *ducato*. See *DUKE*.]
- DUCHESS**, duch'es, *n.* The consort or widow of a duke: a lady who possesses a duchy in her own right. [Fr. *duchesse*—*duc*.]
- DUCHY**, duch'i, *n.* The territory of a duke, a dukedom. [Fr. *duché*—*duc*.]
- DUCK**, duk, *n.* A kind of coarse cloth finer than canvas, used for small sails, sacking, &c. [Dan. *doek*, Sw. *duk*, cloth; Ger. *tuch*, a form of *zeug*—*zeugen*, to make.]
- DUCK**, duk, *v. t.* To dip suddenly in water and then withdraw.—*v. i.* to dip in or dive under water: to bow or lower the head suddenly.—*n.* A well-known web-footed water-bird, so named from its ducking or dipping its head: a dipping or stooping of the head: a term of endearment. [Ger. *ducken*, to bow, to stoop.]
- DUCK-BILLED**, duk'-bild, *adj.* Having a bill like a duck.
- DUCKING-STOOL**, duk'ing-stōl, *n.* A stool or chair to which scolds were formerly tied and ducked in the water as a punishment.
- DUCKLING**, duk'ling, *n.* A young duck.

DUCT, duk't, *n.* That which conducts or leads a passage or tube conveying fluids in animal bodies or plants. [*L. ductus=duco* to lead.]

DUCTILE duk'til, *adj.* That may be led easily led yielding capal le of being drawn out into wires or threads. [*L. ductilis=duco, ductus* to lead.]

DUCTILITY, duk'til-i-ti, *n.* The quality of being ductile pliability.

DUDGEON duj-un *n.* (*orig*) The handle of a dagger a small dagger [*Ger degen, a sword.*]

DUGGON, duj-un *n.* Grudge resentment ill will sullenness. [*W dggon, anger dggon painful.*]

DUE, du *adj.* Owed that ought to be paid or done to another proper appointed exact that ought to arrive.—*adv* Exactly directly.—*n.* That which is owed what one has a right to just title or privilege fee, toll, or tribute perquisite [*Fr dū pap. of decor, L. debito, to owe*]

DUE du, *v.t.* (*Shak*) To endue.

DUEFUL, du fool, *adj.* (*Spenser*) Proper fit.

DUEL, du-el, *n.* A combat between two persons single combat to decide a quarrel.—*v.t.* or *v.i.* To attack or fight in single combat —*pp* duelling *pa p* duelled. [*Fr, It. duello—L. duellum, the orig form of bellum=duo, two*]

DUELLING dueling *n.* The act or practice of fighting in duels.—*pa p* Used in fighting duels applied to pistols.

DUELLIST, du-el-ist *n.* One who fights in duels.

DUELLO du-el-o *n.* A duel the laws which regulate duelling. [*It*]

DUEÑA, du-ena, *n.* An elderly lady who acts as guardian to a younger one [*Sp, a form of Doña.*]

DUET, dū-ēt, *n.* A piece of music, vocal or in **DUETTO**, dū-ēt-o, *n.* Instrumental, for two performers. [*It. duetto—L. duo, two.*]

DUFFEL, **DUFFLE** daf-el, *n.* A thick, coarse woollen cloth, with a nap or frize. [*Prob from Duffel, a town in Belgium.*]

DUG dug *n.* The nipple or teat esp. applied to that of the cow or other beast. [*Sw dugga, Dan dagge, to suckle a child.*]

DUG, dug, *pa t.* and *pa p.* of Dig.

DUGONG, dū-gong, *n.* A kind of herbivorous whale found in the Indian seas. [*Malayan.*]

DUKE, duk, *n.* (*lit* and in *B*) A leader, a chieftan the highest order of nobility next in rank to the royal family [*Fr duc, L. dux, ducis, a leader=duco* to lead.]

DUKEDOM duk-dum, *n.* The title rank, or territories of a duke. [*Dux, and A.S. dom, power*]

DULCET, dul-s-et, *adj.* Sweet to the taste or to the ear melodious pleasing [*O Fr dolet dum. of doli=doce—L. dulcis, sweet.*]

DULCIMER, dul-si-mer *n.* A triangular shaped musical instrument strung with brass wires which are struck with small rods—so named from the sweetness of its sound a musical instrument mentioned in the Bible (*Dan. iii. 5*), the exact nature and form of which is not known.

DULL, dul, *adj.* (*lit*) Stupid from wandering of the mind slow of hearing of learning &c. insensible wanting vivacity sleepy and not bright or clear wanting sharpness.—*v.t.* To make dull to dum to blunt to cloud.—*v.i.* to grow dull [*A.S. dol=deolian, to err, D. dol, mad=dolen, to wander, to rave, Ger toll, mad.*]

DULLARD, dulard, *n.* A dull and stupid person a dunce [*for intellect stupid*]

DULL-BRAINED dul-bränd, *adj.* (*Shak*) Of dull brain

DULL-BROWED, dul browd *adj.* Of gloomy brow or look. [*wanting exj. reason.*]

DULLEYED dal-ld, *adj.* (*Shak*) Having eyes dull or

DULLISH, dal-ish, *adj.* Somewhat dull wearisome

DULLNESS **DULNESS** dal-nēs, *n.* State of being dull stupidity slowness of perception drowsiness

DULL-WITTED, dul-wit-ed, *adj.* Not smart heavy

DULLY, dū-ll, *adv.* In a dull manner

DULSE, dūls, *n.* A kind of sea-weed of a reddish brown colour which is eaten in some parts of Scotland and Ireland. [*the proper time.*]

DULY dū-ll *adv.* In a due or proper manner at

DUMB dum *adj.* Silent mute unable to speak without the power of speech not using words soundless.—*v.t.* (*Shak*) To silence. [*A.S. dumb Ger dumpf dead (of sound) dumm, stupid.*]

DUMB-BELLS dum-belz, *n.pl.* Short bars of iron having knobs (*orig* bell shaped) at each end swung in the hands for exercise



DUMBLY dum-ll, *adv.* In silence

DUMBNES dum-nēs *n.* State of being dumb inability to speak silence [*phantomine*]

DUMB-SHOW dum-shō *n.* Gesture without words

DUMB-WAITER dum-wā-ter *n.* A movable platform used for conveying food, dishes, &c. from one story of a house to another [*to confuse greatly*]

DUMFOUND dum-tōund, *v.t.* (*collog*) To strike dumb

DUMMY dum-ll, *n.* One who is dumb a sham package in a shop the fourth or exposed hand when three persons play at whist

DUMP dump *n.* Dullness or gloominess of mind, all humour low spirits—now only used in the pl. (*Shak*) a melancholy tune or strain any tune. [*Ger dumpf, gloomy=dumm, dull.*]

DUMPISH, dump-ish, *adj.* Given to dumps depressed in spirits melancholy [*dumppish*]

DUMPNES, dump-nēs, *n.* State of being

DUMPLING dump-ling *n.* A round, thick sort of pudding made of paste and generally enclosing fruit

DUMPY, dump-i, *adj.* Short and thick. [*Ice dump, a short, stout servant-maid=dempa, to check or from DUB or DAB.*]

DUN dun *adj.* Of a dark colour, partly brown and black dark, gloomy [*A.S. dun, W. dwn, dusky, Gael. don brown.*]

DUN, dun *v.t.* To demand payment of a debt with due clamour to solicit with importunity —*pp* dunning, *pa p* dunned.—*n.* One who duns an importunate creditor a demand for payment. [*A.S. dūnan, Ice dūna, to clamour—A.S. dūne, Ice dūn, noise*]

DUNCE, dun-s, *n.* One opposed to learning one slow at learning a stupid person one of weak intellect [*From Duns Scotus the leader of the schoolmen, from him called Dunces who opposed classical studies at the revival of learning*]

DUNE, dū-ū *n.* A low hill of sand on the sea-shore [*A.S. and Gael. dun, a hill.*]

DUNG dung *n.* The excrement of animals any thing filthy or rotten.—*v.t.* To manure with dung.—*v.i.* to void excrement. [*A.S.*]

DUNGEON, dun-jun, *n.* (*orig*) The commanding building of a fortress a close dark prison a gloomy cell underground. [*From root of DUNION*]

DUNGHILL, dung-hil, *n.* A hill or heap of dung any mean situation (*Shak*) a meanly born person, used in reproach

DUNGY, dung-i, *adj.* Full of dung filthy worthless.

DUNLIN dun-lin, *n.* A species of sandpaper, so called

- from its frequenting the *dunes* and *pools* by the sea-side. [Gael. *dun*, a hill, and *linne*, a pool.]
- DUNNISH**, dun'ish, *adj.* Somewhat dun.
- DUNT**, dunt, *n.* A blow or stroke. [See DINT.]
- DUODECAHEDRON**, dü-o-dek-a-hé'dron, *n.* Same as **DODECAHEDRON**.
- DUODECIMAL**, dü-o-des'i-mal, *adj.* Computed by *twelves*: twelfth:—*pl.* A rule of arithmetic in which the denominations rise by twelve, used chiefly by artificers. [L. *duodecim*, twelve—*duo*, two, *decem*, ten.]
- DUODECIMO**, dü-o-des'i-mo, *adj.* Formed of sheets folded so as to make *twelve* leaves.—*n.* A book, or the size of a book, in which the sheet is folded into twelve leaves—usually written 12mo.
- DUODENUM**, dü-o-dé-num, *n.* The first of the small intestines, so called because about *twelve* fingers' breadth in length. [of **DODE**.]
- DUOMO**, dü-ó-mo, *n.* (Tenn.) **DOME**. [It., from root **DUP**, *dup*, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To do, or open, up.]
- DUPE**, düp, *n.* One easily cheated: one who is deceived or misled.—*v.t.* To deceive, trick, or cheat:—*pr.p.* düping; *pa.p.* düped'. [Fr. *dupe*—*duppe*, a hoopoe, a foolish bird; or corrupted from L. *decipio*, to catch.]
- DUPLEX**, dü'pleks, *adj.* *Twofold*: double. [L., from *duo*, two, and *plico*, to fold.]
- DUPLICATE**, dü'pli-kät, *adj.* *Double*: twofold.—*n.* Another thing of the same kind: a copy, transcript, counterpart.—*v.t.* To double: to fold:—*pr.p.* dü'plicating; *pa.p.* dü'licated. [L. *duplico*, *duplicatum*—*duplex*.]
- DUPLICATION**, dü-pli-kä'shun, *n.* The act of duplicating or doubling: that which is doubled.
- DUPLICATURE**, dü'pli-ka-tür, *n.* A doubling: anything doubled: the fold of a membrane.
- DUPPLICITY**, dü-plis'i-ti, *n.* Doubleness: insincerity of heart or speech: deceit: artifice.
- DURABILITY**, dü-r-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being durable: power of resisting decay.
- DURABLE**, dü'r-a-bl, *adj.* Able to last or endure: hardy: lasting: permanent. [L. *durabilis*. See **DURE**.]
- DURABLENESS**, dü'r-a-bl-ues, *n.* Quality of being durable. [manner.]
- DURABLY**, dü'r-a-bli, *adv.* In a durable or lasting manner.
- DURAMEN**, dü-rä'men, *n.* The hardened or fully-formed central layers of the wood of a tree. [L.—*durus*, hard.] [prisonment.]
- DURANCE**, dü'r-ans, *n.* Continuance: endurance: induration.
- DURATION**, dü-rä'shun, *n.* Continuance in time: time indefinitely: length or power of continuance. [See **DURE**.]
- DURBAR**, dü'r-bär, *n.* Name given in the East Indies to an audience-room, esp. of a sovereign or viceroy. [Persian.]
- DURE**, dü'r, *v.i.* (*obs.*) To endure: last, or continue. [L. *duro*, to last—*durus*, hard.]
- DUREFUL**, dü'r-fool, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Enduring, lasting.
- DURESS**, dü'r-es, *n.* Hardship: constraint: imprisonment. [O. Fr. *duresse*—*dur*, L. *durus*, hard.]
- DURETH**, dü'r-eth (*B.*), 3d *pers. sing.* of *obs. DURE*.
- DURING**, dü'ring, *prep.* For the time anything lasts. [Properly *pr.p.* of *obs. DURE*, to last.]
- DURRA**, dü'r-ra, *n.* A kind of millet much cultivated in Asia, Africa, and the south of Europe—also written *doura*, *dhura*, and *dura*. [Arab.]
- DURST**, dürst, *pa.t.* of **DARE**. [A.S. *dorste*, *pa.t.* of *dear*, to dare.]
- DUSK**, dusk, *adj.* *Dull*: tending to darkness: of a dark colour.—*n.* Twilight: partial darkness: darkness of colour. [Sw. *dusk*, dull weather; Dan. *dulsk*, dull.]
- DUSKINESS**, dusk'i-nes, *n.* State of being dusky.
- DUSKISH**, dusk'ish, *adj.* Rather dusky: slightly dark or black. [fouled: gloomy, sad.]
- DUSKY**, dusk'i, *adj.* Dark or obscure: dark-coloured.
- DUST**, dust, *n.* Fine particles of anything like smoke or vapour: fine powder: earth: the grave, where the body becomes dust: a mean condition.—*v.t.* To free from dust: to sprinkle with dust. [A.S. *dust*, Ger. *dunst*, vapour; D. *donst*, vapour, flour.]
- DUSTER**, düst'ér, *n.* A utensil to clear from dust.
- DUSTINESS**, düst'i-nes, *n.* State of being dusty.
- DUSTMAN**, düst-man, *n.* One whose employment it is to carry away dust or refuse.
- DUST-PAN**, düst'-pan, *n.* A pan or shovel for removing dust swept from the floor. [dust: like dust.]
- DUSTY**, düst'i, *adj.* Covered, filled, or sprinkled with dust.
- DUTCH**, düeh, *adj.* Belonging to Holland, or its people.—*n.* The people of Holland: the language spoken in Holland. [Ger. *deutsch*—*deut*, O. Ger. *diot*, A.S. *theod*, the people.]
- DUTCHMAN**, düeh-man, *n.* A native of Holland.
- DUTEOUS**, dü'te-us, *adj.* Devoted to or enjoined by duty: obedient: subservient.
- DUTEOUSLY**, dü'te-us-li, *adv.* In a duteous manner.
- DUTEOUSNESS**, dü'te-us-nes, *n.* The quality of being duteous.
- DUTIFUL**, dü'ti-fool, *adj.* Attentive to duty: expressive of a sense of duty: obedient: respectful.
- DUTIFULLY**, dü'ti-fool-li, *adv.* In a dutiful manner.
- DUTIFULNESS**, dü'ti-fool-nes, *n.* Quality of being dutiful.
- DUTY**, dü'ti, *n.* That which is due: what one is bound by any obligation to do, or refrain from doing: obedience: act of regard: military service: one's proper business: tax on goods.
- DUUMVIRATE**, dü-um'vi-rät, *n.* Supreme government of two men in the same office, as in ancient Rome. [L. *duo*, two, and *vir*, a man.]
- DWARF**, dwawrf, *n.* Anything crooked or deformed: an animal or plant that never attains the ordinary height: a diminutive person.—*v.t.* To stop the growth of: to stunt. [A.S. *dwæorg*—*thwer*, crooked.]
- DWARFISH**, dwawrfish, *adj.* Like a dwarf: very small: despicable.
- DWARFISHNESS**, dwawrfish-nes, *n.* State or quality of being dwarfish: littleness.
- DWELL**, dwel, *v.i.* To delay, to linger: to abide in a place: to inhabit: (fol. by on or upon) to rest the attention, to continue long.—*v.t.* (*Milton*) to inhabit:—*pr.p.* dwelling; *pa.t.* or *pa.p.* dwelled' or dwelt. [A.S. *dwelan*, to wander; O. Sw. *dwaelias*, to delay.]
- DWELLER**, dwel'ér, *n.* One who dwells in a place: an inhabitant.
- DWELLING**, dwel'ing, *n.* The place in which one dwells: habitation: continuance.
- DWELLING-HOUSE**, dwel'ing-hows, *n.* A house used as a dwelling, in distinction from a place of business or other building. [residence.]
- DWELLING-PLACE**, dwel'ing-pläs, *n.* A place of dwelling.
- DWELT**, dwelt, *pa.p.* of **DWELL**.
- DWINDLE**, dwin'dl, *v.i.* To waste away: to grow less: to grow feeble: to become degenerate.—*v.t.* To make less:—*pr.p.* dwindling; *pa.p.* dwindled. [A.S. *dwinan*, to fade; Dan. *trine*, to pine away.]
- DYE**, di, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as **DIR**, hazard.
- DYE**, di, *v.t.* (*lit.*) To soak: to stain: to give a new

colour to by a chemical process —*pr p* dyeing, *pa p* dyed. —*n*. Colour stain a colouring liquid. [AS *deagan*, to dye, Dan. *dygge*, to sprinkle with water, prob allied to *L. tingo*, Gr *tenggo*, to wet.]

DYEING, *dying*, *n*. The art or trade of colouring cloth, &c.

DYER, *dfer*, *n*. One whose trade is to dye cloth, &c.

DYE STUFF, *dy stuf*, *n*. Material used in dyeing.

DYE-WOOD, *dy wood*, *n*. Any wood from which material is obtained for dyeing.

DYING, *dying*, *pr p* of *DIE*. —*adj*. Destined for death mortal occurring immediately before death. —*n*. Death act of expiring.

DYKE, *dik*, *n*. Same as *DIKE*.

DYNAMINOMETER, *din ak tin-om'e ter*, *n*. An instrument for measuring the actinic force of light. [Gr *dynamus*, force, *aktin*, *aktinos*, a ray, *metron*, a measure.]

DYNAMETER, *di nam'e ter*, *n*. An instrument for measuring the magnifying power of a telescope. [Gr *dynamus*, power, and *metron*, a measure.]

DYNAMETRICAL, *din a-met'rik al*, *adj*. Pertaining to a dynameter.

DYNAMIC, *AL*, *di nam'ik*, *al*, *adj*. Relating to power or to dynamics. [Gr *dynamikos*—*dynamus*, power—*dynamai*, to be able.]

DYNAMICS, *di nam'iks*, *n*. The science of forces producing motion in bodies.

DYNAMOMETER, *din am-om'e ter*, *n*. An instrument for measuring strength of any kind, esp that of animals. [Gr *dynamus*, power, and *metron*, a measure.]

DYNAMOMETRIC, *AL*, *di a-mo-met'rik*, *al*, *adj*. Relating to a dynamometer.

DYNASTIC, *di nas'tik*, *adj*. Belonging to a dynasty.

DYNASTY, *dinas-ti* or *din*, *n*. (*lit*) A lordship a succession of sovereigns of the same family. [Gr *dynastes*, a lord—*dynamai*, to be able.]

DYSENTERIC, *dis-en-ter'ik*, *adj*. Relating or affected with dysentery.

DYSENTERY, *dis-en-ter'i*, *n*. A disease of the entrails or bowels, attended with pain and a discharge of mucus and blood. [Gr *dysenteria*—*dys*, ill, *entera*, the entrails.]

DYSPEPSIA, *dis pep'si a*, *n*. Difficulty of digestion.

DYSPEPSY, *dis pep'si*, *n*. Indigestion. [Gr *dyspepsis*—*dys*, hard, difficult, and *pepsis*, *pepeo*, to digest.]

DYSPEPTIC, *dis-pep'tik*, *adj*. Afflicted with, per-
taining to, or arising from indigestion. —*n*. A person afflicted with dyspepsia.

E

EACH, *ech*, *adj*. Every one in any number considered separately. [AS *ele*—*a*, *as*, *ever*, and *he*, like, Scot. *ik*, *ila*.] [where]

EACHWHERE, *ech'hwair*, *adv* (*Spenser*) Every

EADISH, *ed'ish*, *n*. Same as *EDDISH*.

EAGER, *eger*, *adj* (*Shak*) Sharp, keen, and keenly desirous earnest impetuous zealous brittle. [O E. *egre*, Fr *aggre*—*L. acer*, sharp—root *ak*, sharp.]

EAGER, *eger*, *n*. Same as *EAGER*.

EAGER-HEARTED, *eger hart'ed*, *adj* (*Tenn*) Having a heart ardent in the pursuit of an object.

EAGERLY, *eger li*, *adv*. With great ardour of desire impetuously earnestly keenly

EAGERNESS, *eger nes*, *n*. The state of being eager or earnest keenness of desire impetuousity

EAGLE, *egl*, *n*. (*lit*) The *scylt* one a genus of birds of prey containing the largest of the falcon family a military standard, carrying the figure of an eagle, as the emblem of might and courage a gold coin (US) worth ten dollars or forty three shillings. [Fr *aigle*, Sp *agula*, *L. aquila*, from root *ak*, sharp, swift.]

EAGLE-EYED, *egl'id*, *adj* (*Shak*) Having eagle-sighted, eagle-sited, quick sight, like an eagle.

EAGLE-HAWK, *egl hawk*, *n*. A sub-genus of eagles.

EAGLE-OWL, *egl-owl*, *n*. A genus of the owl family.

EAGLE-STONE, *egl-ston*, *n*. A variety of argillaceous oxide of iron occurring in egg shaped masses.

EAGLET, *eglet*, *n*. A little or young eagle.

EAGLE-WINGED, *egl winged*, *adj*. Having the wings of an eagle, swift as an eagle.

EAGRASS, *egras*, *n*. Same as *EDDISH*.

EAGRE, *egr*, *n*. The tide in an estuary or river, after being kept back by the current, rushing up in a huge wave. [AS *eagor*, *egor*, water, sea.]

EAME, *em*, *n*. (*Spenser*) An uncle. [AS *eam*.]

EAN, *en*, *vt* or *vi*. (*Shak*) To bring forth young. [AS *eanian*, Gael *uan*, a lamb.]

EANLING, *enling*, *n*. (*Shak*) A lamb just dropped.

EAR, *er*, *n*. The spike or head of corn.—*v*. To put forth ears in growing, as corn. [AS *ear*, Ger *ähre*.]

EAR, *er*, *vt*. (*Shak*) To plough or till. [AS *erian*, *L. arare*, Gr *aros*—root *ar*, to plough.]

EAR, *er* *n*. One of the organs of hearing the external part of the organ the sense or power of hearing. (*mus*) a delicate and just appreciation of sound and measure an attentive or favourable hearing attention a projecting part of anything like an ear. [AS *ear*, Ger *ohr*, *L. auris*.]

EARACHE, *er'ak*, *n*. Pain in the ear.

EAR-DEAFENING, *er-def'ning*, *adj* (*Shak*) Stunning the ears with noise.

EAR-DROP, *er drop*, *n*. A ring or ornament drooping or hanging from the ear. [the ear.]

EAR-DRUM, *er-drum*, *n*. The drum or middle cavity of

EARINESS, *eri nes*, *n*. Fear or timidity, esp when excited by the idea of an apparition. [Scot. *ery*, *erie*, affected with fear, *L. ogra*, to be afraid.]

EARING, *er'ing*, *n*. (*B*) Ploughing of land. [From *EAR*, to plough.]

EARL, *erl*, *n*. (*lit*) A chief, a count an English nobleman ranking between a marquis and a viscount. [AS *eorl*, *L. earl*, a chief, noble, leader.]

EARLDOM, *erl dum*, *n*. The dominion or dignity of an earl. [AS *eorl dom*—*eorl*, earl, and *dom*, power.]

EARLESS, *er'les*, *adj*. Wanting ears deaf or unwilling to hear. [promptness.]

EARLINESS, *er li nes*, *n*. The state of being early.

EARL-MARSHAL, *erl mar'shal*, *n*. An English officer of state, president of the Herald's College.

EARLY, *er li*, *adj* (*comp* *EARLIER* *super* *EARLIEST*) Before, in time in good season at or near the beginning of any period of time.—*adv*. Soon in good season betimes. [AS *arlice*—*ar*, before.]

EARN, *ern*, *vt*. To gain by labour to acquire or obtain to deserve. [AS *earnian*, to earn, O Ger *arnen*, to earn, D *ernen*, to reap, *arne*, harvest—root *ar*, to plough.]

EARN, *ern*, *vi*. (*Spenser*) To yearn, to long.

EARNEST, *er'nest*, *adj*. Serious, not trifling ardent in pursuit of an object eager to obtain or realise some wish intent, fixed sincere, zealous.—*n*.

- Earnestness. [A.S. *earnest*, serious; D. *ernsten*, to endeavour; Ger. *ernst*, arduous, zeal, *gern*, willingly.]
 IN EARNEST, determined, resolved.
- EARNEST, *ér'nest*, *n.* Money given in token of a bargain made: a pledge: first-fruits. [O. Fr. *ernes*, L. *arrha*, Gr. *arrhōn*; O. E. and Scot. *arles*.]
- EARNESTLY, *ér'nest-li*, *adv.* Eagerly: desirously: warmly: zealously.
- EARNEST-MONEY, *ér'nest-mun'i*, *n.* Same as EARNEST, money given in token, &c.
- EARNESTNESS, *ér'nest-nes*, *n.* The state of heing earnest: eagerness: warmth: impetuosity: seriousness: anxiety: care. [wages: reward.]
- EARNINGS, *ér'níngz*, *n.* What one has earned:
- EAR-PIERCING, *ér-pěrs'ing*, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Very shrill.
- EAR-RING, *ér-ring*, *n.* A ring hanging from the ear.
- EAR-SHOT, *ér-shot*, *n.* Hearing distance.
- EARST, *érst*, *adv.* (*Spenser*). Same as ERST.
- EARTH, *érth*, *n.* (*lit.*) The ploughed land: the soil on the surface of the globe: the solid material of the globe, as opposed to water and air: the planet we inhabit: the inhabitants of the earth: a part of the globe, a region: the hole of a fox or hadger: disintegrated earthy matter without organic mixture: one of a class of metallic oxides forming the basis of rocks and soils.—*v.t.* To hide in the earth: to bury.—*v.i.* to hurrow. [A.S. *eorth*; Ger. *erde*; Gr. *era*, Sans. *ira*—root *ar*, to plough.]
- EARTH-APPLE, *érth'-ap'pl*, *n.* A cucumber or a potato.
- EARTH-BAG, *érth'-bag*, *n.* A bag filled with earth.
- EARTH-BANK, *érth'-bangk*, *n.* A bank or mound of earth.
- EARTH-BOARD, *érth'-börd*, *n.* The board of a plough, or other implement, that turns over the earth.
- EARTH-BORN, *érth'-bawrn*, *adj.* Earthly, human: (*Milton*) sprung originally from the earth.
- EARTH-BOUND, *érth'-hownd*, *adj.* Fastened by the pressuro of the earth.
- EARTH-BRED, *érth'-hred*, *adj.* Mean, grovelling.
- EARTH-CREATED, *érth'-kre-át'ed*, *adj.* Formed of earth.
- EARTH-DRAKE, *érth'-drák*, *n.* A dragon.
- EARTHEN, *érth'n*, *adj.* Made of earth or of clay: earthy: frail. [clay: crockery.]
- EARTHENWARE, *érth'n-wär*, *n.* Utensils made of
- EARTH-FED, *érth'-féd*, *adj.* Low, abject.
- EARTH-FLAX, *érth'-flaks*, *n.* Asbestos.
- EARTH-FORK, *érth'-fork*, *n.* A fork with several prongs for turning up the earth.
- EARTH-HOUSES, *érth'-howz'ez*, *n.pl.* Ancient underground dwellings in Ireland and Scotland, also called Picts'-houses.
- EARTHINESS, *érth'i-nes*, *n.* The quality of containing earth: grossness: intellectual coarseness.
- EARTHLINESS, *érth'li-nes*, *n.* The quality of heing earthy: grossness: worldliness.
- EARTHLING, *érth'ling*, *n.* An inhabitant of the earth.
- EARTHLY, *érth'li*, *adj.* Belonging to the earth or to this world: corporeal, not mental or spiritual: carnal: base: worldly: vile.
- EARTHLY-MINDED, *érth'li-mínd'ed*, *adj.* Having one's mind intent on earthly things.
- EARTHLY-MINDEDNESS, *érth'li-mínd'ed-nes*, *n.* Worldliness: sensuality.
- EARTH-NUT, *érth'-nnt*, *n.* The popular name of the tubers of certain umbelliferous plants.
- EARTHQUAKE, *érth'kwák*, *n.* A quaking or shaking of the earth, often accompanied by a rumbling noise, owing to some disturbance in the interior of the earth.
- EARTHWARD, *érth'ward*, *adv.* Towards the earth.
- EARTH-WORK, *érth'-work*, *n.* A general name for all military constructions, whether for attack or defence, in which the material employed is chiefly earth.
- EARTH-WORM, *érth'-wurm*, *n.* A genus of worms including and all closely resembling the common worm.
- EARTHY, *érth'i*, *adj.* Consisting of, pertaining to, or resembling earth: inhabiting the earth: gross, unrefined.
- EAR-TRUMPET, *ér'-trum'pet*, *n.* A trumpet-shaped tube used by persons with defective hearing.
- EAR-WAX, *ér-wáks*, *n.* The waxy substance secreted by the glands of the ear into the outer passage.
- EARWIG, *érwig*, *n.* A genus of orthopterous insects, having their two sets of wings folded curiously under the very short wing cases. [A.S. *ear*, ear, and *wiega*, worm, so called from the erroneous notion that it crawls into the human ear.]
- EAR-WITNESS, *ér-wit'nes*, *n.* One who attests a thing as heard by himself.
- EASE, *éz*, *n.* Quiet, rest: freedom from pain or disturbance: freedom from difficulty, harshness, formality, affectation, or constraint.—*v.t.* To give ease to: to free from pain, trouble, or anxiety: to relieve from toil or care, pressure or restraint: to remove or lessen, as a burden: (*B.*) to alleviate, to mitigate: to calm:—*pr.p.* *eas'ing*; *pa.p.* *eased*. [A.S. *eath*, gentle, easy, *ead*, prosperity; Fr. *aise*, L. *otium*, ease.]
- EASEFUL, *éz'fool*, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Quiet, fit for rest.
- EASEL, *éz'l*, *n.* A three-legged frame with movable cross-bars used by painters for supporting their canvas while painting. [Ger. *esel*, an ass.]
- EASEMENT, *éz'ment*, *n.* That which gives ease: assistance: support: accommodation: relief by evacuation: (*law*) a privilege without profit which the owner of one neighbouring tenement has of another by grant or prescription.
- EASILY, *éz'i-li*, *adv.* In an easy manner: with ease.
- EASINESS, *éz'i-nes*, *n.* Ease: flexibility: compliance.
- EAST, *ést*, *n.* That part of the heavens where the sun first shines or rises—properly, the point where it rises at the equinoxes: the one of the four cardinal points, on the right of one looking towards the north: the eastern parts of the earth: the countries to the east of Europe.—*adj.* From or towards the east. [A.S. *east*, Ger. *öst*; akin to Gr. *ēōs*, the dawn, Sans. *ushas*, the dawn—*ush*, to burn.]
- EASTER, -DAY, *ést'ér*, -*dā*, *n.* The festival of the resurrection of Jesus Christ, held on the first Sunday after the full moon which happens upon, or next after, the 21st of March. [A.S. *Easter*, from *Eastre*, a goddess, in honour of whom a festival was celebrated in April.]
- EASTER-EGG, *ést'ér-eg*, *n.* Eggs stained of various colours with dye-woods or herbs, and given as presents on Easter.
- EASTER-GIFT, *ést'ér-gift*, *n.* A gift presented at Easter, esp. small sums paid to the parochial clergy in England by their parishioners, as a compensation for personal tithes.
- EASTERLING, *ést'ér-ling*, *n.* A native of a country lying to the east of us, esp. a trader from the shores of the Baltic.—*adj.* Pertaining to the money of the Baltic traders.
- EASTERLY, *ést'ér-li*, *adj.* Coming from the eastward: looking or lying towards the east.—*adv.* On the east: towards the east.
- EASTERN, *ést'érn*, *adj.* Situated or dwelling in the east: going towards the east. [meridian.]
- EASTING, *ést'ing*, *n.* Distance eastward from a given

- EASTWARD**, *est'ward, adv* Towards the east.
- EASY**, *ez'i, adj* At ease free from pain &c not difficult not unwilling unresisting giving ease smooth not stiff (*Milton*) having ease. [*rest*]
- EASY CHAIR**, *ez'i-châr, n.* An arm chair for ease or
- EAT**, *et t.* To chew and swallow as food to consume to corrode.—*v.i.* to take food to be maintained in food to taste or relish to gnaw or corrode —*prp* eating, *pat* eat or ate, *pas* eaten [*A. S. etian, L. edo esse, Gr. edô, Sans. ad, to eat*]
- EATABLE**, *et-a-bl, adj* That may be eaten fit to be eaten proper for food.—*n.* Anything used as food.
- EATER** *et'er, n.* One who or that which eats or corrodes
- EATH**, *eth, adj* (*Spenser*) **EAST** [See **EASE**]
- EATING HOUSE** *et'ing hows, n.* A house where provisions are sold ready dressed, and usually eaten on the premises.
- EAU DE COLOGNE**, *o de ko-lon n.* A celebrated perfume invented and originally made only in Cologne [*Fr., 'water of Cologne.'*]
- EAU DE VIE**, *ô-de-vê, n.* The French name for brandy [*Fr. eau, water, de, of vie, L. vita, life*]
- EAVES**, *evz, n.* The edge of a sloping roof which overhangs the wall for the purpose of throwing off the water [*A. S. efæ, brink, eaves*]
- EAVES DROP**, *evz-drop, n.* The water that drops from the eaves of a house.—*v.i.* To stand under the eaves or near the windows of a house to listen.
- EAVES DROPPER**, *evz-droper n.* One who stands under the eaves of a house to listen one who tries to overhear private conversation.
- EBB** *eb n.* The flowing back of the tide towards the sea declension, decay.—*v.i.* To flow back towards the sea to sink, decline, or decay [*A. S. ebbæ Ger. ebbe, perhaps conn. with Ger. aben, to fall off, to sink. See EBBING*]
- EBB-TIDE**, *eb tid, n.* The ebbing or retiring tide
- EBON**, *eh-on, adj* Made of ebony as black as ebony
- EBONISE** *eb'on iz, v.t.* To make like ebony
- EBONY**, *eh-on i, n.* (*lit.*) A wood hard as a stone a wood remarkable for its hardness, heaviness, and usually deep black colour [*Gr. ebenos from Heb. hobnim, pl. of hobni, ebony, stony—eben eben, a stone*]
- EBRIETY**, *e-bri-é-ti, n.* Intoxication drunkenness [*L. ebrietas—ebrius intoxicated*]
- EBULLIENCY**, *e-bul-yen-si, n.* A bubbling over
- EBULLIENCY**, *e bul-yen-si, n.* [See **EBULLIENCY**]
- EBULLIENT**, *e-bul-yent, adj* Boiling over effervescing. [*L. ebulliens, -entis prp. of ebullio—e, out, and bullio to boil—bulla, a bubble*]
- EBULLITION**, *eb-u-lish-an, n.* The act of boiling the agitation of a liquid owing to its rapid conversion into vapour by heat agitation any intestine commotion a sudden or violent outbreak.
- ECARTE**, *e-kar'te, n.* A game at cards played by two persons, one of whom may discard or exchange his cards for others. [*Fr.—e, out, and carte, a card. See CARD*]
- ECCENTRIC**, *Al, ek-sen-trik, al, adj* Deviating or departing from the centre not having the same centre pertaining to eccentricity or to an eccentric orbit of the usual course or practice irregular; singular.—*n.* **ECCENTRIC**, a circle not having the same centre as another a wheel having its axis out of its centre, being a contrivance to take an alternating rectilinear motion from a revolving shaft one who or that which deviates from regularity [*L. ex out of, and centrum, centre*]
- ECCENTRICALLY**, *ek sen-trik al li, adv* With eccentricity in an eccentric manner
- ECCENTRICITY**, *ek sen-tris'i-ti, n.* State of being eccentric the distance of the centre of the orbit of a heavenly body from the centre of the body round which it revolves.
- ECCHYMOSES** *ek ki-mô-sis n.* A discoloration of the surface produced by blood effused below or in the texture of the skin. [*Gr—ek out of, and chyo, to pour*]
- ECCLÉSIA**, *ek kle-zz i-âr, n.* A ruler of the church [*Gr. ekklesia, church, and archos a ruler*]
- ECCLÉSIASTES**, *ek kle-zz as-téz, n.* (*lit.*) The preacher or one of the books of the Old Testament, so called from the title in the Septuagint or Greek Version [*Gr*]
- ECCLÉSIASTIC**, *Al, ek kle-zz as-tik al, adj* Of or relating to the church.—*n.* **ECCLÉSIASTIC**, a priest, a clergyman. [*Gr. ekklesiastikos—ekklesia, an assembly or congregation, the church—ek, out, and laleo, to call*] [*an ecclesiastical manner*]
- ECCLÉSIASTICALLY**, *ek kle-zz as-tik al li, adv* In
- ECCLÉSIASTICISM** *ek kle-zz as-tis-m, n.* Attachment to ecclesiastical observances, &c.
- ECCLÉSIASTICUS** *ek kle-zz as-tik us, n.* One of the books of the Apocrypha, which was considered fit to be read in church. [See **ECCLÉSIASTIC**]
- ECOLOGIOLOGY**, *ek kle-zz ô-lô-jî, n.* The study of church building and decoration. [*Gr. ekklesia, the church, and logos, discourse*]
- ECHE** *ek, v.* (*Shak*) To eke out.
- ECHOLON**, *esh-e-long n.* An arrangement of troops in battalions or divisions receding from the front like the steps of a stair [*Fr., from échelle, a ladder or stair. See SCALE*]
- ECHINATE** *ek'in-ât, adj* Prickly like a
- ECHINATED** *ek in-ât ed, adj* hedgehog set with prickles or bristles. [*From Gr. echinos, a hedgehog*]
- ECHINODERMATA**, *ek in-ô-der-ma-ta n.* (*lit.*) Spiny skinned animals a class of animals having the skin in some strengthened by calcareous plates, and in others covered with spikes [*Gr. echinos, a hedgehog and derma, skin*]
- ECHINODERMATOUS**, *ek in-ô-der-ma-tus, adj* Relating to the Echinodermata.
- ECHO**, *ek'ô, pl. ECHOES* (*ek'ô-z*) *n.* The repetition of a sound, owing to the sound waves being reflected by some object, as a wall, wood, &c. the sound so reflected (*arch*) a vaulted place causing an echo (*mus.*) the repetition of a melody, phrase (*Milton*) a nymph regarded as repeating sounds.—*v.t.* To send back a sound to return or repeat what has been uttered.—*v.i.* to give an echo to be sounded back or repeated. [*Gr. êchô, sound, echo*]
- ECHOMETER**, *e-kom-e-ter, n.* An instrument for measuring the length of sounds. [*Gr. êchô, sound, and metron a measure*]
- ECHOMETRY**, *e-kom-e-tri, n.* The art of measuring the length of sounds the art of constructing wants to produce echoes
- ECLAIRCISSEMENT**, *e-klar-sis'mong n.* The act of clearing up an affair explanation. [*Fr.—éclaircir, to clear up—clair, L. clarus clear*]
- ECLAT**, *e-kli, n.* A striking effect brilliancy of success splendour applause. [*Fr.—O Fr. eclater, to break, to shine, Gr. klao, Ger. schlaesen, to break*]
- ECLECTIC**, *ek lek'tik, adj* Choosing out choosing at will from the tenets, works, &c. of others.—*n.* One who follows an eclectic method in science, religion, &c., esp. applied to those philosophers in ancient times who had no system of their own, but who professed to choose from all systems the parts they

- considered true. [Gr. *eklektikos*—*ek*, out, and *legō*, to choose.] [manner.]
- ECLECTICALLY**, *ek-lek'tik-al-li*, *adv.* In an eclectic
- ECLECTICISM**, *ek-lek'ti-sizm*, *n.* The practice or doctrine of an eclectic.
- ECLIPSE**, *ek-lips'*, *n.* (lit.) A defect or failure: an obscuration of a heavenly body by the interposition of another, either between it and the spectator, or between it and the sun: loss of brilliancy, lustre, &c.: obscuration: darkness.—*v.t.* To hide or obscure a luminous body, either wholly or in part: to obscure or extinguish: to cloud: to put into the shade: to disgrace.—*v.i.* to suffer an eclipse. [Gr. *ekleipsis*, a failing—*ek*, out, *leipō*, to leave.]
- ECLIPTIC**, *ek-lip'tik*, *n.* The line in which eclipses take place: the great circle of the heavens round which the earth seems to travel, from west to east, in the course of a year: a great circle on the terrestrial globe in the plane of the celestial ecliptic.—*adj.* Pertaining to or described by the ecliptic.
- ECLOGUE**, *ek'log*, *n.* (lit.) A selection: a pastoral poem. [Gr. *eklogē*—*ek* and *legō*. See **ECLECTIC**.]
- ECONOMIC**, -*AL*, *ek-o-nom'ik*, -*al*, *adj.* Pertaining to economy or household affairs, or to the science of economics: careful: thrifty: managed with frugality.
- ECONOMICALLY**, *ek-o-nom'ik-al-li*, *adv.* In an economical manner: with frugality.
- ECONOMICS**, *ek-o-nom'iks*, *n.* The science of household management: political economy.
- ECONOMISE**, *e-kon'o-miz*, *v.i.* To manage with economy: to spend money carefully.—*v.t.* to use with prudence: to spend with frugality:—*pr.p.* *econ'omising*; *pa.p.* *econ'omised*.
- ECONOMIST**, *e-kon'o-mist*, *n.* One who is economical: one who studies or teaches political economy.
- ECONOMY**, *e-kon'o-mi*, *n.* The management of a household or family, or of money-matters generally: a frugal and judicious use of money: the disposition and arrangement of any work: system of management, or of rules, rites, &c.: regular operations, as of nature. [Gr. *oikonomia*—*oikos*, a house, *nomos*, a law.]
- ECSTASY**, *ek'sta-si*, *n.* (lit.) The state of being beside one's self: a state of mind marked by mental alienation and altered or diminished consciousness: excessive joy: rapture: (Slak.) excessive grief or anxiety, distraction, madness. [Gr. *ekstasis*—*ek*, aside, and *histēmi*, to make to stand.]
- ECSTATIC**, -*AL*, *ek-stat'ik*, -*al*, *adj.* Causing ecstasy: in the highest degree delightful: rapturous.
- ECSTATICALLY**, *ek-stat'ik-al-li*, *adv.* Rapturously: ravishingly.
- ECTOZOA**, *ek-to-zō'a*, *n.* The name applied to those parasitic animals that live on the external parts of other animals, as opposed to Entozoa. [Gr. *ektos*, without, and *zōon*, an animal.]
- ECUMENIC**, -*AL*, *ek-ū-men'ik*, -*al*, *adj.* Belonging to the whole inhabited world: general, universal. [L. *oecumenicus*—Gr. *oikoumenē* (g), the inhabited (world)—*oikōō*, to dwell.]
- EDACIOUS**, *c-dā'shus*, *adj.* Eating: greedy: voracious. [L. *edax*, *edacis*—*edo*, to eat.] [ciously.]
- EDACIOUSLY**, *c-dā'shus-li*, *adv.* Greedily: voraciously.
- EDACIOUSNESS**, *c-dā'shus-nes*, { *n.* Greediness:
- EDACITY**, *c-das'i-ti*, { voracity: rapacity.
- EDDA**, *ed'da*, *n.* The name of two Scandinavian books, the one a collection of ancient mythological and heroic songs, the other a prose composition of the same kind. [Ice. 'grandmother'—i.e. of Scandinavian poetry.]
- EDDISH**, *ed'dish*, *n.* Pasturage, or the eatable growth of either grass or corn-field, proh. a corr. of *eatage*.—Wedgwood.
- EDDY**, *ed'di*, *n.* A current of air or water turned back, contrary to the main stream, thus causing a circular motion: a whirlpool: a whirlwind.—*v.i.* To move round and round, as an eddy.—*v.t.* to collect into an eddy.—*adj.* Whirling round.
- [A.S. *ed*, back, *ea*, a stream: acc. to Wedgwood, A.S. *yth*, rush of water—*ythean*, to overflow; Ice. *yda*, a whirlpool—*yda*, to rush.]
- EDEN**, *ē'den*, *n.* According to the Hebrew Scriptures, the first residence of man, somewhere on the Euphrates: a delightful region or residence. [Heb. 'delight, a place of pleasure']
- EDENTATA**, *e-den-tā'ta*, *n.* An order of Mammalia characterised by having no teeth or only small teeth in the back part of the jaws. [L. *edentatus*, toothless—*e*, out of, from, and *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth.]
- EDENTATE**, *e-den-tāt*, *adj.* Deprived of or wanting teeth: without front teeth.
- EDGE**, *ej*, *n.* The extreme border of anything: the margin, brink, or verge: the thin, cutting part of a blade: intenseness of desire: keenness: acrimony of temper.—*v.t.* To furnish with an edge: to sharpen: to border with anything, to fringe: to exasperate: to goad or urge on: to move by little and little.—*v.i.* to move sideways, gradually or indirectly: (naut.) to sail close to the wind:—*pr.p.* *edging*; *pa.p.* *edged*. [A.S. *eg*, Ger. *ecke*, Ice. *egg*; L. *acies*, edge, Gr. *akē*, a point, edge—root *ak*, sharp.]
- EDGE-BONE**, *ej'bon*, *n.* A bone of the rump which in dressed beef is seen edgewise.
- EDGELESS**, *ej'les*, *adj.* Without an edge: blunt.
- EDGE-TOOL**, *ej'tōl*, *n.* A tool with a sharp edge.
- EDGEWISE**, *ej'wiz*, *adv.* In the direction of the edge: with the edge turned forward: sideways.
- EDGING**, *ej'ing*, *n.* That which is added to form the edge: a border: a fringe.
- EDIBILITY**, *ed-i-hil'i-ti*, { *n.* The capability or
- EDIBLENESS**, *ed'i-bl-nes*, { fitness for being eaten.
- EDIBLE**, *ed'i-bl*, *adj.* Eatable: fit for food.
- EDICT**, *ē'dikt*, *n.* Something uttered or proclaimed by authority: an order signed and sealed by a despotic prince to serve as law to his subjects. [L. *edictum*—*e*, out, and *dico*, *dictum*, to say.]
- EDIFICATION**, *ed-i-fi-kā'shun*, *n.* The act of edifying: state of being edified: instruction: progress in knowledge or in goodness.
- EDIFICE**, *ed'i-fis*, *n.* A building, especially a large splendid one. [L. *edificium*—*edifico*. See **EDIFY**.]
- EDIFIER**, *ed'i-fi-ēr*, *n.* One who builds: one who improves or instructs another.
- EDIFY**, *ed'i-fi*, *v.t.* (Spenser) To build or erect: to build up in knowledge and goodness: to improve the mind: to teach:—*pr.p.* *edifying*; *pa.p.* *edified*. [L. *edifico*—*ades*, a house, and *facio*, to make.]
- EDILE**, *ē'dil*, *n.* A magistrate in ancient Rome who had the superintendence of public buildings and works. [L. *edilis*—*ades*, a building.]
- EDILESHIP**, *ē'dil-ship*, *n.* The office of edile.
- EDIT**, *ed'it*, *v.t.* (lit.) To give out, to publish: to superintend the publication of: to prepare for publication. [L. *edo*, *editum*—*e*, out, and *do*, to give.]
- EDITION**, *e-dish'un*, *n.* The publication of a book: the number of copies of a book printed at a time.
- EDITOR**, *ed'i-tur*, *n.* One who edits or superintends the publication of a book, periodical, or newspaper:—*fem.* **EDITRESS**.

- (*med.*) an eruption or redness of the skin: the time of the first blossoming of plants.
- EFFLORESCENT**, ef-flō-res'ent, *adj.* Liable to effloresce on exposure to the air: covered with efflorescence.
- EFFLUENCE**, ef-flū-ens, } *n.* A flowing out: that
- EFFLUENCY**, ef-flū-en-si, } which flows out of anything: issue. [From **EFFLUENT**.]
- EFFLUENT**, ef-flū-ent, *adj.* Flowing out.—*n.* A stream that flows out of another stream or a lake. [*L. effluens*, -entis, *pr.p.* of *effluo*, *effluxum*, to flow out—*ex*, out, and *fluo*, to flow.]
- EFFLUVIAL**, ef-flū'vi-al, *adj.* Belonging to effluvia.
- EFFLUVIUM**, ef-flū'vi-um, *pl.* **EFFLUVIA**, *n.* The invisible exhalations from bodies: the vapours or gases arising from putrefying matter. [*L.—effluo*. See **EFFLUENT**.]
- EFFLUX**, effluks, } *n.* A flowing out or
- EFFLUXION**, ef-fluk'shun, } forth: effusion: that which flows out. [See **EFFLUENT**.]
- EFFORCE**, ef-fōrs', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To force, compel, constrain: oppose. [*L. ex*, *inten.*, and **FORCE**.]
- EFFORT**, efort, *n.* A putting forth of strength: exertion: endeavour: attempt. [*L. ex*, out, and *fortis*, strong.]
- EFFORTLESS**, efort-less, *adj.* Making no effort.
- EFFRONTERY**, ef-frunt'er-i, *n.* (*lit.*) A pushing out of the front or forehead: impudence or boldness: audacity: shamelessness. [*L. effrons*, *effrontis*, bold, impudent—*ex*, out, and *frons*, *frontis*, the forehead.]
- EFFULGE**, ef-fulj', *v.i.* To shine forth: to beam:—*pr.p.* effulging; *pa.p.* effulged'. [*L. effulgo*—*ex*, out, and *fulgo*, to shine.]
- EFFULGENCE**, ef-fulj'ens, *n.* The state of being effulgent: great lustre or brightness: a flood of light.
- EFFULGENT**, ef-fulj'ent, *adj.* Shining: extremely bright: splendid. [manner.]
- EFFULGENTLY**, ef-fulj'ent-li, *adv.* In an effulgent
- EFFUSE**, ef-fūz', } *vt.* To pour out, as a fluid: to pour
- as words.—i.i.* to issue:—*pr.p.* effusing; *pa.p.* effused'.—*adj.* Spreading loosely: (*conch.*) having the lips separated by a groove.—*n.* (*Shak.*) Effusion, loss. [*L. effundo*, *effusum*—*ex*, out, and *fundo*, to pour.]
- EFFUSION**, ef-fū'zhun, *n.* The act of pouring out: that which is poured out or forth: (*med.*) the escape of a fluid from the vessel naturally containing it.
- EFFUSIVE**, ef-fū'siv, *adj.* Pouring forth abundantly.
- EFT**, eft, *adv.* (*Spenser*). Afterwards, again, forthwith, moreover. [*A.S. æft*, *eft*, after, again—*æf*, of, from.]
- EFT**, eft, *n.* (*lit.*) A lizard: the newt. [*A.S. efete*; perhaps akin to *Gr. ophis*, a serpent, *Sans. apada*, a reptile—a, neg., and *pad*, a foot.]
- EFTSOONS**, eft-soonz', *adv.* (*Spenser*). Soon afterwards, forthwith. [*Eft*, after, and *soon*.]
- EGAL**, e'gal, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Equal. [*Fr.—L. æquus*, equal.]
- EGALITY**, e-gal'i-ti, *n.* (*Tenn.*) Equality. [*Fr. égalité*—*egal*, *L. æquus*, equal.]
- EGER**, e'gér, *n.* Same as **EAORE**.
- EGG**, eg, *n.* One of the spheroidal bodies formed in the female of certain animals, and from which, after they are ejected from the animal, their young are produced: anything resembling an egg in form. [*A.S. æg*, *Ger. ei*, *L. ovum*, *Gr. ōon*.]
- EGG-CUP**, eg'-kup, *n.* A cup for holding an egg at table.
- EGG-GLASS**, eg'-glas, *n.* A small sand-glass for regulating the boiling of eggs.
- EGG-PLANT**, eg'-plant, *n.* An annual, native of the East Indies, which produces a fruit very like a large hen's egg.
- EGG-SHELL**, eg'-shel, *n.* The shell or calcareous substance which covers the eggs of birds.
- EGLANTERE**, eg'lan-tér, *n.* (*Tenn.*) Eglantine.
- EGLANTINE**, eg'lan-tin, *n.* (*lit.*) The prickly plant: a name given to the Sweetbrier and some of the other smaller-flowered species of roses. [*Fr. églantine*, *glantier*, for *aiglantière*—*aiguille*, a needle—*L.*, as if *aculeatus*, prickly—*acus*, a needle.]
- EGMA**, eg'ma, *n.* (*Shak.*) A corruption of **ENTOMA**.
- EGOISM**, e'go-izm, *n.* An excessive love of one's self: the doctrine of the **EGOISTS**. [From *L. ego*, I.]
- EGOIST**, e'go-ist, *n.* One of a class of philosophers who refer the elements of all knowledge to the phenomena of personal existence.
- EGOISTIC**, -AL, e-go-ist'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to or manifesting egoism.
- EGOTISE**, e'go-tiz, *v.t.* To talk much of one's self:—*pr.p.* egotising; *pa.p.* egotised.
- EGOTISM**, e'go-tizm or eg'-, *n.* (*lit.*) A frequent use of the pronoun *I*: speaking much of one's self: self-exaltation.
- EGOTIST**, e'go-tist or eg'-, *n.* One who speaks much of himself. [tism: self-important: conceited.]
- EGOTISTIC**, -AL, eg-o-tist'ik, -al, *adj.* Shewing egotism.
- EGREGIOUS**, e-gré'ji-us, *adj.* (*lit.*) Out of the flock: unusual: remarkable: monstrous. [*L. ex*, out of, *greg*, *gregis*, a flock.]
- EGREGIOUSLY**, e-gré'ji-us-li, *adv.* Greatly: enormously. [being egregious.]
- EGREGIOUSNESS**, e-gré'ji-us-nes, *n.* The state of
- EGRESS**, e'gres, *n.* The act of going out: departure.—*v.i.* To go out: to depart. [*L. egredior*, *egressus*—*ex*, out, and *gradior*, to go.]
- EGRET**, **EGRETTE**, e'gret, *n.* A form of **AIGRETTE**.
- EGYPTIAN**, e-jip'shi-an, *adj.* Belonging to Egypt.—*n.* A native of Egypt: a gipsy. [*Gr. Aigyptos*, Egypt.]
- EGYPTOLOGIST**, e-jip-to'l'o-jist, *n.* One skilled in the antiquities of Egypt.
- EGYPTOLOGY**, e-jip-to'l'o-ji, *n.* The science of Egyptian antiquities. [*Egypt*, and *Gr. logos*, discourse.]
- EH**, ē, *int.* Expressing inquiry, surprise, or doubt, and esp. a desire for explanation or repetition.
- EIDE**, id (*Spenser*). Eyed. [Past tense of **EYE**.]
- EIDER**, i'dér, *n.* A genus of oceanic ducks, remarkable for their fine gray down. [*Ee. ādur*, *Sw. ejder*, *Ger. eider*; prob. from *O. Ger. eiten*, to shine.]
- EIDER-DOWN**, i'dér-down, *n.* The down of the eider.
- EIDER-DUCK**, i'dér-duk, *n.* The eider.
- EIDOGRAPH**, i'do-graf, *n.* An instrument for copying drawings. [*Gr. eidos*, form, and *graphō*, to write.]
- EIDOLON**, i-də'lōn, *n.* An image: a phantom or apparition. [*Gr.—eidos*, form, shape.]
- EIGHT**, at, *adj.* One more than seven, or twice four.—*n.* The figure or symbol denoting eight, 8, or viii. [*A.S. eahta*, *Scot. aucht*, *Gael. ocht*, *Ger. acht*, *L. octo*, *Gr. októ*, *Sans. ashtan*.]
- EIGHTEEN**, at'en, *adj.* Eight and ten, one more than seventeen, or twice nine.—*n.* The symbol denoting eighteen, 18, or xviii. [*A.S. eahta*, eight, and *tyñ*, ten.]
- EIGHTEENMO**, at'en-mō, *n.* Same as **OCTODECIMO**.
- EIGHTEENTH**, at'en-th, *adj.* Next in order after the seventeenth.—*n.* One of eighteen equal parts into which anything is divided.
- EIGHTFOIL**, at'foil, *n.* (*her.*) An eight-leaved grass. [*Eight*, and *L. folium*, a leaf.] [or quantity.]
- EIGHTFOLD**, at'fold, *adj.* Eight times any number
- EIGHTH**, at' th, *adj.* Next in order after the seventh.

—*n.* One of eight equal parts into which anything is divided (*mus*) the interval of an octave.

EIGHTHLY, at th l_h, *adv* In the eighth place.

EIGHTIETH, at i-eth, *adj* The next in order after the seventy ninth.—*n.* One of eighty equal parts into which anything is divided.

EIGHTY, at i, *adj* Eight times ten.—*n.* The symbol denoting eighty, 80, or lxxx. [A.S. *eahta*, eight, and *tig* = tens]

EIKON, 'ikon, *n.* A likeness or image a statue. [Gr *eikon*—*eidos*, to be like]

EINE en, *n pl* (*Spenser*). Eyes. [See **EEN**]

EIPHE, e-i, *n.* Same as **EYER**

EITHER, e-ther or 'r-ther, *adj* or *pron.* One of two the one or the other (*B*) each of two.—*conj* Correlative to *or* (*B*) or [A.S. *egther*, *Cer* jeder]

EJACULATE, e jak u lät, *vt* To dart or throw out to utter with suddenness and energy —*v.i.* to make short and sudden exclamations —*pr p* ejaculating, *pa p* ejaculated. [L. *ex* out, and *jacular*, *jaculatus*, to dart—*jaculum*, a dart]

EJACULATION, e jak u läshun, *n.* The act of ejaculating a sudden exclamation.

EJACULATORY, e jak u lä tor i, *adj* Casting or throwing out uttered in short, earnest sentences

EJECT, e-jekt, *vt* To throw out to cast forth or thrust out to cast away or reject to drive away to expel to dismiss to dispossess of. [L. *eicio*, *ejectum*—*ex*, out, and *jacio*, to throw]

EJECTION, e-jekshun, *n.* The act of casting out discharge expulsion the state of being ejected dispossession that which is ejected.

EJECTIONMENT, e-jektment, *n.* A casting out or expulsion dispossession.

EJECTOR, e-jekt'or, *n.* One who ejects, esp one who dispossesses another of his land.

EKE, ek, *vt* To add to or increase to supply deficiencies to lengthen or protract (followed by *out*) —*pr p* eking, *pa p* eked —*adv* Also likewise —*n.* Something added to another [A.S. *eacan*—*eac*, Ger *auch*, also, akin to L. *augere*, Gr *auxō*, to increase]

ELABORATE, e-lab-o-rät, *vt* To produce with labour to refine or improve by successive operations and endeavours to take pains with —*pr n.* elaborating, *pa p* elaborated —*adj* Wrought with labour done with fullness and exactness highly finished studied. [L. *e*, inten., and *laboro*, *laboratum*, to labour —*labor*, labour]

ELABORATELY, e-lab-o-rät-l, *adv* With great

ELABORATENESS, e-lab-o-rät-nex, *n.* The quality of being wrought with great labour

ELABORATION, e-lab-o-räshun, *n.* The act of elaborating the state of being elaborated refinement the process by which certain substances are formed by the organs of animals or plants.

ELABORATOR, e-lab-o-rä tor, *n.* One who elaborates.

ELANCE, e-lans' *vt* To throw out, as a lance. [Fr *elancer*—root of *LANCER*]

ELAND, 'eland, *n.* A species of antelope of South Africa, resembling the *elk* in having a large protuberance on the throat. [D *eland*, Ger *eland*, the *elk*]

ELAPSE, e-laps', *v.i.* To slip or glide away to pass silently, as time —*pr p* elapsing, *pa p* elapsed. [L. *elabor*, *elapsus*—*ex*, out, and *labor*, to fall, to slide.]

ELASTIC, e-las'tik, *adj* Springing back having the quality of returning to its usual form on the cause of the alteration in form being removed able to recover quickly a former state or condition after a shock. [L. *elasticus*—Gr *elaustō*, *elastō*, to drive.]

ELASTICALLY, e-las'tik al l, *adv* In an elastic manner by an elastic power

ELASTICITY, e-las'tis i ti, } *n.* The quality of be-
ELASTICNESS, e-las'tik nes, } ing elastic springi-
ness power to recover from depression.

ELATE, e-lät, *vt* To lift up to raise or swell, as the mind or spirits to elevate, as with success to make proud —*pr p* elating, *pa p* elated.—*adj* Elevated or lifted up flushed, as with success proud exalted. [L. *effero*, *elatum*, to lift up—*ex*, out, up, and *fero*, to carry]

ELATEDNESS, e-lät'ed nes, *n.* The state of being

ELATION, e-läshun, *n.* An inflation or elevation of the mind pride or confidence arising from success

ELBOW, el'bä, *n.* The joint at the middle of the arm where it *bows* or *bends* any angle, as of a wall, esp. if obtuse any sharp turn or bend.—*vt.* To push with the elbow to push to encroach on.—*v.i.* to jut out into an angle to jostle. [A.S. *elboga*—*eln* = L. *ulna* the arm, and *boga*, a bend, *bogan*, to bend.]

ELBOW CHAIR, el'bä-char, *n.* An arm chair

ELBOW ROOM, el'bä-rööm, *n.* Room for motion or action.

ELD, eld, *n* (*Spenser*) Old age old times, antiquity. [A.S. *ald*, *eld*, old age—*cald*, old]

ELDER, el'der, *adj* Older having lived a longer time prior in origin.—*n.* One who is older an ancestor a person who claims respect or who is advanced to office on account of his age, experience, &c an office bearer in Presbyterian churches. [A.S. *ealder*, comp of *cald*, old.]

ELDER, el'der, *n* (*hl*) The hollow tree a genus of small trees, with a large spongy pith, and bearing purple berries. [A.S. *elarn*, Ger *holunder*, *holzer*—*hohl*, hollow, and *tar*, tree] [on old age.]

ELDERLY, el'der-l, *adj* Somewhat old bordering

ELDERSHIP, el'der-ship, *n.* The state of being older the office of an elder

ELDEST, el'dest, *adj* Oldest. [A.S. *ildest*, superl. of *cald*, old]

ELECT, e-lekt, *vt* To choose out to select from among a number to choose for any office or use (*theol*) to choose as an object of salvation in Christ.—*adj* Chosen taken by preference from among others chosen for an office, but not yet in it.—*n.* (*B*) One chosen or set apart —*pl* those chosen for salvation. [L. *el go*, *electum*—*ex*, out, and *lego*, to choose.]

ELECTIONISM, e-lekti'sizm, *n.* Same as **ELECTICISM**.

ELECTION, e-lek'shun, *n.* The act of electing or choosing the public choice of a person for office the power of choosing, freewill (*theol*) the determination of certain persons as objects of divine mercy, those who are thus elected.

ELECTIONEER, e-lek shun er', *v.i.* To use arts and practices to secure the election of a candidate

ELECTIVE, e-lektiv, *adj* Pertaining to, depending on, or exerting the power of choice.

ELECTIVELY, e-lektiv l, *adv* By choice.

ELECTOR, e-lekt'or, *n.* One who elects one who has a vote at an election one of the great princes of the German empire who had the right of electing the emperor or king

ELECTORAL, e-lekt'or al, *adj* Pertaining to elections or electors consisting of electors.

ELECTORATE, e-lekt'or ät, *n.* The dignity or the territory of an elector

ELECTRESS, e-lekt'or-es, *n.* Same as **ELECTRESS**.

ELECTORIAL, e-lek'tö-ri al, *adj* ELECTORAL

- ELECTRESS**, e-lek'tres, *n.* The wife or widow of an Elector in Germany.
- ELECTRIC**, -AL, e-lek'trik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to, occasioned by, or containing electricity: capable of generating electricity.—*n.* **ELECTRIC**, a non-conductor of electricity employed to excite or accumulate electricity.
- ELECTRICALLY**, e-lek'trik-al-li, *adv.* In the manner or by means of electricity.
- ELECTRICIAN**, e-lek-trish'yan, *n.* One who studies or is versed in the science of electricity.
- ELECTRICITY**, e-lek-tris'i-ti, *n.* A property or condition of matter produced either by friction or by chemical action, and manifested by the attraction of light bodies and in other ways: the science which investigates the phenomena of this property. [So called because first observed in amber, Gr. *ēlektron*, amber.]
- ELECTRIFIABLE**, e-lek-tri-fr'a-bl, *adj.* Capable of receiving or of being charged with electricity.
- ELECTRIFICATION**, e-lek-tri-fi-ka'shun, *n.* The act of electrifying: the state of being charged with electricity.
- ELECTRIFY**, e-lek'tri-fi, *v.t.* To communicate electricity to: to charge or affect with electricity: to excite suddenly: to astonish.—*v.i.* to become electric:—*pr.p.* electrifying; *pa.p.* electrified.
- ELECTRINE**, e-lek'trin, *adj.* Belonging to or made of amber.
- ELECTRO-BIOLOGY**, e-lek'tro-hi-o'l-o-jī, *n.* The science which treats of the electricity developed in living organisms: that view of animal magnetism according to which the actions, feelings, &c. of a person are controlled by the will of the operator. [Gr. *ēlektron*, bios, life, and *logos*, discourse.]
- ELECTRO-CHEMISTRY**, e-lek'tro-kem'is-trī, *n.* That branch of chemical science which treats of the agency of electricity in effecting chemical changes.
- ELECTRODE**, e-lek'trōd, *n.* Either of the surfaces or poles by which electricity passes out of or into other media. [Gr. *ēlektron*, and *hodos*, a way.]
- ELECTRO-DYNAMICS**, e-lek'tro-di-nam'iks, *n.* The phenomena of electricity in motion: the branch of science which treats of electric currents. [Gr. *ēlektron*, and *dynamics*.]
- ELECTROLOGY**, e-lek'trol'o-jī, *n.* That branch of physical science which treats of the phenomena of electricity. [Gr. *ēlektron*, and *logos*, discourse.]
- ELECTROLYSIS**, e-lek'trol'i-sis, *n.* The act or process of chemical decomposition by means of electricity. [Gr. *ēlektron*, and *lysis*, dissolving—*lyō*, to loose, dissolve.]
- ELECTROLYTE**, e-lek'tro-lit, *n.* A body which admits of electrolysis. [electrolysis.]
- ELECTROLYTIC**, e-lek'tro-lit'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to
- ELECTRO-MAGNET**, e-lek'tro-mag'net, *n.* A piece of soft iron rendered magnetic by a current of electricity passing through a coil of wire wound round it.
- ELECTRO-MAGNETIC**, e-lek'tro-mag-not'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to electro-magnetism.
- ELECTRO-MAGNETISM**, e-lek'tro-mag'net-izm, *n.* Magnetism as produced by electricity.
- ELECTRO-METALLURGY**, e-lek'tro-met'al-ur-jī, *n.* The art of depositing, electro-chemically, a coating of metal on a surface prepared to receive it.
- ELECTROMETER**, e-lek'trom'e-tēr, *n.* An instrument for measuring the quantity or intensity of electricity: an electroscope. [Gr. *ēlektron*, and *metron*, a measure.]
- ELECTRO-PLATE**, e-lek'tro-plāt, *v.t.* To plate or cover with a coating of metal by electricity.—*n.* Articles electro-plated.
- ELECTRO-PLATING**, e-lek'tro-plāt'ing, *n.* The art of coating the baser metals with silver by the galvanic current.
- ELECTROSCOPE**, e-lek'tro-skōp, *n.* An instrument for detecting the kind of electricity that is present in bodies: an electrometer. [Gr. *ēlektron*, and *skopeō*, to look at, examine.]
- ELECTRO-STATICS**, e-lek'tro-stat'iks, *n.* That branch of science which treats of electricity at rest. [Gr. *ēlektron*, and *STATICS*.] [means of galvanism.]
- ELECTRO-TINT**, e-lek'tro-tint, *n.* A style of etching by
- ELECTRO-TYPE**, e-lek'tro-tip, *n.* A copy or stereotype taken by electro-typy.—*v.t.* To take copies by electro-typy.
- ELECTRO-TYPY**, e-lek'tro-tip'i, *n.* The art of copying engraved plates, ornaments, &c., by means of the galvanic current in metal, especially copper.
- ELECTRUM**, e-lek'trum, *n.* Amber: an alloy of gold and silver. [L.—Gr. *ēlektron*, amber.]
- ELECTUARY**, e-lek'tū-ari, *n.* A medicine that is licked up, being mixed in honey, syrup, &c.: a confection. [Low L. *electuarium*; L. *eligma*, Gr. *eligma*—*el*, out, and *leikhō*, to lick.]
- ELEEMOSYNARY**, el-e-moz'i-nar-i, *adj.* Relating to charity or alms-giving: founded or supported by charity. [Gr. *eleēmosynē*, compassionateness—*eleos*, pity.]
- ELEGANCE**, el'e-gans, } *n.* The state or quality of
- ELEGANCY**, el'e-gan-si, } being elegant: the beauty of perfect propriety: refinement: that which is elegant.
- ELEGANT**, el'e-gant, *adj.* (*lit.*) Choice, select: pleasing to good taste: graceful: refined and polished: pure, correct: nice, discriminating: heauty, as taste. [L. *elegans*, -antis—*eligo*. See **ELECT**.]
- ELEGANTLY**, el'e-gant-li, *adv.* In such a manner as to please: neatly: nicely.
- ELEGIAC**, -AL, el-e-j'ak, -al, or e-le'-, *adj.* Belonging to elegy: expressing sorrow: mournful: used in elegies.
- ELEGIAST**, e-lē'ji-ast, } *n.* A writer of elegies.
- ELEGIST**, e-lē-jist, }
- ELEGY**, el'e-jī, *n.* A song of lamentation: a funeral song. [L. *elegia*—Gr. *elegion*—*elepos*, a lament.]
- ELEMENT**, el'e-ment, *n.* A first principle: one of the essential parts of anything: an ingredient: the proper state or sphere of any thing or being: (*Shak.*) the air:—*pl.* the rudiments of anything: (*chem.*) the simple bodies that have not been decomposed: (*B.*) the whole material composing the universe: fire, air, earth, and water, anciently supposed to be the constituents of all things: the essential points in any design: the bread and wine used at the Communion. [L. *elementum*, a first principle.]
- ELEMENTAL**, el-e-ment'al, *adj.* Pertaining to elements or first principles: belonging to or produced by elements or the elements.
- ELEMENTARY**, el-e-ment'ar-i, *adj.* Of a single element, uncompounded: pertaining to the elements, rudimentary: treating of elements or first principles.
- ELENCHUS**, e-lenck'us, *n.* Refutation: a sophism. [Gr. *elenchos*—*elenchō*, to shame, to refute.]
- ELEPHANT**, el'e-fant, *n.* A genus of quadrupeds, the largest existing, characterised by their thick skin, long proboscis, and two ivory tusks in the upper jaw. [A.S. *elep*, Gr. *elephas*, -antos; from Sans. *ibha*, with Semitic article *el*.]
- ELEPHANTIAC**, el-e-fan'ti-ak, *adj.* Pertaining to, resembling, or affected with elephantiasis.
- ELEPHANTIASIS**, el-e-fan'ti-a-sis, *n.* A term applied to two varieties of skin-disease, in which the limbs, from their enlargement and the changed condition of the skin, have a slight resemblance to those of the elephant.

- ELEPHANTINE**, e l e fan tīn, *adj.* Pertaining to or resembling the elephant huge, immense.
- ELEPHANTOID** e l e fan tōid, *adj.* Elephant-shaped. [Gr *elephantoidēs*—*elephas* and *eidos*, form.]
- ELEPHANT'S FOOT**, e l e fants-foot, *n.* A plant, of which the root stock forms a large fleshy mass resembling an elephant's foot, used as food by the Hottentots.
- ELEVATE**, e l e vāt, *v.t.* To lift up to raise to a higher station, to promote to dignify to raise in mind and feelings to animate to raise to a higher pitch or to a louder tone —*pr.p.* elevating, *pa.p.* elevated.—*adj.* Elevated, raised aloft. [L *elevo*, *elevationem*—*ex*, out, up, and *levo*, to raise.]
- ELEVATION**, e l e vāshun, *n.* The act of elevating the state of being elevated exaltation an elevated place or station a geometrical view or draft of an object on a plane perpendicular to the horizon (*astron.*) the distance of a celestial body above the horizon, measured on a vertical circle passing through it the angle made by the line of direction of a gun with the plane of the horizon.
- ELEVATOR**, e l e vā tor, *n.* One who or that which elevates raises, or exalts a muscle for raising any part of the body
- ELEVATORY**, e l e vāt or i, *adj.* Able or tending to raise.—*n.* A surgical instrument for raising a depressed part of a bone.
- ELEVEN**, e-le-vēn, *adj.* (*lit.*) One left, that is, after counting ten ten and one.—*n.* The symbol denoting eleven, II or XI. [A.S. *endlefen*—*en*, one and root of LEAVE.]
- ELEVENTH**, e l e venth, *adj.* Next in order after the tenth.—*n.* One of eleven equal parts into which anything is divided (*mus.*) the interval of an octave and a fourth. [A.S. *endlefta* See ELEVEN.]
- ELF**, elf, *n.* One of a class of diminutive supernatural beings formerly supposed to haunt woods and wild places a dwarf.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To entangle, as hair [A.S. *elf*, *elf*, Ger *elfe*, *elbe*, Sw *elf*, Ice *alfr*, all allied to L *albus*, white and signifying a bright, benign spirit.]
- ELF CHILD**, elf chīld, *n.* A child supposed to have been left by elves in place of one stolen by them.
- ELFIN**, elfin, *adj.* Of or relating to elves.—*n.* A little elf, a child.
- ELFISH**, elfish, *adj.* Elf like; mischievous secret.
- ELFLAND**, elfland, *n.* The land of the elves or fairies.
- ELF LOCKS** elf lōks *n.* (*Shak.*) Locks of hair clotted together, supposed to have been done by elves.
- ELICIT**, e l i sīt, *v.t.* To draw out or entice to deduce to bring to light. [L *elicio*, *elictum*—*ex*, out, and *lacio*, to draw.]
- ELIDE**, e-līd, *v.t.* To strike out or cut off, as a syllable —*pr.p.* eliding, *pa.p.* elided. [L *elido*, *elidum*—*ex*, out, and *lacio*, to strike.]
- ELOIABILITY**, e l i bīl i tē, *n.* Fitness to be elected or chosen the quality of being desirable or preferable to something else.
- ELOIABLE**, e l i bī, *adj.* That may be elected or chosen legally qualified fit to be chosen worthy of choice desirable.
- ELIGIBLENESS** e l i bī nēs, *n.* ELIGIBILITY
- ELIMINATE**, e-lim i nāt, *v.t.* (*lit.*) To turn out of doors, to thrust out to leave out of consideration —*pr.p.* eliminating, *pa.p.* eliminated. [L *elimino*, *atrim*—*ex*, out, *limen*, *limine* a threshold.]
- ELIMINATION**, e-lim i nāshun, *n.* The act of
- expelling or throwing off, or of discharging by the pores.
- ELISION**, e l i z h un, *n.* The cutting off or suppression of a vowel or syllable. [From *ELIDERE*.]
- ELITE** a lē' *n.* A chosen or elect part the best part of anything. [Fr—L *electus*, chosen, *pa.p.* of *eligo* See ELECT.]
- ELIXIR**, e l i k s er, *n.* (*lit.*) The philosopher's stone a liquor once sought for by alchemists and supposed to have the power of prolonging life, and of transmuting the baser metals into gold the quintessence of anything any liquid cordial a compound tincture [Fr, Sp., Port.—Ar *al iksir*.]
- ELIZABETHAN**, e l i z a beth an or e-liz', *adj.* Pertaining to Queen Elizabeth or to her times.
- ELK**, elk, *n.* The largest existing species of deer, found in the northern parts of Europe and America [A.S. *elch* Sw *elg*, *alg* L *alces* Gr *alke* perhaps from *alke*, strength or connected with *diaphos*, a stag.]
- ELL**, el, *n.* A measure of length originally taken from the arm, equal to a yard and a quarter [A.S. *elra*, Scot. *elra*, Fr *aulne*, L *ulna*—Gr *elenē*, the elbow, the arm.]
- ELLIPSE**, el l i ps, *n.* A geometrical figure produced by the section of a cone by a plane passing obliquely through its sides an oval For *ILL* see CONE. [A form of *ELLIPSE*.]
- ELLIPSIS** el l i ps i s *pl.* *ELLIPSES*, *n.* (*lit.*) A defect the omission of a word or part of a sentence, which is then understood or implied. [Gr *ellipsis*—*en*, in, and *leipo*, to leave.]
- ELLIPSOID**, el l i ps oīd, *n.* A solid figure all plane sections of which are ellipses or circles. [Gr *ellipseis*, *ellipse* and *eidos*, form.]
- ELLIPSOIDAL** el l i ps oīd al, *adj.* Pertaining to or having the form of an ellipsoid.
- ELLIPTIC**, AL el l i p tik, al, *adj.* Pertaining to or having the form of an ellipse oval defective, having a part omitted and implied.
- ELLIPTICALLY**, el l i p tik al l i, *adv.* In the form of an ellipse (*gram*) with a part omitted.
- ELLIPTICITY**, el l i p t i s i t i, *n.* Deviation from the form of a circle or sphere of the earth, the difference between the equatorial and polar diameters.
- ELM** elm, *n.* A genus of trees of temperate climates, which yield a valuable timber [A.S. *elm*, Ice *almr*, Ger *elme*, L *ulmus*.]
- ELMY**, elm i, *adj.* Abounding with elms
- ELOCUTION**, e-lō-kū shun, *n.* The power of speaking or expressing one's self eloquence distinct utterance style or manner of speaking. [L *elocutio*—*eloquor* See *ELOQUENCE*.]
- ELOCUTIONARY**, e-lō-kū shun ar i, *adj.* Pertaining to elocution [or teacher of elocution.]
- ELOCUTIONIST**, e-lō-kū shun ist, *n.* A professor
- ELOGE**, a lōz, *n.* A panegyric on the dead a funeral oration. [Fr. from L *elogium* See *ELOGIUM*.]
- ELOGIUM** e-lō-j i um, } *n.* What is said about a person or thing, hence praise panegyric. [L *elogium*—Gr *logos*, speech—*legō*, to say.]
- ELOHIM** e-lō him, *n.* Deity God. [Heb. pl. of *Eloah*, might, power, in pl. highest power, gods God.]
- ELOHIST**, e-lō hīst, *n.* The supposed writer of the Elohist passages of the Old Testament
- ELOHISTIC**, e-lō hīst'ik, *adj.* Relating to Elohim—said of those passages in the Old Testament in which Elohim is used as the name for the Supreme Being instead of Jehovah.
- ELOIGN**, ELOIN, e lōin', *v.t.* (*Spenser*) To convey

- to a distance, to separate and remove. [Fr. *eloigner*, low L. *elongare*. See **ELONGATE**.]
- ELONGATE**, e-long'gāt, *v.t.* To make longer: to extend: to stretch out.—*v.i.* to recede: to depart.—*adj.* Elongated: extended: long. [Low L. *elongo*, *elongatum*—*e*, out, *longus*, long.]
- ELONGATION**, e-long-gā'shun, *n.* The act of lengthening out: state of being stretched out: extension: distance: (*astron.*) the angular distance of a planet from the sun.
- ELOPE**, e-lōp', *v.i.* (*lit.*) To run away: to escape privately, said esp. of a woman, married or unmarried, who leaves her guardians with a lover:—*pr.p.* elōping; *pa.p.* elōped'. [A.S. *hleapan*, Goth. *hlaupan*, to leap, to run.]
- ELOPEMENT**, e-lōp'ment, *n.* Private departure from the place or station of one's duty: secret departure of a woman from her guardians with a lover.
- ELOPS**, ē'lōps, *n.* (*Milton*) A certain kind of serpent: a fish found in the American seas. [Gr. *elops*, *ellops*, mute, an epithet applied to fish.]
- ELOQUENCE**, el'o-kwens, *n.* The utterance of strong emotion in expressive and fluent language: the art which produces fine speaking: persuasive speech: that which is eloquently uttered. [L. *eloquentia*—*eloquens*. See **ELOQUENT**.]
- ELOQUENT**, el'o-kwent, *adj.* Having the faculty of speaking with fluency and power: containing eloquence: persuasive: fluent. [L. *eloquens*, -entis, *pr.p.* of *eloquor*, to speak out—*e*, out, and *loquor*, to speak.]
- ELOQUENTLY**, el'o-kwent-li, *adv.* In an eloquent manner: in a manner to please and persuade.
- ELSE**, els, *adj.* Other: one or something besides.—*adv.* Otherwise: if the fact were different: besides: except that mentioned. [A.S. *elles*, otherwise—*el*, other; O. Ger. *ali*, L. *alius*, Gr. *allos*, another.]
- ELSEWHERE**, els'hwār, *adv.* In any other place: in some other place: in other places. [otherwise.]
- ELSEWISE**, els'wiz, *adv.* In a different manner:
- ELUCIDATE**, e-lū'si-dāt, *v.t.* To make lucid or clear: to throw light upon: to explain: to illustrate:—*pr.p.* elū'ciding; *pa.p.* elū'cided.
- ELUCIDATION**, e-lū'si-dā'shun, *n.* The act of making a subject clear or intelligible: that which throws light upon or explains a subject: explanation: illustration. [ing to make clear.]
- ELUCIDATIVE**, e-lū'si-dāt-iv, *adj.* Making or tending to elucidate.
- ELUCIDATOR**, e-lū'si-dā-tor, *n.* One who elucidates or explains.
- ELUDE**, e-lūd', *v.t.* To escape or avoid by artifice, stratagem, or dexterity: to mock, evade, or escape: to remain unseen or undiscovered by:—*pr.p.* elūd'ing; *pa.p.* elūd'ed. [L. *eludo*—*e*, out, away from, and *ludo*, *lusus*, to play.]
- ELUL**, ē'lul, *n.* The twelfth month of the Jewish civil year, and sixth of the ecclesiastical, corresponding nearly to our September. [Heb. *ēlul*, to gather, to reap.] [by artifice: evasion.]
- ELUSION**, e-lū'zhun, *n.* The act of eluding: escape
- ELUSIVE**, e-lū'siv, *adj.* Eluding or tending to elude.
- ELUSIVELY**, e-lū'siv-li, *adv.* With or by elusion.
- ELUSORY**, e-lū'sor-i, *adj.* Tending to elude: evasive: deceitful.
- ELVAN**, el'van, *adj.* Pertaining to elves: elfish.
- ELVE**, **ELVE-LOCKS**. Same as **ELF**, **ELF-LOCKS**.
- ELVES**, elvz, *n.* Plural of **ELF**.
- ELYSIAN**, e-liz'hī-an, *adj.* Pertaining to Elysium: exquisitely soothing or delightful.
- ELYSIUM**, e-liz'hī-um, *n.* (*myth.*) The abode of the blessed after death: any place exquisitely delightful. [L. *elysium*, Gr. *ēlystion*.]
- ELZEVIR**, el'ze-ver, *adj.* Published by the Elzevirs, a celebrated family of printers at Amsterdam and other places in Holland, whose beautiful editions were chiefly published between 1583 and 1680.
- EMACIATE**, e-mā'shi-āt, *v.t.* To make lean or meagre: to deprive of flesh gradually: to waste.—*v.i.* to lose flesh gradually: to grow or become lean: to waste or pine away:—*pr.p.* emā'ciating; *pa.p.* emā'ciated.—*adj.* Emaciated. [L. *emacio*, *emaciatus*—*e*, inten., and *macio*, to make lean, from *macies*, leanness.]
- EMACIATION**, e-mā'shi-ā'shun, *n.* Act of making lean: state of becoming lean: state of one who has become lean by a gradual wasting of flesh.
- EMANATE**, em'an-āt, *v.i.* To flow out: to issue from a source: to arise: to spring:—*pr.p.* em'anāting; *pa.p.* em'anāted. [L. *emano*, *emanatum*—*e*, out, and *mano*, to flow.]
- EMANATION**, em-an-ā'shun, *n.* The act of emanating: that which issues or proceeds from a source: an ancient doctrine which considered all things as flowing from a Supreme Principle.
- EMANATIVE**, em'an-āt-iv, *adj.* Issuing forth.
- EMANCIPATE**, e-man'si-pāt, *v.t.* To set free from servitude or slavery: to restore from bondage to freedom: to set free:—*pr.p.* eman'cipāting; *pa.p.* eman'cipated.—*adj.* Set at liberty. [L. *e*, from, *mancipium*, the condition of a slave—*manus*, the hand, and *capio*, to take.]
- EMANCIPATION**, e-man-si-pā'shun, *n.* The act or state of being set free from slavery or bondage of any kind.
- EMANCIPATIONIST**, e-man-si-pā'shun-ist, *n.* An advocate of emancipation.
- EMANCIPATOR**, e-man-si-pāt'or, *n.* One who emancipates or frees from slavery.
- EMARGINATE**, e-mār'jin-āt, *v.t.* To take away the margin of.—*adj.* (*bot.*) Depressed and notched instead of pointed at the summit, as a leaf: (*mineral.*) having all the edges of the primitive form crossed by a face: (*zool.*) having the margin broken by a notch or segment of a circle. [L. *emargino*, *emarginatum*—*e*, out, and *margino*, to provide with a margin—*margo*, a margin.]
- EMASCULATE**, e-mas'kū-lāt, *v.t.* To deprive of the properties of a male, to castrate: to deprive of masculine strength or vigour: to render effeminate:—*pr.p.* emas'culating; *pa.p.* emas'culated.—*adj.* Deprived of virility: unmannered. [Low L. *emasculo*, *emasculatum*—L. *e*, out, and *masculus*, dim. of *mas*, a male.] [emasculating.]
- EMASCULATION**, e-mas-kū-lā'shun, *n.* The act of
- EMASCULATOR**, e-mas'kū-lāt'or, *n.* One who or that which emasculates.
- EMBACE**, em-bās', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). Same as **EMBRACE**.
- EMBALE**, em-bāl', *v.t.* To make up, as into a bale: (*Spenser*) to bind up, to enclose. [Fr. *emballer*—*em* = L. *in*, and *balle*, a bale.]
- EMBALL**, em-bawl', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To embrace or encircle. [See **EMBALE**.]
- EMBALM**, em-bām', *v.t.* To anoint with balm: to preserve from decay by aromatic drugs, as a dead body: to perfume: to preserve with care and affection the memory of.
- EMBANK**, em-bangk', *v.t.* To enclose, surround, or defend with a bank or dike.
- EMBANKMENT**, em-bangk'ment, *n.* The act of surrounding with a bank: a bank or mound.

EMBAR, em bār', *v t* (*Spenser*) To shunt in, to hinder or stop —*pr p* embarring, *pa p* embarrad

EMBARCATION Same as **EMBAUKATION**

EMBARGO, em bār'gō *n* A barring or shutting in a prohibition of ships from leaving port a stoppage of trade for a short time by authority —*v t* To lay an embargo on. [*Sp* —*em* argar, to impede, to restrain —*em*, *inten*, and *barra*, a bar]

EMBARK, em bār'k, *v t* To put on board a bark or ship to engage, enlist, or invest in any affair —*v i* to go on board a ship to engage in any business

EMBAUKATION, em bār'k ā shun, *n*. The act of putting or of going on board a ship

EMBARRASS em bār'as *v t* To put a bar or difficulty in the way of to involve in difficulty esp in money matters to hinder through perplexity to distress or entangle to render intricate to confuse [*Fr* *embarrasser* —*em*, *in*, and low *L* *barra*, a bar]

EMBARRASSMENT, em bār'as ment *n*. A state of perplexity or confusion intricacy difficulty esp in money matters. [*degrade*. [*Em* and *BASE*.]

EMBASE em bāz', *v t* (*Spenser*) To bring down to

EMBASSADE, em bās'ād, } *n* (*Spenser*) Embassy

EMBASSAGE, em bās'āj } *n* (*Spenser*) Embassy

EMBASSADOR, **EMBASSADOPHIAL**, &c. Same as **AMBASSADOR**, &c

EMBASSY, em bās' n, *n*. The charge or function of an ambassador a public message any solemn message the person or persons sent as ambassadors the residence or office of an ambassador [*Fr* *embassade*, *ambassade*. See **AMBASSADOR**.]

EMBATHE, em bāth', *v t*. To bathe.

EMBATTAIL (*Tenn*) Same as **EMBATTE**

EMBATTLE, em bat'l, *v t*. To arrange in order of battle to prepare or arm for battle to furnish with battlements —*v i* to be ranged in order of battle —*pr p* embatling, *pa p* embattled

EMBATTLED em bat'ld, *pa d* Indented like a battlement (*her*) having the outline like a battle ment having served as a battle field

EMBATTLEMENT, em bat'l ment, *n*. Same as **BATTLEMENT**

EMBAY, em bā', *v t* To enclose in a bay to landlock.

EMBAY em bā', *v t* (*Spenser*) To bathe [*Em*, *in*, and *Fr* *baigner*. See **BAIGN**.]

EMBAYMENT, em bā'ment, *n*. A bay

EMBED, em bed', *v t* Same as **IMBED**

EMBEDMENT em bed' ment, *n*. The act of imbedding state of being imbedded

EMBELLISH, em bel'ish, *v t* To make beautiful with ornaments to decorate to make graceful or elegant to illustrate pictorially, as a book [*Fr* *embellir*, *embellissant* —*em*, to make *bel* *beau*, beautiful]

EMBELLISHMENT, em bel'ish ment, *n*. The act of embellishing or adorning decoration adornment

EMBER DAYS, ember-dāz, *n pl*. In R. O. and E. Ch. three fast-days in each quarter, namely the Wed., Fri., and Sat. after the first Sunday in Lent the feast of Whitsonide the 14th Sept., and the 15th Dec. [*A* corr of *Ger* *quatember* a quarter quarter day—*L* *quatuor tempora*, the four seasons]

EMBER-GOOSL, em'ber gō's, *n*. The Great Northern Diver [*Ger* *umber*, *Ice* *humbra*.]

EMBERS em'berz, *n* Fed hot ashes the smouldering remains of a fire. [*AS* *amyrus*, *Scot* *amers*, *amers*, *Ice* *em frja*, *eldmyrja*—*eld*, fire.]

EMBER-WEEK, em'ber wēk *n*. See **EMBER DAYS**.

EMDEZZLE, em bez'l, *v t*. To waste or dissipate to

steal to fraudulently appropriate what has been entrusted to one —*pr p* embezzling, *pa p* embezzled. [*From* **BEZZLE**.]

EMBEZZLEMENT, em bez'l ment, *n*. The act of embezzling or fraudulently appropriating what has been entrusted to one

EMBITTER, **EMBITTERMENT** Same as **INBITTER**.

EMBLAZE, em blāz', } *v t* To deck in blazing or

EMBLAZON, em blāz'n, } glazing colours to decorate (*her*) to blazon or adorn with figures [*Em*, *inten*, and *BLAZE* or *BLAZON*] [*blazoning*.]

EMBLAZONMENT, em blāz'n ment, *n*. An *em*

EMBLAZONRY, em blāz'n rī, *n*. The act or art of emblazoning or adorning devices on shields.

EMBLEM, em'blem, *n* (*lit*) Something inserted or inlaid an object or picture representing to the mind something different from itself a pictorial enigma an allusive picture a type or symbol. [*Fr* *emblème*—*Gr* *emblemā*, inlaid work—*em*, *in*, and *ballō*, to lay]

EMBLEMATIC AL em'blem at'ik, *al, ady* Pertaining to or containing emblems allusive representing

EMBLEMATICALLY, em'blem at'ik al lī, *adv* In the manner of emblems allusively

EMBLEMATISE, em'blem at'iz, *v t* To represent by an emblem —*pr p* emblematising, *pa p* emblematised. [*inventor of emblems*.]

EMBLEMATIST, em'blem a-tist, *n*. A writer or in

EMBLEMETS, em'bl mentz, *n*. The produce of land which belongs to a tenant even although his lease expire before harvest. [*O* *Fr* *emblter*, to sow with corn, *Fr* *blē*, corn, grain.]

EMBLEMISE em'blem iz, *v t*. Same as **EMBLEMATISE**.

EMBLOOM, em blō'm, } *v t* To cover or enrich

EMBLOSSOM, em blō's'om, } with bloom to adorn with blossoms.

EMBODIMENT, em bod'i ment *n*. The act of embodying the state of being embodied that which is embodied.

EMBODY, em bod'i, *v t* To form into a body to make corporeal to make tangible to form or collect into a body or mass to incorporate —*v i* to unite in a body or mass —*pr p* embodying, *pa p* embodied.

EMBOGUE, em bōg', *v t*. To discharge its waters into the sea or another river, as a river. [*See* **EMBOUCHURE**.]

EMBOUGH, em bōg'ing *n*. The mouth of a river [*Fr* *s'emouche*, to discharge as a river, *embouchure*, mouth of a river—*bouche* *O* *Fr* *louque*, *boche*, mouth, from *L* *bucca*, cheek, mouth.]

EMBOIL, em bōil', *v t*. (*Spenser*) To burn with anger —*v t* to cause to burn with anger to irritate or vex.

EMBOLDEN, em bōld'en, *v t*. To make bold to give boldness or courage to.

EMBOLISM, em'bōl iz'm, *n*. The insertion of days, months, or years in an account of time, in order to produce regularity [*Gr* *embolisma*—*em*, *ballō*, to throw in.]

ENBORDER, em bor'der, *v t* To adorn with a border to border [*Em*, *inten*, and **BORDER**.]

EMBOS, em bōs', *v t* (*Spenser*) To enclose, to surround. [*O* *Fr* *embosser*, to enclose in a box, from *em*, *in* and *boute*, low *L* *buzza*, *L* *puzza*, a box. See **BOX**.]

EMBOSOM, em bōs'om, *v t*. (*Spenser*) To take into the bosom, to receive into the affections to enclose or surround. [*Em*, *in*, and **BOSOM**.]

EMBOSS, em bōs', *v t*. To form bosses or protuberances upon to engrave with relief or raised work.

EMBOSS em bōs', *v t*. (*Milton*) To enclose in a

fite fir, mā, her, mine, mōte, mōte, mōn, then.

- thicket, to plunge into the depths of a wood. [Prov. *emboscar*, It. *imboscare*, from *em*, in, and *bosco*, a wood. See *AMBUSH*.]
- EMBOSS**, em-bos', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To press hard, as a beast in hunting, so as to cause it to pant and foam. [From root of *EMBOGUING*.]
- EMBOSSSED**, em-bos't', *p.adj.* Formed or covered with bosses: (*bot.*) having a protuberance in the centre.
- EMBOSSMENT**, em-bos'ment, *n.* The act or art of forming bosses or raised figures: a figure in relief: raised work: a protuberance.
- EMBOUCHURE**, em-bōō-shōōr', *n.* The mouth of a river, cannon, &c.: the mouth-piece of a wind-instrument. [See *EMBOGUE*.] [enclose, shut in.]
- EMBOUND**, em-bound', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To bound.
- EMBOW**, em-bō', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To bend or arch.
- EMBOWEL**, em-bow'el, *v.t.* To remove the bowels or entrails from: (*Shak.*) to prepare for embalming, to embalm [in the preceding senses from *em*, priv., and *BOWEL*]: to enclose in the bowels or inside: to bury or imbed:—*pr.p.* embowelling; *pa.p.* embowelled. [*Em*, into, and *BOWEL*.]
- EMBOWELMENT**, em-bow'el-ment, *n.* The act of embowelling: the state of being embowelled.
- EMBOWER**, em-bow'er, *v.t.* To place in or shelter with a bower: to shelter, as with trees.—*v.i.* to lodge or rest in a bower: (*Spenser*) to take shelter.
- EMBRACE**, em-brās', *v.t.* To take in the arms: to press to the bosom with affection: to seize or accept eagerly or willingly: to encircle or enclose: to comprise: to admit or receive: (*Spenser*) to protect.—*v.i.* to join in an embrace:—*pr.p.* embrac'ing; *pa.p.* embraced'.—*n.* The act of embracing: fond pressure in the arms. [Fr. *embrasser*—*em*, into, and *bras*, L. *brachium*, an arm.]
- EMBRACE**, em-brās', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To brace, to fasten, or bind:—*pr.p.* embrac'ing; *pa.p.* embraced'.
- EMBRACEMENT**, em-brās'ment, *n.* Embrace.
- EMBROID**, em-brād', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To braid.
- EMBRASURE**, em-brā'zhūr, *n.* The widening of the aperture of a door or window on the inside of the wall: an opening in a wall or parapet through which cannon are pointed. [Fr.—*embraser* = *ébraser*, to widen an opening.]
- EMBRASURE**, em-brā'zhūr, *n.* (*Shak.*) An embrace.
- EMBRAVE**, em-brāv', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To make brave or showy, to decorate.
- EMBREAD**, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). Embraid.
- EMBROCCATE**, em-bro-kāt', *v.t.* To moisten and rub, as a sore with a lotion. [Low L. *embrocco*, -atum—Gr. *embroche*, a lotion—*em*, into, and *brechō*, to wet.]
- EMBROCCATION**, em-bro-kā'shun, *n.* The act of moistening and rubbing some part with a lotion: the lotion used: a liniment.
- EMBROIDER**, em-broid'ēr, *v.t.* (*orig.*) To border: to ornament with designs in needlework. [*Em*, on, O. E. *broider*, from root of *BORDER*.]
- EMBROIDERY**, em-broid'ēr-i, *n.* The act or art of embroidering: figures made by needlework on cloth: ornamental needle-work: variegation or diversity: artificial ornaments.
- EMBROIL**, em-broil', *v.t.* To involve in a broil: to involve in trouble or perplexity by discord: to entangle: to disturb: to distract.—*n.* Embroilment.
- EMBROILMENT**, em-broil'ment, *n.* A state of contention, perplexity, or confusion: disturbance.
- EMBROWN**, em-brown', *v.t.* Same as *IMBROWN*.
- EMBRUE**, em-brōō', *v.t.* Same as *IMBRUE*.
- EMBRYO**, em'bri-ō, *n.* The offspring of any animal while growing or swelling in the womb: the human fœtus before the fifth month of pregnancy: the part of a seed that forms the future plant: the first rudiments or beginning of anything.—*adj.* Of or relating to embryo or the state of one: rudimentary. [Gr. *embryon*—*em*, in, and *bryō*, to swell.]
- EMBRYON**, em'bri-on, *n.* and *adj.* Same as *EMBRYO*.
- EME**, ēm, *n.* (*Spenser*). An uncle. [See *EAME*.]
- EMEER**, e-mēr', *n.* Same as *EMIR*.
- EMIEND**, e-mend', *v.t.* To remove faults or blemishes from: to correct or improve. [L. *emendo*, *emendatum*—*e*, out, and *mendum*, a fault.]
- EMENDABLE**, e-mend'a-bl, *adj.* That may be emended or corrected.
- EMENDATION**, em-en-dā'shun, *n.* The act of emending or correcting: correction: the removal of errors and corruptions from a document.
- EMENDATOR**, em'en-dā-tor, *n.* One who emends: a corrector of errors in writing.
- EMENDATORY**, e-mend'a-tor-i, *adj.* Pertaining to emendation: contributing to correction.
- EMERALD**, em'er-ald, *n.* A mineral and gem, generally regarded as a variety of the beryl, of a beautiful velvety-green colour: a printing-type in size between minion and nonpareil.—*adj.* Of a rich green colour like the emerald. [Fr. *éméraude*, O. Fr. *éméraulde*, It. *smeraldo*; Gr. *smaragdos*, *maragdos*, prob. from *marmarugē*, a sparkling.]
- EMERAUD**, em'er-aud, *n.* (*Spenser*). An emerald.
- EMERGE**, e-mérj', *v.i.* To rise out of a fluid or other substance: to issue or come forth: to reappear after being concealed:—*pr.p.* emerg'ing; *pa.p.* emerged'. [L. *emergeo*, *emersum*—*e*, out, and *mergo*, to plunge.]
- EMERGENCE**, e-mérj'ens, } *n.* The act of emerg-
- EMERGENCY**, e-mérj'en-si, } ing: a sudden appearance: an unexpected occurrence: pressing necessity.
- EMERGENT**, e-mérj'ent, *adj.* Emerging: suddenly appearing: arising unexpectedly: urgent.
- EMERITUS**, e-mer'i-tus, *adj.* Honourably discharged from the performance of public duty.—*n.* One who has been honourably discharged from public duties:—*pl.* *EMERITI*. [L. *emeritus*, having served one's time—*emeror*, to deserve, do one's duty—*e* = completeness, and *merco*, to deserve.]
- EMERODS**, em'er-odz, } *n.* A corr. of *HEMORRHOIDS*.
- EMEROIDS**, em'er-oidz, }
- EMERSION**, e-mér'shun, *n.* The act of emerging: (*astron.*) the reappearance of a heavenly body after being eclipsed by another or by the sun's brightness.
- EMERY**, em'er-i, *n.* A very hard mineral used as a powder for grinding glass, polishing metals, &c. [Fr. *émeri*, *émeril*, It. *smeriglio*, Ger. *schmergel* (*stein*, stone), akin to *schmirren*, to smear.]
- EMETIC**, e-met'ik, *adj.* Producing or exciting vomiting.—*n.* A medicine which causes vomiting. [Gr. *emetikos*—*emēō*, to vomit.]
- EMEU**, EMEW, ē'mū, *n.* Same as *EMU*.
- EMICTION**, e-mik'shun, *n.* The discharging of urine: urine. [L. *e*, out, and *mingo*, *micium*, to make water.]
- EMIGRANT**, em'i-grant, *adj.* Emigrating or having emigrated: pertaining to emigrants.—*n.* One who emigrates.
- EMIGRATE**, em'i-grāt, *v.i.* To migrate or remove from one's native country to another. [L. *emigro*, *emigratum*—*c*, out, and *migro*, to migrate.]
- EMIGRATION**, em-i-grā'shun, *n.* The act of emigrating: a body of emigrants.

EMIGRATIONIST, em i grā shun ist, *n.* An advocate or promoter of emigration.

EMINENCE, em i nens, { *n.* The quality of being
EMINENCY, em i nens, { eminent distinction
high rank that which is eminent or exalted a
height or elevation a title of honour, esp applied to
a cardinal in the R. C. Church.

EMINENT, em i nent, *adj.* Projecting high, lofty
rising above others conspicuous distinguished
high in office rank, or public estimation. [*L. eminens*
entis, pr. p. of *eminere*—*e*, out, and *minere*, to project]

EMINENTLY, em i nent-ly, *adv.* In a manner to
attract observation in a high degree.

EMIR, ē mir, *n.* (lit.) A commander or ruler a title
given in the East and in the north of Africa to
all independent chieftains, and also to all the
descendants of Mohammed through his daughter
Fatima. [*Ar. emir*, Heb. *amar*, to command.]

EMISSARY, emis ar i, *n.* One sent out on private
messages a secret agent a spy (*anat.*) a vessel or
duct for conveying excretions—*adj.* Looking about
prying (*anat.*) conveying excretions [*L. emissarius*
—*emitto*, *emissum*. See *EMIT*]

EMISSION, e mi shun, *n.* The act of emitting
issue that which is issued at one time

EMISSIVE, e mis siv, *adj.* Emitting sending out

EMISSORY, e mis sōr i, *adj.* (*anat.*) Conveying
excretions from the body

EMIT, e mit, *v. t.* To send out to throw or give
out to discharge to issue judicially to issue or
send abroad—*pr. p.* emitting, *pa. p.* emitted. [*L.*
emitto *emissum*—*e*, out and *mitto* to send.]

EMITTENT, e mit tent, *adj.* Emitting sending out

EMMARBLE, em mār bl, *v. t.* (*Spenser*) To turn to
marble to petrify

EMMET, em met, *n.* (lit.) The industrious animal
the ant. [*AS. amete* *ametta*, Ger. *amuse*—*emeri*
diligent, *Is. amr*, work.] [*excite*]

EMMOVE, em mōv, *v. t.* (*Spenser*) To move, to

EMOLLiate, e moll i at, *v. t.* To soften to render
effeminate [*L. emollio*—*e*, inten., and *mollis*, to
soften—*mollis*, soft]

EMOLLIENT, e molyent, *adj.* Softening making
supple.—*n.* (*med.*) A substance applied externally to
soften the texture to which it is applied.

EMOLLITION, em ol lish un, *n.* The act of soften
ing or relaxing.

EMOLUMENT, e mōl a ment, *n.* (lit.) Labour
accomplished profit arising from employment
gain or profit. [*L. emolumentum*, for *emolumentum*—
emolior, to work out—*e* = completeness, and *molor*,
to exert one's self, to toil]

EMONG, e mung,

EMONGST, e-mungst, { *prep.* (*Spenser*). Among.

EMOTION, e mō shun, *n.* A moving of the feelings
agitation of mind; vehemence of feeling one of the
three departments of the human mind, the other
two being Volition and Intellect. [*L. emotio*—*e*,
forth, and *moere*, *motum*, to move.]

EMOTIONAL, e mō shun al, { *adj.* Relating to or
EMOTIVE, e-mō tiv, { attended by emotion.

EMOVE, e-mōv, *v. t.* (*Spenser*) To move.

EMPAIR, em pār, *v. t.* (*Spenser*). To impair

EMPALE, em pāl, *v. t.* To fence in or fortify with
pales or stakes: (*Spenser*) to enclose, to surround
to put to death by spitting on a stake.

EMPALEMENT, em pāl ment, *n.* The act of empal
ing (*bot.*) the calyx of a plant which surrounds the

other parts of fructification (*her.*) a placing of
coats of arms alongside of each other like pales.

EMPANEL, em pan el, *v. t.* Same as *IMPANEL*.

EMPAPARADISE, em par a-diz, *v. t.* *IMPAPARADISE*.

EMPARK, em pār k, *v. t.* Same as *IMPARK*.

EMPARLANOE, em pār lāns, *n.* *IMPAPARLANOE*.

EMPART, em pār t, *v. t.* (*Spenser*) *IMPART*

EMPASSION, em pass un, *v. t.* *IMPASSION*

EMPASSIONATE, em pass un at, *adj.* (*Spenser*)
Strongly affected.

EMPAWN, em pawn, *v. t.* To put in pawn to pledge.

EMPEACH, em pēch, *v. t.* Same as *IMPEACH*.

EMPEARL, em per l, *v. t.* To cover with pearls or
anything like them.

EMPEOPLE, em pē pl, *v. t.* (*Spenser*) To form into
a people or community to fill with people

EMPERIL, em per il, *v. t.* (*Spenser*) To put in peril
to endanger

EMPERISHED, em per isht, *p. adj.* (*Spenser*) Per

EMPEROR, em per or, *n.* (*orig.*) One who possessed
the *imperium* or right to enforce his behests by
physical force the sovereign of an empire a title
of dignity superior to king [*Fr. empereur*, O *Fr. em*
perceur, from *L. imperator*—*imperium* supreme power,
the right of commanding—*impero*, to command.]

EMPERY, em per i, *n.* (*Shak.*) Empire, power [*L.*
imperium. See *EMPEROR*]

EMPHASIS, em fa sis, *n.* Stress of the voice on
syllables, words, or sentences, to increase their
significance impressiveness of expression or weight
of thought—*pl.* *EMPHASES* (*sez*) [*Gr.*—*em*, inten,
and *phainō* to show, make clear]

EMPHASISE, em fa siz, *v. t.* To utter or pronounce
with emphasis to make emphatic—*pr. p.* *em phas*
ising, *pa. p.* *em phasised*.

EMPHATIC, AL, em fat ik al, *adj.* Uttered with
or requiring emphasis forcible earnest impressive

EMPHATICALLY, em fat ik al h, *adv.* With em
phasis in a striking manner strongly

EMPHATIOALNESS, em fat ik al nes, *n.* The
quality of being emphatic emphasis

EMPIERCE, em pērs, *v. t.* (*Spenser*) To pierce to
penetrate.

EMPIGHT, em pit, *p. adj.* (*Spenser*) Fixed. See *PIGHT*

EMPIRE, em pir, *n.* Supreme power or authority in
governing supreme control rule sway the terri
tory under the dominion of an emperor [*Fr.*—*L.*
imperium. See *EMPEROR*]

EMPIRIC, em pir ik or em, *n.* One who follows an
empirical method one whose knowledge is got
from experience only a quack.

EMPIRIC, AL, em pir ik al, *adj.* Pertaining to or
resting on trial or experiment depending entirely
on experience or observation without due regard to
science. [*Gr. empirikos*—*em*, in, and *peira*, trial.]

EMPIRICALLY, em pir ik al h, *adv.* By experi
ment or experience without rational ground.

EMPIRICISM, em pir i siz m, *n.* Dependence of a
physician on his experience alone, without a regular
medical education ignorant and unscientific practice.

EMPIRIGUTIC, em pir i kūt ik, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Em
pirical.

EMPLASTER, em plas ter, *n.* Same as *PLASTER*.

EMPLASTIC, em plas tik, *adj.* Glutinous adhesive.
—*n.* A medicine causing constipation. [*Em*, inten,
and *plastic*]

EMPLOY, em ploy, *v. t.* (*orig.*) To unfold or enclose
to occupy the time, attention, and labour of: to

file far, mē, her, mīne, mōte, mītte, mōon, then.

- busy or keep at work : to use, as an instrument, means, or material : to engage in one's service : to intrust with something : to apply or devote to an object : to occupy.—*n.* Employment. [*Fr. employer; L. implico—im, in, and plico, to fold.*]
- EMPLOYABLE**, em-*ploy*-a-bl, *adj.* That may be employed or used.
- EMPLOYÉ**, em-*ploy*-é, } *n.* One who is employed.
- EMPLOYÉE**, em-*ploy*-é, } [*Fr., pap. of employer.*]
- EMPLOYER**, em-*ploy*-er, *n.* One who employs.
- EMPLOYMENT**, em-*ploy*-ment, *n.* The act of employing : the state of being employed : that which engages or occupies : occupation : object of industry or labour : (*Shak.*) business intrusted.
- EMPLUNGE**, em-plun', *v.i.* Same as **PLUNGE**.
- EMPOISON**, em-poi-z'n, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To poison.
- EMPORIUM**, em-pō-ri-um, *n.* A place of extensive trade or commerce : a mart. [*Gr. emporios, belonging to commerce—emporos, a traveller, trader—em, in, and poros, a way, a path.*]
- EMPOVERISH**, em-pov-er-ish, *v.t.* **IMPOVERISH**.
- EMPOWER**, em-pow-er, *v.t.* To give physical power or force to : to authorise or commission : to enable.
- EMPRESS**, em-pres, *n.* The wife or consort of an emperor : a female invested with imperial power or sovereignty.
- EMPRISE**, em-priz', *n.* (*Spenser.*) An enterprise : a hazardous undertaking. [*O. Fr. emprise—em, inten-, and prise, a taking—prendre, to take.*]
- EMPTINESS**, emp'ti-ness, *n.* The state of being empty : a void space : want of substance or solidity : unsatisfactoriness : want of knowledge or sense.
- EMPTY**, emp'ti, *adj.* Containing nothing : unfurnished : without anything to carry : without force or effect : wanting real existence, unsubstantial : unsatisfactory : unfruitful : waste : destitute of knowledge, sense, &c.—*v.t.* To make empty : to exhaust.—*v.i.* to become empty :—*pr.p.* emptying : *pa.p.* emptied. [*A.S. æmtig, empty, æmtian, to empty—æmta, leisure, rest.*]
- EMPUGN**, em-pūn', *v.t.* Same as **IMPUGN**.
- EMPURPLE**, em-pur-pl, *v.t.* To make or dye purple :—*pr.p.* empurpling ; *pa.p.* empurpled.
- EMPYREAL**, em-pir-e-al, *adj.* Same as **EMPYREAN**.
- EMPYREAN**, em-pi-rē-an, *adj.* Formed of pure fire or light : pertaining to the highest and purest region of heaven : pure : ethereal.—*n.* The highest heaven, where the pure element of fire was supposed by the ancients to subsist. [*Gr. empyros, in fire—em, in, and pyr, fire.*]
- EMRODS**, em'rodz, *n.* Same as **EMERODS**.
- EMU**, ē'mū, *n.* A large bird of the ostrich family, found in the south of Australia.
- EMULATE**, em'ū-lāt, *v.t.* To strive to equal or excel : to imitate, with a view to equal or excel : to rival : (*Shak.*) to be equal to :—*pr.p.* emulating ; *pa.p.* emulated.—*adj.* (*Shak.*) Striving to excel, ambitious. [*L. emulor, emulatus—emulus, striving with.*]
- EMULATION**, em-ū-lā-shun, *n.* The act of emulating : rivalry : desire of superiority : (*Shak.*) envious competition, contention, strife.
- EMULATIVE**, em'ū-lā-tiv, *adj.* Inclined to emulation, rivalry, or competition.
- EMULATOR**, em'ū-lā-tor, *n.* One who emulates : a rival.—*fem.* **EMULATRICE**.
- EMULE**, em'ul, *v.t.* (*Spenser.*) To emulate.
- EMULGENT**, e-mul'jent, *adj.* Milking or draining out. [*L. emulgens, -entis, pr.p. of emulgeo, to milk.*]
- EMULOUS**, em'ū-lus, *adj.* Eager to emulate : desirous of any excellence possessed by another : desirous of superiority : engaged in competition : (*Shak.*) contentions.
- EMULOUSLY**, em'ū-lus-li, *adv.* With desire of equalling or excelling others. [*being emulous.*]
- EMULOUSNESS**, em'ū-lus-ness, *n.* The quality of **EMULSINE**, e-mul'sin, *n.* An albuminous or caseous substance found in almonds.
- EMULSION**, e-mul'shun, *n.* A milky-white opaque mixture of a gummy consistence, composed of oily particles floating in a mucilaginous or saccharine liquid. [*L. emulgeo, emulsum, to milk.*]
- EMULSIVE**, e-mul'siv, *adj.* Milk-like : yielding a milk-like substance : yielding oil when pressed.
- EMUNCTORY**, e-mungk'tor-i, *n.* An organ of the body that carries off waste : an excretory duct. [*L. emungo, emunctum, to blow the nose, to cleanse.*]
- ENABLE**, en-ā-bl, *v.t.* To make able : to supply with sufficient power, means, &c. : to authorise :—*pr.p.* enā'bling ; *pa.p.* enā'bled.
- ENACT**, en-akt', *v.t.* To put into action : to perform : to act the part of : to make, as a law : to establish by authority : to decree.
- ENACTIVE**, en-akt'iv, *adj.* Having power to enact.
- ENACTMENT**, en-akt'ment, *n.* The passing of a bill into a law : that which is enacted : a law : the acting as a character in a play.
- ENACTOR**, en-akt'or, *n.* (*Shak.*) One who practises or performs anything : one that forms decrees or establishes laws. [*mination.*]
- ENACTURE**, en-akt'ur, *n.* (*Shak.*) Purpose, determination.
- ENALLAGE**, en-al-la-je, *n.* (*gram.*) Exchange of one gender, number, case, person, tense, mood, or voice for another. [*Gr.—en, in, and allasseō, to change.*]
- ENAMEL**, en-am'el, *n.* A kind of semi-opaque glassy substance applied to the surfaces of metals : any smooth hard coating, esp. the outer coating of the crown or visible part of the teeth : anything enamelled.—*adj.* Relating to the art of enamelling.—*v.t.* To coat with or paint in enamel : to form a glossy surface upon, like enamel.—*v.i.* to practise the art of enamelling :—*pr.p.* enamelling ; *pa.p.* enamelled. [*En, in, and O. E. amel, Fr. email, email, Ger. schmelz—schmelzen, to melt.*]
- ENAMELLER**, en-am'el-er, } *n.* One who enamels.
- ENAMELLIST**, en-am'el-ist, }
- EXAMOUR**, en-am'ur, *v.t.* To inflame with love : to charm or captivate. [*O. Fr. enamourer—en, in, and amour, L. amor, love.*]
- ENANTIOPATHY**, en-an-ti-op'a-thi, *n.* Allopathy. [*Gr. enantios, opposite, and pathos, suffering, affection.*]
- ENARCHED**, en-ā-reht', *adj.* (*her.*) Arched, having the form of an arch.
- ENARMED**, en-ā-rmed', *adj.* (*her.*) Having horns, hoofs, &c., of a different colour from that of the body.
- ENAUTER**, en-an'ter, *adv.* (*Spenser.*) Lest. [*Contr. from in adventure.*]
- ENCAGE**, en-kāj', *v.t.* To shut up or confine in a cage.
- ENCAMP**, en-kamp', *v.t.* To form into a camp.—*v.i.* to form a camp by pitching tents : to halt on a march.
- ENCAMPMENT**, en-kamp'ment, *n.* The act of encamping : the place where an army or company is encamped : a camp.
- ENCARNALISE**, en-kār'nal-iz, *v.t.* To make carnal.
- ENCASE**, en-kās', *v.t.* Same as **INCASE**.
- ENCAUSTIC**, en-kaws'tik, *adj.* Noting a species of painting among the ancients, in which the colours

were united and fixed by wax softened by heat noting a species of ornamental tiles [Gr *engkastikon*—*en*, in, and *kato*, to burn] [recess]

ENCAVE, *en kāv*, *v t* (*Shak*) To hide in a cave or

ENCEINTE, *ang sánt*, *n*. An enclosure the wall or rampart which surrounds a place [Fr—*enceindre*, to surround—*L*, in, in, and *cingo*, cinctum, to gird]

ENCEINTE, *ang sánt*, *adj* Not yet pregnant. [Fr—*L*, in, not, and *cingo*, cinctum, to gird]

ENCEPHALIC, *en se-falik*, *adj* Belonging to the head or brain [From Gr *encephalon*, the brain—*en*, in, *kephalē*, the head] [the brain]

ENCEPHALITIS, *en sef a-litis*, *n* Inflammation of

ENCHAFE, *en-cháf*, *v t* (*Shak*) To chafe.

ENCHAIN, *en-chán*, *v t* To put in chains to hold fast to link together

ENCHAINMENT, *en-chán ment*, *n* The act of en chaining the state of being enchained.

ENCHANT, *en chant*, *v t* To act on by songs of sorcery to subdue by charms or spells to delight in a high degree to charm, fascinate, enrapture [Fr *enchanter*, *L*, *incantare*, to sing a magic formula over—*in*, on, *canto*, to sing]

ENCHANTED, *en chant'ed*, *p adj* Under the power of enchantment possessed by witches or spirits

ENCHANTER, *en-chán'ter*, *n* One who enchants or deals in spells sorcery, &c. one who delights greatly, as by enchantments—*fern*. **ENCHANTRESS**.

ENCHANTINGLY, *en-chán'ting l*, *adv* With the force of enchantment in a manner to charm or delight.

ENCHANTMENT, *en-chán't ment*, *n* The act of enchanting the use of magic arts, spells, and charms that which enchants

ENCHASE, *en-chás*, *v t* To incase or fix in a border or rim to adorn with raised or embossed work to adorn by being fixed upon (*Spenser*) to infix, to engrave, to adorn with befitting terms—*pp* *en-chasing*, *p ap* *enchased* [Fr *enchâsser*—*en*, in, and *châsser*—*en*, in, and *case*, a box, a case. See **CHASE**.]

ENCHASEON, *en che-zón*, *n* (*Spenser*) Reason, cause, occasion. [O Fr *enchason*—*L*, as if *incasso* for *occaso*. See **OCCASION**.]

ENCHEST, *en-chest*, *v t* To enclose in a chest.

ENCHIRIDION, *en ki-ridi-on*, *n* A book to be carried in the hand a manual [Gr *enchiridion*—*en*, in, and *cheir*, the hand.]

ENCHISEL, *en-chiz'el*, *v t* To cut with a chisel.

ENCHORIAL, *en kō'ri-ál*, *p adj* Belonging to or used in a country used by the people, noting esp. the written characters used by the common people in Egypt as opposed to the hieroglyphs [Gr *enchōrios*—*en*, in, and *chora*, a place, country]

ENCINCTURE, *en singk'tur*, *n* A cincture.

ENCIRCLE, *en ser'kl*, *v t* To enclose in a circle or ring to embrace to go round to gather round—*pp* *encircling*, *p ap* *encircled*.

ENCLITIC, *AL*, *en klit'ik*, *al*, *adj* That inclines or leans upon—*n*. (*gram*). A particle or word so closely united to another, as to seem a part of it, and to throw its accent upon the preceding syllable. [Gr *encliticos*—*en*, in, and *klinō*, to bend.]

ENCLITICS, *en klit'iks*, *n* The art of declining and conjugating words. [From **ENCLITIC**.]

ENCLOISTER, *en klois'tér*, *v t* To place or confine in a cloister

ENCLOSE, **ENCLOSURE**. Same as **INCLOSE**, &c.

ENCLOTHE, *en klot'h*, *v t* To clothe.

ENCLOUD, *en klowd*, *v t* (*Spenser*) To cover with clouds to shade.

ENCOFFIN, *en koffin*, *v t* To put in a coffin.

ENCOMIAST, *en kō-mi-ast*, *n* One who deals in encomium or who is addicted to praise

ENCOMIASTIC, *AL*, *en kō-mi-ast'ik*, *al*, *adj* Bestowing praise praising

ENCOMIUM, *en kō-mi-um* (*pl*. **ENCOMIUMS**), *n* High commendation praise panegyric. [*L*—Gr *eng lōmon*, a song in praise of Bacchus—*en*, in, and *lōmos*, festivity]

ENCOMPASS, *en kum-pas*, *v t* To compass or go round to enclose or surround to shunt in.

ENCOMPASSMENT, *en kam-pas-ment*, *n* The act of encompassing state of being encompassed (*Shak*) circumlocution.

ENCORE, *ang kō'r*, *adv* (*lit*) Till this hour again—once more—*v t* To call for a repetition of—*pp* *encoring*, *p ap* *encored* [Fr , *IL*, *ancora*—*L*, in *hanc horam*, till this hour]

ENCOUNTER, *en kownter*, *v t* To run counter to or against to meet face to face, esp suddenly or unexpectedly to meet in a hostile manner to rush against in conflict to oppose, to oppugn (*Shak*) to meet with reciprocal kindness—*v t* to meet unexpectedly to rush together in hostile manner to fight—*n* A meeting, esp. a sudden and accidental one a battle in which the enemies rush upon each other a skirmish a duel a sudden encounter a casual incident (*Shak*) unexpected address, eager and warm conversation. [O Fr *encontrer*—*L*, in, in, and *contra*, against]

ENCOURAGE, *en kur'aj*, *v t* To give courage to to inspire with spirit or hope to embolden to incite—*pp* *encouraging*, *p ap* *encouraged*.

ENCOURAGEMENT, *en kur'aj-ment*, *n* The act of encouraging increase of confidence that which encourages or incites countenance, support.

ENCOURAGINO, *en kur'aj-ing*, *adj* Giving ground to hope for success.

ENCOURAGINGLY, *en kur'aj-ing l*, *adv* In a manner to give courage to or to inspire with hope

ENCRADLE, *en krād'l*, *v t* (*Spenser*) To lay in a cradle.

ENCREASE, *en kres'*, *v* Same as **INCREASE**.

ENCRIMSON, *en krim-zn*, *v t* (*Shak*) To cover with a crimson colour

ENCRINAL, *en k'ri-nál*, } *adj* Relating to or containing encrinetes.

ENCRINIC, *en k'ri-nik*, }

ENCRINITAL, *en k'ri-nít'al*, }

ENCRINITE, *en k'ri-nít*, *n* (*lit*) Stone lilies the name given to the fossil Crinoides, from the resemblance to a lily which many of them have when their rays are closed. [Gr *en*, in, and *krinon*, a lily]

ENCRINITIC, *AL*, *en k'ri-nít'ik*, *al*, *adj* **ENCRINAL**.

ENCROACH, *en k'roch*, *v t* (*lit*) To draw away as by a hook to seize gradually on the rights of others to intrude to trespass. [O Fr *encrocher*, Fr *accrocher*, to hook—Fr *croce*, *crochet*, a hook.]

ENCROACHMENT, *en k'roch-ment*, *n* The act of encroaching that which is taken by encroaching

ENCRUST, *en k'rust*, *v* Same as **INCRUST**

ENCUMBER, *en kum'ber*, *v t* To impede the motion, action, or progress of, as with a burden to embarrass to load with debts. [Fr *encumbrer*, low *L*, *encumbrare*—*combrus* a mound—*L*, *cumulus*, a heap.]

ENCUMBERMENT, *en kum'ber-ment*, } *n* That

ENCUMBRANCE, *en kum'brans*, } which encumbers or hinders a legal claim on an estate.

ENCYCLICAL, en-sik'lik-al, *adj.* (*lit.*) In a cycle or circle : sent to many persons or places, as a letter : a circular. [Gr. *engkyklikos*—*en*, in, and *kyklos*, a circle.]

[Same as CYCLOPÆDIA.]

ENCYCLOPÆDIA or **-PEDIA**, en-si-klo-pē'di-a, *n.*

ENCYCLOPEDIAN, en-si-klo-pē'di-an, *adj.* Embracing the whole circle of learning.

ENCYCLOPÉDIC, -AL, en-si-klo-pē'dik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to an encyclopedia.

ENCYCLOPÉDIST, en-si-klo-pē'dist, *n.* The compiler of an encyclopedia.

ENCYSTED, en-sist'ed, *adj.* Enclosed in a cyst or bag.

END, end, *n.* The extreme point or part of anything which has more length than breadth : the extremity or last part : close, conclusion : final doom : death, destruction : that which causes death or destruction : consequence, result : purpose : a remnant or fragment.—*v.t.* To bring to an end : to finish : to destroy.—*v.i.* to come to an end or conclusion : to cease : to die. [A.S. and Ger. *ende*, Goth. *andeis*, Sans. *anta*.]

AN **END** (*Spenser*) = ON **END**, erect.—THE **ENDS**, the remotest parts.—**END-ALL** (*Shak.*), the final close.

ENDAMAGE, en-dam'aj, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To damage.

ENDAMAGEMENT, en-dam'aj-ment, *n.* (*Shak.*) Damage, injury, loss.

ENDANGER, en-dan'jēr, *v.t.* To place in danger.

ENDANGERMENT, en-dan'jēr-ment, *n.* (*Spenser*). Hazard, peril.

ENDEAR, en-dēr', *v.t.* To make dear.

ENDEARMENT, en-dēr'ment, *n.* The state of being beloved : tender affection : that which incites or increases affection or love :—*pl.* caresses.

ENDEAVOR. The American spelling of **ENDEAVOUR**.

ENDEAVOUR, en-dev'ur, *v.i.* (*lit.*) To make it one's duty to do a thing : to exert one's self to accomplish an object : to strive, attempt, try.—*v.t.* (*Milton*) to attempt, to strive to achieve or reach.—*n.* Labour directed to a certain end : effort, attempt. [O. E. *endeavor*—Fr. *en devoir*—*en*, in, and *devoir*, duty.]

ENDEAVOURMENT, en-dev'ur-ment, *n.* (*Spenser*). Endeavour.

ENDEMIAL, en-dē'mi-al, } *adj.* Peculiar to a

ENDEMIC, -AL, en-dem'ik, -al, } people or a district.

[Gr. *endēmos*, *endēmios*—*en*, in, and *dēmos*, the people.]

ENDERMIC, en-dērm'ik, *adj.* Through or applied directly to the skin. [Gr. *en*, in, and *derma*, the skin.]

ENDEW, en-dū', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To endow.

ENDING, end'ing, *n.* Termination : conclusion : result : (*gram.*) the last syllable or letters of a word as employed for rhyme.

ENDITE (*Spenser*). Same as **INDITE**.

ENDIVE, en'div, *n.* A plant of the same genus as *ehicory*, used as a salad. [Fr.—L. *intubus*.]

ENDLESS, end'les, *adj.* Without end, either in length or duration : continual : objectless.

ENDLONG, end'long, *adv.* With the end forward.

ENDOCARP, en'do-kārp, *n.* The inner coat or shell of a fruit. [Gr. *endon*, within, and *karpós*, fruit.]

ENDOGEN, en'do-jen, *n.* A plant that grows from within or by additions to the inside of the stem, and does not attain beyond a certain thickness, as grasses, the palms, &c. [See **ENDOGENOUS**.]

ENDOGENOUS, en-doj'en-us, *adj.* Increasing by successive additions to the inside of the stem. [Gr. *endogenēs*—*endon*, within, and *gen*, root of *gínomai*, to be born, to grow.]

ENDORSE, **ENDORSEMENT**. Same as **INDORSE**, &c.

ENDOSMOSE, en'dos-mōs, } *n.* The passage of a

ENDOSMOSIS, en-dos-mō'sis, } fluid inwards through

an organic membrane. [Gr. *endon*, within, and *ōsmos*. See **OSMOSE**.] [of the nature of endosmose.]

ENDOSMOTIC, en-dos-mot'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to or

ENDOSS, en-dos', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). Same as **INDORSE**.

ENDOW, en-dow', *v.t.* To furnish with a dower : to settle a permanent provision or fund on : to enrich or provide with any gift, quality, or faculty. [Fr. *en*, in, and *douer*. See **DOWRY**.]

ENDOWMENT, en-dow'mēt, *n.* The act of endowing : that which is bestowed on a person or institution : natural capacity.

ENDUE, en-dū', *v.t.* To invest or clothe with : to supply with : to endow :—*pr.p.* endu'ing ; *pa.p.* endued'. [See **INDUE**.] [endured or borne.]

ENDURABLE, en-dūr'a-hl, *adj.* Capable of being

ENDURANCE, en-dūr'ans, *n.* The state of enduring or lasting, continuance : a suffering patiently without sinking : patience : (*Shak.*) delay, a waiting for.

ENDURE, en-dūr', *v.i.* To be durable, to last : to continue in the same state without perishing : to suffer without resistance or yielding.—*v.t.* to remain firm under : to bear with patience, or without opposition or sinking : (*Spenser*) to harden :—*pr.p.* endu'ring ; *pa.p.* endured'. [Fr. *endurer*—L. *in*, inten., and *durare*, to harden, to hold out, to last.]

ENDWAYS, end'wāz, } *adv.* On the end : with the

ENDWISE, end'wiz, } end forward.

ENE, ēn, *adv.* (*Spenser*). Once.

ENEID, e-nē'id, *n.* Same as **ÆNEID**.

ENEMA, e-nē'ma, en'e-ma, *n.* A medicine or fluid substance conveyed into the body by injection, usually through the rectum or lower bowel. [Gr. *en*, in, and *hēmi*, to send.]

ENEMY, en'e-mi, *n.* One who is not amicable or friendly : one who hates or dislikes : a foe, adversary, or opponent : the opposing armed force. [Fr. *ennemi*—L. *inimicus*—*in*, not, and *amicus*, friendly.]

ENERGETIC, -AL, en-er-jet'ik, -al, *adj.* Having or shewing energy : active : forcible : effective.

ENERGETICALLY, en-er-jet'ik-al-li, *adv.* In an energetic or forcible manner.

ENERGISE, en'er-jiz, *v.t.* To give strength or active force to.—*v.i.* to act with energy or force :—*pr.p.* en'ergising ; *pa.p.* en'ergised.

ENERGY, en'er-ji, *n.* Internal or inherent power or activity : power exerted : vigorous operation : force, vigour, efficacy : strength of expression : spirit, life. [Gr. *energeia*—*en*, in, and *ergon*, work.]

ENERVATE, e-nérv'at, *v.t.* To deprive of nerve, force, strength, or courage : to weaken :—*pr.p.* enerv'ating ; *pa.p.* enerv'ated.—*adj.* Enervated.

ENERVATION, e-nérv'atshun, *n.* The act of weakening : the state of being weakened : effeminacy.

ENERVE, e-nérv', *v.t.* (*Milton*). To enervate.

ENFEEBLE, en-fē'bl, *v.t.* To make feeble : to weaken :—*pr.p.* enfeebling ; *pa.p.* enfeebled.

ENFEEBLEMENT, en-fē'bl-ment, *n.* The act of enfeebling : weakness.

ENFELONED, en-fel'ond, *p.adj.* (*Spenser*). Fierce and cruel. [*En*, to make, and *FELON*.]

ENFEOFF, en-fef', *v.t.* To give a fief or feud to : (*law*) to invest with a possession in fee : (*Shak.*) to give up, to surrender. [*En*, into, and *FEOFF*.]

ENFEOFFMENT, en-fef'ment, *n.* **FEOFFMENT**.

ENFEST, en-fest', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). Same as **INFEST**.

ENFETTER, en-fet'er, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To bind in fetters.

ENFIERCE, en fers', *v t.* (*Spenser*) To make fierce.

ENFILADE en fi lad, *n.* A file, line, or straight passage a fire of musketry or artillery made lengthwise on a line of troops or line of rampart—*v t.* To rake with shot lengthwise, as a rampart or line of troops—*pr p* enfilading, *pa p* enfiladed. [*Fr—enfiler* to thread, go through, rake with shot—*en*, in, and *fil*, *L filum*, a thread.]

ENFILED en fild, *p ady* (*her*) Thrust through some object. [*See ENFILED.*]

ENFIRE, en fir', *v t.* (*Spenser*) To set on fire inflame.

ENFLOWER, en flower, *v t.* To cover with flowers.

ENFORCE, en fors', *v t.* To put force upon to make or gain by force to constrain to urge with energy to drive or propel to give force to to strengthen to put in force, to give effect to—*pr p* enforcing *pa p* enforced—*n.* (*Milton*) Force, strength. [*En* in, upon, and *Force*.] [not by choice]

ENFORCEDLY en forsed h, *adv* (*Shak*) By violence

ENFORCEMENT, en forment, *n.* The act of enforcing compulsion a giving effect to that which enforces (*Shak*) a pressing exigency

ENTOREST, en for'est, *v t.* To turn into forest.

ENFORM, en form, *v t.* (*Spenser*) To form, fashion or direct.

ENFOULDERED, en fowlderd, *p ady* (*Spenser*) Mixed with lightning or fire [*En*, in and *Fr foudre* *O Fr foudre—L fulgur* lightning—*fulgere*, to flash.]

ENFRANCHISE, en fran chuz, *v t.* To set free to admit to civil or political privileges—*pr p* enfranchising, *pa p* enfranchised. [*En*, to make, and *FRANCHISE*.]

ENFRANCHISEMENT en fran shaz ment, *n.* The act of releasing from prison or slavery admission to civil or political privileges.

ENFREE, en fré, } *v t.* (*Shak*) To set free,

ENFREEDOM en fre dum, } to give freedom to

ENFREEZE, en frez', *v t.* (*Spenser*) To freeze, turn to ice—*pr p* enfreezing, *pa p* enfrozen, enfrozened.

ENGAGE, en gay, *v t.* To bind by a gage or pledge to make liable for a debt to a creditor to impawn, to stake to embark in to attract and fix, to gain to employ to appropriate to fight to betroth—*v t.* to pledge one's word to become bound to undertake to embark in any business to join battle or enter into conflict—*pr p* engaging, *pa p* engaged [*En*, in, and *GAOL*.]

ENGAGED en gayd, *p ady* Pledged promised, esp in marriage greatly interested.

ENGAGEMENT en gay ment, *n.* The act of engaging the state of being engaged that which is pledged that which engages obligation employment a fight

ENGAGING, en gay ing, *p ady* Tending to draw the attention or affections winning attractive.

ENGALLO en jal, *v t.* (*Shak*) To put in gaol

ENGARLAND, en garland, *v t.* To encircle with a garland.

ENGENDER, en jend'r *v t.* To gender or beget between the sexes to breed to sow the seeds of to produce or generate to cause—*v t.* to be caused or produced.

ENGILD en gild *v t.* (*Shak*) To gild.

ENGINE, en jin, *n.* An ingenious or skillful contrivance any complicated mechanical contrivance a machine in which two or more of the simple mechanical powers are combined (*Shak*) an instrument of torture, the rack anything used to effect a purpose means to an end (*Spenser*) contrivance wiles, deceit. [*Fr engin—L ingenium*, skill.]

ENGINEER, en jin ner, *n.* An engine maker or manager one who has charge of military works and engines—*v t.* To plan and superintend as an engineer

CIVIL ENGINEER one who plans and superintends the construction of public works.

ENGINEERING, en jin éring, *n.* The art or profession of an engineer

ENGINERY en jin ri, *n.* The art or business of managing engines engines collectively

ENGIRD en gerd, *v t.* (*Shak*) To gird, encircle

ENGIRDLE, en gerd'l, } *v t.* To surround, as with a

ENGIRT, en girt', } girdle to encircle.

ENGLE eng'gl, *n.* (*Shak*) A favourite or lover [*O E. engle*, to coax. *See AXOLE.*]

ENGLISH, ing'lish, *adj.* Belonging to England or its inhabitants—*n.* The language or the people of England—*v t.* To turn into English [*AS Engle*, from *Engle*, *Angle*, from the Angles who settled in Britain.]

ENGLISHMAN, ing'lish man, *n.* A native or naturalised inhabitant of England. [*Irish descent.*]

ENGLISHRY, ing'lish ri, *n.* The population of England

ENGLUT, en glut' *v t.* (*Spenser*) To glut to fill (*Shak*) to swallow

ENGORE, en gor', *v t.* (*Spenser*) To gore to pierce

ENGORGE, en gory' *v t.* (*Spenser*) To devour, to glut—*v t.* (*Milton*) to feed voraciously

ENGORGEMENT, en gory ment, *n.* The act of swallowing greedily (*med*) an obstruction of the vessels in some part of the system.

ENGRAFF, en graf, *v t.* (*Shak*) Same as *INGRAFT*

ENGRAIL, en gral, *v t.* To spot, as with hail (*her*) to indent with curved lines—*v t.* to form an edging or border to run in indented lines [*Fr engrêler—grêle* hail. *See GRAIL.*]

ENGRAILMENT, en gral ment, *n.* The ring of dots round the edge of a medal (*her*) indentation in carved lines.

ENGRAIN, en grin, *v t.* Same as *INGRAIN*

ENGRAVE, en grasv', *v t.* (*Spenser*) To grasp

ENGRAVE, en gräv, *v t.* To cut in to make by incision to cut out with a graver a representation of anything on wood, steel, &c. to mark, as wood or stone to impress deeply to imprint—*pr p* engraving *pa p* engraved [*En*, in, and *GRAVE*.]

ENGRAVE, en gräv, *v t.* To deposit in the grave.

ENGRAVER, en gräver, *n.* A cutter of letters devices, &c., on wood, stone, and other materials

ENGRAVING, en gräv ing, *n.* The act or art of cutting designs on wood, &c. an impression taken from an engraved plate a print

ENGRIEVE, en grev', *v t.* (*Spenser*) To grieve.

ENGROSS, en grös, *v t.* (*Spenser, Shak*) To make gross or large to fatten to take or occupy the whole of to swallow up to purchase in large quantities to create a demand, and sell again dear to copy in a large hand or in distinct characters

ENGROSSER, en groser, *n.* One who buys large quantities to raise the price and then sell at a high price one who copies a writing in large characters one who occupies wholly

ENGROSSMENT, en grösment, *n.* (*Shak*) The act of engrossing exorbitant acquisition of things

ENGUARD, en gard, *v t.* (*Shak*) To guard or defend.

ENGULF, en gulf, *v t.* Same as *LYGULF*

ENHANCE, en hans', *v t.* (*Spenser*) To put forward, elevate to advance or heighten to add to to increase—*v t.* to be raised, to swell or increase

ENHANCEMENT.—ENSANGUINE.

- pr.p.* enhance'ing; *pa.p.* enhanced'. [Prov. *enansar*—*enans*, forward—*ans*, *L. ante*, before.]
- ENHANCEMENT**, en-bans'ment, *n.* Act of enhancing: state of being enhanced: aggravation.
- ENHYDROUS**, en-hi'drus, *adj.* Containing drops of water or other fluid. [Gr. *en*, in, and *hydōr*, water.]
- ENIGMA**, e-nig'ma, *n.* A statement with a hidden meaning to be guessed: an obscure question: a riddle: anything difficult of explanation. [Gr. *ainigma*—*ainissomai*, to speak darkly—*ainos*, a tale.]
- ENIGMATIC**, -AL, e-nig-mat'ik, -al, *adj.* Relating to, containing, or resembling an enigma: darkly or ambiguously expressed: obscure.
- ENIGMATICALLY**, e-nig-mat'ik-al-li, *adv.* In an enigmatic or obscure manner.
- ENIGMATISE**, e-nig'ma-tiz, *v.t.* To utter or deal in enigmas or riddles:—*pr.p.* enigmat'ising; *pa.p.* enigmat'ised. [who talks in enigmas.]
- ENIGMATIST**, e-nig'ma-tist, *n.* One who makes or
- ENISLED**, en-ild', *p.adj.* Severed as an island, isolated.
- ENJOIN**, en-join', *v.t. (lit.)* To fasten or put upon: to lay upon, as a command: to order with authority or urgency: to charge: to prescribe. [Fr. *enjoindre*—*L. injungo*—in, on, and *jungo*, to join.]
- ENJOY**, en-joy', *v.t.* To have joy or delight in: to feel or perceive with pleasure: to possess or use with satisfaction: to please or delight: (*Shak.*) to have sexual intercourse with.—*v.i. (Milton)* to live in happiness. [*En*, in, and *Joy*.]
- ENJOYABLE**, en-joy'a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being enjoyed or of giving joy.
- ENJOYMENT**, en-joy'ment, *n.* The state or condition of enjoying: satisfactory possession or use of anything: pleasure: gratification.
- ENKINDLE**, en-kin'dl, *v.t.* To kindle or set on fire: to excite: to stimulate.
- ENLARD**, en-lärd', *v.t. (Shak.)* To grease, to baste.
- ENLARGE**, en-lärj', *v.t.* To make larger: to make greater in quantity, bulk, or appearance: to increase in magnitude, to extend: to expand: (*B.*) to set free.—*v.i.* to grow large or larger: to be diffuse in speaking or writing:—*pr.p.* enlarg'ing; *pa.p.* enlarg'd.
- ENLARGEMENT**, en-lärj'ment, *n.* The act of enlarging: state of being enlarged: increase: extension: diffuseness of speech or writing: release.
- ENLARGEN**, en-lärj'en, *v.t. (Spenser).* ENLARGE.
- ENLIGHT**, en-li't', *v.t.* Same as ENLIGHTEN.
- ENLIGHTEN**, en-li't'en, *v.t.* To supply with light, to illuminate: to shed light upon: to make clear to the mind: to impart knowledge to: to elevate by knowledge or religion.
- ENLIGHTENMENT**, en-li't'en-ment, *n.* The act of enlightening: the state of being enlightened.
- ENLINK**, en-lingk', *v.t. (Shak.)* To connect, as by links, to chain to.
- ENLIST**, en-list', *v.t.* To enter on a list: to enroll: to engage to serve in the army: to employ in advancing some object.—*v.i.* to engage in the public service: to enter heartily into a cause.
- ENLISTMENT**, en-list'ment, *n.* The act of enlisting: the state of being enlisted.
- ENLIVEN**, en-liv'n, *v.t.* To put life into: to excite or make active: to make sprightly or cheerful.
- ENLOCK**, en-lok', *v.t. (Spenser).* To lock up, enclose.
- ENLUMINE**, en-lu'min, *v.t. (Spenser).* ILLUMINE.
- ENMARBLE**, en-mär'bl, *v.t. (Spenser).* To turn to marble, to harden. [for net, to entangle.]
- ENMESH**, en-mesh', *v.t. (Shak.)* To catch in a mesh
- ENMEW**, en-mü, *v.t. (Shak.)* To coop up, as in a mew or cage.
- ENMITY**, en-mi-ti, *n.* The quality of being an enemy: unfriendliness: ill-will: hostility.
- ENMOSS**, en-mos't, *p.adj.* Covered with moss.
- ENMOVE**, en-mööv', *v.t.* Same as EMMOVE.
- ENNOBLE**, en-nö'bl, *v.t.* To make noble, to raise to nobility: to make illustrious: to elevate, dignify, or exalt:—*pr.p.* ennö'bling; *pa.p.* ennö'bled.
- ENNOBLEMENT**, en-nö'bl-ment, *n.* The act of making noble: that which ennobles.
- ENNUI**, än'nwä, *n. (lit.)* Annoyance: a feeling of weariness and disgust arising from the want of due mental excitement. [Fr.; Sp. *enojo*; from root of *ANNOY*.]
- ENORM**, e-norm', *adj. (Spenser).* Same as ENORMOUS.
- ENORMITY**, e-nor-mi-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being enormous: that which is enormous: an atrocious crime: excessive wickedness.
- ENORMOUS**, e-nor'mns, *adj. (lit.)* Out of rule, irregular: beyond the usual rule or measure: huge, vast, excessive: prodigious: beinous. [*L. enormis*—e, out of, and *norma*, rule.] [excessively.]
- ENORMOUSLY**, e-nor'mns-li, *adv.* Beyond measure.
- ENOUGH**, e-nuf', *adj.* Satisfying desire: giving content: sufficient.—*adv.* In a sufficient degree: to satisfaction: fully, quite: tolerably.—*n.* Sufficiency: as much as satisfies desire or want.—*int.* It is enough. [*A.S. genoh*, *genog*, *nog*; Ger. *genug*; Ice. *nug*.]
- ENOUNCE**, e-nouns', *v.t.* To enunciate: to announce: to utter or articulate. [Fr. *énoncer*—*L. enuncio*. See *ENUNCIATE*.]
- ENOW**, e-now' (*Shak.*) Same as ENOUGH.
- ENPIERCE**, en-pers', *v.t. (Shak.)* To pierce.
- ENQUIRE**, ENQUIRER, &c. Same as INQUIRE, &c.
- ENRAGE**, en-räij', *v.t.* To fill with rage: to irritate:—*pr.p.* enräij'ing; *pa.p.* enräij'ed.
- ENRAGEMENT**, en-räij'ment, *n. (Spenser).* The act of enraging or state of being enraged, excitement.
- ENRANGE**, en-ränj', *v.t. (Spenser).* To arrange, to rove over. [for in order.]
- ENRANK**, en-rangk', *v.t. (Shak.)* To place in rank.
- ENRAP**, en-rap', *v.t. (Shak.)* To throw into an ecstasy, to transport with enthusiasm:—*pr.p.* enrapp'ing; *pa.p.* enrapp'ed, enrapt'. [*En*, in, and *RAPT*.]
- ENRAPTURE**, en-rap'tür, *v.t.* To put in rapture: to transport with pleasure or delight:—*pr.p.* enrapt'uring; *pa.p.* enrapt'ured. [ister, to enrol.]
- ENREGISTER**, en-rej'is-tér, *v.t. (Spenser).* To register.
- ENRICH**, en-rich', *v.t.* To make rich: to fertilise: to supply with any desirable or ornamental addition.
- ENRICHMENT**, en-rich'ment, *n.* The act of enriching or adorning: that which enriches.
- ENRIDGE**, en-rij', *v.t.* To form into ridges.
- ENRING**, en-ring', *v.t. (Tenn.)* To encircle.
- ENRIVE**, en-riv', *v.t. (Spenser).* To rive or cleave.
- ENROBE**, en-röb', *v.t. (Shak.)* To dress, clothe, or invest.
- ENROL**, en-röl', *v.t. (Spenser)* To roll or envelop: to insert one's name in a roll or register: to record: to leave in writing:—*pr.p.* enroll'ing; *pa.p.* enroll'd.
- ENROLMENT**, en-röl'ment, *n.* The act of enrolling: that in which anything is enrolled. [implant.]
- ENROOT**, en-rööt', *v.t. (Shak.)* To fix by the root, to
- ENROUND**, en-rownd', *v.t. (Shak.)* To surround.
- ENSAMPLE**, en-sam'pl. Same as EXAMPLE.
- ENSANGUINE**, en-sang'gwin, *v.t.* To stain or cover with blood. [*En*, in, and *SANGUINE*.]

ENSCHEDULE, en-shed ul, *v.t.* (*Shak*) To insert in a schedule

ENSCONCE, en skons', *v.t.* To cover or protect as with a sconce or fort to hide securely —*pr p* ensconcing, *p.p.* ensconced

ENSEAM, en sem', *v.t.* (*Spenser*) To enclose as by a seam, to contain. [*m*, and *SEAM*]

ENSEAM, en sem, *v.t.* To cover with grease [*En*]

ENSEAR, en sēr', *v.t.* (*Shak*) To sear, to cauterize.

ENSEW (*Spenser*) Same as *ENSUE*.

ENSHIELD, en shield, *v.t.* (*Shak*) To shield or protect —*adj.* (*Shak*) Shielded or protected.

ENSHRINE, en shrin, *v.t.* To enclose in a shrine to preserve as sacred or with care and affection —*pr p* enshrining, *p.p.* enshrined [*to cover up*]

ENSHROUD, en shroud, *v.t.* To enclose in a shroud

ENSIFORM, en si form, *adj.* Having the shape of a sword. [*L ensia*, a sword, and *forma*, form.]

ENSIGN, en sin, *n.* A badge or mark of distinction the flag distinguishing a nation or a regiment the lowest commissioned officer in an infantry regiment, who carries the regimental ensign or colours. [*Fr enseigne*, *L insignia*, pl. of *insigne*, a distinctive mark —*i*, *on*, and *signum*, a mark.]

ENSIGNY, en sin si, [*n* The office or rank of]

ENSIORSHIP, en sin ship [*an ensign*]

ENSKY, en skr', *v.t.* (*Shak*) To place in the sky

ENSLAVE, en slāv', *v.t.* To make a slave of to deprive of liberty to subject to the influence of something —*pr p* enslaving, *p.p.* enslaved [*En*, to make, and *SLAVE*]

ENSLAVEMENT, en slāv'ment, *n.* The act of enslaving the state of being enslaved slavery bondage

ENSNARE, en snār', *v.t.* (*Shak*) Same as *ENSVARE*.

ENSNARE, en snār', *v.t.* (*Spenser*) To entangle [*En*, in, and *SVARE*]

ENSTEER, en step, *v.t.* (*Shak*) Same as *LASTEER*

ENSUE, en su, *v.t.* To follow or pursue —*v.i.* to follow or come after to follow as a consequence to succeed in a train of events or in course of time —*pr p* ensuing, *p.p.* ensued [*O Fr ensuare*, *Fr ensuivre*, *Prov ensuegur* —*L* in, after, and *sequor*, to follow]

ENSURE, en-shūr', *v.t.* Same as *LASTEER*.

ENTABLATURE, en tabla-tur, [*n* The part of an

ENTABLEMENT, en tabl'ment, [*order that surmounts the capital of the column, consisting of the architrave, frieze, and cornice (for ill see COLONY)* [*Fr entablement*, *O Fr entablature* —*L* in, in the manner of, *tabula*, a table.]

ENTAIL, en tēl, *v.t.* (*lit.*) To curtail or limit to limit the succession to an estate on a particular heir or series of heirs to cease or bring on as an inevitable consequence (*Spenser*) to carve —*n.* An entailed estate the rule of descent of an estate (*Spenser*) carving [*Fr entailler*, to cut into —*en*, into and *tailler*, to cut —*L* take, a cutting]

ENTAILMENT, en tēl'ment, *n.* The act of entailing — the condition of being entailed.

ENTAME, en tam', *v.t.* (*Shak*) To tame

ENTANGLE, en tangl, *v.t.* To twist into a tangle, or so as not to be easily separated to involve in anything from which escape is difficult to ensnare by artful talk to confuse or bewilder —*pr p* entangling, *p.p.* entangled.

ENTANGLEMENT, en tangl'ment *n.* The state of being entangled a confused state perplexity

ENTASIS, en ta sis, *n.* The swelling outline of the shaft of a column. [*Gr en*, in, *tenō*, to stretch.]

ENTER, en ter, *v.t.* To go or come into to penetrate to begin to initiate in a business, method, or society to engage or become involved in to join or become a member of to set down in writing, as in a book (*law*) to take possession of, to place in regular form before the court, —*v.i.* to go or come in to penetrate to engage to take the first step [*Fr entrer*, *L intrare*, to go into —*intro*, within.]

ENTERDEAL, enter-dēl, *n.* (*Spenser*) Reciprocal transactions [*Enter* = *Fr entre*, *L inter*, between, and *DEAL*]

ENTERIC, en ter'ik, *adj.* Belonging to the intestines. [*Gr enterikos* — *enteron*, intestine]

ENTERITIS, en ter itis, *n.* Inflammation of the bowels and esp of their muscular and serous coat.

ENTEROGELE, enter-o-ge-lē, *n.* A rupture in the grom. [*Gr enteron*, intestine and *gēlē*, tumour]

ENTEROLOGY, en ter o-lo-jī, *n.* A treatise on the internal parts of the body [*Gr enteron*, intestine, and *logos*, discourse.]

ENTEROTOMY, enter-o-tō-mī, *n.* Dissection or incision of the intestines [*Gr enteron*, intestine, and *tomos* a cutting — *tennō*, to cut.]

ENTERPRISE, enter priz, *n.* That which is undertaken or attempted, esp. that which is arduous or hazardous an adventure daring —*v.t.* To undertake or attempt to venture upon (*Spenser*) to enter —*tan* —*pr p* enterprising, *p.p.* enterprised. [*Fr entreprise*, *p.p.* of *entreprendre* — *entre*, in into and *prendre*, to take — *L prehendo*, to seize.]

ENTERPRISING, enter priz'ing, *p.adj.* Forward in undertaking adventurous bold, resolute.

ENTERTAIN, en ter tēn, *v.t.* To keep in one's service to receive and treat hospitably to supply with provisions &c to hold the attention of agreeably, to amuse to receive and take into consideration to keep or hold in the mind —*v.i.* to receive guests —*n.* (*Spenser*) Entertainment. [*Fr entretenir* — *entre*, between, and *tenir*, *L teneo*, to hold.]

ENTERTAINING, en ter tēn'ing, *adj.* Affording entertainment amusing.

ENTERTAINMENT, en ter tēn'ment, *n.* The act of entertaining that which entertains the provisions of the table a banquet amusement a performance which delights [*tain*]

ENTERTAKE, en ter tak', *v.t.* (*Spenser*) To enter

ENTERTISSED, en ter tis'ed, *p.adj.* (*Shak*) Interwoven with various colours.

ENTHRAL, en thrawl, *v.t.* Same as *INTHREAL*.

ENTHRONE, en thrōn, *v.t.* To place on a throne to exalt to the seat of royalty to install as a bishop —*pr p* enthroning, *p.p.* enthroned

ENTHRONEMENT, en thrōn'ment *n.* The act of enthroning or of being enthroned.

ENTHRONISATION, en thrōn i zā'shun, *n.* The act of enthroning, esp a bishop.

ENTHUSIASM, en thu zi'azm, *n.* (*lit.*) Inspiration by a divine power the belief of private revelation heat of imagination exaltation of ideas ardent and imaginative zeal or interest. [*Gr enthousiasmos* — *enthousiazō*, to be inspired by a god — *en*, in, and *theon*, a god.]

ENTHUSIAST, en thu zi'ast, *n.* One inspired with enthusiasm one who admires or loves intensely

ENTHUSIASTIC, AL, en thu zi'ast'ik, *al, adj.* Filled with enthusiasm visionary ardent, zealous

ENTHUSIASTICALLY, en thu zi'ast'ik al'i, *adv.* In an enthusiastic manner with enthusiasm.

ENTHYMEME, en thi mem, *n.* (*rhet*) An argument consisting of only two propositions, an antecedent

- and a consequent: a syllogism in which the major proposition is suppressed. [Gr. *enthymēma*, a consideration—*enthymēomai*, to consider—*en*, in, and *thymos*, the mind.]
- ENTICE**, en-tis', *v.t.* To incite or draw by exciting hope or desire: to lead astray: to allure or decoy: to induce:—*pr.p.* enticing; *pa.p.* enticed. [Fr. *attiser*, O. Fr. *entiser*, *enticher*, to stir, excite—*tison*, It. *tizzo*, L. *titio*, a firebrand.]
- ENTICEABLE**, en-tis'a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being enticed.
- ENTICEMENT**, en-tis'ment, *n.* The act of enticing: that which entices or tempts: allurements.
- ENTICINGLY**, en-tis'ing-li, *adv.* In an enticing or winning manner: chafmingly.
- ENTIRE**, en-tir', *adj.* *Untouched*: whole, undivided, without defect: full: unmixed: in full strength or power: firm, sure: (*bot.*) consisting of a single piece, not divided at the edge. [Fr. *entier*, It. *intero*—L. *integer*, whole—in, neg., and *tago*, *tango*, to touch.]
- ENTIRELY**, en-tir'li, *adv.* Completely: wholly.
- ENTIRENESS**, en-tir'nes, } *n.* The state of being
ENTIRETY, en-tir'ti, } entire: completeness:
fullness.
- ENTITLE**, en-ti'tl, *v.t.* To give a title or name to: to style: to give a claim or right: to dispose of by giving a title:—*pr.p.* entitling; *pa.p.* entitled.
- ENTITY**, en'ti-ti, *n.* *Being*: existence: a real being: a reality. [Fr. *entité*—L. *ens*, *entis*, *pr.p.* of *esse*, to be.]
- ENTOIL**, en-toil', *v.t.* To bring into toils or nets: to entangle or ensnare.
- ENTOMB**, en-tōm', *v.t.* To place in a tomb, to bury.
- ENTOMBMENT**, en-tōm'ment, *n.* The act of entombing, burial.
- ENTOMOLOGICAL**, en-to-mo-loj'ik-al, *adj.* Pertaining to the science of entomology.
- ENTOMOLOGIST**, en-to-mo-lo-jist, *n.* One learned in entomology.
- ENTOMOLOGY**, en-to-mo-lo-jī, *n.* The part of zoology which treats of insects. [Gr. *entoma*, insects (animals nearly cut in two—*en*, in, and *temnō*, to cut), and *logos*, discourse.]
- ENTOMOSTOMATA**, en-to-mo-stom'a-ta, *n.* A family of mollusca. [Gr. *entomos*, cut into—*en*, in, *temnō*, to cut, and *stoma*, a mouth.]
- ENTOMOSTRACA**, en-to-mos'tra-ka (*sing.* ENTOMOSTRACAN), *n.* A division of the crustaceans, so called because the shell of most of them consists of two pieces, divided like insects. [Gr. *entomos*, cut in—*en*, in, *temnō*, to cut, and *ostrakon*, a shell.]
- ENTOPHYTE**, en'to-fit, *n.* A parasitic plant which grows in a living animal. [Gr. *enton*, within, and *phyton*, a plant.]
- ENTOZOA**, en-to-zō'a (*sing.* ENTROZO'ON), *n.* Animals that live in the natural cavities or the solid tissues of other animals. [Gr. *entos*, within, and *zōon*, an animal.]
- ENTRAIL**, en-trāl', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To interlace, entwine, or twist.—*n.* (*Spenser*). Twisting, entanglement. [En, in, and Fr. *treillis*, lattice. See TRELLIS.]
- ENTRAILS**, en'trālz, *n.* The internal parts, esp. of animals: the intestines, bowels. [Fr. *entrailles*—Gr. *entera*, intestines—*entos*, within—*en*, in.]
- ENTRALL**, en-trawl', *n.* (*Spenser*). A form of ENTRAILS, applied to the sea.
- ENTRAMMEL**, en-tram'el, *v.t.* To trammel.
- ENTRANCE**, en'trans, *n.* The act or right of entering: the passage by which a place is entered: beginning: initiation.
- ENTRANCE**, en'trans', *v.t.* To put into a trance:—*pr.p.* entrancing; *pa.p.* entranced.
- ENTRANT**, en'trant, *n.* One who enters.
- ENTRAP**, en-trap', *v.t.* To ensnare or catch in a trap: to involve unexpectedly in difficulties: to entangle.
- ENTREASURE**, en-trezh'ūr, *v.t.* To lay up as in a treasury.
- ENTREAT**, en-trēt', *v.t.* To treat or deal with: to petition: to beg: (*Shak.*) to entertain or amuse: (*Spenser*) to entertain or receive.—*v.i.* to offer a treaty or compact: to make an earnest petition or prayer. [ing manner: with solicitation.]
- ENTREATINGLY**, en-trēt'ing-li, *adv.* In an entreat.
- ENTREATMENT**, en-trēt'ment, *n.* (*Shak.*) Entreaty, discourse.
- ENTREATY**, en-trēt'i, *n.* Treatment, reception: earnest prayer or request: solicitation: importunity.
- ENTREE**, āng-trā', *n.* Entrance: freedom of access: one of the first dishes placed on the table. [Fr. *entrée*—*entrer*, to enter.]
- ENTRENCH**, en-trensh', *v.t.* Same as INTRENCH.
- ENTREPOT**, āng'tr-pō, *n.* A store-house: a bonded warehouse: a seaport through which exports and imports pass. [Fr.—*entre*, L. *inter*, between, and L. *pono*, *positum*, to place.]
- ENTRUST**, en-trust', *v.t.* Same as INTRUST.
- ENTRY**, en'tri, *n.* The act of entering: entrance: the passage by which a place is entered: the act of committing to writing: the thing entered or written: the registry of a ship or goods at the custom-house: the taking possession of a property.
- ENTWINE**, en-twin', *v.t.* To twine: to twist together.—*v.i.* to be inserted by being wreathed or twisted.
- ENTWIST**, en-twist', *v.t.* To twist round.
- ENUMERATE**, e-nū-mēr-āt, *v.t.* To count the number of or reckon up singly: to mention or repeat separately:—*pr.p.* enumerating; *pa.p.* enumerated. [L. *e*, out, and *numero*, *numeration*, to number.]
- ENUMERATION**, e-nū-mēr-ā'shun, *n.* The act of numbering or counting over: a detailed account.
- ENUMERATIVE**, e-nū-mēr-ā-tiv, *adj.* Counting or reckoning up one by one. [merates.]
- ENUMERATOR**, e-nū-mēr-ā-tor, *n.* One who enumerates.
- ENUNCIABLE**, e-nun'shi-a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being enunciated.
- ENUNCIATE**, e-nun'shi-āt, *v.t.* To utter or pronounce: to make a formal statement: to declare:—*pr.p.* enunciating; *pa.p.* enunciated. [L. *enuncio*, -atum—*e*, out, and *nuncio*, to tell.]
- ENUNCIATION**, e-nun'shi-ā'shun, *n.* The act of enunciating: manner of uttering or pronouncing: declaration: statement.
- ENUNCIATIVE**, e-nun'shi-ā-tiv, *adj.* Pertaining to or containing enunciation: declarative.
- ENUNCIATOR**, e-nun'shi-ā-tor, *n.* One who enunciates or proclaims.
- ENUNCIATORY**, e-nun'shi-ā-tor-i, *adj.* ENUNCIATIVE.
- ENVEIGLE**, en-vē'gl, *v.t.* Same as INVEIGLE.
- ENVELOP**, en-vel'up, *v.t.* To cover by wrapping and folding: to surround: to involve: to hide. [Fr. *envelopper*; from L. *involvere*—*in*, in, and *volvere*, to roll: or conn. with O. E. *wlap*, E. *Lap*.]
- ENVELOPE**, en've-lōp, *n.* That which envelops, wraps, or covers, esp. the cover of a letter: the nebulous covering of the nucleus of a comet: (*fort.*) a mound of earth raised to cover some work, part.
- ENVELOPMENT**, en-vel'up-ment, *n.* The act of enveloping: that which envelops or surrounds.

ENVENOM, en ven'um, *v.t.* To put venom into to poison to make odious to enrage or exasperate

INVERMEIL, en ver'meil, *v.t.* (Milton) To dye red, to give a red colour to.—*adj.* Red-coloured. [Fr *en*, in, and *vermeil*, red, vermillion.] [very desirable.]

ENVIABLE, en vi a-bl, *adj.* That excites envy

ENVIABLENESS, en vi a-bl nes, *n.* The state or quality of being enviable.

ENVIABLY, en vi a-bl, *adv.* In an enviable manner

ENVIER, en vi er, *n.* One who envies

ENVIOUS, en vi us, *adj.* Feeling or actuated by envy tainted with envy excited or directed by envy (Spenser) inspiring envy

ENVIOUSLY, en vi us li, *adv.* In an envious manner with malignity or ill will

ENVIOUSNESS, en vi us nes, *n.* The state or quality of being envious

ENVIRON, en vī'run *v.t.* To surround or encompass to involve or envelop to besiege or invest. [Fr *environner*, from root of *VEER*.]

ENVIRONMENT, en vī'run ment, *n.* The act of environing the state of being environed that which environs

ENVIRONS, en vi runz or en vī' n The places lying around or adjacent to another part the outskirts of a city neighbourhood

ENVOY, en voy, *n.* One sent on his way, a messenger a minister sent on a special and temporary mission to a foreign prince or government [Fr *envoyer*—*envoyer*, to send—*en*, on, and *voie*, L. *via*, a way]

ENVY, en vi, *v.t.* To look upon with a grudging eye to hate on account of excellence, happiness, or success to desire strongly, to covet (Spenser) to emulate—*v.i.* to feel pain at the sight of excellence or happiness (Spenser) to be angry—*prp.* envying, *p.p.* envied.—*n.* Pain felt at another's excellence, success, or happiness *so* object of envious feeling [Fr *envie*, *envier*, to envy, L. *invidia*—*en*, on, and *videre*, to look.]

ENVYING, en vi ing, *n.* (B) Ill will, malice.

ENWALL, en wawl, *v.t.* Same as *ENWALL*.

ENWALLOW, en wawl, *v.t.* (Spenser) To roll about, to wallow

ENWHEEL, en hwel, *v.t.* (Shaks) To encircle.

ENWOMB, en wōm, *v.t.* (Spenser) To make pregnant to bury or hide.

ENWRAP, en rap, *v.t.* Same as *ENWRAP*

Eocene, e-o-sēn, *adj.* (geol.) Noting the Lower Tertiary strata, from the idea that the fossil shells of that period contain a very small proportion of living species [Gr *eos*, dawn, and *kainos*, new, recent.]

EOLIAN, e-ō-li an, *adj.* Pertaining to ancient *Eolus*

EOLIC, e-ō-lik, *adj.* In Asia Minor, or to the Greek dialect spoken there *Eolian*.

EOLIPILE, e-ō-li pil, *n.* Same as *EOLIPILZ*.

EON, ēon, *n.* Same as *Æon*

EPOCH, e-pakt, *n.* The excess of the solar month or year over the lunar synodical month or year [Gr *epaktos*, brought on, added—*epi* upon, *agō*, to bring.]

EPANTHOUS, ep-an thus, *adj.* Growing upon flowers [Gr *epi*, upon, and *anthos*, a flower]

EPARCH, ep'ark, *n.* The governor of a province. [Gr *eparchos*—*epi*, upon, and *arche* dominion.]

EPARCHY, ep'ark i, *n.* The province or territory ruled over by an eparch.

EPAULEMENT, e-pawl ment, *n.* A side work of a battery or earthwork to protect it from a flanking

fire. [Fr—*épaule*, shoulder, L. *spatula* shoulder blade]

EPAULET, } epawl-et, *n.* A shoulder knot worn

EPAULETTE, } by commissioned officers in the navy

[Fr—*épaule*, shoulder]

EPEGNE, e-pān, *n.* An ornamental stand for a dish in the centre of a table. [Fr *épagne*, saving—*épagner*, to save, spare, Ger *sparen*, to spare]

EPHA, } efa *n.* A Hebrew measure equal, accord

EPHAI, } ing to Josephus, to about eight gallons and a half or a bushel and one twelfth. [Heb.]

EPHEMERA, e-fem er a, *n.* A genus of insects, allied to the Dragon flies and so called from their brief existence in the perfect state a fever of one day's continuance [See *EPHEMERAL*.]

EPHEMERAL, e-fem er al, } *adj.* Existing or last

EPHEMEROUS, e-fem er us, } ing only for a day

daily short lived, transient [Gr *ephēmeros*—*epi*, upon, *hemera*, a day]

EPHEMERIS, e-fem er is (pl. *EPHEMERIDES*, *n.* An account of daily transactions a journal an almanac esp astronomical tables giving the daily places of the sun, moon, and planets, and other phenomena of the heavens. [Gr—*ephēmeros* See *EPHEMERAL*.]

EPHOD, e-fod, *n.* A vest worn by priests among the Jews. [Heb.—*ephod* to put on.]

EPIC, epik, *adj.* Containing narration noting a species of poetry which has outward things for its subject, of which it gives an imaginative narrative.—*n.* A narrative poem. [Gr *epikos*—*epos*, a tale]

EPICARP, ep'i karp, *n.* (bot) The outermost layer of the pericarp or fruit. [Gr *epi*, upon, and *karpōs*, fruit]

EPIORNE, ep'i sen, *adj.* Common to both sexes (gram) of either gender [Gr *epilimos*—*epi*, upon, and *ionos*, common.]

EPIGURE, ep'i kūr, *n.* A follower of Epicurus, a Greek philosopher, who taught that happiness or pleasure was the chief good one given to sensual enjoyment, esp. one devoted to the luxuries of the table.

EPICURIAN, ep-i kūr an or Lū, *adj.* Pertaining to Epicurus or to his doctrines luxurious sensual.—*n.* A disciple of Epicurus one given to the luxuries of the table.

EPICURIANISM, ep-i kūr an izm, *n.* The doctrines of Epicurus attachment to the doctrines of Epicurus.

EPICURISM, ep'i kūr izm, *n.* The doctrines of Epicurus sensual enjoyment luxury

EPICYCLE, ep'i si kl, *n.* A circle having its centre on the circumference of a greater circle on which it moves. [Gr *epi*, upon, and *kyllos*, a circle]

EPICYCLOID, ep'i sikloid, *n.* A curve described by a point in the circumference of a circle moving on the convex circumference of another circle [Gr *epi*, upon, *hypo*, under and *Cycloid*]

EPIDEMIC, AL, ep-i-dem'ik, al, *adj.* (lit) Upon the people affecting great numbers of people at one period generally prevailing.—*n.* Epidemic, a disease which attacks a great many persons in one place, at the same time, or in succession, and which prevails only for a time. [Gr *epi*, upon and *dēmos* the people.]

EPIDERMAL, ep-i-dermal, } *adj.* Of or relating to the—*epi*

EPIDERMIC, ep-i-dermik, } dermis.

EPIDERMIDAL, ep-i-derm'i dal, }

EPIDERMIS, ep-i-dermis, *n.* (lit) That which lies

- on the dermis or true skin: the cuticle or scarf skin of animals. [Gr.—*epi*, upon, and *derma*, skin.]
- EPIGASTRIC**, ep-i-gas'trik, *adj.* Pertaining to the epigastrium.
- EPIGASTRIUM**, ep-i-gas'tri-um, *n.* The part of the abdomen in which the stomach lies, the pit of the stomach. [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *gaster*, the stomach.]
- EPIGLOTTIS**, ep-i-glot'tis, *n.* The cartilaginous valve that falls upon or closes the glottis or entrance of the larynx when one is swallowing. [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *GLOTTIS*.]
- EPIGRAM**, ep-i-gram, *n.* (*lit.*) An inscription: a very short poem containing a witty or ingenious thought expressed in pointed language. [Gr. *epigramma*—*epi*, upon, and *graphō*, to write.]
- EPIGRAMMATIC**, -AL, ep-i-gram-mat'ik, -al, *adj.* Writing or dealing in epigrams: relating to or like an epigram: concise and pointed.
- EPIGRAMMATICALLY**, ep-i-gram-mat'ik-al-li, *adv.* In an epigrammatic style.
- EPIGRAMMATISE**, ep-i-gram'ma-tiz, *v.t.* To make an epigram on: to represent by epigrams:—*pr.p.* epigram'matising; *p.p.* epigram'matised.
- EPIGRAMMATIST**, ep-i-gram'ma-tist, *n.* One who composes or deals in epigrams.
- EPIGRAPH**, ep-i-graf, *n.* A short inscription on a building or monument to explain its use, and often worked into an ornamental design: a citation or motto at the beginning of a book or its parts. [Gr. *epigraphē*—*epi*, upon, and *graphō*, to write.]
- EPILEPSY**, ep-i-lep-si, *n.* A disease characterised by sudden insensibility, with convulsive movements of the muscles, and occasionally arrest of the breathing. [Gr. *epilepsia*—*epi*, upon, and *lambanō*, fut. *lēpsomai*, to seize, Sans. *labh*, to get.]
- EPILEPTIC**, -AL, ep-i-lep'tik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to, affected by, or consisting of epilepsy.—*n.* **EPILEPTIC**, one affected with epilepsy.
- EPILOGUE**, ep-i-log, *n.* A short speech, in prose or verse, which used to be made after the conclusion of a play: (*rhet.*) the summing up or conclusion of a discourse. [Gr. *epilogos*, conclusion—*epi*, upon, in addition, and *logos*, speech—*legō*, to speak.]
- EPIPHANY**, e-pi'fan-i, *n.* A church festival, celebrated on the twelfth day after Christmas (January 6), in commemoration of the appearance of Christ upon earth, and especially of his being seen and worshipped by the Eastern Magi. [Gr. *epiphancia*—*epi*, upon, and *phainō*, to shew.]
- EPIPHYTE**, ep-i-fit, *n.* One of a species of plants attached to trees, and deriving their nourishment from the decaying portions of the bark, and perhaps also from the air. [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *phyton*, a plant.]
- EPISCOPACY**, e-pis'ko-pas-i, *n.* The government of the church by bishops. [L. *episcopatus*—*episcopus*, Gr. *episkopos*, a bishop. See **BISHOP**.]
- EPISCOPAL**, e-pis'ko-pal, *adj.* Governed by bishops: belonging to or vested in bishops.
- EPISCOPALIAN**, e-pis-ko-pā'li-an, *adj.* Belonging to bishops or to government by bishops.—*n.* An adherent to the episcopal form of church government.
- EPISCOPALIANISM**, e-pis-ko-pā'li-an-izm, *n.* Episcopalian government and doctrine.
- EPISCOPALLY**, e-pis'ko-pal-li, *adv.* In an episcopal manner: by episcopal authority.
- EPISCOPATE**, e-pis'ko-pāt, *n.* The office and dignity of a bishop: a bishopric: the order of bishops.—*v.t.* To act as a bishop.
- EPISCOPY**, e-pis'ko-pi, *n.* (*Milton*). Survey, superintendence. [Gr. *episkopia*—*episkopos*. See **BISHOP**.]
- EPISODE**, ep-i-sōd, *n.* (*lit.*) Anything brought in besides: an incident or story introduced into a narrative or poem for the purpose of giving variety: an incidental narrative or digression. [Gr. *episodesion*—*epi*, upon, *eis*, in, and *hodos*, a way.]
- EPISODIAL**, ep-i-sōd'i-al, } *adj.* Pertaining to
- EPISODIC**, -AL, ep-i-sōd'ik, -al, } or contained in an episode: brought in as a digression.
- EPISPERM**, ep-i-spērm, *n.* The outer integument of a seed. [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *sperma*, seed.]
- EPISTLE**, e-pis'l, *n.* A writing sent to some one: a letter.—*v.t.* To write or communicate by writing. [Gr. *epistolē*—*epi*, upon, and *stellō*, to send.]
- EPISTOLARY**, e-pis'to-lar-i, *adj.* Pertaining or suitable to letters: contained in or carried on by letters.
- EPISTOLIC**, -AL, ep-is-tol'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to epistles or letters: noting the method of representing ideas by letters and words.
- EPISTYLE**, ep-i-stil, *n.* Same as **ARCHITRAVE**. [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *stylos*, a pillar.]
- EPITAPH**, ep-i-taf, *n.* An inscription on a tomb or on a monument in honour of the dead. [Gr. *epitaphion*—*epi*, upon, *taplos*, a tomb.]
- EPITHALAMIC**, ep-i-tha-lam'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to or intended for an epithalamium.
- EPITHALAMIUM**, ep-i-tha-lā'mi-nm, *n.* A nuptial song, originally sung when the bride was being led to the bridal chamber. [Gr. *epithalamion*, a bridal song—*epi*, upon, and *thalamos*, a bed-chamber.]
- EPITHELIUM**, ep-i-thē'l-i-um, *n.* The thin cuticle which covers the mucous membranes. [Gr. *epi*, upon, *thelē*, nipple.]
- EPITHET**, ep-i-thet, *n.* (*lit.*) Something added to: a word or term expressing some quality or attribute: a title or name. [Gr. *epithetos*, added—*epi*, upon, and *tithēmi*, to place.]
- EPITHETON**, ep-ith'e-ton, *n.* (*Shak.*) **EPITHET**.
- EPITOME**, e-pit'o-me, *n.* (*lit.*) That which is cut short: a compendium in which all the essential contents of a work are contained in smaller compass: an abridgment. [Gr.—*epitemnō*, to cut upon, cut short—*epi*, upon, *temnō*, to cut.]
- EPITOMISE**, e-pit'o-miz, *v.t.* To make an epitome of: to shorten or abridge: to condense:—*pr.p.* epitomising; *p.p.* epitomised.
- EPITOMIST**, e-pit'o-mist, *n.* One who makes an epitome or abridgment.
- EPIZOAN**, ep-i-zō'an, } *pl.* **EPIZOA**, *n.* A parasitic
- EPIZOON**, ep-i-zō'on, } animal that lives on the bodies of other animals, and derives its nourishment from the skin. [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *zōon*, an animal.]
- EPIZOOTIC**, ep-i-zō-ō'tik, *adj.* Pertaining to epizoa: (*geol.*) containing fossil remains: epidemic, as applied to animals.
- EPOCH**, ep'ok or ē'pok, *n.* A fixed point of time made remarkable by some great event, from which dates are reckoned: the commencement of an era: (*astron.*) the mean heliocentric longitude of a planet in its orbit at any given time. [Gr. *epochē*—*epēchō*, to stop—*epi*, upon, and *echō*, to have, hold.]
- EPODE**, ep'ōd, *n.* (*lit.*) An added song: the third and last part of a choral ode, sung after the strophe and antistrophe: a kind of lyric poem in which a longer verse is followed by a shorter one. [Gr. *epōdos*—*epi*, upon, and *ōdē*. See **ODE**.]
- EPONYM**, } ep'o-nim, *n.* A name, as of a country
- EPONYME**, } or people, derived from that of an individual. [Gr. *epi*, upon, to, and *onoma*, name.]

EPONYMOUS, e pon'i mus, *adj* Giving one's name to a people or country

EPOPEE, ep-o pē' or ep', *n* (*lit*) The making or writing of *epic poetry*, an epic poem the subject of an epic poem. [*Gr* *εποποιία*—*epos*, a word, an epic poem, and *poieō*, to make]

EQUALITY, ē kwa-blī'ti, *n*. The quality or condition of being equal evenness or uniformity

EQUABLE, ē kwa-bl, *adj* Equal and uniform smooth not variable [*equable*]

EQUABLENESS, ē kwa-bl nes, *n*. The state of being

EQUABLY, ē kwa-bl, *adv* In an equable manner uniformly evenly

EQUAL, ē kwal, *adj* One or the same in regard to any quality, or in quantity, degree value &c adequate fit uniform, even in just proportion impartial, just being upon the same terms.—*n*. One not inferior or superior to another (*B*) one of the same age (*Spenser*) the state of being equal.—*v t*. To be, become, or make equal to to rise to the same state with to recompense fully to compare or regard as equals —*pr p* *e* qualling, *pa p* *e* qualled. [*L* *æqualis*—*æquus*, Sans *ika*, one.]

EQUALISATION, ē kwal : za shun, *n*. The act of making equal the state of being equalised.

EQUALISE, ē kwal-iz, *v t*. To make equal to pronounce or compare as equal to be equal to —*pr p* *e* qualsing, *pa p* *e* qualsed.

EQUALITY, ē kwol-i'ti, *n*. The quality or condition of being equal likeness in regard to anything compared the same degree of dignity sameness, uniformity evenness.

EQUALLY, ē kwal-l, *adv* In an equal manner or degree in just proportion evenly, uniformly impartially, justly

EQUALNESS, ē kwal nes, *n*. The state of being equal evenness uniformity

EQUANIMITY, ē kwa-nim'i-ti, *n* Equality or evenness of mind or temper [*L* *æquus* equal, and *animus*, the mind.]

EQUATE ē kwat', *v t*. To make equal to reduce to an average or to a common standard of comparison —*pr p* *e* quating, *pa p* *e* quated. [*L* *æquo*, *æqualis*—*æquus* See *EQUAL*.]

EQUATION, ē kwā-shun, *n* (*lit*) A making equal (*alg*) a statement of the equality of two expressions.

EQUATOR, ē kwā-tor, *n* (*geog*) A great circle on the terrestrial globe everywhere equally distant from the poles and dividing the earth into two equal parts or hemispheres (*astron*) a great circle in the celestial sphere the plane of which coincides with the plane of the terrestrial equator, or is perpendicular to the axis of the earth.

EQUATORIAL, ē kwā-tōr-i-al, *adj* Pertaining to the equator.—*n*. An astronomical instrument by which a celestial body may be observed at any point of its diurnal course.

EQUATORIALY, ē kwā-tōr-i-al-l, *adv* So as to have motion or direction parallel to the equator

EQUERY, { ē kwēr-i or ē kwēr-i, *n*. One who has

EQUEPPY, { the care of horses in England, an officer under the master of the horse a large stable. [*Low* *L* *æquarius*—*L* *æquus*, a horse.]

EQUESTRIAN, ē kwes'tri-an, *adj* Pertaining to horses or horsemanship riding or sitting on horseback performed on horseback.—*n*. One who rides on horseback a horseman or rider [*L* *equester*, *equestri*—*æques* a horseman—*æquus*, a horse.]

EQUESTRIANISM, ē kwes'tri-an-izm, *n*. Horsemanship.

EQUESTRIENNE, ē kwes'tri-en, *n* A lady who rides on horseback a female skilled in equestrianism.

EQUIANGULAR, ē kwī-ang-gu-lar, *adj* Having equal angles

EQUIBALANCE, ē kwī-bal-ans, *n* Equal weight.

EQUIDIFFERENT, ē kwī-dif'er-ent, *adj* Having equal differences [*equal distance*]

EQUIDISTANT, ē kwī-dis-tant, *adj* Being at an

EQUIFORM ē kwī-form *adj* Of equal or like form.

EQUIFORMITY, ē kwī-form-i-ti, *n*. Uniform equality uniformity

EQUILATERAL, ē kwī-lat'er-al, *adj* Having all the sides equal. [*L* *æquus*, equal, and *LATERAL*.]

EQUILIBRATE ē kwī-lī-brāt', *v t*. To balance equally —*pr p* *e* quilibrating, *pa p* *e* quilibrated. [*L* *æquus*, equal, and *LIBRARE*.]

EQUILIBRIUM ē kwī-līb-rū-m, *n*. Equal balancing a state of rest from the disturbing forces counteracting each other equality of weight or force, or of evidence motives, or powers (*art*) just poise of figures and effects [*L*—*æquus*, equal, and *libra*, a balance.]

EQUIMULTIPLE, ē kwī-mul-ti-pl, *adj* Multiplied by the same number.—*n*. One of the products of two or more numbers or quantities all multiplied by the same number [*L* *æquus*, equal, and *MULTIPLE*.]

EQUINAL, ē kwī-nal, } *adj* Pertaining to a horse.

EQUINE, ē kwīn, }

EQUINOCTIAL, ē kwī-nok-shal, *adj* Pertaining to the equinoxes the time of the equinoxes, or to the regions about the equator.—*n*. The celestial equator, so called because when the sun crosses it the days and nights are equal. [*L* *æquinoctialis*—*æquinoctium*. See *EQUINOX*.] [*direction of the equinox*.]

EQUINOCTIALLY, ē kwī-nok-shal-l, *adv* In the

EQUINOX, ē kwī-noks, *n*. The time when the sun crosses the equator making the night equal in length to the day, which happens twice a year, about the 21st of March and the 23d of September [*L* *æquus*, equal, and *nox*, *noctis*, night.]

EQUIP ē kwīp, *v t*. To fit out as a ship for sea to furnish with everything needed for any service or work to dress or fit out to adorn —*pr p* *e* quipping, *pa p* *e* quipped [*Fr* *équiper*, for *cequpper*, to attire, from root of *SHIP*.]

EQUIPAGE ē kwī-pāj, *n*. That with which one is equipped furniture required for any service, esp. the accoutrements of a soldier, the furniture of an army, of a vessel including her crew, &c. *army* of state attendants retinue.—*v t* (*Spenser*) To equip

EQUIPMENT, ē kwīp-ment, *n*. The act of equipping the state of being equipped the things used in equipping furniture necessary for any service.

EQUIPOISE, ē kwī-pōiz, *n* Equality of weight or force the state of a balance when the two weights are equal equilibrium. [*L* *æquus* equal, and *Poise*.]

EQUIPOLLENT, ē kwī-pōl-lent, *adj* Having equal power or force equivalent. [*L* *æquus*, equal, and *pollens*, *entis*, *pr p* of *polleo*, to be able.]

EQUIPONDERANT, ē kwī-pōn-der-ant, *adj* Having equal weight. [*L* *æquus* equal, and *ponderans*, *-antis*, *pr p* of *pondero*, *ponderatum*, to weigh—*pondus* *ponderis*, weight.]

EQUIPONDERATE, ē kwī-pōn-der-āt, *v t*. To be equal in weight to balance.—*v t*. to be equal to in weight to counterbalance —*pr p* *e* quiponderating, *pa p* *e* quiponderated.

EQUISETUM, ē kwī-sē'tum, *n*. A genus of plants having a leafless jointed stem, each joint terminating in a membranous sheath with a fringe

fāte, fār, mē, her, mīno, mōte, mātē, māwn, then.

- somewhat resembling *horse-hair*. [*L.*—*equus*, a horse, and *seta*, a bristle.]
- EQUITABLE**, ek'wi-ta-bl, *adj.* Impartial, just: doing justice: giving to each his due, fair, just: (*law*) held or exercised in equity. [*From* *EQUITR*.]
- EQUITABLY**, ek'wi-ta-bli, *adv.* In an equitable manner: justly: impartially.
- EQUITATION**, ek-wi-tā'shun, *n.* The act of riding on horseback: horsemanship. [*L. equitatio*—*equito*, *equitatum*, to ride, from *equus*, a horse.]
- EQUITY**, ek'wi-ti, *n.* Equality or rightness: right as founded on the laws of nature: fairness: justice: (*law*) an equitable claim, also those principles of natural justice that are permitted to modify the rigour of positive law. [*L. æquitas*—*æquus*, equal.]
- EQUIVALENCE**, ē-kwiv'a-lens, *n.* The state of being equivalent: equal value.
- EQUIVALENT**, ē-kwiv'a-lent, *adj.* Equal in power, value, effect, &c.: having the same meaning: (*geom.*) equal in dimensions: (*geol.*) contemporaneous in origin but separately situated.—*n.* A thing equal in power, &c., to another: (*chem.*) the definite proportion in which a substance combines with others, forming new compounds referable to a common standard. [*L. æquus*, equal, and *valens*, -*entis*, *pr.p.* of *valeo*, to be strong.]
- EQUIVALENTLY**, ē-kwiv'a-lent-li, *adv.* In an equal manner.
- EQUIVOCAL**, ē-kwiv'o-kal, *adj.* Meaning equally two or more things: capable of a double interpretation: of doubtful meaning: capable of being ascribed to different motives. [*L. æquus*, equal, and *vocalis*, speaking—*vox*, *vocis*, the voice.]
- EQUIVOCALLY**, ē-kwiv'o-kal-li, *adv.* In an equivocal or ambiguous manner.
- EQUIVOCATE**, ē-kwiv'o-kāt, *v.i.* To use words of double or of doubtful meaning in order to mislead.—*v.t.* to render equivocal:—*pr.p.* *equivocating*; *pa.p.* *equivocated*.
- EQUIVOCATION**, ē-kwiv'o-kā'shun, *n.* The use of words of an equivocal or doubtful meaning in order to mislead. [ates.]
- EQUIVOCATOR**, ē-kwiv'o-kāt-or, *n.* One who equivocates.
- EQUIVOCATORY**, ē-kwiv'o-ka-tor-i, *adj.* Containing or characterised by equivocation.
- EQUIVOKE**, ek'wi-vōk, *n.* An equivocal expression: a quibble. [*Fr. équivoque*.]
- ERA**, ē-ra, *n.* A series of years reckoned from a particular point. [*Low L. æra*; allied to *A.S. gear*, a year.]
- ERADIATE**, e-rā'di-āt, *v.i.* To shoot out like a ray of light:—*pr.p.* *eradiating*; *pa.p.* *eradiated*. [*L. e*, out, *radius*, a ray.]
- ERADIATION**, e-rā-di-ā'shun, *n.* The act of eradiating: emission of radiance. [eradicated.]
- ERADICABLE**, e-rad'i-ka-bl, *adj.* That may be eradicated.
- ERADICATE**, e-rad'i-kāt, *v.t.* To pull up by the roots: to destroy completely:—*pr.p.* *eradicating*; *pa.p.* *eradicated*. [*L. eradico*, -*atum*, to root out—*e*, out, and *radix*, *radicis*, a root.]
- ERADICATION**, e-rad-i-kā'shun, *n.* The act of eradicating: state of being eradicated.
- ERADICATIVE**, e-rad'i-kāt-iv, *adj.* Serving to eradicate or drive thoroughly away.
- ERASE**, e-rās', *v.t.* To rub or scrape out: to efface: to obliterate:—*pr.p.* *erasing*; *pa.p.* *erased*. [*L. erado*—*e*, out, and *rado*, *rasum*, to scrape.]
- ERASED**, e-rāst', *p.adj.* Rubbed out: effaced: (*her.*) torn off, so as to leave jagged edges.
- ERASEMENT**, e-rās'ment, *n.* The act of erasing: obliteration.
- ERASER**, e-rās'ér, *n.* One who or that which erases.
- ERASION**, e-rā'zhun, *n.* The act of erasing: a rubbing out.
- ERASTIAN**, e-rast'yan, *n.* A follower of Thomas *Erastus*, a German physician, who maintained that the church is wholly dependent on the state for its existence and authority.—*adj.* Relating to the Erastians or to their doctrines.
- ERASTIANISM**, e-rast'yan-izm, *n.* The principles of the Erastians. [ation.]
- ERASURE**, e-rā'zhōor, *n.* The act of erasing: obliteration.
- ERE**, ār, *adv.* Before: sooner than.—*prep.* Before. [*A.S. ar*, *Goth. air*, early.]
- EREBUS**, e-rē-bus, *n.* The region of darkness: the lower world, hell. [*L.*—*Gr. Erebos*.]
- ERECT**, e-rekt', *adj.* Upright: directed upward: unshaken: bold.—*v.t.* To set upright: to raise, to build: to found, to establish: to exalt.—*v.i.* to rise upright. [*L. erectus*—*erigo*, to set upright—*e*, out, and *rego*, *rectum*, to make straight.]
- ERECTILE**, e-rekt'il, *adj.* That may be erected.
- ERECTION**, e-rek'shun, *n.* Act of erecting or raising: state of being erected, established, or founded: exaltation: anything erected: a building of any kind.
- ERECTLY**, e-rekt'li, *adv.* In an erect manner or posture.
- ERECTNESS**, e-rekt'nes, *n.* The state of being erect: uprightness.
- ERELONG**, ār-long', *adv.* Before long, soon.
- EREMITE**, ē'r-e-mīt, *n.* Old form of *HERMIT*.
- EREWILE**, ār-hwīl', *adv.* Before this time:
- EREWHILES**, ār-hwīlz, *adv.* sometime ago.
- ERGOT**, ēr'got, *n.* A disease, consisting of a parasitical fungus, found on the seed of certain plants, esp. rye, and some other grasses. [*Fr. ergot*, blight.]
- ERGOTISM**, ēr'got-izm, *n.* Poisoning caused by eating bread made of rye diseased with ergot.
- ERICA**, e-rīka, *n.* A genus of beautiful flowering plants, embracing the heaths, so called on account of the brittleness of their branches. [*Gr. ereikē*—*ereikē*, to break.] [of the genus *Erica*.]
- ERICACEOUS**, e-rī-kā'shus, *adj.* Belonging to plants
- ERINACEOUS**, e-rī-nā'shus, *adj.* Belonging to or like a hedgehog. [*L. erinaceus*, a hedgehog.]
- ERINGO**, e-ring'go, *n.* Same as *ERYNGO*.
- ERINITE**, ē'rī-nīt, *n.* Native arseniate of copper, so called from *Erin* or Ireland where it occurs.
- ERMELIN**, ēr'mī-lin, *n.* (*Spenser*). *ERMINE*.
- ERMINE**, ēr'mīn, *n.* A northern animal of the weasel tribe valued for its fur: the fur of the ermine, the emblem or dignity of judges and magistrates, whose robes are lined with it. [Usually given from *L. mus Armenius*, the Armenian rat, but perh. from *Fr. hermine*, *Ger. hermchen*, a weasel.]
- ERMINED**, ēr'mīnd, *adj.* Adorned with ermine.
- ERN**, ERNE, ērn, *n.* The sea-eagle or ospray. [*A.S. earn*.]
- ERNE**, ērn, *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To yearn.
- ERODE**, e-rōd', *v.t.* To eat away: to corrode:—*pr.p.* *eroding*; *pa.p.* *eroded*. [*L. e*, away, *rodo*, *rosus*, to gnaw.]
- EROSION**, e-rō'zhun, *n.* The act of eroding or eating away: the state of being eaten away.
- EROSIVE**, e-rō'siv, *adj.* Having the property of eroding or eating away.

EROTIC, AL, e ru'tik, al *adj.* Pertaining to love [Gr *erōtikos*—*erōs*, *eros*, love]

ERR, er, v. *To* wander or stray to commit mistakes to sin. [L *erro*, to wander]

ERRAND, er'and, n. A message anything to be told or done by a messenger purpose in going anywhere. [A.S. *arend*—*ar*, Ica. *āri*, Goth. *airus*, a messenger] [wld.]

ERRANT, er'ant, *adj.* Erring or wandering roving

ERRANTRY, er'ant ri, n. An errant or wandering state the employment of a knight-errant

ERRATA, er'āta, pl. of **ERRATUM**

ERRATIC, AL, er at'ik, al *adj.* Wandering having no certain course not stationary (*geol.*) removed from the original resting place, as *erratic blocks* [L *erraticus*—*erro*, to wander]

ERRATICALLY, er at'ik al li *adv.* In an erratic manner [printing]—pl. **ERRATA**

ERRATUM, er ā'tum, n. An error in writing or

ERRONEOUS, er-o-ne-us, *adj.* Full of error wrong mistaken. [mistake.]

ERRONEOUSLY, er-o-ne-us li, *adv.* In error by

ERRONEOUSNESS, er-o-ne-us nes, n. State of being erroneous deviation from right

ERROR, er'or, n. A wandering or deviation from truth, justice, or right a mistake in judgment a blunder a fault a sin [L—*erro* to wander]

ERSE, ers, n. The name given by the Lowland Scots to the language of the people of the W Highlands as being of Irish origin—*adj.* Pertaining to the people of the W Highlands of Scotland. [A corr. of *Irish*] [correct, superl. of *er*, early]

ERST, erst, *adv.* First at first formerly [A.S.]

ERUBESCENCE, er-ū-be-sens, } n. The act of be-
ERUBESCENCY, er ū-be-sen si, } coming red red-
ness. [See **ERUBESCENT**]

ERUBESCENT, er ū-be-sent *adj.* Growing red red or reddish blushing [L *erubescens*—*erubescere*, to grow red—*er*, and *ruber*, red.]

ERUCTATE, s ru'k'tāt, v. *To* belch, or throw out as wind from the stomach. [L *eructo*, *eructatus*—*er*, and *ructo* to belch forth]

ERUCTATION, s ru'k tāt shun, n. The act of eructating a violent ejection of wind or other matter from the earth.

ERUDITE, s ru'dīt, *adj.* (*lit.*) Freed from rudeness polished well instructed learned. [L *erudio*, *eruditum* to free from rudeness—*er*, from, and *rudio*, rude.]

ERUDITELY, er ū dīt li, *adv.* With erudition

ERUDITION, er ū-dishun, n. State of being erudite or learned knowledge gained by study learning esp. in literature

ERUGINOUS e-rū-jī-nus *adj.* Of or resembling the rust of copper rusty [L *eruginosus*—*erugo*, copper rust—*er*, *avis*, metal, copper]

ERUPTED, e rupted, *adj.* Suddenly and forcibly thrown out, as lava from a volcano

ERUPTION, e-rup-shun, n. A breaking or bursting forth that which bursts forth a breaking out of a rash on the skin. [L *eruptio*—*erumpo* *eruptum*—*er*, out, and *rumpo*, to break.]

ERUPTIVE, e-rup'tiv, *adj.* Breaking forth attended by or producing eruption produced by eruption

ERYNGO, e-ryngo, n. A genus of evergreen plants resembling thistles. [L *eryngo*, Gr *eryngos*]

ERYSIPELAS, er-i-sipe-las, n. An inflammatory disease of the skin, attended by diffused redness and swelling, chiefly on the face. [Gr—*erythrus*, red, and *pella*, skin]

ESCALADE, es ka lād, n. The scaling of the walls of a fortress in an assault by means of ladders—*v. t.* To scale as a wall by ladders—*pp. p.* escalading, *pp. p.* escaladed. [Fr.—L *scala*, a ladder]

ESCALOP, es kol'op, n. Same as **SCALLOP**

ESCAPADE, es ka pād, n. A fling or gambol a wild frolic [Fr., from **ESCAPE**]

ESCAPE es káp v. *To* flee from or shun to pass unobserved or unharmed to evade, elude—*i. t.* to flee from danger to be passed without harm—*pp. p.* escaping *pa t* (*Spenser*) *escapen* *pa p* *escap'd*—*n.* Act of escaping flight from danger or from imprisonment. [O Fr *escaper*, Fr *échapper* (*lit.*) 'to slip out of one's cloak'—Low L *ex cappa*, out of one's cape or cloak]

ESCAPEMENT, es káp'ment n. The part of a time piece which connects the wheel work with the pendulum, so called because it allows a tooth to escape at each vibration

ESCARP, es-kārp, v. *To* make into a scarp or a sudden slope—*n.* A scarp or steep slope (*fort.*) the sloping side of the ditch next the rampart [Fr *escarper* to cut steep from root of **SCARP**]

ESCARPMENT es karp'ment n. A steep declivity the precipitous side of any hill or rock

ESCHALOT esh a lot', n. A kind of small onion formerly found at Ascalon in Palestine [Fr *échalotte*, *escalotte*—L *Ascalonius* of Ascalon]

ESCHAR, es'kār, n. A dry scab or crust, as that produced by a burn or caustic [Gr *eschara* a scab]

ESCHAROTIC, es kar ot'ik *adj.* Tending to form an eschar caustic—*n.* A caustic substance

ESCHATOLOGY, es ka-to-lo-jī n. The doctrine of the last or final things as of the Judgment, Future State. [From Fr *eschalon*, last, and *logos* discourse.]

ESCHEAT, es-chet n. Property which falls to the lord of the manor, or to the state by the failure of heirs or by forfeiture.—*v. t.* To fail to the lord of the manor or to the state [O Fr *escheate*, low L *escheata*—*escado*—L *ex* out, and *cado*, to fall.]

ESCHEW, es chēw, v. *To* avoid or shun to flee from. [O Fr *eschewer*, Ger *escheuen*]

ESCOORT, es'kōrt, n. (*lit.*) A guide a guard a body of armed men acting as a guard safe conduct [Fr *escorte*, It. *scorta*, a guide—*scorgere*, to guide—L *ex*, and *corrigere*, to set right] [accompany]

ESCORT, es kōrt, v. *To* attend as a guard to

ESCOT, es kōt, v. (*Slal.*) To pay a reckoning for, to maintain. [O Fr *escot*, Fr *escot* See **SCOT**, a tax.]

ESCRITOIRE, es kri twōr', n. A writing desk. [Fr *écriture*, O Fr *escriptoire*, low L *scriptorium*—*scribo*, *scriptum*, to write.]

ESCULAPIAN, es ku lā pi an, *adj.* Pertaining to Esculapius, the god of the healing art hence relating to the art of healing medical

ESCULENT, es'kū lent *adj.* *Eatable* fit to be used for food by man—*n.* Something that is eatable. [L *esculentus*, eatable—*esca*, food—*edo* to eat.]

ESCUTCHEON, es kuch'un n. A shield on which a coat of arms is represented a family shield (*fig.*) family honour or character the part of a vessel's stern bearing her name. [O Fr *escusson*, It. *scudo*, L *scutum* a shield.] [escutcheon.]

ESCUTCHEONED, es kuch'und, *adj.* Having an

ESLOIN, es loin, v. (*Spenser*) To remove to a distance to banish. [O Fr *esloigner*—L *ex*, and *longe* far]

ESOPHAGUS e-sof-a-gus, n. The passage through which food is carried to the stomach the gullet. [Fr *œsophage*, Gr *œsophagos*—*œsō*, fut. of *phōrō*, to carry, and *phagō*, to eat.]

ESOTERIC, es-o-ter'ik, *adj.* Inner: secret: mysterious: (*anc. phil.*) taught to a select few—opposed to *exoteric*. [Gr. *esōterikos*—*esōteros*, inner—*eisō*, from *eis*, into.] [*esoteric* manner.]

ESOTERICALLY, es-o-ter'i-kal-li, *adv.* In an

ESPALIER, es-pal'yér, *n.* A frame or lattice-work of wood on which to train fruit-trees: a row of trees so trained. [Fr.—*épaule*, O. Fr. *espalde*, It. *spalla*—L. *spathula*, dim. of *spatha*, the shoulder-blade.]

ESPARTO, es-pār'to, *n.* A strong kind of grass found in the south of Europe, esp. in Spain, used for making baskets, cordage, paper, &c. [Sp.]

ESPECIAL, es-pesh'al, *adj.* Special: particular: principal: distinguished. [manner.]

ESPECIALLY, es-pesh'al-li, *adv.* In an especial

ESPERANCE, es'pér-ans, *n.* (*Shak.*) Hope. [Fr.—L. *esperans*, pr.p. of *spero*, to hope.]

ESPIAL, es-pi'al, *n.* The act of spying: (*Shak.*) a spy. [From *ESPY*.]

ESPIONAGE, es'pi-on-āj, *n.* The practice or employment of spies: secret watching.

ESPLANADE, es-pla-nād', *n.* A plane or level space between a citadel and the town: the glacis of the counterescarp: any open public space for walking or driving in. [Fr.—*esplaner*, to lay level—L. *planus*, plane, even.]

ESPOUSAL, es-pow'z'al, *n.* The act of espousing or betrothing: the taking upon one's self, as a cause:—*pl.* a contract or mutual promise of marriage.

ESPOUSE, es-pow'z', *v.t.* To give as spouse or betrothed: to take as spouse: to wed: to take with a view to maintain: to adopt or embrace as a cause:—*pr.p.* espousing; *pa.p.* espoused'. [Fr. *épouser*, O. Fr. *espouser*—L. *spondéo*, *sponsum*, to promise solemnly.]

ESPY, es-pī', *v.t.* To see at a distance: to catch sight of: to examine, as a spy: to discover unexpectedly.—*v.i.* to look about: to watch narrowly:—*pr.p.* esp'ying; *pa.p.* espied'. [O. Fr. *espier*, from root of *SPY*.]

ESQUIMAU, es'ki-mō, *n.* One of a tribe of Indians inhabiting the northern part of North America and Greenland:—*pl.* *ESQUIMAUX* (es'ki-mōz).

ESQUIRE, es-kwīr', *n.* (*orig.*) The squire or shield-bearer of a knight: a title of dignity next below a knight: a title given to younger sons of noblemen: a general title of respect in addressing letters. [O. Fr. *escuyer*—*escu*, Fr. *écu*, L. *scutum*, a shield.]

ESSAY, es-sā', *v.t.* To try: to attempt: to make experiment of: to assay. [Fr. *essayer*; from root of *ASSAY*.]

ESSAY, es-sā', *n.* A trial, experiment: a written composition less elaborate than a treatise.

ESSAYER, es-sā'ér, } *n.* One who writes essays.

ESSAYIST, es-sā'ist, }

ESSENCE, es'ens, *n.* *Being*: a being, an existing person or substance: the species or quality of being: the qualities which make any object what it is: the cause of being: constituent substance: the extracted virtues of any drug: perfume, or the volatile matter of which it is composed.—*v.t.* To perfume, to scent. [Fr.—L. *essentia*—*essens*, *essentis*, old pr.p. of *esse*, A.S. *wesen*, Sans. *as*, to be.]

ESSENES, es-sēnz', *n.pl.* A small religious sect among the ancient Jews leading retired ascetic lives and holding peculiar doctrines. [From the Heb. *asā*, to heal, because they practised medicine.]

ESSENTIAL, es-sen'shal, *adj.* Relating to or containing the essence: absolutely necessary to the existence of a thing: indispensable: important in the highest degree: highly rectified, pure.—*n.*

(*Milton*) Existence, being: something essential or necessary: a leading principle.

ESSENTIALITY, es-sen-shi-al'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being essential: an essential part.

ESSENTIALLY, es-sen'shal-li, *adv.* In an essential manner: by essence: in reality.

ESSOIN, es-soin', *n.* (*Spenser*) Excuse: (*law*) exemption on just cause for not appearing. [O. Fr. *essoine*, Fr. *exoine*, perh. from low L. *exonia*—*sunnis*, an impediment.]

ESTABLISH, es-tab'lish, *v.t.* To make stable or firm: to settle or fix: to confirm: to ordain: to found: to set up, as in business. [O. Fr. *establi*—L. *stabilis*, firm—*sto*, to stand.]

ESTABLISHED, es-tab'lish't, *p.adj.* Fixed: ratified: instituted by law.

ESTABLISHMENT, es-tab'lish-ment, *n.* The act of establishing: fixed state: that which is established: one's residence, and style of living: the church, as established by law.

ESTATE, es-tāt', *n.* A standing: state: condition: property, esp. landed property: fortune: an order or class of men in the body-politic:—*pl.* possessions: the legislature—king, lords, and commons.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To settle, as a fortune. [Fr. *état*, O. Fr. *estat*—L. *status*, a standing—*sto*, to stand.]

ESTEEM, es-tēm', *v.t.* To set an estimate or value on: to value highly: to regard with respect or friendship: to consider or think.—*v.i.* to consider as of value.—*n.* Estimate, reckoning: high estimation or value: favourable regard. [See *ESTIMATE*.]

ESTHETIC, es-thet'ik, **ESTHETICS**, es-thet'ika. Same as *ÆSTHETIC*, *ÆSTHETICS*.

ESTIMABLE, es'tim-a-bl, *adj.* That can be estimated or valued: worthy of esteem or honour: deserving our good opinion.

ESTIMABLY, es'tim-a-bli, *adv.* In an estimable manner.

ESTIMATE, es'tim-āt, *v.t.* To reckon the value of in money: to judge of the worth of a thing: to calculate or compute: to prize, appreciate:—*pr.p.* estimating; *pa.p.* estimated.—*n.* A valuing in the mind: computation: judgment or opinion of the worth or size of anything: a rough calculation. [Fr. *estimer*—*æstimō*, *æstimatum*, to value—*as*, copper, money.]

ESTIMATION, es-tim-a'shun, *n.* Act of estimating: a reckoning of value: judgment formed: esteem, honour, regard.

ESTIVAL, est'iv'al, **ESTIVATION**, es-ti-vā'shun. Same as *ÆSTIVAL*, *ÆSTIVATION*.

ESTOP, es-top', *v.t.* (*leg.*) To stop or bar'ly one's own act:—*pr.p.* estopping; *pa.p.* estopp'd. [O. Fr. *estoper*. See *STOP*.]

ESTOPPEL, es-top', *n.* An impediment or bar to a legal process, so called because a man's own previous net has stopped his mouth from alleging the truth.

ESTOVERS, es-tō'vērz, *n.pl.* Necessaries allowed by law, as wood to a tenant for necessary repairs, &c. [Low L. *estoverium*, O. Fr. *estovoir*, necessities.]

ESTRANGE, es-trānj', *v.t.* To make strange, to keep at a distance: to alienate: to withdraw the affections: to divert from its original use or possessor:—*pr.p.* estranging; *pa.p.* estranged'. [O. Fr. *estranger*, from root of *STRANGE*.]

ESTRANGEMENT, es-trānj'ment, *n.* Act of estranging: state of being estranged: alienation.

ESTREAT, es-trēt', *n.* (*law*). A true extract or copy of some original document or record, esp. of fines and amercements to be levied by the bailiff or other officer.—*v.t.* To extract from the records of a court,

as a forfeited recognisance to levy fines under an
estreat [O Fr *estrate*, L. *extractus* See EXTRACT]

ESTRICH *es'trich*, } *n.* (*Shak*) The ostrich.

ESTRIDGE, *es'trij*, } *n.* (*Shak*) The ostrich.

ESTUARY, *es'tu a r i*, *n.* A narrow passage, as the
mouth of a river, where the tide meets the current,
so called from the boiling or foaming caused by
their meeting in an arm of the sea. [L. *æstuarium*—
æstuo, to boil up—*æstus*, a burning]

ETCH, *ech*, *v t* To make designs on metal, glass &c
by eating out the lines with an acid to sketch.
—*v i* to practise etching [Ger *ätzen*, to corrode by
acid, Goth. *atjan*, Sans *ad* to eat]

ETCHING *ech'ing* *n* The art or act of etching or
engraving an impression from an etched plate

ETCHING NEEDLE *ech'ing ned'l*, *n* A fine pointed
steel instrument used in etching

ETERNAL *e'ternal*, *adj* Throughout all time
everlasting without beginning or end of existence
immortal ceaseless unchangeable.—*n* THE ETER-
NAL, an appellation of God that which is endless
[Fr *éternel*, L. *æternus æternus*—*ærum* Gr *aión*, a
period of time, an age]

ETERNALLY, *e'ternal l y*, *adv* Without beginning
or end unchangeably perpetually

ETERNE *e'tern*, *adj* (*Shak*) Eternal.

ETERNISE, *e'ter'niz*, *v t* To make eternal to im-
mortalize to perpetuate —*pr p* *eter'nizing*, *pa p*
eter'nised.

ETERNITY, *e'ter'n i ti*, *n* Eternal duration or ex-
istence the state or time after death.

ETESIAN, *e'té zhan*, *adj* Yearly periodical blow-
ing at stated seasons as certain winds [Fr *étésien*,
L. *ætemus* Gr *ætemus* annual—*etos*, a year]

•ETHE, *eth*, *adj* (*Spenser*) Easy [A.S. *eath*]

ETHER, *ether*, *n* The clear, upper air the highly
attenuated matter supposed to fill all space above
the atmosphere a light, volatile inflammable fluid,
obtained by the distillation of alcohol with sulphuric
acid. [Fr *éther*, L. *æther*, Gr *æther*—*aitêr*, to
light up]

ETHEREAL, *e'thé re-al*, *adj* Consisting of ether

ETHEREALISE, *e'thé re al iz*, *v t* To convert into
ether to render spirit like —*pr p* *ethérealizing*,
pa p *ethérealised*.

ETHEREALISM, *e'thé re al izm*, *n* The quality of

ETHEREALLY, *e'thé re al l y*, *adv* In an ethereal
manner

ETHEREOUS, *e'thé re-us*, *adj* (*Milton*) Ethereal.

ETHERISE, *éther iz*, *v t* Same as ETHEREALISE.

ETHIC, *AL*, *eth'ik*, *al*, *adj* Relating to manners or
morals treating of morality or duty [Gr *êthos*
—*êthos*, custom.]

ETHICALLY, *eth'ik al l y*, *adv* According to ethics.

ETHICS, *eth'iks* *n* The doctrines of morality the
science of duty a system of principles and rules
concerning duty [From *ETHIC*.]

ETHIOP, *e'thi-op*, } *n* A native of Ethi-

ETHIOPIAN, *e'thi-ô pi an*, } *op'a*, a name given to
the countries south of Egypt inhabited by the negro
races a blackamoor [Gr *Æthiops* Ethiopian, sun
burned—*aitêr*, to burn, *ôps*, the face.]

ETHIOPIAN, *e'thi ô pi an*, } *adj* Pertaining to Ethi-

ETHIOPIIC, *e'thi-ô pik*, } *op'ia* or to its inhabit-

ants

ETHMOID, *eth'moid*, } *adj* Resembling a nose

ETHMOIDAL, *eth'moid al*, } (*anat*) applied to one

of the bones of the head which is pierced by a

number of holes. [Gr *êthmos*, a sieve, and *endos*,
form]

ETHNIC, *AL* *eth'n'ik*, *al*, *adj* Relating to a nation
or people relating to ethnology heathen, as op-
posed to Jewish. [L. *ethnicus* Gr *ethnikos*—*ethnos*,
a nation.]

ETHNOGRAPHER, *eth no'gra fer*, *n* One versed
[in ethnography]

ETHNOGRAPHIC, *AL*, *eth no graf'ik*, *al*, *adj*
Relating to ethnography

ETHNOGRAPHY, *eth no'gra fi*, *n* A description
and classification of the nations of the earth. [Gr
ethnos a nation, *graphô*, to describe]

ETHNOLOGIC, *AL*, *eth no loj'ik*, *al*, *adj* Relat-
ing to ethnology

ETHNOLOGIST, *eth nol o j'ist*, *n* One versed in
[ethnology]

ETHNOLOGY, *eth nol o j i*, *n* The science that
treats of the varieties in the human race, their
physical and mental differences, geographical distri-
bution, history, and languages [Gr *ethnos*, a race,
logos an account—*legô*, to speak.]

ETHOLOGIC, *AL* *eth o loj'ik*, *al*, *adj* Relating to
ethology treating of morality

ETHOLOGIST, *e'thol o j'ist*, *n* One versed in ethol-
ogy or ethics.

ETHOLOGY, *e'thol o j i*, *n* A discourse on ethics
the science of character [Gr *êthos* custom *logos*,
a discourse]

ETHYL, *a'th'yl*, *n* A gaseous substance, the supposed
base of ether and its compounds. [Gr *æther*, ether,
hyle, base.]

ETIOLATE, *ati o lit' vi* To become white or
whiter to be blanched by exclusion from air and
light to become pale from chronic disease or
absence of light —*v t* to blanch to cause to grow
pale —*pr p* *etioliating* *pa p* *etiolated*. [Fr *étioier*,
O Fr *etioler*, to become slender, prob from Ger
etel, a stalk.]

ETIOLATION, *éti o la'shun*, *n* The state or pro-
cess of being blanched by excluding the light of the
sun, said of certain plants as celery

ETIOLOGY, *éti o l o j i*, *n* The science of the causes
of anything particularly of disease. [Gr *aitia*, a
cause, *logos*, an account—*legô*, to speak.]

ETIQUETTE, *eti ket*, *n* (*orig*) A ticket on which
the forms to be observed at court on particular
occasions were inscribed the forms of manners and
behaviour required by good breeding ceremony
[Fr See TICKET.]

ETYMOLOGICAL, *eti mo loj i kal*, *adj* Relating
[to etymology]

ETYMOLOGICALLY, *eti mo loj i kal l y*, *adv* Ac-
cording to etymology

ETYMOLOGISE, *eti mo l o j iz*, *v t* To give, or search
into, the etymology of a word.

ETYMOLOGIST, *eti mo l o j'ist*, *n* One skilled in,
or a writer on, etymology

ETYMOLOGY, *eti mo l o j i*, *n* An account of the
etymons or true origin of words the part of phil-
ology which treats of the origin and history of
words the part of grammar which relates to inflec-
tion. [Gr *etymon*, and *logos*, an account.]

ETYMON, *eti mon*, *n* The true origin of a word
a root or primitive word the literal sense of a
word. [Gr—*etymos* *etymos*, true.]

EUCCHARIST, *u'ka-ris't*, *n* (*orig*) The giving of
thanks the sacrament of the Lord's Supper [Gr
eucharista—*eu*, well, and *charu*, grace, thanks.]

EUCCHARISTIC, *-AL*, *u'ka-ris't'ik*, *al*, *adj* Pertain-
ing to the eucharist.

EUCHOLOGION, ū-ko-lō'ji-on, } *n.* A formulary of
EUCHOLOGY, ū-ko-lō'ji, } prayers, particu-
 larly of the Greek Church. [Gr. *euchologion*—*euchē*,
 a prayer, and *logos*—*legō*, to say, speak.]
EUCRASY, ū'kra-si, *n.* A good crasis or healthy
 state of the body. [Gr. *eu*, well, and *CRASIS*.]
EUDIOMETER, ū-di-om'e-tēr, *n.* An instrument
 for measuring the purity of, or the quantity of
 oxygen contained in, the air. [Gr. *eudia*, clear air—
eudios, clear, said of air, and *metron*, measure.]
EUGH, ū, *n.* (*Spenser*). The yew. [See *YEW*.]
EUGHEN, ū'en, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Made of yew.
EULOGISE, ū-lō'jiz, *v.* To speak well of: to praise,
 extol:—*pr.p.* eulogising; *pa.p.* eulogised. [See
EULOGIUM.] [another.]
EULOGIST, ū-lō-jist, *n.* One who praises or extols
EULOGISTIC, ū-lō-jist'ik, *adj.* Full of eulogy or
 praise.
EULOGISTICALLY, ū-lō-jist'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a
 eulogistic manner.
EULOGIUM, ū-lō'ji-um, } *n.* A speaking well of:
EULOGY, ū-lō-ji, } praise: a speech or writ-
 ing in commendation of any one. [Gr. *eulogia*—*eu*,
 well, *logos*, a writing.]
EUNUCH, ū'nuk, *n.* (*lit.*) The guardian of the couch:
 a castrated man appointed to that office in the
 East. [Gr. *eunouchos*—*eunē*, a couch, and *echō*,
 to have charge of.] [eunuch.]
EUNUCHISM, ū'nuk-izm, *n.* The state of being a
EUPEPSY, ū-pep'si, *n.* Good digestion—opposed to
dyspepsy. [Gr. *eupepsia*—*eu*, well, and *pepsis*,
 digestion—*pepo*, *pepitō*, to digest.]
EUPEPTIC, ū-pep'tik, *adj.* Having good digestion.
EUPHEMISE, ū'fem-iz, *v.* or *v.i.* To express by a
 euphemism: to use euphemistic terms.
EUPHEMISM, ū'fem-izm, *n.* (*lit.*) A speaking well:
 (*rhet.*) a soft or pleasing term used to express what
 is disagreeable. [Gr. *euphēmos*—*eu*, well, and
phēmō, to speak.]
EUPHEMISTIC, -AL, ū'fem-ist'ik, -al, *adj.* Relat-
 ing to or containing euphemism.
EUPHONIC, -AL, ū-fon'ik, -al, } *adj.* Having eu-
EUPHONIOUS, ū-fō'ni-us, } phony: agreeable in
 sound. [ous manner.]
EUPHONIOUSLY, ū-fō'ni-us-li, *adv.* In a euphoni-
EUPHONISM, ū'fo-nizm, *n.* A euphonious sound.
EUPHONY, ū'fo-ni, *n.* An agreeable sound: a
 pleasing, smooth enunciation of sounds. [Fr. *euphonie*,
 Gr. *euphonia*—*eu*, well, and *phōnē*, sound.]
EUPHRASY, ū'fra-zi, *n.* The plant eye-bright,
 formerly regarded as beneficial in disorders of the
 eyes. [Gr. *euphrasia*—*euphrainō*, to cheer.]
EUPHUISM, ū'fū-izm, *n.* An affectation of exces-
 sive refinement in the use of words or language:
 a high-flown expression.
 [From *Euphues*, a book by Lyly in the time of Queen
 Elizabeth, which brought the stylo into vogue—Gr.
euphuēs, graceful—*eu*, well, *phuē*, growth—*phuō*,
 to produce.]
EUPHUIST, ū'fū-ist, *n.* One given to the use of
 euphuism or high-flown diction. [phuism.]
EUPHUISTIC, ū'fū-ist'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to eu-
EURASIAN, ū-rā'shan, *n.* A descendant of a
 European on the one side, and an Asian on the
 other. [A contr. of *European* and *Asian*.]
EUREKA, ū-rē'ka, *n.* (*lit.*) I have found: a discovery.
 [Gr., perf. indic. of *eurekaō*, to find: said to have been
 uttered by Archimedes when he discovered a method of
 detecting the adulteration of Hiero's crown.]

EUROCLYDON, ū-rok'li-don, *n.* A tempestuous
 easterly wind in the Mediterranean. [Gr.]
EUROPEAN, ū-ro-pe'an, *adj.* Belonging to Europe.
 —*n.* A native or inhabitant of Europe.
EUTERPEAN, ū-tēr-pe'an, *adj.* Relating to Euterpe,
 the muse who presided over music: hence, relating
 to music. [Gr. *Euterpe*—*eu*, well, and *terpō*, to
 delight.]
EUTHANASIA, ū-than-ā'zi-a, } *n.* An easy or pleas-
EUTHANASY, ū-than-a-si, } ant mode of death.
 [Gr. *euthanasia*—*eu*, well, and *thanatos*, death.]
EVACUATE, e-vak'ū-āt, *v.* To make vacant or
 empty: to throw out the contents of: to withdraw
 from:—*pr.p.* evacuating; *pa.p.* evacuated. [L. *e*,
 out, *vacuo*, *vacuatum*, to empty—*vaco*, to be empty.]
EVACUATION, e-vak-ū-ā'shun, *n.* Act of emptying
 out: a withdrawing from: that which is evacuated.
EVADE, e-vād', *v.* To go away from: to escape by
 dexterity or artifice: to avoid cunningly.—*v.i.* to
 escape or slip away: to equivocate:—*pr.p.* evading;
pa.p. evad'ed. [L. *evado*—*e*, out, *vado*, to go.]
EVANESCENCE, ev-an-es'ens, *n.* The act of vanish-
 ing: disappearance.
EVANESCENT, ev-an-es'ent, *adj.* Vanishing: liable
 to pass quickly away: fleeting: imperceptible. [L.
evanesco, —*entis*, *pr.p.* of *evanesco*—*e*, out, and
vanesco, to vanish—*vanus*, empty.]
EVANGEL, e-van'jel, *n.* Good tidings: the Gospel.
 [Gr. *euangelion*—*eu*, well, *angellos*, to bring news.]
EVANGELIC, -AL, ē-van-jel'ik, -al, *adj.* Belonging
 to or consisting of good tidings: consonant to the
 gospel, or to a particular view of it: adhering strictly
 to the truth taught in the gospel.
EVANGELICAL, ē-van-jel'ik-al, *n.* One whose
 principles are evangelical.
EVANGELICALISM, ē-van-jel'ik-al-izm, *n.* Evan-
 gelical principles or adherence to them.
EVANGELICALLY, ē-van-jel'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a
 manner that is evangelical, or according to the
 gospel. [of evangelising.]
EVANGELISATION, ē-van-jel-i-zā'shun, *n.* The act
EVANGELISE, e-van-jel-iz, *v.* To instruct in the
 gospel: to convert to Christianity.—*v.i.* to preach
 the gospel:—*pr.p.* evangelising; *pa.p.* evangelised.
EVANGELIST, e-van-jel-ist, *n.* One who evangelises:
 one of the four writers of the gospels: one authorised
 to preach. [intended to evangelise.]
EVANGELISTIC, ē-van-jel-ist'ik, *adj.* Tending or
EVANGELY, e-van-jel-i, *n.* (*Spenser*). Good tidings,
 the Gospel.
EVANISH, e-van'ish, *v.i.* To vanish.
EVAPORABLE, e-vap'or-a-bl, *adj.* That may evap-
 orate: easily dissipated by evaporation.
EVAPORATE, e-vap'or-āt, *v.i.* To fly off in vapour:
 to pass away gradually and imperceptibly: to be
 dissipated.—*v.t.* to convert into vapour or gas:—
pr.p. evaporating; *pa.p.* evaporated. [L. *e*, off,
vaporo, —*atum*—*vapor*, vapour.] [evaporating.]
EVAPORATION, ē-vap-or-ā'shun, *n.* The act of
EVASION, e-vā'zhun, *n.* Act of evading: an attempt
 to elude the force of an argument or accusation: an
 insufficient excuse.
EVASIVE, e-vā'siv, *adj.* That evades or seeks to
 evade: not straightforward: shuffling.
EVASIVELY, e-vā'siv-li, *adv.* In an evasive manner.
EVASIVENESS, e-vā'siv-nes, *n.* State of being
 evasive.
EVE, ēv, *n.* The going away of the day: the night
 before a day of note: the time just preceding a

great event. [A.S. *afen*, D. *avend*, Ger. *abend*, the decline of the day, from *ab* away]

EVECTION, e-vek-shun, n. A carrying out or up exaltation (*astron*) a certain irregularity of the moon's motion. [L. *evectio*—e, out, and *veho* vatum, to carry]

EVEN, ēv'n, n. Evening

EVEN, ēv'n, *adj* Equal level smooth not easily ruffled, as the temper parallel fair equal on both sides not odd, capable of being divided into equal parts—*v t* To make even or smooth to make equal—*v i* to be equal—*adv* Noting equality exactly at the very time notwithstanding so much as likewise still [A.S. *afen*, D. *even*, Ger. *eben*—*eben*, to make smooth, allied to L. *aequus* equal.]

EVENFALL, ēv'n fawl, n. (Tenn.) Evening

EVEN HANDED ēv'n hānded, *adj* With an even, fair or impartial hand just

EVENING, ēv'ning n. The close of the day the decline or latter part of life [See *EVZ*]

EVENLY, ēv'n lī, *adv* In an even, smooth, or level manner [for calm mind] equable

EVEN MINDED, ēv'n mīnded, *adj* Having an even **EVENNESS** ēv'n nes n. State of being even uniformity equanimity

EVEN SONG ēv'n sōng n. The evening service in church, so called because formerly chanted or sung the evening.

EVENT, e-vent' n. That which comes out or happens any incident or occurrence the consequence of an action result. [L. *eventus*—e, out and *venio* ventum, to come.] [events or incidents]

EVENTFUL, e-vent'fūl, *adj* Full or fruitful of

EVEN TIDE, ēv'n tīd, n. The tide or time of evening.

EVENTUAL, e-vent'u al, *adj* Happening as a consequence ultimate, final. [From *EVENT*]

EVENTUALITY, e-vent'u al i ti, n. (*phren*) The propensity to take notice of events changes or facts.

EVENTUALLY, e-vent'u al lī, *adv* In the event, result, or consequence.

EVER ēv'er, *adv* (*lit*) During an age always eternally at any time or period in any degree. [A.S. *æf* always, Ice *æf*, L. *æcum*, Gr. *aión*, an age]

EVER AND ANOV now and then.

EVERGREEN ēv'er grōn *adj* Ever or always green retaining leaves throughout the whole year as certain plants—n. A plant that retains its leaves all the year

EVERLASTING, ev'er last'ing *adj* Lasting for ever endless perpetual eternal—n. Eternity (*Shak*) God, tīe Eternal Being.

EVERLASTINGLY, ev'er last'ing lī, *adv* Eternally without end.

EVERMOPE, ev'er mōp', *adv* Always for ever

EVERY, ēv'ri, *adv* Each one of a number all taken separately [A.S. *æf* ever, *ælc*, each.]

EVERY WHERE, ēv'ri hwēr *adv* In every place.

EVICT, e-ikt', *v t* (*lit*) To conquer completely to dispossess by law to expel from. [L. *e*, inten., and *vincio* victum, to conquer]

EVICTION, e-ikt'shun n. The act of evicting from house or lands the lawful recovery of lands.

EVIDENCE, ev'i dēns n. State of being evident that which makes evident proof or testimony a witness—*v t* To render evident to prove—*prp* evidencing, *pa p* evidenced.

EVIDENT, ev'i dent, *adj* That is visible or can be

seen clear to the mind obvious manifest. [L. *evidens*, *entis*—e, and *video*, to see.]

EVIDENTIAL, ev i den shal, } *adj* Furnishing **EVIDENTIARY**, ev i den shī ar i, } evidence tending to prove.

EVIDENTLY, ev'i dent lī, *adv* In an evident manner obviously visibly

EVIL, ēv'l, *adj* Having bad qualities sinful mischievous unfortunate (*Spenser*) unskilful—n. That which produces unhappiness suffering or calamity mischief harm deviation from rectitude or duty wickedness depravity—*adv* Not well, happily, or kindly unfortunately [A.S. *yfel*, D. *evil*, Ger. *übel*]

EVIL-EYED, ev'il id, *adj* (*Shak*) Possessed of an evil eye, having a malignant look.

EVIL-FAVORED, ēv'l fā vūrd, *adj* Of evil favour or countenance. [ingness, deformity]

EVIL FAVOREDNESS ēv'l fā vūrd nes, n. In *B*.

EVILLY, ēv'l lī, *adv* In an evil manner not well.

EVIL-MINDED, ēv'l mīnded, *adj* Inclined to evil malicious wicked.

EVILNESS ēv'l nes, n. State of being evil wickedness.

EVIL-SPEAKING, ēv'l spēk'ing n. The speaking of evil slander

EVIL-STARRED ēv'l stārd, *adj* (Tenn.) Born (according to the old superstition) under the influence of an unpropitious star, unfortunate.

EVINCE e-vin's, *v t*. (*Millon*) To conquer completely to subdue to prove beyond doubt to shew clearly to manifest—*prp* evincing *pa p* evinced [L. *vincio*—e, inten., and *vincio* to conquer]

EVINCIBLE e-vin's i bl, *adj* Capable of being evinced or made evident. [demonstrate.]

EVINCIVE, e-vin's iv, *adj* Tending to evince or

EVISCERATE e-vis'eer at *v t* To tear out the viscera or bowels—*prp* eviscerating, *pa p* eviscerated. [L. *e* out, *viscer*, the bowels.]

EVISCERATION, ē-vis'eer ā shun, n. The act of eviscerating.

EVITATE, ev'i tat, *v t* (*Shak*) To shun, avoid. [L. *evito*—atum—e, and *evito* to shun.] [avoidance.]

EVITATION, ev i tā shun, n. The act of shunning.

EVOKE e-vōk', *v t* To call out to draw out or bring forth—*prp* evoking *pa p* evoked [L. *evoco*—e, out, and *voco*, to call.]

EVOLUTE, ev'o-lūt, n. An original curve from which another curve (the involute) is described by the end of a thread gradually evolved or unwound from the former [From *EVOLVZ*]

EVOLUTION, ev o-lūshun, n. The act of evolving or unrolling gradual working out or development a series of things unfolded (*arith* and *alg*) the extraction of roots—opposed to *involution* the movement by which a body of troops or ships of war change their position. [ing to evolution.]

EVOLUTIONARY, ev o-lūshun ar i, *adj* Pertaining to evolution.

EVOLUTIONIST, ev o-lūshun ist, n. One skilled in evolutions of military movements.

EVOLVE, e-volv', *v t* To roll out or unroll to disclose to develop to unravel to emit—*v i* to disclose itself—*prp* evolving, *pa p* evolved [L. *evolvō* *evolutum*—e out, *volvo* to roll.]

EVULSION, e-vul'shun, n. A plucking or tearing out. [L. *e*, out, and *vellō*, *vulsum*, to pluck.]

EW E, ē, n. A female sheep. [A.S. *ewu*, L. *ovis*, Gr. *ovs*, Sans. *ar*, a sheep]

EWER, ē'v'er, n. A large jug belonging to a wash stand, used for holding water [A.S. *huor*, Fr. *aguère*, a water vessel—L. *aqua*, water]

EWFT, eft, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as EFT, *n.*

EXACERBATE, egz-as'ér-bát, *v.t.* To make bitter or harsh : to imbitter : to provoke : to increase the severity of, as a disease :—*pr.p.* exac'erbát'ing; *pa.p.* exac'erbát'ed. [*L. exacerbo, exacerbatum*—*ex*, inten., *acerbo*—*acerbus*, bitter. See ACERBITY.]

EXACERBATION, egz-as'ér-bá'shun, *n.* Increase of irritation or violence, esp. the increase of a disease.

EXACT, egz-akt', *adj.* (*lit.*) Pressed out so as to agree with a certain standard : precise : careful : punctual : true.—*v.t.* To force from : to compel payment of : to demand of right or urgently : to extort.—*v.i.* to practise extortion. [*L. exigo, exactum*, to drive out, to demand—*ex*, out, and *ago*, to drive, to do.]

EXACTING, egz-akt'ing, *p.adj.* Compelling full payment of : unreasonable in making demands.

EXACTION, egz-ak'shun, *n.* The act of exacting or demanding strictly : an unjust demand : that which is exacted, as excessive work or tribute.

EXACTLY, egz-akt'li, *adv.* In an exact manner : accurately : nicely : precisely.

EXACTNESS, egz-akt'nes, *n.* The quality of being exact : precision : accuracy : scrupulousness.

EXACTOR, egz-akt'or, *n.* One who exacts authoritatively or unreasonably.

EXAGGERATE, egz-aj'ér-át, *v.t.* To heap up : to magnify unduly : to overstate : to represent too strongly :—*pr.p.* exaggerát'ing; *pa.p.* exaggerát'ed. [*L. exaggeo, -atum*—*ex*, and *aggeo*, a heap.]

EXAGGERATION, egz-aj-ér-á'shun, *n.* The act of exaggerating : extravagant representation : a statement in excess of the truth.

EXAGGERATIVE, egz-aj-ér-át-iv, *adj.* Containing exaggeration or tending to exaggerate.

EXALT, egz-awlt', *v.t.* To raise very high : to elevate in power, dignity, &c. : to elate or fill with joy or confidence : to praise or extol : (*chem.*) to refine or purify. [*L. exalto*—*ex*, and *altus*, grown great by nourishing, high—*alo*, to nourish.]

EXALTATION, egz-awlt-á'shun, *n.* The act of exalting : elevation in rank or dignity : high estate : (*chem.*) the act of refining or purifying : (*astrol.*) the position of a planet in which it was supposed to exert its greatest influence. [dignified.]

EXALTED, egz-awlt'ed, *p.adj.* Elevated : lofty.

EXAMINATION, egz-am-in-á'shun, *n.* Act of examining by question or experiment : careful search or inquiry : trial : investigation.

EXAMINATOR, egz-am-in-á-tor, *n.* An examiner.

EXAMINE, egz-am'in, *v.t.* (*lit.*) To test by a balance : to test : to inspect carefully : to scrutinise : to inquire into : to try by question :—*pr.p.* examin'ing; *pa.p.* examin'ed. [*L. examino*, to weigh, examine—*examen*, the tongue of a balance.]

EXAMINER, egz-am'in-ér, *n.* One who examines.

EXAMINING, egz-am'in-ing, *p.adj.* That examines, or is appointed to examine. [example.]

EXAMPLARY, egz-am'plar-i, *adj.* Serving for an example, egz-am'pl, *n.* That which is taken out as a sample of the whole : an illustration of a rule : a person or thing to be imitated or avoided : a pattern : a warning.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To set an example to : (*Spenser*) to exemplify :—*pr.p.* exampl'ing; *pa.p.* exampl'ed. [*L. exemplum*—*ex*, out of, and *emo*, to take.]

EXANIMATE, egz-an'i-mát, *adj.* (*Spenser*) Lifeless : spiritless : depressed. [*L. exanimatus*—*ex*, priv., and *animus*, spirit, life.]

EXARCH, eks'árk, *n.* A leader : name formerly given to the vicergerent of the Byzantine empire in Italy :

a bishop : in the Greek Church, an ecclesiastical inspector. [*Gr. exarchos*—*ex*, and *archō*, to lead.]

EXASPERATE, egz-as'pér-át, *v.t.* To make very rough, harsh, or angry : to irritate in a high degree : to imbitter :—*pr.p.* exas'perát'ing; *pa.p.* exas'perát'ed. [*L. ex*, inten., and *asper*, rough.]

EXASPERATION, egz-as'pér-á'shun, *n.* Act of exasperating or irritating : great provocation : rage : aggravation, as of a disease.

EXCAMBION, eks-kam'bi-on, *n.* Legal term for the exchange of lands. [*Low L. excambio*, to exchange.]

EXCAVATE, eks'ka-vát, *v.t.* To make a cavity in : to hollow out :—*pr.p.* excavát'ing; *pa.p.* excavát'ed. [*L. excavo, -atum*—*ex*, out, and *cavus*, hollow.]

EXCAVATION, eks'ka-vá'shun, *n.* The act of excavating : a hollow or cavity made by excavating.

EXCAVATOR, eks'ka-vát-or, *n.* One who or that which excavates.

EXCEED, eks-séd', *v.t.* To go beyond the limit or measure of : to surpass or excel.—*v.i.* to go beyond a given or proper limit : to go too far. [*L. ex*, beyond, *cedo*, cession, to go.]

EXCEEDING, -LY, eks-séd'ing, -li, *adv.* In an excessive degree : very much : greatly : unusually.

EXCEL, eks-sel', *v.t.* To go beyond : to surpass, esp. in good qualities : to exceed.—*v.i.* to have good qualities in a high degree : to be superior or distinguished :—*pr.p.* excell'ing; *pa.p.* excell'ed. [*L. excello*—*ex*, out, up, and root *cello*, same as *Gr. hellō*, to urge.]

EXCELLENCE, ek'sel-lens, } *n.* State or quality of
EXCELLENCY, ek'sel-len-si, } being excellent : great merit : any excellent quality : worth : greatness : a title of honour given to persons high in rank or office, as viceroys, ambassadors, &c.

EXCELLENT, ek'sel-lent, *adj.* Excelling : surpassing others in some good quality : of great virtue, worth, &c. : superior : valuable : (*Shak.*) extreme.

EXCELLENTLY, ek'sel-lent-li, *adv.* In an excellent manner : very well : in a high degree.

EXCEPT, ek-sept', *v.t.* To take or leave out : to exclude.—*v.i.* to object.—*prep.* Leaving out : not including : but.—*conj.* Unless. [*L. excipio, exceptum*—*ex*, out, and *capio*, to take.]

EXCEPTING, ek-sept'ing, *prep.* Leaving out : excluding. [*Prop. a participle.*]

EXCEPTION, ek-sep'shun, *n.* Act of excepting : that which is excepted : exclusion of anything from a general law : objection on a point of law : peevish dislike, offence. [exception : objectionable.]

EXCEPTIONABLE, ek-sep'shun-a-bl, *adj.* Liable to exception.

EXCEPTIONAL, ek-sep'shun-al, *adj.* Forming an exception : peculiar.

EXCEPTIVE, ek-sept'iv, *adj.* Including, being, or making an exception. [ception, usual.]

EXCEPTLESS, ek-sept'les, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Without exception.

EXCERPT, ek-sérpt', *n.* A passage picked out or selected from a book : an extract. [*L. excerpo, excerptum*—*ex*, out, and *carpo*, to pick.]

EXCESS, ek-ses', *n.* State of exceeding : that which exceeds the degree by which one thing exceeds another.

EXCESSIVE, ek-ses'iv, *adj.* Being in excess : beyond the ordinary limit or proportion : beyond what is right or proper : immoderate.

EXCESSIVELY, ek-ses'iv-li, *adv.* In an excessive or immoderate degree : exceedingly. [excessive.]

EXCESSIVENESS, ek-ses'iv-nes, *n.* State of being excessive.

EXCHANGÉ, eks-ehánj', *v.t.* To change from one to another : to give or leave one place or thing for

another - to give and take reciprocally to barter - *v. i.*
to pass in change for - *pr p* exchanging, *p. p* ex-
changed - *n.* Act of exchanging barter the thing
exchanged process by which accounts between dis-
tant parties are settled by bills instead of money
the difference between the value of money in differ-
ent nations the place where merchants meet for
transacting business. [Fr *échanger* - *L. ex*, from,
and root of CHANGE.]

EXCHANGEABILITY, eks chānj a-bīl tī, *n.* State
or quality of being exchangeable.

EXCHANGEABLE, eks-chānj a-bl, *adj* Capable of
being exchanged fit to be exchanged.

EXCHANGER, eks chānj er, *n.* One who exchanges
or practises exchange (*B*) a money-changer

EXCHEAT, eks chet, *n.* (*Spenser*) Same as **ESCHEAT**

EXCHEQUER, eks cheker, *n.* A superior court
which formerly exercised jurisdiction only over mat-
ters connected with the revenue now also a court of
common law - said to be so named from the check-
ered cloth which once covered the table and on
which the accounts were reckoned. - *v. t.* To proceed
against a person in the Court of Exchequer [Fr
échiquier, from root of CHECK.]

EXCIPIENT, eks sipi-ent, *n.* One who excepts the
vehicle or that which is used to give form to the
other ingredients in preparing medicines [*L. excipi-
ens* - *antis* *pr p* of *excipio* See EXCEPT]

EXCISABLE, eks sīz a-bl, *adj* Liable to excise duty

EXCISE, eks-sīz, *n.* (*lit.*) A part cut off a tax on
certain commodities produced and consumed within
the country, and also on licences for certain trades
- *v. t.* To subject to excise duty - *pr p* exciting,
p. p excited [*L. excido*, *excisum* - *ex*, off and *cado*
to cut.] [with collecting the excise]

EXCISEMAN, eks sīz'man, *n.* An officer charged

EXCISION, eks sīzhon, *n.* A cutting out or off
extirpation destruction.

EXCITABILITY, eks sīt a-bīl tī, *n.* The quality of
being excitable (*med.*) a disposition to increased
vital action

EXCITABLE, eks sīt a-bl, *adj* Easily excited.

EXCITANT, eks-sīt ant or ek, *n.* That which excites
or increases the vital activity of the body a stimu-
lant - *adj* Tending to excite.

EXCITATION, eks sītashun, *n.* Act of exciting

EXCITATIVE, eks sīt'a-tiv, *adj* Tending to excite.

EXCITE, eks sīt', *v. t.* To call out or forth to call
into activity to rouse or stir up to raise to uri-
tate to inflame, as the passions - *pr p* exciting,
p. p excited. [*L. ex*, out, and root of CHE.]

EXCITEMENT, eks sītment, *n.* Act of exciting
state of being excited that which excites

EXCITING, eks sīt'ing, *p. adj* Tending to excite

EXCLAIM, eks klām, *v. i.* To cry out to call aloud
to utter or speak vehemently [*L. exclamo* - *ex*, out,
and *clamo*, to shout.]

EXCLAMATION, eks klā māshun, *n.* Act of ex-
claiming vehement utterance outcry a sentence
vehemently uttered a mark (!) expressing surprise,
wonder &c. an interjection.

EXCLAMATORY, eks klāma tor, *adj* Containing
or expressing exclamation.

EXCLUDE, eks klūd, *v. t.* To close or shut out to
thrust out to hinder from entrance to debar,
preclude to except - *pr p* excluding, *p. p* ex-
cluded. [*L. excludo* - *ex*, out, and *claudo*, to shut.]

EXCLUSION, eks klūzhun, *n.* Act of excluding
state of being excluded ejection exception.

EXCLUSIONIST, eks klūzhun ist, *n.* One who ex-
cludes another from a privilege.

EXCLUSIVE, eks klūd sīv, *adj* Excluding able or
tending to exclude debarring from participation
sole not including - *n.* One of a number who ex-
clude others from their society

EXCLUSIVELY, eks klūd sīv lī, *adv* In an exclu-
sive manner solely

EXCLUSIVENESS, eks klūd sīv nes, *n.* State or
quality of being exclusive

EXCOGITATE, eks koj ītāt, *v. t.* To think out to
discover by thinking to contrive - *pr p* excogit-
ating, *p. p* excogitated. [*L. excogito* - *ex* out
and *cogitare*.]

EXCOGITATION, eks koj ītāshun, *n.* Act of ex-
cogitating invention discovery

EXCOMMUNICATE, eks kom mūnī kāt, *v. t.* To
put out of or expel from the communion of the
church to deprive of church privileges - *pr p*
excommunicating, *p. p* excommunicated - *adj*
(*Shak*) Deprived of church privileges. [*L. ex* out of,
and *communicare*.]

EXCOMMUNICATION, eks kom mūnī kāshun, *n.*
Act of excommunicating exclusion from church
privileges.

EXCORIATE, eks kōr ītāt, *v. t.* To strip the skin
from - *pr p* excoriating, *p. p* excoriated. [*L. ex-
corio*, *excoriatum* - *ex*, from, and *corium*, the skin.]

EXCORIATION, eks kōr ītāshun, *n.* The act of
excoriating or state of being excoriated.

EXCREMENT, eks'krement, *n.* That which is
excreted matter discharged from the animal sys-
tem dung. [*L. excrementum* - *excerno* See EX-
CRETE.]

EXCREMENTAL, eks-kre ment'al, *adj* Pertaining
to, of the nature of, or voided as excrement.

EXCREMENTITIOUS, eks kre men tish'us, *adj*
Pertaining to, consisting of, or containing excrement.

EXCRESCENCE, eks kre'sens, *n.* That which grows
out unnaturally from anything else a superfluous
part. [*L. excreresco* - *ex*, out and *cresco*, to grow.]

EXCRESCENT, eks kre'sent, *adj* Growing out
superfluous

EXCRETE, eks kret, *v. t.* To separate from, or dis-
charge to throw off, eject - *pr p* excreting, *p. p*
excreted. [*L. excerno*, *excretum* - *ex* from, and *cerno*,
to separate.]

EXCRETION, eks kre'shun, *n.* The act or process
of excreting that which is excreted.

EXCRETIVE, eks kre'tiv, *adj* Having the power
to excrete.

EXCRETORY, eks kre'tor i, *adj* Having the quality
of excreting - *n.* A duct or vessel which receives
and transmits the matter secreted by a gland.

EXCRUCIATE, eks krū'shī āt, *v. t.* To torture as
if on a cross to afflict with extreme pain - *pr p*
excruating, *p. p* excruciated. [*L. ex* out of, and
crux, *cruciatum*, to crucify - *crux*, *crucis*, a cross.]

EXCRUCIATING, eks krū'shī āt'ing, *p. adj* Ex-
tremely painful racking torturing

EXCRUCIATION, eks krū'shī āshun, *n.* Act of
excruciating torture vexation.

EXCULPATE, eks-kulpāt, *v. t.* To clear from the
charge of a fault or crime - *pr p* exculpating,
p. p exculpated. [*L. exculpo*, - *atus* - *ex*, from, and
culpa, a fault.] [rating or excusing excuse]

EXCULPATION, eks kulpāshun, *n.* Act of excul-
pating
EXCULPATORY, eks kulpātor i, *adj* Exculpating
or cleaning from imputed fault or crime.

EXCURSION, eks-kur'shun, *n.* (*lit.*) *A running forth*: an expedition: a trip or short tour for pleasure or health: a wandering from the main subject: digression. [*L. excursio*—*ex*, out, and *curro*, *cursum*, to run.]

EXCURSIONIST, eks-kur'shun-ist, *n.* One who goes on an excursion or pleasure trip.

EXCURSIVE, eks-kur'siv, *adj.* Prone to make excursions: rambling: deviating.

EXCURSIVELY, eks-kur'siv-li, *adv.* In an exursive or rambling manner. [*to wander.*]

EXCURSIVENESS, eks-kur'siv-nes, *n.* Disposition

EXCUSABLE, eks-küz'a-hl, *adj.* Worthy of being excused: admitting of justification: pardonable.

EXCUSABLENESS, eks-küz'a-hl-nes, *n.* The quality of being excusable. [*manner.*]

EXCUSABLY, eks-küz'a-hli, *adv.* In an excusable

EXCUSATORY, eks-küz'a-tor-i, *adj.* Making or containing excuse.

EXCUSE, eks-küz', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To free from a cause or accusation*: to free from blame or guilt: to forgive and overlook: to free from an obligation: to make an apology or ask pardon for:—*pr.p.* excusing; *pa.p.* excused'. [*L. excuso*—*ex*, from, and *causor*, to plead—*causa*, a cause, an accusation.]

EXCUSE, eks-küs', *n.* Act of excusing or apologising: that which excuses: a plea offered in extenuation of a fault.

EXECRABLE, eks'e-kra-bl, *adj.* Deserving of execration: detestable: abominable: accursed.

EXECRABLY, eks'e-kra-bli, *adv.* In a manner deserving of execration.

EXECRATE, eks'e-krät, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To exclude from what is sacred*: to curse: to denounce evil against: to detest utterly: to render hateful:—*pr.p.* execrating; *pa.p.* execrated. [*L. execror*, *execratur*, to curse—*ex*, from, and *sacer*, sacred.]

EXECRATION, eks-e-krä'shun, *n.* Act of execrating: a curse pronounced: that which is execrated.

EXECUTANT, eks-ek'ü-tant, *n.* One who executes or performs.

EXECUTE, eks'e-küt, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To follow out*: to complete: to give effect to: to carry into effect the sentence of the law: to put to death according to judicial sentence:—*pr.p.* executing; *pa.p.* executed. [*Fr. exécuter*; *L. exsequor*, *executus*—*ex*, out, and *sequor*, to follow.]

EXECUTION, eks-e-kü'shun, *n.* The act of executing: accomplishment: completion: carrying into effect the sentence of a court of law, esp. the infliction of capital punishment: (*Shak.*) destruction, slaughter, that which is executed, effect: (*Scot. law*) an affidavit of service of a writ or summons.

EXECUTIONER, eks-e-kü'shun-ër, *n.* The official who inflicts capital punishment.

EXECUTIVE, egz-ek'ü-tiv, *adj.* Having the power of executing or performing: active, not legislative.—*n.* The power or authority in government that carries the laws into effect: the person or persons who administer the government.

EXECUTOR, egz-ek'ü-tor, *n.* One who executes or performs: a person appointed by a testator to see his will carried into effect: (*Shak.*) an executioner.

EXECUTORY, egz-ek'ü-tor-i, *adj.* Same as **EXECUTIVE**.

EXECUTRESS, egz-ek'ü-tres, } *n.* A woman appointed by a testator to see his will carried into effect.

EXECUTRIX, egz-ek'ü-triks, }

EXEGESIS, eks-e-jé'sis, *n.* A leading or bringing

out of the meaning, exposition: the science of interpretation, esp. of the Scriptures. [*Gr.*—*ex*, out, and *hégemai*, to lead.]

EXEGETICAL, eks-e-jet'ik-al, *adj.* Pertaining to exegesis: expository: explanatory.

EXEGETICALLY, eks-e-jet'ik-al-li, *adv.* By way of explanation. [*or interpretation.*]

EXEGETICS, eks-e-jet'iks, *n.* The science of exegesis

EXEGETIST, eks-e-jé'tist, *n.* One versed in the science of interpretation.

EXEMPLAR, egz-em'plar, *n.* An example: a person or thing to be imitated: the ideal model of an artist. [*L.*—*exemplum*. See **EXAMPLE**.]

EXEMPLARINESS, egz-em'plar-i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being exemplary.

EXEMPLARY, egz'em-plar-i, *adj.* Serving for an example: worthy of imitation or notice: commendable.

EXEMPLIFICATION, egz-em-pli-fi-kä'shun, *n.* The act of exemplifying: that which exemplifies: an illustrative example: a copy.

EXEMPLIFY, egz-em'pli-fi, *v.t.* To give an example of: to show or illustrate by example: to copy or transcribe: to show by an attested copy:—*pr.p.* exemplifying; *pa.p.* exemplified. [*L. exemplum*, example, and *facio*, to make.]

EXEMPT, egz-empt', *v.t.* To buy or take out: to free or grant immunity from something: to privilege.—*adj.* Free by privilege: not subject or liable: not included.—*n.* One not subject. [*L. eximo*, *exemptum*—*ex*, out, and *emo*, to take, to buy.]

EXEMPTION, egz-emp'shun, *n.* The act of exempting: the state of being exempted: freedom from any duty, service, &c.: immunity.

EXEQUATUR, eks-e-kwä'tur, *n.* An official recognition of a consul or commercial agent given by the government of the country in which he is to be. [*L. exequatur*—let (—) execute, the first word of the document. See **EXECUTE**.]

EXEQUY, eks'e-kwi (only in *pl.* **EXEQUIES**, eks'e-kwiz), *n.* (*lit.*) The following a corpse: funeral rites or ceremonies. [*L. exequia*—*ex*, out, *sequor*, to follow.]

EXERCISE, eks'er-siz, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To drive out*, to drive on: to set in action, employ: to train by use: to keep busy: to task, to afflict: to practise or perform: to put in use: to exert, to practise: to discipline:—*pr.p.* exercising; *pa.p.* exercised.—*n.* The act of exercising: motion, labour, or exertion of the body: preparatory practice in order to acquire skill: practice, use: that which one has to perform, a task: a lesson or example for practice, a trial: (*Shak.*) religious meditation or devotion. [*L. exerceo*—*ex*, out, and *arceo*, to drive.]

EXERT, egz-ért', *v.t.* To thrust out: to bring out: to put forth: to bring into active operation: to use with effort: to enforce: to do or perform. [*L. exero*, *exertum*—*ex*, out, and *sero*, to join.]

EXERTION, egz-ér'shun, *n.* The act of exertion: a bringing into active operation: effort: attempt.

EXERTIVE, egz-ért'iv, *adj.* Having the power or tendency to exert: using exertion.

EXFOLIATE, eks-fó-li-ät, *v.i.* To separate and come off in scales:—*pr.p.* exfoliating; *pa.p.* exfoliated. [*L. exfolio*, -atum, to strip off leaves—*ex*, off, *folium*, a leaf.]

EXHALANT, egz-häl'ant, *adj.* Having the quality of exhaling or evaporating.

EXHALATION, egz-hä-lä'shun, *n.* The act or process of exhaling: evaporation: that which is exhaled: vapour, steam: effluvium.

EXHALE, egz hál, *v.t.* To breathe out to emit or send out, as vapour—to draw out in fume or vapour—to evaporate—*v.i.* to rise or be given off as vapour—*pr p* exhaling, *pa p* exhaled [L. *exhalo*—*exhalatum*—*ex*, out, and *halo*, to breathe.]

EXHAUST, egz hawst, *v.t.* To draw out or drain off completely to empty by drawing out to use or expend the whole of to wear or tire out—*adj* Exhausted drained worn out [L. *exhaustio*, *exhaustum*—*ex*, out and *haurio*, to draw] [exhausted.]

EXHAUSTIBLE, egz hawst'ib'l, *adj* Capable of being exhausted
EXHAUSTION, egz hawst'yan, *n.* The act of exhausting the state of being exhausted—*pl* a method of proving mathematical propositions regarding quantities by continually taking away parts of them

EXHAUSTIVE, egz hawst'iv, *adj* Serving to exhaust.

EXHAUSTLESS, egz hawst'les, *adj* That cannot be exhausted.

EXHIBIT, egz hibit, *v.t.* To hold out or forth to offer to view to present for inspection to administer—*n.* Any paper exhibited or formally produced a voucher a document produced and proved a thing exhibited. [L. *exhibeo*, *exhibuitum*—*ex*, out and *habeo*, to have or hold.]

EXHIBITOR, egz hibit'er, *n.* One who exhibits (*Shak*) one who presents a petition or charge

EXHIBITION, eks hi bish'un, *n.* The act of exhibiting display that which is exhibited a public show, esp of works of art &c an allowance or bounty for the maintenance of scholars in a university a pension (*Shak*) maintenance, allowance

EXHIBITIONER, eks hi bish'un'er, *n.* One who holds an exhibition or allowance for maintenance in a university [bition representative.]

EXHIBITIVE, egz-hibi-tiv, *adj* Serving for exhibit

EXHIBITOR, egz hibi'tor, *n.* One who exhibits

EXHILARANT, egz-hi-lar'ant, *adj* Exhilarating exciting joy, mirth, or pleasure—*n* That which exhilarates.

EXHILARATE, egz híl'ar'at *v.t.* To make hilarious or merry to enliven to cheer—*pr p* exhilarating, *pa p* exhilarated. [L. *exhilaro* *exhilaratum*—*ex*, outen, and *hilaro* cheerful. See **HILARIOUS**.]

EXHILARATION, egz híl'ar'ashun, *n.* The act of exhilarating the state of being exhilarated joyousness gladness

EXHORT, egz-hort', *v.t.* To urge strongly by words or good advice to animate to advise, warn, or caution—*v.i.* to incite to good deeds by words. [L. *exhortor*, *exhortatus*—*ex* inten, and *hortor*, to urge]

EXHORTATION, eks-hor'tashun, *n.* The act or practice of exhorting language intended to exhort good advice.

EXHORTATIVE, egz hor'ta-tiv, } *adj* Tending
EXHORTATORY, egz hor'ta-tor' }, to exhort con-
taining or serving for exhortation.

EXHUMATION, eks hum'ashun, *n.* The act of exhuming disinterment.

EXHUME, eks hum, *v.t.* To take out of the ground or place of burial to disinter—*pr p* exhuming, *pa p* exhumed [L. *ex*, out of, and *humus*, the ground.]

EXIGENCE, eks'jens, } *n* The state of being
EXIGENCY, eks'jen-si, } exigent or urgent pressing
necessity urgent need distress emergency

EXIGENT, eks'jent, *adj* Exacting or requiring immediate attention or action pressing—*n* (*Shak*) An emergency, end. [L. *exigens*—*entis*, *pr p* of *erigo*. See **EXACT**.]

EXILE eks'il, *n.* The state of being expelled from one's country or place of residence banishment a person banished, or who is away from his country or home—*v.t.* To expel from one's country or home—to banish—*pr p* exiling, *pa p* exiled. [L. *exilium*, banishment, *exil*, an exile—*ex*, out of, and *solum*, soil, land or from *ex* and root *sol* = *sed*, seat or abode]

EXIST, egz ist, *v.i.* (*lit*) To come forth, become to have an actual being to live to continue to be. [L. *existo*—*ex* ont, and *isto*, to set, place.]

EXISTENCE, egz ist'ens, } *n.* The state of existing

EXISTENCY, egz ist'en-si, } or being continuance in
being life duration anything that exists a being

EXISTENT, egz ist'ent, *adj* Having existence, being, or essence occurring now

EXIT, eks'it, *n.* (*lit*) He goes out, originally a direction in play books to an actor to go off the stage the departure of a player from the stage any departure quitting the stage of this life, decease a way of departure a passage out. [L.—*exeo*, to go out—*ex*, out, and *eo*, *sum*, to go]

EXODUS eks'od'us *n* A going out, departure esp that of the Israelites from Egypt under the leadership of Moses the second book of the Old Testament narrating the departure of the Israelites from Egypt [L.—Gr *exodos*—*ex*, out and *hodos*, a way]

EXOGEN, eks'o'jen, *n.* A plant belonging to the great class in which the woody substance of the stem increases by layers growing on the outside, the stem consisting of pith, wood and bark [Gr *exo*, outside, and *gen*, root of *gignomai*, to grow]

EXOCENOUS, eks'o'jen'us, *adj* Growing by successive layers added to the outside.

EXON eks'on *n.* An officer of the yeomen of the Royal Guard

EXONERATE, egz on'er'at, *v.t.* (*orig*) To disburden, unload to free from, relieve of to clear of—*pr p* exonerating, *pa p* exonerated. [L. *exonero*, *exoneratum*—*ex*, from, and *onus*, *onerus*, a burden, load.]

EXONERATION, egz on'er'ashun, *n.* The act of exonerating the state of being exonerated

EXONERATIVE, egz on'er'a-tiv, *adj* Tending to exonerate freeing from a burden or obligation

EXORBITANCE, egz or'bi-tans, } *n.* The state of
EXORBITANCY, egz or'bi-tan-si, } being exorbitant
exorbitant deviation from rule or right extravagance.

EXORBITANT, egz or'bi-tant, *adj* Going out of the orbit or usual track going beyond the usual limits unreasonable, excessive, anomalous. [L. *exorbitans* *antis* *pr p* of *exorbilo*—*ex*, out of, and *orbila*. See **ORBIT**.]

EXORCISE, eks or'siz, *v.t.* To adjure by some holy name to call forth and drive away, as a spirit to deliver from evil spirits—*pr p* exorcising; *pa p* exorcised. [Gr *exorkizo*—*ex*, out and *orkizo*, to band by an oath—*orkos* an oath]

EXORCISM, eks or'sizm *n.* The act of expelling evil spirits from persons or places by conjurations and ceremonies.

EXORCIST, eks or'sist, *n.* One who pretends to expel evil spirits by prayers and conjurations, &c.

EXORDIAL, egz or'di-al, *adj* Pertaining to the exordium introductory

EXORDIUM, egz or'di-um, *n.* (*lit*) The warp of a web, the beginning the introductory part of a discourse or composition: a preface. [L.—*exordior*, to begin a web—*ex*, out, and *ordior*, to weave]

EXOSMOSE eks'os'móz, } *n.* The passage out
EXOSMOSIS, eks-os'mósis, } ward of fluids gases,

- &c., through porous media, esp. living animal membranes. [*L. ex, out, and Osmose.*]
- EXOSTOME**, eks'os-töm, *n.* The small opening in the outer coating of the ovule of a plant. [*Gr. exō, without, and stoma, a mouth.*]
- EXOTERIC**, -AL, eks-o-ter'ik, -al, *adj.* External, public: fit to be imparted to the multitude, as opposed to ESOTERIC. [*Gr. exōterikos—exō, without.*]
- EXOTERICISM**, eks-o-ter'i-sizm, *n.* Exoteric doctrines or principles.
- EXOTIC**, -AL, egz-ot'ik, -al, *adj.* Introduced from without, that is from a foreign country: foreign, not native.—*n.* Exotic, anything of foreign origin: something not native to a country, as a plant, &c. [*Gr. exōtikos—exō, without.*]
- EXPAND**, eks-pand', *v.t.* To spread out: to open or lay open: to enlarge in bulk or surface: to dilate: to extend.—*v.i.* to open, dilate, or enlarge. [*L. expando, expansum—ex, out, and pando, to spread.*]
- EXPANSE**, eks-pans', *n.* That which is expanded or spread out: a wide extent: the firmament.
- EXPANSIBILITY**, eks-pan-si-bil'i-ti, *n.* The capacity or possibility of being expanded.
- EXPANSIBLE**, eks-pan'si-bl, } *adj.* Capable of being expanded or extended.
- EXPANSILE**, eks-pan'sil, }
- EXPANSION**, eks-pan'shun, *n.* The act of expanding: the state of being expanded: enlargement: extension, space: that which is expanded: increase of trade or liabilities: increase of circulating notes.
- EXPANSIVE**, eks-pan'siv, *adj.* Able or tending to expand: widely extending: diffusive.
- EXPANSIVENESS**, eks-pan'siv-nes, *n.* The quality of being expansive.
- EXPATiate**, eks-pā'shi-āt, *v.i.* (*lit.*) To range at large: to enlarge in discourse, argument, or writing.—*v.t.* to extend, to diffuse:—*pr.p.* expatiating; *pa.p.* expatiated. [*L. expatio, expatiatus—ex, out, and spatio, to walk about—spatium, space.*]
- EXPATiation**, eks-pā'shi-ā'shun, *n.* The act of expatiating.
- EXPATRIATE**, eks-pā'tri-āt, *v.t.* To send out of one's fatherland or native country: to exile:—*pr.p.* expatriating; *pa.p.* expatriated. [*L. ex, out of, patria, one's native land—pater, father.*]
- EXPATRIATION**, eks-pā'tri-ā'shun, *n.* Exile, voluntary or compulsory.
- EXPECT**, eks-pekt', *v.t.* To look out or wait for: to look forward to as something about to happen: to have a previous apprehension of either good or evil: to anticipate: to require or demand.—*n.* (*Shak.*) Expectation. [*L. expecto, expectatum—ex, out, and specto, inten. of specio, to look.*]
- EXPECTANCE**, eks-pekt'ans, } *n.* The act or state of expecting: that which is expected or hoped for.
- EXPECTANCY**, eks-pekt'an-si, }
- EXPECTANT**, eks-pekt'ant, *adj.* Expecting: waiting, looking for.—*n.* One who expects: one who is looking or waiting for some benefit.
- EXPECTATION**, eks-pek-ti'shun, *n.* The act or state of expecting: the state of being expected: that which is expected: the ground or warrant for anticipating future benefits or excellence: the prospect of good to come: mean duration of life according to annuity-tables: the value of a future contingency: (*med.*) the treatment of disease without active remedies, by observing its progress, and averting its consequences through physiological causes.
- EXPECTATION-WEEK**, eks-pek-ti'shun-wēk, *n.* The period between Ascension Day and Whitsunday, so called because during this time the Apostles continued praying in expectation of the Comforter.
- EXPECTER**, eks-pekt'ēr, *n.* (*Shak.*) One who waits for something or for another person.
- EXPECTORANT**, eks-pek'tor-ant, *adj.* Tending to promote expectoration.
- EXPECTORATE**, eks-pek'tor-āt, *v.t.* To expel from the breast or lungs by coughing, &c.; to spit forth.—*v.i.* to eject phlegm from the throat by coughing and spitting:—*pr.p.* expectorating; *pa.p.* expectorated. [*L. expectoro, expectoratum—ex, out of, from, and pectus, pectoris, the breast.*]
- EXPECTION**, eks-pek-tor-ā'shun, *n.* The act of expectorating: that which is expectorated, phlegm.
- EXPEDIENCE**, eks-pē'di-ens, } *n.* The state or expediency, eks-pē'di-ens-i, } quality of being expedient: fitness: desirableness: self-interest: (*Shak.*) despatch, haste, an expedition, adventure.
- EXPEDIENT**, eks-pē'di-ent, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Expeditious or hastening forward, quick: tending to promote an object: suitable: profitable: conducive or tending to self-interest.—*n.* That which serves to promote: means suitable to accomplish an end or used in an emergency: a contrivance or shift. [*L. expediens, -entis, pr.p. of expeditio. See EXPEDITE.*]
- EXPEDIENTLY**, eks-pē'di-ent-li, *adv.* Suitably: conveniently: (*Shak.*) quickly, hastily.
- EXPEDITE**, eks-pe-dit, *v.t.* To free from impediments: to accelerate the motion or progress of: to hasten: to send forth:—*pr.p.* expediting; *pa.p.* expeditied.—*adj.* Free from impediment: quick, active. [*L. expeditio, expeditum, to free the feet from a snare, to extricate—ex, out, and pes, pedis, a foot.*]
- EXPEDITION**, eks-pe-dish'un, *n.* The quality of being expedite or speedy: promptness: speed: a sending forth for the execution of some object: the persons who set out to accomplish some important undertaking: (*Shak.*) the condition of being set in motion or put in action.
- EXPEDITIOUS**, eks-pe-dish'us, *adj.* Possessed of or characterised by expedition or quickness: prompt.
- EXPEDITIOUSLY**, eks-pe-dish'us-li, *adv.* In an expeditious manner.
- EXPEDITIOUSNESS**, eks-pe-dish'us-nes, *n.* The quality of being expeditious: quickness.
- EXPEL**, eks-pel', *v.t.* To drive or throw out: to banish: to turn out: (*Spenser*) to reject, refuse: (*Shak.*) to keep off, exclude:—*pr.p.* expelling; *pa.p.* expelled. [*L. expello, expulsum—ex, out, and pello, to drive.*]
- EXPEND**, eks-pend', *v.t.* (*lit.*) To weigh out: to lay out: to apply or consume in any way: to spend. [*L. expendo, expensum—ex, out, pendo, to weigh.*]
- EXPENDITURE**, eks-pend'i-tūr, *n.* The act of expending or laying out: that which is expended.
- EXPENSE**, eks-pens', *n.* The act or habit of expending: that which is expended: outlay: cost: charges.
- EXPENSIVE**, eks-pens'iv, *adj.* Causing or calling for a large outlay: costly: lavish in the use of money: extravagant. [for outlay.]
- EXPENSIVELY**, eks-pens'iv-li, *adv.* At a great cost
- EXPENSIVENESS**, eks-pens'iv-nes, *n.* The quality of being expensive: costliness: extravagance.
- EXPERIENCE**, eks-pē'ri-ens, *n.* Trial of: practical acquaintance with any matter, gained by trial: repeated trial: long and varied observation: wisdom gained by the changes and trials of life: (*Spenser*) experiment.—*v.t.* To make trial of or practical acquaintance with: to prove or know by use: to suffer:—*pr.p.* experiencing; *pa.p.* experienced. [*L. experientia—ex, inten., and old verb perior, to try.*]

EXPERIENCED, eks pē'ri enst, *p adj* Taught by experience skilful wise.

EXPERIENTIAL, eks pē'ri en shal, *adj* Pertaining to or derived from experience.

EXPERIMENT, eks pē'ri ment, *n* A trial an act or operation to discover some unknown fact, principle, or effect, or to establish or demonstrate it when discovered a trial to confirm or disprove something doubtful.—*v* To make experiments or trials. [*L. experimentum—experior* See **EXPERIENCE**.]

EXPERIMENTAL, eks pē'ri men tal, *adj* Pertaining to, founded on, or known by experiment taught by experiment or experience.

EXPERIMENTALIST, eks pē'ri men tal ist, *n* One who makes experiments.

EXPERIMENTALLY, eks pē'ri men tal i, *adv* By experience or trial.

EXPERIMENTATION, eks pē'ri men tā shun, *n* The act of making experiments.

EXPERT, eks pē'rt, *adj* Experienced taught or rendered skilful by practice having a familiar knowledge skilful, adroit.—*n* One who is experienced or skilled in any art or sciences a scientific or professional witness.—*v* (*Spenser*) To experience. [*L. expertus* *pap* of *experior* See **EXPERIENCE**.]

EXPERTLY, eks pē'rt l, *adv* In a skilful or dexterous manner.

EXPERTNESS, eks pē'rt nes, *n* Skill derived from experience or practice dexterity.

EXPIABLE, eks pī a bl, *adj* Capable of being expiated, atoned for, or done away.

EXPIATE, eks pī āt, *v* To atone guilt by subsequent acts of piety or self sacrifice to make satisfaction or reparation for.—*pr p* expiating, *pap* expiated. [*L. expio, expiatum—ex* intens. and *pio* to appease, atone for—*pius* pious, devout.]

EXPIATION, eks pī ā shun, *n* The act of expiating or atoning for the means by which atonement is made.

EXPIATOR, eks pī ā tor, *n* One who expiates.

EXPIATORY, eks pī ā tor i, *adj* Having the power to make expiation or atonement.

EXPIRATION, eks pī rā shun, *n* The act or movements by which the air is expelled from the lungs evaporation, exhalation the last emission of breath, death cessation, conclusion on end that which is expired or exhaled. [*From* **EXPIRE**.]

EXPIRE, eks pī'r, *v* To breathe out to emit or throw out from the lungs to emit in minute particles to exhale (*Shak*) to bring to a close.—*v* To emit the last breath, to die to come to an end.—*pr p* expiring, *pap* expired [*L. expiro—ex*, out, *piro*, to breathe.]

EXPIRING, eks pī'ring, *p adj* Dying pertaining to or uttered at the time of dying.

EXPIRY, eks pī'ri, *n* The end or termination.

EXPISCATE, eks pī'skāt, *v* To fish out or ascertain by artful means.—*pr p* expiscating, *pap* expiscated. [*L. expisor, expiscatus—ex*, out, and *piscor*, to fish—*piscus* a fish.]

EXPLAIN, eks plan, *v* (*lit* and *obs*) To spread out, and so make plain or fit to make plain or intelligible.—*v* To give explanations. [*L. explano—ex*, out, and *plano*, to make plain—*planus*, plain.]

EXPLAINABLE, eks plan a bl, *adj* Capable of being explained or interpreted.

EXPLAINER, eks plan er, *n* One who explains.

EXPLANATION, eks plan ā shun, *n* The act of explaining or making intelligible that which explains the sense put upon anything by one who

expounds it a mutual clearing up of matters, a reconciliation.

EXPLANATORY, eks plan ā tor i, *adj* Serving to explain or clear up containing explanation.

EXPLETIVE, eks plet iv, *adj* Filling up added merely to fill up or for ornament.—*n* A word or syllable unnecessary to the sense, but added for euphony or ornament. [*L. expletivus—ex* = complete, and *pleo*, to fill.] [explained or explained.]

EXPLICABLE, eks pli ka bl, *adj* Capable of being

EXPLICATE, eks pli kāt, *v* To unfold, expand, or lay open to explain to interpret.—*pr p* explicating, *pap* explicated. [*L. explicare explicatum* or *explicatum—ex*, out and *pleo*, to fold.]

EXPLICATION, eks pli kā shun, *n* The act of explicating or explaining exposition interpretation.

EXPLICIT, eks plis it, *adj* Unfolded or explained not implied merely, but distinctly stated plain in language clear unambiguous unreserved. [*L. explicitus*, *pap* of *explico* See **EXPLICATZ**.]

EXPLICITLY, eks plis it l, *adv* In an explicit manner plainly directly.

EXPLICITNESS, eks plis it nes, *n* The quality of being explicit clearness.

EXPLODE, eks plod, *v* (*lit*) To drive off by clapping of hands, to boot off to bring into disrepute and reject to drive out with violence and noise.—*v* To burst with a loud report, as gunpowder or anything filled with gunpowder.—*pr p* exploding, *pap* exploded. [*L. explodo explosum—ex*, out, and *plaudo*, to clap the hands.]

EXPLOIT, eks plōt, *v* (*lit*) Something unfolded or openly done a deed, act, or achievement, especially a heroic one a successful attempt a feat. [*Fr exploit—L. explicatum* See **EXPLICATZ**.]

EXPLORATION, eks plo rā shun, *n* The act of exploring or searching thoroughly [explore.]

EXPLORATORY, eks plo rā tor i, *adj* Serving to

EXPLORE, eks plōr, *v* To seek or search for by calling upon to spy out to search into to examine by trial to search through for the purpose of discovery.—*pr p* exploring, *pap* explored. [*L. explore, exploratum—ex*, out, and *ploro*, to cry out.]

EXPLORES, eks plōr er, *n* One who explores.

EXPLORING, eks plōr ing, *p adj* Employed in or intended for exploration.

EXPLOSION, eks plo zhun, *n* The act of exploding a sudden violent burst with a loud report a violent outburst of passionate feeling.

EXPLOSIVE, eks plō ziv, *adj* Liable to or causing explosion bursting out with violence and noise.

EXPONENT, eks po nent, *n* The person or thing that points out or represents (*alg*) a figure, letter, or quantity to shew how often another quantity is to be multiplied by itself, as a^2 or a^3 , where 2 and 3 are the exponents the leader or representative of a party [*L. exponens, -entis* *prp* of *expono*. See **EXPOSE**.] [ing to or involving exponents.]

EXPONENTIAL, eks po nen shal, *adj* (*alg*) Pertaining to, as goods in commerce. [*L. exporto, exportatum—ex*, out, and *porto*, to carry.]

EXPORT, eks pōrt, *v* To carry or send out of a country, as goods in commerce. [*L. exporto, exportatum—ex*, out, and *porto*, to carry.]

EXPORTING, eks pōrt ing, *n* The act of exporting that which is exported a commodity which is or may be sent from one country to another in commerce.

EXPORTABLE, eks pōrt ā bl, *adj* Capable of being exported.

EXPORTATION, eks pōrt ā shun, *n* The act of conveying goods from one country to another

EXPORTER, eks-pört'ër, *n.* One who sends goods to a foreign market.

EXPOSE, eks-pōz', *v.t.* To place or lay out to view: to disclose, lay open, or uncover: to make bare: to make liable: to put in danger: to publish, to explain: to exhibit:—*pr.p.* expōs'ing; *pa.p.* expōs'ed'. [L. *expono*, *expositum*—*ex*, out, and *pono*, to place.]

EXPOSE, eks-po-zā', *n.* An exposing or disclosing: a formal recital or exposition. [Fr.]

EXPOSEDNESS, eks-pōz'ed-nes, *n.* The act of exposing: the state of being exposed.

EXPOSITION, eks-po-zish'un, *n.* The act of exposing or laying open: a setting out to public view, a public exhibition: the act of expounding: explanation, interpretation.

EXPOSITIVE, eks-pozi'tiv, *adj.* Serving to expose or explain: explanatory: exegetical.

EXPOSITOR, eks-pozi'tor, *n.* The person or thing that expounds or explains: an interpreter.

EXPOSITORY, eks-pozi'tor-i, *adj.* Intended or serving to expound or explain: explanatory.

EXPOSTULATE, eks-postū-lāt, *v.t. (lit.)* To demand urgently: (Shak.) to discuss or examine.—*v.i.* to reason earnestly with a person on some impropriety: to remonstrate in a friendly manner:—*pr.p.* expōs'tulating; *pa.p.* expōs'tulated. [L. *expostulo*, *expostulatum*—*ex*, inten., and *postulo*, to demand.]

EXPOSTULATION, eks-pos-tū-lā'shun, *n.* The act of expostulating: friendly remonstrance.

EXPOSTULATOR, eks-postū-lāt-or, *n.* One who expostulates.

EXPOSTULATORY, eks-postū-lā-tor-i, *adj.* Containing expostulation or remonstrance.

EXPOSTURE, eks-poštūr, *n. (Shak.)* Exposure.

EXPOSURE, eks-pōzhūr, *n.* The act of exposing or laying open or bare: the state of being exposed: openness to danger: position or situation with regard to the sun, climate, &c.

EXPOUND, eks-pownd', *v.t.* To expose or lay open: to lay open the meaning of, to make clear: to explain. [O. Fr. *expondre*—L. *expono*. See **EXPOSE**.]

EXPOUNDER, eks-pownd'ër, *n.* One who expounds: an interpreter.

EXPRESS, eks-pres', *v.t.* To press or squeeze out: to represent in words or language: to utter or declare: to denote or designate: to shew or make known in any manner: to resemble.—*adj.* Copied: exactly representing: explicit: plain: intended for a particular purpose: special.—*n.* A messenger or conveyance sent on a special errand: a regular and quick conveyance. [L. *exprimo*, *expressum*—*ex*, out, and *primo*. See **PRESS**.] [*expressed*.]

EXPRESSIBLE, eks-pres'i-bl, *adj.* Capable of being expressed.

EXPRESSION, eks-pres'h'un, *n.* The act of expressing: representation of meaning, &c., by language, art, the features, &c.: that which is expressed: a look: a mode of speech or phrase: elocution: (*mus.*) tone and modulation.

EXPRESSIVE, eks-pres'iv, *adj.* Serving to express or indicate: representing vividly or strongly: significant: emphatic. [*five manner: vividly.*]

EXPRESSIVELY, eks-pres'iv-li, *adv.* In an expressive manner.

EXPRESSIVENESS, eks-pres'iv-nes, *n.* The quality of being expressive: vividness.

EXPRESSLY, eks-pres'li, *adv.* In an express or direct manner: plainly.

EXPRESSURE, eks-pres'h'ūr, *n. (Shak.)* The act of expressing, expression.

EXPULSE, eks-puls', *v.t. (Milton).* To expel.

EXPULSION, eks-pul'shun, *n.* The act of expelling: the state of being expelled.

EXPULSIVE, eks-puls'iv, *adj.* Having the power or serving to expel.

EXPUNGE, eks-punj', *v.t. (lit.)* To prick out: to blot or rub out: to obliterate: to efface or wipe out:—*pr.p.* expung'ing; *pa.p.* expung'ed'. [L. *expungo*—*ex*, out, and *pungo*, to prick.]

EXPURGATE, eks-pur-gāt or eks'-, *v.t.* To purge out or render pure: to free from anything noxious, offensive, or erroneous. [L. *expurgo*, *expurgatum*—*ex*, out of, and *purgo*, to purge, cleanse.]

EXPURGATION, eks-pur-gā'shun, *n.* The act of expurgating: freeing from anything noxious, offensive, or erroneous. [*who expurgates.*]

EXPURGATOR, eks-pur-gāt-or or eks-pur'-, *n.* One who expurgates.

EXPURGATORIAL, eks-pur-gā-tō-ri-al, } *adj.* Tending to expurgate.

EXPURGATORY, eks-pur-gā-tor-i, } *ingorserving to expurgate.*

EXQUISITE, eks'kwi-zit, *adj.* Sought out or selected with care: excellent: of extreme delicacy of perception or discrimination: nice, exact, fastidious: very sensibly felt: exceeding.—*n.* One exquisitely nice or refined in dress: a fop. [L. *exquisitus*—*ex*, out, and *quæro*, *quæsum*, to seek.]

EXQUISITELY, eks'kwi-zit-li, *adv.* In an exquisite manner: perfectly, completely.

EXQUISITENESS, eks'kwi-zit-nes, *n.* The state of being exquisite: nicety: perfection: keenness.

EXSANGUINOUS, eks-san'gwin-us, } *adj.* Destitute of red blood, as certain animals. [L. *ex*, out of, from, and *sanguis*, *sanguinis*, blood.]

EXSUFFICATE, eks-suf'fī-kāf, *adj. (Shak.)* Puffed out, contemptible, abominable. [Prob. from L. *ex*, out, and *sufflo*, to blow out—*sub*, under, and *flo*, to blow.]

EXTANT, eks'tant, *adj.* Standing out or above the rest: still standing or existing: now in being: not suppressed or lost. [L. *extans*, -antis, *pr.p.* of *exto*—*ex*, out, and *sto*, to stand.]

EXTASY, EXTATIC. Same as **ECSTASY, ECSTATIC.**

EXTEMPORANEOUS, eks-tem-po-rā'ne-us, *adj.* Done at the time or without preparation: off-hand. [See **EXTEMPORE**.]

EXTEMPORANEOUSLY, eks-tem-po-rā'ne-us-li, *adv.* In an extemporaneous manner: without previous preparation. [*poraneous.*]

EXTEMPORARY, eks-tem-po-rā-i, *adj.* Extemporaneous.

EXTEMPORE, eks-tem-po-re, *adv.* Out of or at the time: on the spur of the moment: without preparation: suddenly.—*adj.* Done or uttered without preparation. [L. *ex*, out of, and *tempus*, *temporis*, time.]

EXTEMPORISATION, eks-tem-po-ri-zā'shun, *n.* The act of extemporising.

EXTEMPORISE, eks-tem-po-riz, *v.i.* To speak extempore or without previous preparation.—*v.t.* to prepare in haste and with scanty materials:—*pr.p.* extemp'orising; *pa.p.* extemp'orised.

EXTEND, eks-tend', *v.t.* To stretch out: to prolong: to enlarge, expand, or dilate: to lengthen: to offer or impart: to diffuse.—*v.i.* to stretch or reach: to be continued in length or breadth. [L. *extendo*, *extentum* and *extensum*—*ex*, out, and *tendo*, to stretch.]

EXTENDANT, eks-tend'ant, *adj. (her.)* Displayed.

EXTENSIBILITY, eks-ten-si-bil-i-ti, *n.* The quality of being extensible.

EXTENSIBLE, eks-ten'si bl, } *adj* Capable of being
EXTENSILE, eks-ten sil, } extended or enlarged.
EXTENSION, eks ten shun, *n*. The act of extending
the state of being extended continuation enlarge-
ment prolongation that property of a body by
which it occupies space
EXTENSIVE, eks ten siv, *adj* Having a great ex-
tent or extension wide, large comprehensive
EXTENSIVELY, eks ten siv li, *adv* To a great ex-
tent widely largely
EXTENSIVENESS, eks ten siv nes, *n*. The state of
being extensive wideness largeness
EXTENSOR, eks-tensor, *n*. A muscle which extends
or straightens any part of the body
EXTENT, eks tent, *n*. The space or degree to which
a thing is extended size, bulk compass
EXTENUATE, eks-ten u at, *v t*. To make thin, lean,
or slender to lessen to weaken the force of to
palliate —*pr p* extenuating, *pa p* extenuated. [*L*
extenuo, -atum—*ex*, inten., and *tenuo*, to make thin
—*tenuo*, thin.]
EXTENUATION, eks-ten u a shun, *n*. The act of
extenuating palliation mitigation
EXTENUATORY, eks-ten u a tor i, *adj* Serving to
extenuate or palliate
EXTERIOR, eks tē ri or, *adj* On or from the outside
pertaining to the outside or outer surface outward
external extrinsic foreign.—*n* The outward part
or surface outward form or department appear-
ance [*L*, comp of *exter*, outward—*ex*, out.]
EXTERIORLY, eks tē ri or li, *adv* (Shak) Out-
wardly
EXTERMINATE, eks ter min at *v t*. To drive out
of the boundaries of a place to drive away to
destroy utterly to put an end to to extirpate or
root out (*adj*) to eliminate —*pr p* exterminating,
pa p exterminated. [*L* *extermio*, *extermium*—
ex, out of, and *termino*, a boundary]
EXTERMINATION, eks-ter min a shun, *n*. The
act of exterminating complete destruction
EXTERMINATOR, eks ter min a tor, *n*. One who
or that which exterminates
EXTERMINATORY, eks ter min a tor i, *adj* Serv-
ing or tending to exterminate (*minate*.
EXTERMINE, eks-ter min, *v t* (Shak) To exter-
minate
EXTERNY, eks tern, *adj* (Shak) External, outward.
—*n* Exterior a pupil who lives outside the walls
of a seminary
EXTERNAL, eks ter nal, *adj* Exterior, outward
of or relating to the body not intrinsic or essential
accidental, irrelevant foreign. [*L* *externus*—*exter*
See **EXTERIOR**.]
EXTERNALITY, eks ter nal i ti, *n*. External char-
acter state of being external to anything
EXTERNALLY, eks-ter nal li, *adv* Outwardly in
appearance visibly
EXTERNALS, eks ter nalz, *n*. The outward parts
outward forms rites, or ceremonies
EXTRANEEOUS, eks ter ra ne us, *adj* Belonging
to or coming from abroad, foreign. [*L* *extraneus*
—*ex*, out of, and *terra*, the earth, land.]
EXTINCT, eks-tingkt, *adj* Extinguished quenched
at an end no longer existing.—*v t* (Shak) To
quench, destroy [*L* *extinctus*, *pa p* of *extinguo*
See **EXTINGUISH**.]
EXTINGUISH, eks tingkwish, *v t*. To put out, to

quench to suppress, to destroy to put an end to
to cloud. [*L* *extinguo*, *extinctum*—*ex*, out, *tinguo*,
to quench, to prick—root *stige*, to prick.]
EXTINGUISHABLE, eks-tingkwish a-bl, *adj* Cap-
able of being extinguished, destroyed, or suppressed
EXTINGUISHER, eks tingkwish ēr, *n*. The person
or thing that extinguishes a small hollow conical
instrument for putting out a candle
EXTINGUISHMENT, eks tingkwish ment, *n*. The
act of extinguishing (*law*) putting an end to a right
by consolidation or union
EXTIRP, eks terp, *v t*. (Shak) Same as **EXTIRPATE**.
EXTIRPATE, eks ter pat, *v t*. To root out to de-
stroy totally to remove completely, to expel to
exterminate —*pr p* extirpating, *pa p* extirpated.
[*L* *extirpo* *extirpation*—*ex*, out, and *stirps*, a root.]
EXTIRPATION, eks ter pi shun, *n*. The act of ex-
tirpating total destruction extermination
EXTOL, eks tol, *v t*. To lift up or raise on high to
exalt in words to praise to celebrate —*pr p* ex-
tolling *pa p* extolled [*L* *extollo*—*ex*, out, up, and
tollō, to lift to raise.]
EXTOLMENT, eks-tolment, *n*. The act of extol-
ling the state of being extolled. [extort.
EXTORSIVE, eks tor siv, *adj* Serving or tending to
extort
EXTORT, eks tor ēt, *v t*. To twist or wrench out to
draw by compulsion or violence —*p t* (Spenser) to
practise extortion.—*adj* (Spenser) Extorted. [*L*
extorqueo, *extortum*—*ex*, out, *torqueo*, to twist]
EXTORTION, eks tor shun, *n*. The act of extorting
illegal exaction oppression that which is extorted
EXTORTIONARY, eks tor shun ar i, *adj* Pertain-
ing to or practising extortion
EXTORTIONATE, eks tor shun at, *adj* Character-
ized by extortion oppressive. [uses extortion.
EXTORTIONER, eks tor shun ēr, *n*. One who prac-
tises extortion
EXTRA, eks tra *adj* Beyond what is necessary, ex-
pected, or one extraordinary additional.—*n*, some-
thing over and above (usually in pl) [*L* *extra*,
beyond, outside of, contracted from *extera*—*exter*.
See **EXTERIOR**.]
EXTRACT, eks trakt, *v t*. To draw out by force or
otherwise to draw out by distillation to select and
abstract.—*adj* (Spenser) Descended. [*L* *extrahe*
extractum—*ex*, out, and *traho*, to draw]
EXTRACT, eks trakt *n*. That which is extracted or
drawn from something else a passage selected from
a book or writing anything drawn from a substance
by heat distillation, &c., as an essence an abstract
or epitome a copy of a writing
EXTRACTABLE, eks trakt a-bl, } *adj* Capable of
EXTRACTIBLE, eks trakt i-bl, } being extracted.
EXTRACTION, eks trak shun, *n*. The act or opera-
tion of extracting derivation from an origin birth,
descent, lineage that which is extracted
EXTRACTIVE, eks trakt iv, *adj* Capable of being
extracted tending or serving to extract.—*n*. An ex-
tract an organic substance found in soils during the
decay of vegetable matter
EXTRACTION, eks tra-dish un, *n*. A delivering up
by one government to another of fugitives from
justice. [*L* *ex*, out of, from, and *tradio*, a deliver-
ing up. See **TRANSMIT**.]
EXTRA-JUDICIAL, eks tra-jū-dish'al, *adj* Out of
the proper court or beyond the usual course of legal
proceedings. [the material world.
EXTRA MUNDANE, eks tra-mun dan, *adj* Beyond
EXTRA MURAL, eks tra mural *adj* Without or
beyond the walls.

EXTRANEOUS, eks-trā'ne-us, *adj.* Lying without or beyond : external : foreign : not belonging to or forming part of a thing. [*L. extraneus—extra.*]

EXTRAORDINARILY, eks-tror'di-nar-i-li, *adv.* In a manner out of the ordinary method : remarkably : eminently.

EXTRAORDINARINESS, eks-tror'di-nar-i-nes, *n.* Uncommonness : remarkableness.

EXTRAORDINARY, eks-tror'di-nar-i, *adj.* Beyond ordinary : unusual or irregular : more than common, remarkable, eminent : special.

EXTRA-PAROCHIAL, eks-tra-pa-rō'ki-al, *adj.* Beyond the limits of a parish.

EXTRAUGHT, eks-traw't (Shak.), *pa.p.* of **EXTRACT**.

EXTRAVAGANCE, eks-trav'a-gans, } *n.* The act

EXTRAVAGANCY, eks-trav'a-gans-i, } of wander-
ing beyond proper limits : irregularity : excess :
lavish expenditure, waste.

EXTRAVAGANT, eks-trav'a-gant, *adj.* Wandering beyond bounds : irregular : unrestrained : excessive : unreasonable : prodigal. [*L. extra, beyond* (see **EXTRA**), and *vagus, -antis*, *pr.p.* of *vagor*, to wander.]

EXTRAVAGANTLY, eks-trav'a-gant-li, *adv.* In an extravagant manner : unreasonably : expensively.

EXTRAVAGANZA, eks-trav-a-gan'za, *n.* An extravagant or wild and irregular piece of music. [*It.*]

EXTRAVASATE, eks-trav'a-sāt, *v.t.* To let out of the proper vessels, as blood :—*pr.p.* extravasating ; *pa.p.* extravasated. [*L. extra, out of, vas, a vessel.*]

EXTRAVASATION, eks-trav-a-sā'shun, *n.* The act of extravasating : the state of being extravasated.

EXTREAT, eks-trēt', *n.* (Spenser). Extraction.

EXTREME, eks-trēm', *adj.* Outermost : at the utmost point or border : most remote : highest in degree : greatest : most violent : most urgent : rigorous, strict.—*n.* The utmost point or verge : end : utmost or highest limit or degree : great necessity :—*pl.* such points, things, or qualities as are at the greatest distance from each other : (logic) the predicate and subject : (math.) the first and last terms of a proportion of two ratios. [*L. extremus*, superl. of *exter*. See **EXTRA**.]

EXTREMELY, eks-trēm'li, *adv.* In an extreme manner : in the utmost degree : very much, greatly.

EXTREMITY, eks-trem'i-ti, *n.* That which is extreme : the utmost limit, point, or portion : the utmost point or highest degree : greatest necessity, emergency, or distress. [extricated.]

EXTRICABLE, eks-tri-ka-bl, *adj.* Capable of being

EXTRICATE, eks-tri-kāt, *v.t.* To free from hinderances, difficulties, or perplexities : to disentangle or disembarass : to emit or set free :—*pr.p.* extricating ; *pa.p.* extricated. [*L. extrico, extricatum—ex, out, and trico, trifles, hinderances.*]

EXTRICATION, eks-tri-kā'shun, *n.* The act of extricating.

EXTRINSIC, -AL, eks-trin'sik, -al, *adj.* On the outside or outward : external : not contained in or belonging to a body : foreign. [*L. extrinsecus—exter, outward* (see **EXTRA**), and *secus—sequor*, to follow.]

EXTRUDE, eks-trōd', *v.t.* To thrust or press out : to expel : to drive away :—*pr.p.* extruding ; *pa.p.* extruded. [*L. extrudo, extrusum—ex, out, and trudo, to thrust.*] [ing : expulsion.]

EXTRUSION, eks-trōz'hun, *n.* The act of extrud-

EXUBERANCE, eks-ū'bér-ans, } *n.* The state of

EXUBERANCY, eks-ū'bér-ans-i, } being exuberant :
an overflowing quantity : richness : superfluity.

EXUBERANT, eks-ū'bér-ant, *adj.* Exceedingly

abundant or rich : overflowing : luxuriant or plenteous in a high degree. [*L. exuberans, -antis, pr.p.* of *exubero—ex, inten., and uber, rich, abundant.*]

EXUBERANTLY, eks-ū'bér-ant-li, *adv.* In an exuberant degree : abundantly.

EXUDATE, eks-ū'dāt, *v.t.* and *i.* Same as **EXUDE**.

EXUDATION, eks-ū-dā'shun, *n.* The act of exuding : that which is exuded.

EXUDE, eks-ūd', *v.t.* To discharge through pores or incisions, as sweat, &c.—*v.i.* to flow out of a body through pores, &c. :—*pr.p.* exuding ; *pa.p.* exuded. [*L. exudo, exudatum—ex, out, and sudo, to sweat.*]

EXUL, eks'ul, *n.* (Spenser). An exile.

EXULT, egz-ult', *v.i.* (lit.) To leap for joy : to rejoice exceedingly : to triumph. [*L. exulto, exultatum, inten. of exsilio—ex, out, and salio, to leap.*]

EXULTANT, egz-ult'ant, *adj.* Exulting or inclined to exult : characterised by or expressing exultation.

EXULTATION, egz-ul-tā'shun, *n.* The act of exulting : lively joy or triumph : rapturous delight.

EXULTINGLY, egz-ult'ing-li, *adv.* In an exulting manner.

EXUVIÆ, eks-ū'vi-ē, *n.* Cast-off skins, shells, or other coverings of animals : (geol.) fossil shells and other remains of animals. [*L. exuo, to draw or put off.*]

EXUVIATE, eks-ū'vi-āt, *v.i.* To lay aside an old covering or condition for a new one. [See **EXUVIÆ**.]

EXUVIATION, eks-ū'vi-ā'shun, *n.* The act of exuviating.

BYALET, řa-let, *n.* A division of the Turkish empire, next in importance to a province, ruled over by a pasha or viceroy.

EYAS, řas, *n.* An unfledged hawk.—*adj.* (Spenser) Unfledged, applied to a hawk. [Perhaps = one newly out of the egg, a nestling. See **EYE**, a brood.]

EYAS-MUSKET, řas-mus'ket, *n.* An unfledged male hawk : (Shak.) a child. [EYAS and musket, O. Fr. *mouschet*, a sparrow-hawk.]

EYE, i, *n.* A brood. [O. E. *eye*, an egg. See **EGG**.]

EYE, i, *n.* The organ of sight or vision, more correctly the globe or movable part of it : the power of seeing : sight, view : power of perception : aspect, regard : notice, observation : inspection : anything resembling an eye, as the hole of a needle.—*v.t.* To fix the eye or look on : to observe or watch closely.—*v.i.* (Shak.) to appear :—*pr.p.* eying or eye'ing ; *pa.p.* eyed'.

[A.S. *cage*, Ger. *auge*, Slav. *oko* ; *L. oculus*, evidently dim. of an orig. *ocus* ; conn. with Gr. *oizomai*, Sans. *akshi*, to see.]

EYEBALL, řbawl, *n.* The ball or globe of the eye.

EYE-BEAM, ř'bēm, *n.* A glance of the eye.

EYEBRIGHT, řbrit, *n.* A genus of plants formerly used as a remedy for inflamed eyes. [ing of the sight.]

EYE-BRIGHTENING, ř-brit'en-ing, *n.* (Milton). A clear-

EYEBROW, řbrow, *n.* The hairy overhanging arch above the eye.

EYED, řd, *pa.adj.* Having eyes.

EYE-DROP, ř-drop, *n.* (Shak.) A tear.

EYEGLASS, řglas, *n.* A glass to assist the sight : the eye-piece of a telescope and like instrument.

EYE-GLUTTING, ř-glut'ing, *n.* (Spenser). A feasting of the eyes.

EYELASH, řlash, *n.* The fringe of hairs on the edge of the eyelid. [EYE, and Ger. *latsche*, Ice. *laska*, a flap.]

EYELESS, řles, *adj.* Wanting eyes or sight.

EYELET, řlet, } *n.* A little eye or hole to

EYELET-HOLE, řlet-höl, } receive a lace, cord, &c. [EYR, and dim. term. let.] [eyelade—o'it, the eye.]

EYELIAD, řli-ad, *n.* (Shak.) A glance of the eye. [Fr.

EYELID, *fīd*, *n*. The portion of movable skin by which the eye is opened or closed at pleasure
EYE-PIECE, *fī pēs*, *n*. The lens or combination of lenses at the eye end of a telescope
EYE-SALVE, *fī sāl-v*, *n*. Salve or ointment for the eyes
EYE-SEPVANT, *fī sēr-vānt*, *n*. A servant who does his duty only when under the eye of his master
EYE-SERVICE, *fī sēr-vīs*, *n*. Service performed only under the eye of one's master
EYE-SHOT, *fī shōt*, *n*. The distance one can see
EYE-SIGHT, *fī at*, *n*. The power of seeing view, observation [to the eye or sight]
EYE-SORE, *fī sōr*, *n*. Something that is sore or offensive
EYE-SPOTTED, *fī spōt-ed*, *adj* (*Spenser*) Marked with spots like eyes
EYE-STONE, *fī stōn*, *n*. A small calcareous stone used for removing substances from under the eyelid, by being inserted under the lid at one corner, and allowed to work its way out to the other [eyelid]
EYE-STRING, *fī strīng*, *n*. The muscle which raises the eye
EYE-TOOTH, *fī tōoth*, *n*. One of the two teeth in the upper jaw, between the incisors and the molars with a long fang pointing towards the eye
EYE-WATER, *fī wā-tēr*, *n*. A lotion for the eyes
EYE-WINK, *fī wīngk*, *n*. (*Shak*) A rapid lowering and raising of the eyelid a hint or token
EYE-WITNESS, *fī wīt-nēs*, *n*. One who sees a thing done
EYN, *BYNE*, *in*, *n*. Old plural of *EYE*
EYOT, *fōt*, *n*. A little island. [*AS* *ȳ* an island, and *Fr* *dum. term. ot = E. et*]
EYRE, *ār*, *n*. A journey or circuit a court of itinerant judges [*O Fr erre—L iter, a journey—eo, thum, to go*]
EYRIL, *fī rīl*, *n*. A place where a bird of prey builds
EYRY, *fī rī*, *n*. Its nest.
[*O E. eyren eggs Teut ey, AS æg an egg thus— an eggery or AS ær Ger æar, an eagle and suffix ry = a collection or Fr ære—low L. æres—L. æres, an open space, or from L. ær, the air*]

F

FABIAN, *fāb-ian*, *adj*. Delaying avoiding battle, cautious [*L. Fabianus*, pertaining to Fabius a Roman general surnamed the Delayer, from the tactics he followed in fighting against Hannibal]
FABLE, *fābl*, *n*. (*lit*) That which is spoken or told a feigned tale or narrative intended to inculcate some maxim of morality, prudence, &c the plot or series of events narrated in an epic or dramatic poem fiction, falsehood.—*v. t.* To feign to invent.—*v. i.* To write or relate fiction.—*pr p* *fāblīng*, *pa p* *fābl-ed*. [*L. fabula—fari, to speak*]
FABLER, *fābl-er*, *n*. A writer or narrator of fictions.
FABRIC, *fābr-ik* or *fābr-ik*, *n*. Workmanship, texture, structure anything framed by art and labour any system of connected parts a building manufactured cloth. [*L. fabrica—faber, a workman*]
FABRICATE, *fābr-ikāt*, *v. t.* To form or produce by art and labour to construct or build to manufacture to invent or devise falsely.—*pr p* *fābr-ikāt-ing*, *pa p* *fābr-ikāt-ed*. [*L. fabrico, fabricatum—fabrica*. See **FABRIC**]
FABRICATION, *fābr-ikā-shun*, *n*. The act of fabricating that which is fabricated.
FABRICATOR, *fābr-ikāt-er*, *n*. One who fabricates.
FABULISE, *fāb-ūl-iz*, *v. t.* and *v. i.* To invent, write, or relate fables.—*pr p* *fāb-ūl-iz-ing*, *pa p* *fāb-ūl-iz-ed*.

FABULIST, *fāb-ū-lis-t*, *n*. One who invents, writes, or narrates fables
FABULOUS, *fāb-ū-lus*, *adj*. Feigned, as a fable invented in fable fictitious, false.
FACADE, *fā-sād*, *n*. The face or front of a building [*Fr—L. facies*. See **FACE**]
FACE, *fās*, *n*. The outside male, form, or appearance the part or surface of anything that presents itself to a spectator a side or superficies the front or fore part the visible fore-part of the head, the countenance east of features look appearance condition state of affairs presence confidence, effrontery (*B*) favour or anger.—*v. t.* To meet in the face or in front to stand opposite to to confront to oppose to put an additional face or surface on to cover in front.—*v. i.* To turn the face in any direction (*Spenser*) to carry a false appearance.—*pr p* *fāc-ing*, *pa p* *fāc-ed*. [*L. facies, form, face—facio to make*]
FACE CLOTH, *fās klōth*, *n*. A cloth laid over the face of a corpse [guard or protect the face]
FACE GUARD, *fās gārd*, *n*. A kind of mask to
FACELESS, *fās-lēs*, *adj*. Without a face
FACER, *fās-er*, *n*. One who puts on a false show a bold faced person
FACET, *fā-sēt*, *n*. A little face or plain surface [*Fr facette dim of face*] [faceta]
FACETED, *fās-ēt-ed*, *adj*. Having or formed into
FACETIE, *fā-sē-shi-e*, *n pl*. Witty or humorous sayings or writings [*L—facetus, elegant, courteous, merry, witty*] [jous witty]
FACETIOUS, *fā-sē-shus*, *adj*. Gay, cheerful humor
FACETIOUSLY, *fā-sē-shus-lī*, *adv*. Gayly, humorously wittily [being facetious humour wit]
FACETIOUSNESS, *fā-sē-shus-nēs*, *n*. The state of
FACETTE, *fā-sēt*, *n*. Same as **FACET**
FACIA, *fāsh-i*, *n*. A face or broad fillet used in classical architecture. For *Ill*—see **COLUMN** [*L. facies, a face*]
FACIAL, *fāsh-i-al*, *adj*. Of or relating to the face
FACILE, *fāsh-il*, *adj*. Easily done, surmounted, or overcome easy of access or converse courteous easily persuaded, yielding [*L. facilis—facio, to do*]
FACILITATE, *fā-sh-i-tāt*, *v. t.* To make easy or less difficult to lessen the labour of.—*pr p* *fāc-il-i-tāt-ing*, *pa p* *fāc-il-i-tāt-ed*
FACILITY, *fā-sh-i-tī*, *n*. The quality of being facile or easily done readiness, dexterity easiness to be persuaded, pliancy easiness of access, affability.—*pl* *FACILITIES*, means that render anything easy to be done advantages or opportunities
FACING, *fā-sh-ing*, *n*. A covering in front for ornament or for protection.—*pl* the movements of soldiers in turning on their heels to the right, left, &c
FACINOROUS, *fā-sh-nō-rus*, *adj* (*Shak*) Atrociously wicked. [*L. facinorosus—facinus a crime*]
FAC SIMILE, *fāk-sim-il*, *n*. That which is made similar an exact copy [*L. fac, contr of factum, made, and similis like*]
FACT, *fākt*, *n*. Something done anything that comes to pass reality truth the assertion of a thing done. [*L. factum—facio, to do*]
FACTION, *fāk-shun*, *n* (*lit*) A doing a party or company of persons associated together in opposition to the government dissension, discord, tumult. [*L. factio—facio to do*] [faction]
FACTIONARY, *fāk-shun-ār-i*, *n*. A member of a
FACTIONOUS, *fāk-shus*, *adj*. Given to faction turbulent disloyal pertaining to or proceeding from faction.

FACTITIOUS, fak-tish'us, *adj.* Made by art in opposition to what is natural: artificial. [*L. factitious—facio*, to make.]

FACTITIVE, fak-ti-tiv, *adj.* (*gram.*) Pertaining to an action which produces some change on the object. [*L. facio, factum*, to make.]

FACTIVE, fak-tiv, *adj.* Making: having power to

FACTOR, fak'tor, *n.* A doer or transactor of business for another: a mercantile agent who transacts business for others on commission: (*Scot.*) a steward or bailiff of an estate: one of two or more quantities, which, when multiplied together, form a product. [*L.—facio, factum*, to do.] [of a factor.]

FACTORAGE, fak'tor-aj, *n.* The fees or commission

FACTORSHIP, fak'tor-ship, *n.* The office of a factor.

FACTORY, fak'tor-i, *n.* The place of business of a factor or factors: the body of factors in a place: a manufactory.

FACTOTUM, fak-tō'tum, *n.* A person employed to do all kinds of work. [*L. facio*, to do, and *totus*, the whole.] [of, or containing facts.]

FACTUAL, fak-tū'al, *adj.* Pertaining to, consisting

FACULTY, fak'ul-ti, *n.* Ability or power to perform: an original power of the mind: a personal endowment: disposition or habit: natural efficacy: power: right to act: a body of men to whom a certain right is granted: the members of a profession: the professors and masters constituting a department in a university. [*L. facultas—facul*, easily—*facilis*, easy.]

FADE, fad, *v.i.* To become insipid or weak: to lose strength, freshness, or colour gradually: to wither or decay: to die away gradually.—*v.t.* to cause to wither: to deprive of freshness or vigour:—*pr.p.* fad'ing; *pa.p.* fad'ed. [*O. E. fade*, *Fr. fade*, insipid; *L. fatuus*, silly, insipid.]

FADGE, faj, *v.i.* (*Shak.*) To be correspondent with, to suit:—*pr.p.* fadg'ing; *pa.p.* fadged. [*A.S. fægan*, to join or fit together.]

FADING, fad'ing, *n.* (*Shak.*) The burden of a song.

FÆCES, fē'sēs, *n.* Sediment after infusion or distillation: excrement. [*L. pl. of fæx, fæcis*, grounds.]

FAERY, fā'er-i, *n.* Same as FAIRY.

FAG, fag, *v.i.* To become weary or tired out: to work as a fag.—*v.t.* to cause to labour like a drudge: to exhaust by labour:—*pr.p.* fagg'ing; *pa.p.* fagged'. —*n.* One who labours like a drudge: a school-boy who does menial services for another in a higher class. [*A.S. fæge*, *Ger. feige*, dying, weak.]

FAG-END, fag'-end, *n.* The end of a web of cloth, which is not properly woven: the refuse or meaner part of anything.

FAGGING, fag'ing, *n.* Laborious drudgery: acting as a menial to another boy in an English school.

FAGOT, fag'ut, *n.* A bundle of sticks bound together: anything like a fagot.—*v.t.* To form into fagots: to collect promiscuously. [*W. fagod*; *faggu*, to bind; akin to *Gr. phakelos*, a bundle.]

FAHRENHEIT, far'en-hit, *n.* The name applied to a thermometer in which the freezing-point is marked at 32, and the boiling-point at 212 degrees from the zero. [Named after the inventor.]

FAIL, fal, *v.i.* To fall short, to be deficient: to cease from former plenty: to decay, decline, languish: to perish, to die: to cease: to miss or miscarry: to become insolvent.—*v.t.* (*Spenser*) to deceive: to be wanting to: to neglect to aid or supply: to desert or disappoint: to omit.—*n.* Failure, miscarriage: death. [*Fr. faillir*, *It. fallire—L. fallo*, *Gr. sphallō*, to deceive; akin to *W. ffald*, *Ger. fehlen*, to fail.]

FAILING, fal'ing, *n.* Deficiency, imperfection: a fault, weakness, or foible.

FAILURE, fal'ir, *n.* A failing or cessation: omission: decay: bankruptcy.

FAIN, fān, *adj.* Joyful, glad: eager: inclined: content to accept of or do something for want of better.—*adv.* With pleasure, gladly.—*v.i.* (*Spenser*) To wish, desire fondly. [*A.S. fægen*, joyful; *Goth. faginon*, to rejoice; *Ice. fagna*, to be glad.]

FAIN, fān, *v.i.* (*Spenser*). Same as FEIGN.

FAINT, fant, *adj.* Weak: languid: exhausted: dejected, spiritless: cowardly, timorous: not vigorous: not distinct or loud: not bright, forcible, or striking.—*v.i.* To become feeble: to swoon: to lose strength, courage, &c.: to become dejected: to decay or fade away: to disappear.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to enfeeble, depress, or deject.

[In the sense of losing the powers of life, *Fr. se faner*, to fade, *s'évanouir*, to faint, *vain*, *L. vanus*, empty, *Gael. fann*, weak; in the other senses, *Fr. se feindre*, *L. fingere*, to feign, to do a thing not heartily; thus connected with FEIGN, FEINT.]

FAINT-HEARTED, fant'härt'ed, *adj.* Cowardly: timorous.

FAINTISH, fant'ish, *adj.* Slightly or somewhat faint.

FAINTLY, fant'li, *adv.* Feebly, languidly: timorously: dejectedly.

FAINTNESS, fant'nes, *n.* The state of being faint: feebleness, want of strength: (*Spenser*) inactivity, want of vigour: timorousness: dejection.

FAIR, fār, *adj.* Clear or free from blemish, pure: pleasing to the eye: of a light colour or shade: free from clouds or rain: favourable: likely to succeed: unobstructed, open: direct, just: upright: gentle, civil: liberal: middling.—*adv.* Happily, successfully: civilly, complaisantly: gently, agreeably.—*n.* A fair woman: fairness, beauty. [*A.S. fæger*, *Ice. fagr*, bright; *Dan. fauer*, *faur*, fair.]

THE FAIR, the female sex.

FAIR, fār, *n.* A feast, fast, or holiday: a periodical market. [*O. Fr. feire*, from *L. feriare*, holidays; connected with *festus*, festive.]

FAIR-HAIRED, fār'hārd, *adj.* Having fair or light-coloured hair.

FAIR-HAND, fār'hand, *adj.* Having a fair appearance.

FAIRHOOD, fār'hood, *n.* Fairness, beauty.

FAIRLY, fār'li, *adv.* In the manner of a fairy.

FAIRING, fār'ing, *n.* A present given at a fair.

FAIRLY, fār'li, *adv.* In a fair manner: openly, honestly: justly, impartially: favourably, pleasantly: without blots: completely.

FAIRNESS, fār'nes, *n.* The state of being fair: clearness: honesty: candour.

FAIR-PLAY, fār'plā, *n.* Honest dealing: justice.

FAIR-SEEMING, fār'sēm'ing, *adj.* Appearing fair.

FAIR-SPOKEN, fār'spōk'en, *adj.* Bland and civil in language and address.

FAIR-WAY, fār-wā, *n.* The part of a river, road, &c., by which vessels enter or leave—properly *fare-way*, the way by which they fare or pass.

FAIR-WEATHER, fār'weth'ēr, *adj.* Made in fair weather or in favourable circumstances.

FAIRY, fār'i, *n.* An imaginary, diminutive, supernatural being, supposed occasionally to assume the human form, and to influence the fate of man: an enchantment.—*adj.* Pertaining or belonging to fairies. [*Fr. férie*, *O. Fr. faerie*, enchantment; *Fr. fē*, fated; *L. fatum*, fate.]

FAIRY LAND *färi land*, *n* The imaginary abode of the faeries. [*like faeries*]
FAIRYLIKE, *färi lik*, *adj* (*Shak*) Like or acting
FAIRY STONE, *färi ston*, *n* A fossil echinute which is found abundantly in chalk pits.
FAITH, *fäth*, *n* Trust or confidence in any person assent of the mind to the truth of what is advanced by another belief in the truth of revealed religion trust in God reliance on Christ as the Saviour that which is believed, the object of belief any system of religious belief fidelity to one's promises honesty, veracity word or honour pledged.—*int*. By my faith in truth. [*O E. fay faeth fæth, O Fr. foid, foid It. fede, L. fides—fido to trust.*]
FAITHED *fäthd*, *adj* (*Shak*) Honest sincere
FAITHFUL, *fäthfool*, *adj* Full of faith firm in adherence to promises, duty allegiance &c. conformable to truth worthy of belief, true
FAITHFULLY, *fäthfool i*, *adv* In a faithful manner
FAITHFULNESS *fäthfool nes*, *n* The quality or character of being faithful honesty veracity fidelity constancy truth.
FAITHLESS *fäthles*, *adj* Without faith or belief not believing especially in God or Christianity not adhering to promises, allegiance, or duty delusive.
FAITHLESSLY *fäthles i*, *adv* In a faithless manner
FAITHLESSNESS, *fäthles nes*, *n* Unbelief in God or Christianity perfidy, treachery inconstancy
FAITOR, *fätor*, *n* An evil doer a scoundrel, a
FAITOUR, *fätoor*, [*rascal*] [*O Fr. fauteur, Prov. fautor, L. factor* See **FACTOR**]
FAKIR, *fäker* or *fä-ker*, *n* A member of a religious order of mendicants in India and the neighbouring countries [*Ar. fakhar, poor*]
FALCADE *fäkad*, *n* The motion of a horse when he throws himself on his haunches in a very quick current. [*Fr.—L. falx, falces, a scythe.*]
FALCATE *fäkat*, *adj* Bent like a hook or
FALCATED *fäkat ed*, [*sickle*] [*L. falcatus—falx, falces a scythe or sickle.*]
FALCHION, *fälishan*, *n* A short sword falcated or bent like a sickle. [*It. falcone, low L. falco—L. falx falces a sickle.*]
FALCON *fäwkn*, *n* A family of birds of prey with a short hooked beak, curved from the base, and strong curved claws a hawk trained to the pursuit of game. [*Low L. falco—L. falx falces a sickle.*]
FALCONER, *fäwkn-er*, *n* One who breeds and trains falcons or hawks for taking wild fowl.
FALCONRY, *fäwkn r*, *n* The art of training or hunting with hawks.
FALDISTORY *fäwldis tor i*, *n* The throne or seat of a bishop. [*Low L. faldistorium, from O Ger. fald-stool* See **FALDSTOOL**]
FALDSTOOL *fäwldstool*, *n* A folding or camp stool a bishop's seat within the altar a small desk at which the litany is sung or said a kind of stool for the king to kneel on at his coronation. [*A.S. fald fold, and Stool.*] [*Falernus in Italy*]
FALERNIAN, *fä-ler-ni-an*, *adj* Of or from Mount
FALL, *fawl*, *v* To drop down from a higher position to a lower to descend by the force of gravity to drop from an erect to a prone posture to be born, as the young of certain animals to move down a descent or discharge itself as a river to drop down dead, to perish to decline in power, wealth, value or reputation to depart from faith or goodness, to become degraded to enter into any state worse than the former to enter into any new state of the body or mind to happen, to befall to come by

chance to light on to come forcibly and irresistibly, to rush to be dropped or uttered carelessly — *vt* (*Shak*) to drop or let fall, to bring forth to diminish or lower — *pp* *fälling*, *part fall*, *pa-p fallen* (*fawin*) [*A.S. feallan Ger. fallen, skun to L. fallo Gr. sphallo, to cause to fall, Sans. sphal, to tremble.*]

FALL AWAY, to decline gradually to languish to grow lean to perish, be lost to revolt or apostatise — **FALL IN**, to concur or agree to comply to place themselves in order as soldiers — **FALL OFF**, to separate or be broken to die away to perish to revolt or apostatise — **FALL ON** to begin eagerly to make an attack — **FALL OUT**, to quarrel to happen or befall — **FALL SHORT** to be deficient — **FALL TO** to begin hastily and eagerly to apply one's self to — **FALL UPON**, to attack to attempt to rush against

FALL, *fawl*, *n* The act of falling, in any of its senses descent by gravity a dropping down overthrow death descent from a better to a worse position, degradation diminution depreciation sinking of the voice slope or declivity descent of water the outlet of a river the distance which anything falls that which falls the time when the foliage falls off the trees, Autumn a lapse into sin, esp. that of Adam and Eve, called **THE FALL**.

FALLACIOUS *fälishus*, *adj* Deceptive, misleading not well founded mocking expectation containing or embodying a fallacy [*From L. fallax, fallacia, deceitful—fallo to deceive.*]

FALLACIOUSLY, *fälishus i*, *adv* With purpose to deceive sophistically

FALLACIOUSNESS *fälishus nes*, *n* The state of being fallacious tendency to deceive or mislead

FALLACY *fäli-si*, *n* Deceitful or false appearance deceitfulness an apparently genuine but really illogical argument. [*From L. fallax, fallacia, deceitful.*]

FALLIBILITY, *fäli biliti*, *n* The state or quality of being fallible liability to err

FALLIBLE, *fäli bl*, *adj* Liable to deceive or to be deceived liable to error or mistake. [*Low L. falibilis—L. fallo to deceive.*]

FALLIBLY, *fäli bli*, *adv* In a fallible manner

FALLING, *fawling*, *n* That which falls

FALLING SICKNESS *fawling sik nes*, *n* Epilepsy

FALLING STAR, *fawling star*, *n* A meteor

FALLING-STONE, *fawling ston*, *n* A portion of an exploded meteor

FALLOPIAN, *fä löpi-an*, *adj* Noting two tubes or ducts through which the ova pass from the ovary to the uterus in the human subject. [So called because supposed to have been discovered by Fallopius, an Italian physician.]

FALLOW, *fälo*, *adj* Pale yellow or red ploughed but not sown uncultivated unoccupied, neglected. — *n* Land which has been ploughed without being sown land lying at rest.—*v t*. To plough and break up without sowing, as land. [*A.S. fealo, Ger. falo fall, L. palidus, pale, fulvus, yellow*]

FALLOW CROP, *fä lö-krop*, *n* A green crop, as turnips, the growing of which is considered to clean the land in the same way as fallow

FALLOW DEER, *fä lö-dër*, *n* A species of deer common in Britain, of a yellowish brown colour with pale spots. [So called from its colour See **FALLOW**]

FALLOWNESS *fä lö-nes*, *n* The state of being fallow exemption from bearing fruit barrenness

FALSE, *fawls*, *adj* Deceptive or deceiving dishonest, untruthful unfaithful to obligations, treacherous untrue not according to rule or propriety

- not well founded: not genuine or real: (*mus.*) not in tune.—*adv.* (*Shak.*) Falsely.—*n.* (*Spenser*) A falsehood.—*v.t.* (*Spenser*) To mislead or deceive, to hulk, evade:—*pr.p.* fals'ing; *pa.p.* falsed'. [*A.S.* *falsæ*, *Ger.* *falsch*, *L.* *falsus*, *pa.p.* *falso*, to deceive.]
- FALSE-FACED**, fawls'-fast, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Hypocritical.
- FALSE-HEARTED**, fawls'-hārt'ed, *adj.* Treacherous, deceitful.
- FALSEHOOD**, fawls'hood, *n.* The state or quality of being false: want of honesty: want of truth or integrity: false appearance, counterfeit: an untrue assertion, a lie. [*treacherously.*]
- FALSELY**, fawls'li, *adv.* Deceitfully, perfidiously.
- FALSENESS**, fawls'nes, *n.* The state of being false: treachery, perfidy: contrariety to truth.
- FALSER**, fawls'ēr, *n.* (*Spenser*). A deceiver, a liar.
- FALSETTE**, fawl'-set, } *n.* A false or artificial
FALSETTO, fawl'-set'to, } voice: that part of the voice which is above its natural compass. [*It. falsetto*, from root of **FALSE**.]
- FALSIFICATION**, fawl-si-fi-kā'shnn, *n.* The act of making false: the giving to a thing the appearance of something which it is not.
- FALSIFIER**, fawls'i-fi-ēr, *n.* One who falsifies or gives to a thing a false appearance.
- FALSIFY**, fawls'i-fi, *v.t.* To make false, to forge or counterfeit: to prove to be false or untrustworthy: to violate, by falsehood.—*v.i.* to tell lies:—*pr.p.* fals'ifying; *pa.p.* fals'ified. [*L.* *falsus*, false, and *facio*, to make.]
- FALSITY**, fawls'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being false: a statement from ignorance or mistake of that which is not: contrariety to truth: a falsehood.
- FALTER**, fawl'tēr, *v.i.* To hesitate or stutter in speech: to tremble or totter: to be feeble or unsteady: to be irresolute. [From root of **FAULT**: or from the halting or stammering sound.]
- FALTERING**, fawl'tēr-ing, *n.* Feebleness, deficiency.
- FALTERINGLY**, fawl'tēr-ing-li, *adv.* In a faltering or hesitating manner.
- FAME**, fām, *n.* (*lit.*) A bringing to light or making known: celebrity, renown: public rumour or report.—*v.t.* To report: to make famous. [*L.* *fama*, *Gr.* *phēmē*, from *phēmī*, to say, make known—*phagō*, to bring to light, *Sans.* *bhā*, to shine.]
- FAMED**, fāmd, *p.adj.* Having fame: renowned.
- FAMELESS**, fām'les, *adj.* Without renown.
- FAMILIAR**, fa-mil'yar, *adj.* Pertaining to a family, domestic: well acquainted or intimate: shewing the manner of an intimate: affable, easy in conversation: well known or understood: accustomed: free: common: noting a demon or evil spirit supposed to attend at call.—*n.* An intimate: one long acquainted: an evil spirit supposed to attend at call. [*L.* *familiaris*—*familia*. See **FAMILY**.]
- FAMILIARISE**, fa-mil'yar-iz, *v.t.* To make familiar: to make thoroughly acquainted: to accustom: to make easy by practice or study.
- FAMILIARITY**, fa-mil-yi-ar'i-ti, *n.* The state of being familiar: intimate acquaintanceship: freedom from constraint.
- FAMILIARLY**, fa-mil'yar-li, *adv.* In a familiar manner: without restraint or ceremony: commonly.
- FAMILY**, fam'i-li, *n.* (*lit.*) The whole collection of servants under one master: the household, or all those who live in one house under one head: the descendants of one common progenitor: a course of lineage: noble or honourable descent: a group or class of individuals more comprehensive than a genus. [*L.* *familia*—*famulus*, a slave, a servant.]
- FAMINE**, fam'in, *n.* (*lit.*) Hunger: general scarcity of food: a dearth. [*L.* *fames*, hunger; akin to *Gr.* *phagō*, *Sans.* *bhā*, to eat.]
- FAMISH**, fam'ish, *v.t.* To kill with hunger, to starve: to exhaust the strength of by hunger: to kill by deprivation of anything necessary to life.—*v.i.* to die of hunger: to suffer extreme hunger: to suffer from the want of anything essential.
- FAMOUS**, fā'mus, *adj.* Known to or by fame: renowned, celebrated: noted.
- FAMOUSED**, fā'must, *p.adj.* (*Shak.*) Renowned.
- FAMOUSLY**, fā'mus-li, *adv.* With great renown: notoriously.
- FAMULIST**, fam'ū-list, *n.* A collegian of inferior position. [From *L.* *famulus*, a servant.]
- FAN**, fan, *n.* An instrument for producing a current of air by means of a broad, flat surface, and used for various purposes, as by ladies for cooling themselves, for winnowing corn, &c.: anything by which the air is moved: anything spread out like a lady's fan: anything that strengthens or inflames, as a fan quickens burning.—*v.t.* To move as with a fan: to cool and refresh by the use of a fan: to ventilate: to winnow: to strengthen or inflame:—*pr.p.* fann'ing; *pa.p.* fanned'. [*A.S.* *fann*; *Ger.* *wanne*, *L.* *vannus*; akin to *L.* *ventus*, the wind.]
- FANATIC**, -AL, fa-nat'ik, -al, *adj.* (*lit.*) Pertaining to a fane or temple, hence, inspired by a divinity, as the priests in heathen temples: wild and extravagant in opinions, esp. in religious matters: excessively enthusiastic: superstitious.—*n.* **FANATIC**, a person frantically enthusiastic, esp. in religious matters. [*L.* *fanaticus*—*fanum*, a temple.]
- FANATICALLY**, fa-nat'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a wild enthusiastic manner. [*religious frenzy.*]
- FANATICISM**, fa-nat'i-sizm, *n.* Wild enthusiasm:
- FANCIED**, fan'sid, *p.adj.* Formed or conceived by the fancy: imagined.
- FANCIER**, fan'si-ēr, *n.* One who fancies or has a special liking: hence, in compounds, one who keeps for sale: one who is governed by fancy.
- FANCIFUL**, fan'si-fool, *adj.* Full of fancy: guided by fancy rather than reason: dictated by fancy: imaginative, whimsical.
- FANCIFULLY**, fan'si-fool-li, *adv.* In a fanciful manner: wildly: whimsically. [*being fanciful.*]
- FANCIFULNESS**, fan'si-fool-nes, *n.* The quality of
- FANCY**, fan'si, *n.* (*orig.*) *Fantasy*: the power by which the mind forms to itself images and representations of persons or things: an image or representation thus formed: an unreasonable or capricious opinion: a whim: capricious inclination or liking: (*Shak.*) love: something that pleases or entertains without real use or value.—*adj.* Adapted to please the fancy or taste: guided by fancy or caprice.—*v.t.* To form a fancy or conception of: to imagine: to have a fancy or liking for: to be pleased with:—*pr.p.* fan'cy'ing; *pa.p.* fan'cied. [Contracted from **FANTASY**.]
- THE **FANCY**, sporting men generally.
- FANCY-FREE**, fan'si-frē, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Free from the power of love.
- FANCY-MONGER**, fan'si-mung'gēr, *n.* (*Shak.*) One who deals in tricks of imagination.
- FAND**, fand (*Spenser*), *past tense* of **FIND**.
- FANDANGO**, fan-dang'go, *n.* An old Spanish dance in $\frac{3}{4}$ time. [*Sp.*]
- FANE**, fan, *n.* A place dedicated or consecrated to a deity: a temple. [*L.* *fanum*—*fari*, to speak.]
- FANFARE**, fan'far, *n.* A flourish of trumpets: a

boast a bravado [Fr, Sp *fanfarria*, from the sound.] [or bravado a boaster a bully]

FANFARON, fan fa ron, n One who uses fanfare

FANFARONADE fan far-on ad, n. Boasting or swaggering bluster

FANG lang, n (lit) That which seizes or clutches a long pointed tooth the tusk of a ravenous beast a claw or talon. [AS *fang*, a seizing—*fangan*, to seize, Ger *fangen*, to catch.]

FANGED, fangd, p adj Having fangs, clutches, or anything resembling them.

FANGLED, fangld, adj Newly made new fashioned showy, gandy [From obs *fangle*, an attempt, an undertaking, from AS *fangan*, to seize to take.]

FANGLINESS, fang'gl nea, n. The quality of being fangled or decorated. [toothless]

FANGLESS fangless, adj Having no fangs or tusks

FANLIGHT, fan'lit n A fan shaped window

FANNER, fan'ner n The person or thing that fans a machine with revolving fans for winnowing corn or producing a current of air for various purposes.

FAN PALM, fan pām, n The popular name of certain species of palm, which have fan shaped leaves

FAN TAIL, fan tal, n A bird whose tail when spread out is fan shaped, especially applied to a variety of the domestic pigeon.

FANTASIA, fan ta zia, n. A fantastical musical composition, not governed by the ordinary rules of musical design. [It See FANTASY]

FANTASTIC fan ta sīd, adj Filled with fancies or wild imaginations.

FANTASM, fan tasm, n Same as PHANTASM.

FANTASTIC, al, fan ta'stik al, adj Produced by or existing only in the fancy or imagination imaginary capricious, whimsical irregular.—*n*. FANTASTIC (Milton) A fantastic person, a fop

FANTASTICALLY, fan ta'stik al, adv In a fantastic manner

FANTASTICO, fan ta'sti ko, n (Shak) A person who dresses and conducts himself fantastically [It.]

FANTASY, fan ta si, n. (Spenser, Shak) Fancy (Spenser) apprehension. [Fr *fantasie* Gr and L *phantasia*—*phantaz* See PHANTASY.]

FANTOCCINI, fan to-che nē, n pl Puppets worked by machinery dramatic performances by puppets [It. pl. of *fantoccino*, dim. of *fantoccio*, a puppet—*fante*, L. *infans*, a child.]

FANTOM fan tom, n. Same as PHANTOM.

FAN WHEEL, fan hwel, n A wheel with fans on its rim for producing a current of air

FAP, fap, adj (Shak) Fuddled, drunk.

FAQUIR, fa-ker', n. Same as PAKIR.

FAR, far, adv Distant, remote more or most distant of two remote from or contrary to purpose or design estranged, alienated.—*adv* To a great distance in time space, or proportion in great part very much to a certain point, degree, or distance [AS *far*, Ger *fern*, allied to Gr *porro*, at a distance, *pro*, Sans. *pra*, before, and perhaps to AS *faran*, Ger *fahren* to go.]

FARCE fars, n. Stuffing, as of fowls anything stuffed a style of comedy stuffed with low humour and extravagant wit anything absurdly exaggerated or nonsensical. [L. *farco* to stuff.]

FARCICAL, fars'ik al, adj Of or relating to a farce ludicrous.

FARDEL, far'del, n A bundle or pack (Shak) a burden. [Sp *faridillo*, dim. of *fardo*, a pack, of Arabic origin.]

FARE, far, v. To go, to travel to be in any state good or bad to proceed in a train of consequences to feed, to be treated or entertained at table to happen well or ill —*pp* far'ing, *pp* fared.—*n*. (orig) A journey or passage the price of passage or of conveyance on a journey the person carried provisions, food (Shak) condition or state of things. [AS *faran*, Ger *fahren*, to go See FAR.]

FAREWELL far wel, int May you fare well! an affectionate prayer for good fortune at parting adieu, good bye.

FAREWELL far'wel or far wel, n A wish of good fortune at parting the act of departing.—*adj*

FAREWELL, parting valedictory

FARFET, far'fet, adj (Shak) Farfetched.

FARFETCHED, far'fetched, adj Fetched or brought from far, or from a remote place forced, unnatural

FARFORTH, far'forth adv (Spenser) Very far

FARIN, fa-rin, n. The meal or flour of any kind of corn starch the pollen of plants. [L.—*far*, a kind of grain.]

PARINACEOUS, far i nā shus, adj Consisting of or containing meal or flour like or pertaining to meal yielding meal or flour

FARM, farm, n A portion of land, with suitable buildings set apart for cultivation ground cultivated by another man upon condition of paying part of the profit to the owner.—*vt* To yield the use of for agricultural purposes to another man for a certain rent to give up to another on condition of receiving a percentage of the profits to take on lease, as a tract of land to cultivate, as land.

[AS *ferm* *ferme*, food, goods, rent being originally paid in kind the word *ferme*, Latinised into *firma*, was next applied to the money paid, and then to the land rented.]

FARMER, farm'er, n. One who farms or cultivates land the tenant of a farm one who collects taxes, &c. for a certain sum.

FARM HOUSE farm hows, n. A house attached to a farm in which the farmer lives

FARMING farm'ing, n. The cultivation of land.

FARM OFFICES, farm-ofis-es, n. pl. The offices or outbuildings on a farm.

FARMOST, farm'ost, adj Most distant or remote

FARMSTEAD, farm sted, n. A farm with the buildings belonging to it.

FARM YARD, farm jād, n. The yard or enclosure attached to a farm or surrounded by the farm buildings.

FARNESSE, f'nes, n. The state of being far remoteness, distance.

FARO, farō, n A game at cards of the nature of hazard. [Also spelled PHARO, said to be so called because one of the cards used had a figure of Pharaoh, king of Egypt, on the back.]

FARRAGO, far rā go, n (lit) Mixed fodder for animals a confused mass, a medley [L.—*far*, a species of grain.]

FARRIER, far'n-er, n. A blacksmith, or worker in iron, esp one who shoes horses a veterinary surgeon. [O Fr *ferrier*, Fr *ferrier*, to shoe a horse—*fer*, L. *ferrum*, iron.]

FARRIERY, far'n-er-i, n. The business of a farrier the art of curing the diseases of horses and cattle.

FARROW, far'ro, n. (Shak) A litter of pigs.—*vt* and *v*. To bring forth pigs as a sow [AS *ferah*, a pig, Dan. *fare*, to farrow, Ger *ferkel*, akin to L. *porcus*, a pig and *verres*, a boar.]

FARROW, far'ro, adj Not producing young in a

given time, said of cows. [A.S. *feor*, Ger. *farre*, O. Ger. *far*, *farro*, a bull, an ox.]

FAR-SIGHTED, *far'sit'ed*, *adj.* Seeing to a great distance : having defective eye-sight for near objects.

FARTHER, *far'ther*, *adj.* (*comp.* of *FAR*). More far or distant : tending to a greater distance : longer : additional.—*adv.* At or to a greater distance : more remotely : beyond : moreover.—*v.t.* See **FURTHER**. [A.S. *fyrre*, *comp.* of *feor*, the euphonic *th* being inserted from the analogy of **FURTHER**.]

FARTHEST, *far'thest*, *adj.* (*superl.* of *FAR*). Most far, distant, or remote.—*adv.* At or to the greatest distance. [A.S. *feorrest*, *fyrrest*, *superl.* of *feor*.]

FARTHING, *far'thing*, *n.* The fourth part of a penny, a small copper coin. [A.S. *feorthing*, *feorthing*, a fourth part—*feortha*, the fourth—*feor*, four.]

FARTHINGALE, *far'thing-gäl*, *n.* A kind of crinoline made of whalebone for distending the dress, introduced by Queen Elizabeth. [Fr. *vertugade*, *verdugalle*, Sp. *verdugado*—*verdugo*, a rod, a plait.]

FASCES, *fas'sez*, *n.* A bundle of rods with an axe in the middle, borne before the magistrates of ancient Rome as a badge of their authority, and of their power to scourge and take life. [L. *fascis*, a bundle.]

FASCICLE, *fas'si-kl*, *n.* (*lit.*) A little bundle : (*bot.*) a close clnstr with the flowers much crowded together, as in the sweet-william. [L. *fasciculus*, *dim.* of *fascis*, a bundle.]

FASCICULATE, *fas-sik'ü-lät*, } *adj.* Growing
FASCICULATED, *fas-sik'ü-lät-ed*, } in bundles or bunches.

FASCINATE, *fas'in-ät*, *v.t.* To bewitch by spells, the evil eye, &c. : to fix or control by the glance : to act on by some secret influence : to captivate or charm : —*pr.p.* *fascinating* ; *pa.p.* *fascinated*. [L. *fascino*, *fascinatum*, Gr. *baskainō*, to bewitch, akin to Sans. *bhāsh*, to speak.]

FASCINATION, *fas-in-ä'shun*, *n.* The act of fascinating or charming : supposed power to harm by looks or spells : mysterious attractive power exerted by one's looks or manner : irresistible power of alluring.

FASCINE, *fas-sën'* or *fas'*, *n.* (*fort.*) One of the fagots, made of branches, &c. about a foot in diameter and of various lengths, used in the construction of temporary works, for filling ditches, &c. [L. *fascina*—*fascis*, a bundle.]

FASHION, *fas'h'un*, *n.* The make, form, cut, or workmanship of anything : form or pattern : the prevailing mode or style, esp. of dress : a prevailing custom or conventional usage : genteel society : (*Shak.*) way or manner.—*v.t.* To make, form, or mould : to fit or adapt : to make according to the rule prescribed by custom : (*Shak.*) to counterfeit. [Fr. *façon*, L. *factio*—*facio*, to make.]

FASHIONABLE, *fas'h'un-a-bl*, *adj.* Made according to the fashion : prevailing or in use at any period : observant of the fashion in dress or living : mixing with high society : genteel, well bred.—*n.* A fashionable person.

FASHIONABLENESS, *fas'h'un-a-bl-nes*, *n.* The state of being fashionable : appearance according to the prevailing custom. [conformable to custom.]

FASHIONABLY, *fas'h'un-a-bl*, *adv.* In a manner

FASHIONER, *fas'h'un-ér*, *n.* A maker of anything.

FASHION-MONGERING, *fas'h'un-mung'gér-ing*, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Behaving like a fashion-monger or fop.

FAST, *fast*, *adj.* Firm, immovable : fixed, adhering :

strong, impregnable : firm in adherence, steadfast : deep, sound, as sleep.—*adv.* Firmly, immovably : closely, nearly : soundly or sound (asleep). [A.S. *fast*, Ger. *fest* ; allied to *fassen*, to seize.]

FAST, *fast*, *adj.* Quick in motion, swift, rapid : rash : dissipated.—*adv.* Quickly, swiftly : in rapid succession : extravagantly, wildly. [W. *ffest*, quick, *ffestu*, to hasten ; L. *festino*, to hasten.]

FAST, *fast*, *v.i.* To keep from food : to go hungry : to abstain from food, in whole or in part, as a religious duty.—*n.* Abstinence from food : voluntary religious abstinence : the time of fasting. [A.S. *fastan* ; Goth. *fastan*, to keep ; allied to *Fast*, firm.]

FAST-DAY, *fast'da*, *n.* A day of religious fasting.

FASTE, *fast*, *p.adj.* (*Spenser*). Having a face.

FASTEN, *fas'n*, *v.t.* To make fast, firm, or secure : to fix or hold together : to cement or link : to bar or lock.—*v.i.* to fix itself : to take hold.

FASTENING, *fas'n-ing*, *n.* That which fastens.

FASTIDIOUS, *fas-tid'i-us*, *adj.* Feeling disgust or pain at trifling defects : difficult to please : squeamish : disdainful. [L. *fastidiosus*—*fastidium*, loathing—*fastus*, pride.]

FASTIDIOUSLY, *fas-tid'i-us-li*, *adv.* Disdainfully :

FASTIDIOUSNESS, *fas-tid'i-us-nes*, *n.* Squeamishness : disdainfulness.

FASTLY, *fast'li*, *adv.* Firmly : surely.

FASTNESS, *fast'nes*, *n.* The state of being fast or firm : security : a stronghold, fortress, or castle.

FAT, *fat*, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Fed* : fleshy, corpulent : oily, greasy : coarse, gross : dull, stupid : fruitful, as soil.—*n.* An oily concrete substance deposited in the cells of the adipose membrane in various parts of animal bodies : the best or richest productions : the best part.—*v.t.* To fatten.—*v.i.* to grow fat : —*pr.p.* *fattening* ; *pa.p.* *fatted*. [A.S. *feit*—*fedan*, to feed ; Ger. *fett*.]

FAT, *fat*, *n.* Same as **VAT**.

FATAL, *fi'tal*, *adj.* Appointed by fate or destiny : causing destruction or death : mortal : calamitous.

FATALISM, *fi'tal-izm*, *n.* The doctrine that all events are subject to fate and happen by inevitable necessity.

FATALIST, *fi'tal-ist*, *n.* One who holds the doctrine that all things happen by inevitable necessity.

FATALISTIC, *fa-tal-ist'ik*, *adj.* Belonging to or partaking of fatalism.

FATALITY, *fa-tal'i-ti*, *n.* The state of being fatal : inevitable necessity : a decree of fate : fixed tendency to mortality or death : mortality.

FATALLY, *fa'tal-li*, *adv.* By the decree of fate : destructively : mortally.

FATBRAINED, *fat'bränd*, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Dull of apprehension.

FATE, *fät*, *n.* The thing spoken by a prophet or oracle : destiny : inevitable necessity : the will of God, providence : appointed lot : event predetermined : final lot : death, destruction : cause of death : —*pl.* the three mythological goddesses of fate, Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos, who were supposed to determine the birth, life, and death of man. [L. *fatum*—*fari*, *fatus*, to speak.]

FATED, *fät'ed*, *adj.* Deceered by fate : doomed : destined : (*Shak.*) invested with the power of fatal determination.

FATHER, *fa'ther*, *n.* (*lit.*) The nourisher : a male parent : a male ancestor, esp. a first ancestor : one who exercises paternal care : an old man, used as a title of respect : one of the early ecclesiastical writers : a dignitary of the church : a Roman Catholic priest : one who originates anything : an author.



Fasces.

founder, or instructor the Supreme Being the first person of the Trinity—*v. t.* To beget to adopt to assume as one's own work to ascribe to some one as his production to furnish with a father [A.S. *fader*, L. *pater*, Gr. *pater*, Sans. *pitra*, from root *pa*, to feed.]

FATHERHOOD, *fa ther-hood*, *n* The state of being a father fatherly authority

FATHER-IN LAW, *fa ther in law*, *n* The father of one's husband or wife [fathers or ancestors]

FATHER-LAND, *fa ther land*, *n* The land of one's father

FATHERLESS, *fa ther les*, *adj* Destitute of a living father without a known author

FATHERLINESS, *fa ther li nes*, *n* The tenderness of a father parental kindness

FATHERLY, *fa ther li*, *adj* Like a father tender and careful pertaining to a father—*adv* In the manner of a father

FATHOM, *fa thum*, *n* The distance between the extremities of both arms extended a nautical measure = 6 feet (*Shal*) measure of one's capacity compass of thought—*v. t.* (*Shak*) To encompass with the arms to measure or sound the depth of to get to the bottom of, to comprehend. [A.S. *fæthm*, Dutch *radem*, Dutch *ratten*, Ger. *fassen* to hold, L. *pates*, to extend.] [fathomed.]

FATHOMABLE *fa thum a-bl* *adj* Capable of being fathomed.

FATHOMLESS, *fa thum les*, *adj* That cannot be fathomed.

FATHOM LINE, *fa thum lin*, *n* A sailor's line and

FATIDICAL, *fa tid'ik al*, *adj* Having power to foretell future events prophetic. [L. *fatuus*—*fatum* See **FATE**.]

FATIGATE, *fat'ig at*, *adj* (*Shal*.) Fatigued, wearied. [L. *fatigatus*, *pa p.* of *fatigo*, to fatigue, weary]

FATIGUE, *fa tîg*, *v. t.* To weary with labour or exertion to tire to harass with toil —*pr p.* fatiguing, *pa p.* fatigued —*n.* Weariness from exertion of body or mind the cause of weariness, labour, toil military work, as distinct from the use of arms [Fr.—L. *fatigo* to fatigue.] [slaughter]

FATLINO, *fat ling*, *n* A young animal fattened for

FATNESS, *fat nes*, *n* The state or quality of being fat fullness of flesh richness, fertility oiliness, greasiness that which makes fat.

FATTE, *fat n*, *v. t.* To make fat or fleshy by high feeding to make fertile and fruitful—*v. i.* to grow fat or fleshy to be pampered.

FATTINESS, *fat nes*, *n* The state of being fat fullness grossness.

FATTY, *fat i*, *adj* Having the qualities of fat.

FATUITOUS, *fa tûit us*, *adj* Same as **FATUOUS**.

FATUITY, *fa tûi ti*, *n* Weakness or imbecility of mind foolishness. [L. *fatuitas*—*fatuus* foolish.]

FATUOUS, *fat u us*, *adj* Feeble in mind silly, foolish, stupid deceptive, like the ignis fatuus unreal, impotent. [L. *fatuus*, foolish.] [stupid.]

FAT WITTED, *fat wited*, *adj* (*Shal*.) Heavy, dull.

FAUBOURG, *fo'bourg*, *n* (*lit*.) Fair town a suburb or a district recently included within a city [Fr.—*fauz*, false, and *bourg*, a town. See **BOURG**.]

FAUCAL, *fa'kal*, *adj* Produced in the fauces as certain sounds.

FAUCES *fa'wez*, *n* The upper part of the throat from the root of the tongue to the entrance of the gullet (*bot*) the throat of a calyx, corolla, &c. [L.]

FAUCET, *fa'wet*, *n* A pipe inserted in a barrel to draw liquid. [Fr. *faucet*—*faucet*, to pierce.]

FAUGH, *fa w*, *int.* An exclamation of contempt or disgust

FAULCHION, *faulshun*, *n* (*Shal*.) **FALCHION**

FAULT, *faul t*, *n* A want, defect, or absence a failing or blemish error, offence, or slight crime puzzle, difficulty (*Shal*.) a cold scent, in hunting (*goof*) a displacement of strata or veins at a fissure —*v. i.* To fail or be deficient (*Spenser*) to offend, be in error [From L. *fallō*, to deceive.]

FAULTFUL, *faul fool*, *adj* (*Shak*) Full of faults or crimes. [improperly erroneously]

FAULTILY, *faul t li*, *adv* In a faulty manner

FAULTINESS, *faul t nes*, *n* The state of being faulty, defective, or erroneous badness viciousness a defect [or blemish perfect]

FAULTLESS *faul t les*, *adj* Without fault, defect,

FAULTLESSLY, *faul t les li*, *adv* In a faultless manner [faults or defects]

FAULTLESSNESS *faul t les nes*, *n* Freedom from

FAULTY *faul t i*, *adj* Containing faults or defects imperfect guilty of a fault blamable

FAUN, *faun*, *n* In Roman mythology, one of the deities that protected or presided over agriculture and shepherds, and represented with horns and goats feet. [L. *faunus*—*favō* *faunus* to favour]

FAUNA, *faun a* *n pl.* The animals of any region or era of time, so called because protected by the fauns

FAVOR, FAVORABLE, FAVORITE, &c, *Ameri can spellings*

FAVOUR, *fa vur*, *n* Kind regard, countenance, kindness support, patronage leave, good will partiality lenity a kind act the object of regard anything won openly as a token a letter (*Shal*.) appearance, countenance—*v. t.* To regard with good will to countenance or support to assist with advantages to resemble to conduce or contribute [L. *favor*—*favō*, to favour, befriend.]

FAVOURABLE, *fa vur a bl*, *adj* Full of favour, kind, friendly conducive to, advantageous, convenient (*Spenser*) well favoured, beautiful

FAVOURABLY, *fa vur a bli*, *adv* In a favourable manner

FAVOURED *fa vur d*, *pa d* Having a certain favour or appearance, favoured—used in composition

FAVOREE, *fa vur er*, *n* One who favours one who regards with kindness or tenderness a well wisher, a friend.

FAVORITE, *fa vur it* *n* A person or thing regarded with favour one unduly loved.—*adj* Esteemed, regarded with favour preferred.

FAVOURITISM, *fa vur it izm*, *n* The practice of favouring or showing partiality

FAVORLESS *fa vur les*, *adj* Without favour (*Spenser*) not favouring

FAWN, *faun*, *n* (*lit*.) The young of an animal a young deer —*adj* Of the colour of a fawn.—*v. i.* To bring forth a fawn. [Fr. *faon* perh. through obs. from *faon*, from L. *fortis* offspring]

FAWN, *faun*, *v. i.* (*lit*.) To rejoice to cringe to in order to gain favour (fol. by upon) to flatter in a servile way —*n.* Act of fawning a servile cringe or bow mean flattery [O E. *fahtne*, A.S. *fægman* to rejoice.]

FAWNER, *fa wner*, *n* One who flatters to gain favour

FAWNING, *fa wing*, *n* Mean flattery sycophancy

FAWNINGLY, *fa wing li*, *adv* In a fawning manner

FAY, *fa*, *n* A fairy

FAY, *fa*, *n* (*Shal*.) Faith.

FAYTOUR, fā'tōor, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as **FAITOUR**.
FEALTY, fē'al-ti or fēl'ti, *n.* *Fidelity or faithfulness*: the oath taken by a vassal to be faithful to his feudal lord: loyalty. [O. Fr. *fealté*; L. *fidelitas*—*fidelis*, faithful—*fido*, to trust.]
FEAR, fēr, *n.* An uneasy or painful emotion excited by danger: apprehension of danger or pain: anxiety: alarm: the cause or object of fear: deep reverence toward God: due respect.—*v.t.* To regard with fear: to be afraid of: to stand in awe of: to reverence: (*Shak.*) to terrify.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to be afraid. [A.S. *faer*, fear; Ger. *gefahr*, Sw. *fara*, danger.]
FEAR, fēr, *n.* (*Spenser*). A companion. [See **FERE**.]
FEARFUL, fēr'fool, *adj.* Full of fear: timorous: exciting or causing intense fear: terrible: awful.
FEARFULLY, fēr'fool-li, *adv.* In a fearful manner.
FEARFULNESS, fēr'fool-nes, *n.* State or quality of being fearful.
FEARLESS, fēr'les, *adj.* Without fear: daring: brave.
FEARLESSLY, fēr'les-li, *adv.* In a fearless manner: daringly. [being fearless: intrepidity.]
FEARLESSNESS, fēr'les-nes, *n.* State or quality of fearlessness.
FEASIBILITY, fēz-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being feasible.
FEASIBLE, fēz'i-bl, *adj.* That can be effected or done: practicable. [Fr. *faissable*, that can be done—*faire*, *faisant*, L. *facere*, to do.]
FEASIBLENESS, fēz'i-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being feasible.
FEAST, fēt, *n.* A holiday: a day of unusual solemnity or joy: a rich and abundant repast: a banquet: rich enjoyment for the mind or heart.—*v.i.* To hold a feast: to eat sumptuously: to be highly delighted.—*v.t.* To entertain sumptuously: to delight greatly. [O. Fr. *feste*, L. *festum*, a holiday—*festus*, solemn.]
FEASTFUL, fēt'fool, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Festive, joyful, luxurious. [at feasts.]
FEAST-RITE, fēt'rit, *n.* A rite or custom observed
FEAST-WON, fēt'wun, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Won or bribed by feasting.
FEAT, fēt, *n.* Something done: an act of extraordinary strength, skill, or cunning.—*adj.* Ready: dexterous: neat.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To fashion, to make neat. [Fr. *fait*; O. Fr. *faict*, L. *factus*, done—*facio*, to do.]
FEATEOUS, fēt'yus, *adj.* Dexterous: neat. [From root of **FEAT**.] [ously, neatly.]
FEATEOUSLY, fēt'yus-li, *adv.* (*Spenser*). Dexterously.
FEATHER, feth'ēr, *n.* (*lit.*) That which flutters: one of the growths, generally formed of a quill with a vane or beard on each side, which form the covering of birds: any feather-like ornament: kind, species.—*v.t.* To dress in or furnish with feathers: to adorn. [A.S. *fyther*; Ger. *feder*; D. *veder*, a feather, *vledern*, to flutter: conn. with L. *penna*, old form *petna*, Gr. *pteron*, Sans. *patatra*—*pal*, to fly.]
 To BE IN HIGH FEATHER, to be greatly elated or in high spirits.—To SHEW THE WHITE FEATHER, to shew signs of cowardice—a white feather in a game-cock's tail being considered as a sign of degeneracy.—To FEATHER ONE'S NEST, to accumulate wealth.—To FEATHER AN OAR, to turn the blade of the oar horizontally, as it comes out of the water, thus lessening the resistance of the air.
FEATHERED, feth'ērd, *p.adj.* Covered or fitted with feathers, or anything feather-like: like the flight of a feathered animal, swift: smoothed, as with feathers.
FEATHER-EDGE, feth'ēr-ēj, *n.* An edge of a board or plank thinner than the other edge.

FEATHER-GRASS, feth'ēr-gras, *n.* A perennial grass, so called from the feathery appearance of its awns.
FEATHERING, feth'ēr-ing, *n.* (*arch.*) An arrangement of small ares or foils separated by projecting cusps, frequently forming the feather-like ornament on the inner moulding of arches.
FEATHERY, feth'ēr-i, *adj.* Pertaining to, resembling, or covered with feathers.
FEATLY, fēt'li, *adv.* (*Shak.*) Neatly, dexterously. [From **FEAT**.]
FEATURE, fēt'ūr, *n.* (*lit.*) The make or fashion of a thing: the marks by which anything is recognised: any single lineament: the make or cast of the face: the prominent traits or parts of anything:—*pl.* the countenance. [O. Fr. *faicteure*—*faict*. See **FEAT**.]
FEATURED, fēt'urd, *adj.* Having features or well-marked features. [features.]
FEATURELESS, fēt'ūr-les, *adj.* Destitute of distinct features.
FEBLESSE, fē'bles, *n.* (*Spenser*). Feebleness.
FEBRIFIC, fe-brif'ik, *adj.* Producing fever. [L. *febris*, fever, and *facio*, to make.]
FEBRIFUGE, febr'i-fūj, *n.* A medicine for removing or allaying fever. [L. *febris*, fever, *fugo*, to drive away.]
FEBRILE, fē'bril or febr'il, *adj.* Pertaining to or indicating fever. [Fr. *fébrile*—L. *febris*, fever.]
FEBRUARY, febr'oo-ari, *n.* The second month of the year, so called because it was the month when the ancient Romans (with them the last month of the year) held the festival of expiation and purification. [L. *Februarius*—*februa*, the festival of expiation—*februus*, to purify.]
FECAL, fē'kal, *adj.* Relating to or consisting of faeces or excrement.
FECULA, fēk'ū-la, *n.* The substance which falls to the bottom after breaking down certain plants or seeds in water: starch. [L. *facula*, dim. of *fax*. See **FASCES**.]
FECULENCE, fēk'ū-lens, *n.* The quality of being feculent: that which is feculent: dregs.
FECULENT, fēk'ū-lent, *adj.* Containing faeces or sediment: muddy: foul.
FECUND, fēk'und or fē', *adj.* Fruitful: fertile: prolific. [L. *fecundus*—obs. *feo*, to bring forth.]
FECUNDATE, fēk'un-dāt, *v.t.* To make fruitful: to impregnate:—*pr.p.* fec'undating; *p.p.* fec'undated.
FECUNDATION, fēk-un-dā'shun, *n.* The act of impregnating: state of being impregnated.
FECUNDITY, fe-kund'i-ti, *n.* Fruitfulness: fertility: power of bringing forth in abundance, esp. applied to female animals.
FED, fed, *part.* and *p.p.* of **FEEDE**.
FEDARY, fed'ar-i (*Shak.*) **FEUDARY**.
FEDERAL, fed'ēr-al, *adj.* Pertaining to or consisting of a treaty or contract: founded upon mutual agreement: confederate. [Fr. *fédéral*—L. *foedus*, *federis*, a treaty, akin to *fido*, to trust.]
FEDERALISM, fed'ēr-al-izm, *n.* The principles or cause maintained by federalists.
FEDERALIST, fed'ēr-al-ist, *n.* A supporter of a federal constitution or union, as that of the United States, Switzerland, &c.
FEDERARY, fed'ēr-ar-i, *n.* (*Shak.*) A confederate.
FEDERATE, fed'ēr-āt, *adj.* United by league: confederated. [in league: a federal union.]
FEDERATION, fed'ēr-ā'shun, *n.* The act of uniting
FEDERATIVE, fed'ēr-a-tiv, *adj.* Uniting in or forming a league.
FEE, fē, *n.* (*lit.*) Cattle or money: a grant of land for

feudal service a kind of tenure property a char^e recompense for services as to a lawyer or physician.—*v t* To pay a fee to hire to bribe.—*pr p* feeling, *pa p* feed [A.S. *feoh*, cattle money, Fr *feif* fee *feffer* to give in fee, allied to *L pecunia* cattle pecunia money]

FEE SIMPLE, an estate of inheritance either absolutely free or at the entire disposal of the owner.—**FEE-TAIL**, an entailed estate, which must descend in a particular line

FEEBLE *fe'bl*, *adj* Weak wanting in strength of body shewing weakness or incapacity faint dull.—*v t* (*Shak*) To enfeeble, weaken. [Fr *faible*, O Fr *foible* L *febilis* lamentable, sometimes equivalent to *debilis* weak.]

FEEBLE-MINDED, *fe'bl minded*, *adj* Feeble in mind without firmness irresolute.

FEEBLENESS *fe'bl nes*, *n* The quality of being feeble want of strength.

FEEBLY, *fe'bl* *adv* In a feeble manner weakly

FEED *fed*, *v t* To give food to to nourish to supply with anything constantly needed to fatten.—*v i* to take food to nourish one's self by eating to pasture.—*pr p* feeding *pat* and *pa p* fed.—*n* That which is eaten, esp by a beast the quantity allotted for food at one time (*Milton*) act of eating a meal. [A.S. *fedan* to feed—*foda* food.]

FEEDER, *feder* *n* One who feeds he who excites or encourages that which supplies (*Shak*) a servant, a menial. [eaten pasture.]

FEEDING *feeding* *n* Act of eating that which is

FEED PIPE *fed pip* *n* A pipe for supplying a boiler or cistern with water

FEED PUMP *fed pump* *n* A force pump for supplying a steam engine boiler with water

FEEL *fel*, *v t* To perceive by the touch to handle to be conscious of to be keenly sensible of as pleasure or pain to experience to know (*Shak*) to try or sound.—*v i* to know by the touch to have the emotions excited to appear to the touch.—*pr p* feeling *pat* and *pa p* felt.—*n* The sense of feeling touch. [A.S. *feolan*, to feel Ger *fühlen* Ice *fiella* to touch with the palm of the hand.]

FEELER, *feler* *n* One who or that which feels a remark or action, apparently casual, intended to sound the opinions of others.—*pl* the organs of touch, called *antennae* in the heads of insects &c.

FEELING *feeling* *n* The sense of touch perception of objects by touch consciousness of pleasure or pain tenderness emot on.—*pl* the affections or passions.—*adv* Expressive of great sensibility easily affected deeply felt. [affectingly]

FEELINGLY *feling* *adv* In a feeling manner

FEEND, *find*, *n* (*Spenser*) **FEIND**.

FEERE *fer* *n* (*Shak*) Same as **FEER**.

FEE-SIMPLE, **FEE-TAIL** See under **FEE**.

FEET, *fet*, plural of **FOOT**

FEETLESS *fetles* *adj* Without feet.

FEIGN *fan*, *v t* (*t*) To form or fashion to invent to make a show or pretence of (*Spenser*) to dissimble.—*v i* to relate falsely to imagine. [Fr *feindre* *pr p* *feignant*, to feign—L *fingo fictum*, to form.]

FEIGNED *fand*, *adj* Pretended simulating

FEIGNEDLY *fained* *adv* In a feigned or pretended manner not truly

FEIGNEDNESS *fained nes* *n* The condition or quality of being feigned fiction.

FEINT, *fant*, *n* Something feigned a false appear

ance a pretence a mock attack or assault.—*adv* Feigned. [Fr *feint*, *pa p* of *feindre*. See **FEIGN**]

FELDSPAR, *feld spar*, *n* Same as **FELSPAR**, **FELDSPATH**, *feld spath*, *n* **FELSPATH**.

FELICITATE, *fe lis i tat*, *v t* To make happy to congratulate.—*pr p* felicitating, *pa p* felicitated.—*adv* (*Shak*) Made happy [Low L. *felicitus*, *atum*—*felix*, *felix* happy]

FELICITATION, *fe lis i ta hun*, *n* The act of felicitating or congratulating.

FELICITOUS, *fe lis i tus* *adj* Happy prosperous delightful appropriate [See **FELICITATE**]

FELICITOUSLY, *fe lis i tus* *adv* In a felicitous or happy manner

FELICITY, *fe lis i ty*, *n* Happiness delightful bliss a happy event. [See **FELICITATE**]

FELINE *fe lin*, *adj* Pertaining to the cat or the cat-kind like a cat. [L. *felinus*—*felis* a cat.]

FELL *fel*, *pa t* of **FALL**.

FELL, *fel*, *v t* To cause to fall to knock or cut down.—*pr p* felling *pa p* felled [A.S. *fellan*—*feallan*, to fall. See **FALL**]

FELL, *fel*, *adj* Bad cruel fierce bloody.—*adv* (*Spenser*) Cruelly [A.S. *fell* Dutch *fel* It *fello* prob. from Celt. *fael*, bad, wicked.]

FELL *fel*, *n* (*Shak*) The skin. [A.S. *fell*, D *vel*, L *pellus*]

FELL, *fel*, *n* (*Spenser*) Gall, anger [A.S.]

FELLER, *feler* *n* One who fells a cutter of wood.

FELLNESS *felnes* *n* (*Spenser*) State of being cruel or fell cruelty

FELLOE *fel's* *n* See **FELLY**

FELLOW, *fel's*, *n* (*lit*) A partner in goods an associate a companion and equal one of a pair one of the same kind a member of a university who enjoys a fellowship a member of a scientific or other society a term of familiarity or contempt a worthless person.—*v t* (*Shak*) To rat or pur with, to match. [O E. *felawe* A.S. *felawa* Ice *felagi* a partner in goods—*fe*, money, goods and *lag* society community] [to the same city]

FELLOW CITIZEN *fel's-ni: zen*, *n* One belonging

FELLOW CREATURE, *fel's-kre tur*, *n* One of the same race. [between fellows: sympathy]

FELLOW FEELING *fel's feling* *n* Feeling be-

FELLOWLY, *fel's* *adv* (*Shak*) Like a fellow or companion companionable.

FELLOWSHIP *fel's-ship* *n* The state of being a fellow or partner friendly intercourse social pleasure an association an endowment in a university enjoyed by a fellow (*arith*) the proportional division of profit and loss among partners in business

FELLY *fel i*, **FELLOE**, *fel's* *n* One of the curved pieces of wood forming the outer rim of a wheel. [A.S. *felg* *felge*] [barously [See **FELL**, *adv*]

FELLY, *fel's*, *adv* In a fell or cruel manner bar

FELONY, *felon*, *n* (*lit*) A well led cruel person one guilty of felony.—*adv* Cruel fierce traitorous [From **FELL**, *adv*]

FELONIOUS *fe lon i us*, *adv* Pertaining to felony wicked depraved done with the deliberate intention to commit crime. [manner]

FELONIOUSLY, *fe lon i us* *adv* In a felonious

FELONIOUSNESS *fe lon i us nes* *n* The quality of being felonious.

FELONOUS *felon us*, *adv* (*Spenser*) **FELONIOUS**.

FELONY, fel'on-i, *n.* (*lit.*) *A fell or wile ed action:* orig. a crime punished by total forfeiture of land and goods: a crime punishable by imprisonment or death.

FELSPAR, fel'spär, } *n.* *Field spar*: a crystalline
FELSPATH, fel'spath, } mineral usually of a foliated
structure, found in granite, &c. [*Ger. feld*, a field,
spath, spar.] [consisting of felspar.

FELSPATHIC, fel'spath'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to or
FELT, felt, *pat.* and *pa.p.* of **FEEL**.

FELT, felt, *n.* A cloth made of wool, formed by
pressure, &c., without weaving.—*v.t.* To work up
wool, &c., into felt: to cover with felt or a felt-like
substance. [*Ger. filz*, woollen cloth, allied to *Gr.*
pilos, wool wrought into felt, *L. pileus*, a felt hat.]

FELTER, felt'ér, *v.t.* To clot or mat together like
felt.

FELTING, felt'ing, *n.* The art or process of making
felt: the substance of which felt is made.

FELUCCA, fe-luk'ka, *n.* A small vessel propelled by
oars and sails, and having a helm that may be
applied either to the head or stern, much used in
the Mediterranean. [*It. feluca*; *Fr. felouque*, from
Ar. fulk, a ship.]

FEMALE, fé'mal, *adj.* Belonging to the sex that
brings forth young: feminine: (*bot.*) having a pistil
or fruit-bearing organ.—*n.* One of the sex which
produces young. [*Fr. femelle*, dim. of *L. femina*, a
woman—obs. *feo*, to bring forth.]

FEMALINITY, fem-i-nal'i-ti, *n.* The female nature.
FEMINITY, fem-i-né'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being
female.

FEMININE, fem'i-nin, *adj.* Pertaining to women:
becoming a woman, tender, delicate: womanly:
(*gram.*) the gender denoting the female sex.

FEMININELY, fem'i-nin-li, *adv.* In a feminine
manner.

FEMININITY, fem-i-nin'i-ti, } *n.* The character
FEMINITY, fem-in'i-ti (*Spenser*), } or nature of the
female sex.

FEMORAL, fem'or-al, *adj.* Belonging to the thigh.
[*L. femoralis*—*femur*, *femoris*, the thigh.]

FEN, fen, *n.* Low land covered with mud from the
overflowing of water: a morass or bog: a moor.
[*A.S. fenn*, Ice. *fen*, Goth. *fani*, mud.]

FENCE, fens, *n.* That which fends or guards: some-
thing that encloses land, as a hedge, wall, &c.: the
art of fencing: skill in defence.—*v.t.* To enclose with
a fence: to protect: to fortify.—*v.i.* to practise
fencing: to guard against:—*pr.p.* fencing; *pa.p.*
fenced'. [See **FEND**.] [closure, open.

FENCELESS, fens'les, *adj.* Without fence or en-
FENCER, fens'ér, *n.* One who practises or teaches
fencing. [being defended.

FENCIBLE, fens'i-bl, *adj.* Capable of defence or of
FENCIBLES, fens'i-blz, *n.pl.* Volunteer soldiers or
militia raised for the defence of the country, and
liable only for homo service.

FENCING, fens'ing, *n.* The act of one who fences:
the art of attack and defence with a small sword or
foil. [teaches fencing.

FENCING-MASTER, fens'ing-mas'tér, *n.* One who
FEND, fend, *v.t.* To ward off, defend: to shunt out.—
v.i. to shift off or parry. [Obs. *L. fendo*, root of *de-*
fendo, to fend or ward off.]

FENDER, fend'ér, *n.* Anything that fends or de-
fends: a metal guard before a fire to confine the
ashes: a protection for a ship's side.

FENESTRAL, fe-nés'tral, *adj.* Belonging to windows.

[*L. fenestralis*—*fenestra*, a window, allied to *Gr.*
phainō, to shine.]

FENESTRATE, fe-nés'trát, *adj.* Noting naked
transparent spots, like windows, on the wings of
some insects.

FENIAN, fén'yan, *n.* One of a society, whose object
is to overthrow the ascendancy of English rule in
Ireland. [From *Finn* or *Fionn*, a legendary Irish
hero.] [acts of the Fenians.

FENIANISM, fén'yan-izm, *n.* The organisation and
FENNEL, fen'el, *n.* An umbelliferous aromatic plant,
cultivated for its seeds, which are used medicinally.
[*A.S. fenol*; *Ger. fenchel*; allied to *L. feniculum*.
fennel—*fenum*, hay.]

FENNISH, fen'ish, } *adj.* Abounding in, pertaining
FENNY, fen'i, } to, or having the nature of,
a fen. [drawn from a fen or marsh.

FEN-SUCKED, fen'sukt, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Sucked or
FEOD, fud, **FEODAL**, fud'al, **FEODARY**, fud'ar-i.
Same as **FEUD**, **FEUDAL**, **FEUDARY**.

FEOFF, fef, *n.* A fief.—*v.t.* To invest with or put in
possession of a fee or fief. [See **FEE**.]

FEOFFMENT, fef'ment, *n.* The act of granting
possession of a fief: the fief granted.

FERACIOUS, fe-rá'shus, *adj.* Fruitful. [*L. ferax*,
-acis—*fero*, to bear.]

FERE, fér, *n.* (*Spenser*). A mate, companion, equal.
[*A.S. fera*, *gefera*—*fær*, a going together.]

FERETORY, fer'e-tor-i, *n.* The place in a church
where the bier is set. [*L. feretrum*—*fero*, to bear.]

FERIAL, fer'i-al, *adj.* Pertaining to holidays or
festivals. [*Fr. ferial*—*L. feria*, a holiday.]

FERINE, fé'rin, *adj.* Pertaining to or like a wild
beast: savage: cruel. [*L. ferinus*—*fera*, a wild beast:
akin to *Gr. thēr*, *Ger. thier*, a beast.]

FERM, férn, *n.* A farm: (*Spenser*) abode, lodging.

FERMENT, férment, *n.* (*lit.*) That which causes to
boil: that which produces fermentation: internal
motion of the parts of a fluid: agitation: tumult.
[*L. fermentum*, for *fervimentum*—*ferreo*, to boil.]

FERMENT, fer-ment', *v.t.* To produce fermentation
in: to set in motion: to inflame.—*v.i.* to undergo
the process of fermentation: to work, said of wine,
&c.: to be in excited action: to be stirred with
anger. [bility of being fermented.

FERMENTABILITY, fer-ment-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* Capa-
FERMENTABLE, fer-ment'a-bl, *adj.* Capable of
fermentation.

FERMENTATION, fér-ment-á'shun, *n.* The act or
process of fermenting: the spontaneous change
which takes place in certain substances under the
influence of air, warmth, and moisture: restless
action of the mind or feelings.

FERMENTATIVE, fer-ment'a-tiv, *adj.* Causing, or
consisting in, fermentation.

FERMENTATIVENESS, fer-ment'a-tiv-nes, *n.* Capa-
bility of fermenting.

FERN, férn, *n.* One of an order of cryptogamous
plants producing feather-like leaves called fronds.
[*A.S. fern*.]

FERNERY, férn'ér-i, *n.* A place for rearing ferns.

FERNY, férn', *adj.* Full of or overgrown with ferns.

FEROCIOUS, fe-ró'shus, *adj.* Wild: rapacious: in-
clined to savage fierceness: indicating great cruelty.
[*Fr. féroce*—*L. ferox*, *ferocis*—*ferus*, wild.] [manner.

FEROCIOUSLY, fe-ró'shus-li, *adv.* In a ferocious

FEROCIOUSNESS, fe-ró'shus-nes, } *n.* The quality

FEROCITY, fe-ros'i-ti, } of being fer-

cious: savage fierceness.

FERREOUS, fer're-nə, *adj* Pertaining to or made of iron. [*L. ferreus—ferrum*, iron.]

FERRET, fer'ret, *n*. A tame animal of the weasel kind employed in nethering rabbits—*v t* To drive out of a lurking place, as a ferret does a rabbit to search out carefully and minutely [*Fr. furet—fureter*, to ferret, to search carefully]

FERRER, fer'ret, *n*. A kind of narrow ribbon woven from spun silk or cotton. [*Fr. fleur*, coarse silk thread.]

FERRIAGE, fer'ri aj, *n*. Fare paid for conveyance

FERRIC, fer'ik, *adj* Pertaining to or obtained from iron noting an acid compounded of iron and oxygen. [*From L. ferrum*, iron.]

FERRIFEROUS fer ri fer us, *adj* Producing or yielding iron. [*L. ferrum*, iron, and *fero* to bear]

FERRUGINOUS, fer rüjün us *adj* Of the colour of rusty iron impregnated with iron. [*L. ferrugineus—ferrugo*, iron rust—*ferrum*, iron.]

FERRULE fer'ül, *n* (*lit*) A bracelet a metal ring put round anything to keep it from splitting [*Fr. evrole*, *L. virgula*, a bracelet.]

FERRY, fer'ri, *v t*. To carry or convey over water in a boat—*v t* (*Alilton*) to pass over water in a boat—*pr p* ferrying, *pa p* ferried—*n*. A place of passage across a water the right of conveying passengers and goods across a water a ferry boat. [*A.S. ferrian*, to convey, *faran* to go, *Ger fahre*, a ferry—*fahren*, to go, to carry]

FERRY BOAT, fer'ri böt, *n*. A boat for conveying passengers, &c. across a ferry [*Ferry*]

FERRY MAN, fer'ri man, *n*. A man employed at a

FERTILE, fer'til, *adj* Bearing fruit able to produce abundantly rich in resources inventive. [*L. fertilis—fero*, to bear] [*process of fertilising*]

FERTILISATION, fer'til iz säshn, *n*. The act or

FERTILISE, fer'til iz, *v t* To make fertile or fruitful to enrich—*pr p* fertilising, *pa p* fertilised.

FERTILISER, fer'til iz-er, *n*. One who or that which fertilises

FERTILITY, fer'til ity, *n*. The state of being fertile fruitfulness richness

FERULACEOUS fer oo läshus, *adj* Pertaining to or resembling canes or reeds. [*L. ferula*, a cane.]

FERULE, fer'ül, *n*. A rod used in the punishment of children. [*L. ferula*, a cane—*fero*, to strike]

FERVENCY, fer'ven si, *n*. State of being fervent heat of mind eagerness warmth of devotion.

FERVENT, fer'vent, *adj* (*lit*) Heated, boiling ardent vehement zealous warm in feeling [*L. ferveo* to boil, akin to *Gr. therō*, to heat, *E. and Ger. warm*, Sans *gharma*, heat.]

FERVENTLY, fer'vent-ly, *adv* In a fervent manner with great warmth of feeling.

FERVID fer'vid, *adj* Boiling fiery very hot ardent glowing [*L. fervidus—ferreo* See *Fervent*]

FERVIDLY, fer'vid ly, *adv* In a fervid manner

FERVIDNESS, fer'vid nes *n* Quality of being fervid.

FERVOR, American spelling of *Fervour*.

FERVOUR, fer'vur, *n*. State of being fervid heat great warmth of feeling zeal. [*From Fervent*]

FESCUE, fes'kü, *n*. A genus of grasses, many species of which form valuable pasture and fodder grasses a small straw or wire used to point out letters to children when learning to read. [*O Fr. festu*, *L. festuca*, a straw]

FESSE, fes, *n* (*her*) A band or belt over the middle of an escabeon, and comprising in breadth the third part of it. [*Fr. fesse—L. fascia*, a band.]

FESTAL, * s'tal, *adj* Pertaining to a feast or holiday joyous gay [*See FEAST*]

FESTER, fes'ter, *v t* To corrupt or rankle to suppurate to become malignant—*v t* to cause to fester—*n* A sore discharging corrupt matter [*Said to be a modification of FOSTER*, to feed, to nourish]

FESTINATE, fes'ti nät, *adj* (*Shak*) Hurried, hasty [*L. festino*, *atum*, to hurry]

FESTINATELY, fes'ti nät ly, *adv* (*Shak*) Hastily

FESTIVAL, fes'ti val, *adj* Pertaining to feasts festive joyous—*n* A festive day a joyful celebration a feast. [*See FEAST*]

FESTIVE, fes'tiv, *adj* Relating to or like a feast convivial mirthful [*L. festivus*. See *FEAST*]

FESTIVELY, fes'tiv ly, *adv* In a festive manner

FESTIVITY, fes'tiv ity, *n* Social mirth at a feast joyfulness, gaiety a festival.

FESTOON, fes'tün, *n* An ornament used in the celebration of a feast a

garland or wreath suspended between two points (*arch*) an ornament of carved work like a wreath of flowers, &c. suspended by the ends—*v t* To adorn with festoons. [*Fr. feston—L. festum*. See *FEAST*]



Festoon

FET, **FETT**, fet *v t* Obs form of *FETCH*.

FETAL, fe'tal, *adj* Pertaining to a fetus.

FETCH, fech, *v t* (*lit*) To strive to bring to bring or obtain, as a price to reach or attain to perform, make—*v t* to turn or change (*navy*) to arrive at. [*A.S. fetian*, to fetch, *Ger fassen*, to seize]

FETCH, fech, *n*. A trick, stratagem, artifice. [*A.S. facen*, deceit, *Ger fassen*, *fazen*, tricks]

FETCH, fech,

FETCH CANDLE, fech' kan dl, } *n* The apparition of a living person

FETCH LIGHT, fech' lt, } an appearance at night as of a moving light or candle, supposed to portend a death. [*Prob from Norwegian fatte lys*, the Vett's or goblin's candle = *ignis fatuus*]

FETE, fit, *n*. A feast a holiday a showy festivity—*v t* To honour with a festive entertainment. [*Fr. See FEAST*]

FETICH, fe'tish, *n*. Anything in nature or art to which a magical power is ascribed, and which is superstitiously worshipped, as among certain African tribes. [*Fr. fétiche—Port. feitiço*, magic—*L. facticius*, made by art—*facio feto*, to do, to make.]

FETICHISM, fe'tish izm, } *n* The worship of a

FETICISM, fe'tis izm, } fetich

FETID, fe'tid or fe' *adj* Stinking having a strong, offensive smell. [*L. fetidus—feto*, to stink.]

FETIDNESS, fe'tid nes, *n*. The quality of being fetid or stinking

FETLOCK, fe'tlok, *n*. The tuft of hair that grows behind above the foot of a horse the part of the leg where the hair grows. [*FEET and LOCK*]

FETTER, fet'er, *n*. A chain or shackle for the feet anything that restrains or confines—used chiefly in *pl*—*v t* To put fetters on to restrain. [*A.S. fetor*—*set*, feet. See *Foot*]

FETTERED, fet'erd, *adj* Bound by fetters (*root*) applied to the feet of animals which bend backwards and seem unfit for walking. [*restrained*]

FETTERLESS, fet'er les *adj* Without fetters un

FETUS, fe'tus, *n* (*lit*) A bringing forth the young

- in the womb, or in the egg, esp. in its advanced stages. [L.—obs. *feo*, to bring forth.]
- FEU**, *fū*, *n.* (*lit.*) Land held on *feudal* tenure: in Scotland, a tenure in which the vassal, in place of military service, makes a return in grain or in money: a sale of land for a stipulated annual payment. [Low L. *feudum*—root of *FEE*.]
- FEUAR**, *fū'ar*, *n.* In Scotland, one who holds real estate in consideration of a payment called *feu-duty*.
- FEUD**, *fūd*, *n.* (*lit.*) *Revenge, hatred*: an inveterate and bitter quarrel between tribes or families: a bloody strife. [A.S. *fæth*; Ger. *fehde*; low L. *faida*; A.S. *fean*, to hate.]
- FEUD**, *fūd*, *n.* A *fief*, or land held of a superior on condition of service. [Low L. *feudum*—root of *FEE*.]
- FEUDAL**, *fūd'al*, *adj.* Pertaining to or having the nature of a feud or fief.
- FEUDALISM**, *fūd'al-izm*, *n.* The system during the middle ages by which vassals held lands from lords—superior on condition of military service.
- FEUDALITY**, *fūd'al-i-ti*, *n.* The state of being feudal: the feudal system.
- FEUDARY**, *fūd'ar-i*, *adj.* Holding lands in feudal tenure.—*n.* One who holds lands in feudal tenure.
- FEUDIST**, *fūd'ist*, *n.* A writer on feuds: one versed in the laws of feudal tenure.
- FEUTER**, **FEWTRE**, *fū'tēr*, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To set close, to fix in rest, as a spear. [Fr. *feutrer*, to pack—*feutre*, felt, something worked into a close mass.]
- FEVER**, *fē'vēr*, *n.* A disease marked by great bodily heat, quickening of the pulse, thirst, &c.: extreme excitement of the passions: a painful degree of anxiety.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To put into a fever.—*v.i.* to become fevered. [Fr. *fièvre*, Ger. *feber*, L. *febris*—prob. from *ferveo*, to be hot.]
- FEVER-FEW**, *fē'vēr-fū*, *n.* A kind of plant allied to camomile, so called from its supposed power as a *febrifuge*. [A.S. *feferfuge* = *FEBRIFUGE*.]
- FEVERISH**, *fē'vēr-ish*, *adj.* Slightly affected with fever: indicating fever: fidgety: fickle.
- FEVERISHLY**, *fē'vēr-ish-li*, *adv.* In a feverish manner.
- FEVERISHNESS**, *fē'vēr-ish-nes*, *n.* State of being feverish: restless anxiety. [of fever.]
- FEVEROUS**, *fē'vēr-us*, *adj.* Feverish: of the nature
- FEW**, *fū*, *adj.* Small in number: not many. [A.S. *few*; Goth. *fars*; Fr. *peu*; L. *paucus*, small.]
- IN FEW = in a few (words), briefly.
- FEWNESS**, *fū'nes*, *n.* State of being few: smallness of number: (*Shak.*) conciseness.
- FEWTRE**, *fū'tēr*, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). See **FEUTER**.
- FIARS**, *fī'arz*, *n.pl.* In Scotland, the prices of grain legally fixed for the year to regulate the payment of stipend, rent, &c. [Fr. *feurs*, money for tillage: or Ice. *fe*, *far*, money.]
- FIAT**, *fī'at*, *n.* (*lit.*) Let it be done: a formal or peremptory command: a decree. [L. 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. of *fiō*, pass. of *facio*, to do.]
- FIAUNT**, *fī'ant*, *n.* (*Spenser*). **FIAT**.
- FIB**, *fīb*, *n.* (*lit.*) A *fable* or story: a softened expression for a lie.—*v.i.* To tell a fib or lie: to speak falsely.—*pr.p.* fibbing; *pa.p.* fibbed. [It. *fiaba*, a story, from root of **FABLE**.]
- FIBRE**, *fībēr*, *n.* A fine, slender, thread-like substance, forming a constituent part of animal and vegetable structures: any fine thread or thread-like substance. [L. *fibra*, conn. with *filum*, a thread.]
- FIBRED**, *fībērd*, *adj.* Having fibres.
- FIBRELESS**, *fībēr-less*, *adj.* Destitute of fibres.
- FIBRIL**, *fībril*, *n.* A small fibre: one of the extremely minute threads composing an animal fibre. [Low L. *fibrilla*, dim. of L. *fibra*, a thread.]
- FIBRILLOUS**, *fī-bril'lus*, *adj.* Pertaining to fibres: formed of small fibres.
- FIBRINE**, *fībrin*, *n.* An organic compound resembling albumen, composed of thready fibres, found in animals and plants.
- FIBRINOUS**, *fībrin-us*, *adj.* Of or like fibrine.
- FIBROUS**, *fībrus*, *adj.* Composed of or containing fibres.
- FICKLE**, *fīkl*, *adj.* (*lit.*) Moving quickly to and fro: of a changeable mind: inconstant: capricious. [A.S. *ficol*; Ger. *ficken*, to move quickly to and fro.]
- FICKLENESS**, *fīkl-nes*, *n.* The quality of being fickle: inconstancy.
- FICO**, *fē'ko*, *n.* (*Shak.*) A contemptuous expression = 'a fig for you,' a contemptuous motion of the fingers. [It.—L. *ficus*, a fig. See **FIG**.]
- FICTILE**, *fīkt'il*, *adj.* Formed by art: fashioned by the potter: earthen. [L. *ficilis*—*fingo*, *fictum*, to make. See **FEIGN**.]
- FICTION**, *fīk'shun*, *n.* The art of feigning or inventing: a feigned or false story: a falsehood: fictitious literature, as novels. [L. *fictio*—*fingo*. See **FEIGN**.]
- FICTITIOUS**, *fīk-tish'us*, *adj.* Feigned: imaginary: not genuine: forged. [for false manner.]
- FICTITIOUSLY**, *fīk-tish'us-li*, *adv.* In a fictitious
- FICTIVE**, *fīkt'iv*, *adj.* (*Tenn.*) Feigned: fictitious.
- FID**, *fīd*, *n.* A large pointed pin, with an eye at the thick end, used by sailors in separating and interlacing the strands of which a rope is composed. [From L. *findo*, *fidi*, to divide.]
- FIDDLE**, *fīdl*, *n.* A stringed musical instrument, also called a violin.—*v.t.* or *v.i.* To play on a fiddle: to move the hands often without accomplishing anything, to trifle:—*pr.p.* fiddling; *pa.p.* fiddled. [A.S. *fithle*; Ger. *fiedel*; L. *fides*, Gr. *sphide*, string.]
- FIDDLER**, *fīdlēr*, *n.* One who plays on a fiddle.
- FIDELITY**, *fī-del'i-ti*, *n.* Faithfulness: faithful performance of duty: honesty: loyalty. [L. *fidelitas*—*fidelis*, faithful—*fido*, to trust.]
- FIDGET**, *fīj'et*, *v.i.* (*lit.*) To make quick movements: to be unable to keep still: to move uneasily.—*n.* Irregular uneasy motion:—*pl.* general nervous restlessness, with a desire of changing the position. [Swiss *fitschen*, to flutter, *figgen*, to fidget; Ger. *ficken*, to move to and fro: conn. with **FICKLE**.]
- FIDGETY**, *fīj'et-i*, *adj.* Having fidgets: restless: uneasy.
- FIDUCIAL**, *fī-dū'shi-al*, *adj.* Shewing confidence or reliance: trustful: of the nature of a trust. [L. *fiducia*, confidence—*fido*, to trust.]
- FIDUCIARY**, *fī-dū'shi-ar-i*, *adj.* Confident: firm: held in trust.—*n.* One who holds anything in trust: (*theol.*) one who depends for salvation on faith without works, an Antinomian. [L. *fiduciarius*—*fiducia*.]
- FIE**, *fī*, *int.* An exclamation denoting disapprobation or disgust. [Ger. *pfui*! Fr. *fi*! the sound instinctively emitted in presence of a bad smell.]
- FIEF**, *fēf*, *n.* Land held of a superior in *fee* or on condition of military service: a feud. [See **FEE**.]
- FIELD**, *fēld*, *n.* The open, level country, as opposed to the town: a piece of ground, generally enclosed, devoted to tillage or pasture: the locality of military operations: a battle: room or scope for action: a wide expanse: the background on which figures are drawn: (*her.*) the whole surface of a shield. [A.S. and Ger. *feld*; D. *veld*, the open

country, prov Dan. *falle*, the green sward, Scot. *fale*, *feal*, Gael. *fai*, *turf*]

ELD-BOOK, *fēld bōok*, *n.* A book in which measurements, &c., taken in surveying a field are entered.

ELD-DAY, *fēld-dā*, *n.* A day when troops are brought out for instruction in field exercises.

ELDED, *fēld ed*, *adj* (*Shak*) Being in field of battle.

ELDFARE, *fēld fār*, *n.* A species of thrush having a reddish yellow throat and breast spotted with black. [*A.S. fælcra, fæla-for—fæla, fæla*, yellow, fallow]

ELDINO, *fēld'ing*, *n.* The acting in the field at cricket as distinguished from *batting*

ELD-MARSHAL, *fēld mār'shal*, *n.* An officer who commands an army the highest rank of general officer in the British army [*lives in the fields*]

ELD MOUSE, *fēld mōws*, *n.* A species of mouse that

ELD-OFFICER, *fēld-off-icer*, *n.* A military officer above the rank of a captain, and competent to command a battalion.

ELD-PIECE, *fēld pēs*, *n.* A small cannon or piece of artillery used in the field of battle, not in sieges

ELD-SPORTS, *fēld-spōrts*, *n.pl* Sports of the field, as hunting, racing &c.

ELD-TRAIN, *fēld trān*, *n.* A division of the artillery responsible for the safety and supply of ammunition during war

ELD-WORKS, *fēld wōrks*, *n.pl* Temporary works thrown up by troops in the field, either for protection or to cover an attack upon a fortress.

END, *fēnd*, *n.* (*hd*) *A hater, an enemy* the devil one actuated by intense wickedness or hate [*A.S. fēnd—fēn, to hate*]

ENDISH, *fēndish*, *adj* Like a fiend malicious.

ENDISHNESS, *fēndish nes*, *n.* The quality of being fiendish. [*fiendish*]

END LIKE, *fēnd līk*, *adj* (*Shak*) Like a fiend

IEROE, *fēr, adj* *Ferocious* savage violent excessive. [*Fr. fēr, feroce*. See *FEROCIOUS*]

IEROELY, *fēr'ly*, *adv* In a fierce manner

IEROENESS, *fēr'nes*, *n.* The quality of being fierce ferocity vehemence

IERINESS, *fēr'nes* or *fēr*, *n.* The quality of being fiery heat vehemence.

IERY, *fēr' or fēr*, *adj* Consisting of or like fire ardent impetuous irritable heated, as by fire.

IERY FOOTED, *fēr' foot'ed*, *adj* (*Shak*) Swift or impetuous in motion.

IFE, *fīd*, *n.* A small shrill toned pipe used in military music, and played in the manner of the flute.—*v.t* To play on a fife —*pr p* *fifing*, *pa.p.* *fifed* (*fift*) [*Ger pfeife*, *It. pifara*, *L. pipo*, *Gr. pipas*, to peep or chirp—from the sound.]

IFE-MAJOR, *fīd mājor*, *n.* The chief fifer in a regiment.

IFER, *fīf'er*, *n.* One who plays on a fife.

IFTEEN, *fīf'tēn*, *adj* and *n.* Five and ten. [*A.S. fīf'tēn—fīf, five, tēn*]

IFTEENTH, *fīf'tēnth*, *adj* The fifth after the tenth. nothing one of fifteen equal parts.—*n.* One of fifteen equal parts (*mus*) an interval consisting of two octaves. [*A.S. fīf'tētha—fīf, five, tētha, a tenth*]

IFTH, *fīfth*, *adj* The next after the fourth. nothing one of five equal parts.—*n.* One of five equal parts (*mus*) an interval of three and a half tones. [*A.S. fīfth, the fifth*]

FIFTHLY, *fīfth'ly*, *adv* In the fifth place.

FIFTIETH, *fīfth-ēth*, *adj* The ordinal of fifty.—*n.* One of fifty equal parts. [*A.S. fīf'tigōtha*]

FIFTY, *fīfth*, *adj* Five times ten.—*n.* Five tens. [*A.S. fīf'ig—fīf, five, tēn*]

FIG, *fīg*, *n.* A tree or its fruit a native of warm climates a thing of little consequence. [*A.S. fīc*, *Ger fēge*, *It. fico*, *Fr. figue*, *L. ficus*]

FIG, *fīg*, *n.* (*collog*) Figure dress

FIG, *fīg* *v.t* (*Shak*) To insult by a contemptuous motion of the fingers [*See Fico*]

FIGHT, *fīt*, *v.i* To strive to contend for victory in battle or in single combat.—*v.t* to engage in conflict with to struggle for —*pr p* *fight'ing*, *pa.p.* *fought* (*lawt*) —*n.* A struggle for victory a combat a battle or engagement (*Dryden*) a screen formerly used in ships to hide the combatants during a fight. [*A.S. fechtan*, *Ger fechten*]

FIGHTER, *fīt'er*, *n.* One who fights a combatant

FIGHTING, *fīt'ing*, *adj* Engaged in or fit for war —*n.* The act of fighting contention quarrel.

FIG LEAF, *fīg' lēf*, *n.* The leaf of the fig tree

FIGMENT, *fīg'mēt*, *n.* Anything feigned or imagined a fabrication or invention. [*L. figmentum—fingo* See *FICOT*]

FIGO, *fēgo*, *n.* (*Shak*) Same as Fico

FIGTREE, *fīg'tre*, *n.* The tree which produces figs

FIGURABILITY, *fīg'ūr-a-bil' ity*, *n.* The quality of being figurative

FIGURABLE, *fīg'ūr-a-bl*, *adj* That may be brought into a certain figure or form

FIGURAL, *fīg'ūr'al*, *adj* Represented by figure belonging to figures

FIGURANT, *fīg'ūr'ant*, *n.* One who dances in a ballet in figures or groups one who figures in a scene without taking any important part.—*sem.* FIGURANTE [*Fr. pr p of figurer* See *FIGURE*]

FIGURATE, *fīg'ūr'it*, *adj* Of a certain determinate figure or form ornamental

FIGURATION, *fīg'ūr'ā'shun*, *n.* The act of giving figure or form (*mus*) the mixture of concords and discords

FIGURATIVE, *fīg'ūr-a-tiv*, *adj* (*rhēt*) Representing by, containing, or abounding in figures not literal typical flowery

FIGURATIVELY, *fīg'ūr-a-tiv'ly*, *adv* In a figurative manner not literally [*being figurative*]

FIGURATIVENESS, *fīg'ūr-a-tiv' nes*, *n.* State of

FIGURE, *fīg'ūr*, *n.* The make or form the form of anything in outline shape the representation of anything in drawing carving &c., esp. of a human being a drawing, design, statue appearance remarkable character a symbol denoting a number value or price (*theol*) a type or emblem (*rhēt*) a mode of expression in which words are changed from their literal or primitive signification or usage (*logr*) the form of a syllogism with respect to the position of the middle term (*Shak*) a horoscope steps in a dance, as marking certain figures.—*v.t* To make or form to make an image of by drawing, &c. to represent to mark with figures or designs to imagine to symbolize to use figuratively to foreshew to note by figures or characters.—*v.t* to make figures to appear in some character —*pr p* *figur'ing*, *pa.p.* *figured*. [*L. figura, a figure—fingo, to form, conn. with fano, to make*]

FIGURED, *fīg'urd*, *adj* Marked or adorned with figures

FIGURE-HEAD, *fīg'ūr'hed*, *n.* The ornamental figure or bust on the head or prow of a ship.

FIGURIST, *fīg'ūr'ist*, *n.* One who uses or interprets figures

FILACEOUS, *fīl'ā'shus*, *adj* Composed of threads. [*from L. filum, a thread*]

FILAMENT, fil'a-ment, *n.* A *thread*: any slender or thread-like object or appendage: a fibre. [Fr.—*L. filum*, a thread.]

FILAMENTOUS, fil-a-ment'us, *adj.* Like or consisting of filaments or threads.

FILATURE, fil'a-tür, *n.* A minute thread: the reeling of silk from the cocoons, or the place where it is done.

FILBERD, fil'bärd, *n.* (*Shak.*) The filbert.

FILBERT, fil'bärt, *n.* The fruit or unt of the cultivated hazel.

FILCH, filch, *v.t.* To steal: to pilfer. [Perhaps conn. with *PLUCK*, Scot. *pilk*, to steal.]

FILCHER, filch'ér, *n.* One who filches: a petty thief.

FILE, fil, *n.* (*lit.*) A *thread*: a line or wire on which papers are placed in order: the papers so placed: a roll or catalogue: a line of soldiers ranged one behind another.—*v.t.* To put upon a file: to arrange in an orderly manner: to put among the records of a court: to bring before a court.—*v.i.* To march in file, as soldiers:—*pr.p.* filing; *pa.p.* filed'. [Fr. *file*—*L. filum*, a thread.]

FILE, fil, *n.* (*lit.*) That which polishes or rubs: a steel instrument, with sharp edged furrows for smoothing or rasping metals, &c.: (*Spenser*) style of writing, implying finish, as that of metal carefully filed.—*v.t.* To cut or smooth with, or as with a file: to polish: to sharpen:—*pr.p.* filing; *pa.p.* filed'. [A.S. *feol*; Ger. *feile*; Bohem. *pila*, a saw, *pilník*, a file; allied to *L. polio*, to polish.]

FILE, fil, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To defile.

FILE-CUTTER, fil'ku'tér, *n.* A maker of files.

FILE-LEADER, fil'-led'ér, *n.* The soldier that leads or is in front of a file.

FILIAL, fil'yäl, *adj.* Pertaining to or befitting a son or daughter: bearing the relation of a child. [*L. filius*, a son, *filia*, a daughter.]

FILIALLY, fil'yäl-li, *adv.* In a filial manner.

FILIATE, fil'i-ät, *v.t.* Same as *AFFILIATE*.

FILIATION, fil-i-a'shun, *n.* Same as *AFFILIATION*.

FILIBUSTER, fil'i-bus-tär, *n.* A lawless military or piratical adventurer: a buccaneer.—*v.i.* To act as a filibuster or buccaneer. [Sp. *filibuster*; Fr. *filibustier*, corr. from *FREEBOOTER*.]

FILIBUSTERISM, fil'i-bus-tär-izm, *n.* The character or actions of a filibuster.

FILIFORM, fil'i-form, *adj.* Having the form of a filament or thread: long and slender. [*L. filum*, a thread, and *FORM*.] [of *FILIGREE*.]

FILIGRAIN, **FILIGRANE**, fil'i-grän, *n.* Orig. form **FILIGREE**, fil'i-grē, *n.* Extremely fine thread-like network containing beads: delicate ornamental work of gold and silver wire.—*adj.* Relating to or made of work in filigree. [*It. filigrana*—*L. filum*, a thread, and *granum*, a grain or bead.]

FILIGREED, fil'i-gräd, *adj.* Ornamented with filigree.

FILING, fil'ing, *n.* A particle rubbed off with a file.

FILL, fil, *v.t.* To make full: to put into an empty space till all is occupied: to supply abundantly: to satisfy: to perform the duties of: to supply a vacant office: to occupy.—*v.i.* To grow full: to become satiated.—*n.* As much as fills or satisfies: a full supply. [A.S. *fyllan*, *fullan*—full, full; Ger. *füllen*; allied to Gr. *pleo*, *L. plenus*, full, *plere*, to fill.]

FILL, fil, *n.* (*Shak.*) The thill or shaft of a cart or carriage. [See *TUMBL*.]

FILLAGREE, fil'a-grē, *n.* Same as *FILIGREE*.

FILLER, fil'ér, *n.* One who or that which fills.

FILLET, fil'et, *n.* A little string or band, esp. one

used for the hair: something rolled up and tied with a fillet, as meat: the fleshy part of the thigh, esp. applied to veal: (*arch.*) a small space or band used principally to separate mouldings (for *ILL* see *COLUMB*): (*her.*) a kind of ordinary containing about a fourth part of the chief.—*v.t.* To bind or adorn with a fillet. [Fr. *filet*, dim. of *fil*—*L. filum*, a thread.]

FILLIBEG, fil'i-beg, *n.* (*lit.*) A little plaid: the kilt, a dress worn by the Highlanders of Scotland, reaching nearly to the knees—written also *PHILIBEG*. [Gael. *filleadh-beag*—*filleadh*, a plait, and *beag*, little.]

FILLIBUSTER, fil'i-bus-tär, *n.* Same as *FILIBUSTER*.

FILLING, fil'ing, *n.* The act of one who fills: that which fills up, as the wool, in weaving: supply.

FILLIP, fil'ip, *v.t.* To strike with the nail of the finger forced from the ball of the thumb with a sudden jerk.—*n.* A jerk of the finger suddenly let go from the thumb. [Prob. formed from the sound.]

FILLY, fil'i, *n.* A female foal: a young mare: a lively, wanton girl. [Dim. of *FOAL*.]

FILM, film, *n.* A thin skin or membrane easily peeled off: a pellicle.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To cover with a film, or thin skin. [A.S. *film*; W. *pilen*, thin skin, *pilio*, to peel.]

FILMINESS, film'i-nes, *n.* State of being filmy.

FILMY, film'i, *adj.* Composed of films or membranes.

FILLOSE, fil'ös, *adj.* Ending in a thread-like process. [From *L. filum*, a thread.]

FILTER, fil'tär, *n.* A strainer orig. made of felt: any substance through which liquors are strained or purified.—*v.t.* To purify by means of a filter.—*v.i.* To pass through a filter: to percolate. [Fr. *filtrer*; *It. filtrare*, to filter, from root of *FELT*.]

FILTH, filth, *n.* Foul matter: anything that defiles, physically or morally. [A.S. *fyllth*—*ful*, foul.]

FILTHILY, filth'i-li, *adv.* In a filthy manner.

FILTHINESS, filth'i-nes, *n.* The quality or state of being filthy: that which is filthy: corruption.

FILTHY, filth'i, *adj.* Defiled with filth: foul: unclean: impure.

FILTRATE, fil'trát, *v.t.* To filter or percolate:—*pr.p.* fil'trating; *pa.p.* fil'trated. [filtering.]

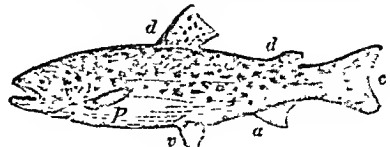
FILTRATION, fil'trá'shan, *n.* Act or process of filtering.

FIMBRIATE, fim'bri-ät, *v.t.* To fringe: to hem:—*pr.p.* fim'briating; *pa.p.* fim'briated. [See next word.]

FIMBRIATE, fim'bri-ät, } *adj.* Having fibres on
FIMBRIATED, fim'bri-ät-ed, } the margin: fringed.
[*L. fimbriatus*—*fimbria*, fibres, from root of *FIBRE*.]

FIMBRICATE, fim'bri-kät, *adj.* Fimbriate.

FIN, fin, *n.* (*lit.*) A feather: the wing-like organ by which a fish balances itself and moves in the water.



Fins.

d, dorsal; *p*, pectoral; *v*, ventral; *a*, anal; *c*, caudal.

[A.S. *fin*; *L. pinna*, a fin, *penna*, a feather; conn. with Gr. *petomai*, Sans. *pat*, to fly.] [to a fine.]

FINABLE, fin'a-bl, *adj.* That may be fined: liable

FINAL, fín'al, *adj.* Pertaining to the end: last: conclusive: mortal: respecting the end or motive. [*L. finalis*—*finis*, an end.]

FINALE, *fi nāl'a*, *n.* The end the last passage in a piece of music the concluding part of an opera or concert. [It.—*L. finis*]

FINALITY, *fi nāl' i tē*, *n.* State of being final.

FINALLY, *fi nāl' i*, *adv.* At the end lastly in conclusion.

FINANCE, *fi nāns'*, *n.* Revenue from fines or compulsory payments income, esp. of a ruler or state public money the science of public revenue [Fr., low *L. financia*—*L. finis*, an end.]

FINANCIAL, *fi nān shāl*, *adj.* Pertaining to finance.

FINANCIALIST, *fi nān shāl' ist*, *n.* A financier

FINANCIALLY, *fi nān shāl' i*, *adv.* In a manner relating to finance.

FINANCIER, *fi nān ser*, *n.* One skilled in finance an officer who administers the public revenues.

FINCH, *finsh*, *n.* The name of several species of small singing birds. [*AS finc*, Ger *finck*, allied to *L. fringilla*, and *W. pine* prob. formed from the sound of its note]

FIND, *find* *vt.* To come upon or meet with to discover or arrive at to perceive to obtain to experience to detect to supply, furnish to determine judicially —*pp* finding, *pat.* and *pas* found. [*AS findan*, Ger *finden* *perh.* allied to *L. venio*, to come, venio, to come upon.]

FINDER, *find'er*, *n.* One who or that which finds.

FIND FAULT, *find fawlt*, *n.* (*Shak.*) One who finds fault with another, a caviller

FINDING, *find'ing*, *n.* Act of one who finds that which is found a judicial verdict

FINE, *fin*, *adj.* Not coarse or heavy pure subtle thin excellent beautiful exquisite nice, delicate artful accomplished showy splendid —*i* To make fine to refine, purify —*pp* fining, *pas* fined [*L. finitus*, finished —*finis* the end or from *Ice. finn*, bright, Gael. *finn*, white fair]

FINE ARTS, those which depend chiefly on the imagination, taste, and ingenuity of man (as arch., paint., music, poetry, sculpture), as distinguished from industrial pursuits.

FINE, *fin*, *n.* (*Shak.*) An end, a conclusion the money paid as final settlement of a suit or claim a payment of money imposed as a punishment a sum paid for any privilege or exemption —*vt.* (*Shak.*) To end to impose a fine on —*pp* fining, *pas* fined [*L. finis*, the end.]

IN FINE = in conclusion.

FINE DRAW, *fin draw*, *vt.* To draw or sew up a rent so finely that it is not seen.

FINE DRAWN, *fin draw'n*, *adj.* Drawn out too

FINELESS, *fin'les*, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Without end unbounded. [From *FINE*, *n.*] [into fine parts]

FINELY, *fin'ly*, *adv.* In a fine manner delicately

FINENESS, *fin'nes*, *n.* The state or quality of being fine purity excellence splendour

FINEIR, *fin'er*, *n.* A refiner

FINERY, *fin'er-ē*, *n.* Fineness splendour fine or showy things a place where anything is refined a furnace in which iron is made malleable.

FINE-SPUN, *fin spun*, *adj.* Finely spun out artfully contrived.

FINESSE, *fi nes'*, *n.* (*lit.*) Fineness subtlety of contrivance artifice —*vt.* To use artifice. [Fr., from root of *FINE*, *adj.*]

FINGER, *fin'ger*, *n.* (*lit.*) That which seizes one of the five extreme parts of the hand skill in the use of the hand or fingers (*fig.*) the instrument

of power or operation. —*vt.* To touch with the fingers, to meddle with. —*vi.* to use the fingers on a musical instrument. [From root of *FANG*]

FINGER BOARD, *fin'ger bōrd*, *n.* The board or part of a musical instrument on which the keys for the fingers are placed.

FINGERED, *fin'gerd*, *adj.* Having fingers, or anything like fingers (*mus.*) marked to shew which finger is to be used.

FINGERING, *fin'ger ing*, *n.* Act or manner of touching with the fingers, esp. of musical instrument work done with the fingers

FINGER-PLATE, *fin'ger plāt*, *n.* A plate of metal or porcelain fixed on the edge of a door to prevent the fingers from soiling the paint

FINGER-POST, *fin'ger pōst*, *n.* A post having a finger pointing for directing passengers

FINGER-STALL, *fin'ger stawl*, *n.* A covering of leather for protecting the finger

FINIAL, *fin'ial*, *n.* The finishing ornament of a pinnacle the pinnacle itself. [From root of *FINISH*.]

FINICAL, *fin'ikal*, *adj.* Affectedly fine or precise in trifles nice foppish. [From root of *FINE*]

FINICALITY, *fin'ikal' i tē*, *n.* State of being finical something finical.

FINICALNESS, *fin'ikal nes*, *n.* The quality of being finical foppery

FINING, *fin'ing*, *n.* The process of refining or purifying. [From *FINISH*, *vt.*]

FINING POT, *fin'ing pot*, *n.* A pot or vessel used in refining.

FINIS, *fin'is*, *n.* The end conclusion. [*L.*]

FINISH, *fin'ish*, *vt.* To end or complete to perfect. —*vi.* to come to an end. —*n.* That which finishes last touch. [Fr. *finir*, *finissant*, *L. finire*—*finis*, an end.]

FINISHED, *fin'isht*, *pas* Brought to an end or to completion made perfect. [*finishes*]

FINISHER, *fin'ish'er*, *n.* One who or that which FINITE, *fin'it*, *adj.* Having an end or limit —opposed to INFINITE. [*L. finitus* *pas* of *finire* See *FINIS*.]

FINITELESS, *fin'it-les*, *adj.* Without end or limit.

FINITELY, *fin'it'ly*, *adv.* Within certain limits or to a certain degree

FINITENESS, *fin'it-nes*, *n.* The state of being finite.

FINLESS, *fin'les*, *adj.* Destitute of fins

FINN, *fin*, *n.* A native of Finland in the N. W. of Russia. [the language of its inhabitants]

FINNISH, *fin'ish*, *adj.* Pertaining to Finland or to

FINNY, *fin'ny*, *adj.* Furnished with fins.

FIN TOED, *fin' tōd*, *adj.* Having feet with membranes connecting the toes, as aquatic birds

FIORD, *fyord*, *n.* Name given in Scandinavia to a long, narrow, rock bound strait or inlet. [*Norw.*]

FIORIN, *fi'o-rin*, *n.* A species of creeping bent-grass. [*Perh.* from *It. fiore*, *L. flos* *floris* a flower]

FIORITE, *fi'o-rit*, *n.* A kind of siliceous incrustation found in the vicinity of volcanoes and hot springs. [From *Flora*, in Tuscany, where it is found.]

FIR, *ler*, *n.* The name of several species of cone-bearing resinous trees valuable for their timber the wood of the fir tree. [*AS furch*, *Ice fura*, Ger *föhre*, *acc.* to Max Müller the same as *L. quercus* an oak.]

FIRE, *fir*, *n.* (*lit.*) The purifier the heat and light produced by burning flame anything burning discharges of fire-arms severe trial anything inflaming or provoking ardour of passion enthusiasm. —*vt.* To set on fire to inflame to irritate: to animate to cause to explode to discharge from (*fig.*)



Finial

- to drive by fire—*v*: to take fire: to be or become irritated or inflamed: to discharge fire arms:—*pr p* firing; *pa p* fired'. [A.S. *fyr*; Ger. *feuer*; Gr. *pyr*; allied to Sans *pāvana*, fire, *ph*, pure]
- FIRE-ARM**, fir'-arm, *n* A weapon which is discharged by fire exploding gunpowder.
- FIRE-ARROW**, fir'-ar-rō, *n* A small iron dart or arrow furnished with a match used to set fire to the sails of ships [a grenade: a meteor.
- FIRE-BALL**, fir'-bawl, *n* A ball filled with combustibles.
- FIRE-BALLOON**, fir'-bal-lōon, *n* A balloon carrying a fire placed in the lower part for rarefying the air to make it buoyant.
- FIRE-BLAST**, fir'-blast, *n* A blast or blight affecting plants, in which they appear as if scorched by the sun.
- FIRE-BOX**, fir'-boks, *n* The box or chamber of a steam engine in which the fire is placed.
- FIRE-BRAND**, fir'-brand, *n* A brand or piece of wood on fire: one who inflames the passions of others.
- FIRE-BRICK**, fir'-brnk, *n* A brick made of fire clay.
- FIRE-BRIGADE**, fir'-br-gād, *n* A brigade or company of men trained for extinguishing fires.
- FIRE-CLAY**, fir'-llā, *n* A kind of clay capable of resisting fire, used for making fire bricks [take fire.
- FIRE-DAMP**, fir'-damp, *n* A gas in coal mines, apt to
- FIRE-EATER**, fir'-ēter, *n* A juggler who pretends to eat fire: one given to needless quarrelling.
- FIRE-ENGINE**, fir'-en-jin, *n* An engine or forcing-pump used to extinguish fires with water.
- FIRE ESCAPE**, fir'-es kāp, *n* An apparatus used to enable people to escape from the upper part of a house when on fire.
- FIRE-EYED**, fir'-id, *adj* (*Shal*) Having fiery eyes.
- FIRE-FLY**, fir'-fli, *n* A winged fly which emits at night a bright light [in front of a fireplace.
- FIRE-GUARD**, fir'-gard, *n* A framework of wire placed
- FIRE-IRONS**, fir'-turnz, *n pl* The irons—poker, tongs, and shovel—used for a fire.
- FIRE-LOCK**, fir'-lok, *n* A musket in which the fire is caused by a lock supplied with steel and flint.
- FIREMAN**, fir'-man, *n* A man whose business it is to assist in extinguishing fires. a man who tends the fires, as of a steam engine. [bright.
- FIRE-NEW**, fir'-nū, *adj* New from the fire: brand new.
- FIRE-PAN**, fir'-pan, *n* A pan or metal vessel for holding fire. [priated to the fire.
- FIRE-PLACE**, fir'-plās, *n* The place in the house appropriated to the fire.
- FIRE-PLUG**, fir'-plug, *n* A plug or cock placed in a pipe for supplying water in case of fire.
- FIRE-PROOF**, fir'-prōōf, *adj* Proof against fire.
- FIRE-PROOFING**, fir'-prōōf-ing, *n* The act of rendering anything fire-proof: the materials used.
- FIRE-ROBED**, fir'-rōbēd, *adj* (*Shal*) Robed in fire.
- FIRE-SCREEN**, fir'-skrēn, *n* A screen for intercepting the heat of the fire.
- FIRE-SHIP**, fir'-ship, *n* A ship filled with combustibles, to set an enemy's vessels on fire.
- FIRE-SIDE**, fir'-sid, *n* The side of the fire place: the hearth: home.
- FIRE-STONE**, fir'-stōn, *n* A kind of sandstone capable of bearing a high degree of heat.
- FIRE-WOOD**, fir'-wood, *n* Wood for burning.
- FIRE-WORKS**, fir'-wurks, *n* Artificial works or preparations of gunpowder, sulphur, &c, to be fired chiefly for display or amusement.
- FIRE-WORSHIP**, fir'-wur'ship, *n* The worship of fire, prevailing chiefly in Persia and India.
- FIRING**, firing, *n* A discharge of fire arms: firewood.
- FIRK**, ferk, *vt* (*Shal*) To whip or beat. [Prob from the sound.]
- FIRKIN**, fir'-kin, *n* A measure equal to the fourth part of a barrel, containing 9 ale gallons, or 7½ imperial gallons. [Dim. of FOUR.]
- FIRLOT**, fir'lot, *n* A dry measure used in Scotland, the fourth part of a boll. [A.S. *feorlha*, fourth, and *E lol*, a part]
- FIRM**, ferm, *adj* (*lit*) Supported or made fast fixed: compact: strong: not easily moved: constant: unshaken: resolute: (*Shal*) solid, as opp to fluid.—*vt* To confirm, establish, fix [Fr *ferme*, L *firmus*; allied to Sans *dhri*, to bear, to support]
- FIRM**, ferm, *n* (*orig*) A firm or confirming signature the title under which a company transacts business: a partnership [It *firma*—L *firmus* See *FIRM*, *adj*]
- FIRMAMENT**, fer'ma ment, *n* (*lit*) That which is firm, support the sphere in which the stars appear to be placed: the sky [Fr, L *firmamentum*—*firmus* (See *FIRM*, *adj*) The L *firmamentum* is a translation of the Heb *raḳia*, 'that which is spread out' The Hebrews supposed the firmament to be solid.]
- FIRMAMENTAL**, fer-ma-ment'al, *adj* Pertaining to the firmament: celestial.
- FIRMAN**, fer'man, *n* (*lit*) Measure, decree any decree emanating from the Turkish or other eastern government [Pers. *fermān*, Sans *pramāna*, measure, decision] [tached from substance.
- FIRMLESS**, ferm'les, *adj* Without support: de-
- FIRMLY**, ferm'li, *adv* In a firm manner: strongly: steadily [stability: constancy.
- FIRMNESS**, ferm'nes, *n* The state of being firm.
- FIRST**, ferst, *adj* Foremost before all others: most eminent chief—*adv* Before anything else—*n* (*mus*) The upper part of a duet, trio, &c [A.S. *first*, Ice *fystr*, superl. of *fyrt*, before, from root of *FORE*.]
- FIRST-BEGOTTEN**, ferst'-be go'n, *adj* Begotten or born first eldest.
- FIRST-BORN**, ferst'-bawrn, *adj* Born first—*n* The first in the order of birth the eldest child.
- FIRST-CLASS**, ferst'-klas, *adj* Of the first class, rank, or quality. [above the ground floor.
- FIRST-FLOOR**, ferst'-flōr, *n* The floor or story next
- FIRST-FRUIT**, ferst'-frūit, *n* The first-fruits, -frūit, *n* The fruits first gathered in a season: the first profits or effects of anything.
- FIRST-HAND**, ferst'-hand, *adj* Obtained without the intervention of a second party.
- FIRSTLING**, ferst'ling, *n* The first prodce or offspring, esp of animals: (*Shal*) first thing thought or done.
- FIRSTLY**, ferst'li, *adv* In the first place.
- FIRST-RATE**, ferst'-rat, *adj* Of the first or highest rate or excellence: pre eminent in quality, size, or estimation.
- FIRTH**, ferth, *n* Same as *FIRTH*.
- FISC**, fisk, *n* (*lit*) A bas'ket, esp a money-basket or purse: a public or stato treasury. [Fr *fisc*—L *fiscus*, a basket, the treasury.]
- FISCAL**, fisk'al, *adj* Pertaining to the public treasury or revenue—*n* Public revenue: a treasurer.
- FISH**, fish, *n* A vertebrate animal that lives in water, and breathes through gills the flesh of fish: (*arch*) a piece of wood secured to another to strengthen it—*v*: To try to catch fish: to seek to obtain by artifice—*vt* to search for fish: to search by sweeping: to draw out or up [A.S. *fisc*, Ger *fisch*; Ice *fiskr*; Goth. *fisks*; L. *piscis*; W. *pyg*, Gr *ichthys*.]
- FISH-BELLIED**, fish'-bel'hd, *adj* Swelled out downward like the belly of a fish. [fish at table.
- FISH CARVER**, fish'-kar'vēr, *n* A knife for carving.
- FISHER**, -MAN, fish'-er, -man, *n* One who fishes, or whose employment is to catch fish.
- FISHERY**, fish'er-i, *n* The business of catching fish: a place for catching fish.

FISH GARTH, fish gäth, *n*. A garth or enclosure on a river for the preserving or taking of fish. [*fish*]
FISH HOOK, fish hook, *n*. A barbed hook for catching
FISHIFY, fish'fi, *v* *t* (*Shak*) To turn to fish
FISHING, fish'ing, *adj*. Used in taking fish—*n* The art or practice of catching fish.
FISHING-FROG, fish'ing frog, *n*. See **ANGLER**.
FISHING TACKLE fish'ing tak'l, *n*. Tackle—nets, lures, &c., used in fishing [*famous dict.*]
FISH MEAL, fish mel, *n*. (*Shak*) A meal of fish waste
FISH MONGER, fish mung'ger, *n*. A dealer in fish.
FISH POND, fish pond, *n*. A pond in which fish are kept. [*at table*]
FISH-SLICE, fish sha, *n*. A broad knife for serving fish
FISH SPEAR, fish-sper, *n*. A spear or dart for striking fish.
FISH TAIL, fish tal, *adj*. Shaped like the tail of a fish.
FISH WIFE, fish wif, } *n* A woman who sells
FISH WOMAN, fish woom an, } fish about the streets.
FISHY, fish'i, *adj*. Fish like having the qualities of fish abounding in fish.
FISSILE, fis'il, *adj*. That may be cleft or split in the direction of the grain. [*L. fissilis—findo, fissum, to cleave.*]
FISSION fish un, *n*. A cleaving or breaking up into parts. [*L. fission* See **FISILE**]
FISSIPAROUS fis sip'ar us, *adj*. Propagated by spontaneous fission or division into minute parts. [*L. findo, fissum, and parvo, to bring forth.*]
FISSIROSTRAL, fis si ros'tral, *adj*. Having a deeply cleft or gaping beak, as swallows. [*L. fissus, and rostrum, a beak.*]
FISURE, fish'ur, *n*. A cleft a narrow opening or chasm [*L. fissura—findo, fissum to cleave.*]
FIST, fist, *n*. The closed or clenched hand, esp. used for striking—*v* *t* To strike or gripe with the fist. [*A.S. fyst, W. fusto, to beat, L. fustus a club allied to L. pugnus, a fist, Gr. pux, with clenched fist.*]
FISTULA, fist'u la, *n*. (*lit*) A reed or pipe a deep narrow, pipe like, venous ulcer [*L.—from root of FISSURE.*]
FISTULAE, fist'u lar, } *adj*. Hollow like a pipe or
FISTULOSE, fist'u los, } reed.
FISTULOUS, fist'u lus, *adj*. Of the nature of a fistula.
FISTY, fist'i, *adj*. (*Byron*) Relating to the fist, pugil istic.
FIT, fit, *adj*. (*lit*) Made or fashioned adapted to any particular end or standard qualified appropriate environment proper—*v* *t* To make fit to suitable to be adapted to to qualify—*v* *s* To be suitable becoming, or adapted—*pr* *p* fitting, *pa* *p* fitted—*n* Adjustment, as of dress. [*Fr. fait, L. factus, made—facio, to make*]
FIT, fit, *n*. A sudden and sharp attack of a disease a sudden attack marked by convulsions, as apoplexy, epilepsy, &c. a temporary attack of anything as laughter a passing humour, sudden impulse sudden irregular action followed by rest an interval [*lit. fita, a stitch or sharp pain—L. figo, to pierce or from root of FLOUR.*]
FIT, fit, *n*. (*Spenser*) A song, or part of a song or tune. [*A.S. fit, a song, fitan to sing*]
FITCH, fitch, *n*. A reed (*B*) the black poppy, with a seed like cummin, also a kind of bearded wheat
FITCHET, fitch et, } *n*. A polecat. [*O Fr. fissa, FICHEW, fitch et, } D. fisch, fische, a stinking animal, allied to L. foetio, to stink.*]
FITFUL, fit'ful, *adj*. Full of fits marked by sudden impulses spasmodic. [*manner*]
FITFULLY, fit'ful li, *adv*. In a fitful or spasmodic

FITLIEST, fit'li est, *adv*. (*Milton*) Most fitly [*Superl. of FITLY*]
FITLY, fit'li, *adv*. In a fit or suitable manner
FITMENT, fit'ment, *n*. (*Shak*) Something fitted to an end. [*fit suitability*]
FITNESS, fit'nes, *n*. The state or quality of being
FITTER, fit'er, *n*. He who or that which fits.
FITTING fitting, *adj*. Fit appropriate.—*n*. Anything used in fitting up, used chiefly in *pl*
FITTINGLY, fit'ing li, *adv*. Suitably properly
FITTING-OUT, fit'ing out, *n*. A supply of things fit and necessary
FITZ, fits, *n*. (a prefix) = son of —used in England esp. of the illegitimate sons of kings and princes. [*Norm. fies, fit, Fr. fils, L. filius, Russ. suffix vitch, a son.*]
FIVE, fir, *adj* and *n*. Four and one. [*A.S. ff, Ger. fünf, W. pump, L. quinque, Gr. pente, pempe, Sans panchan.*]
FIVEFOLD fir'fold, *adj*. Five times folded or repeated in fives.
FIVES, firz, *n*. (*Shak*) Vives, a disease of horses
FIVES, firz, *n*. A game resembling tennis, so called because three fives or fifteen are counted to the game.
FIVES-COURT, firz'kört, *n*. A court where the game of fives is played.
FIX, fiks, *n*. (*collog*) A difficulty a dilemma.
FIX, fiks, *v* *t*. To bind or make firm to establish to fasten firmly to settle to direct steadily to deprive of volatility—*v* *s* to settle or remain permanently to rest to become firm to congeal. [*L. figo, fixum, Gr. pegnum, conn. with Sans par, to bind.*]
FIXABLE fiks'a-bl, *adj*. Capable of being fixed.
FIXATION, fiks i'shun, *n*. Act of fixing or state of being fixed steadiness confinement state in which a body does not evaporate. [*colours.*]
FIXATIVE, fiks'i tiv, *n*. That which fixes or sets
FIXED, fiks't, *adj*. Made firm settled not apt to evaporate. [*manner*]
FIXEDLY, fiks'ed li, *adv*. In a fixed or steadfast
FIXEDNESS, fiks'ed nes, *n*. State of being fixed steadfastness want of volatility
FIXITY, fiks'i ti, *n*. Fixedness
FIXTURE, fiks'chur, *n*. That which is fixed or attached to anything, as to land or to a house a fixed article of furniture. [*ness*]
FIXURE, fiks'ur, *n*. (*Shak*) Stability, position, firm
FIZZ, fiz, } *v* *t*. To make a hissing sound. [*From*
FIZZLE, fiz'l, } the sound.]
FLABBINESS, flab'i nes, *n*. The state or quality of being flabby
FLAEBY, flab'i, *adj*. Inclined to flap easily shaken unnaturally soft and yielding hanging loose. [*From FLAP*]
FLACCID, flak'id, *adj*. Flabby lax easily yielding up to pressure not firm soft and weak. [*L. flaccidus—flaccus, flabby conn. with FLAP*]
FLACCIDITY, flak'id i ti, } *n* State of being
FLACCIDNESS, flak'id nes, } flaccid want of firmness
FLAG, flag, *v* *t*. To lag or hang loose to droop to grow languid to grow spiritless—*v* *s* to suffer to droop or become feeble—*pr* *p* flagging, *pa* *p* flagged [*W. lag slack, slow, D. flaggeren, to be loose akin to L. flaccus, drooping*]
FLAG, flag, *n*. The popular name of a number of water plants having long sword shaped leaves.

fite, fir, mē, her, mine, mōte, mâte, mōin, then.

FLAG, flag, } *n.* A kind of sandstone
FLAG-STONE, flag'-stōn, } that separates into flakes
or layers : a flat stone used for paving. [From **FLAKE**.]
FLAG, flag, *n.* Anything that flags or hangs down
loosely : the colours or ensign of a ship or of troops.
FLAG OF TRUCE, a white flag displayed during war
when some pacific communication is intended between the
hostile parties.—To **STRIKE OR LOWER THE FLAG**,
to pull it down as a token of respect, submission, or
surrender.
FLAG-CAPTAIN, flag'-kap'tān, *n.* In the navy, the
captain of the ship which bears the admiral's flag.
FLAGELLANT, flaj'-el-lant, *n.* One of a body of
religious fanatics who maintained the necessity of
flagellation as a discipline. [*L. flagellans, -antis*, *pr.p.*
of *flagello*, to whip.]
FLAGELLATE, flaj'-el-lāt, *v.t.* To whip or scourge :
—*pr.p.* flag'ellating; *pa.p.* flag'ellated. [*L. flagello*,
flagellatum—*flagellum*, *dim.* of *flagrum*, a whip.]
FLAGELLATION, flaj'-el-lā'shun, *n.* Act of flagel-
lating : whipping, esp. as a religious discipline.
FLAGEOLET, flaj'-o-let, *n.* A small wind-instrument
like a flute, but having a mouthpiece at one end.
[O. Fr. *fajol*, Prov. *fautol*, *dim.* of O. Fr. *flaute*. See
FLUTE.] [flaggy : want of stiffness.]
FLAGGINESS, flag'-i-nes, *n.* The state of being
flagging, flagging, *n.* Flag-stones : a pavement
of flag-stones. [insipid. [From **FLAG**, *v.i.*]
FLAGGY, flag'-i, *adj.* Flexible : not stiff : weak :
FLAGGIOUS, fla-jish'-us, *adj.* Disgraceful : grossly
wicked : heinous : guilty of or characterised by
enormous crimes. [*L. flagitiosus*—*flagitium*, a dis-
graceful act, orig. heat of passion—*flagito*, to demand
warmly—root *flag*, to burn.]
FLAGGIOUSLY, fla-jish'-us-li, *adv.* In a flagitious
or disgraceful manner.
FLAGGIOUSNESS, fla-jish'-us-nes, *n.* The quality
of being flagitious : gross wickedness.
FLAG-LIEUTENANT, flag'-lef-ten'-ant, *n.* An officer in
a flag-ship, corresponding to an aide-de-camp in the
army.
FLAG-OFFICER, flag'-ofi-sēr, *n.* The officer or com-
mander of a flag-ship : an admiral or commodore.
FLAGON, flag'-un, *n.* A large drinking-vessel with
a narrow mouth. [Fr. *flacon*, for *flascon*. See **FLASK**.]
FLAGRANCY, fla'-gran-si, *n.* The quality of being
flagrant or burning : glaring impudence.
FLAGRANT, fla'-grant, *adj.* (orig.) *Flaming, burn-*
ing : glowing : raging : glaring : enormous. [*L.*
flagrans, -antis, *pr.p.* of *flagro*, to flame—root *flag*,
to burn.] [manner.]
FLAGRANTLY, fla'-grant-li, *adv.* In a flagrant
FLAG-SHIP, flag'-ship, *n.* The ship in the British navy
which carries the commander of a squadron, and on the
mast of which his flag is displayed.
FLAG-STAFF, flag'-staf, *n.* A staff or pole on which
a flag is displayed.
FLAG-STONE, flag'-stōn, *n.* See **FLAG**, a stone.
FLAG-WORM, flag'-wurm, *n.* A worm or grub bred
among flags or reeds.
FLAIL, flāl, *n.* A wooden instrument for beating or
thrashing corn by hand. [O. Fr. *flael*, Ger. *flegel*—
L. flagellum. See **FLAGELLATE**.]
FLAKE, flāk, *n.* (*lit.*) A small part that flies off : any
small, loose, scale-like mass of anything, as snow or
wool : a small layer : (*Spenser*) a flash, as of fire.—
v.t. To form into flakes.—*v.i.* to separate into layers :
to scale off.—*pr.p.* flāk'ing; *pa.p.* flāk'ed'. [A.S.
flacca, snow-flakes—*fleogan*, to fly; conn. with *L.*
flocus, a flock of wool, Scot. *flag*, a snow-flake.]

FLAKINESS, flāk'-i-nes, *n.* The state of being flaky.
FLAKY, flāk'-i, *adj.* Consisting of or resembling
flakes or layers. [hood.]
FLAM, flam, *n.* (*obs.*) A whim : an idle fancy : a false-
FLAMBEAU, flam'bō, *n.* A flaming torch :—*pl.* Fr.
FLAMBEAUX (-bō), E. **FLAMBEAUS** (-bōz). [Fr. *flamber*,
to flame—*L. flamma*. See **FLAME**.]
FLAMBOYANT, flam-boy'-ant, *adj.* Noting a style of
Gothic architecture, characterised by the flame-like
forms of its tracery. [Fr.—*flamboyer*, to flame.]
FLAME, flām, *n.* That which burns : gas in a stato
of combustion : a blaze : ardour of temper : vigour
of thought : warmth of affection : love.—*v.i.* To burn
as flame : to blaze : to break out in violence of
passion.—*v.t.* (*Spenser*) to inflame, excite :—*pr.p.*
flām'ing; *pa.p.* flām'ed'. [Fr. *flamme*, *L. flamma*, for
flagma—*flag*, root of *flagro*, to burn; Gr. *phleg*, Sans.
bhrag, to shine.]
FLAME-COLOURED, flām'-kul'urd, *adj.* (*Shak.*)
Of the colour of flame, bright yellow.
FLAMELESS, flām'-les, *adj.* Without flame.
FLAMELET, flām'-let, *n.* A small flame.
FLAMEN, flā'-men, *n.* In ancient Rome, a priest
devoted to one particular god, so called from the
fillet which he wore round his head. [*L.*, same as
filamen—*filum*, a fillet of wool.]
FLAMING, flām'-ing, *adj.* Bright like a flame : red :
gaudy : violent : vehement.
FLAMINGLY, flām'-ing-li, *adv.* In a flaming man-
ner : with great display.
FLAMINGO, fla-ming'-go, *n.* A tropical bird of a
flaming or bright red colour, with long legs and neck.
FLAMMIFEROUS, flam-mif'-er-us, *adj.* Producing
flame. [*L. flamma*, flame, *fero*, to bear, produce.]
FLAMY, flām'-i, *adj.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or
like flame.
FLANCH, flānsh, *n.* A flange : (*her.*) an ordinary
formed on each side of a shield by the segment of a
circle. [From root of **FLANK**.]
FLANCONADE, flāng-ko-nād', *n.* In fencing, a
thrust in the flank or side.
FLANGE, flānj, *n.* A projecting or raised edge or
flank, as of a wheel, or of a rail.—*v.t.* To form a
flange on. [From **FLANK**.]
FLANGED, flānjd, *adj.* Having a flange, as a wheel.
FLANGE-RAIL, flānj'-rāl, *n.* A rail having a flange
on one side to prevent wheels running off.
FLANK, flāngk, *n.* The flabby or soft part of the
side of an animal from the ribs to the thigh : the
side of anything, esp. of an army, fleet, or bastion.—
v.t. To attack, threaten, or pass round the flank of.
—*v.i.* to be posted on the side : to touch. [Fr. *flanc*,
It. *fianco*, prob. from *L. flaccus*, flabby, with *n* in-
serted.]
FLANKER, flāngk'-er, *n.* One who or that which
flanks : a fortification which commands the flank of
an assailing force.—*v.t.* To defend by flankers : to
attack sideways.
FLANNEL, flān'-el, *n.* A soft woollen cloth of loose
texture, orig. manufactured in Wales. [Formerly
flannen—W. *gulanen*, wool.]
FLANNELED, flān'-eld, *adj.* Covered with flannel.
FLAP, flap, *n.* The sound of a blow from a broad
flat object : the blow or motion of a broad loose
object : anything broad and flexible hanging loose, as
the tail of a coat.—*v.t.* To beat or move with a flap.
—*v.i.* to hang or fall like a flap : to move as wings :
—*pr.p.* flapping; *pa.p.* flapped'. [From the sound ;
conn. with **FLABBY**, **FLAC**.]

FLAP DRAGON, flap'-drag'un, *n.* A play in which small edibles, as raisins are snatched from burning brandy, and eaten (*Shak.*) the thing snatched in playing flap-dragon—*v. t.* (*Shak.*) To swallow or devour, as a flap-dragon. [*ing* like a flap.]

FLAP EARED, flap erd *adj.* (*Shak.*) Having ears hang

FLAP-JACK, flap jak, *n.* (*Shak.*) A kind of broad, flat pancake

FLAP MOUTHED, flap mouth'd, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Having loose, flap-like lips.

FLARE, flare, *v. i.* To flutter or flicker to burn with a bright, unsteady light to glitter with transient brightness to be exposed to too much light to spread onward—*pr. p.* flaring, *pp.* flared—*n.* An unsteady, offensive light. [*Ger. flackern*—*flacker*, to flutter, to flare, *skin* to *fliegen*, to fly.]

FLARING, flaring, *p. adj.* Giving out a broad, unsteady, offensive light.

FLASH, flash, *n.* A momentary blaze of light a sudden burst, as of wit or merriment any short transient state.—*v. i.* To break forth as a sudden blaze of light to break out into wit or brilliant thought to burst out into any kind of violence—*v. t.* to cause to flash to throw in flashes (*Spenser*) to splash, [*From* the sound made by a dash of water or a sudden burst of flame.]

FLASHING, flashing, *n.* The act of blazing a sudden burst as of water

FLASHY, flash'y, *adj.* Flashing dazzling for a moment showy but empty vapid.

FLASK, flask, *n.* A narrow necked vessel for holding liquids a bottle a powder horn a frame used in foundries for holding the sand that forms the mould. [*A.S. flasc, flaza* *Fr. flacon* *flacon* *flacon*, *perh.* from *L. vasculum*, *dum.* of *vas*, a vessel.]

FLASKET, flasket, *n.* A vessel in which viands are served [a form of *FLASK*] (*Spenser*) a basket [*W. flaged*, a large wicker basket.]

FLAT, flat, *adj.* Having an even or nearly even surface smooth level with the ground wanting points of prominence or interest inexpressive monotonous dejected (*mus.*) below the proper pitch not sharp—*n.* A level plain a tract covered by shallow water the flat part of anything a story or floor of a building (*mus.*) a character (?) before a note which lowers it a semitone a simplification—*v. t.* To flatten. [*Dutch flat*, *Ger. platt*, *akin* to *L. latus*, *Gr. platus*, broad.]

FLAT FISH, flat fish, *n.* A name applied to fishes that have a flat body, such as the flounder, turbot, &c.

FLATLING, flatling } *adv.* (*Spenser* and *Shak.*)

FLATLONG, flatlong, } With the flat side down not edgewise [plainly]

FLATLY, flat'ly, *adv.* In a flat manner or position

FLATNESS flat'ness, *n.* The state or quality of being flat evenness rapidness. [*flat*]

FLATTEN, flat'ten, *v. t.* To make flat—*v. i.* to become

FLATTER, flat'ter, *v. t.* (*orig.*) To stroke, and so to make flat or smooth to soothe with praise and servile attentions to compliment to praise falsely, to please with false hopes. [*From FLAT*]

FLATTERER, flat'ter-er, *n.* One who flatters a sycophant.

FLATTERING, flat'ter-ing, *adj.* Bestowing flattery uttering false praise pleasing to pride or vanity

FLATTERINGLY, flat'ter-ing-ly, *adv.* In a flattering manner [praise adulation.]

FLATTERY, flat'ter-y, *n.* Act of flattering false

FLATTERISH, flat'ter-ish, *adj.* Somewhat flat.

FLATULENCE, flat'u lens, } *n.* State of being

FLATULENCY, flat'u len-si, } flatulent an accumulation of wind in the stomach windiness.

FLATULENT, flat'u lent, *adj.* Windy affected with or apt to generate wind in the stomach empty vain. [*Low L. flatulentus*—*L. flo, flatum*, to blow.]

FLATUS, flat'us, *n.* A breath of wind wind generated in any cavity of the body [*L.—flo flatum*, to blow] [downward.]

FLATWISE, flat'wiz, *adv.* or *adv.* With the flat side

FLAUNT, flant, *v. i.* To fly or wave in the wind to make an ostentatious show, esp. in dress to move with a bold or saucy deportment.—*n.* (*Shak.*) Any thing displayed merely for show [*Prob* from *A.S. fleogan*, *contr. fleon*, to fly.]

FLAUNTINGLY, flant'ing-ly, *adv.* In a flaunting or showy manner

FLAUTIST, flaw'tist, *n.* A flute player [*See FLUTE*]

FLAVESCENT fla-ve'scent, *adj.* Yellowish, or turning yellow [*L. flavescens*, *entis*, *pr. p.* of *flavescere*, to become yellow—*flavus*, yellow.]

FLAVINE, fla-vin, *n.* A yellow coloring matter employed in dyeing, imported in the form of a vegetable extract [*From L. flavus*, yellow.]

FLAVOR, fla-vur, *n.* American spelling of *FLAVOUR*.

FLAVOROUS, fla-vur-us, *adj.* Of a pleasant flavour

FLAVOUR, flavur, *n.* That quality of anything which affects the smell or the palate odour taste.—*v. t.* To impart flavour to [*Fr. flaver*, *L. fragro*, changed into *fragro*, to emit a smell.]

FLAVOURLESS, fla-vur-less, *adj.* Without flavour

FLAW, law, *n.* A break or crack a defect blemish a sudden and violent gust of wind (*Shak.*) a stormy tumult, a sudden commotion of the mind.—*v. t.* To crack or break to invalidate [*A.S. floh*, *Ooth. flaga*, that which is burst off, a fragment, *W. flau*, a splinter.]

FLAWLESS, law-less, *adj.* Free from flaws

FLAWY, law'y, *adj.* Full of flaws or cracks faulty

FLAX, flaks, *n.* The fibres of a plant which are easily plucked and of which linen is made the flax plant. [*A.S. fleax*, *Ger. flachs*, *akin* to *flechten*, *Gr. plecto* to pluck.]

FLAX COMB, flaks'k-om, *n.* A comb or toothed instrument for cleaning the fibres of flax.

FLAX DRESSER, flaks'-dress'er, *n.* One who dresses or prepares flax for the spinner

FLAXEN, flaks'n, *adj.* Made of or resembling flax fair, long and flowing

FLAX WENCH, flaks'wenah, *n.* A female who spins flax (*Shak.*) a prostitute

FLAXY, flaks'y, *adj.* Like flax of a light colour

FLAY, flay, *v. t.* To cut off in flakes to skin. [*A.S. flean*, *loc. flaga* to cut turis *See FLAKE*.]

FLEA, fle, *v. t.* (*Spencer*) To fly

FLEA, fle, *n.* A small wingless insect remarkable for its agility and troublesome bite [*A.S. flean*—*fleohan*, to flee. *See FLAKE*.]

FLEA BANE, fle ban, *n.* A genus of plants which emit a strong smell said to have the power of driving away fleas.

FLEA BITE, fle bit, *n.* The bite of a flea a small mark caused by the bite (*fig.*) a trifle

FLEA BITTEN, fle bit'ten, *adj.* Bitten by fleas—(*fig.*) mean.

FLEAM, fleam, *n.* A kind of lancet or sharp instrument for bleeding cattle. [*Fr. flamme*, *Dutch steme*, a lancet.]

FLEAR, fleer (*Spencer*). Same as *FLEER*

FLECK, flek, *n.* A spot or streak.—*v.t.* To spot or speckle : to streak. [Ger. *fleck*, a spot.]

FLECKLESS, flek'les, *adj.* (Tenn.) Without fleck or spot.

FLED, fled, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of **FLEE**.

FLEDGE, flej, *adj.* (Milton). Able to fly: feathered.—*v.t.* To furnish with feathers so as to enable to fly: to supply with down:—*pr.p.* fledging; *pa.p.* fledged'. [A.S. *fleogann*, Ger. *fliegen*, to fly.]

FLEDGLING, flej'ling, *n.* A bird just fledged.

FLEE, flē, *v.i.* To run with rapidity, as if flying: to hasten away.—*v.t.* to keep at a distance from: to shun:—*pr.p.* fleeing; *pn.t.* and *pa.p.* fled. [A.S. *fleoan*, contr. *fleon*, akin to *fleogan*, to fly; Ger. *fliehen*, akin to *fliegen*, to fly. See **FLY**.]

FLEECE, flēs, *n.* (lit.) That which is woven: the coat of a sheep, or the wool shorn from it at one time.—*v.t.* To clip wool from: to strip or plunder: to cover, as with wool:—*pr.p.* fleecing; *pa.p.* fleeced'. [A.S. *flys*, Dutch *vlies*, L. *vellus*: from root of **FLAX**.]

FLEECED, flēst, *adj.* Having a fleece: stripped of a fleece, plundered.

FLEECELESS, flēs'les, *adj.* Having no fleece.

FLEECKER, flēs'ēr, *n.* One who fleeces or plunders.

FLEECY, flēs'i, *adj.* Covered with or resembling wool: woolly.

FLEER, flēr, *v.i.* (Shak.) To make wry faces in contempt: to mock: to leer.—*v.t.* to mock, deride.—*n.* Mockery either by words or looks. [Conn. with Scot. *fleyr*, to make wry faces, Ice. *flyra*, to leer.]

FLEET, flēt, *n.* (lit.) That which floats: a number of ships in company, esp. ships of war.—*v.i.* To pass swiftly: (Spenser) to float.—*v.t.* to cause to pass lightly or joyfully: (Spenser) to sail over rapidly.—*adj.* Swift: nimble: fleeting or transient: superficial. [A.S. *flēt*, *flota*—*fleotan*, to float, from *fleowan*, to flow; L. *fluio*, to float, freq. of *fluo*, to flow.]

FLEET-FOOT, flēt'foot, *adj.* (Shak.) Fleet or swift of foot.

FLEETING, flēt'ing, *adj.* Passing quickly: not lasting: transitory: (Shak.) inconstant.

FLEETLY, flēt'li, *adv.* In a fleet or swift manner.

FLEETNESS, flēt'nes, *n.* The quality of being fleet or nimble: swiftness: speed.

FLEMING, flēm'ing, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Flanders in Belgium.

FLEMISH, flēm'ish, *adj.* Of or belonging to the Flemings, or to Flanders.

FLENC, flēnsh, } *v.t.* To cut up the blubber of—

FLENSE, flēns, } said of the whale. [Dan. *flense*, Scot. *flinch*.]

FLESH, flesh, *n.* The soft solid substance which covers the bones of animals: animal food, distinct from vegetable: the bodies of beasts and birds, not fish: the soft substance of fruit: the edible part of fruits: the body, as distinct from the soul: animals or animal nature: mankind: bodily appetites: the present life: carnal state: kindred.—*v.t.* To train to an appetite for flesh, as dogs for hunting: to accustom: to glut: to use upon flesh, as a sword, esp. for the first time. [A.S. *flæsc*; Ger. *fleisch*.]

FLESH-BROTH, flesh'-broth, *n.* Broth made by boiling flesh. [the skin to excite circulation.]

FLESH-BRUSH, flesh'-brush, *n.* A brush used for rubbing

FLESHED, flesht, *adj.* Having flesh: fat.

FLESHER, flesh'ēr, *n.* A butcher.

FLESH-FLY, flesh'-fli, *n.* A fly that deposits its eggs in and feeds on flesh. [of being in the flesh.]

FLESHHOOD, flesh'hood, *n.* (E. B. Browning). The state

FLESH-HOOK, flesh'-hook, *n.* A hook for drawing flesh from a pot.

FLESHINESS, flesh'i-nes, *n.* State of being fleshy: fatness.

FLESHING, flesh'ing, *n.* A thin flesh-coloured covering worn by dancers, actors, &c.

FLESHLESS, flesh'les, *adj.* Without flesh: lean.

FLESHLINESS, flesh'li-nes, *n.* State of being fleshy: carnal appetites. [to sensuality.]

FLESHLING, flesh'ling, *n.* (Spenser). One wholly devoted

FLESHLY, flesh'li, *adj.* Pertaining to the flesh: corporeal: carnal: not spiritual.

FLESHLY-MINDED, flesh'li-mind'ed, *adj.* Given to sensual pleasures: carnally-minded. [food.]

FLESH-MEAT, flesh'-mēt, *n.* Flesh of animals used for

FLESHMENT, flesh'mēt, *n.* (Shak.) Act of fleshing or initiating, excitement arising from success.

FLESH-MONGER, flesh'-mung'ēr, *n.* One who deals in flesh: (Shak.) a procurer, a pimp.

FLESH-POT, flesh'-pot, *n.* A pot or vessel in which flesh is cooked: (fig.) abundance of flesh, high living.

FLESH-TINT, flesh'-tint, *n.* The tint or colour that best represents the human body. [flesh.]

FLESH-WORM, flesh'-wurm, *n.* A worm that feeds on

FLESH-WOUND, flesh'-wōund, *n.* A wound not reaching beyond the flesh.

FLESHY, flesh'i, *adj.* Full of flesh: fat: human: pulpy.

FLEUR-DE-LIS, flōr-de-lē', *n.* (lit.) The flower of the lily: the royal insignia of France, representing three golden lilies on a blue field. [Fr.]

FLEURY, flōr'i, *n.* (her.) A cross, the ends of which are in the form of *fleurs-de-lis*.

FLEW, flō, *pa.t.* of **FLY**.

FLEW, flō, *n.* The chops of a deep-mouthed dog. [Dutch *flabbe*, the chops.] [chops.]

FLEWED, flōd, *adj.* (Shak.) Having large flews or

FLEXIBILITY, fleks-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being flexible: pliancy: easiness to be persuaded.

FLEXIBLE, fleks'i-bl, *adj.* That may be bent: pliant: docile: that may be adapted to different purposes. [L. *flexibilis*—*flecto*, *flexum*, to bend.]

FLEXIBLENESS, fleks'i-bl-nes, *n.* Flexibility.

FLEXIBLY, fleks'i-bli, *adv.* In a flexible or pliant manner.

FLEXILE, fleks'il, *adj.* Flexible.

FLEXION, flek'shun, *n.* The act of bending: the part bent: a fold: (gram.) inflection. [L. *flexio*—*flecto*, *flexum*, to bend.]

FLEXOR, fleks'or, *n.* A muscle which bends or contracts a joint. [L.—*flecto*, *flexum*, to bend.]

FLEXUOSE, fleks'ū-ōs, } *adj.* Full of windings and

FLEXUOUS, fleks'ū-us, } turnings: variable.

FLEXURE, fleks'ūr, *n.* A bending: a turning: bending of the body: a joint. [L. *flexura*—*flecto*, *flexum*, to bend.]

FLICKER, flik'ēr, *v.i.* To flutter and move the wings, as a bird: to waver, burn unsteadily, as a flame.—*n.* The act of fluttering: sudden brightness without continuance. [A.S. *gliccerian*—*fleogan*, to fly. See **FLARE**.]

FLIER, flēr, *n.* One who flies or flies: a fly-wheel.

FLIGHT, flit, *n.* The act or mode of flying: the space passed over in flying: a soaring: an excursion: a rally: a series of steps or stairs: a flock of birds flying together: the birds produced in the same season: a volley or shower: a kind of arrow: (Shak.) the sport of shooting with flights or arrows: act of fleeing: hasty removal. [A.S. *flyht*—*fleogan*, to fly.]



Fleur-de-lis.

FLIGHTILY, flit'i b, *adv* In a flighty or fanciful manner

FLIGHTINESS, flit'i nes, *n*. State of being flighty

FLIGHTY, flit'i, *adj* Indulging in flights or disordered fancies volatile giddy (*Shak*) fleeting

FLIMSILY, flim zi l, *adv* In a flimsy manner

FLIMSINESS, flim zi nes, *n* State of being flimsy or unsubstantial

FLIMSY, flim zi, *adj* Of the nature of a film thin without solidity, strength, or reason weak. [From root of *Film*.]

FLINCH, flinsh, *v*. To shrink back with a quick movement to wince to fail. [A form of *fluck*, or *FLICKER*.]

FLINCHER, flinsh er, *n*. One who flinches

FLINCHING, flinsh ing, *n*. The act of flinching or shrinking

FLING, fling *v* t To strike or throw from the hand to emit with force to dart; to send forth to scatter—*v* i. to bounce or wince to act in a violent and irregular manner to upbraid to sneer—*pr* p fling'ing, *part*, and *pas* p fling—*n* A cast or throw a taunt. [O *Sw flenga*, to strike, akin to *L fingo*, to dash.]

FLINT, flint, *n*. (*lit*) Arrow-stone a very hard kind of stone composed chiefly of silica formerly used for arrow heads a piece of flint used for striking fire anything proverbially hard. [A *S flint*, Ger *flint*, Fris *flent-stien*, *flan-stien*—Ice *flinn*, A *S flint*, an arrow or dart, and *stien*, a stone.]

FLINT GLASS, flint-glas, *n*. A very fine and pure kind of glass, so called because originally made of calcined flints. [a hard heart.]

FLINT HEART ED, flint h'art, -ed, *adj* (*Shak*) Having

FLINT LOCK, flint lok, *n*. The lock of a musket having a flint fixed in the hammer for striking fire

FLINTY, flint'i, *adj* Consisting of or like flint hard not impressible cruel

FLIP, flip, *n*. A liquor made of beer and spirits sweetened and heated. [W *golyb*, liquor.]

FLIPPANCY, flip'an-si, *n*. The state of being flip-pant smoothness and rapidity of speech pertness thoughtless loquacity

FLIPPANT, flip'ant, *adj* Of smooth and rapid speech loquacious pert thoughtless. [Prov E. *flip*, to move quickly.]

FLIPPANTLY, flip'ant l, *adv* In a flip-pant manner

FLIPPANTNESS, flip'ant-nes, *n*. Flippancy

FLIRT, flirt, *v*. (*lit*) To trifle to act with levity, or so as to attract attention to coquet to play at courtship—*v* t. to move with a quick, short motion to throw with a sudden jerk.—*n* One who flirts a pert giddy girl. [A *S fliscardun*, to trifle.]

FLIRTING, flirt'ahun, *n*. The act of flirting

FLIRT GILL, flirt jil, *n*. (*Shak*) A pert or wanton woman. [Flirt and Gill, a familiar term for a female.]

FLIRTINGLY, flirt'ing l, *adv* In a flirting manner

FLIT, flit, *v*. To remove from one place to another to fly quickly to flutter on the wing to be unsteady or easily moved—*pr* p flitting, *pas* p flitted—*adj* (*Spenser*) Swift, quick. [Compare Scot *flit*, *flit*, to remove from one house to another, Ice *flitua*, to transport prob. conn. with *FLERT*.]

FLITCH, flitch, *n*. The side of a hog salted and cured. [A *S fluce*, prov E. *fluch*, bacon.]

FLOAT, float, *v*. To flow or swim on a liquid to be buoyed up to drift to move lightly and irregularly—*v* t. to cause to swim to cover with water—*n*. Anything that swims on water a raft a cork or

quill on a fishing line (*Shak*) a wave [A *S floatan*, *floatan*, to flow See *FLERT*, *n*, and *FLOW*.]

FLOATABLE, float a bl, *adj* That may be floated

FLOATAGE, float'aj, *n*. Things found floating on rivers or on the sea

FLOAT BOARD, float' b'ord, *n*. A board on the rim of an undershot water wheel on which the water acts and moves the wheel

FLOATER, float'er, *n*. One who or that which floats

FLOATING, float'ing, *adj* Swimming not fixed. circulating as capital

FLOATING BATTERY, float'ing bat'eri, *n*. A vessel or hulk heavily armed, used in the defence of harbours or in attacks on marine fortresses

FLOATING BRIDGE, float'ing bryj, *n*. A bridge of rafts or beams of timber lying on the surface of the water

FLOATING-LIGHT, float'ing lit, *n*. A ship, bearing a light, moored on sunken rocks, to warn seamen of danger

FLOAT-STONE, float'ston, *n*. A porous, sponge-like variety of quartz, so light as to float for a while on water

FLOCCOSE, flokes, *adj* Composed of or bearing woolly tufts woolly [L *floccosus*—*floccus*, a flock of wool.] [or flakes.]

FLOCCULENT, flok'u lent, *adj* Adhering in flocks

FLOCK, flock, *n*. A lock or flake, as of wool finely powdered wool or cloth used for making flock paper [L *floccus* See *FLAKE*.]

FLOCK, flock, *n*. A company of birds not on the wing a company or collection, esp of sheep a Christian congregation—*v* i. To gather in flocks or in crowds. [A *S floe*, a flock.] [wool.]

FLOCKY, flock'i, *adj* Having flocks or locks, as of

FLOE, floe, *n*. A flake or piece of ice detached from an ice-field a large mass of floating ice. [Dan *flag* (of ice, of ice) See *FLAKE*.]

FLOG, flog, *v* t To beat or strike to lash to chastise with repeated blows—*pr* p flogging, *pas* p flogged [L *flag*, root of *flagrum*, a whip, *figo*, Gr *pleo*, to beat.]

FLOGGING, flog'ing, *n*. A beating with a whip or rod

FLOOD, flood, *n*. A great flow of water an inundation a deluge (*B*) a river or sea the rise or flow of the tide a great flow or stream of any fluid.—*v* t To overflow to inundate. [A *S flod* See *FLOW*.]

THE FLOOD, the deluge in the days of Noah

FLOOD GATE, flood gat, *n*. A gate by which the flow of water is stopped or opened at pleasure an opening or passage

FLOODING, flood'ing, *n*. A preternatural discharge of blood from the uterus [which the tide rises.]

FLOOD MARK, flood mark, *n*. The mark or line to

FLOOR, floor, *n*. (*lit*) A flat surface the part of a room on which one walks a platform a series of rooms in a house on the same level, a story that part of a ship's bottom on which it rests when aground—*v* t To furnish with a floor to bring to the floor, to strike down. [A *S flor*, W *flawer*, Dutch *vloer*, a flat surface, Ger *flur*, flat land.]

FLOOR CLOTH, floor' cloth, *n*. Cloth, oiled or painted, for covering floors [form.]

FLOORING, floor'ing, *n*. Material for floors a plat-

FLOP, flop, *v* t. and *i*. A form of *FLAP*

FLORA, flora, *n*. (*myth*) The goddess of flowers the whole of the plants peculiar to a country or district a catalogue or description of such plants. [L—*flor*, *floris*, a flower.]

FLORAL, flô'ral, *adj.* Relating to Flora, or to flowers: (*bot.*) containing the flower.

FLORESCENCE, flo-res'ens, *n.* A bursting into flower: the time when plants flower. [*L. florescens*, *pr.p.* of *floresco*, to begin to blossom—*floreo*, to blossom—*flos, floris*, a flower.]

FLORESCENT, flo-res'ent, *adj.* Bursting into flowers.

FLORET, flô'ret, *n.* A little flower: a separate little flower of a compound flower. [*to floriculture.*]

FLORICULTURAL, flô-ri-kul'tûr-al, *adj.* Pertaining

FLORICULTURE, flô-ri-kul-tûr, *n.* The culture of flowers or plants. [*L. flos, floris*, a flower, and *CULTURE*.]

FLORICULTURIST, flô-ri-kul'tûr-ist, *n.* A florist.

FLORID, flor'id, *adj.* (*lit.*) Flowery: bright in colour: flushed with red: highly figurative: richly ornamental. [*L. floridus*—*flos, floris*, a flower.]

FLORIDLY, flor'id-li, *adv.* In a florid or showy manner.

FLORIDNESS, flor'id-nes, *n.* Quality of being florid.

FLORIFEROUS, flo-ri-fêr-us, *adj.* Bearing or producing flowers. [*L. flos, floris*, a flower, and *fero*, to bear.]

FLORIFORM, flô-ri-form, *adj.* Having the form of a flower. [*L. flos, floris*, and *FORM*.]

FLORIN, flor'in, *n.* (*orig.*) A Florentine coin with the lily flower, the national badge of Florence, stamped on it: an English silver coin, value 2s. [*Fr.*—*It. fiorino*—*fio-re*, a lily—*L. flos, floris*, a flower.]

FLORIST, flô'rist, *n.* A cultivator of flowers: one who writes on flowers.

FLOSCULE, flôs'kul, *n.* A floret of an aggregate flower. [*Fr.*—*L. flosculus*, *dim.* of *flos, floris*, a flower.]

FLOSCULOUS, flôs'kul-us, *adj.* Composed of many floscules or tubular florets.

FLOSS, flos, *n.* The loose downy or silky substance in the husks of certain plants, as the bean: untwisted silk in fine filaments: a fluid glass floating upon the iron in a puddling furnace. [*It. floscio*—*L. fluxus*, loose—*fluo*, to flow.]

FLOSS-SILK, flôs'-silk, *n.* An inferior kind of silk made of floss, or unravelled fragments of fibre.

FLOSSY, flôs'y, *adj.* Pertaining to or resembling floss.

FLOTAGE, flôt'aj, *n.* Same as **FLOATAGE**.

FLOTANT, flôt'ant, *adj.* (*her.*) Noting an object, as a banner, floating or flying in the air.

FLOTATION, flô-tâ'shun, *n.* The act of floating.

FLOTE, flôt, *n.* (*Shak.*) A float or wave.

FLOTILLA, flô-til'a, *n.* (*lit.*) A little fleet: a fleet of small ships. [*Sp.*, *dim.* of *flota*, *Fr. flotte*, a fleet. See **FLEET**.]

FLOTSAM, flôt'sam, } *n.* Goods lost by shipwreck,
FLOTSON, flôt'son, } and found floating on the sea.

FLOUNCE, flowns, *v.i.* To do anything with noise and bluster, like one plunging about in the water: to throw about the limbs and body: to move with a jerk or sudden action:—*pr.p.* *flounce'ing*; *pa.p.* *flounced*.—*n.* A sudden jerk or spring. [*O. Sw. flunsa*, *Dutch plonssen*, to plunge in water.]

FLOUNCE, flowns, *n.* A plaited strip or frill sewed to the skirt of a dress, and left hanging loose.—*v.t.* To furnish with flounces. [*Fr. froncis*, a plait; *prob.* from low *L. frontiare*, to wrinkle the brow—*L. frons*, *frontis*, the brow.]

FLOUNDER, floun'dér, *v.i.* To flounce or struggle with violent irregular motion. [*Allied to FLOUNCE, v.i.*]

FLOUNDER, floun'dér, *n.* A small flat fish. [*Ger. flunder*, *Sw. flundra*.]

FLOUR, flowr, *n.* (*lit.*) The flower or finest part of anything: the finer part of meal separated from the bran: the fine soft powder of any substance.—*v.t.* To reduce to or sprinkle with flour. [*Sp. flor* (*de harina*, of flour), *fine flour*—*L. flos, floris*, a flower.]

LOURISH, flur'ish, *v.i.* To flower or blossom: to grow luxuriantly: to thrive: to use flowery and copious language: to make extravagant, irregular motions.—*v.t.* to adorn with flowers or ornamental figures: to swing about by way of show or triumph.—*n.* Decoration: showy splendour: vigour, prosperity: (*Shak.*) beauty: an ostentatious embellishment: parade of words: a brandishing, as of a weapon: a musical prelude, especially a triumphant strain. [*O. E. florishe*, *O. Fr. florir*, *Sp. florecer*—*L. florescere*, to blossom—*flos, floris*, a flower.]

LOURISHINGLY, flur'ish-ing-li, *adv.* In a flourishing manner.

FLOWT, flowt, *v.t.* or *v.i.* To jeer, mock, or insult: to treat with contempt.—*n.* A mock: an insult. [*Dutch fluyten*, to flatter, *Goth. flautan*, to boast, *Scot. flyte*, to scold.] [insultingly.]

FLOWTINGLY, flowt'ing-li, *adv.* With flouting:

FLOW, flô, *v.i.* To flee or run, as water: to rise, as the tide: to become liquid, to melt: to move in a stream, as air: to glide smoothly: to proceed or issue: to abound: to hang loose and waving.—*v.t.* to overflow or cover with water.—*n.* A stream or current, as of water: a pouring out: sudden abundance: the setting in of the tide from the ocean. [*A.S. flowan*, *Ger. fliessen*, akin to *flichen*, to flee, *fiegen*, to fly, *L. fluo*, to flow, *pluo*, to rain, *Gr. phleô*, to overflow, *Sans. plu*, to swim.]

FLOWER, flow'ér, *n.* The blossom or that part of a plant which contains the sexual organs, and from which the seed is formed: the best of anything: an ornamental expression or figure in speaking or writing:—*pl.* any substance in the form of fine powder (*prob.* a *corr.* of *flour*).—*v.t.* To adorn with figures of flowers.—*v.i.* to blossom or produce flowers: to flourish. [*L. flos, floris*, a flower; akin to **FLOW** and **BLOOM**.]

FLOWER-BUD, flow'ér-bud, *n.* An unopened flower.

FLOWER-DE-LUCE, flow'ér-de-loos, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as **IRIS**. [*Fr. fleur-de-lis*; see **FLEUR-DE-LIS**.]

FLOWERET, flow'ér-et, *n.* A little flower.

FLOWER-HEAD, flow'ér-hed, *n.* A compound flower in which all the florets are sessile on the receptacle.

FLOWERINESS, flow'ér-i-nes, *n.* The state of being flowery: floridness of speech.

FLOWER-KIRTLED, flow'ér-kêr'tld, *adj.* Dressed in robes or garlands of flowers.

FLOWERLESS, flow'ér-les, *adj.* Having no flowers.

FLOWERS, flô'érz, *n.* (*B.*) Menstrual discharges. [*L. fluores*—*fluo*, to flow.]

FLOWER-STALK, flow'ér-stawk, *n.* The stem that supports the flower.

FLOWERY, flow'ér-i, *adj.* Full of or adorned with flowers: highly embellished with figures.

FLOWERY-KIRTLED (*Milton*). **FLOWER-KIRTLED**.

FLOWN, flôn, *pa.p.* of **FLY**.

FLOWN, flôn, *adj.* Inflated, flushed: (*Milton*) overflown.

FLUATE, flû'at, *n.* Same as **FLUORIDE**.

FLUCTUATE, fluk'tû-ât, *v.i.* To flow or move as a wave: to float backwards and forwards: to rise and fall: to be wavering or unsteady: to be undetermined.—*v.t.* (*Tenn.*) to cause to move as a wave, to put in motion:—*pr.p.* *fluctuating*; *pa.p.* *fluctuated*. [*L. fluctuo, fluctuatum*—*fluctus*, a wave—*fluo*, to flow.]

FLUCTUATION, fluk tū shun, *n.* A rising and falling motion hither and thither unsteadiness.

FLUE, flōō, *n.* A passage or chimney for the escape of smoke from a fire [O Fr *flue*, a flowing, *fluer*, L *fluō* to flow]

FLUE, flōō, *n.* Laid down soft down or fur [Akin to Flock (of wool), from A.S. *flōogan*, to fly]

FLUENCY, flōō en sī, *n.* The quality of being fluent smoothness readiness of utterance volubility

FLUENT, flōō ent, *adj.* Flowing or capable of flowing smooth liquid ready in speech voluble [L *fluens*, *entis*, *pr p* of *fluō*, to flow]

FLUENTLY, flōō ent lī, *adv.* In a fluent manner

FLUENTNESS, flōō ent nes, *n.* Same as **FLUENCY**

FLUGELMAN, flū'g'l man, *n.* The leading man of a file a man who gives the motions to the rest at drill [Ger *flügel*, a wing and *mann* a man.]

FLUID flū'id, *adj.* That flows liquid or gaseous — *n.* A substance whose particles are freely movable among themselves popularly, a liquid. [L *fluidus* — *fluō*, to flow]

FLUIDISE, flū'id iz, *v.t.* To make fluid.

FLUIDITY, flū'id i tē, *n.* The state or quality of being fluid a liquid, æiform, or gaseous state

FLUIDNESS, flū'id nes, *n.* Fluidity

FLUKE, flū'k, *n.* The part of an anchor which fastens in the ground one of the points of a whale's tail. [Akin to Ger *flüg*, a plough *See flēda*, to tear or perhaps = a wing and akin to low Ger *flunk*, a wing also the part of an anchor — *flügen*, to fly]

FLUMMERY, flūm'er i, *n.* An acid jelly made from the husks of oats anything very insipid empty compliment [W *flumry* — *flumry* harsh, raw — *flum*, sharp severe]

FLUNG flung *pat* and *pap* of **FLING**

FLUNKY, flung'ki, *n.* A livery servant, a foolman a mean, cringing fellow [Low Ger *flunkier*, to be gaudily dressed.] [flunky]

FLUNKYISM, flung'ki izm, *n.* The character of a flunky

FLUOR, flū'or, *n.* (org) A fluid state a mineral which is a fluoride of calcium (the base of lime) and which occurs both crystallised and massive. [Fr — L *fluō*, to flow]

FLUORESCENCE, flū'or es'ens, *n.* The property possessed by some transparent bodies of shewing a different colour on the surface from that of the mass of the substance. [From **FLUOR**.]

FLUORESCENT, flū'or es'ent, *adj.* Having the property of fluorescence.

FLUORIC, flū'or'ik, *adj.* Of or obtained from fluor

FLUORIDE, flū'or id, *n.* A compound of fluorine with a base.

FLUORINE, flū'or in, *n.* An elementary substance allied to chlorine, obtained chiefly from fluor

FLUOROTYPE, flū'or o'tē p, *n.* A process in which salts of fluorine acid are employed for the purpose of producing pictures by the agency of light

FLUOR-SPAR, flū'or spar, *n.* Same as **FLUOR**.

FLURRY, flū'r i, *n.* A sudden blast or gust violent agitation bustle hurry — *v.t.* To agitate to excite — *pr p* flur'ying, *pa p* flur'ied. [Prov E. *flur*, to ruffle or akin to **FLUTTER**.]

FLUSH, flūsh, *n.* A sudden flowing a rush, as of water a flow of blood to the face causing redness a blush or glow bloom growth abundance — *v.i.* To flow suddenly, to rush to come or appear suddenly to glow or blush — *v.t.* to cause the blood to rush suddenly to the face to cause redness to

excite with joy to flood with water — *adj.* Flowing up to the brim abounding full of vigour, fresh, bright level with. [Ger *fluss* — *floss*, *pat* of *flüssen*, to flow, L *fluō* — *fluō*, to flow]

FLUSTER, fluster, *n.* Bustling or bluster agitation, confusion — *v.i.* To be in a bustle to be agitated and confused — *v.t.* to make hot and flushed, as with drink to agitate or confuse [Akin to **BLUSTER**.]

FLUTE, flūt, *n.* A musical pipe with finger holes and keys sounded by blowing a channel, as on a pillar — *v.t.* To play or sing in a clear soft note to form flutes or channels on, as on a pillar — *pr p* fluting, *pa p* fluted. [Fr. O Fr *flaute*, It *flauto*, from L *fluō*, *flatum*, to blow]

FLUTE STOP, flūt' stop, *n.* A range of wooden pipes in an organ, designed to imitate the flute

FLUTING, flūt'ing, *n.* Fluted work, as on a pillar

FLUTIST, flūt'ist, *n.* A performer on the flute

FLUTTER, flūt'er, *v.i.* To move or flap the wings rapidly without flying or with only short flights to move about with great bustle and show to vibrate to be in agitation or uncertainty — *v.t.* to throw into confusion or disorder to agitate — *n.* Quick, irregular motion confusion agitation. [Freq of **FLIT**.]

FLUVIAL flū'v i al, } *adj.* Belonging to rivers

FLUVIATIC, flū'v i at'ik, } growing or living in streams or ponds [L *fluvialis* and *fluvialis* — *fluvius*, a river — *fluō*, to flow]

FLUVIATILE, flū'v i tūl, *adj.* Belonging to or formed by rivers [L *fluvialis* — *fluvius*, a river]

FLUX, flūks, *n.* The act of flowing a flow or issue of matter diarrhoea a moving or passing in continued succession the flow of the tide matter discharged the state of being liquid, fusion a substance added to accelerate the fusion of minerals or metals — *v.t.* To melt, to fuse [L *fluere* — *fluō*, *flurum*, to flow]

FLUXATION, flūks a shun, *n.* The act of fluxing.

FLUXIBILITY, flūks i bīl i tē, } *n.* The quality of

FLUXIBLENESS, flūks i bī nes, } being flexible

FLUXIBLE, flūks i bī, *adj.* Capable of being melted or fused. [From root of **FLUX**.]

FLUXILE, flūks i l, *adj.* Same as **FLUXIBLE**.

FLUXION, flūks'han, *n.* The act of flowing the matter that flows a constantly varying indication. (math.) an increment, a differential.

FLUXIONAL, flūks han al, } *adj.* Having the

FLUXIONARY, flūks han ar i, } nature of a fluxion: variable inconstant

FLY, flī, *v.i.* To float or move through the air with wings to move swiftly, to pass away to break suddenly to vibrate or flutter to flee — *v.t.* to cause to float in the air to flee from, to avoid — *pr p* fly'ing, *pa p* flew (flōō), *pa p* flown (flōn) — *n.* A popular name given to insects of the order *Diptera* generally a fish hook dressed with silk, &c., in imitation of a fly a light double seated carriage a fly wheel also a wheel with fans on its margin for equalising the motion of machinery [A.S. *flōogan*, *flōon*, Ger *fliegen*, akin to A.S. *flōotan*, to float, *flōowan*, to flow L *volō*, to fly, Sans. *plū*, to swim, to fly]

FLY BITTEN, flī bīt'ēn, *n. adj.* Marked by the bite of flies.

FLY BLOW, flī blō, *n.* The egg of the flesh fly. — *v.t.* To deposit eggs in, as a fly

FLY BOAT, flī bōt, *n.* A long, narrow, swift boat, used on canals.

FLY CATCHER, flī kach'er, *n.* A genus of birds of the order *Insectores*, so called because they feed entirely on winged insects.

FLY-FISH, flī'-fish, *v.i.* To angle with flies for bait.

FLY-FISHING, flī'-fish'ing, *n.* Angling with flies for bait.

FLYING-BRIDGE, flī'-ing-brīj, *n.*
A contrivance used by armies for crossing rivers in rapid movements.

FLYING-BUTTRESS, flī'-ing-hnt'-tres, *n.* An arch-formed prop which connects the walls of the upper and central portions of an aisled structure with the vertical buttresses of the outer walls.

FLYING-CAMP, flī'-ing-kamp, *n.*
A body of troops for rapid motion from one place to another.

FLYING-FISH, flī'-ing-fish, *n.* A name given to all fishes that have the pectoral fins so large that by means of them they are sustained in short flights in the air.

FLYING-SHOT, flī'-ing-shot, *n.* A shot fired at something in motion.

FLY-LEAF, flī'-lēf, *n.* A blank leaf at the beginning or
FLY-POWDER, flī'-pow'dēr, *n.* A poisonous powder used for killing flies.

FLY-RAIL, flī'-rāl, *n.* That part of a table which turns
FLY-SLOW, flī'-slō, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Moving as slowly as a fly sometimes does on its feet.

FLY-WHEEL, flī'-hwēl, *n.* A heavy wheel attached to machinery for equalising the effect of the moving power.

FOAL, fōl, *n.* The young of the horse or the ass.—*v.t.* or *v.i.* To bring forth a foal. [*A.S. fola*, *Ger. fohlen*; akin to *Gr. pōlos*, *L. pullus*, prob. a contraction of *puellus*, dim. of *puer*, a boy.]

FOAM, fōm, *n.* *Froth*: the bubbles which rise on the surface of liquids by fermentation or violent agitation.—*v.i.* To gather foam, to froth: to be violently agitated, to be in a rage.—*v.t.* (*B.*, with *out*) to throw out with violence or rage. [*A.S. fām*, *fam*, *Ger. feim*; akin to *L. spuma*—*spuo*, to spit; *Sans. phena*, froth.]

FOAMLESS, fōm'les, *adj.* Having no foam.

FOAMY, fōm'i, *adj.* Covered with foam: frothy.

FOB, fob, *n.* A watch-pocket: (*Shak.*) a slight blow.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To cheat, to trick:—*pr.p.* fobbing; *pa.p.* fobbed.

FOCAL, fōk'al, *adj.* Of or belonging to a focus.

FOCALISE, fōk'al-iz, *v.t.* To bring to a focus: to concentrate:—*pr.p.* foc'alising; *pa.p.* foc'alised.

FOCIMETER, fō-sim'e-tēr, *n.* An instrument for bringing rays of light to a focus. [*Focus*, and *Gr. metron*, a measure.]

FOCUS, fō'kus, *n.* (*lit.*) A fire-place: (*opt.*) a point in which the rays of light meet after reflection or refraction: (*geom.*) one of certain points in conic sections where rays reflected from all parts of these curves meet: any central point or point of concentration.—*v.t.* To bring to a focus. [*L. focus* for *foricus*—*foveo*, to heat.]

FODDER, fōd'ēr, *n.* Food for cattle, as hay and straw.—*v.t.* To feed with hay and straw. [*A.S. foder*—*foda*, food.]

FOE, fō, *n.* One who hates another: an enemy: an opponent, an ill-wisher.—*v.t.* (*Spenser*) To treat as an enemy. [*A.S. fah*—*fian*, *fogan*, to bate.]

FOEMAN, fō'man, *n.* An enemy in war.

FOEN, fō'en, *n.* (*Spenser*). Plural of **FOE**.

FÖETAL, FÖETUS. Same as **FETAL**, **FETUS**.

FOG, fog, *n.* Dense watery vapour rising from either land or water. [*Ec. fug*, mist, *fuki*, vapour; *Dan. sne-fog*, a heavy fall of snow.]

FOG, fog, *n.* A second growth of grass: long grass left uneaten on pastures till winter. [*Scot. fog*, moss; *W. fug*, low *L. fogagium*, dry grass.]

FOG-BANK, fog'-hangk, *n.* A dense mass of fog sometimes seen at sea on the horizon, and appearing like land.

FOG-BELL, fog'-bel, *n.* A bell rung by machinery to warn sailors from rocks, shoals, &c. in foggy weather.

FOGEY, fō'gi, *n.* Same as **FOGY**.

FOGGAGE, fog'āj, *n.* Same as **Fog**, grass.

FOGGINESS, fog'i-nes, *n.* The state of being foggy.

FOGGY, fog'i, *adj.* Filled or shrouded with fog: cloudy, misty, damp: clouded in mind: stupid, dull.

FOGLESS, fog'les, *adj.* Without fog: clear.

FOG-RING, fog'-ring, *n.* A hank of fog in the form of a ring. [a fog to warn of danger.]

FOG-SIGNAL, fog'-sig'nal, *n.* A signal made during

FOGY, fō'gi, *n.* A dull old fellow: a person with antiquated notions.

FOH, fō, *int.* An exclamation of abhorrence or contempt. [A form of **FAUGH**.]

FOIBLE, fōi'bl, *n.* A feeble or weak point in one's character: a failing: a frailty. [*O. Fr. foible*, weak, from root of **PEEBLE**.]

FOIL, foil, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To beat down or trample with the feet.—*n.* The trail of game. [*Fr. fouler*. See **FULL**, to scour.]

FOIL, foil, *v.t.* To render foolish or useless: to baffle, to frustrate: to turn off: to puzzle.—*n.* Failure after success seemed certain: miscarriage: defeat. [*Fr. affoler*—*fol*, *fou*, foolish, useless. See **FOOL**.]

FOIL, foil, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To blunt, to dull.—*n.* A light sword, made blunt by a button at the end, used in fencing. [*Fr. refouler*, blunted—*refouler*, to blunt.]

FOIL, foil, *n.* A thin leaf of metal put under precious stones in the setting to increase the lustre or change the colour: the amalgam at the back of a mirror: anything that serves to adorn or set off another thing to advantage: a leaf-like ornament in windows, &c. [*Fr. feuille*—*L. folium*, a leaf.]

FOIN, foin, *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To thrust with a sword or spear.—*n.* A thrust with a sword or spear. [*Fr. foudre*, an eel-spear.]

FOISON, fōi'zn, *n.* (*Shak.*) Plenty, autumn. [*Fr.*—*L. fusio*, a pouring forth—*fundo*, *fusum*, to pour forth.]

FOIST, foist, *v.t.* To insert wrongfully or surreptitiously: to pass off as genuine. [*Fr. fausser*—*L. fallo*, *falsum*, to deceive.]

FOLD, fold, *n.* The doubling of any flexible substance: a part laid over on another: that which enfolds: embrace: an enclosure for sheep: a flock of sheep: the Church.—*v.t.* To lay one part over another: to double or lay together: to enclose: to confine in a fold, as sheep.—*v.i.* to become folded or double: to confine sheep in a fold. [*A.S. fald*—*fealdan*, to fold; *Scot. fald*, *Ger. falte*; akin to *L. plic*, in *duplex*, double, *Gr. -ploos*, in *diplotos*, double.]

FOLDAGE, fōld'āj, *n.* The right of folding sheep.

FOLDER, fōld'ēr, *n.* The person or thing that folds.

FOLDING, fōld'ing, *adj.* That may be folded or doubled.—*n.* A fold: the keeping of sheep in folds.

FOLIACEOUS, fō-li-ā'shus, *adj.* Leafy: pertaining to or consisting of leaves or laminae. [*L. foliaceus*—*folium*, a leaf.]

FOLIAGE, fōli-āj, *n.* Leaves: a collection or cluster of leaves.—*v.t.* To ornament with representations of leaves. [*Fr. feuillage*—*feuille*, *L. folium*, a leaf.]

FOLIAR, fōli-ar, *adj.* Pertaining to or consisting of leaves.

FOLIATE, foli-át v. t. (orig) To beat into a leaf to cover with leaf metal —prp foliating, pap foli-ated.—adj Leafy [Low *L. folio*, *foliatum*—folium, a leaf.] [tions laminated.]

FOLIATED, foli-át-ed, adj Having leaf like projec

FOLIATION, foli-át-shun, n. The leafing of plants the arrangement of the leaves within the bud the act of beating a metal into a thin plate; the operation of spreading foil over the back of a mirror

FOLIO, foli-o, n. A sheet of paper once folded a book of sheets of paper once folded (book &) a page of an account-book, or two opposite pages numbered as one.—adj Pertaining to or formed of paper only once folded. [Ablative of *L. folium*, a leaf.] [leaflets.]

FOLIOLATE, foli-o-lát, adj Of or pertaining to

FOLIOLE, foli-ol, n. A single leaf of a compound leaf a leaflet. [Fr, dim. of *L. folium*, a leaf]

FOLIOSE, foli-óz, adj Having or abounding in leaves leafy

FOLK, fók, n. People in general certain people — generally used in the pl. Folk or Folks. [AS *folc* Ger *folk*, *L. vulgus*, the multitude, akin to Ger *voll* full.]

FOLK LORE, fók'lor, n. Ancient observances and customs, ideas prejudices, and superstitions among the common people.

FOLK NOTE, fók'not, n. An assembly of the people, among the Anglo-Saxons a district meeting or local court. [AS *folcnot*, folk meeting]

FOLLIOLE, foli'kl, n. A little bag (anat) a gland, a cavity (bot) a seed vessel. [Fr —*L. folliculus* dim. of *folius* a wind bag]

FOLLICULAR, foli'kú-lar, adj Pertaining to or consisting of follicles.

FOLLOW, foll'w, v. t. To go or come after to pursue to accompany or attend to obey to yield to to imitate to succeed in the order of time to result from to endeavour to obtain to be busied with— v. i. to come after another to attend servilely to be consequential, as effect to cause (B, with on) to persevere, continue endeavours. [AS *folgan*, Ger *folgen*.] [a disciple a lover]

FOLLOWER, foll'w-er, n. One who follows a copier,

FOLLOWING, foll'w-ing, adj Coming next after succeeding.—n. Collection of followers or dependents

FOLLY, foll'i, n. The state of being a fool weakness of mind, want of understanding criminal weakness or indulgence a foolish act foolish conduct (B) am. [Fr *folie*—*fol* fou, foolish. See FOOL.]

FOMENT, fo-mént, v. t. To bathe with warm lotions to cherish with heat to cherish, to encourage. [*L. fomento*, *fomentatum*—*fomentum*, that which warms, for *fovementum*—*foveo*, to warm.]

FOMENTATION, fo-men-ta-shun, n. The act of bathing with warm lotions a lotion applied hot instigation, encouragement.

FOMENTER, fo-men-ter, n. One who foments, encourages, or instigates.

FOV, fon n. (Spenser) A fool, an idiot. [See FOND]

FOND, fond, adj (Shak) Foolish silly weak minded foolishly tender and loving weakly indulgent very affectionate highly pleased foolishly delighted prized, doted on (Shak) trifling valued by folly— v. t. (obj) To treat with great indulgence to caress —v. i. (Shak) to be in love, to dote [For *fomed* pap. of O *E. fonne*, Scot. *fon*, Ice. *fana*, to be foolish, akin to *L. vanus*, empty]

FONDLE, fond'l, v. t. To treat with fondness or ten-

derness to caress:—prp fondling, p.p.p fondled. [Dim. of FOND]

FONDLING, fond'ling, n. The person or thing fondled

FONDLY, fond'ly, adv Foolishly with excessive or indulgent affection tenderly

FONDNESS, fond'nes, n. The state or quality of being fond foolishness doting and indulgent affection liking, propensity, or relish.

FONE, fon, n. (Spenser) Plural of Fox.

FONLY, fon'ly, adv (Spenser) Foolishly [See FOX]

FONT, font, n. A fountain, a spring a basin or vessel for containing water to be used at the rite of baptism. [See FOUNT]

FONT, font, n. A complete assortment of types of one sort with all that is necessary for printing in that kind of letter [Fr *fonte*—*fondre*, *L. fundere*. See FOUNT, to cast.]

FOOD, fú-d, n. What one feeds on whatever supplies nutriment to organic bodies anything that promotes growth. [AS *foda*—*feulan*, to feed.]

FOOD, fú-d, n. (Spenser) Same as FEED

FOOL, fú-l, n. One who is extremely stupid or who acts absurdly a person of weak mind a person void of reason, an idiot a buffoon or jester (B) a depraved or wicked person.—v. i. To play the fool to trifle.—v. t. to treat with contempt to disappoint, to frustrate to make foolish to cheat. [Fr *fol*, *fol*, *il folle*—low *L. follere*, to be inflated with air—*folio*, an air bag]

FOOL, fú-l, n. (Shak) Boiled fruit crushed with cream and sweetened. [Fr *fouler*, to crush, bruise.]

FOOL-BEGGED, fú-l begd, adj (Shak) Idiomatic, absurd.

FOOL-BORN, fú-l baw'n, adj (Shak) Foolish from one's birth, arising from folly

FOOLERY, fú-l-er-i, n. Habitual folly an act of folly: something foolish an absurdity

FOOL-HAPPY, fú-l happ-i, adj Happy or lucky without contrivance or judgment. (ness.)

FOOL-HARDISE, fú-l hárd-is, n. (Spenser) Fool hardi

FOOL-HARDY, fú-l hárd-i, adj Foolishly bold daring without judgment madly adventurous.

FOOLISH, fú-l'ish, adj Like a fool weak in intellect marked with folly, imprudent, indiscreet ridiculous, contemptible (B) wicked, unfeeling.

FOOLISHLY, fú-l'ish-ly, adv Weakly without understanding (B) wickedly

FOOLISHNESS, fú-l'ish-nes, n. The quality or condition of being foolish a foolish act an absurdity

FOOLS-CAP, fú-lz káp, n. A size of paper, 17½ by 13½ inches, so called from having originally borne the water-mark of a fool a-cap and bells, said to have been substituted by Cromwell for the royal arms.

FOOT, foot, n. (pl FEET) (lit) That which goes that part of an animal a body which touches the ground in standing or walking that part of anything which corresponds to the foot of an animal the lower part or base a measure = 12 inches orig. the length of a man's foot foot soldiers, infantry a certain rhythmical division of a line of poetry.—v. i. To walk to trip to mance to dance.—v. t. (Shak) to strike with the foot to kick to tread to seize and hold with the foot to act on foot to organize [AS *fo*, pl. *fet*, Ger *fuss*, akin to *L. pes* *pedis* Or *ponis*, *podus*, Sans. *pad*—*pes*, to go.]

FOOT BALL, foot baw'l, n. A large ball for kicking about in sport the game played with this ball.

FOOT BOY, foot boy, n. A livery-servant a footman.

FOOT CLOTH, foot klóth, n. (Shak) A sumpter-cloth which reached to the feet of the horse

FOOTED, foot'ed, p. adj Provided with a foot or feet (Shak) having gained a foot-hold, established.

FOOT-FALL, foot'-fawl, *n.* (*Shak.*) A stumble or trip of the foot: a foot-step. [for infantry.]

FOOT-GUARDS, foot'-gürdz, *n.pl.* Guards of foot-soldiers.

FOOT-HOLD, foot'-höld, *n.* A holding for the feet: that which sustains the feet.

FOOTING, foot'ing, *n.* Ground or space for the foot to rest on: foundation: support, root: place, possession: entrance, establishment: state, condition: (*Spenser*) tread or walk, road, track: (*Shak.*) dance.

FOOTLESS, foot'les, *adj.* Having no feet.

FOOT-LICKER, foot'-lik'ér, *n.* (*Shak.*) A fawning, slavish flatterer.

FOOT-LIGHT, foot'-lit, *n.* One of a row of lights in front of and on a level with the stage in a theatre, &c.

FOOTMAN, foot'man, *n.* A soldier who marches and fights on foot: a servant or attendant in livery.

FOOT-MARK, foot'-märk, *n.* A mark or print of a foot: a track or vestige. [foot of a page.]

FOOT-NOTE, foot'-nôt, *n.* A note of reference at the

FOOT-PAD, foot'-pad, *n.* A highwayman that robs on foot. [not admit carriages.]

FOOT-PATH, foot'-päth, *n.* A narrow way which will

FOOT-POST, foot'-pöst, *n.* A post or messenger that travels on foot.

FOOT-POUND, foot'-pownd, *n.* (*physics*). The unit of energy or of work done, being one pound avoirdupois raised one foot.

FOOT-PRINT, foot'-print, *n.* Same as **FOOT-MARK**.

FOOT-RACE, foot'-räs, *n.* A race on foot.

FOOT-ROPE, foot'-röp, *n.* A rope stretching along under a ship's yard for the men standing on when furling the sails: the rope to which the lower edge of a sail is attached. [of sheep.]

FOOT-ROT, foot'-rot, *n.* An ulcerous disease in the feet

FOOT-RULE, foot'-rööl, *n.* A rule or measure a foot or 12 inches in length. [on foot.]

FOOT-SOLDIER, foot'-söl'jér, *n.* A soldier that serves

FOOT-SORE, foot'-sör, *adj.* Having sore or tender feet, as by much walking. [supports a leaf.]

FOOT-STALK, foot'-stawk, *n.* (*bot.*) The little stalk which

FOOT-STALL, foot'-stawl, *n.* A woman's stirrup.

FOOT-STEP, foot'-step, *n.* The step or mark of the foot: track: trace of a course pursued: mark or token:—*pl.* example. [feet on when sitting.]

FOOT-STOOL, foot'-stööl, *n.* A stool for placing one's

FOOT-WORN, foot'-wörn, *p.adj.* Worn by many feet, as a stone: foot-sore.

FOP, fop, *n.* A vain, conceited, silly fellow: an affected dandy: (*Shak.*) an impertinent coxcomb. [*It. fappe*, silly talk, foppery—*L. vappa*, a worthless fellow, (*lit.*) spoiled wine.]

FOPLING, fop'ling, *n.* A petty fop.

FOPPERY, fop'er-i, *n.* The behaviour of a fop: vanity and ostentation in dress and manners: folly: impertinence.

FOPPISH, fop'ish, *adj.* Foplike: vain and ostentatious in dress: affected in manners.

FOPPISHLY, fop'ish-li, *adv.* In a foppish manner.

FOPPISHNESS, fop'ish-nes, *n.* The condition or quality of being foppish.

FOR, for, *prep.* (*lit.*) Fore or before: in place of, instead of: for the sake of: on account or because of: with respect or regard: in the character or with the resemblance of: in quest of: towards: in proportion to: in exchange of: during: in favour of: belonging to: notwithstanding: in consequence of: in recompense of.—*conj.* The word by which a reason is introduced for something already advanced: because: since: on this account. [*A.S. for*, *Ger. für*, *ror*, akin to *L.* and *Gr. pro*, *Sans. pra*, before in place and time.]

AS FOR, as far as concerns.—FOR THY (*Spenser*), for

this, on this account.—FOR TO (*B.*), as sign of the Infinitive, in order to.

FORAGE, for'áj, *n.* Fodder or food for cattle: provisions: the act of providing food.—*v.i.* To go about and forcibly carry off food for horses and cattle: to rove about in search of food: to feed on spoil:—*pr.p.* for'áging; *pa.p.* for'áged. [*Low L. foragium*, fodder. See **FODDER**.]

FORAGER, for'áj-ér, *n.* One who forages.

FORAMEN, for'-ámen, *n.* (*pl.* **FORAMINA**). A perforation: a little opening or hole. [*L.—foro*, to pierce.]

FORAMINIFERA, fo-ram-in-ifér-a, *n.pl.* A group of marine animals, consisting of a gelatinous substance enclosed in a shell pierced with small holes, through which long delicate processes of the animal are protruded. [*L. foramen* (see above), and *fero*, to hear.]

FORAMINIFEROUS, fo-ram-in-ifér-us, *adj.* Pertaining to or resembling the foraminifera.

FORASMUCH, for'az-much, *conj.* For as much: in consideration of: because that.

FORAY, for'á, *n.* (*lit.*) A foraging: a sudden incursion into an enemy's country, especially for plunder.

FORAYER, for'á-ér, *n.* One who joins in a plundering excursion into an enemy's country.

FORBADE, for'-bad', *pa.t.* of **FORBID**.

FORBEAR, for'-bär', *v.i.* To hold or refrain from proceeding: to keep one's self in check: (*Shak.*) to pause or delay: (*B.*) to abstain, to be patient, to refuse.—*v.t.* (*Spenser*) to cease from bearing: to abstain from: (*B.*) to spare or treat with clemency, to withhold. [*Pfx. for*, and *BEAR*.]

FORBEARANCE, for'-bär'ans, *n.* The act of forbearing: exercise of patience: command of temper: mildness: long-suffering. [suffering.]

FORBEARING, for'-bär'ing, *adj.* Patient: long-

FORBID, for'-bid', *v.t.* To bid away, to prohibit: to interdict: to command to keep from anything: to oppose, to hinder: (*Shak.*) to curse, to blast.—*v.i.* to utter a prohibition. [*Pfx. for*, away, and *BID*.]

FORBIDDANCE, for'-bid'ans, *n.* Prohibition: command or edict against a thing.

FORBIDDEN, for'-bid'n, *p.adj.* Prohibited: unlawful.

FORBIDDENLY, for'-bid'n-li, *adv.* (*Shak.*) In a forbidden or unlawful manner.

FORBIDDING, for'-bid'ing, *adj.* Repelling approach: raising abhorrence: causing aversion or dislike: repulsive, unpleasant.

FORBORE, for'-bör', *pa.t.* of **FORBEAR**.

FORBORNE, for'-börn', *p.p.* of **FORBEAR**. [past.]

FORBY, for'-bi', *prep.* (*Spenser*). Hard by, near, with,

FORCE, furs, *n.* Strength, power: pressure: momentum: (*physics*) that which produces or tends to produce a change in a body's state or condition: vigour, energy: vehemence: validity, efficacy: power of law: violence, coercion: compulsion: strength for war, generally in the plural: armament: (*Shak.*) destiny, necessity: (*Words.*) a waterfall.—*v.t.* To draw or push or overpower by physical strength: to compel: to gain by violence or power: to take or enter by violence, to storm: to ravish: to overstrain, to distort: to exert to the utmost: (*hort.*) to cause to grow or ripen rapidly.—*v.i.* (*Spenser*) to use violence, to endeavour: to make a difficulty of anything:—*pr.p.* forc'ing; *pa.p.* forced'. [*Fr.—low L. forcia, fortia—L. fortis*, strong.]

FORCE, furs', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To stuff, in cookery. [From root of **FARCH**, stuffing.] [force=1: distortion.]

FORCEDNESS, furs'-ed-nes, *n.* The state of being

FORCEFUL, *for'sfool, adj* Strong—violent impetuous driven with force. [feeble weak.]
FORCELESS, *for'sles adj* Having little or no force
FORCE MEAT, *for's met n* Meat chopped fine and highly seasoned, properly used as stuffing. [From root of **FORCE**, stuffing]

FORCEPS, *for'seps, n* A kind of pliers or pincers for holding anything difficult to hold with the hand. [L.—*foris*, the opening made by the instrument in order to grasp, and *capio*, to hold.]

FORCE PUMP, *for's pump, n* A kind of pump, with a solid piston and a peculiar arrangement of valves, for drawing water from a well and forcing it onward through a side pipe.

FORCER, *for's er, n* The person or thing that forces, especially the piston of a force pump.

FORCIBLE, *for's bl, adj* Having force or efficacy powerful violent impetuous weighty cogent done by force

FORCIBLENESS, *for's bl nes, n* The quality of being forcible

FORCIBLY, *for's bl, adv* Strongly, powerfully by violence or constraint

FORCING, *for's ing n (B)* The act of urging or enforcing compulsion (*hort.*) the use of artificial heat to hasten the growth of plants, fruits, &c

FORCING PIT, *for's ing pit n* A frame sunk in the ground over a hot-bed for forcing plants.

FORCING-PUMP, *for's ing pump, n* Same as **FORCE PUMP**

FORD, *ford, n* A place where water may be crossed by man or beast on foot (*Spenser*) a stream, a current.—*v t* To cross water on foot.

[A.S.—*foran*, to go, Ger *furt-fahren* to go on foot, akin to Gr *poros*—root of *porad*, to cross and to E *fare* in **THOROUGHFARE** and **FERRY**]

FORDABLE, *ford-a-bl, adj* That may be forded or passed without swimming

FORDID, *for'did, pa t* of **FORDO**

FORDO, *for'dō, v t* To ruin, to destroy: to over come, to exhaust —*pr p* *fordoing*, *pa t* *forded*, *pa p* *fordono* [A.S. *fordon*—*for*, priv or neg, and *don*. See **Do**]

FORDONE, *for'dun, n* (*Spenser*) Undoing, ruin.

FORE, *for, adj* Advanced in place or position coming or going first occurring first prior—*adv* At the front in the first part previously [A.S. *fora*, *fore*, from root of **FOR**.]

FORE AND AFT, lengthwise of a ship.

FORE-ADMONISH, *for-ad mon'ish, v t* To admonish beforehand.

FORE-ADVISE, *for ad viz, v t* To advise beforehand.

FORE-ARM, *for arm, v t* To arm or prepare beforehand.

FORE-ARM, *for arm, n* The part of the arm between the elbow and the wrist.

FORE-BODE, *for-bōd, v t* To bode or tell beforehand to have an inward sense of something future, esp of evil.

FORE-BODEMENT, *for bodment, n* The act of foreboding [the main mast]

FORE-BODY, *for bodi, n* The part of a ship in front of

FORE-BOW, *for bō, n* The forepart of a saddle

FORE-BRACE, *for bris, n* A rope attached to the fore yard arm, for changing the position of the fore sail.

FORE-BY, *for-bi' (Spenser)* Same as **FORBY**

FORECAST, *for kast, v t* To cast or contrive before-

hand to scheme to foresee, to provide against—*v t* to contrive beforehand to form schemes. [night,

FORECAST, *for'kast, n* Contrivance beforehand fore

FORECASTLE, *for kast, n* The part of the upper deck of a vessel before the fore mast, so called from the small turret near the prow in ancient vessels in merchant vessels, the forepart of the ship under the deck. [pre elected.]

FORECHOSEN, *for chō'sn, p adj* Chosen beforehand

FORE CITED, *for-sit'ed, p adj* Cited or quoted before or above

FORE-CLOSE, *for klōz' v t* To shut up to prevent to stop (*law*) to cut off from equity of redemption. [See **Note** under]

FORE CLOSURE, *for-klozh ur n* A foreclosing (*law*) the depriving a mortgagor of the right of redeeming a mortgaged estate [See **Note** under] [damned.]

FORE-DAMNED, *for damd, p adj* (*Spenser*) Utterly

* The three preceding words should properly be spelled **FOR CLOSE**, **FOR CLOSURE**, **FOR DAMNED**, the correct prefix being **FOR**, privative

FORE DATE, *for dat, v t* To date before the true time.

FORE-DECK, *for-dek n* The forepart of a deck.

FOREDOOM, *for-dōom, v t* To doom beforehand to predestinate [anterior part.]

FORE END, *for end, n* The end that comes first the

FOREFATHER, *forfa ther, n* An ancestor

FOREFEND, *for fend, v t* To fend or ward off to prevent the approach of (*Shak.*) to defend, to secure [The more correct though now less common form is **FOR FEND** from *for*, *for*, *away*, *off*, and *FEND*]

FOREFINGER, *for'fing'ger, n* The finger next the thumb. [front or next the head.]

FOREFOOT, *for'foot, n* One of the feet of an animal in

FOREFONT, *forfont n* The foremost part or place

FOREGO, *for-go, v t* To go away from, to give up, to quit to resign, to renounce to lose [The more correct, though now less usual form is **FORGO**, from *for*, *for*, *away*, and *Go*]

FOREGO, *for gō, v t* To go before, to precede, to be past. [*Fore*, before, and *Go*.]

FOREGOER, *for gō'er, n* One who forbears to enjoy. [From **FOREGO**, to go away from.]

FOREGOER, *for'gō'er, n* A predecessor an ancestor [From **FOREGO**, to go before.]

FOREGROUND, *for'ground, n* The ground or part of a picture that seems to lie before the figures.

FOREHAND, *forhand, n* All the part of a horse that is before the rider (*Shak.*) the chief part, advantage—*adv* (*Shak.*) Done beforehand or too early

FOREHANDED, *forhand'ed, p adj* Early, timely: seasonable formed in the forehead.

FOREHEAD, *for'head, n* The forepart of the head above the eyes the brow confidence impudence.

FOREHEND, *for hend, v t* (*Spenser*) To seize [*Fore*, *uten*, and A.S. *hendan*, to seize]

FORE HORSE, *for hors, n* The foremost horse of a

FOREIGN, *for'in, adj* (*lit.*) Out of doors belonging to another country or nation not native or domestic from abroad not belonging to not appropriate or pertinent alien, not allied (*Shak.*) excluded, held at a distance. [Fr *forain*, Sp *forano*, low L *foraneus*—L *foras*, *foris* out of doors abroad.]

FOREIGN BUILT, *for'in bilt, adj* Built in a foreign country

FOREIGNER, *for'in-er, n* A native of a foreign country one not a native a stranger

FOREIGNNESS, *for'in nes, n* The quality of being foreign want of relation to something remoteness.

FOREJUDGE, *for juj, v t* To judge before hearing the facts and proof.

FOREJUDGMENT, *for juj ment, n* (*Spenser*) Judgment previously formed.



Force pump.

FOREKNOW, fôr-nô', *v.t.* To know beforehand: to foresee.

[before it happens: prescience.]

FOREKNOWLEDGE, fôr-nô'ej, *n.* Knowledge of a thing
FOREL, fôr-el, *n.* A kind of parchment for covering books. [O. Fr. *forel*, a sheath, a case.]

FORELAND, fôr-land, *n.* A point of land running forward into the sea: a cape or promontory.

FORELAY, fôr-lâ', *v.t.* To contrive antecedently: to lay wait for in ambush

[beforehand.]

FORELEND, fôr-lend', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To lend or give

FORELIFT, fôr-lift', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To raise any anterior part.

FORELOCK, fôr-lok, *n.* The hair that grows on the forepart of the head.

TAKE BY THE FORELOCK, to seize promptly while passing.

FORELOOK, fôr-look', *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To see beforehand.

FOREMAN, fôr-man, *n.* (*pl.* **FOREMEN**). The first or foremost man: an overseer: the spokesman, as of a jury.

FOREMAST, fôr-mast, *n.* The forward mast of a vessel, or the one next the bow.

FOREMEANT, fôr-ment', *adj.* (*Spenser*). Intended beforehand.

[before.]

FOREMENTIONED, fôr-men'shund, *adj.* Mentioned

FOREMOST, fôr-môst, *adj.* First in place: most advanced: first in rank or dignity. [A.S. *forma*, first, superl. of *fore*, and superl. suffix *-st*.]

FORENAME, fôr-nâm, *n.* The first or Christian name.

FORENAMED, fôr-nâmd, *adj.* Mentioned before in the same writing or discourse: nominated before.

FORENOON, fôr-nôon, *n.* The part of the day before noon or mid-day: the time between morning and noon.

FORENSIC, -AL, fô-ren'sik, -al, *adj.* Belonging to law-courts, held by the Romans in the forum: used in law pleading: argumentative. [L. *forensis*—*forum*, the market-place.]

FORE-ORDAIN, fôr-or-dân', *v.t.* To ordain or appoint beforehand: to predestinate: to predetermine.

FORE-ORDINATION, fôr-or-din-â'shun, *n.* Previous ordination or appointment: predetermination: predestination.

FOREPART, fôr-pärt, *n.* The part that comes first: the anterior part: the beginning: (*B.*) the bow, of a ship.

FOREPAST, fôr-past, *p.adj.* (*Shak.*) Passed before, former.

FORE-QUOTED, fôr-kwô'ted, *p.adj.* Quoted or cited before in the same writing.

FORE-RAN, fôr-ran', *pa.t.* of **FORERUN**.

FORERANK, fôr-rangk, *n.* The first or front rank.

FORE-READ, fôr-rêd', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To signify by tokens: to foretell:—*pa.p.* fore-read'. [named before.]

FORE-RECITED, fôr-re-sit'ed, *p.adj.* (*Shak.*) Recited or

FORE-RENT, fôr-rent, *n.* (*Scot.*) Rent due before the first crop is reaped. [precede.]

FORE-RUN, fôr-run', *v.t.* To run or come before: to

FORE-RUNNER, fôr-ran'ér, *n.* A messenger sent before to give notice of the approach of those that follow: (*Shak.*) an ancestor or predecessor: (*Milton*) a prognostication.

FORESAID, fôr-sâd, *adj.* Described or spoken of before.

FORESAIL, fôr-sâil, *n.* A sail attached to the foremast.

FORE-SAY, fôr-sâ', *v.t.* (*obs.*) To predict or foretell: to prognosticate.

FORESEE, fôr-sê', *v.t.* To see or know beforehand.

FORESHADOW, fôr-shad'ô, *v.t.* To shadow or typify beforehand.

FORESHOW, fôr-shô', *v.t.* Same as **FORESHOW**.

FORESHIP, fôr-ship, *n.* The forepart of the ship.

FORESHORE, fôr-shôr, *n.* The part of a shore included within the average lines of high and low water throughout the year.

FORESHORTEN, fôr-short'n, *v.t.* To represent, in a picture, the shortened appearance of objects projecting

forward. [This should properly be **FORSHORTEN**, from *pfk. for*, away from, and **SHORTEN**.]

FORESHORTENING, fôr-short'n-ing, *n.* The representation, in pictures, of the shortened appearance of objects projecting forwards.

FORESHOW, fôr-shô', *v.t.* To show or represent beforehand: to predict: to prognosticate.

FORESIDE, fôr-sîd, *n.* The side towards the front: (*Spenser*) external covering.

FORESIGHT, fôr-sî't, *n.* The act of foreseeing: foreknowledge: wise forethought, prudence.

FORESIGNIFY, fôr-sig'ni-fi, *v.t.* To betoken beforehand: to foreshow: to typify.

[*penis*.]

FORESKIN, fôr-skin, *n.* The skin that covers the *glans*

FORESKIRT, fôr-skért, *n.* (*Shak.*) The loose part of a coat before.

FORESLACK, fôr-slak', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To neglect by idleness. [From *pfk. for*, priv., and **SLOAK**.]

FORESLOW, fôr-slo', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To be dilatory, to loiter.—*v.t.* (*obs.*) To hinder or impede: to put off or neglect. [From *pfk. for*, priv., and **SLOW**.]

FORESPEAK, fôr-spêk', *v.t.* To predict: (*Shak.*) to forbid or prohibit.

FORESPENT, fôr-spent', *adj.* (*Spenser*) Spent, past: (*Shak.*) worn out, tired, bestowed before.

FORESPURRER, fôr-spur'ér, *n.* (*Shak.*) One who rides before.

FOREST, fôr-est, *n.* (*lit.*) The outlying country, as opposed to the cultivated: a wild uncultivated tract of ground interspersed with wood.—*adj.* Pertaining to a forest: silvan: rustic.—*v.t.* To cover with trees or wood. [Fr. *forêt*, O. Fr. *forest*—low L. *forestum*, Ger. *forst*, probably from L. *foris*, out of doors.]

FORESTAGE, fôr-est-âj, *n.* An ancient service paid by foresters to the king: the right of foresters.

FORESTALL, fôr-stawl', *v.t.* (*lit.*) To buy goods before they are brought to the stall or market: to anticipate, to take beforehand: to prevent by preoccupation: to deprive by something prior.

FORESTALLER, fôr-stawl'ér, *n.* One who forestalls, especially one who purchases goods before they come to the market, in order to raise the price.

FORESTALLING, fôr-staw'ling, *n.* The act of buying provisions before they come to the market, in order to raise the price: anticipation: prevention.

FORESTAY, fôr-stâ, *n.* A rope reaching from the foremast head to the bowsprit end to support the mast.

FOREST-BORN, fôr-est-bawrn, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Born in a wild.

FORESTER, fôr-est-ér, *n.* An officer who has charge of a forest: (*Shak.*) an inhabitant of a forest.

FOREST-FLY, fôr-est-flî, *n.* A dipterous insect sometimes called horse-fly, from the annoyance it causes horses.

FOREST-MARBLE, fôr-est-mâr-bl, *n.* A limestone belonging to the Lower Oolite formation, so called because the typical beds are found in Wichwood Forest, Oxfordshire.

FORETASTE, fôr-tâst', *v.t.* To taste before full possession: to anticipate: (*Milton*) to taste before another.

FORETASTE, fôr-tâst, *n.* A taste beforehand: anticipation. [instruct beforehand.]

FORETEACH, fôr-têch', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To teach or

FORETELL, fôr-tel', *v.t.* To tell before occurrence: to predict: to foreshow.—*v.i.* to utter prophecy.

FORETHINK, fôr-thîngk', *v.t.* To anticipate in the mind: to have prescience of.

FORETHOUGHT, fôr-thaw't, *n.* A thought or thinking beforehand: foresight: provident care.—*adj.* Premeditated. [foreshow.]

FORETOKEN, fôr-tôkn, *v.t.* To signify beforehand: to **FORETOKEN**, fôr-tôkn, *n.* Token or sign beforehand: omen.

FORE-TOOTH, for *tōth* (*pl.* **FORE TEETH**) *n.* One of the teeth in the forepart of the month.

FORETOP, for *tōp*, *n.* (*naut.*) The platform at the head of the foremast.

FORETOPMAST, for *tōp-mast*, *n.* The mast at the top of the foremast, and above which is the **FOREMOST GALLANT MAST**.

FOREVER, for *ev-er*, *adv.* For every or all time constantly unceasingly eternally.

FOREVOUCHED, for *voucht*, *past* (*Shak.*) Affirmed or told before [*the front*].

FOREWARD, for *wawrd*, *n.* (*Shak.*) Advance-guard.

FOREWARN, for *wawrn*, *v. t.* To warn beforehand.

FOREWEND, for *wend*, *v. t.* (*Spenser*) To go before.

FOREWIND, for *wind*, *n.* (*Shak.*) A favourable wind.

FORFEIT, for *fit*, *v. t.* To lose the right to by some fault or neglect—*adj.* Lost or alienated for an offence or crime liable to penal seizure—*n.* That which is forfeited a penalty for a crime or offence something deposited and redeemable by a sportive fine (*Shak.*) a person liable to a penalty [*Fr. forfaire, pa.p. forfait—low L. forisfacere, to offend, trespass—fors, out of doors, and facio, to do, to act*].

FORFEITABLE for *fit-a-bl*, *adj.* Possessed on conditions, by the breach of which anything may be lost.

FORFEITER, for *fit-er*, *n.* (*Shak.*) One who incurs punishment by forfeiting his bond.

FORFEITURE, for *fit-ur*, *n.* The act of forfeiting the state of being forfeited that which is forfeited a fine.

FOREFEND, for *fend* Old form of **FORFEEND**.

FORGAT, for *gat* (*B.*) *past* of **FORGET**.

FORGAVE, for *gav*, *past* of **FORGIVE**.

FORGE, for *ij*, *n.* A place where iron is worked by being heated and hammered into form a furnace a smithy a place where anything is made or shaped the act of working iron, the manufacture of metallic bodies—*v. t.* To form by heating and hammering to make by any means to make falsely, to fabricate to falsify to counterfeit—*v. i.* to commit forgery—*pp. forging, pa.p. forged* [*Fr. forge, Prov. farga, L. fabrica—faber, a workman*].

FORGER, for *er*, *n.* One who forges or makes one guilty of forgery.

FORGERY, for *er-ij*, *n.* (*Milton*) The act of working metal into shape (*law*) the fraudulent making or altering of any writing, &c. to the prejudice of another that which is forged.

FORGET, for *get*, *v. t.* To get or put away from the memory to lose the memory of to slight to neglect—*pp. forgetting past. forgot, (of a) forgot, pa.p. forgot, forgotten* [*Pfx. for, away, and Ger*].

FORGETFUL, for *get-fool*, *adj.* Apt to forget inattentive careless causing forgetfulness.

FORGETFULLY, for *get-fool l*, *adv.* In a forgetful manner.

FORGETFULNESS for *get-fool nes*, *n.* Proneness to forget loss of memory a ceasing to remember inattention, negligence. [*for produce*].

FORGETTIVE, for *e-iv*, *adj.* (*Shak.*) That may forge.

FORGET ME-NOT, for *get-me-not*, *n.* A small herb with beautiful blue flowers, considered throughout Europe as the emblem of friendship a keepsake.

FORGETTER, for *get-er*, *n.* One who fails to bear in mind a heedless person.

FORGING, for *ij-ing*, *n.* The act of beating into shape the act of counterfeiting. [*for given*].

FORGIVABLE, for *giva-bl*, *adj.* Capable of being forgiven.

FORGIVE, for *giv*, *v. t.* (*Spenser*) To give away, to resign not to exact, as a debt or penalty to

pardon, not to punish to pardon a crime to [*Pfx. for, away, and GIVE*].

FORGIVENESS for *giv-nes*, *n.* The act of forgiving pardon of an offence, or of an offender willingness to pardon.

FORGIVING, for *giv-ing*, *adj.* Disposed to forgive: merciful compassionate.

FORGO, for *gō*, *v. t.* (*Spenser*) Old form of **FORGORE**, to go away from.

FORGOT, for *got*, *past* of **FORGET**.

FORGOTTEN, for *got'n*, [*pa.p.* of **FORGET**].

FORHAIL for *hal*, *v. t.* (*Spenser*) To overtake, to distress. [*FOREHEND*].

FORHEND for *hend*, *v. t.* (*Spenser*) Same as **FORISFAMILIATE** for *ris fa mili at*, *v. t.* (*lit.*) To put out of a family to put a son in possession of land which he accepts as his whole portion of his father's property said of a father—*v. i.* to renounce one's title to a farther share of the paternal estate, said of a son—*pp. forisfamiliating, pa.p. forisfamiliated*. [*L. foris, out of doors, and familia a family*].

FORK, for *k*, *n.* An instrument with two or more metal prongs at the end, used for lifting things with anything fork like in shape, esp. the point where a road divides, or where two tributaries of a river unite one of the points or divisions of anything fork like—*v. t.* To raise or pitch with a fork to form as a fork—*v. i.* to divide into two branches, as a tree or road to shoot into leaves, as corn. [*AS forc, W. forch, cloven, L. furca, a fork*].

FORKED, for *ed*, [*adj.* Dividing into two or more parts. [*LEVD*].

FORKY, for *ki*, [*parts*].

FORLEND, for *lend*, *v. t.* (*Spenser*) Same as **FORN**.

FORLIE for *li*, *v. t.* (*Spenser*) To lie before or in front of. [*(Spenser) Forlorn*].

FORLORE, for *lor*, *v. t.* (*Spenser*) To deprive—*adj.*

FORLORN, for *lor-n*, *adj.* (*lit.*) Set loose, lost abandoned destitute hopeless despicable—*n.* A lost or solitary person. [*AS forlornen pa.p. of forlornen, to lose—for, away, and leornan, to lose or set loose, Ger. erlernen, pa.p. of verlernen, to lose*].

FORLORN HOPE, for *lor-n hōp*, *n.* A case in which hope is given up or which is desperate a body of soldiers selected to lead in an assault. [*HOPE in this word is a corr. of Ger. heufen, a heap or band*].

FORLORNNESS, for *lor-n nes*, *n.* The state or condition of being forlorn misery.

FORM, for *in*, *n.* The shape or external appearance of anything being, as modified by a particular shape the bounding line of an object mere appearance that which has shape or which gives it, a mould a pattern a shape, a phantom mode of arrangement regularity, method, practice ceremony likeness (in the following senses pronounced *form*) the bed of a hare, which takes its shape from the animal a body a long seat, a bench a class in a school in printing, the type from which an impression is to be taken set up and secured in a chase—*v. t.* To make to mould, to fashion to contrive to make up to settle by deduction of reason, as an opinion (*gram*) to make by derivation—*v. i.* to assume a form. [*L. forma—fero, to bear also said to be the same as the Greek morphē, with a metathesis*].

FORMAL, for *in-al*, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Retaining its proper and essential characteristic, regular, proper according to form or established mode methodical punctilious, solemn, precise ceremonious having the

appearance but not the essence, external: conventional: constituent, essential.

FORMALISM, form'al-izm, *n.* The quality of being formal: a preference of the form to the thing itself: dependence on external forms.

FORMALIST, form'al-ist, *n.* One who pays great attention to forms: esp. one who is content with the mere forms of religion.

FORMALITY, for-mal'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being formal: ceremony, established mode of behaviour or procedure: external appearance: the quality which constitutes a thing what it is.

FORMALLY, form'al-li, *adv.* According to established rules: ceremoniously, precisely: essentially.

FORMATE, form'at, *n.* A salt composed of formic acid and a base.

FORMATION, for-ma'shun, *n.* The act of forming: the manner in which a thing is formed: (*geol.*) a group of rocks possessing some character in common, either as regards their age, origin, or composition.

FORMATIVE, form'a-tiv, *adj.* Giving or having the power of giving form: (*gram.*) serving to form, not radical.—*n.* A word formed from another according to usage or analogy.

FORMER, form'er, *n.* One who forms or makes.

FORMER, form'er, *adj.* (comp. of **FORE**). Before another in time: earlier: ancient: past: first-mentioned. [*A.S. forma*, first, superl. of **FORE**, and comp. suffix *-er*.]

FORMERLY, form'er-li, *adv.* In former times, in time past: heretofore. [imaginative.]

FORMFUL, form'fool, *adj.* Ready to create forms:

FORMIATE, for'mi-at, *n.* Same as **FORMATE**.

FORMIC, for'mik, *adj.* Pertaining to ants. [*L. formica*, an ant.]

FORMIC ACID, a common product of the oxidation of organic bodies, orig. obtained from the red ant, but now by artificial distillation.

FORMICATE, for'mi-kat, *adj.* Ant-like.

FORMIDABLE, for'mi-da-bl, *adj.* Adapted to excite fear: dreadful, terrible. [*L. formidabilis*—*formido*, fear.]

FORMIDABLENESS, for'mi-da-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being formidable or adapted to excite fear.

FORMIDABLY, for'mi-da-bli, *adv.* In a formidable manner. [rarity: shapeless.]

FORMLESS, form'les, *adj.* Without form or regularity.

FORMULA, form'u-la (*pl.* **FORMULAE**, form'u-lē), *n.* (*lit.*) A little form: a prescribed form: a rule: a formal statement of doctrines: (*math.*) a rule or principle set forth in a general expression: (*med.*) a prescription or recipe: (*chem.*) symbols expressing the compounds of a body. [*L.*, dim. of *forma*, form.]

FORMULARY, for'mu-lar-i, *n.* A formula, a prescribed model: a book of formulæ or precedents.—*adj.* Stated, prescribed: ritual.

FORMULATE, for'mū-lāt, } *v.t.* To reduce to or
FORMULISE, for'mū-liz, } express in a formula: to
state or express in a clear or definite form.

FORMYLE, for'mil, *n.* The hypothetical radical of formic acid.

FORNICATE, for'ni-kāt, *adj.* Arched, vaulted: (*bot.*) arching over. [*L. fornicatus*—*fornix*, an arch.]

FORNICATE, for'ni-kāt, *v.i.* To commit lewdness: to have unlawful sexual intercourse:—*pr.p.* fornicating; *pa.p.* fornicated. [*L. fornicor*, *fornicatus*—*fornix*, an arch, vault, a brothel in an arch under ground.]

FORNICATION, for'ni-kā'shun, *n.* Sexual inter-

course between unmarried persons: (*B.*) adultery, incest, idolatry.

FORNICATOR, for'ni-kā-tor, *n.* An unmarried person who is guilty of lewdness:—*fem.* **FORNICATRESS**.

FORPASS, for-pas', *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To pass before.

FORPINE, for-pin', *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To pine or waste away.

FORRAY, for'rā or for-rā', *n.* Same as **FORAY**.

FORSAKE, for-sāk', *v.t.* To put away from one, to reject: to leave in resentment: to abandon: to fail:—*pr.p.* forsāk'ing; *pa.t.* forsook'; *pa.p.* forsak'en. [*Pfx. for*, away, and *O. E. sake*, dispute, strife—*A.S. sacan*, to strive.] [being forsaken.]

FORSAKENNESS, for-sāk'n-nes, *n.* The state of

FORSAY, for-sā', *v.t.* To forbid, to renounce.

FORSLACK, for-slak', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). **FORSLACK**.

FORSLOW, for-slo', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). **FORSLOW**.

FORSOOTH, for-sooth', *adv.* In truth: certainly: very well. [*A.S. forsooth*—*for*, and *soth*, truth.]

FORSPEAK, for-spēk', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To forbid, to prohibit: also, same as **FORESPEAK**.

FORSPENT, for-spent', *adj.* (*Shak.*) **FORESPENT**.

FORSTALL, for-stawl', *v.t.* Same as **FORESTALL**.

FORSWAT, for-swat', *adj.* (*Spenser*). Exhausted with heat. [*Pfx. for*, inten., and *swat*, old pat. of **SWEAT**.]

FORSWEAR, for-swar', *v.t.* To deny or renounce upon oath.—*v.i.* to swear falsely: to commit perjury. [*Pfx. for*, away, and **SWEAR**.]

FORSWONK, for-swongk', *p.adj.* (*Spenser*). Overlaboured. [*Pfx. for*, inten., and *swonk*, *pa.p.* of *O. E. swink*, to labour.] [perjured.]

FORSWORN, for-sworn', *p.adj.* Renounced on oath:

FORT, fōrt, *n.* (*lit.*) A strong place: a stronghold made secure by walls, and sometimes by a ditch and parapet. [*Fr.*—*L. fortis*, strong.]

FORTALICE, fort'al-is, *n.* A small outwork of a fortification. [*Prov. fortalessa*, low *L. fortalitia*—*L. fortis*, strong.]

FORTE, fōrt, *n.* A strong point, that in which one excels. [*L. fortis*, strong.] [by forts.]

FORTED, fōrt'ed, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Furnished or guarded

FORTH, fōrth, *adv.* Forward in place or order: onward in time: in advance: out, abroad, out of doors: (*Spenser*) beyond the boundary of any place: (*Shak.*) from beginning to end, thoroughly.—*prep.* Out of. [*A.S. forth*, *D. voord*, forward; *Ger. fort*, on, further, radically the same as **FOR**, **FOR**.]

FORTH-COMING, fōrth'-kum'ing, *adj.* About or ready to appear. [proceeding out.]

FORTHGOING, fōrth'gō'ing, *n.* A going forth: a

FORTHINK, for-think', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To repent, be sorry for, give up. [*From pfx. for*, away, and **THINK**.]

FORTHRIGHT, fōrth-rit', *adv.* (*obs.*) Straightforward.—*n.* (*Shak.*) A straight path.

FORTHWITH, fōrth-with', *adv.* At once: immediately: without delay.

FORTHY, fōr'thi, *adv.* (*Spenser*). Therefore. [*A.S. forthi*—*for*, and neuter of *the*, *that*.]

FORTIETH, fōr'ti-eth, *adj.* Coming after the thirtyninth.—*n.* One of forty equal parts into which anything is divided. [fortified.]

FORTIFIABLE, for-ti-fi-a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being

FORTIFICATION, for-ti-fi-kā'shun, *n.* The act of fortifying: the science of military architecture: that which fortifies: a place constructed to resist the attacks of a superior force. [fortifies.]

FORTIFIER, for'ti-fi-er, *n.* The person or thing that

FOUL, fowl, *adj.* *Corrupt*: filthy, dirty: impure: wicked, loathsome: scurrilous, obscene: stormy, unfavourable: dishonest, unfair: entangled, as a rope.—*v.t.* To make filthy, to soil.—*v.i.* to become entangled. [A.S. *fúl*, Ger. *faul*, Goth. *fule*, rotten, corrupt: conn. with *L. puteo*, Sans. *pty*, to be putrid.]

FOULDER, fowl'dér, *v.i.* To flame, to gleam. [O. E. *foulder*, lightning, Fr. *foudre*, O. Fr. *fouldre*—*L. fulgur*, lightning.] [hatefully ugly face.]

FOUL-FACED, fowl'-fást, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Having a

FOULLY, fowl'li, *adv.* Filthily: shamefully: hatefully: dishonestly.

FOUL-MOUTHED, fowl'-mowthd, *adj.* In the habit of using abusive, profane, or obscene language.

FOULNESS, fowl'nes, *n.* Filthiness: impurity: hatefulness: ugliness: dishonesty.

FOUL-SPOKEN, fowl'-spók'n, *adj.* **FOUL-MOUTHED.**

FOUMART, foomart, *n.* The heech-marten, the pole-cat.

[Fr. *fouine*, the beech-marten—*faine*, *L. fagina*, beech-mast, and Fr. *marte*, the marten: but corrupted into *foumart*, from the erroneous notion that the name was derived from the foul or fetid smell of the animal.—*Wedg.*]

FOUND, fownd, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of **FIND**.

FOUND, fownd, *v.t.* To lay the bottom or base of: to build, to raise: to set up, to establish: to institute: to fix firmly. [*L. fundo*—*fundus*, the bottom.]

FOUND, fownd, *v.t.* To form by melting and pouring into a mould: to cast. [*L. fundo*, to pour out.]

FOUNDATION, fownd-á'shun, *n.* The act of founding: the bottom or base of a building: groundwork, basis: a revenue settled for the support of some institution: an endowed institution.

FOUNDATIONER, fownd-á'shun-ér, *n.* One who is supported at an institution from the funds of an endowment.

FOUNDER, fownd'ér, *n.* One who founds, establishes, or originates: an endower.

FOUNDER, fownd'ér, *n.* One who casts metal.

FOUNDER, fownd'ér, *v.i.* To go to the bottom: to fill with water and sink: (*Shak.*) to fail, to miscarry. [O. Fr. *fondrer*—Fr. *fond*, *L. fundus*, the bottom.]

FOUNDER, fownd'ér, *v.i. (orig.)* To sink, fall, stumble and go lame.—*v.t.* to cause such a soreness and tenderness in a horse's foot or feet that he is unable to set them to the ground.—*n.* Lameness in a horse caused by inflammation and soreness of the feet. [Acc. to *Wedg.* from Fr. *fondre*, to melt (see **FOUND**, to cast), then to sink, fall.]

FOUNDERY, fownd'ér-i, *n.* The art or process of casting or founding: the building in which founding is carried on. [child found by strangers.]

FOUNDLING, fownd'ling, *n.* A deserted or exposed

FOUNDRRESS, fownd'res, *n.* Fem. of **FOUNDER**.

FOUNDRY, fownd'ri, *n.* Same as **FOUNDERY**.

FOUNT, fownt, *n.* Same as **FOUNT**, of type.

FOUNT, fownt, } *n.* A spring or natural source
FOUNTAIN, fownt'an, } of water flowing out of the
ground: the head or source of a river: a jet or
artificial flow of water: the structure for a jet or
flow of water: the source of anything: original:
first principle or cause. [Fr. *fontaine*, It. *fontana*,
O. Fr. *font*—*L. fons*, *fontis*—*fundo*, to pour out.]

FOUNTAIN-HEAD, fownt'an-hed, *n.* The head or
source of a fountain: the beginning, primary source.

FOUNTAINLESS, fownt'an-les, *adj.* Wanting fountains or springs of water.

FOUNTFUL, fownt'fool, *adj.* Full of springs.

FOUR, fôr, *adj.* Twice two, or one more than three.
—*n.* A symbol representing four, as 4 or IV. [A.S. *feower*, Ger. *vier*, Goth. *fidror*, *L. quatuor*, Sans. *chatvar*.]

FOURFOLD, fôr'fold, *adj.* Folded or multiplied four times.—*n.* Four times as much.

FOURFOOTED, fôr'foot-ed, *adj.* Having four feet.

FOURSCORE, fôr'skôr, *adj.* Four times twenty: eighty.

FOUR SQUARE, fôr'skwâr, *adj.* Square.

FOURTEEN, fôr-tên', *adj.* Four and ten.—*n.* A symbol representing fourteen, as 14 or XIV.

FOURTEENTH, fôr-tenth', *adj.* Fourth after the tenth: coming after the thirteenth.—*n.* One of fourteen equal parts into which anything is divided: (*mus.*) the octave of the seventh.

FOURTH, fôrth, *adj.* Next after the third.—*n.* One of four equal parts into which anything is divided: (*mus.*) the interval of two tones and a semitone. [A.S. *feortha*—*feower*, four.]

FOURTHLY, fôrth'li, *adv.* In the fourth place.

FOUTRA, fôot'ra, *n.* (*Shak.*) A scoff. [O. E. *fouter*, a despicable fellow; Fr. *foutre*, *L. futuere*, to lecher.]

FOWL, fowl, *n.* A creature that flies, a bird: a gallinaceous bird: the common barn-door fowl, a cock or hen: the flesh of fowl.—*v.i.* To kill or catch wild-fowl, by shooting, snaring, &c. [A.S. *fugel*—*flug*, flight—*fleogan*, to fly.]

FOWLER, fowl'ér, *n.* A sportsman who kills or catches wild-fowl. [shooting birds.]

FWOLING-PIECE, fowl'ing-pēs, *n.* A light gun for

FOX, foks, *n.* (*lit.*) The hairy animal: a genus of the dog tribe, living in burrows, and famous for their cunning: a knavish, cunning fellow: (*Shak.*) a sword. [Ger. *fuchs*; proh akin to *Ice. fax*, A.S. *feax*, hair.]

FOX-EARTH, foks'-érth, *n.* A fox's burrow.

FOXED, foks't, *adj.* Discoloured or stained.

FOX-EVIL, foks'-év'l, *n.* A kind of disease, accompanied by a morbid falling off of the hair.

FOX-GLOVE, foks'-glav, *n.* The British species of the plant *Digitalis*, with purple or white flowers somewhat resembling the fingers of a glove. [Said to be from the *fare-folks* or *fairies*, thus = the folk's-glove.]

FOX-HOUND, foks'-hown'd, *n.* A dog much used in Britain for fox-hunting.

FOX-HUNT, foks'-hunt, *n.* The hunting of a fox.

FOX-HUNTER, foks'-hun'tér, *n.* One who hunts foxes on horseback with hounds. [foxes.]

FOX-HUNTING, foks'-hun't'ing, *n.* The sport of hunting

FOX-LIKE, foks'-lik, *adj.* Like a fox: cunning, crafty.

FOXSHIP, foks'ship, *n.* (*Shak.*) The character of a fox, cunning, craftiness.

FOX-TAIL, foks'-tál, *n.* A genus of grasses, generally characterised by a bushy head.

FOX-TRAP, foks'-trap, *n.* A trap for catching foxes.

FOXY, foks'i, *adj.* Belonging to a fox: cunning, wily: having the colour of a fox, reddish-brown: sour: harsh-tasted.

FOY, foi, *n.* (*Spenser*). Faith, allegiance. [Fr. *foi*, faith. See **FAITH**.]

FOYLE, foil, *n.* and *v.t.* (*Spenser*). Same as **FOIL**.

FOYNE, foin, *v.i.* Same as **FOIN**.

FOYSON, foi'sn, *n.* Same as **FOISON**.

FRACAS, fra-ké', *n.* (*lit.*) A violent shaking: an uproar: a noisy quarrel. [Fr.—*fracasser*, to break; It. *fracassare*—*fra*, among, and *cassare*, Fr. *casser*, to break, *L. quassare*, to shake.]

FRACT, frakt, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To break, to violate. [*L. frango*, *fractum*, to break.]

RACTED, frak'ted, *adj* (*her*) Having a part displaced, as if broken.

FRACTION, frak'shun, *n* The act of breaking or state of being broken a part broken off, a fragment a portion (*arith*) any part or parts of a unit represented by a symbol. [*L. fractio—frango, fractum, to break.*]

FRACTIONAL, frak'shun al, *adj* Belonging to or comprising a fraction or fractions

FRACTIOUS, frak'shus, *adj* Apt to break out into a passion quarrelsome cross peevish. [Perhaps from *fract*, to break.]

FRACTIOUSLY, frak'shus li, *adv* Crossly fretfully

FRACTIOUSNESS, frak'shus nes, *n* A cross, peevish temper or disposition.

FRACTURE, frak'tur, *n* The act of breaking the breaking of any hard body, esp. of a bone (*med*) the irregular and uneven surface exhibited after being broken, as distinguished from the smooth cleavage — *v. t.* To break to crack to separate violently continuous parts — *pr p* fracturing, *pa p* fractured. [*L. fractura—frango, fractum, to break.*]

FRAGILE, fra-jil, *adj* Easily broken brittle frail delicate. [*L. fragilis—frango fractum, to break.*]

FRAGILITY, fra-jil-i-ti, *n* The quality or state of being fragile brittleness frailness weakness.

FRAGMENT, frag'ment, *n* A part broken off a small detached portion an imperfect part. [*L. fragmentum—frango, fractum, to break.*]

FRAGMENTAL, frag'men'tal, *adj* Composed

FRAGMENTARY, frag'men-tar-i, *of* fragments (*geol*) composed of the agglutinated fragments of other rocks.

FRAGRANCE, frag'rans, *n* Sweetness of smell

FRAGRANCY, frag'rans-i, *pleasing* scent grateful odour [From *FRAGRANT*]

FRAGRANT, frag'rant, *adj* That smells agreeably sweet-scented odorous [*L. fragrans, ans, pr p of fragro, to emit a smell.*]

FRAGRANTLY, frag'rant li, *adv* With sweet scent.

FRAIGHT, frai't (*Spenser*) Same as *FRAGILE*

FRAIL, frai, *adj* Fragile or ready to break easily destroyed weak, infirm tender weak in mind or resolution [*Fr. frêle, It. fragile, L. fragilis, fragile*]

FRAIL, frai, *n* A rush a basket made of rushes. [*O. Fr. frayek*]

FRAILLY, frai'li, *adv* In a frail manner weakly

FRAILNESS, frai'nes, *n* The state or quality of being frail.

FRAILITY, frai'ti, *n* Weakness of mind or resolution a fault proceeding from weakness.

FRAMABLE, fram-a-bl, *adj* Capable of being framed.

FRAME, fram, *v. t.* To form or fabricate, by fitting the parts to each other to plan to compose to invent to shape or regulate (*Spenser*) to support — *v. i.* (*B*) to contrive (*Milton*) to agree (*Shak*) to go — *pr p* framing, *pa p* framed — *n* A structure formed of united parts a structure made to enclose or support something else a kind of loom or stretcher the framework or skeleton of the body the body form, shape contrivance order state or condition. [*A.S. fremman, to form, allied to L. forma, form.*]

FRAMER, fram'er, *n* One who frames.

FRAME WORK, fram'wurk, *n* A frame the skeleton or outline of anything

FRAMING, fram'ing, *n* The act or manner of constructing a frame.

FRAMP, fram'pel, *adj* (*Shak*) Peevish, cross

FRAMPOLD, fram'pold, *adj* grained. [Also written *frampled*, *pa p* of *frample*, perhaps = *prov. E. frumple, to rumple.*]

FRANC, frangk, *n* A silver coin, orig. used in France, and now in Belgium and other places, equal to about 10d. sterling.

FRANCHISE, fran'chiz, *n* (*Spenser*) Freedom, liberty a privilege exemption, or right granted, esp. the right of voting for a member of parliament the district in which such a right obtains. — *v. t.* To make free to give the franchise to — *pr p* franchising, *pa p* franchised. [*Fr.—franc, franchise, free.*]

FRANCHISEMENT, fran'chiz ment, *n* (*Spenser*) Freedom, release

FRANCISCAN, fran'si-skan, *adj* Belonging to the monastic order of St. Francis, founded in 1210 by Francis of Assisi — *n* A monk of the order of St. Francis [quality of being frangible.]

FRANGIBILITY, fran-jibil-i-ti, *n* The state or

FRANGIBLE, fran-jibl, *adj* Capable of being broken brittle or easily broken. [*Fr.—L. frango, to break.*]

FRANION, fran-yun, *n* (*Spenser*) A paramour, a boon companion.

FRANK, frangk, *adj* Free and open in expression. unreserved, candid, sincere liberal, generous (*Spenser*) without payment or condition, unrestrained, licentious — *v. t.* To send free of expense, as a letter — *n* A wrapper for a letter endorsed by the signature of some one who has the privilege of sending letters free [*Fr. franc, Ger. frank, akin to FREE.*]

FRANK, frangk, *n* One of the German tribes from Francoia who conquered Gaul in the 5th century, and founded the kingdom of France the name given in the East to a native of Western Europe.

FRANK, frangk, *n* (*Shak*) A pig sty — *v. t.* (*Shak*) To shut up in a sty, to cram, to fatten.

FRANK FEE, frangk'fe, *n* A species of tenure in fee simple, the opposite of copyhold.

FRANKINCENSE, frangk'nes, *n* A fragrant resin, formerly used in certain religious services [*FRANK, free, and INCENSE.*]

FRANKLIN, frangk'lin, *n* The English freeholder of former times, who held his lands of the crown free from any feudal servitude to a subject superior

FRANKLY, frangk'li, *adv* Freely liberally openly ingenuously

FRANKNESS, frangk'nes, *n* The quality of being frank candour ingenuousness liberality

FRANTIC, fran'tik, *adj* In a frenzy distracted mad furious, outrageous irregular, wild. [*L. phreneticus—Gr. phren. See FRENZY.*]

FRANTICALLY, fran'tik al li, *adv* Distractedly. outrageously

FRANTICLY, fran'tik li, *adv* (*Shak*) FRANTICALLY

FRANTIONESS, fran'tik nes, *n* The state or quality of being frantic.

FRATERNAL, fra-ter-nal, *adj* Pertaining to or becoming brothers brotherly [*L. fraternus—frater, a brother, akin to Gr. phratr, a clansman, Sans. bhra-ta.*]

FRATERALLY, fra-ter-nal li, *adv* In a fraternal [manner]

FRATERNISATION, fra-ter-ni-zä-shun, *n* The act of fraternising or associating as brethren

FRATERNISE, fra-ter-niz, *v. t.* To associate or hold fellowship as brothers to have brotherly feelings — *pr p* fraternising, *pa p* fraternised.

FRATERNITY, fra-ter-ni-ti, *n* The state of being

fate, far, mä, her, mine, möto, müto, mön, then.

- brethren*, brotherhood : a body of men associated for some common purpose : a society, a community.
- FRATRICIDAL**, fratr'i-sid-al, *adj.* Pertaining to or involving a fratricide.
- FRATRICIDE**, fratr'i-sid, *n.* The murder of a brother : one who kills his brother. [*L. frater, fratris*, a brother, and *cædo*, to kill.]
- FRAUD**, frau'd, *n.* An artifice by which another is injured : deceit, trick : imposture : stratagem : (*Milton*) error, mistake, crime. [*L. fraus, fraudis*.]
- FRAUDFUL**, frau'd'fool, *adj.* Full of fraud or deceit : treacherous.
- FRAUDULENCE**, frau'd'û-lens, } *n.* The quality of
FRAUDULENCY, frau'd'û-len-si, } being fraudulent :
deceitfulness.
- FRAUDULENT**, frau'd'û-lent, *adj.* Using, containing, or obtained by fraud. [*L. fraudulentus—fraus, fraudis, fraud.*] [ulent manner : by deceit.]
- FRAUDULENTLY**, frau'd'û-lent-li, *adv.* In a fraudulent manner.
- FRAUGHT**, frawt, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Freightened, laden : filled, stored.—*n.* (*Shak.*) A freight, a cargo. [*Dutch vrachten*, to carry ; *Ger. fracht*, a load, *ferchen*, to despatch.]
- FRAUGHTAGE**, frawt'aj, *n.* (*Shak.*) Loading, cargo.
- FRAY**, frâ, *n.* Same as **AFFRAY**.
- FRAY**, frâ, *v.t.* To wear off or away by rubbing.—*v.i.* to rub : to wear out by rubbing. [*Fr. frayer, L. fricare*, to rub.]
- FREAK**, frêk, *n.* A sudden causeless change or turn of mind : a whim. [*It. frega*, a violent internal desire—*fregare*, to rub.]
- FREAK**, frêk, *v.t.* To streak : to variegate. [*It. fregare.*]
- FREAKISH**, frêk'ish, *adj.* Apt to change the mind suddenly : capricious. [*ner* : capriciously.]
- FREAKISHLY**, frêk'ish-li, *adv.* In a freakish manner.
- FREAKISHNESS**, frêk'ish-nes, *n.* The quality of being freakish.
- FRECKLE**, frêk'l, *v.t.* To spot : to cover with small discoloured or yellowish spots.—*v.i.* to become marked with discoloured spots.—*pr.p.* freck'ling ; *pa.p.* freck'led.—*n.* A yellowish spot on the skin caused by the sun : any small spot or discoloration. [*Dim. of FREAK.*]
- FRECKLED**, frêk'ld, } *adj.* Covered with freckles or
FRECKLY, frêk'li, } discoloured spots.
- FREE**, frê, *adj.* Not under restraint : not enslaved : liberated from control : enjoying civil and political rights : uncompelled, permitted : not obstructed : frank, affable : liberal : unrestrained, licentious : innocent : clear, exempt : open to all : without expense.—*v.t.* To make free : to set at liberty : to exempt : to disengage :—*pr.p.* free'ing ; *pa.p.* freed'. [*A.S. frco, Ger. frei, Ice. fri.*]
- MAKE FREE, to take liberty.
- FREEBOOTER**, frê'bûot'ër, *n.* One who, without the authority of national warfare, makes free to appropriate whatever he falls in with as booty : a robber.
- FREEBOOTING**, frê'bûot'ing, *adj.* Acting the part of a freebooter : robbing.—*n.* The practice of a freebooter : robbery, pillage.
- FREEBORN**, frê'bawrn, *adj.* Born of free parents.
- FREEDMAN**, frêd'man, *n.* One who has been a slave, and has been set at liberty.
- FREEDOM**, frêd'm, *n.* The state of being free : liberty : franchise : separation : frankness : license.
- FREE-FISHER**, -MAN, frê'-fish'ër, -man, *n.* One who has a right to take fish in certain waters.
- FREE-FOOTED**, frê'-foot'ed, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Not restrained in the march.
- FREE-HANDED**, frê'-hand'ed, *adj.* Open-handed : liberal.
- FREE-HEARTED**, frê'-hârt'ed, *adj.* Open-hearted : liberal : unrestrained.
- FREE-HEARTEDNESS**, frê'-hârt'ed-nes, *n.* Liberality : [frankness.]
- FREEHOLD**, frê'hôld, *adj.* Noting property or estates which owe no service to any lord but the king.
- FREE-LANCE**, frê'-lans, *n.* One of certain roving companies of knights and men-at-arms, who after the Crusades wandered about Europe, selling their services to any lord who was willing to purchase their aid.
- FREE-LIVER**, frê'-liv'ër, *n.* One who freely indulges his appetite for eating and drinking : a glutton.
- FREELY**, frê'li, *adv.* With freedom : at liberty : independently : without restraint : of one's own accord : without reserve : plentifully : liberally.
- FREEMAN**, frê'man, *n.* One who enjoys liberty : one who holds a particular franchise or privilege.
- FREEMASON**, frê'mâ'sn, *n.* One of an association, originally of masons, who were freed from the laws that regulated ordinary labourers, now composed of persons united for social enjoyment and mutual assistance.
- FREEMASONRY**, frê'mâ'sn-ri, *n.* The institutions, practices, &c. of freemasons.
- FREE-MINDED**, frê'-mind'ed, *adj.* With a mind free or unperplexed : without a load of care.
- FREENESS**, frê'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being free : openness : liberality. [without reserve.]
- FREE-SPOKEN**, frê'-spôk'n, *adj.* Accustomed to speak freely.
- FREE-STONE**, frê'-stôn, *n.* Stone composed of sand or grit, and which is easily cut or wrought.
- FREETHINKER**, frê'thing'k'ër, *n.* One who professes to be free from the common modes of thinking in religion : one who discards revelation.
- FREETHINKING**, frê'thing'king, *adj.* Casting off the ordinary religious beliefs : sceptical.—*n.* Unbelief : contempt of religion.
- FREE-TRADE**, frê'-trâd, *n.* Non-interference by law with the natural course of buying and selling, if such interference be intended to improve or otherwise influence trade.
- FREE-WILL**, frê'-wil, *n.* Liberty of choice : the power of willing or directing our own actions without the restraint of necessity : voluntariness : spontaneity.
- FREEZE**, frêz, *v.i.* (*lit.*) To shiver with cold : to become solid by the abstraction of heat : to be congealed by cold : to be chilled : to die of cold.—*v.t.* to congeal or solidify by cold : to kill by cold : to chill by the loss of power or motion :—*pr.p.* freez'ing ; *pa.t.* frôze ; *pa.p.* frôz'en. [*Dutch vriezen, Ger. frieren*, to freeze ; *Fr. frisson*, a shudder ; *Gr. plirissô*, to shiver.]
- FREEZING-POINT**, frêz'ing-point, *n.* The temperature at which water freezes : the degree at which the mercury stands in a thermometer at the temperature marked 32° in Fahrenheit's, and 0° in the Centigrade.
- FREIGHT**, frât, *n.* What a ship is *freighted* or laden with : cargo : the charge for transporting goods by water : the hire of a ship.—*v.t.* To load or burden. [Same as **FRAUGHT.**] [goods.]
- FREIGHTAGE**, frât'aj, *n.* Charge for transporting.
- FREIGHTER**, frât'ër, *n.* One who freights a ship or engages it for transporting goods.
- FREN**, fren, *n.* (*Spenser*). A stranger. [*O. E. frenne*, contracted from *forrene* = **FOREIGN.**]
- FRENCH**, frensh, *adj.* Belonging to France or its people.—*n.* The people or language of France.
- FRENCH LEAVE, an unceremonious departure.
- FRENCH-BEAN**, frensh'-bên, *n.* The common kidney-bean.
- FRENCH-BERRY**, frensh'-ber'ri, *n.* A small berry, the fruit of certain species of buckthorn, used in dyeing yellow.
- FRENCH-CHALK**, frensh'-chawk, *n.* An indurated clay, extremely dense, and of a smooth glossy surface and white colour.

FRENCH HORN, frensh' horn, *n.* A musical wind-instrument somewhat resembling a bagle

FRENCHIFY, frensh' i fī, *v. t.* To make French or French like to infect with the manner of the French.

FRENCHMAN, frensh' man, *n.* A native or naturalised inhabitant of France.

FRENCH POLISH, frensh' polish, *n.* A varnish for furniture consisting chiefly of shell lac dissolved in some spirit

FRENCH POLISHING, frensh' polish ing, *n.* The method of coating furniture with French polish.

FRENETIC, -AL, ire net'ik, -al, *adj.* Frenzied mad distracted.

FRENZY, fren'zi, *n.* (*lit.*) A disease of the mind madness delirium high mental excitement or distraction. [*Gr phrenēsis—phren, the mind.*]

FREQUENCY, frē'kwens *n.* (*Milton*) A crowd an assembly repetition [*From FREQUENT*]

FREQUENCY, frē'kwens *n.* The state of being frequent common occurrence repetition.

FREQUENT, frē'kwent *adj.* Going, coming, or occurring often *need often to practise anything full, crowded.* [*L. frequens—ventus—Sans. rabi to go*]

FREQUENT, frē'kwent, *v. t.* To visit often to resort to often or habitually to fill or crowd.

FREQUENTATIVE, frē'kwent'a-tiv, *adj.* (*gram.*) Denoting the frequent repetition of an action.—*n.* (*gram.*) A verb expressing the frequent repetition of an act on. [*Frals often not rarely*]

FREQUENTLY, frē'kwent-lī, *adv.* At short inter

FREQUENTNESS, frē'kwent nes, *n.* The quality of being frequent

FRESCO, fres'ko, *n.* Coolness, a refreshing state of the air dusk, shade a method of painting with mineral pigments on walls which is done while the plaster is yet wet.—*v. t.* To paint in fresco —*pr p.* fres'cong, *p. p.* fres'coed. [*It., from root of FRESH.*]

FRESH, fresh, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Frisking* or in a state of activity and health new and strong not impaired by time recent cheerful, unfeigned healthy, ruddy not salt not stale raw, untried.—*n.* A flood, or overflowing of a river (*Shak*) a pool or spring of fresh water [*A.S. fersc, Dutch versck, Fr. fraîche, It. fresco, Ice fresh*]

FRESHEN, fresh'n, *v. t.* To make fresh to take the saltiness from (*Spenser*) to refresh, revive —*v. i.* to grow fresh.

FRESHET, fresh'et, *n.* A stream of fresh water a flood or overflowing of a river

FRESHLY, fresh'lī, *adv.* In a fresh manner, newly ruddily briskly coolly

FRESHMAN, fresh'man, *n.* A fresh or new man one learning the rudiments of anything, esp. a student in his first year at a university

FRESHNESS, fresh'nes *n.* The state of being fresh briskness vigour ruddiness

FRESH NEW, fresh'nū, *adj.* (*Shak*) Unpractised wholly unacquainted.

FRESH WATER, fresh' waw'ter, *adj.* Of or pertaining to water not salt sailing only on fresh water, as a sailor hence, unskilled, raw

FRET, fret, *v. t.* To eat or gnaw away to chafe to wear away by rubbing to impair, to wear away to form into raised work to ruffle or disturb to irritate.—*v. i.* to suffer from friction or corrosion to be ruffled to be peevish.—*n.* Agitation of the surface of a liquid agitation of mind irritation, ill humour [*A.S. fretan, to gnaw—fra, away, and etan, to eat.*]

FRET, fret (*B*), *p. p.* of **FRET**

FRET, fret, *n.* (*lit.*) The interlacing of bars of iron (*arch*) an ornament consisting of fillets interlaced cross wise (*her*) bars crossed and interlaced.—*v. t.* To ornament with raised work to variegate —*pr p.* fret'ting, *p. p.* fret'ted. [*O Fr. fréter, to interlace, It. ferrata, the grating of a window—L. ferrum, iron.*]



FRET, fret *n.* (*orig*) A note in music a short wire on the finger board of a musical instrument, to shew where the finger is to be placed in playing.—*v. t.* To furnish with frets. [*Fr. fredon, trill in singing, from frit in L. fruticinus, to chirp*]

FRETFUL, fret'fool, *adj.* Disposed to fret peevish—ill humoured. [*peevishly angrily*]

FRETFULLY, fret'fool lī, *adv.* In a fretful manner—

FRETFULNESS, fret'fool nes, *n.* The state of being fretful ill humour

FRETTED, fret'ed, *adj.* Rubbed or worn away ruffled agitated vexed ornamented with fret-work furnished with frets (*her*) interlaced with one another

FRETTE, fret'n, *adj.* (*Shak*) Rubbed, marked.

FRETWORK, fret'wark, *n.* Work adorned with frets

FRIABILITY, fri-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* Capability of being friable or easily reduced to powder

FRIABLE, fri-a-bl, *adj.* Capable of crumbling easily reduced to powder [*Fr—L. frio, to rub, crumble.*]

FRIABLENESS, fri-a-bl nes, *n.* The state or quality of being friable.

FRIAR, fri'ar, *n.* A brother or member of certain religious orders in the R. O. Church. [*Fr. frère, L. frater, a brother*]

FRIARLY, fri'ar lī, *adj.* Like a friar untaught in

FRIARY, fri'ar i, *n.* A convent of friars a monastery.

FRIATION, fri-a-shun, *n.* The act of crumbling. [*See FRIABLE.*]

FRIBBLE, fri-bl, *n.* A frivolous trifling fellow a silly fop.—*v. i.* To trifle or act in a foolish manner [*Fr. friole, from root of FRIVOLOUS*]

FRICANDEAU, FRIOANDO, frik-an-dō, *n.* A fricassee of veal. [*Prob a corrupted compound of Fr. fricasse (see FRICASSEE), and veau, veal.*]

FRICASSEE, frik-as-see, *n.* A dish made by cutting fowls or other small animals in pieces, and dressing them with strong sauce. [*Fr—fricasser, to fry—low L. fricare = L. frigo, fricatum, to roast*]

FRICTION, frik-shun, *n.* The act of rubbing (*mech*) the resistance produced by the rubbing of the surfaces of solid bodies against each other [*L. frictio—frico, fricatum, to rub*]

FRICTIONAL, frik'shun al, *adj.* Relating to, moved by, or produced by friction. [*friction.*]

FRICTIONLESS, frik'shun les *adj.* Having no

FRIDAY, frī'dā, *n.* (*lit.*) *Friga's day* the sixth day of the week. [*A.S. Frigedag—Frigg, Ice. Frigg, the wife of the god Odin, and dag, day*]

FRIDGE, frīj v. t. (*Sterne*) To rub or fray [*Obs. fridge, to dance—A.S. frician to move quickly*]

FRIED, frīd, *p. t.* and *p. p.* of **FRY**

FRIEND, friend, *n.* One who is attached to another by affection and intimacy one not an enemy an attendant or companion a favourer one of the Society of Friends, a Quaker a term of salutation or address (*Shak*) a paramour.—*v. t.* To befriend. to favour, countenance, or support [*A.S. freond, pr. p. of firon, to love.*]

FRIENDED, *frend'ed*, *adj.* Having friends : (*Shak.*) well-disposed.

FRIENDING, *frend'ing*, *n.* (*Shak.*) Friendliness.

FRIENDLESS, *frend'les*, *adj.* Wanting friends : destitute.

FRIENDLINESS, *frend'li-nes*, *n.* The state or quality of being friendly : disposition to friendship : goodwill.

FRIENDLY, *frend'li*, *adj.* Like a friend : having the disposition of a friend : kind, favourable : salutary, propitious.—*adv.* In the manner of friends, amicably.

FRIENDSHIP, *frend'ship*, *n.* Intimacy or attachment depending on mutual respect : favour, personal kindness : assistance, friendly aid.

FRIER, *frî'er*, *n.* (*Milton*). A friar.

FRIEZE, *frîz*, *n.* (*orig.*) The nap on cloth : a kind of coarse woollen cloth with a nap on one side : (*arch.*) the part of the entablature of a column between the entablature and cornice, often ornamented with figures (for *Il.* see *COLUMN*).—*v.t.* To make a nap on, as cloth. [*W. frisa*, nap of cloth ; *O. E.* and *Fr. frise*—*Fr. friser*, to curl.]

FRIEZED, *frîzəd*, *adj.* Having a nap : shaggy.

FRIGATE, *frig'at*, *n.* (*Spenser*) A small boat : a man-of-war smaller than a line-of-battle ship, and carrying from 20 to 50 guns.

FRIGATE-BIRD, *frig'at-bêrd*, *n.* A large tropical bird allied to the cormorants, so called from its elegant motion in flight.

FRIGHT, *frit*, *n.* Sudden fear : terror.—*v.t.* To alarm suddenly with a feeling of danger or approaching evil : to scare, to terrify. [*A.S. fyrhtu*, *Ger. furcht*, fear ; *A.S. frihtan*, *Ger. fürchten*, to fright, akin to *Gr. phrissô*, to shudder.]

FRIGHTEN, *frit'n*, *v.t.* Same as **FRIGHT**.

FRIGHTFUL, *frit'fool*, *adj.* Full of fright or terror : full of what causes fright : terrible, shocking.

FRIGHTFULLY, *frit'fool-li*, *adv.* Dreadfully : terribly : shockingly. [*being frightful.*]

FRIGHTFULNESS, *frit'fool-nes*, *n.* The quality of

FRIGID, *frij'id*, *adj.* Frozen or stiffened with cold : cold : wanting warmth of affection : dull and unanimated : stiff and formal. [*L. frigidus*—*frigeo*, to be cold, akin to *rigeo*, to be numbed with cold ; *Gr. rhigeô*, *phrissô*, to shudder with cold.]

FRIGIDITY, *fri-jid'i-ti*, *n.* The state or quality of being frigid : coldness of affection : want of intellectual fire : dullness.

FRIGIDLY, *frij'id-li*, *adv.* Coldly : dully.

FRIGIDNESS, *frij'id-nes*, *n.* Same as **FRIGIDITY**.

FRIGORIFIC, *-AL*, *frig-or-if'ik*, *-al*, *adj.* Producing or causing cold. [*L. frigorificus*—*frigus*, *frigoris*, cold, and *facio*, to make.]

FRIGOT, *frig'ot*, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as **FRIGATE**.

FRILL, *fril*, *v.i.* (*obs.*) To ruffle, as a hawk its plumage when shivering.—*v.t.* to furnish or ornament with a frill.—*n.* A ruffle : a ruffled or crimped edging of linen. [*Fr. frileux*, chilly ; *O. Fr. friller*, to shiver—*L. frigidulus*, dim. of *frigidus*, frigid.]

FRINGE, *frinj*, *n.* An ornamental hanging border or edging of loose threads or open work : the edge, margin, extremity.—*v.t.* To adorn with fringe : to border :—*pr.p.* *fringing* ; *pa.p.* *fringed*. [*Fr. frange*, *Prov. fremma*—*L. fimbria*, threads, fibres, akin to *fibra*, a fibre.]

FRINGELESS, *frinj'les*, *adj.* Having no fringe.

FRINGY, *frinj'i*, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Adorned with fringes.

FRIPPERY, *frip'er-i*, *n.* Old, worn-out clothes : the trade in old clothes : (*Shak.*) the place where old

clothes are sold : second-hand finery, useless trifles. [*Fr. friperie*—*friper*, to wear.]

FRISK, *frisk*, *v.i.* To be *frisky*, fresh, or lively : to skip, leap, or gambol.—*n.* A frolic. [*O. Fr. frisquet*, *Ger. frisch*.] [*unsettled person.*]

FRISKER, *frisk'er*, *n.* A wanton : an inconstant or

FRISKET, *frisk'et*, *n.* (*print.*) The light frame which holds a sheet of paper before it is laid on the form for impression, so called from the quickness of its motion. [*Fr. frisquette*—*O. Fr. frisquet*, from root of **FRISK**.]

FRISKFUL, *frisk'fool*, *adj.* Brisk : lively.

FRISKILY, *frisk'i-li*, *adv.* Briskly : gaily.

FRISKINESS, *frisk'i-nes*, *n.* The state or quality of being frisky : liveliness, gaiety.

FRISKY, *frisk'i*, *adj.* Brisk, lively : jumping with gaiety : frolicsome.

FRIIT, *frit*, *n.* The mixed materials of which glass is made, after being heated until they fuse partially without melting.—*v.t.* To fuse partially without melting :—*pr.p.* *fritting* ; *pa.p.* *fritted*. [*Fr. fritte*—*frit*, *pa.p.* of *frire*, *L. frigere*, *fritum*, to roast.]

FRIITH, *frith*, *n.* A narrow inlet of the sea, esp. at the mouth of a river : an estuary. [*L. fretum*, *Scot. frith*, *Sw. fjard*, *Dan. fjord*.]

FRIITILLARY, *frit'il-lar-i*, *n.* A genus of plants of the order *Liliaceæ*, having clusters of drooping flowers. [*From L. fritillus*, a dice-box, from the form of its corolla.]

FRIITILLARY, *frit'il-lar-i*, *n.* A species of butterfly, so called from the resemblance of the colouring of their wings to that of the petals of the common fritillary.

FRIITTER, *frit'er*, *n.* A piece of meat fried : a kind of pancake : a fragment, a shred.—*v.t.* To cut into small pieces, as meat for frying : to reduce or waste by degrees. [*Fr. friture*—*frire*, *L. frigere*, *fritum*, to fry.]

FRIVOLITY, *fri-vol'i-ti*, *n.* The state or quality of being frivolous : acts or habits of trifling : levity, thoughtlessness : insignificance.

FRIVOLOUS, *fri-vol-us*, *adj.* Lightly esteemed : of little value or importance : slight, trifling : not worth notice : of a trifling, thoughtless disposition. [*L. frivolus*, prob. from *frigibulus* = *frigidus*, cold ; as if = 'coldly esteemed'.] [*manner.*]

FRIVOLOUSLY, *fri-vol-us-li*, *adv.* In a trifling

FRIVOLOUSNESS, *fri-vol-us-nes*, *n.* **FRIVOLITY**.

FRIZ, *friz*, *v.t.* To render rough and curly, to crisp : to raise the nap on :—*pr.p.* *frizzing* ; *pa.p.* *frizzed*.—*n.* That which is frizzed : a curl. [*From the root of FRIEZE.*]

FRIZE, *friz*, *n.* (*Shak.*) Same as **FRIEZE**.

FRIZZLE, *friz'l*, *v.t.* To form in small short curls, to friz :—*pr.p.* *frizzling* ; *pa.p.* *frizzled*. [*Dim. of FRIZ*.]

FRIZZLER, *friz'ler*, *n.* One who frizzles.

FRIZZLY, *friz'li*, *adj.* Curled or crisped.

FRIZZY, *friz'i*, *adj.* Curled or crisped.

FRO, *frô*, *adv.* From : back or backward. [*A.S. fra* ; *Scot. fra* or *frae*. See **FROM**.]

FROCK, *frok*, *n.* (*orig.*) A monk's upper dress : (*Shak.*) a coat, a dress : a gown open behind, worn by females. [*Fr. froc*, a monk's cowl, prob. a shaggy cloth ; *Prov. floc*, a monk's cowl, a flock of wool ; low *L. frocus*—*L. floccus*, a flock of wool.]

FROCK-COAT, *frok'kët*, *n.* A coat cut like a surtout, but shorter and lighter.

FROCKED, *frok't*, *adj.* Dressed in a frock.

FROCKLESS, frok'les, *adj* Wanting a frock.

FROG, frog, *n*. An amphibious reptile, with webbed feet, remarkable for its rapid swimming and leaping a horny substance growing in the middle of a horse's foot, so called from the likeness to a frog's foot. [A.S. *froga* *froar*, Ger. *frosch*, Dan. *frø*, from the sound made by frogs.]

FROGGY, frog'g, *adj* Having or abounding in frogs.

FROG HOPPER, frog' hop'er, *n*. An insect remarkable for its powers of leaping, which lives on plants, and deposits its larvæ in a spittle-like liquid.

FROLIC, frolik, *adj* Full of gaiety and mirth full of pranks sportive.—*n* Gaiety a scene of gaiety and mirth a wild prank, a gambol.—*v. i.* To play wild pranks to gambol —*pp* frolicking, *pp* frolicked. [Ger. *fröhlich*, joyful, gay.]

FROLICSOME, frolik' eum, *adj* Full of frolic.

FROM, from, *prep* Forth out of, as from a source away at a distance springing out of by reason of noting transmission, abstraction or vacation, separation, absence, opposition to, derivation, &c. [A.S. *fram*, forth, forwards.]

FROND, frond, *n*. A leafy branch or stalk, esp. the leaf of the fern. [L. *frons*, *frondia*.]

FRONDESCENCE, fron des' ens, *n*. The act of putting forth leaves the time or season of putting forth leaves. [L. *frondescens*, *pp* of *frondesco*, to grow leafy.]

FRONT, frunt, *n*. The forehead or brow the face the forepart of anything the most conspicuous part the part or place before the face or opposite to it.—*v. t.* To stand in front of or opposite to oppose directly or face to face to encounter.—*v. i.* to stand in front or foremost to turn the front or face in any direction.—*adv* Of, relating to or being in the front. [L. *frons*, *frontis* the forehead.]

FRONTAGE, frunt'ij, *n*. The front part of a building.

FRONTAL, frunt'al, *adj* Belonging to the front, forehead, or forepart.—*n*. A front piece something worn on the forehead or face (arch.) a pediment over a door or window.

FRONTED, frunt'ed, *adj* Formed with a front.

FRONTIER, frunt'er, *n*. That part of a country which fronts or lies next to another the border or marches between two countries (Shak.) a fortification to resist an enemy.—*adj* Lying on the frontier bordering. [on the frontier]

FRONTIERED, frunt'erd, *adj* (Spenser) Guarded.

FRONTISPIECE, fruntis'pez, *n*. That which is seen in front a figure or engraving in front of a book the principal front or face of a building. [Low L. *frontispicium*—L. *frons* *frontis* front, and *species*, to see.] [void of shame or modesty]

FRONTLESS, frunt'les, *adj* Without front or face.

FRONTLESSLY, frunt'les-ly, *adv* Shamelessly impudently.

FRONTLET, frunt'let, *n*. A bandage worn upon the forehead (Shak.) a frowning brow.

FRORE, fror, *adj* (Milton) Frozen, frosty [A.S. *froren*, *pp* of *froren*, to freeze.]

FRORY, frora, *adj* (Spenser) Frozen.

FROZY, fröz, *adj* Frozen. [A.S. *froozg*, *freezy*.]

FROST, frost, *n*. The power act, or state of freezing the temperature of the air in which water freezes frozen dew.—*v. t.* To cover with anything resembling hoar frost. [A.S. *forst*—*froosan*, to freeze, Ger. *frost* Goth. *froaz*.]

FROST BITE, frost' b't, *n*. The depression of vitality in a part or the whole of the body by cold.—*v. t.* To expose to the effect of frost.

FROST BITTEN, frost' bit'n, *adj* Bitten or affected by frost [being frosty freezing cold.]

FROSTINESS, frosti' nes, *n*. The state or quality of frostiness.

FROSTING, frost'ing, *n*. A composition of sugar, resembling hoar frost, used to cover cake &c.

FROSTLESS, frost'les, *adj* Free from frost.

FPOST NAIL, frost' näl, *n*. A nail driven into a horse-shoe to prevent the horse slipping on ice.

FROST-SMOKE, frost'-smök, *n*. Vapour frozen in the atmosphere, and having a smoke like appearance.

FROST WORK, frost' work, *n*. Work resembling hoar-frost on shrubs.

FROSTY, frost'i, *adj* Producing containing, or attended with frost without warmth of heart or courage frost-like hoary.

FROTH, froth, *n*. The bubbles or foam on liquids produced by boiling or agitation an empty show in speech any light matter.—*v. t.* To cause to foam to cover with froth.—*v. i.* to throw up froth to foam. [A.S. *freothen* to froth, low D. *frathen*, *frum*, steam, vapour, connected with W. *frid* a torrent, and with *FRUITH* an imitation of the sound of rushing or boiling water.—Waldy.]

FROTHILY, froth'i-ly, *adv* With foam in an empty trifling manner [frothy emptiness.]

FROTHINESS, frothi' nes, *n*. The state of being frothy.

FROTHLESS, froth'les, *adj* Free from froth.

FROTHY, froth'i, *adj* Full of froth or foam empty, unsubstantial.

FROUNCE, frown, *v. t.* (Shak.) To frown or wrinkle the forehead.—*v. t.* to fizzle or curl the hair about the face —*pp* frowning, *pp* frowned.—*n* A plait, curl, or fringe [Fr. *froncer*, to wrinkle, contract the brow—L. *frons*, *frontis*, the forehead.]

FRWARD, fr'ward, *adj* Forward or turned away from perverse, disobedient, unyielding. [From, and affix *ward*.] [see perversely]

FRWARDLY, fr'ward-ly, *adv* In a forward man.

FRWARDNESS, fr'ward nes, *n*. The state or quality of being forward waywardness disobedience.

FROWN, frown, *v. t.* To wrinkle the brow to express displeasure by contracting the brow to look stern, angry, or threatening.—*v. t.* to repel by a look of displeasure.—*n*. A wrinkling or contraction of the brow in displeasure a look of displeasure. [Fr. *frower*, in *se frower*, to knit the brow, It. *infrowa* wrinkled, morose, prov. It. *frumare*, to make a wry face perh. conn. with L. *frons*, *frontis*, the forehead.]

FROWNINGLY, frowning-ly, *adv* Sternly with a look of displeasure.

FRWY, frow'i, } *adj* (Spenser) Masty, rancid.

FRWZY, frow'z, } [Prov. E.]

FRWZY, frow'z, *adj* Rough and tangled. [Conn. with *FRWNCZ*.]

FROZEN, fröz'n, *pp* of *FREEZE*.

FRUCTED, frukt'ed, *adj* (her) Bearing fruit. [From L. *fructus*, fruit.]

FRUCTESCENCE, frukt'es' ens, *n*. The time or season when the fruit of a plant arrives at maturity.

FRUCTIFEROUS, frukt-if'er us, *adj* Producing or bearing fruit. [L. *fructus*, fruit, and *fero*, to bear.]

FRUCTIFICATION, frukt-i' f'i ká shun, *n*. The act of bearing or producing fruit (bot) all the parts that compose the flower and fruit. [L. *fructus*, fruit, *facio*, to make.]

FRUCTIFY, frukt'i fi, *v. t.* To make fruitful or productive to fertilise.—*v. i.* to bear fruit —*pp* fructifying, *pp* fructified.

FRUGAL, frōō'gal, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Temperate*: economical in living, expenditure, &c.: thrifty: parsimonious. [*L. frugalis*—*frugi*, temperate, fit for food—*frux*, *frugis*, fruit.]

FRUGALITY, frōō-gal'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being frugal: prudent economy: thrift.

FRUGALLY, frōō-gal-li, *adv.* In a frugal manner: with economy: sparingly: thriftily.

FRUGIFEROUS, frōō-jif'ēr-us, *adj.* **FRUCTIFEROUS**.

FRUGIVOROUS, frōō-jiv'or-us, *adj.* *Feeding on fruits or seeds.* [*L. frux*, *frugis*, fruit, and *voro*, to devour.]

FRUIC, frōōkt, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as **FRUIT**.

FRUIT, frōōt, *n.* The product of a tree or plant which contains the seed: (*bot.*) the seed with or without the pericarp: production generally: offspring or children: advantage, profit: effect, consequence, result: (*Shak.*) the dessert after a meal. [*Fr. fruit*, *O. Fr. fruict*, *L. fructus*—*fruur*, *fructus*, to enjoy; akin to Sans. *bhuj*, to enjoy, or to *bhri*, to bear.]

FRUITAGE, frōōtāj, *n.* Fruit collectively, various

FRUIT-BUD, frōōt'-bud, *n.* A bud that produces fruit.

FRUITERER, frōōt'ēr-ēr, *n.* One who deals in or sells fruit:—*sem. FRUITERESS*.

FRUITERY, frōōt'ēr-i, *n.* A place for storing fruit: fruit taken collectively.

FRUITFUL, frōōt'fool, *adj.* Full of fruit: producing fruit abundantly: actually bearing fruit, not barren: plenteous, abundant.

FRUITFULLY, frōōt'fool-li, *adv.* In a fruitful manner: plenteously: abundantly.

FRUITFULNESS, frōōt'fool-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being fruitful.

FRUITION, frōō-ish'un, *n.* *Enjoyment*: possession: use, esp. accompanied by pleasure. [*O. Fr.*—*L. fruor*, to enjoy.]

FRUITLESS, frōōt'les, *adj.* Not bearing fruit: barren: unprofitable: ineffectual.

FRUITLESSLY, frōōt'les-li, *adv.* In a fruitless manner: unprofitably: uselessly: vainly.

FRUITLESSNESS, frōōt'les-nes, *n.* The quality of being fruitless or unprofitable.

FRUIT-TREE, frōōt'-trē, *n.* A tree whose principal value arises from the edible fruit produced by it.

FRUITY, frōōt'i, *adj.* Like or tasting like fruit.

FRUMENTACEOUS, frōō-men-tā'shus, *adj.* Made of or resembling wheat or other grain. [*L. frumentaceus*—*frumentum* for *frugimentum*, corn—*frux*, *frugis*, fruit.]

FRUMENTATION, frōō-men-tā'shun, *n.* A largess of grain bestowed on the people in ancient Rome to quiet them in times of excitement. [*L. frumentatio*—*frumentor*, to provide with corn—*frumentum*, corn.]

FRUMENTY, frōō-men-ti, *n.* Food made of wheat boiled in milk and seasoned. [*L. frumentum*, wheat.]

FRUSH, frush, *v.t.* To break, bruise, or crush.—*adj.* Broken or crushed. [*Fr. froisser*, to bruise.]

FRUSH, frush, *n.* The frog of a horse's foot. [*Ger. frosch*. See **FROG**.]

FRUSTRATE, frus'trat, *v.t.* To make vain or of no effect: to balk or defeat: to disappoint: (*Spenser*) to nullify:—*pr.p.* frus'trating; *pa.p.* frus'trated.—*adj.* Vain, ineffectual: balked, defeated: disappointed: null, void. [*L. frustror*, *frustratum*—*frustrā*, in vain.]

FRUSTRATION, frus-trā'shun, *n.* The act of frustrating: disappointment: defeat.

FRUSTUM, frus'tum, *n.* (*arch.*) A piece cut off from

a regular figure: (*geom.*) the part of a solid next the base, left on cutting off the top by a plane parallel to the base. [*L. frustum*, a piece.]

FRUTESCENT, frōō-tes'ent, *adj.* (*bot.*) *Becoming shrubby.* [*From L. frutex*, *fruticis*, a shrub.]

FRUTICOSE, frōō'ti-kōs, } *adj.* (*bot.*) Shrub-like,
FRUTICOUS, frōō'ti-kus, } shrubby.

FRUTIFY, frōō'ti-fi, *v.t.* and *v.i.* (*Shak.*) **FRUCTIFY**.

FRY, fri, *v.t.* To dress with oil or fat in a pan over the fire.—*v.i.* to be dressed or under the action of heat in a frying-pan: to simmer: to melt with heat: to ferment, to foam:—*pr.p.* fry'ing; *pa.p.* fried'.—*n.* As much as is fried at once of anything. [*Fr. frire*, *L. frigo*, *Gr. phrygō*, Sans. *blrtj*, to fry.]

FRY, fri, *n.* (*lit.*) The spawn of fish: a swarm of fish just spawned. [*Fr. frai*; *Goth. fraiv*, *Iec. friof*, *frio*, an egg, seed.]

FRYING-PAN, fri'ing-pan, *n.* A flat iron vessel or

FUAR, fū'ar, *n.* (*Scot.*) One who has a feu.

FUB, fub, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To put off, to cheat. [See **FOB**.]

FUCHSIA, fū'shi-a, *n.* A genus of shrubby plants, generally with pendulous red flowers, originally natives of S. America. [Named after Leonard Fuchs, a German botanist.]

FUCOID, fū'koid, *n.* Fossil sea-weed.—*adj.* Containing fucoids. [*L. fucus*, sea-weed, and *Gr. eidos*, form.]

FUCUS, fū'kus, *n.* A genus of sea-weed of a tough, leathery appearance, containing the wrack and other species. [*L.*, 'rock-lichen.']

FUDDLE, fud'l, *v.t.* To make drunk: to stupefy with drink.—*v.i.* to drink to excess or habitually:—*pr.p.* fudd'ling; *pa.p.* fudd'led. [A corr. of obs. *fuzzle*, to make fuzzy (*Prov. E.*), or indistinct with drink—*Wedg.*] [contempt]

FUDGE, fuj, *int.* Stuff, nonsense: an exclamation of

FUEL, fū'el, *n.* Anything used for feeding a fire, esp. wood, coal, &c.: whatever supports heat, excitement, or energy.—*v.t.* To feed with fuel or combustible matter:—*pr.p.* fu'elling; *pa.p.* fu'elled. [*Fr. feu*, *It. fuoco*, fire; low *L. focale*, fuel—*L. focus*, a hearth, fire-place.]

FUGACIOUS, fū-gā'shus, *adj.* *Fleeing*: volatile: unstable. [*L. fugax*, *fugacis*—*fugio*, *Gr. pheugō*, to flee; Sans. *bhuj*, to bend.]

FUGACIOUSNESS, fū-gā'shus-nes, } *n.* The quality
FUGACITY, fū-gas'i-ti, } of being fugacious.

FUGITIVE, fūj'i-tiv, *adj.* *Fleeing away*: apt to fly away: flying from danger, duty, &c.: runaway, vagabond: perishable.—*n.* One who flees from his station, duty, or country: one who takes shelter from punishment under another power: one hard to be caught. [*L. fugitivus*—*fugio*, to flee.]

FUGITIVENESS, fūj'i-tiv-nes, *n.* The quality of being fugitive.

FUGLEMAN, fū'gl-man, *n.* Same as **FLUGELMAN**.

FUGUE, fūg, *n.* (*mus.*) A composition in which the parts do not all begin at once, but follow one another at certain distances. [*Fr.*; *It. fuga*; from *L. fuga*, flight.]

FULCRUM, ful'krum, *n.* A prop or support: (*mech.*) the fixed point on which a lever moves. [*L.*—*fulcio*, to prop.]

FULFIL, fool-fil, *v.t.* To make full: to fill up, or complete: to accomplish or carry into effect: to answer:—*pr.p.* fulfill'ing; *pa.p.* fulfilled'.

FULFILMENT, fool-fil'ment, *n.* Full performance: completion: accomplishment.

FULGENT, fuljənt, *adj* *Shining* bright, dazzling [*L. fulgens, entis, pr p of fulgeo, to flash, shine*]

FULGURATION, fulgə'reishən, *n* In assaying the sudden and final brightening of the fused globule. [*L. fulguratio, the act of lightning, fulguro—fulgur, lightning fulgere, to shine*]

FULGURITE fulguri't *n* A tube formed of vitrified sand, numbers of which are found in sand banks, and are supposed to be due to the action of lightning [*L. fulguris, fulguritum, to strike with lightning—fulgur, lightning*]

FULL, fool, *adj* Filled up having all it can contain occupied abundantly supplied or furnished saturated, sated crowded or stuffed complete entire perfect expressing the whole matter sufficient copious strong loud, distinct.—*n* Complete measure the highest state or degree the whole the state of being sated.—*adv* Quite to the same degree with the whole effect exactly directly: very [*AS full, Goth. fulla, Ice fullr, Ger voll, L. plenus Gr pleos, see FILL*]

FULL fool *v t* To scour, cleanse, and thicken, as cloth, originally done by heating, but now by passing between rollers.—*v i* to become thickened by fulling [*AS fullian, to whiten, as cloth, Fr fouler, to tread, to thicken cloth, low L. fullare—L. fulla, a cloth fuller*] [*fed with acorns*]

FULL ACORNE'D, fool a'kornd, *adj* (Shak.) Full

FULLAGE fool'ij *n* The charge for fulling cloth.

FULL-BLOWN, fool blɔ:n, *adj* Spread to the utmost extent, as a perfect blossom fully distended with wind.

FULLER, fooler *n* One whose trade is to full cloth.

FULLER'S EARTH, foolerz erth, *n* A mineral consisting chiefly of silica, alumina, and water, occurring in beds along with chalk, &c., and which, from its power of absorbing grease, was formerly much used in fulling cloth.

FULLERY, fooler'i, *n* The place or works where fulling of cloth is carried on

FULL-FRAUGHT, fool frawt, *adj* (Shak.) Full stored.

FULL-HEARTED, fool harted, *adj* (Shak.) Full of confidence, elated.

FULL-HOT, fool hot, *adj* (Shak.) Heated to the utmost.

FULL-MANNED, fool mand, *adj* (Shak.) Having a full crew

FULLNESS, fool nes, *n* Same as FULNESS.

FULL-ORBED, fool-orbd *adj* Having the orb fully illuminated, like the full moon.

FULL-SAILED, fool said, *adj* Unbounded absolute.

FULL-SUMMED, fool-sund, *adj* Complete in all its parts. [*utmost limit*]

FULL-SWING, fool-swing *n* The full extent or

FULL-WINGED, fool wingd, *adj* (Shak.) Having perfect or strong wings.

FULLY, fooli, *adv* In a full manner or degree completely entirely

FULMAR, fool mar, *n* A species of petrel, inhabiting the Shetland Isles and other northern regions, valued for their eggs feathers, down and a peculiar kind of oil found in their stomach. [So named from the foul smell of its oil. See FOUKART]

FULMINATE, fulmini't, *v n* To thunder to explode with a loud noise to issue ecclesiastical censures and denunciations.—*v t* to cause to explode to throw out, as a menace or object of terror to send out, as a denunciation or censure —*pr p* fulminating, *pa p* fulminated.—*n* A compound of fulminating or explosive acid with a base. [*L. fulmino, -atum—fulmen for fulgumen, lightning—fulgeo, to shine*]

FULMINATION, fulmini'saishən, *n* The act of thundering or exploding denunciation of censure that which is fulminated, menace or censure.

FULMINE fulmin, *v i* and *v t* (Spenser, Milton). Same as FULMINATE.

FULMINIC, fulmini'k, *adj* Exploding, detonating.

FULNESS, fool nes, *n* The state of being filled so as to have no part vacant the state of abounding in anything completeness satiety largeness force and volume, as of sound (Shak.) plenty, wealth.

FULSOME, fulsum, *adj* Foul nauseous offensive obscene disgustingly fawning (Shak.) lustful [*AS fül, foul and six some*]

FULSOMELY, fulsumli, *adv* In a fulsome manner nauseously

FULSOMENESS, fulsum nes, *n* The quality of being fulsome

FUMADO, fumádo, *n* A smoked fish, applied specially to the pilchard. [Sp, *pa p* of fumar, *L. fumare, to smoke—fumus, smoke*]

FUMAROLE, fumaról, *n* A hole in the earth from which smoke and vapours issue—chiefly found in volcanic regions [*L. fumarola—L. fumus, smoke*]

FUMBLE, fumbl, *v t* To grope about awkwardly to attempt, seek, or handle something awkwardly to handle much to play childishly —*v t* (Shak.) to manage awkwardly —*pr p* fumbling, *pa p* fumbled. [Ger *fummeln, to grope, D. fommeln, to crumple, Dan. famle, to grope about*]

FUMBLER, fumbler, *n* One who gropes or manages awkwardly

FUME fum *n* Smoke or vapour any volatile matter rising from any substance anything vapour like or unsubstantial heat of mind, rage idle conceit.—*v i* To smoke to throw off vapour to fly off or disperse in vapour to be in a rage —*v t* to dry in smoke to perfume with odours to throw off in the form of vapour —*pr p* fuming, *pa p* fumed [*L. fumus smoke, Gr thymos Ger dunst, E. dust, perhaps akin to Sans. dhā, to blow away*]

FUMIGATE, fum'i gät, *v t* To smoke to perfume to expose to the action of fumes gases or vapours, esp. for disinfecting purposes —*pr p* fumigating, *pa p* fumigated. [*L. fumigo, -atum—fumus, smoke*]

FUMIGATION, fum'i gäishən, *n* The act of fumigating the vapours odours, &c., used in fumigating.

FUMITER, fum'i ter, *n* (Shak.) Same as FUMITORY

FUMITORY, fum'i tor'i, *n* A plant with a parsley-like leaf and a reddish flower, having a rank, smoky smell. [Low *L. fumus terre, smoke of the earth—L. fumus, smoke, and terra, the earth*]

FUMMEL, fum'l, *n* The offspring of a horse and a she ass, a mule

FUMOUS, fumus, *adj* Producing fumes full of

FUMY, fumi, *adj* vapour

FUN, fun, *n* Merriment sport frolicsome amusement [*AS fean, joys, prov Fr fun, smoke, anything frivolous, perh. conn. with O E. fon, foolish*]

FUNAMBULATION, funamb'uläishən, *n* Rope-dancing [See next word.]

FUNAMBULIST, funamb'ulist, *n* A rope walker or dancer [*L. funambulus—funis a rope, and ambulo, to walk*]

FUNCTION, funkshən, *n* The doing or performance of a thing office, employment, occupation. duty the office or operation of any particular organ of the body or mind power, faculty (math.) a quantity so connected with another that any change in the one changes the other [*L. functio—fungor, functus, to perform*]

- FUNCTIONAL**, fungk'shun-al, *adj.* Pertaining to or performed by functions.
- FUNCTIONARY**, fungk'shun-ar-i, *n.* One who discharges any function or office: an official.
- FUND**, fund, *n.* That on which something is founded: that out of which supplies are drawn: stock or capital: stock or money whose income is set apart for some permanent object: a supply or source of money: a store laid up: supply:—*pl.* Debts due by a government and paying interest: government stock, public securities.—*v.t.* To place in a fund: to form into stock charged with interest. [Fr. *fond*—*L. fundus*, the bottom.]
- FUNDABLE**, fund'a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being converted into a fund or into bonds.
- FUNDAMENT**, fund'a-ment, *n.* (*orig.*) The foundation: the lower part or seat of the body: the orifice of the intestines. [*L. fundamentum*—*fundus*, the bottom.]
- FUNDAMENTAL**, fund-a-ment'al, *adj.* Pertaining to or serving for the foundation or basis: primary: essential: important.—*n.* That which serves as the foundation or groundwork of what follows: an essential.
- FUNDAMENTALLY**, fund-a-ment'al-li, *adv.* In a fundamental manner: originally: essentially.
- FUNDED**, fund'ed, *p.adj.* Invested in public funds: existing in the form of bonds.
- FUND-HOLDER**, fund'-hold'er, *n.* One who has money in the public funds. [money.]
- FUNDLESS**, fund'les, *adj.* Destitute of supplies or
- FUNEBRAL**, fū-nē'bral, } *adj.* Pertaining to
FUNEBRIAL, fū-nē'bri-al, } funerals: funereal. [*L.*
FUNEBRIOUS, fū-nē'bri-us, } *funebri*—*funus*, *fun-*
nerie, a funeral.]
- FUNERAL**, fū'nēr-al, *n.* The ceremony of interring a dead human body: the pomp or procession by which a burial is attended.—*adj.* Pertaining to or used at a burial. [It. *funerale*—*L. funus*, *funeris*, a funeral procession.]
- FUNERIAL**, fū-nē're-al, *adj.* Pertaining to or suiting a funeral: dismal: mournful.
- FUNGI**, fun'ji, *n.* Plural of **FUNGUS**.
- FUNGIC**, fun'jik, *adj.* Pertaining to or obtained from mushrooms. [See **FUNGUS**.]
- FUNGOID**, fung'oid, *adj.* Having the form or appearance of a mushroom. [*L. fungus*, mushroom, and *Gr. eidos*, form.]
- FUNGUS**, fung'gus, *adj.* Mushroom-like: growing suddenly but unsubstantial: spongy: wanting firmness.
- FUNGUS**, fung'gus, *n.* (*lit.*) A spongy plant: an order of plants, including mushrooms, toadstools, &c., belonging to the lowest forms of animal life. [*L. fungus*, a mushroom, *Gr. sphonggos*, *sponggos*, a sponge.]
- FUNICLE**, fū'ni-kl, *n.* A small cord or ligature: a fibre. [*L. funiculus*, dim. of *funis*, a rope.]
- FUNICULAR**, fū-nik'ū-lar, *adj.* Consisting of a funicle: depending on the tension of a cord.
- FUNNEL**, fun'el, *n.* (*lit.*) An air-hole: a tube or passage for the escape of smoke, &c.: an instrument, like an inverted cone with a pipe, for pouring liquids into close vessels, as bottles, &c. [*W. ffynel*, air-hole—*ffun*, breath; Sans. *pavana*, an air-hole: or from *L. infundibulum*—*fundo*, to pour.]
- FUNNY**, fun'i, *adj.* Full of fun: droll: comical.
- FUR**, fur, *n.* The skins of certain animals dressed and used for lining garments: the short, fine, soft hair of certain animals: any coating resembling fur, as a
- coating of matter on the tongue, an incrustation, &c.—*adj.* Made of fur.—*v.t.* To line, or cover with fur: to cover with fur-like matter:—*pr.p.* furring; *p.p.* furred. [Sp. *forro*, lining; It. *fodero*, a sheath, lining; Fr. *fourreau*, Goth. *fodr*, a sheath; but perh. from *W. furro*, down.]
- FURBELOW**, fur'be-lō, *n.* A plait or flounce: the plaited border of a gown or petticoat. [Sp. *farfala*; Fr. and It. *falbala*; Ger. *faibel*; Sw. *fall*, a hem.]
- FURBISH**, fur'bish, *v.t.* To clean or polish: to rub until bright: to restore to original brightness or clearness. [Fr. *fourbir*, It. *forbire*; O. Ger. *furban*, to cleanse: perhaps akin to *Rub*.]
- FURCATE**, fur'kāt, } *adj.* Forked: branching
FURCATED, fur'kāt-ed, } like the prongs of a fork.
[*L. furca*, a fork.]
- FURCATION**, fur-kā'shun, *n.* A forking: a branching like the prongs of a fork.
- FURCULAR**, fur'kū-lar, *adj.* Furcate: shaped like a fork. [*L. furcula*, dim. of *furca*, a fork.]
- FURIOUS**, fū'ri-us, *adj.* Full of fury: transported by passion beyond reason: mad: impetuous, turbulent. [*L. furiosus*—*furia*, rage.]
- FURIOUSLY**, fū'ri-us-li, *adv.* In a furious manner: madly: violently: impetuously.
- FURIOUSNESS**, fū'ri-us-nes, *n.* Frenzy: madness: transport of passion.
- FURL**, fur'l, *v.t.* To roll up in a fardel or bundle: to draw or roll up, as a sail. [Contracted from obs. *furde* = *FARDEL*, which see.]
- FURLONG**, fur'long, *n.* (*lit.*) A furrow-long, or the length of a furrow: 40 poles, or the eighth part of a mile. [A.S. *furlang*—*fur*, a furrow, and *lang*, long.]
- FURLOUGH**, fur'lō, *n.* Leave of absence.—*v.t.* To grant leave of absence to. [Dan. *forlov*, D. *verlof*, Ger. *verlaub*—*erlauben*, to give leave to.]
- FURMENTY**, fur'men-ti, *n.* Same as **FRUMENTY**.
- FURNACE**, fur'nās, *n.* An enclosed fire-place, in which a high degree of heat is obtained, for melting ores, &c.: a time or place of severe trial or affliction.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To throw out, as a furnace throws sparks. [Fr. *fournaise*; *L. fornax*, *furnus*, an oven.]
- FURNIMENT**, fur'ni-mont, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as **FURNITURE**.
- FURNISH**, fur'nish, *v.t.* To supply or provide with things necessary: to give, supply: to fit up: to equip or decorate. [Fr. *fournir*; It. *fornire*; O. Ger. *frumjan*, to do, to perfect.]
- FURNITURE**, fur'ni-tūr, *n.* That which is furnished: the movable articles in a house for use or ornament: the necessary appendages to anything: equipage: decorations.
- FUROR**, fur'or, *n.* Fury: rage. [*L.*]
- FURRIER**, fur'i-ēr, *n.* A dealer in furs.
- FURRIERY**, fur'i-ēr-i, *n.* The trade of a furrier: furs in general.
- FURROW**, fur'rō, *n.* A ridge between two trenches resembling a sow's back: a trench in the earth made by a plough: any trench or groove: a wrinkle on the face.—*v.t.* To form furrows in: to groove: to wrinkle. [A.S. *fur*, *furh*, Ger. *furche*; from *L. porca*, a sow, a ridge.]
- FURROW-WEED**, fur'rō-wēd, *n.* (*Shak.*) A weed growing on ploughed land.
- FURROWY**, fur'rō-i, *adj.* Full of or abounding in furrows. [dressed in fur.]
- FURRY**, fur'ri, *adj.* Consisting of, covered with, or
- FURTHER**, fur'thēr, *adj.* More distant or remote: additional.—*adv.* To a greater extent or degree: in

addition to a greater distance—*v t* To help forward to promote or advance. [A.S. *further* comp of *FORTH*.]
FURTHERPANCE, *further-ans*, *n* The act of furthering promote on advancement.
FURTHERER, *further-er* *n* (*Shak.*) A promoter, advancer.
FURTHERMORE, *further-mor* *adv* or *conj* Moreover.
FURTHERMOST, *further-most*, *adj* Most remote.
FURTHERSOME, *further-som*, *adj* Tending to further or promote.
FURTHEST, *furthest*, *adj* Most remote—*adv* At the greatest distance. [Superl. of *FORTH*.]
FURTIVE, *furtiv* *adj* Stolen stealthy secret. [*L. furtivus*—a thief.]
FURTIVELY, *furtivly*, *adv* Stealthily.
FURY, *furi*, *n* Rage violent passion madness impetuous exaltation of fancy enthusiasm (*m. ph.*) one of the three goddesses of vengeance a passion, a violent woman. [*L. furia*—*furo* to be angry.]
FURZE, *furz*, *n* A prickly evergreen shrub with yellow flowers so called from the likeness of its spines to those of the fir the whin or gorse. [A.S. *fyra*.]
FURZE, *furz*, *n*, *adj* Overgrown with, or full of.
FURZY, *furzi*, *adj* *furze*.
FUSE, *fuz*, *v t* To melt to liquefy by heat—*v t* to be melted to be reduced from a solid to a liquid state—*pr p* fusing *pap* fused [*L. fundo* *fusum* to pour out.]
FUSE, *fuz*, *n* A tube filled with combustible matter for discharging bomb-shells blasting, &c. [See *FUSEE*.]
FUSEE, *fuz*, *n* A fuse a fusil a match or light.
FUSEE, *fuz*, *n* A conical spindle *n* a watch or clock, with a spiral groove, on which the chain is wound. [Fr. *fusée*, a spindleful—*L. fusus* so called because from it the thread runs out—*fundo* to pour.]
FUSIL, *fuzil*, *n* A frequent oily impurity in spirits distilled from fermented barley &c and to which it communicates an offensive odour and taste. [Ger. *fusil*, bad liquor.]
FUSIBILITY, *fuzibiliti*, *n* The capability of being reduced from a solid to a liquid state.
FUSIBLE, *fuzibil*, *adj* Capable of being melted or reduced to a liquid state.
FUSIFORM, *fuziform*, *adj* Spindle shaped tapering at each end. [*L. fusus* spindle, and *forma* form.]
FUSIL, *fuzil*, *adj* Same as *FUSIBLE*.
FUSIL, *fuzil*, *n* A light musket or firelock. [Fr. *fusil*, a flint, a musket, lit. *fusile*, *foeile* fire—*L. focus* dim. of *focus* a fire-place.]
FUSIL, *fuzil*, *n* (*her*) An elongated, rhomboidal figure. [Fr. *fusée*, a spindle.]
FUSILADE, *fuzilad*, *n* A simultaneous discharge of fire-arms—*v t* To shoot down by a simultaneous discharge of fire-arms. [Fr. *fusil*, a musket.]
FUSILIER, *fuzilier*, *n* (*orig*) A soldier armed with a fusil or musket now merely an historical title borne by certain regiments.
FUSION, *fuzhun*, *n* The act of fusing the state of being fused the state of fluidity from heat a close union of things, as if melted together.
FUSS, *fus*, *n* (*lit*) *Haste* a bustle or tumult, esp. in small matters. [A.S. *fus* *ga* *ck*, *fusan*, to hasten.]
FUSSY, *fusi*, *adj* Making a fuss.
FUST, *fust*, *n* The shaft of a column. [Fr. *fût* *fust*—*L. fustis* a stick, a staff.]
FUST, *fust*, *v t* (*Shak.*) To grow mouldy to smell ill. [O Fr. *fust*, taste or smell of the cask.]
FUSTIC, *fustic*, *n* Yonn. *fustic*. See *FESTIC*.
FUSTIAN, *fustian*, *n* A stuff cotton fabric having a

pile like velvet but shorter an inflated bombastic style of writing or speaking—*adj* Made of fustian absurdly pompous bombastic. [O Fr. *fustia* *ne* Sp. *fustan* *acc* to *D ex*, from *Fostat* (Cairo) where the fabric was made.]
FUSTIC, *fustik*, *n* A yellow dye wood, old fustic being the wood of *Morus tinctoria*, an East and West Indian tree and young stuff that of the *Vernice* *Sumach* of Europe. [From *L. fustus* st. ck, stuff.]
FUSTIGATION, *fustigashun*, *n* A beating with a stick. [*L. fustigo* *fustigatum* to beat—*fustus* a st. ck.]
FUSTILABIAN, *fustilabian*, *n* (*Shak.*) A low fellow a scoundrel. [From *FCSRY*.]
FUSTINESS, *fustiness*, *n* The state or quality of being fusty. [Fr. *fust*.]
FUSTY, *fusti*, *adj* Ill smelling rank musty. [From *FUST*.]
FUTILE, *futil*, *adj* (*orig*) Talkative loquacious of no weight or importance trifling worthless. [*L. futus* that easily pours forth—*fundo* to pour out.]
FUTILITY, *futiliti*, *n* The state or quality of being futile uselessness worthlessness.
FUTTOCK, *futok*, *n* One of the curved timbers between the side and the bottom of a ship. [Perhaps a corr. of *foot-hook* or *foot-lock*.]
FUTURE, *futur* *adj* About to be that is to come (*gram*) expressing what will be—*n* Time to come something to happen hereafter. [*L. futurus* fut. p. of *esse* to be.] [are in what is to come.]
FUTURIST, *futurist*, *n* One whose chief interests.
FUTURITY, *futuriti*, *n* Time to come an event or state of being yet to come.
FUZE, *fuz*, *n* Same as *FRZ*.
FUZZ, *fuz*, *v t* To fly off in minute particles with a humming sound like water from hot iron—*n* Fine light particles dusty volatile matter. [Akin to *FIZZ* Ger. *pfuschen* to fizz.]
FUZZ-BALL, *fuzbaw*, *n* The dried head of a kind of fungus full of fine dust.
FY, *fi*, *int*. Same as *FIZ*.

G

GAB, *gab*, *n* (*lit*) The mouth low unmeaning talk cant loquacity [Scot. and orig. in E. the mouth from root of *GAZE*.]
GABARDINE, *gab-ar-den*, *n* A coarse, loose upper garment, formerly worn by men a mean dress. [Sp. *gabardina* O Fr. *gabari*, a coarse cloak connected with *Car* *Corpe*.]
GABBLE, *gabl*, *n* Inarticulate sounds rapidly uttered, as by geese loud rapid talk without meaning—*v t* To utter inarticulate sounds rapidly as fowls to prate loudly without meaning—*pr p* gabbling *pap* gabbled. [Dim. of *GAB*.]
GABBLER, *gabler*, *n* One who gabbles a noisy talker.
GABERDINE, *gab-er-den*, *n* Same as *GABARDINE*.
GABION, *gabion*, *n* A hollow cylinder of basket-work, filled with earth, to form a shelter from musketry fire. [It. *gabione*, a large bag—*gabia*, *L. cava* a hollow place—*curia*, hollow.]
GABIONADE, *gab-ionad*, *n* A breastwork formed by gabions.
GABLE, *gabl*, *n* (*arch*) The peaked or triangular part of an exterior wall between the tops of the side walls and the slopes of the roof. [Goth. *g la*, a pinnacle, Ger. *giebel*, *gabel*—*end* Celt. *gab* a beak.]
GABLET, *gabet*, *n* A small gable or canopy

GABY, gā'bi, *n.* (*colloq.*) One who gapes and stares with wonder: a silly, foolish person. [From root of **GAPE**.]

GAD, gad, *n.* A sharp-pointed rod or pricking instrument: (*Shak.*) a spear or arrow head: a style or graving-instrument: a wedge of steel. [A.S. *gad*; Scot. *gad*, a goad; Gael. *gath*, a sting.]

GAD, gad, *v.i.* (*B.*) To rove restlessly about, like cattle stung by the gad-fly: (*Milton*) to creep in all directions, as a vine:—*pr.p.* gadd'ing; *pa.p.* gadd'ed.

GADDER, gad'ēr, *n.* One who goes much from home: a rambler.

GADDINGLY, gad'ing-li, *adv.* In a gadding or roving manner.

GAD-FLY, gad'-fli, *n.* A dipterous insect, closely allied to the house-fly and blow-fly, which pierces the skin of cattle in order to deposit its eggs.

GADLING, gad'ling, *n.* A spike on the knuckles of a gauntlet. [Dim. of **GAD**.]

GADDID, gad'doid, *adj.* Noting a family of fishes, of which the cod is the type. [L. *gadus*, a cod, and Gr. *eidos*, form.]

GADWALL, gad'wawl, *n.* A species of duck inhabiting the shores and marshes of the N. and E. of Europe.

GAEL, gāl, *n.* A Scotch Highlander of Celtic origin.

GÆLIC, gāl'ik, *adj.* Denoting the northern branch of the Celtic language, including the Irish, the Highland Scottish, and the Manx: relating to the Gaels. [Gael. *Gaidhealach*, *Gaelach*, *Gadhelic*—*Gaidheal*, Gael.]

GAFF, gaf, *n.* (*naut.*) The spar extending the upper edge of a fore-and-aft sail.
[Dan. *gaffel*, Ger. *gabel*, a fork; the gaff being originally probably provided with a fork at the lower end, with which it embraced and slid on the mast.—*Wedg.*]

GAFFER, gaf'ēr, *n.* (*orig.*) A term of respect applied to an old man: now only applied to an old rustic. [A corruption of **GODFATHER**.]

GAFFLE, gaf'l, *n.* A hooked lever by which a cross-bow was drawn up. [Sp. *gafa*, *gafar*, to hook, from root of **GAFF**.]

GAFF-TOP-SAIL, gaf-top'-sāl, *n.* A small sail, the head of which is extended on a small gaff which hoists on the topmast, and the foot on the lower gaff.

GAG, gag, *v.t.* To stop the mouth of, so as to prevent speech: to impose silence upon:—*pr.p.* gagging; *pa.p.* gagged.—*n.* Something thrust into the mouth to hinder speech: a mouthful that prevents one from speaking. [Swiss *gaggen*, to stutter, Gael. *gagach*, stuttering: from the noise made in attempting to speak when the action of the organs is impeded.]

GAGE, gāj, *n.* A pawn or pledge: something given as security for the fulfilment of a promise: something thrown down as a challenge to combat, as a glove.—*v.t.* To give or deposit as a pledge: to bind by a pledge: to engage:—*pr.p.* gaging; *pa.p.* gaged. [Fr. *gager*, to wager; L. *vas*, *vadis*, a surety; Ger. *wette*, Scot. *wad*, a wager. See **WAUGE**.]

GAGE, gāj, *n.* and *v.t.* Same as **GAUGE**.

GAGER, gāj'ēr, *n.* Same as **GAUGER**.

GAGGLE, gag'gl, *v.i.* To make a noise like a goose, to cackle. [From the sound.]

GAGING, gāj'ing, *n.* Same as **GAUGING**.

GAILETY, gā'e-ti, *n.* Same as **GAYETY**.

GAILY, gāl'i, *adv.* In a gay manner: splendidly, beautifully: brightly, cheerfully.



Gadling.

GAIN, gān, *v.t.* (*orig.*) To acquire by cultivating land: to acquire by effort or labour: to get, as advantage: to procure or receive: to be successful in: to win to one's side, to conciliate: to reach or arrive at: (*New Test.*, Acts xxvii. 21) to escape, to avoid.—*v.i.* to have advantage, to grow rich: (*fol. by on or upon*) to encroach, to advance.—*n.* That which is obtained: profit, advantage: interest: anything opposed to loss. [Fr. *gagner*; O. Fr. *gaigner*, to cultivate land, *gagnage*, profit of land; Ice. *gagna*, to profit.]

GAINABLE, gān'a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being gained.

GAINER, gān'ēr, *n.* One who gains.

GAINFUL, gān'fool, *adj.* Profitable: advantageous: productive of wealth.

GAINGIVING, gān'giving, *n.* (*Shak.*) Misgiving, a giving against. [See **GAINSAY**.] [profitless.]

GAINLESS, gān'les, *adj.* Producing no advantage:

GAINSAY, gān'sā or -sā', *v.t.* To say something against: to contradict: to deny or dispute. [A.S. *gean*, against, and *SAY*.]

GAINSAYER, gān'sā-ēr or -sā', *n.* One who contradicts or denies: (*B.*) an opposer.

GAINSTRIVE, gān'striv, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To strive against, to resist.—*v.i.* (*Spenser*) to make resistance. [A.S. *gean*, against, and *STRIVE*.]

GAIRISH, gār'ish, *adj.* Glaring, staring: showy, gaudy: extravagantly gay. [O. E. *gare*, to stare.]

GAIRISHLY, gār'ish-li, *adv.* In a showy manner.

GAIRISHNESS, gār'ish-nes, *n.* The quality of being gairish: extravagant joy.

GAIT, gāt, *n.* A going or walking: a way: manner of walking: bearing or carriage in moving. [From root of **GALE**.] [or manner of walking.]

GAITED, gāt'ed, *p.adj.* (*Shak.*) Having a peculiar gut

GAITER, gāt'ēr, *n.* A covering of cloth for the ankle, fitting down upon the shoe. [Fr. *guitre*.]

GALA, gā'la, *n.* Show: splendour: festivity:—chiefly used in the compound **GALA-DAY**. [Fr. *gala*, show; It. *gala*, finery; A.S. *gal*, merry.]

GALACTIC, ga-lak'tik, *adj.* Pertaining to or obtained from milk: (*astron.*) pertaining to the Milky-Way. [Gr. *gala*, *galaktos*, milk.]

GALACTOMETER, gal-ak-tom'ē-tēr, *n.* An instrument for finding the quality of milk by indicating its specific gravity. [Gr. *gala*, *galaktos*, milk, and *metron*, a measure.]

GALAGE, ga-lāj', *n.* (*Spenser*). A wooden shoe. [See **GALOCHE**.]

GALANTINE, gal'an-tin, *n.* (*lit.*) A dainty dish: a dish of poultry or veal, boned, tied up tight, cooked, and served cold. [Fr.—*galant*, pleasing.]

GALAXY, gal'aks-i, *n.* (*astron.*) The Milky-Way, a luminous belt stretching across the heavens, and extending completely round the sphere, composed of innumerable stars: an assemblage of splendid persons or things. [Gr. *galaxias*—*gala*, *galaktos*, milk.]

GALBAN, gal'ban, } *n.* A soft, ductile,

GALBANUM, gal'ban-nm, } and whitish gum-resin, brought from the Levant, used in medicine, and one of the ingredients of the sacred incense. [L; Gr. *chalbanē*; Heb. *chelbenah*—*chalab*, milk.]

GALE, gāl, *n.* A strong current of air: a wind stronger than a stiff breeze, but not amounting to a tempest: a storm: (*Shak.*) a breeze. [Gael. *gal*, a gale; Dan. *gal*, mad; Norw. *galen*, raging.]

GALE, gāl, *n.* A small shrub growing in bogs, the berries of which were formerly used instead of hops. [Prov. E. *gale*, Scot. *gaul*, wild myrtle.]

GALEATE, gale at, } *adj* Covered as with a
GALEATED, gale at ed, } *helmet* (bot.) having a hel-
met shaped flower [L *galeatus*—*galea*, a helmet.]
GALENA, gale-na, *n* Native sulphuret of lead.
[L *galena*, lead-ore—Gr *galene*, calmness, so called
from its supposed efficacy in allaying disease.]

GALENTIO, -AL, ga len'ik, al, *adj* Pertaining to or
containing galena.

GALENIC, AL, ga-len'ik, al, *adj* Pertaining to
Galen the physician, or to his
methods and theories.

GALERITE, gale'rit, *n* A
genus of fossil cap-shaped sea
urchins peculiar to the Chalk
measures [From L *galerus*, a
cap]

GALLEE, gal'i le, *n* (arch.) A
porch or chapel at the entrance
to a church, beyond which
women were not permitted to
pass. [Prob so called in allusion to the 'Galilee of
the Gentiles' (Matt iv 15)]



Galeatic

GALINGALE, gal'in gal, *n* A sedge like plant the
flowers of which have an odour of violets. [Of Per-
sian origin.]

GALIOT, gali ot, *n* A small galley or brigantine
a Dutch vessel carrying a main and a mizen mast,
and a large gaff mainsail. [O Fr, from root of
GALLEY]

GALIPOT, gal'i pot, *n* The white resin which
exudes from pine or fir trees, especially that from
the Norway spruce fir [Fr, O Fr *garipot*, the
pine tree]

GALL, gaw, *n* The fluid secreted by the liver the
bile the gall bladder anything extremely bitter
as gall rancour, malignity, anger [AS *galla*,
Ger *galle*—*gelb*, yellow allied to Gr *chole*, L *fel*]

GALL, gaw, *n* An excrescence on the leaves or
bark of plants, chiefly of the oak, supposed to be
produced by an irritant fluid lodged by an insect
(the Cynips) when it deposits its eggs. [Ger *gall-
apfel*, the oak apple, perhaps from *galle*, bile, and
thus = the bitter apple, Fr (noix de) *galle*, gall nut]

GALL, gaw, *v* To hurt or break the skin of by
rubbing to chafe, to fret to impair or wear away
to tease, to vex to harass, annoy — *v* *t* (Shak) to
fret.—*n* A wound in the skin by fretting also a
thickening and hardening of the skin produced by
pressure or friction [Fr *se galler*, to fret, to rub]

GALLA GLASS, gala-glas *n* (Scott) GALLOW GLASS.

GALLANT, galant, *adj* (orig) Gay, splendid,
magnificent high spirited brave noble mag-
nanimous. [Fr *galant*, It *galante*—*gala* See GALLA.]

GALLANT, gal'ant, *adj* Courteous to women, like a
gallant or brave man polite and attentive to ladies
— *n* A gay, fashionable man a wooer, a suitor a
seducer — *v* *t* To attend or wait on, as a lady

GALLANTLY, gal'ant-li, *adv* In a gallant manner
nobly bravely

GALLANTLY, gal'ant-li, *adv* In a polite or courtly
gallant

GALLANTRY, galant'ri, *n* Show, magnificence -
bravery, heroism civility or polite attention to
ladies courtship arts of seduction (Shak) gallant
persons.

GALL-BLADDER, gaw'blad'er, *n* A pear shaped
bag lying in a depression on the under side of the
liver and serving as a reservoir for the bile when
its flow into the intestine is interrupted.

GALLEASS, gale as, *n* Same as GALLIASS

GALLEGN, gale on, *n* (It) A great galley a
huge, round stemmed clumsy vessel, built up at
stem and stern like a castle, formerly used by the
Spaniards [Sp *galeon*, an augmentative of Port
galé, a galley]

GALLEOT, gale ot, *n* Same as GALIOT

GALLERY, gale'ri *n* (orig) A festive or banquet-
ing hall a room for the exhibition of works of art.
a collection of paintings, sculpture &c a passage
or corridor used for walking in, or into which the
doors of the other apartments open a floor of seats
elevated on columns above the ground floor in a
church or hall (fort) a covered passage across a
ditch or moat, a narrow passage between two mines
a kind of balcony on the stern or quarter of a ship
[Fr *galerie*, O Fr *galerie*, a festival Perhaps
from GALLA]

GALLEY, gale, *n* A long narrow, low built ship
with one deck, propelled by sails and oars and
much used on the Mediterranean a long, light open
boat the kitchen or cooking room on board of a
ship of war (print) the frame which receives the
type from the composing stick (chem.) a long
reverberatory furnace with a row of retorts [Fr
galère, G Fr *galie*, Dan *gallion*, the beak of a ship]

GALLEY SLAVE, gal'i slav, *n* A convict con-
demned to work at the oar on board a galley

GALL FLY, gaw'li fl, *n* A genus of flies, the females
of which deposit their eggs in plants on the juices
of which their larvae are nourished inside of an
excrescence or gall

GALLIARD, gal'yard, *adj* Brisk, gay, lively — *n*.
A brisk, gay man a lively dance [Fr *gaillard*—
gai, gay, sprightly]

GALLIASS, gal'i as, *n* (Ital) A vessel of the same
construction as a galley, but larger and heavier [Fr
gallasse, It *galeazza*, from root of GALLEY]

GALLIC, gal'ik, } *adj* Pertaining to the Gauls

GALLICAN, gal'ik an, } or to France. [L *Gallicus*—
Galli, the Gauls.] } *galls*

GALLIC, gal'ik, *adj* Belonging to or obtained from
GALLICISE, gal'iz v. *t* To conform to the French
language or idiom.

GALLICISM, gal'i zizm, *n* A mode of speech pecu-
liar to the French a French idiom.

GALLIGASKINS, gal'i gaskinz, *n* Large, open
hose or trousers leggins worn by sportsmen
[Acc to Wedg, a corr of Fr *Greguesques*, Grecians.]

GALLINAWFERY, gal'i maw'fri, *n* A hash or
hodge-podge any inconsistent or absurd medley -
(Shak) a woman. [Fr *gallinafrée*]

GALLINAGEOUS, gal'in a'zhus, *adj* Noting an
order of birds to which the domestic fowl, pheasant,
&c, belong. [L *gallinaceus*—*gallina* *n* hen, *gallus*,
a cock akin to the root of Gr *angellus*, to proclaim,
AS *gala*, to sing]

GALL INSECT, gaw' in sekt, *n* Same as GALL-FLY

GALLINULE, gal'i nul, *n* A genus of aquatic
birds closely allied to the coots, of which the only
species known in Britain is the common water hen.
[L *gallinula*, dim. of *gallina*, a hen]

GALIOT, gali ot, *n* Same as GALIOT

GALLIPOT, gal'i pot, *n* A glazed and painted
earthenware pot often used by druggists for holding
medicines. [D *gley*, clay, and Pot]

GALL-NUT, gaw' nut, *n* Same as GALL

GALLO GLASS, gal'o-glas, *n* (Sperner) Same as
GALLOW-GLASS.

GALLON, gal'un, *n.* The standard measure for liquids and dry goods, containing 10 lbs. avoird. of distilled water, 277½ cub. in., or 4 quarts. [O. Fr. *galon*, a bowl.]

GALLOON, gal-lōon', *n.* A kind of close lace of silk interwoven with threads of gold or silver: a narrow ribbon-like fabric made of silk, cotton, or worsted, or of two of these taken together, used for binding garments, &c. [Fr. *galon*—*gala*, show, finery.]

GALLOONED, gal-lōond', *adj.* Adorned or bound with galloon.

GALLOP, gal'up, *v.i.* To run or move in a succession of leaps or bounds: to ride at a galloping pace: to move at full speed: to run hastily over anything.—*n.* A mode of running by a quadruped, especially a horse, when it lifts the fore-feet together and the hind-feet together. [Fr. *galoper*; A.S. *gelleapan*, Ger. *laufen*, to leap.]

GALLOPADE, gal-up'id', *n.* A kind of galop: the music appropriate to the dance.—*v.i.* To perform the dance called a gallopade.

GALLOTANNIC, gal-lo-tan'nik, *adj.* Noting an acid which is the most important of the various forms of tannin, and occurs in large quantity in the gall-nut.

GALLOW, gal'lō, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To frighten or terrify. [A.S. *galan*, to congeal as with terror, to terrify.]

GALLOWAY, gal'lo-wā, *n.* A horse of a small hardy breed, from Galloway in Scotland.

GALLOW-GLASS, gal'lo-glas, *n.* (*Shak.*) A heavy-armed foot-soldier. [Irish *galloglach*—*giolla*, a servant, and *gleac*, to fight.]

GALLOWS, gal'us, *n.* The beam, with its platform, on which criminals are hanged: (*Shak.*) a wretch that deserves to be hanged. [A.S. *galga*; Ger. *galgen*, prob. from Ice. *gagl*, the branch of a tree.]

GALLOWS-BITTS, gal'us-bitz, *n.* A frame fixed in a ship's deck for supporting spare spars.

GALLOWS-TREE, gal'us-trē, *n.* A tree used as a gallows.

GALL-STONE, gawl'stōn, *n.* A hard concretion in the gall-bladder or biliary ducts.

GALLY-GASKINS. Same as GALLIGASKINS.

GALLY-MAWFERY. Same as GALLIMAWFERY.

GALOCHE, ga-losh', *n.* (*orig.*) A patten, a wooden shoe: a waterproof over-shoe. [Fr.; It. *galoscia*, from L. *gallica*, a slipper, lit. a Gallic-shoe; acc. to Wedg., a corr. of E. *clog*, or Fr. *claque*.]

GALOP, ga-lōp', *n.* A quick kind of dance. [Fr. See GALLOP.]

GALORE, ga-lōr', *adv.* In abundance, plentifully. [Scot. *galore*, *galore*—Gael. *goleoir*, enough.]

GALOSHE, ga-losh', *n.* Same as GALOCHE.

GALVANIC, gal-van'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to, containing, or exhibiting galvanism.

GALVANISE, gal-van-iz, *v.t.* To affect with galvanism: to electrolyse:—*pr.p.* gal'vanising; *pa.p.* gal'vanised.

GALVANISM, gal'van-izm, *n.* That branch of the science of electricity which treats of the electric currents generated by chemical action, especially in the decomposition of metals: electricity developed by chemical action. [From Galvani (1737-98), a celebrated anatomist of Bologna, the discoverer.]

GALVANIST, gal'van-ist, *n.* One skilled in galvanism.

GALVANOMETER, gal-van-om'e-tēr, *n.* An instrument for measuring the force of feeble currents of galvanism. [GALVANISM, and Gr. *metron*, a measure.]

GAMBADO, gam-bā'dō (*pl.* GAMBADOES), *n.* Leather leggings. [It. and Sp. *gamba*, a leg.]

GAMBIER, gam'bēr, *n.* An astringent substance resembling catechu, and used for the same purposes, prepared from the leaves of a shrub of the E. Indies and the Malay Archipelago. [Malayan.]

GAMBIT, gam'bit, *n.* A mode of opening a game of chess by sacrificing a pawn early in the game for the purpose of making a powerful attack. [Fr.—O. Fr. *gambier*, to march—*gambe*, a leg.]

GAMBLE, gam'bl, *v.i.* To play for money in games, esp. those of chance.—*v.t.* to lose or squander by gaming:—*pr.p.* gam'bling; *pa.p.* gam'bled. [Dim. of GAME.]

GAMBLER, gam'blēr, *n.* One who plays for money in games. [gaming for money.]

GAMBLING, gam'bling, *n.* The act or practice of GAMBOGE, gam-bōj' or -hōj', *n.* A gum-resin of a yellow colour used in medicine and in the arts (as a pigment), the produce of an E. Indian tree. [So named from Cambodia, where much of it is obtained.]

GAMBOL, gam'bōl, *v.i.* To dance or frisk about in sport or frolic: (*Shak.*) to leap, to start:—*pr.p.* gam'boling; *pa.p.* gamboled.—*n.* A frisking or leaping about in joy or frolic: a skip or leap. [Fr. *gambiller*, to leap—O. Fr. *gambe*, a leg.]

GAMBREL, gam'brel, *n.* The hind-leg of a horse: a stick crooked like a horse's leg used by butchers for hanging meat. [O. Fr. *gambe*, a leg.]

GAME, gām, *n.* Sport of any kind, diversion, jest, &c.: exercise, play, or contest for amusement: a single match at play: the advantage in play, the stake in a game: a scheme or plan pursued: wild animals hunted by sportsmen and protected by law: field-sports: (*Shak.*) public contests.—*v.i.* To play at any game or sport: to stake money on a game or chance:—*pr.p.* gām'ing; *pa.p.* gāmed'. [A.S. *gamen*, game, sport, joy.] [cock: brave: resolute.]

GAME, gām, *adj.* Fighting to the last like a game.

GAME-CKOCK, gām'kok, *n.* A cock trained to fight in games or matches with other cocks.

GAMEFUL, gām'fool, *adj.* Full of sport or fun.

GAMEKEEPER, gām'kēp-ēr, *n.* A man who has the care and watching of game.

GAME-LAWS, gām'lawz, *n.pl.* Laws relating to the protection of certain animals called game.

GAMESOME, gām'sum, *adj.* Sportive: playful.

GAMESOMENESS, gām'sum-nēs, *n.* Sportiveness: merriment.

GAMESTER, gām'stēr, *n.* (*Shak.*) One engaged at play, a frolicsome person, a prostitute: a gambler.

GAMIN, gam'in, *n.* A street Arab. [Fr.]

GAMING, gam'ing, *n.* Same as GAMBLING.

GAMMER, gam'ēr, *n.* The feminine of *Gaffer*, used in the same sense. [A corr. of GODMOTHER.]

GAMMON, gam'un, *n.* The hinder and thick part of a filch of bacon, with part of the leg: a smoked ham.—*v.t.* To enre as bacon. [O. Fr. *gambon*—*gambe*, a leg.]

GAMMON, gam'un, *n.* Same as BACKGAMMON: an imposition or hoax.—*v.t.* To beat at the game of backgammon: to impose upon, to hoax.

GAMMONING, gam'un-ing, *n.* The act of imposing upon or hoaxing a person.

GAMUT, gam'ut, *n.* The system of musical notation invented by Guido, the first note of which he named by the Greek letter *gamma* (G), the syllable used in singing the note being *ut*: the scale or compass of wind-instruments.

GAMY, gām'i, *adj.* Having the flavour of dead game when it is kept till on the point of being tainted.

GAN, gan (*Spenser*), *pa t* of GIN

GANDER, gan der, *n* (*lit*) The gaping bird the male of the goose. [A.S. *gandra*, Ger *gans*, L. *anser*, a goose, Gr *chen*—*chaud*, to gape, Sans *hamar*]

GANG, gang, *n*. A number of persons who go together or are associated for a certain purpose a crew or band, usually in a bad sense, or of persons in a servile occupation the mineral substance in which veins of ore are imbedded. [A.S.—*gangan*, to go]

GANG BOARD, gang' bord, *n*. Same as GANG-WAY

GANGLIAC, gang'gli ak, {*adj* Pertaining to a
GANGLIAL gang'gli al, {*ganglion*.

GANGLIFORM, gang'gli form, {*adj* Having the
GANGLIFORM, gang'gli-o-form, {*form* of a gan-
gion. [GANGLION, and L. *forma*, form.]

GANGLION, gang'gli-on, *n* (*anat*) A small mass of vascular nerve substance in the course of a nerve (*med*) a tumour in the sheath of a tendon. [Gr *ganglion*, a swelling]

GANGLIONIC, gang'gli-on'ik, *adj* Pertaining to a

GANGRENE, gang'gren, *n* (*lit*) An eating away (of the flesh) the first stage of mortification—*v t* and *v i* To mortify —*pr p* gangrening, *pa p* gangrened. [Gr *gangraina*—*graino*, to gnaw]

GANGRENOUS, gang'gren us, *adj* Mortified showing a tendency to mortify

GANGUE, gang, *n* (*mining*) Same as GANG

GANGWAY, gang'wā, *n*. A way or passage for walking upon a narrow platform of planks along the upper part of a ship's side.

GANNET, gan'et, *n*. A genus of web-footed sea birds, allied to the Pelican family, of which the best-known species is the Solan Goose. [A.S. *ganot*, a sea-fowl, from that root of GANDER.]

GANOID, gā'noid, {*adj* Noting an order

GANOIDIAN, gā'noid ian {of fishes characterized by having shining scales covered with enamel, and angular, as the sturgeon. [Gr *ganos*, splendour, and *eidos*, form.]

GANTLET, gant'let, {*n*. A military punishment.
GANTLOPE, gant'lop, {said to have been introduced by Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden consisting in making the culprit pass between two files of men, who each give him a stroke as he passes—hence the phrase 'to run the gantlet.' [Sw *gantlopp*—*gata*, a lane, and *lopp*, D *loopen*, Ger *laufen*, to run.]

GANTLET, gant'let, *n*. Same as GANTILET

GAOL, GAOLER, &c. Same as JAIL, &c.

GAP, gap, *n*. An opening in anything made by breaking or parting a cleft a passage (*Spenser*) an open way (*Shak*) a hole, a deficiency [Ice. *gap*, an opening, the mouth, connected with GAPE.]

GAPE, gāp, *v i*. To open the mouth wide, to yawn to open the mouth for food to crave to stare in astonishment, with expectation, (*B*) with irreverence or rudeness, &c. to be open like a gap —*pr p* gaping, *pa p* gaped.—*n*. The act of gaping the width of the mouth when opened. [A.S. *gapian*, Ice. *gapa*, to open.]

GAPER, gāp'er, *n*. One who gapes.

GAPES, gāp'z, *n*. A disease of gallinaceous birds, owing to the presence of trematode worms in the windpipe, which is shewn by their uneasy gaping.

GAPING, gāp'ing, *n*. The act of one who gapes.—*adj* (*Shak*) Shouting.

GAP TOOTHED, gap' tōoth, *adj* (*Teann*) Having gaps or interstices between the teeth.

GAP TOOTHED, gap' tōoth, *adj* (*Dryden*) For GAT TOOTHED = goat toothed, lustful [A.S. *gat*, a he goat, and TOOTHED]

GAR, gar, *n*. The name of a sea fish allied to the pike, with a long pointed head also a fresh water fish of a similar shape found in America. [A.S. *gar*, a dart, a spear] [*gōra*, Dan. *gōra*, Scot. *gar*]

GAR, gar, *v t* (*Spenser*) To cause, to compel. [Ice

GARANCIVE, gar'an sin, *n*. A manufactured product of madder, used as a dye. [From Fr *garance*, madder]

GARB garb, *n*. Dress clothing fashion or mode of dress external appearance fashion or manner [A.S. *garwica* clothing, Ger *garben*, to dress—O Ger *garus*, ornament, dress.]

GARBAGE gar'bāj *n* (*lit*) That which is removed when anything is dressed refuse of any kind, offal the bowels of an animal. [From the root of GARB.]

GARBLE, gar'bl, *v t*. To sift or pass through a sieve to select as much of as serves one's own purpose to mutilate or corrupt —*pr p* garbling *pa p* garbled. [Sp *garbilar*—*garbillo*, a coarse sieve—L. *criellum*, dim of *cribrum*, a sieve]

GARELER gar'bler, *n*. One who garbles, esp one who examines and cleanses drugs.

GARBOIL gar'boil, *n* (*Shal*) Disorder tumult, uproar [O Fr *garboul*—L. *garrio*, to talk noisily, and *bulho* to be in commotion.]

GARDANT, gardant *adj* (*her*) Full faced or looking at one. [Fr, *pr p* of *garder*, to look, regard.]

GARDEN gar'dn, *n* (*lit*) An enclosure a piece of ground enclosed, in which shrubs flowers fruits and vegetables are cultivated separately or collectively a place particularly fruitful or delightful—*v t* To cultivate a garden to practise gardening—*v t* to cultivate as a garden. [Ger *garten*, O Ger *gart*, Goth. *gards* L. *yard* an enclosure, connected with L. *hortus* Gr *choros*.]

GARDENER gar'dn'er, *n*. One who cultivates or takes charge of a garden.

GARDENING, gar'dn'ing, *n*. The art of laying out and cultivating gardens

GARDON, gar'don, *n* (*Shal*) Same as GUTPDON

GAR-FISH, gar'fish, *n*. See OAR.

GARGARISM, gar'gar-izm, *n*. A gargle [Gr *gar* *garumos*—*gargarizo*, to gargle. See GARGLE.]

GARGLE, gar'gl, *v t* (*lit*) To make (a liquid) gurgle in the throat without swallowing it to wash, as the mouth and throat, while preventing the liquid from descending by expelling air against it.—*pr p* gargling, *pa p* gargled.—*n*. A lotion or wash for gargling the mouth and throat. [Fr *gargouiller*, It *gargagliare*, Gr *gargarizo*—*gargareōn* the throat. from the sound, and conn. with GURGLE.]

GARGOYLE, gargoil, *n* (*arch*) A projecting spout, leading the water from the roof gutters of buildings, carved into the form of some living being and discharging the water through its mouth. [Fr *gargouille*. See GARGLE.]

GARISH, &c. Same as GARBISH, &c.

GARLAND, gar'land, *n*. A wreath or chap'et of flowers, leaves, &c., to be worn on the head (*Shal*) the top, the principal thing a book of choice extracts in prose or poetry—*v t*. To crown or deck



Gargoyle

- with a garland. [Fr. *guirlande*, It. *ghirlanda*; acc. to Diez from a form *wierelen* of O. Ger. *wieren*, to hind, *wiara*, a wreath.]
- GARLIC**, gärl'ik, *n.* A bulbous-rooted plant of the same genus as the onion and *leek*, having a strong smell and a pungent, acrid taste, with *spear* or sword shaped leaves. [A.S. *garleac*—*gar*, spear, and *leac*, leek.]
- GARMENT**, gä'r'ment, *n.* Any article of clothing:—*pl.* dress or clothing in general. [O. Fr. *garniment*—*garnir*, to garnish. See **GARNISH**.]
- GARNER**, gä'r'nér, *n.* A granary.—*v.t.* To store in a granary: to gather and store for preservation. [Norm. Fr. *garnier*—L. *granarium*. See **GRANARY**.]
- GARNET**, gä'r'net, *n.* A mineral and precious stone of which there are many varieties, the most precious being of a crimson-red colour, the others of a duller colour and less hard. [Fr. *grenat*, It. *granato*; L. *granatus* (*lapis*), grained (stone), from the clusters of crystals in which it is found—*granum*, grain.]
- GARNISH**, gä'r'nish, *v.t.* (*orig.* and in *law*) To warn, to give notice to: to make provision beforehand, to furnish: to decorate with ornamental appendages: to embellish, as a dish, with something laid round it.—*n.* Ornament: decoration: (*Shak.*) garments, dress: (*law*) warning to appear in court. [Fr. *garnir*, to furnish; O. Fr. *guarnir*, to warn; A.S. *warnian*, to take care, to warn; Ger. *warnen*, to warn.]
- GARNISHEE**, gä'r'nish-é', *n.* The person in whose hands the property of the defendant is attached by the plaintiff suing in a local court. [From **GARNISH**.]
- GARNISHMENT**, gä'r'nish-ment, *n.* Same as **GARNISH**.
- GARNITURE**, gä'r'ni-tür, *n.* That which garnishes: furniture: dress: ornament.
- GARRAN**, gar'an, (*Spenser*). A small horse, a hack. [Scot. *garron*, Ir. *garran*, Ger. *gurre*.]
- GARRE**, gar, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). Same as **GAR**, to force.
- GARRET**, gar'et, *n.* (*lit.*) A place of safety or defence: a room next the roof of a house.
[Scot. *garret*, *garrit*, a watch-tower, the top of a hill; O. Fr. *garite*, a place of safety—*garir*, Ger. *wehren*, Goth. *varjan*, to defend.]
- GARRETEER**, gar-et-ér', *n.* An inhabitant of a garret: a poor author.
- GARRISON**, gar'i-sn, *n.* A body of troops stationed in a fortified place to defend it; a fortified place kept by soldiers.—*v.t.* To supply with an armed force for defence: to secure by fortresses. [Fr. *garrison*—*garnir*, to furnish. See **GARNISH**.]
- GARRON**, gar'on, *n.* Same as **GARRAN**.
- GARROTE**, gar-röt', } *n.* A Spanish mode of
GARROTTE, gar-rot', } strangling criminals with a cord tightened on the neck by twisting with a stick, or with a brass collar tightened with a screw: the brass collar used in strangling: strangulation.—*v.t.* To strangle with the garrote: to suddenly render insensible by semi-strangulation, and then to rob:—*pr.p.* garrotting, garrotting; *pa.p.* garrotted; garrott'ed. [Fr. *garrot*, Sp. *garrote*, a lever, a packing stick, from Sp. *garra*, claw, Prov. *garra*, leg—Armor. and W. *gar*, shank, shin.]
- GARROTTER**, gar-röt-ér, } *n.* One who garrotes.
GARROTTER, gar-rot-ér, }
- GARRULITY**, gar-ü-l'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being garrulous: talkativeness.
- GARRULOUS**, gar-ü-lus, *adj.* Chattering: talkative. [L. *garrulus*—root of *garris*, to chatter, Sans. *grī*, to call.]
- GARTER**, gärt-ér, *n.* A string or band used to tie the stocking to the leg so as to prevent it slipping down: the badge of the highest order of knighthood in Great Britain, instituted by Edward III., and called the Order of the Garter: (*her.*) half of a bend.—*v.t.* To hind with a garter. [Fr. *gartière*, *jarrellière*—*jarret*, the hough of the leg, Prov. *garra*, leg. See **GARROTE**.]
- GARTH**, gä'rh, *n.* An enclosure or yard: a garden: a weir in a river for catching fish. [See **YARD**.]
- GAS**, gas, *n.* A permanently elastic or aëriiform fluid: a fluid obtained by the destructive distillation of coal, consisting chiefly of carburetted hydrogen, and used for giving light when burned.
[Fr. *gaz*, a word invented by Van Helmont, a Belgian chemist (1577—1644), connected with A.S. *gast*, Ger. *geist*, ghost, spirit.]
- GASALIER**, gas-a-lér', *n.* A hanging frame with branches for gas-jets.
* * This word should properly be **GASIER**, like **CHANDELIER**.
- GAS-BURNER**, gas-burn-ér, *n.* A piece of metal fitted to the end of a gas-pipe, with one or more small holes so arranged as to spread out the flame.
- GASCONADE**, gas-kon-ad', *v.i.* To boast or brag like a Gascon.—*n.* A boast: bravado, bluster. [From Gascon, a native of Gascony in France, a province whose inhabitants are noted for boasting.]
- GASEOUS**, gaz'e-us, *adj.* In the form of gas or air.
- GAS-FITTER**, gas-fit-ér, *n.* One who fits up the pipes and brackets for gas-lighting.
- GAS-FITTING**, gas-fit'ing, *n.* The occupation of a gas-fitter. [chandelier for gas.]
- GAS-FIXTURE**, gas-fiks'tür, *n.* A bracket or
- GASH**, gash, *v.t.* To make a deep hack or cut into anything, esp. into flesh.—*n.* A deep and long cut: a gaping wound. [Akin to **HACK**, **HASH**.]
- GASHFUL**, gash'ful, *adj.* Full of gashes: hideous.
- GASIFY**, gas-i-fi, *v.t.* To convert into gas. [Gas, and L. *facio*, to make.]
- GASKINS**, gas'kinz, *n.* (*Shak.*) GALLIGASKINS.
- GAS-METER**, gas-mét-ér, *n.* An instrument for measuring the quantity of gas consumed at a particular place in a given time.
- GASOMETER**, gaz-om'e-tér, *n.* (*lit.*) An apparatus for measuring gas: the gas reservoir of a gas-work.
- GASP**, gasp, *v.i.* To gape in order to catch breath: to breathe laboriously or convulsively: to pant or long.—*v.t.* to emit with gaspings.—*n.* The act of opening the mouth to catch the breath: a painful catching of the breath. [Ice. *geispa*, to gape, to yawn: proh. from the sound.]
- GAST**, gast, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To make agast, to frighten or terrify. [See **AGHAST**.]
- GASTEROPOD**, gas'tér-o-pod (*pl.* **GASTEROPODA**), *n.* (*lit.*) A belly-footed animal: one of a class of molluscs, embracing whelks, limpets, snails, &c., having in general a muscular disc under the belly, which serves them as feet. [Gr. *gastér*, the stomach, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot.]
- GASTNESS**, gast'nes, *n.* Same as **GHASTLINESS**.
- GASTRALGIA**, gas-tral'ji-a, *n.* Pain in the stomach or bowels. [Gr. *gastér*, the stomach, and *algos*, pain.]
- GASTRIC**, gas'trik, *adj.* Relating to the belly or stomach. [From Gr. *gastér*, the stomach.]
- GASTRITIS**, gas-tri'tis, *n.* Inflammation of the stomach.
- GASTRONOME**, gas'tro-nóm, } *n.* One who pays
GASTRONOMER, gas-tron'o-mér, } great attention
to his diet, an epicure. [Gr. *gastér*, the belly, and *nomos*, law, regulation—*nemō*, to distribute.]

GASTRONOMIC, *AL*, gas tro-nom'ik, *al*, *adj* Per-
taining to gastronomy
GASTRONOMIST, gas tron'o-mist, *n* Same as
GASTRONOME [of good eating epicurism]
GASTRONOMY, gas tron'o-mi, *n* The art or science
GASTROPOD, gas tro pod, *n* Same as GASTEROPOD
GASTROSTOMY, gas tros'to-mi, *n* An operation
sometimes performed in a case of stricture of the
gullet, to introduce food directly into the stomach
through an external opening [Gr *gaster*, *gastro*,
the belly, and *stoma*, mouth]
GASTROTOMY, gas tro'to-mi, *n* The operation of
cutting open the belly [Gr *gaster*, *gastro*, the
belly, and *tome*, a cutting—*temno*, to cut]
GAT, gat, old *pat* of GER
GATE, gat, *n* (*Spenser*) A goat [A.S. *gat*]
GATE, gat, *n* A hole or opening in a wall, fence, &c
to serve for a way or passage into a town or en-
closure of any kind the frame of wood or iron
which closes a gateway an opening or avenue
a way or path. [A.S. *geat*, *gat*, gate, door, Ice *gat*
opening, Scot *gate*, way, path.]
GATED, gat'ed, *adj* Having gates
GATEHOUSE gat' haws, *n* A house at or over a gate
GATELESS gat'less, *adj* Having no gate
GATEWAY, gat'wa, *n* A gate
GATHER, gather, *vt* To bring together to bring
in from the fields as grain in harvest to pick up
to glean to pluck to heap up to select and take
to sweep together to compress, to contract to
gain to derive as an inference or conclusion to
draw together in folds or plaits—*vi* to assemble
to grow larger by accretion of like matter to in-
crease to suppurate, as a sore to be condensed
to come to a conclusion.—*n* A pucker a plait or
fold in cloth, made by drawing a thread through.
[A.S. *gaderian* *gatherian*, to gather, D *gaderen*, to
draw to a heap] [collects]
GATHERER, gather'er, *n* One who gathers or
GATHERING, gat'er-ing, *n* That which is gathered
or brought together a crowd or assembly a tumour
or collection of matter
GAUD, gawd, *n* An ornament a piece of finery
[L. *gaudium*, delight—*gaudeo* to rejoice]
GAUD DAY, gawd-da, *n* A day of enjoyment a
feast or festival. [OAU and DAY]
GAUDED, gawded, *adj* (*Shal*) Adorned with
gauds or trinkets high coloured.
GAUDERY, gawder-i, *n* Gauds or ornaments finery
GAUDILY, gawd'i-li, *adv* In a gaudy manner
ostentatiously [being gaudy showiness]
GAUDINESS gawd'i-ness, *n* The state or quality of
GAUDY, gawd-i, *adj* (*Shal*) Gaudy, merry, festal
showy ostentatiously fine. [From GAUD]
GAUDY, gawd-i, *n* A feast or festival [A corr of
GAUD-DAY]
GAUGE gā, *n* A measuring rod a standard of
measure content, dimensions the distance between
the rails on a railway—*vt* To measure to find the
contents of to measure capacity or power generally
—*pr p* gauging (gā'ing), *pa p* gauged (gā'd)
[O Fr *gauger*—*gauger* a liquid measure Fr *jauge* a
measuring rod *acc* to Dietz from Rom. *gajger*, *gajger*,
to measure—L. *gajger*, equal]
GAUGER, gā'jer, *n* One who gauges an excise
officer, whose business is to measure the contents of
casks.
GAUGING, gā'ing, *n* The measuring of the contents
of casks. [From GAUGE]

GAUGING ROD, gā'ing rod, *n* An instrument for
measuring the contents of casks
GAUL, gawl, *n* A name of ancient France an in-
habitant of Gaul. [L. *Gallia*, France—*Gallus*, a Gaul.]
GAUNT gaint, *adj* Lean and pinched hollow-
checked repulsive, scaring [A.S. *geawand*, *pa p*
of *geawanan*, to wane, diminish]
GAUNTLET, gaint'let, *n* The iron glove of armour a
strong glove extending over the wrist [Fr *gantelet*
—*gant*, a glove, It *guanto*, Dan. *vante*, a glove]
To THROW DOWN THE GAUNTLET to challenge—To
TAKE UP THE GAUNTLET to accept a challenge
GAUNTTLED, gaint'let ed, *pa p* Wearing a gaunt-
let or gauntlets
GAUNTLY, gaint'ly, *adv* In a gaunt manner
GAUZE, gawz, *n* A thin transparent fabric of silk
or linen. [Fr *gaze*, low L. *gazatum*, prob from
Gaza in Palestine, because believed to have been
first made there]
GAUZY, gawz-i, *adj* Pertaining to or like gauze
GAVE, gāv, *pat* of GIVE
GAVEL KIND gav'el kind, *n* An old British law
of succession by which all the sons of a family
divided the inheritance equally [Celt *gabhair*,
tenure—*gabh*, to take, and *cine* kin, family]
GAVELOCK gav'e lok, *n* A spear or javelin. [A.S.
gafeloc, javelin]
GAVAL, gā'val, *n* The East Indian species of
crocodile characterised by the great length and
slenderness of the muzzle.
GAYOT, gav'ot, *n* A piece of music of a lively char-
acter peculiarly suitable for dancing also the dance
itself [Fr *garotte*, from the Gervots, the people of
Gap, a district in France.]
GAWD, gawd, *n* (*Shal*) Same as GAUD
GAWKY, gawk-i, *adj* Like a cuckoo awkward
clownish—*n* A simpleton a tall awkward fellow
[O E *gawk* A.S. *gac*, a cuckoo, Ger *gauch*, Scot
gawk, a cuckoo, a simpleton.]
GAY, gā, *adj* Lively sportive, frolicsome light
hearted, cheerful showy, fine. [Fr *gai*, It *gajo*,
prob from Ger *gāh*, swift, rapid, O Ger *gāh*, *resh*.]
GAYETY, gā'e-ti, *n* State or quality of being gay
merriment finery show
GAYLY, gā'e, *adv* Merrily showily
GAYNESS, gā'ness, *n* State or quality of being gay
gayety finery
GAZE, gāz, *vt* To see or look fixedly or earnestly—
vt to stare at to view with fixed attention —*pr p*
gazing, *pa p* gazed —*n* A fixed look a look of
wonder or admiration the object gazed at. [A.S.
gecan, *inten* of *secan*, to see See SEE.]
GAZEFUL, gāz'fool, *adj* (*Spenser*) Looking with a
gaze looking intently [by sight only]
GAZEHOUND, gāz'hownd, *n* A hound that follows
GAZELED, gāz'el, *n* A small species of antelope,
with beautiful dark eyes found in Arabia and N
Africa. [Fr.—Ar *gawal* a wild goat.]
GAZEMENT, gāz'ment, *n* (*Spenser*) View, gaze
GAZER, gāz'er, *n* One who gazes from delight,
admiration or study
GAZETTE, gaz'et, *n* A newspaper the official
newspaper—*vt* To publish in a gazette to announce
officially —*pr p* gazetting, *pa p* gazetted.
[Fr—It *gazetta*, a Venetian coin worth about 1d., the
sum charged by the Venetian government in the 16th
century for permission to read the official accounts of
the war with Soliman II.]
GAZETTEER, gaz-et'ter, *n* A writer for a gazette.

fate, lar, mē, her, mine, mōte, mōte, mōn, then.

- a gazette or newspaper: a geographical dictionary: an alphabetical descriptive list of anything.
- GAZING-STOCK**, gāz'ing-stok, *n.* Something stuck up to be gazed at: a person gazed at with scorn or curiosity.
- GEAL**, jēl, *v.i.* To congeal:—*pr.p.* gealing; *pa.p.* gealed. [Fr. *geler*, L. *gelare*—*gelu*, frost, cold.]
- GEALOUS**, jēl'us, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Same as **JEALOUS**.
- GEALOUSIE**, jēl'ns-i, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as **JEALOUSY**.
- GEAR**, jēr, *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To jeer, to scoff.
- GEAR**, gēr, *n.* Whatever is prepared for use or wear: dress, accoutrements, ornaments: harness: military harness: (*Spenser*) business, affairs: (*mech.*) gearing.—*v.t.* To dress: to put on gear: to harness. [A.S. *geara*, preparation—*giran*, to prepare; Ice. *giora*, to make.]
- GEARING**, gēr'ing, *n.* Harness: the means by which motion is communicated from one part of machinery to another, consisting of toothed wheels, &c.
- GEASON**, gē'zn, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Rare: wonderful. [A.S. *gæsen*, rare, dear.]
- GECK**, gek, *n.* (*Shak.*) A dunce, a fool, an ignorant clown. [Prob. conn. with *gawk*. See **GAWKY**.]
- GEHENNA**, ge-he'n'a, *n.* The valley of Hinnom, near Jerusalem, where some of the Israelites sacrificed their children to Moloch, and to which the refuse of the city was afterwards conveyed and burned: a place of abomination: hell. [L.—Heb. *ge*, valley of, and *Hinnom*.]
- GEHLENITE**, gē'len-it, *n.* A mineral found in crystals, of various shades of green and brown. [Named after Gehlen, the chemist.]
- GELATINATE**, je-lat'in-āt, *v.t.* To make into gelatine or jelly.—*v.i.* to be converted into gelatine or jelly:—*pr.p.* gelat'inating; *pa.p.* gelat'inated.
- GELATINATION**, je-lat'in-ā'shun, *n.* The act or process of turning or being turned into gelatine.
- GELATINE**, jēl'a-tin, *n.* A substance which forms a constituent part of bones and other animal tissues, is obtained by boiling, and forms a jelly when cold. [Fr.—L. *gelo*, *gelatum*, to freeze—*gelu*, frost.]
- GELATINISE**, je-lat'in-iz, *v.t.* or *i.* Same as **GELATINATE**. [formed into jelly.]
- GELATINOUS**, je-lat'in-us, *adj.* Resembling or
- GELD**, geld, *n.* Money: tribute: compensation. [A.S. *geld*, *gild*, payment, tribute; Ice. *giald*, money.]
- GELD**, geld, *v.t.* To emasculate or castrate: to expurgate, to deprive of anything objectionable: (*Shak.*) to deprive of anything essential:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* geld'ed or gelt. [A.S. *gyllte*, gelded; Ger. *geilen*—*geile*, testicle, stone; akin to L. *coeleus*, *culeus*. See **COLLION**.]
- GELDER-ROSE**, geld'er-rōz, *n.* The snowball-tree, a cultivated variety of the water elder, in which the flowers, instead of forming eymes, form globose eorymbs. [So called from Gelderland in Holland.]
- GELDING**, geld'ing, *n.* Act of castrating: a castrated animal, esp. a horse. [From **GELD**, *v.t.*]
- GELID**, jēl'id, *adj.* Cold: icy cold. [L. *gelidus*—*gelu*, frost, cold.] [cold: extreme cold.]
- GELIDITY**, jēl'id-i-ti, *n.* The state of being gelid or
- GELIDLY**, jēl'id-li, *adv.* Coldly.
- GELIDNESS**, jēl'id-nes, *n.* Extreme coldness.
- GELOS**, jēl'o-si, *n.* (*Spenser*). Jealousy.
- GELT**, gelt, *n.* Same as **GELD**, money.
- GELT**, gelt, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of **GELD**.
- GELT**, gelt, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as **GILT**.
- GEM**, jem, *n.* A bud: any precious stone, esp. when cut: anything extremely beautiful or valuable.—*v.t.* To adorn with gems: to embellish or adorn: (*Milton*)
- to form into round knots.—*v.i.* to put forth buds:—*pr.p.* gemm'ing; *pa.p.* gemmed'. [L. *gemma*, a bud, a precious stone, from the swelling brightness of a bud, prob. = *gesma*—*ges* = *ger*, root of *gero*, to bear.]
- GEMEL**, jem'el, *n.* (*her.*) A pair. [L. *gemellus*, dim. of *geminus*, twin.] [more links.]
- GEMEL-RING**, jem'el-ring, *n.* A ring with two or
- GEMINATE**, jem'in-āt, *adj.* (*bot.*) In pairs. [L. *geminatus*, *pa.p.* of *geminio*, to double—*geminus*, twins.]
- GEMINATION**, jem-in-ā'shun, *n.* A doubling. [From **GEMINATE**.]
- GEMINI**, jem'i-ni, *n.pl.* Twins: the third constellation of the zodiac, containing the two bright stars Castor and Pollux. [L., pl. of *geminus*, twin-born, for *geminus*—*gen*, root of *gigno*, to beget.]
- GEMINOUS**, jem'in-us, *adj.* Double, in pairs. [From **GEMINI**.]
- GEMINY**, jem'in-i, *n.* (*Shak.*) Twins, a pair, a couple. [From **GEMINI**.]
- GEMMACEOUS**, jem-ā'shus, *adj.* Resembling or of the nature of gems. [by buds. [See **GEM**.]]
- GEMMATE**, jem'at, *adj.* Having buds: reproducing
- GEMMATED**, jem'at-ed, *adj.* Adorned with gems.
- GEMMATION**, jem-ā'shun, *n.* (*bot.*) The act or time of budding, also the arrangement of buds on the stalk: a form of reproduction among some of the lowest orders of the animal kingdom, the young appearing as a bud-like exeresence on the parent, and becoming detached when fully developed. [See **GEM**.]
- GEMMIFEROUS**, jem-if'er-us, *adj.* Producing buds. [L. *gemma*, a bud, and *fero*, to bear.]
- GEMMIPAROUS**, jem-ip'ar-us, *adj.* (*zool.*) Reproducing by buds growing on the body. [L. *gemma*, a bud, and *pario*, to beget.]
- GEMMULE**, jem'ul, *n.* (*bot.*) A little gem or leaf-bud: one of the buds of mosses. [L. *gemma*, dim. of *gemma*, a bud.]
- GEMMY**, jem'i, *adj.* Full of gems.
- GEMOTE**, ge-mōt', *n.* A meeting or assembly. [A.S. *gemot*—*metan*, to meet.]
- GEMSBOK**, jemz'bok, *n.* A species of antelope, found in South Africa, about the size of a stag, with long straight horns. [Ger. *gemsbock*—*gemse*, chamois, and *bock*, buck.]
- GENDER**, jen'dēr, *n.* (*Shak.*) Kind, sort: sex: difference of a word to express sex.—*v.t.* To beget: to engender.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to copulate, to breed. [Fr. *engendrer*, to engender; L. *genero*, *generatum*—*genus*, *generis*, birth, kind.]
- GENEALOGICAL**, jen-e-a-loj'ik-al, *adj.* Pertaining to or exhibiting the genealogy or descent of families or persons. [genealogical manner.]
- GENEALOGICALLY**, jen-e-a-loj'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a
- GENEALOGIST**, jen-e-a-lo-jist, *n.* One who studies or traces genealogies or pedigrees.
- GENEALOGY**, jen-e-a-lo'-ji, *n.* History of the descent of families: the pedigree of a particular person or family. [L., Gr. *genealogia*—Gr. *genos*, birth, and *logos*, a discourse.]
- GENERA**, jen'er-a, *n.* Plural of **GENUS**.
- GENERABLE**, jen'er-a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being generated or produced. [See **GENERATE**.]
- GENERAL**, jen'er-al, *adj.* Relating to a genus or whole class, including many species or individuals: not special: not restricted: common: prevalent: public: loose: vague.—*n.* (*Shak.*) The public, the vulgar: the whole or chief part: an officer who is head over a whole department: a military title second only to that of field-marshal: the chief

commander of an army in service [*L. generalis*—*genus* See *GENUS*.]

GENERAL OFFICER, an officer who commands a body of men not less than a brigade

GENERALISABLE jen er al iz a bl, *adj* Capable of being brought under a general rule.

GENERALISATION jen er al iz a shun *n*. The act of generalising or of bringing individuals or particulars under classes.

GENERALISE jen er al iz, *v t* To make general to reduce to a genus, to bring under a general term to infer from one or a few the nature of a whole class.—*v i*, to form genera or classes to view objects in their relations to classes.—*pr p* generalising *pa p* generalised.

GENERALISSIMO jen er al iz mo *n*. The chief commander of an army of two or more divisions or of separate armies. [*It. superl. of GENERAL*.]

GENERALITY jen er al iz ti, *n*. The state of being general or of including particulars that which is general the main part the greatest part.

GENERALLY jen er al iz, *adv* In general commonly extensively most frequently in a general way without detail (*B*) collectively together

GENERALSHIP jen er al ship *n*. The office command, or skill of a general or military officer military skill.

GENERANT jen er ant, *n*. That which generates or produces (*geom.*) a line surface, or solid produced by the motion of a point line, or surface. [*L. generans -antis pr p of genero* See *GENERATE*.]

GENERATE jen er at, *v t* To produce one a kind, to beget, to propagate to bring into life to originate cause or produce.—*pr p* generating *pa p* generated. [*L. genero -atum -genus* See *GENUS*.]

GENERATION jen er a shun, *n*. The act of generating or producing origination or formation a single stage in natural descent the people of the same age or period (*Shal*) family offspring.—*pl* (*B*) genealogy history [*of producing prolific*]

GENERATIVE jen er at iv, *adj* Having the power

GENERATOR jen er at or, *n* One who or that which begets or produces.

GENERATRIX jen er at riks, *n*. That which generates (*geom.*) the point line, or surface which, by its motion, generates another magnitude.

GENERIC af, je ner ik, al, *adj* Pertaining to a genus or kind marking or comprehending a genus very comprehensive.

GENERICALLY je ner ik al iz, *adv* With regard to a genus or an extensive class.

GENEROUSITY jen er os iz ti, *n*. The quality of being generous nobleness of nature liberality in giving

GENEROUS jen er us, *adj* (*Shak*) Of noble or honourable birth of a noble nature magnanimous courageous open hearted, liberal abundant in vigorating in its nature, as wine. [*L. generosus -genus* See *GENUS*.]

GENEROUSLY jen er us iz, *adv* In a generous manner honourably nobly liberally

GENEROUSNESS jen er us nes, *n*. The quality of being generous nobleness of nature liberality

GENESIS jen e sis, *n*. Generation creation production a theory or account of the origin of anything: the first book of the Bible, so called from its containing an account of the creation. [*L., Gr genesis -gen root of gignomai to beget*.]

GENET jen et, *n* A small, well proportioned Spanish horse. [*Fr Sp. genet, a light-armed trooper acc. to Diez prob from Gr gymnitis, a light armed soldier*]

GENET jen et, *n* A genus of quadrupeds nearly allied to the civets, but distinguished by having only a rudimentary odorous pouch. [*Fr genet, Sp genet, of Eastern origin*.]

GENEVA je ne va, *n*. A spirit distilled from grain and flavoured with juniper berries also called Hollands [*A corruption of Fr genèvre Prov genibre It genepre, L juniperus the juniper*]

GENIAL jen al, *adj* Contributing to the production of life, or to the continuance and enjoyment of it healthful cheering merry congenial. [*L. gmalis -genius* See *GENIUS*.]

GENIALITY je ni al iz ti, } *n*. The quality of being
GENIALNESS je ni al nes, } general cheerfulness
gayety

GENITAL jen i tal, *adj* Belonging to generation, or the act of producing [*L. genitalis -gigno grn tum to beget*.] [generation.]

GENITALS jen i talz, *n pl*. The external organs of
GENITIVE jen i tiv, *adj* (*lit*) Belonging to generation (*gram*) generic noting the genus, kind, or class. *n*. The genitive case, corresponding to the English possessive, or to the relation expressed by the prep of [*L. gignitur -gen root of gigno genitum to beget in gram. for Gr genete (plous case) generic -genos genus*]

GENIUS je nus (*pl GENII, je ni i*) *n*. A good or evil spirit supposed by the ancients to be appropriated to every person, place and thing and especially to preside over a man's destiny from his birth the animating spirit of a people or period. [*L. -gigno genitum to beget*]

GENIUS jen yus (*pl GENIUSES*) *n*. The peculiar inborn structure of mind of any individual special taste or natural disposition qualifying any one for a particular function superior inborn power of mind a person of exalted creative faculties the peculiar constitution or character of anything [*L. ingenium -genius* See above]

GENNET jen et, *n*. Same as *GENET* a small horse

GENNITING jen iting, *n* (*Bacon*) (*lit*) June eating an apple that is early ripe.

GENT, *gent* (*Spencer*) Gentle handsome elegant.—*n*. An abber of *GENTLEMAN* (*colloq*) a low fellow who speaks the gentleman. [*Old Fr gent prob from L. gentilis a man of noble birth -gen root of Gr gignomai Sans. jan to beget*.]

GENTEEL jen tel, *adj* (*lit*) Belonging to a noble family well bred easy and graceful in manners and behaviour graceful in men or form well dressed. [*L. gentilis -gens gentis, a family -gen. See GENT*.]

GENTEELLY jen tel iz, *adv* In a genteel manner

GENTEELNESS jen tel nes, *n*. The quality of being genteel.

GENTIAN jen shan, *n*. A genus of plants with blue or yellow flowers the species of which are found in the temperate parts of Europe Asia, and America, the dried root of one the Common or Yellow (*G*), is used in medicine.

[Said to derive its name from Gent us, king of Illyria, conquered by the Romans about 160 B.C. by whom the use of the Common *G* in medicine was introduced.]

GENTIANELLA jen shan el iz, *n*. A species of Gentian with small blue flowers also a small and slender plant with yellow flowers, belonging to another genus of the same order of plants a kind of blue colour [*Dim. of GENTIAN*]

GENTILE jen til, *adj* Belonging to the nations at large, as distinguished from the Jews or of relating to pagans (*gram*) denoting a race or country.—*n*. (*B*) Any one not a Jew one ignorant of the true

- God: a pagan. [L. *gentilis*—*gens*, *gentis*, a family, nation. See GENT.]
- GENTILITY**, jen-ti'l-i-ti, *n.* (*Hooker*) Paganism, heathenism: good birth or extraction: the quality of being genteel.
- GENTLE**, jen'tl, *adj.* (*orig.*) *Genteel* or of noble birth: becoming one of noble birth: refined in manners: docile, tame: mild: meek, peaceable: soft, soothing.—*n.* (*Shak.*) A gentleman: a trained hawk: the maggot of the flesh-fly, used as bait for angling.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To make gentle.
- GENTLEFOLK**, jen'tl-fok, } *n.* Persons of good
GENTLEFOLKS, jen'tl-fòks, } birth.
- GENTLE-HEARTED**, jen'tl-hàrt'ed, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Having a gentle or kind disposition.
- GENTLEMAN**, jen'tl-man (*pl.* GENTLEMEN), *n.* A man of gentle or noble birth: a man above the rank of yeoman: (*her.*) one who without a title bears a coat of arms: any one whose profession, income, or education raises him above the ordinary trading classes: a man of gentle or refined manners: (*Shak.*) the servant of a man of rank: an officer of the royal household:—*pl.* a term of address.
- GENTLEMANLIKE**, jen'tl-man-lik, } *adj.* Like,
GENTLEMANLY, jen'tl-man-li, } pertaining to,
or becoming a gentleman. } being gentle.
- GENTLENESS**, jen'tl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of
GENTLESS, jen'tles, *n.* (*Spenser*). GENTLENESS.
- GENTLEWOMAN**, jen'tl-woom'an, *n.* A woman of good family or of good breeding: a woman who waits about the person of a lady of rank.
- GENTLY**, jen'tli, *adv.* In a gentle manner.
- GENTOO**, jen-tōō, *n.* One of the aborigines of Hindustan: a Hindu. [Port. *gentio*, a Gentle.]
- GENTRY**, jen'tri, *n.* (*Shak.*) Birth, rank, also civility, courtesy: the class of people between the nobility and the vulgar. [A corr. of *gentlery*—GENTLE.]
- GENUFLECTION**, **GENUFLEXION**, jen-ù-flek'-shun, *n.* The act of bending the knee, esp. in worship. [L. *genu*, the knee, and *flectio*, a bending—*flecto*, *flectum*, to bend.]
- GENUINE**, jen'ù-in, *adj.* Of the original genus or stock, native: real, true, natural: not spurious or adulterated. [L. *genuinus*—*gigno*, *genitum*, to beget.]
- GENUINELY**, jen'ù-in-li, *adv.* In a genuine manner.
- GENUINENESS**, jen'ù-in-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being genuine: freedom from anything counterfeit.
- GENUS**, jé'nus (*pl.* GEN'ERA), *n.* Race, kind: a group consisting of a number of species having certain common and peculiar marks or characteristics, subordinate to family, class, and order: (*logic*) a multitude of objects to which a general notion or common term is applied, also one of the five predicable conceptions. [L. *genus*, *generis*, birth, race; Gr. *gēnō*, from root *gen*. See GENT.]
- GEOCENTRIC**, -AL, jē-o-sent'rik, -al, *adj.* Having reference to the earth as centre, or to the centre of the earth: (*astron.*) as seen or measured from the earth. [Gr. *gē*, the earth, and *kentron*, centre.]
- GEODE**, jē'ōd, *n.* A nodule of rock, which (*like the earth*) is round, and has its interior filled sometimes with water or other matter, but oftener lined with crystals. [Gr.—*geo-eidis*, earthlike—*gē*, the earth, and *eidos*, form.] [GEODETIC.]
- GEODESIC**, -AL, jē-o-des'ik, -al, *adj.* Same as
GEODESY, jē-ōd'e-si, *n.* (*lit.*) The division of the earth: the science of the measurement of the earth's surface and of great portions of it: that branch of land-surveying in which the curvature of the earth is taken into account. [Gr. *geōdaisia*—*gē*, the earth, and *daio*, to divide.]
- GEODETIC**, -AL, jē-o-det'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to, obtained by, or engaged in geodesy.
- GEOGNOST**, jē'og-nost, *n.* One versed in geognosy: a geologist. [ing to geognosy.]
- GEOGNOSTIC**, -AL, jē-og-nost'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to geognosy.
- GEOGNOSY**, jē-ōg'no-si, *n.* A knowledge of the earth, geology: the observed facts of geology apart from reasoning built upon them. [Gr. *gē*, the earth, and *gnōsis*, knowledge. See GNOSTIC.] [geogony.]
- GEOGONIC**, -AL, jē-o-gon'ik, -al, *adj.* Relating to
GEOGONY, jē-ōg'o-ni, *n.* The doctrine of the formation of the earth. [Gr. *gē*, the earth, and *gonē*, birth—root *gen*. See GENT.] [ogrophy.]
- GEOGRAPHER**, jē-ōg'ra-fēr, *n.* One versed in ge-
GEOGRAPHIC, -AL, jē-o-graf'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to geography.
- GEOGRAPHICALLY**, jē-o-graf'ik-al-li, *adv.* With reference to geographical relations or notions.
- GEOGRAPHY**, jē-ōg'ra-fi, *n.* A description of the earth: properly, the science which gives a description of the surface of the earth, its physical structure, natural products, political divisions, and the races that inhabit it. [Gr. *geographia*—*gē*, the earth, and *graphō*, to write.] [geology.]
- GEOLOGIC**, -AL, jē-o-loj'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to
GEOLOGICALLY, jē-o-loj'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a geological manner.
- GEOLOGISE**, jē-ol'o-jiz, *v.i.* To study geology: to make geological investigations:—*pr.p.* geologising; *pa.p.* geologised. [of geology.]
- GEOLOGIST**, jē-ol'o-jist, *n.* One versed in the science
GEOLOGY, jē-ol'o-ji, *n.* The science which treats of the materials of which the hard crust of the earth is composed and of the manner in which they are arranged. [Gr. *gē*, the earth, and *logos*, discourse.]
- GEOMANCER**, jē'o-man-sēr, *n.* One skilled in geomancy.
- GEOMANCY**, jē'o-man-si, *n.* A kind of divination anciently practised by casting pebbles on the ground, from which conjectures were formed. [Gr. *gē*, the earth, and *manleia*, divination.]
- GEOMANTIC**, -AL, jē-o-man'tik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to geomancy.
- GEOMETER**, jē-om'e-tēr, *n.* One skilled in geometry.
- GEOMETRIC**, -AL, jē-o-met'rik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to, or according to, the rules or principles of geometry.
- GEOMETRICALLY**, jē-o-met'rik-al-li, *adv.* According to the rules or principles of geometry.
- GEOMETRICIAN**, jē-om-e-trish'an, *n.* GEOMETER.
- GEOMETRY**, jē-om'e-tri, *n.* (*lit.*) The art of measuring land: the science which treats of the properties of definite portions of space under the fourfold division of lines, angles, surfaces, and volumes, without regard to any physical properties. [Gr. *geōmetria*—*gē*, the earth, and *metrōō*, to measure.]
- GEORAMA**, jē-o-rā'ma, *n.* A spherical chamber with a general view of the earth on its inner surface. [Gr. *gē*, the earth, and *horama*, a view—*horaō*, to see.]
- GEORGE**, jorj, *n.* (*Shak.*) A figure of St George, worn by knights of the Garter.
- GEORGIAN**, jorj'i-an, *adj.* Relating to the reigns of the four Georges, kings of Great Britain: belonging to Georgia in Asia, or in the U.S. of America.
- GEORGIC**, -AL, jorj'ik, -al, *adj.* Relating to agriculture or rural affairs.—*n.* GEORGIC, a poem on husbandry. [Gr. *geōrgikos*—*geōrgia*, agriculture—*gē*, the earth, and *ergon*, work.]

GEOSAURUS, joo sau rus, *n*. A fossil saurian, of the Oolite and Lias formations. [Gr *gē*, earth, and *sauros*, a lizard.]

GERAH, gēra *n* (*lit*) A bean (*B*) the smallest Hebrew weight and coin, $\frac{1}{16}$ th of a shekel (*i. e.* 11 grs.), and worth about $\frac{1}{16}$ d. [Heb., a bean.]

GERANIUM, jē ra'ni um, *n*. A genus of plants with seed vessels like a crane's bill. [Gr *geranon*—*geranos*, a crane.]

GERFALCON, jēr'faw kn Same as **GYRFALCON**.

GERM, jerm, *n*. That which is to produce an embryo (*bot*) the seed bud of a plant: a shoot: anything in embryo origin first principle. [*L.* *germen*, for *germen*—*gero*, to bear, to produce.]

GERMAN, jēr'man, *adj* (*Shak*) Derived from the same *germ* or stock of the first degree nearly related.—*n*. (*Spenser*) Brother, relation. [*L.* *germanus*, prob. for *germanus*—*germen*, embryo, bud.]

GERMAN, jēr'man, *adj* Of or from Germany.—*n*. A native of Germany the German language.

GERMANDER, jēr'man der or jēr'man, *n* (*Tenn.*) A bitter plant, formerly used for medicine and in brewing. [*Fr.* *germandrée*, *Sp.* *camedrio*, *Gr.* *chamaedrys*—*chamai*, on the ground, and *drys*, Sans. *dru*, a tree, oak.]

GERMANE, jēr'mān, *adj* (*Shak*) Nearly related closely allied relevant appropriate. [See **GERMAN**.]

GERMANIC, jēr'man ik, *adj* Pertaining to Germany.

GERMANISM, jēr'man izm, *n*. An idiom of the German language.

GERMEN, jermēn, } Same as **GERM**.

GERMIN, jerm in (*Shak*) }

GERMINAL, jerm in al, *adj* Pertaining to a germ.

GERMINANT, jerm in ant, *adj* Sending forth germs or buds sprouting [*L.* *germinans*, *-antis*, *pr p* of *germino* See **GERMINATE**.]

GERMINATE, jerm in at, *v*: To spring from a germ to bud or sprout to begin to grow —*pr p* *germinating*, *pa.p.* *germinated* [*L.* *germino*, *germinatum*—*germen*. See **GERM**.] [*of sprouting*.]

GERMINATION, jerm in a'shun, *n*. The act or time

GERMINATIVE, jerm in a-tiv, *adj* Pertaining to germination.

GERN, jern, *v*: (*Spenser*) To grin or yawn.

GERUND, jēr'und, *n*. A part of the Latin verb expressing the carrying on of the action of the verb [*L.* *gerundium*—*gero*, to bear, carry.]

GERUNDIAL, jēr'und i: al, *adj* Relating to the gerund. [participle of a Latin verb]

GERUNDIVE, jēr'und iv, *n*. The future passive

GEST, jēt, *n* (*Shak*) Same as **GIST**.

GEST, jēt, *n* (*Spenser*) Something done or acted exploit, demeanour [*L.* *gesta*, things done—*gero*, *gestum*, to bear, perform.]

GESTANT, jēs'tant, *adj* Laden burdened [*L.* *gestans*, *-antis* *pr p* of *gesto* See **GESTATION**.]

GESTATION, jēs'tā'shun, *n*. The act of carrying the young in the womb, pregnancy [*L.* *gesto*, *gestatum*, *freq* of *gero*, *gestum*, to bear.]

GESTATORY, jēs'ta tor i, *adj* Pertaining to gestation.

GESTIC, jēs'tik, *adj* Pertaining to bodily motion or gesture relating to deeds or exploits.

GESTICULATE, jēs'tik'a lit, *v*: To make gestures or motions when speaking to play antic tricks.—*v t* to represent by action —*pr p* *gesticulating*, *pa.p.* *gesticulated*. [*L.* *gesticulator*, *gesticulatus*—*gesticulus*, *dim.* of *gestus*, a motion—*gero*, *gestum*, to bear.]

GESTIGULATION, jēs'tik u lā'shun, *n*. The act of making gestures in speaking a gesture antic tricks.

GESTIGULATOR, jēs'tik'u lit-or, *n*. One who gesticulates or makes gestures [*ing* in gestures]

GESTIGULATORY, jēs'tik u la-tor i, *adj* Resembling

GESTURE, jēs'tār, *n*. A bearing, position, or movement of the body an action expressive of passion or sentiment.—*v t* To accompany with gesture or action to gesticulate. [See **GESTICULATE**.]

GET, get, *v t* To seize to obtain possession of to begot to persuade to procure to be to learn (*B*) to betake, to carry.—*v i* (*Shak*) to gain to arrive at any place, state, or condition to become —*pr p* getting *pa.t.* got, *pa.p.* got, (*obs*) gotten. [*A S.* *getan*, *gutan*, allied to *chad*, root of *Gr.* *chandanō*, *L.* *pre hendō*, to seize, *E.* *hand*.]

GET AT, to reach.—**GET BY HEART** to learn so as to be able to repeat from memory —**GET OFF**, to escape —**GET ON**, to proceed, advance —**GET THROUGH**, to finish. —**GET UP**, to prepare, make ready.

GITTER, get'er, *n*. One who gets or obtains a beggetter.

GETTING, get'ing, *n*. The act of getting, gaining, or winning that which is got gain.

GEWGAW, gu'gaw, *n*. A gaud or showy trifle a toy a bauble —*adj* Showy without value gaudy [Prob a reduplication of **GAUD**.]

GEYSER, gē'ser, *n* (*lit*) That which bursts forth with violence a boiling spring in Iceland. [*Ice.* *geysa*, to pour forth violently, allied to *Gr.* *gessen*, *E.* *gush*.]

GHAAT, ghat, *v t* (*Shak*) To strike aghast to affright

GHAFTUL, ghat'fool, *adj* (*Spenser*) Dreary, dismal

GHAFTFULLY, ghat'fool i, *adv* Frightfully

GHAFTLINESS, ghat'li nes, *n*. The state of being ghastly a deathlike look.

GHAFTLY, ghat'li, *adj* Like a ghost deathlike extremely pale hideous frightful.—*adv* (*Shak*) In a ghastly manner hideously [*A S.* *ghastlic*, *ghostly*—*ghast* See **GHOST**.]

GHAFTNESS, *n*. (*Shak*) Same as **GHAFTLINESS**.

GHAUT, gawt, *n*. A mountain pass a chain of mountains (North India) a building on the bank of a river, with steps down for bathing from [*Hind.* *ghat*, an entrance to a country, perhaps akin to **GATE**.]

GHEBER, GHEBRE, gē'ber, *n*. Same as **GÜBER**.

GHEE, gē, *n*. A kind of preserved butter used in India. [*Hind.* *ghi*, Sans. *ghrita*.]

GHERKIN, gēr'kin, *n*. A small species of cucumber used for pickling [*Ger.* *gurke*, Pers. and *Hind.* *lhyār*.]

GHESS, gēs, *v t* and *v i*. (*Spenser*) Same as **GUESS**.

GHOST, gōst, *n*. (*Spenser*) The soul or spirit a spirit appearing after death (*Shak*) a dead body.—*v t* (*Shak*) To haunt, as an apparition. [*A S.* *ghast*, *Ger.* *geist*, *akin* to *Gas*.]

GIVE UP THE GHOST (*B*), to die.

GHOSTLY, gōst'li, *adj* (*Shak*) Spiritual religious: pertaining to apparitions.

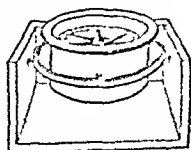
GHOUL, gōl, *n*. A demon supposed to feed on the dead. [*Pers.* *ghol*, *ghul*, a mountain demon.]

GIANBEAUX, zham'bō, *n.pl.* (*Spenser*) Armour for the legs [*Fr.*—*jambe*, leg.]

GIANT, jiant, *n* (*lit*) An earth born being a man of extraordinary size a person of extraordinary powers.—*adj* Like a giant.

[*O E.* *geant*, *A S.* *gigant* *L.* *gigas* *gigantis*, *Gr.* *gigas*, *gigantos*, prob. = *gēgenēs*, earth born, one of the first inhabitants of the earth, who, according to the ancients, were produced from the earth, and were of

- enormous size—*gē*, earth, and *gen*, root of *gignomai*, to beget.]
- GIANTESS**, *jī'ant-es*, *n.* A female giant: a woman of enormous size or stature. [*gigantic*.]
- GIANT-LIKE**, *jī'ant-lik*, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Like a giant.
- GIANT-RUDE**, *jī'ant-rōd*, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Enormously rude or uncivil. [of a giant.]
- GIANTSHIP**, *jī'ant-ship*, *n.* The quality or character
- GIAOUR**, *jow'r*, *n.* An infidel, an unbeliever in Mohammedanism. [*Turk.*; *Pers. gawr.*]
- GIB**, *jib*, *n.* A cat. [A corr. of Gilbert, the name of the cat in some old stories.]
- GIBBE**, *jib*, *n.* (*Shak.*) An old worn-out animal.
- GIBBER**, *gib'ér*, *v.i.* (*Shak.*) To speak rapidly and inarticulately. [From the sound.]
- GIBBERISH**, *gib'ér-ish*, *n.* Rapid gabbling talk: unmeaning words.
- GIBBET**, *jib'èt*, *n.* (*lit.*) A halter: a gallows: the projecting beam of a crane.—*v.t.* To expose on, or as on, a gibbet, to execute: to expose to infamy. [*Fr. gibet*; *It. giubbetta*, a halter, dim. of *giubba*, a doublet.]
- GIBBON**, *gib'bon*, *n.* A genus of apes, nearly allied to the chimpanzee, and remarkable for their long arms, natives of the E. Indies.
- GIBBOSE**, *gib-bōs'*, *adj.* *Humped*: having one or more elevations. [*L. gibbosus*—*gibbus*, a hump.]
- GIBBOSITY**, *gib-bōs'i-ti*, *n.* The state of being gibbous.
- GIBBOUS**, *gib'us*, *adj.* Swelling, protuberant: convex, as the moon when nearly full. [See *GIBBOSE*.]
- GIB-CAT**, *jib'kat*, *n.* (*Shak.*) Same as *GIB*.
- GIBE**, *jib*, *v.t.* To scoff at: to taunt or ridicule.—*v.i.* to cast reproaches: to sneer.—*n.* (*Shak.*) Contempt either by words or looks: a scoff or taunt. [From the root of *GABBLE*.]
- GIBER**, *jib'ér*, *n.* One who utters gibes.
- GIBINGLY**, *jib'ing-li*, *adv.* In a jibing manner: scornfully.
- GIBLET**, *jib'let*, *adj.* Made of giblets.
- GIBLETS**, *jib'lets*, *n.pl.* The internal eatable parts of a fowl, as the heart, liver, &c., cut off before cooking it. [*O. Fr. gibelet*, prob. a dim. of *gobet*, a bit, a morsel.]
- GIDDILY**, *gid'i-li*, *adv.* In a giddy or careless manner: inconstantly: thoughtlessly.
- GIDDINESS**, *gid'i-nes*, *n.* The state of being giddy.
- GIDDY**, *gid'i*, *adj.* Having a confused sensation of swimming or whirling in the head: dizzy: causing or tending to cause giddiness: exceedingly rapid in motion: whirling: unsteady, tottering, unfixed: inconstant, fickle: thoughtless, heedless. [*A.S. gydig*, *Gael. gadloch*, giddy; *Norw. gidda*, to shake.]
- GIDDY-HEADED**, *gid'i-hed'ed*, *adj.* Thoughtless, wanting reflection. [irregularly.]
- GIDDY-PACED**, *gid'i-pāst*, *p.adj.* (*Shak.*) Moving
- GIER-EAGLE**, *jer'ē-gl*, *n.* A small species of vulture. [*Ger. geier*, a vulture, and *EAGLE*.]
- GIF**, *gif*, *conj.* If. [*A.S. gif*, if.]
- GIFT**, *gift*, *n.* Anything given: a present: an offering: a quality or talent bestowed by nature: a bribe: the act of giving: the right or power of bestowing.—*v.t.* To endow with some power or faculty. [*A.S. gift*—*gifan*, to give.]
- GIFTED**, *gift'ed*, *adj.* Endowed with gifts: talented.
- GIG**, *gig*, *n.* (*Shak.*) That which goes or whirls rapidly, a top or whirligig: a light, two-wheeled carriage: a long, light boat: a playful, wanton person: a cylinder with wire teeth for teasing woolen cloth. [*Fr. gigue*, a lively dance; *Ger. geigen*, to fiddle, in *O. Ger.* to go, to move; *Iec. geiga*, to tremble.]
- GIGANTEAN**, *jī-gan-tē'an*, *adj.* Same as *GIGANTIC*.
- GIGANTESQUE**, *jī-gan-tesk'*, *adj.* (*Tenn.*) Befitting a giant.
- GIGANTIC**, *jī-gan'tik*, *adj.* *Giant-like*: suitable to a giant: huge: immense: very great: excessive.
- GIGANTICALLY**, *jī-gan'tik-al-li*, *adv.* In a gigantic manner.
- GIGANTICIDE**, *jī-gau'ti-sid*, *n.* The act of killing a giant. [*L. gigas*, *gigantis*, a giant, and *cædo*, to kill.]
- GIGGLE**, *gig'l*, *v.i.* To laugh with short catches of the breath: to laugh in a silly manner: to titter:—*pr.p.* gigg'ling; *pa.p.* gigg'led.—*n.* A laugh in short rapid catches. [From the sound.]
- GIGGLER**, *gig'ler*, *n.* One who giggles or titters.
- GIGLET**, *gig'let*, } *n.* A light, giddy girl.—*adj.* (*Shak.*)
- GIGLOT**, *gig'lot*, } Giddy, inconstant. [*Fr. gigue*. See *JIG*.]
- GIGOT**, *jig'ot*, *n.* A leg of mutton, so called from its likeness to a fiddle in shape. [*Fr.*—*O. Fr. gigue*, a fiddle.]
- GILD**, *gild*, *v.t.* To cover or overlay with gold: to cover with any gold-coloured matter: to adorn with lustre: to brighten: (*Shak.*) to recommend by adventitious ornaments—to make drunk:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* gild'ed or gilt. [*A.S. gildan*.]
- GILDER**, *gild'ér*, *n.* One who gilds: one whose trade is to overlay articles with gold-leaf.
- GILDING**, *gild'ing*, *n.* The art or practice of overlaying articles with gold: the thin coating of gold covering anything.
- GILL**, *gil*, *n.* (*lit.*) The jaw, gullet, or throat:—*pl.* the breathing organs of fish and certain other aquatic animals, by which oxygen for the blood is absorbed from the surrounding fluid: the flap below the bill of a fowl: (*bot.*) the under surface of a mushroom. [*A.S. geagl*, a jaw, *L. gula*, the throat.]
- GILL**, *gil*, *n.* (*Words.*) A small ravine, a wooded glen. [*Icc. gil*, fissure, cleft; prob. conn. with the above.]
- GILL**, *jil*, *n.* A measure of capacity = $\frac{1}{4}$ pint. [*O. Fr. gaille* or *jale*, an earthen vessel; low *L. gillo*, a flask. See *GALLON*.]
- GILL**, *jil*, *n.* A young woman: a sportive, wanton girl: a plant, ground-ivy: beer flavoured with it. [A contr. of *Gillian* or *Juliana*, a woman's name.]
- GILL-FLIRT**, *jil'flert*, *n.* Same as *GILL*, a girl.
- GILLY-FLOWER**, *jil'i-flow'ér*, *n.* (*lit.*) *Nut-leaf*, the clove-tree: stock, so called from its clove-like smell. [*O. E. jerefloure*, *Fr. giroflée*—*Gr. karyophyllon*, the clove-tree—*karyon*, a nut, and *phyllon*, a leaf.]
- GILT**, *gilt*, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of *GILD*.—*n.* (*Shak.*) Gilding.
- GILT-HEAD**, *gilt'hed*, *n.* A genus of acanthopterous fishes, inhabitants of the warmer seas, so called from a half-moon-shaped golden spot between the eyes.
- GIMBAL**, *gim'bal*, *n.* A contrivance for suspending anything, as a compass in a ship, so as to keep it horizontal, consisting of a ring moving freely on an axis, while the thing suspended inside moves on an axis at right angles. [*L. gemelli*, twins.]



Gimbal

GIM-CRACK, *jim'krak*, *n.* A pretty thing: a trivial piece of mechanism: a toy. [*GIMBAL* and *CRACK*, a noise: transferred from the working of a gimbal to any trivial mechanism.]

GIMLET, *gim'let*, *n.* A small tool for boring holes by *scrimbling* or turning it with the hand.—*v.t.* To

- ierce with a gamlet (*naut*) to turn round by the stock, as an anchor [Fr *gibélet, gimbelet*, akin to *D scemeln*, to twist See WIMBLE.]
- GIMMAL**, gim'al, *n* A gimbal (*Shal*) anything consisting of parts moving within each other or interlocked—a quaint piece of mechanism—*adj* (*Shal*) Made or consisting of double rings
- GIMMER**, gum'er, *n* (*Shak*) A gum-crack, a curious contrivance machinery [Prob a corr of **GIMMAL**.]
- GIMP**, gump, *n* A kind of trimming &c., consisting of a wire or coarse thread whipped or wound round with silk or cotton. [Fr *gimpure*—*gimper*, to whip round with silk.]
- GIN**, jin, *n* An alcoholic liquor made in Holland from rye and barley, and flavoured with juniper berries [Contracted from **GENEVA**.]
- GIN**, jin, *n* (*lit*) An engine—a trap or snare—a machine by which the mechanical powers are applied to aid human power, esp a tripod with ropes, pulleys, a windlass, &c.—*v t* To trap or snare to clear cotton of seeds by a machine —*pr p* ginning, *pa p* ginned [Contr from **ENGINE**.]
- GIN**, gun, *v i* (*Spenser*) To begin
- GING**, ging *n* (*Shak*) A gang or company
- GINGER**, jun'jer, *n* The root of a plant with a hot and spicy taste, so called from being shaped like a deer's horn—a genus of perennial herbaceous plants with creeping root-stocks, natives of the E. Indies [O E *gingiber*, L *zingiber* Gr *zingiberis*, Sans *gringara*—*gringa*, horn and *tera* shape.]
- GINGER-BEER**, jun'jer ber, *n* An effervescing drink made by fermenting ginger sugar and some other ingredients, and bottling before the fermentation is completed.
- GINGER-BREAD**, jun'jer bred, *n* A kind of bread originally made of rye-dough, kneaded with ginger and other spices and honey or sugar, now of wheaten flour, butter, treacle, and moist sugar, with spices.
- GINGERLY**, jun'jer li, *adv* Nicely, cautiously, daintily [Prov E *ginger*, tender, brittle.]
- GINGER-WINE**, jun'jer win, *n* A liquor made by the fermentation of sugar and water, and flavoured with various spices, chiefly ginger
- GINGHAM**, ging'ham *n* A cotton fabric, originally introduced from India, differing from calico in its colours being woven in and not printed. [Fr *ginggan*, Java *ginggan*.]
- GINO**, gin'ko, *n* A large tree of the same order as the yew, a native of China, where it is valued for the kernel of the fruit, but cultivated in Europe for its wood.
- GINGLE**, jing'gl, *v t* and *v i* Same as **JINGLE**.
- GINNET**, jin'net, *n* Same as **GENNY**, a horse.
- GINNING**, gin'ning *n* (*Shal*) Beginning
- GIN SHOP**, jin'-shop *n* A shop for the retail of gin.
- GIP**, jip *n* Same as **GYP**
- GIPSY**, jip'si, *n* Same as **GYPSEY**
- GIRAFFE**, ji'raf, *n* The tallest of quadrupeds, constituting a distinct family of ruminants containing only one species, a native of Africa. [Fr *Sp girafa*, Ar *zarafah*.]
- GIRANDOLE**, ju'an-dol, *n* A circular chandelier a stand for flowers. [Fr *It girandola*—*girare* L *gyrare*, to turn round—*gyrus*, Gr *gyros*, a circle.]
- GIRASOLE**, ju'e sol, *n* (*bot*) Same as **HELIOPSA**, the opal, so called from reflecting a reddish colour when turned towards the sun, or any bright light [It—*girare* (see **GIRANDOLE**), and *sol*, L *sol*, the sun.].
- GIRD**, ger'd, *n* (*lit*) A blow with a rod a twitch, a pang (*Shal*) a cutting remark, a sneer—*v i* and *v t* (*Shal*) To make cutting remarks, to sneer [A.S. *geard*, a rod a stick.]
- GIRD**, ger'd, *v t* To enclose or surround to encircle to invest to clothe or dress to encircle with a band to make fast by binding —*pa t* and *pa p* girded or girt. [A.S. *gyrdan* Ger *gürten* from the root of **GARDEN**.]
- GIRDER**, ger'der, *n* The person or thing that girds a main beam used to support joisting, walls, arches, &c.
- GIRDING**, ger'ding *n* (*B*) A covering
- GIRDLE**, ger'dl, *n* That which girds or encircles a band for the waist an enclosure (*yew*) the line which encompasses a stone horizontally—*v t* To surround with a girdle to enclose, to shut in to bind with a belt or sash —*pr p* girdling, *pa p* girdled. [A.S. *gyrdel*—*gyrdan*. See **GIRD**.]
- GIRDLE BELT**, ger'dl belt, *n* A belt for girding the waist
- GIRLED**, ger'dld, *pa dy* (*Shak*) Surrounded with, or as with, a girdle. [Girdles.]
- GIRDLER**, ger'dler, *n* One who girdles a maker of
- GIRKEN**, ger'kin, *n* Same as **GERKEN**
- GIRL**, gerl, *n* (*orig*) A child or young person of either sex—a female child—a young woman—a roe buck of two years old. [A.S. *ceorl*, Ger *kerl*, Iarl. See **CHURL**.] [being a girl.]
- GIRLHOOD**, gerl'hood, *n* The state or time of
- GIRLISH**, gerlish *adv* Like or suiting a girl youth ful, applied to a woman.
- GIRLISHLY**, gerlish li, *adv* In the manner of a girl.
- GIRLISHNESS**, gerlish ness *n* The quality of being girlish the manners of a girl.
- GIRLOND**, ger'lond, *n* (*Spenser*) A garland, a prize
- GIRN**, germ, *v i* (*Spenser*) Same as **GRIV**
- GIRT**, ger't, *pa t* and *pa p* of **GIRD**—*v t* (*Shal*) To gird, to surround.
- GIRT**, ger't, *n* That which girds the belly
- GIRTH**, gerth, *n* hand or saddle strap of a horse the measure round the waist the circumference
- GIST**, jist, *n* (*orig*) A resting place the point on which a question or action rests the main point [O Fr *gist*, *abode*, *lodgings*—*giser*, L *jaceo*, to lie.]
- GIUST**, jüst, *n* (*Spenser*) Same as **JOUST**
- GIVE**, gi've, *v t* To bestow without any return to grant or yield up to transmit to another by hand, speech, or writing, to deliver to yield, as attention to allow or permit to pay or render, as thanks to pronounce or utter to produce to exhibit to cause or excite to adduct or apply (one's self) to allow or admit to pledge (one's word) to present (the hand)—*v i* to yield to pressure to lessen in force or intensity to grow soft to thaw —*pr p* giving, *pa t* gave, *pa p* given. [A.S. *gifan*, Ger *geben*, Goth. *giban*.]
- GIVE CHASE**, to pursue—**GIVE EAR**, to listen.—**GIVE IN**, to yield, to declare or tender—**GIVE IN TO**, to yield assent to adopt—**GIVE OUT** to report or announce, to emit.—**GIVE OVER**, to abandon, to cease to leave—**GIVE PLACE**, to make way, to yield pre-eminence.—**GIVE UP**, to abandon, to resign.—**GIVE WAY**, to fall back, to yield.
- GIVER**, gi'ver, *n* One who gives or bestows
- GIVES**, gi'ves, *n* Same as **GIVES**.
- GIVING**, gi'ving, *n* The act of bestowing (*Shal*) an alleging of what is not real.
- GIZZARD**, gi'zard, *n* The muscular stomach of a fowl or bird. [Fr *gésier*, perh. akin to *goser*, throat, It *gozzo*, a bird's crop.]

GLABROUS, glā'brus, *adj.* *Smooth, bald*: having no hairs or any unevenness. [*L. glaber*, akin to *glubo*, to peel, *Gr. gluphō, glaphō*, to carve.]

GLACIAL, glā'shi-al, *adj.* *Icy*: frozen: pertaining to ice or its action, esp. to glaciers: having a glassy appearance. [*L. glacialis*—*glacies*, ice, akin to **GLASS**.]

GLACIALIST, glā'shi-al-ist, *n.* One who attributes the phenomena of the drift in geology to the action of glaciers.

GLACIATION, glā-shi-ā'shun, *n.* The act of freezing: ice: the process of becoming covered with glaciers.

GLACIER, glā'shēr or glas'i-ēr, *n.* A field or great accumulation of ice, such as is found in the hollows and on the slopes of lofty mountains. [*Fr.—L. glacies*, ice.]

GLACIS, glā'sis or glā-sēs, *n.* A gentle slope: (*fort.*) a sloping bank of earth on the outside of the ditch. [*Fr.—O. Fr. glacier*, to slide—*L. glacies*, ice.]

GLAD, glad, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Smooth, polished, shining*: pleased: cheerful: joyous, bright: giving, shewing, or expressing pleasure.—*n.* (*Shak.*) Gladness.—*v.t.* To make glad, to cheer.—*v.i.* to be glad:—*pr.p.* gladd'ing; *pa.p.* gladd'ed. [*A.S. glæd*, glad, bright; *Ger. glatt*, smooth; *Ice. gladr*, bright, shining, akin to *L. lætus*, joyful, *Sans. las*, to shine.]

GLADDEN, glad'n, *v.t.* To make glad: to cheer: to animate.—*v.i.* to become glad: to rejoice.

GLADE, glād, *n.* (*lit.*) A passage through which the light glitters or shines: an open space in a wood. [*O. E. glade*, shining, bright; *Scot. gleid*, to illuminate. See **GLAD** and **GLITTER**.]

GLADFUL, glad'fool, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Full of gladness.

GLADFULNESS, glad'fool-nes, *n.* (*Spenser*). Gladness.

GLADIATE, glad'i-āt, *adj.* (*bot.*) *Sword-shaped*. [*L. gladius*, a sword.]

GLADIATOR, glad'i-ū-tor, *n.* In ancient Rome, one who fought in single combat with the sword and other weapons for the amusement of spectators. [*L. —gladius*, a sword.]

GLADIATORIAL, glad-i-a-tō'ri-al, } *adj.* Relating
GLADIATORIAN, glad-i-a-tō'ri-an, } to gladiators or
GLADIATORY, glad'i-a-tō'ri, } to combats for
the amusement of the people.

GLADIOLE, glad'i-ōl, *n.* The plant sword-lily or corn-flag, belonging to the genus *Gladiolus*.

GLADIOLUS, glad-i-ōlus, *n.* (*lit.*) *A little sword*: a genus of plants of the order Iridæ, with bulbous roots and sword-shaped leaves. [*L.* dim. of *gladius*, a sword.]

GLADLY, glad'ly, *adv.* Joyfully: with pleasure.

GLADNESS, glad'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being glad: pleasure of mind.

GLADSOME, glad'sum, *adj.* (*Spenser*) Pleased, joyful, cheerful: causing or having the appearance of joy.

GLADSOMELY, glad'sum-li, *adv.* In a gladsome manner. [being gladsome: gladness.]

GLADSOMENESS, glad'sum-nes, *n.* The state of

GLAIR, glār, *n.* The clear part of an egg used as varnish: any viscous, transparent substance.—*v.t.* To varnish with white of egg. [*A.S. glære*, glair, amber; akin to **CLEAR**.]

GLAIVE, glāv, *n.* Same as **GLAIVE**.

GLAMOUR, glām'oor, *n.* The supposed influence of a charm on the eyes, making them see things different from what they really are. [*Scot. glamour*, glamer; *Ice. glam*, dimness of sight.]

GLANCE, glans, *n.* (*lit.*) *Brightness, glitter*: a sudden shoot of light: a darting of the eye: a momentary view: (*min.*) a name applied to certain minerals, all

of which are metallic and many of them sulphurets.—*v.i.* To dart a ray of light or splendour: to fly off obliquely: to appear and disappear rapidly: to snatch a momentary view: to make a passing allusion.—*v.t.* to dart suddenly or obliquely:—*pr.p.* glanc'ing; *pa.p.* glanced'. [*Ger. glanz*, lustre, bright; akin to *gleissen*, to shine, to glitter; *Ice. glans*, shining.]

GLANCE-COAL, glans'kōl, *n.* Anthracite, so called from its metallic lustre.

GLAND, gland, *n.* (*lit.*) *A little acorn*: one of the soft, fleshy, secretory or absorbent organs of the body: (*bot.*) a similar duct or vessel in plants. [*L. glandula*, a gland, dim. of *glans*, *glandis*, an acorn.]

GLANDERED, gland'erd, *adj.* Affected with glanders.

GLANDERS, gland'ēr, *n.* A disease of the glands of the lower jaw and of the mucous membrane in horses.

GLANDIFEROUS, gland-if'ēr-us, *adj.* Bearing acorns or nuts. [*L. glans*, *glandis*, an acorn, and *fero*, to bear.]

GLANDIFORM, gland-i-form, *adj.* Resembling a gland: nut-shaped.

GLANDULAR, gland'ū-lar, } *adj.* Containing, con-
GLANDULOUS, gland'ū-lus, } sisting of, or pertain-
ing to, glands.

GLANDULE, gland'ul, *n.* A small gland.

GLARE, glar, *n.* A clear, dazzling light: overpowering lustre: a piercing look.—*v.i.* To shine with a clear, dazzling light: to be ostentatiously splendid: to look with piercing eyes.—*v.t.* to shoot out, as a dazzling light:—*pr.p.* glār'ing; *pa.p.* glared'. [*Low Ger. glaren*, to glow like burning coals; akin to **GLAIR** and **CLEAR**.] [faced.]

GLARING, glār'ing, *p.adj.* Clear: notorious: bare-
GLARINGLY, glār'ing-li, *adv.* In a glaring manner.

GLASS, glas, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which glances or shines*: the hard, brittle, transparent substance of which bottles are made and windows glazed: anything made of glass, esp. a drinking-vessel, a mirror, &c.: the quantity of liquid which a glass holds: (*Shak.*) a glass filled with running sand for measuring time: a lens:—*pl.* spectacles.—*adj.* Made of glass.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To case in glass: to see or reflect, as in a mirror. [*A.S. glas*; *Ger. glas*—*gleissen*, to shine; akin to **GLANCE**, and prob. akin to **CLEAR** and **GLARE**; *Dan. glar*, *Ice. gler*, glass.]

GLASS-BLOWER, glas'blō'ēr, *n.* One who blows and fashions glass.

GLASS-CRAB, glas'krab, *n.* (*cool.*) A species of crustacean, almost as transparent as glass.

GLASS-CUTTER, glas'kut'ēr, *n.* One who cuts sheets of glass to the size required for windows, &c.

GLASS-CUTTING, glas'kut'ing, *n.* The act or process of cutting, shaping, and ornamenting the surface of glass. [sentiments of another, as in a mirror.]

GLASS-FACED, glas'fast, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Reflecting the

GLASSFUL, glas'fool, *n.* The contents of a glass.

GLASS-GAZING, glas'gā'zing, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Addicted to viewing one's self in a mirror.

GLASS-GRINDING, glas'grind'ing, *n.* The ornamenting of glass by rubbing with sand, emery, &c.

GLASS-HOUSE, glas'hows, *n.* A house made of glass: a glass manufactory. [and smooth.]

GLASSINESS, glas'i-nes, *n.* The quality of being glassy

GLASSITE, glas'it, *n.* One of a religious sect founded by John Glass, a minister of the Church of Scotland, who was deposed in 1730 for maintaining that a congregation with its eldership is, in its discipline, subject to no jurisdiction but that of Jesus Christ.

GLASS-PAINTING, glas'pānt'ing, *n.* The art of producing pictures on glass by means of staining it chemically.

GLASS-PAPER, glas pā per, *n*. Paper coated with finely powdered glass, and used like sand paper

GLASS-SOAP, glas sōp, *n*. An oxide of manganese and other substances used by glass blowers to remove colouring from glass

GLASS-WORK, glas wŭrk, *n*. Articles made of glass

GLASSWORT, glas wŭrt, *n*. A genus of plants, one species of which is common in salt marshes in Britain, so called from yielding soda which is used in making glass [ness, transparency, &c.]

GLASSY, glas'ī, *adj*. Made of glass like glass in smooth

GLASSY HEADED, glas'ī hed ed, *adj* (Tenn.) Having a bald, shining head.

GLAUCOMA, glaw kōma, *n*. An opacity of the vitreous humour of the eye, characterised by a grayish blue tint seen through the pupil. [Gr *glaukōma*—*glaukos* blue or gray. See **GLAUCOUS**]

GLAUCONITE, glaw'kō nīt, *n*. The mineral, a silicate of iron, which gives a green colour to some of the beds of the Greensand strata, whence their name. [Fr—Gr *glaukos*, bluish green. See **GLAUCOUS**]

GLAUCOUS, glaw'kŭs, *adj* (lit) Gleaming, glancing pale, grayish blue sea green (bot) covered with a fine powdery bloom. [Gr *glaukos*, blue or gray, *org* gleaming akin to *glauos*, to shine]

GLAIVE, glav, *n*. (Spenser) A sword [Fr *glave*—*l. gladius*, a sword.]

GLAZE glaz, *vt* To furnish with glass as a window to incrust or overlay with a thin surface consisting of or resembling glass to give a smooth and glassy surface to—*pr p* glazing, *pa p* glazed—*n*. The glassy coating put upon pottery any shining exterior [O *E. glass*—**GLASS**] [paper, &c.]

GLAZER, glaz'er, *n*. A workman who glazes pottery.

GLAZIER, glā'zēr, *n*. One whose trade is to set glass in window frames, &c.

GLAZING, glā'zīng, *n*. The act or art of setting glass the act of covering with a thin glassy surface glaze semi-transparent colours put thinly over others to modify the effect.

GLEAD, glēd, *n*. Same as **GLEDE**.

GLEAM, glēm, *v. i.* To glow or shine to flash, shoot, or dart, as rays of light.—*n*. A shoot or small stream of light transient brightness or lustre. [A.S. *gleam*, *gleam*—*glæwan*, to shine, O *E. leem*, a gleam, A.S. *leoman*, to shine.]

GLEAMING, glēm'īng, *n*. A sudden shoot of light.

GLEAMY, glēm'ī, *adj*. Casting beams or rays of light flashing.

GLEAN, glēn, *v. i.* To gather in handfuls the ears of corn left by the reapers.—*vt* to gather after the reapers to gather anything thinly scattered.—*n*. The act of gleaming that which is gleaned. [Fr *glaner*—*glane*, handful, cluster, A.S. *gilm*, a handful of corn.]

GLEANNER, glēn'er, *n*. One who gleanes one who gathers anything laboriously

GLEANNING, glēm'īng, *n*. The act of gleaming that which is gleaned.

GLEBE, glēb, *n*. Soil, ground (mining) a piece of earth containing ore the land belonging to a parish church or ecclesiastical benefice. [L. *gleba*, a clod, soil, from root of **GLUE**]

GLEBOUS, glēb'ŭs, *adj*. Cloddy turfy [L. *glebo*]

GLEBY, glēb'ī, *adv*—*gleba*, a clod.]

GLEDE, glēd, *n*. (B) The common kite. [Prob. from the root of **GLIDE**, from its swift and graceful flight, A.S. *glida*—*glidan*, to glide.]

GLFE, glēf, *n*. Joy, mirth, gaiety (Spenser) pleasure a vocal composition for three or more voices, and in

one or more movements or catches [A.S. *gleo*, joy, mirth, song, *gleowan*, to jest to be merry, to sing; akin to **GLAD**]

GLEEFUL, glēf'ŭl, *adj*. Full of glee or joy gay, [GLEE.]

GLEEK, glēk, *n*. (Shak.) A jest or scoff, a trick.—*v. i.* (Shak.) To jibe or sneer to spend time in sport or fun. [A.S. *glig* = *gleo*. See **GLEE**]

GLEEMAN, glēm'an, *n*. An itinerant musician or minstrel. [GLEE.]

GLEESOME, glēsum, *adj*. Merry, joyous [From **GLEE**]

GLEET, glēt, *n*. A chronic discharge of a transparent fluid from the mucous membrane of the urethra—*v. i.* To flow or ooze as a fluid. [Prob. from the root of **GLIDE**]

GLEETY, glēt'ī, *adj*. Like gleet thin, limpid.

GLEN, glēn, *n*. A narrow valley worn by a river a depression or space between hills [A.S. *glēn*, W. *glyn*—*lyn*, a stream, A.S. *hlina*, a brook]

GLENLIVET, glēn līv'et, *n*. A Scotch whisky, named from the district where it is made

GLIB, glīb, *adj*. Slippery, smooth moving easily, voluble.—*vt* To make glib or smooth [Prov. L. *glaber*, D. *glibbery*, slippery, akin to *L. glaber*, smooth, labor, to slide, and **GLIDE**]

GLIB, glīb, *n*. (Spenser) A bush of hair hanging over the eyes. [Celt. a lock of hair]

GLIB, glīb, *vt* (Shak.) To emasculate, to castrate. [O *E. and Scot. lib*, to castrate, Teut. *lubben*]

GLIBLY, glīb'ī, *adv*. In a glib or smooth manner

GLIBNESS, glīb'nes, *n*. The state or quality of being glib smoothness volubility

GLIDE, glīd, *v. i.* To slide smoothly and easily to move or pass swiftly and silently to pass on without change of step—*pr p* gliding, *pa p* glided.—*n*. The act or manner of moving or passing smoothly [A.S. *glidan*—*glid*, slippery, Ger. *gleiten*, to move smoothly]

GLIBER, glīb'er, *n*. One who or that which glides.

GLIMMER, glīm'er, *v. i.* To gleam or shine irregularly to burn or appear faintly—*n*. An irregular or feeble light (min) mica. [Ger. *glimmer*, a faint light, *glimmen*, to shine, to glow, A.S. *leoman*, to shine. See **GLEAM**]

GLIMMERINO, glīm'er'īng, *n*. A faint gleaming of light a faint or imperfect view

GLIMMERINGLY, glīm'er'īng lī, *adv* (Tenn.) In a glimmering manner

GLIMPSE, glīm'ps, *n*. A gleam or glimmer a weak faint light a quick flashing light a short hurried view, a glance fleeting enjoyment (Shak.) the exhibition of a faint resemblance.—*vt*. To appear by glimpses [Connected with **GLEAM** and **GLIMMER**]

GLISTEN, glīs'ten, *v. i.* To glitter or sparkle with light to shine, esp. with a subdued lustre. [O *E. glissen*, A.S. *glisan*, *glisnian*, Ger. *gleissen*.]

GLISTER, glīs'ter, *v. i.* To glitter or glisten to shine or be bright—*n*. Glitter lustre. [D. *glistern*, Ger. *glistern*, *glitzern*, to sparkle.]

GLISTERING, glīs'ter'īng, *adj* (Shak.) Glittering

GLITTER, glīt'ter, *v. i.* To sparkle with light to shine or gleam to be splendid, showy, or striking to be attractive—*n*. Lustre, brightness brilliancy splendour [A.S. *glisan*, *glisnian*, Icel. *glitra*, to glister.] [ing, glittering]

GLITTERAND, glīt'ter'and, *adj* (Spenser) Spark

GLITTERING, glīt'ter'īng, *n*. Lustre, gleam—*adj*. Shining splendid brilliant.

GLOAMING, glōm'īng, *n*. Twilight, dusk. [A.S. *glōmung*, Scot. *glōamin*, from root of **GLOOM**.]

GLOAT, glôt, *v.i.* To gaze earnestly: to stare with admiration: to contemplate with joy or exultation. [Ger. *glozen*, Dan. *glotte*, to look.]

GLOBATE, glôb'ât, } *adj.* Having the form of
GLOBATED, glôb'ât-ed, } a globe or ball: spherical.

GLOBE, glôb, *n.* A ball, a round solid body: a sphere: anything round, whether solid or hollow: the earth: a sphere representing the earth (*Terrestrial Globe*) or the heavens (*Celestial Globe*): (*Bacon*) a collection, a body.—*v.t.* To gather or form into a globe. [L. *globus* = *glomus*, *glomeris*, a ball, and conn. with *CLEW*, *CLUB*.]

GLOBE-FISH, glôb'-fish, *n.* One of a genus of fishes found in warm seas, remarkable for its power of swelling out its body to a globular form.

GLOBE-FLOWER, glôb'-flôw'ër, *n.* A genus of plants of the order Rannunculaceæ, having a globular calyx of coloured sepals.

GLOBOSE, glôb'-ôs, } *adj.* Globular or nearly so: round.
GLOBOUS, glôb'-us, }

GLOBOSITY, glô-bô-si'ti, *n.* The quality of being globose, spherical, or round. [round.]

GLOBULAR, glôb'-û-lar, *adj.* Globic-shaped: spherical.

GLOBULARITY, glôb'-û-lar-i'ti, *n.* The state of being globular: roundness. [spherical form.]

GLOBULARLY, glôb'-û-lar-li, *adv.* In a globular or
GLOBULE, glôb'-ûl, *n.* A little globe: a round particle: (*phys.*) one of the blood-corpuscles.

GLOBULINE, glôb'-û-lin, *n.* A substance resembling albumen, which forms the main ingredient of the blood globules, and also occurs in the crystalline lens of the eye.

GLOBULOUS, glôb'-û-lus, *adj.* Same as **GLOBULAR**.

GLOBY, glôb'-i, *adj.* (*Milton*) Resembling a globe: having a spherical surface.

GLODE, glôd (*Spenser*), *pa.t.* of **GLIDE**.

GLOME, glôm, *n.* (*bot.*) A round head of flowers. [L. *glomus*, *glomeris* = *globus*, a globe, and conn. with *CLUMP*, *LUMP*.]

GLOMERATE, glôm'-ër-ât, *v.t.* To gather or wind into a ball: to collect into a spherical form or mass:—*pr.p.* glôm'-er-ät-ing; *pa.p.* glôm'-er-ät-ed.—*adj.* Growing in rounded or massive forms. [L. *glomero*, -atum—*glomus*, *glomeris*. See **GLOME**.]

GLOMERATION, glôm'-ër-â'shun, *n.* The act of gathering or forming into a ball or spherical body: that which is formed into a ball.

GLOOM, glôm, *n.* Partial or total darkness: cloudiness: obscurity: darkness of prospect: sorrowful aspect: melancholy.—*v.i.* To shine obscurely: to be sullen or dejected.—*v.t.* to fill with gloom: to obscure, to darken. [A.S. *glom*, gloom; Scot. *glum*, Ger. *glumm*, gloomy, dejected: conn. with *LOOM* and *GLEAM*.]

GLOOMILY, glôm'-i-li, *adv.* Sullenly: not cheerfully: obscurely: dismally.

GLOOMINESS, glôm'-i-nes, *n.* The state of being gloomy: sullenness: dismalness: obscurity.

GLOOMING, glôm'-ing, *p.adj.* (*Shak.*) Shining obscurely.—*n.* The twilight or dusk, gloaming.

GLOOMY, glôm'-i, *adj.* Full of gloom: sullen: melancholy, heavy of heart: almost dark: dismal: (*Milton*) dark of complexion.

GLORIED, glôr'-id, *adj.* Illustrious, honourable.

GLORIFICATION, glô-ri-fi-kâ'shun, *n.* The act of glorifying: the state of being glorified.

GLORIFY, glôr'-i-fi, *v.t.* To make glorious: to praise, to honour: to ascribe honour to, to worship: to exalt to glory or beatitude. [L. *gloria*, glory, and *facio*, to make.]

GLORIOUS, glôr'-i-us, *adj.* Possessing qualities worthy of glory: noble, illustrious: excellent: conferring splendour or renown: (*Shak.*) vain-glorious, boastful. [L. *gloriosus*—*gloria*. See **GLORY**.]

GLORIOUSLY, glôr'-i-us-li, *adv.* Nobly: splendidly: illustriously: boastfully.

GLORIOUSNESS, glôr'-i-us-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being glorious.

GLORY, glôr'-i, *n.* (*lit.*) Fame, report: celebrity, renown: praise ascribed in honour or adoration: the occasion of praise: the quality in a person or thing which procures praise or honour: excellency: splendour, magnificence: brightness, lustre: pride, arrogance: (*B.*) the presence of God: (*theol.*) the manifestation of God to the blessed in heaven: (*paint.*) a circle of rays surrounding the heads of saints, &c.—*v.t.* To boast: to be proud of anything: to exult:—*pr.p.* glôr'-ying; *pa.p.* glôr'-ied. [L. *gloria*, akin to *clarus*, illustrious, from root of *clue*, to be famed.]

GLORYING, glôr'-ing, *n.* Boasting.

GLOSS, glôs, *n.* The glancing or shining of a polished surface: superficial lustre: external show: specious appearance or representation.—*v.t.* To give a superficial lustre to: to render plausible: to palliate. [A.S. *glesan*, to make clear, to explain; Icc. *glossi*, brightness, *glossa*, to sparkle. See **GLASS**.]

GLOSS, glôs, *n.* (*orig.*) A word requiring explanation: an explanatory remark: a comment.—*v.t.* To explain by comment: to interpret.—*v.i.* to make explanatory remarks: to comment: to make insinuations. [Gr. *glôssa*, the tongue, a word requiring explanation.]

GLOSSARIAL, glôs'-âr-ial, *adj.* Relating to a glossary: containing explanation.

GLOSSARIST, glôs'-âr-ist, *n.* A writer of a glossary.

GLOSSARY, glôs'-âr-i, *n.* A vocabulary of words requiring a gloss or explanation: a dictionary.

GLOSSILY, glôs'-i-li, *adv.* In a glossy manner.

GLOSSINESS, glôs'-i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being glossy.

GLOSSITIS, glôs'-itis, *n.* Inflammation of the tongue. [From Gr. *glôssa*, the tongue.]

GLOSSOGRAPHY, glôs'-ô-graf-i, *n.* The writing of glossaries or of comments. [Gr. *glôssa* (see **GLOSS**), and *graphô*, to write.]

GLOSSOLOGY, glôs'-ô-lô-ji, *n.* A discourse on, or a definition of words and terms: the science of language. [Gr. *glôssa*, the tongue, and *logos*, discourse.]

GLOSSOTOMY, glôs'-ô-tô-mi, *n.* Dissection of the tongue. [Gr. *glôssa*, the tongue, and *tomê*, a cutting—*temnô*, to cut.]

GLOSSY, glôs'-i, *adj.* Having a gloss: smooth and shining: highly polished: specious.

GLOTTALITE, glôt'-al-î-ti, *n.* A white, vitreous mineral, found at Port Glasgow, on the Clyde. [L. *glotta*, the Clyde, and Gr. *lithos*, a stone.]

GLOTTIS, glôt'-is, *n.* The opening of the larynx or entrance to the windpipe. [Gr. *glôttis*—*glôssa*, *glôttis*, the tongue.]

GLOTTOTOLOGY, glôt'-ô-lô-ji, *n.* Same as **GLOSSOLOGY**.

GLOVE, gluv, *n.* A cover for the hand, with a sheath for each finger.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To cover with or as with a glove:—*pr.p.* glôv'-ing; *pa.p.* glôv'-ed. [A.S. *glôf*; Scot. *loof*, Ice. *loofre*, palm of the hand.]

GLOVER, gluv'-ër, *n.* One who makes or sells gloves.

GLOW, glô, *v.i.* To shine with an intense heat: to exhibit a strong, bright colour: to feel great heat of body: to be flushed with heat, animation, or blushes: to feel the heat of passion: to be ardent.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to make hot, so as to shine.—*n.* Shining or white

heat unusual warmth brightness of colour vehemence of passion. [AS *glowan*, Ger *glähen*]

GLOWINGLY, *glow'ing lly*, *adv* In a glowing manner

GLOW WORM, *glow'wurm*, *n* The wingless female of certain coleopterous insects, which glows or shines in the dark, the male emitting only a faint light

GLOZE, *glöz*, *n* (*Shal*) Flattery—*v* (*Shal*) To give a false meaning to talk smoothly to flatter to wheedle—*v* *to smooth over, to paliate*—*pr p* *glöz'ing*, *pa p* *glöz'ed* [From root of *Gloss*, the glancing &c]

GLOZE, *glöz*, *n* (*Shal*) An explanation, interpretation—*v* (*Shal*) To explain, to comment [From root of *Gloss*, a word, &c]

GLUCINA, *glö'si-na*, *n* A white powder without

GLUCINE, *glö'sin*, *n* Taste or smell the salts of which have a *sweetish taste* the oxide of *glucinum*. [From Gr *glykys* sweet]

GLUCINUM, *glö'si-num*, *n* A white, malleable, and fusible metal, found in the emerald and certain other minerals and which forms an oxide *glucina*.

GLUCOSE, *glö'skon*, *n* The peculiar kind of sugar in the juice of fruits called grape and starch sugar [Gr *glykys*, sweet]

GLUE, *glö*, *n* (*lit*) That which draws together a coarse gelatine obtained by boiling to a jelly the skins, hoofs, &c, of animals and used as cement when softened by heat—*v* *to join with or as with glue*—*pr p* *gluing*, *pa p* *glued* [*L* *glus*, *glute*, or *gluten*—*glue*, to draw together]

GLUE POT, *glö'pot*, *n* A vessel for melting glue.

GLUER, *glö'er*, *n* One who cements with glue.

GLUEY, *glö'y*, *adj* Containing glue sticky

GLUEYNESS, *glö'y-ness*, *n* The quality of being gluey

GLUISH, *glö'ish*, *adj* Having the nature of glue.

GLUM, *glum*, *adj* Frowning sullen gloomy [From root of *Gloom*]

GLUMACEOUS, *glö'm-äshus*, *adj* Having or consisting of glumes

GLUME, *glö'm*, *n* (*bot*) The husk or floral covering of grain and grasses [*L* *gluma*, husk—*glubo*, to peel off bark]

GLUT, *glut*, *v* (*Shak*) To swallow greedily to gorge to feast or fill to satiety—*pr p* *glutting*, *pa p* *glutted*.—*n* That which is swallowed more than enough anything that obstructs the passage. [*L* *glutis*—root *glu*, akin to *gula* and *gurgulis*, the throat from the sound of swallowing]

GLUTEN, *glö'ten*, *n* The *gluey* or *sticky* substance which forms one of the most important constituents of grain, and consists of vegetable fibre, caseine, and an albuminous substance called *gliuzine*. [*L* *gluten* = *glus*. See *GLUE*]

GLUTINATE, *glö'tin-ät*, *v* *to unite, as with glue*—*pr p* *glutinating*, *pa p* *glutinated*. [*L* *glutino glutinatum*—*gluten*. See *GLUE*]

GLUTINATIVE, *glö'tin-ät-iv*, *adj* Having the quality of gluing or cementing tenacious.

GLUTINE, *glö'tin*, *n* A white substance resembling albumen, one of the constituents of gluten also, the chief form of gelatine.

GLUTINOUS, *glö'tin-us*, *adj* *Gluey* tenacious (*bot*) covered, as a leaf, with slippery moisture.

GLUTTED, *glut'ed*, *pa p* (*Shak*) Gorged, filled to satiety

GLUTTON, *glut'n*, *n* One who gints himself one



Glume

who eats to excess a genus of semi-carnivorous quadrupeds forming a link between the bears and the weasels the Common Glutton having formerly been thought to be very voracious

GLUTTONISH, *glut'n-ish*, *adj* Given to or con-

GLUTTONOUS, *glut'n-us*, *adj* Lustful in eating excessive eating. [glutton excess in eating]

GLUTTONY, *glut'n-i*, *n* The act or practice of a

GLYCERINE, *glis'er-in*, *n* A colourless, viscid liquid of a *sweet taste* extracted from fatty substances. [Gr *glykera* = *glykys*, sweet]

GLYCINE, *glis'in*, *n* A colourless, inodorous substance with a *sweet taste*, the product of the decomposition of animal matters. [Gr *glykys* sweet]

GLYCOL, *glis'kol*, *n* The type of a class of compounds forming chemically a link between alcohol and glycerine hence the name.

GLYPH, *glif*, *n* (*arch*) An ornamental *d'annet* or fluting usually vertical. [Gr *glyphe*—*glypho*, to carve or hollow out]

GLYPHOGRAPHY, *glif-og'raf-i*, *n* The process of taking a raised copy of a drawing by electrotyping a design scratched through the ordinary etching ground on a copper plate [Gr *glypho*, to carve, and *graphö* to write]

GLYPHTIC, *gliphtik*, *adj* Pertaining to carving on stone, &c (*min.*) figured. [Gr *glyptos*, carved.]

GLYPTICS, *gliphtika*, *n* The art of engraving, esp. on precious stones sculpture

GLYPTODON, *glip-to-don*, *n* An extinct quadruped of the armadillo family, having flated teeth. [Gr *glyptos* carved, and *odon*, *odontos*, a tooth]

GLYPTOGRAPHY, *glip-to-graph-i*, *n* A description of *glyptics* or of sculpture. [Gr *glyptos*, carved, and *graphö*, to write]

GNAR, *när*, *v* (*Tenn*) To gnarl or snarl. [See *GNARL*]

GNARL, *när*, *v* (*Shal*) To snarl or growl.—*n* A knot in wood. [O *E. gnarr*, a knot in a tree, AS *gnarran*, to gnash Ger *knurren* Dan *knurre*, to growl, Sw *knorla* to twat or curl]

GNARLED, *när'id*, *adj* (*Shak*) Knotty, full of knots

GNARR, *när*, *n* A knot in wood. [See *GNARL*]

GNASH, *nash*, *v* *to strike together in rage or pain, as the teeth*—*v* *to grind the teeth*. [O *E. gnaste*, Dan *knake*, Ger *knirschen* from the sound.]

GNAT, *nat*, *n* A genus of dipterous insects, including the mosquitoes, having the mouth furnished with a proboscis (most powerful in the female) for piercing the skin of animals and sucking their blood. [AS *gnat*—*gnadan*, to rub from the irritation caused by the bite.]

GNAW, *naw*, *v* *to bite as a mouse* *to gnaw* *to gnaw the teeth* *to bite off or eat by degrees* *to bite in agony or rage* *to corrode* *to fret*—*v* *to use the teeth in biting*—*pr p* *gnawing*, *pa p* *gnawed*, (*Shak*) *gnawn*. [AS *gnagan*, Ger *gnagen*, akin to Gr *knabö*, to scratch or scrape from the sound]

GNEISS, *nis*, *n* (*geol*) One of the metamorphic rocks, composed of quartz, felspar, and mica, and distinct gushed from granite by having a larger proportion of mica, and a laminated texture. [Gr *gneiss*]

GNEISSOID, *nis-oid*, *adj* Partaking of the characteristics of *gneiss*. [From *GNEISS* and Gr *eidos* form.]

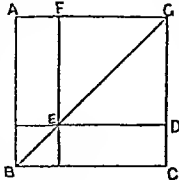
GNEISSOSE, *nis-ös*, *adj* Having the structure of *gneiss*. *n* A sententious saying. [Gr *gnomö*, an opinion—*gnömai*, *gnömai*, to know]

GNOME, *önm*, *n* In medieval mythology, one of a class of imaginary beings who inhabited the inner parts of the earth and guarded its treasures a dwarf

or goblin. [Gr. *gnōmōn*, one that knows, a guardian—*gnōnai*, *gignōskō*, to know.]

GNOMIC, *gnōm'ik*, *adj.* Of the nature of a gnome; sententious.

GNOMON, *nō'mon*, *n.* The pin or style of a dial, whose shadow points to the hour: the index of the hour-circle of a globe: (*geom.*) the superficies of a parallelogram minus that of one of the parallelograms about its diagonal—*AB C D E F* is a gnomon of the parallelogram *AB C G*. [From root of *GNOME*.]



GNOMONIC, *-al*, *nō-mon'ik*, *-al*, *adj.* Pertaining to the art of dialing.

GNOMONICS, *nō-mon'iks*, *n.* The art of dialing.

GNOMONOLGY, *nō-mon-ol'o-ji*, *n.* A treatise on dialing.

GNOSTIC, *nos'tik*, *n.* One of a sect in the beginning of the Christian era, who pretended that they had a true knowledge of religion.—*adj.* Pertaining to the Gnostics or to their doctrines. [Gr. *gnōstikos*, good at knowing—*gignōskō*, to know.] [Gnostics.]

GNOSTICISM, *nos'ti-sizm*, *n.* The doctrines of the GNU, *nū*, *n.* A genus of ruminant quadrupeds of S. Africa, resembling the antelope, ox, and horse.

GO, *gō*, *v.i.* To pass from one place to another: to be in motion: to move step by step, to walk or march: to walk leisurely, as opposed to running: to proceed or advance: to move or pass in any manner: to circulate: to be accepted or regarded: to tend to any act: to succeed, to turn out: to proceed in train or consequence: to contribute: to extend: to leave or depart: to decline, to die: to be guided: (*Shak.*) to be pregnant:—*pr.p.* *gō'ing*; *pa.t.* *went*; *pa.p.* *gone* (*gon*). [A.S. *gan*, *gangan*, Ger. *gehen*, Sans. *ga*.]

Go ABOUT (*B.*), to seek, to endeavour.—Go BEYOND (*B.*), to over-reach.—Go DOWN, to be believed or accepted.—Go HARD WITH, to be in real difficulty or danger.—Go IN TO OR UNTO, to have sexual intercourse with.—Go ON, to proceed.—Go OUT, to become extinct or expire.—Go OVER, to study, to examine.—Go THROUGH, to perform thoroughly, to accomplish.—Go TO, come now!—Go UNDER, to be called by.—LET GO, to release, to quit hold of.

GOAD, *gōd*, *n.* A sharp-pointed stick, often shod with iron, for driving oxen: a stimulus.—*v.t.* To drive with a goad: to urge forward: to incite or stimulate. [From the root of *GAD*.]

GOAL, *gōl*, *n.* The starting-post in a race, or the pole marking the end of the course: one of the two upright posts between which the ball has to be kicked in the game of football: an end or aim. [Fr. *gauge*, a pole; W. *gwyal*, a staff, a goal.]

GOAT, *gōt*, *n.* (*lit.*) The goer or leaper: a genus of ruminant animals, closely allied to the sheep, but distinguished by their greater strength, agility, and courage. [A.S. *gat*; Ice. *geit*; Ger. *geiz*—obs. and prov. Ger. *geissen* = *gehen*, to go: compare Gr. *aiz*, a goat, from *aissō*, to leap.] [beetle.]

GOAT-CHAFER, *gōt'-elaf'er*, *n.* The dor or dung-

GOAT-HERD, *gōt'-hērd*, *n.* One who tends goats.

GOATISH, *gōt'ish*, *adj.* Resembling a goat, esp. in smell or lustfulness.

GOAT-MOTH, *gōt'-moth*, *n.* One of the largest of British moths, so called from the caterpillar emitting a very disagreeable odour.

GOAT'S-BEARD, *gōts'-bērd*, *n.* A plant formerly cultivated in England for its root, so called from the long, silky beard of the seeds.

GOAT'S-THORN, *gōts'-thorn*, *n.* A shrub which yields the gum tragacanth, perhaps so called from the disagreeable odour of the gum.

GOAT-SUCKER, *gōt'-suk'er*, *n.* A genus of insectivorous birds allied to the swallows, so called from the popular notion that they sucked the teats of goats.

GOBBELINE (*Spenser*). Same as *GOBLIN*.

GOBBET, *gob'et*, *n.* (*Spenser*). A monthful, a small lump. [Fr. *gobet*. See *GOBBLE*.]

GOBBLE, *gob'l*, *v.t.* To swallow in lumps: to swallow hastily.—*v.i.* to make a noise in the throat, as a turkey:—*pr.p.* *gobbl'ing*; *pa.p.* *gobbled*. [Vulgar E. *gob*, Fr. *gobet*, a monthful, Fr. *gober*, to swallow: from the sound.]

GOBELIN, *gob'e-lin*, *n.* A species of French tapestry, so called from Jean Gobelin, a dyer, in whose premises it was first manufactured. [a broker.]

GO-BETWEEN, *gō'-be-twēn*, *n.* (*Shak.*) An agent, **GOBLET**, *gob'let*, *n.* A large drinking-cup without a handle. [Fr. *gobele*, Sp. *cubilete*, low L. *gubellus*, a cup, from L. *cupa*, a cask. See *CUP*.]

GOBLIN, *gob'lin*, *n.* An evil spirit: a frightful phantom: (*Spenser*) a fairy, an elf. [Fr. *goblin*, *gobelin*; from Gr. *kobalos*, a mischievous spirit.]

GOBY, *gō'bi*, *n.* A genus of small acanthopterous sea-fishes, having the ventral fins joined into a disc or sucker. [L. *gobius*, Gr. *kōbios*.]

GO-BY, *gō'-bi*, *n.* A going by without notice: escape by artifice: evasion.

GO-CART, *gō'-kärt*, *n.* A frame moving on wheels, for teaching children to walk.

GOD, *god*, *n.* The ruler or sovereign of the universe, the Supreme Being: (*Shak.* and *B.*) an object of worship, an idol: (*B.*) a prince, a ruler.—*v.t.* (*Spenser*, *Shak.*) To deify. [A.S. *god*, Ger. *gott*, Goth. *guth*; Pers. *goda*, *khoda*, lord, ruler, God.]

GOD-A-MERCY, *god-a-mēr'si*, *int.* (*Shak.*) Probably a corr. of 'God have mercy!'

GOD-CHILD, *god'-child*, *n.* One for whom a person becomes sponsor at baptism.

GOD-DAUGHTER, *god'-daw'tēr*, *n.* A female child for whom one becomes sponsor at baptism.

GOD-DEN, (*Shak.*) Same as *GOOD-DEN*.

GODDESS, *god'es*, *n.* A female god.

GODDESS-LIKE, *god'es-lik*, *adj.* Like a goddess.

GODDESS-SHIP, *god'es-ship*, *n.* (*Byron*). State or quality of a goddess. [for a child at baptism.]

GOD-FATHER, *god'-fa'thēr*, *n.* He who becomes sponsor

GODHEAD, *god'hed*, { *n.* State of being a god: deity:
GODHOOD, *god'hood*, } divine nature: a deity. [A.S. *god*, and *afx. hood*, state.]

GODLESS, *god'les*, *adj.* Living without God: impious: atheistical: irreligious.

GODLESSNESS, *god'les-nes*, *n.* State of being godless.

GODLIKE, *god'lik*, *adj.* Like God: divine. [piety.]

GODLINESS, *god'li-nes*, *n.* The quality of being godly:

GODLING, *god'ling*, *n.* (*Dryden*). A little god.

GODLY, *god'li*, *adj.* Like God in character: pious: righteous: devout: according to God's law. [God, and *ly* = *like*.]

GODLY-HEAD, *god'li-hed*, *n.* (*Spenser*). Goodness. [Godly, and *afx. head*, state.]

GOD-MOTHER, *god'-muth'er*, *n.* She who becomes sponsor for a child in baptism.

GODSEND, *god'send*, *n.* Something sent by God: an unexpected piece of good-fortune. [a divinity.]

GODSHIP, *god'ship*, *n.* The rank or character of a god:

GOD-SMITH, *god'-smith*, *n.* (*Dryden*). A maker of idols.

GOD-SON, *god'-sun*, *n.* One for whom another has been sponsor in baptism.

GOD SPEED, god spéd, *n.* Either a contr. of *God speed* you, or of *good speed* or success.

GODWARD, god wawrd, *adv.* Toward God. [Gon, and *sfx. ward* towards.]

GODWIT, god wit, *n.* A genus of wading birds with a long bill and long slender legs, that frequent marshes and the sea-shore.

GOER, goer, *n.* One who or that which goes a horse, considered in reference to his gait.

GOER-BETWEEN, gô'er be twen, *n.* (Shak.) Same as *Go BETWEEN*.

GOGGLE, gog'l, *v.i.* To strain or roll the eyes — *pp* *goggling*, *pap* *goggled* — *adj.* Rolling staring prominent. — *n.* A stare or affected rolling of the eye — *pl.* spectacles with projecting eye tubes blinds for shyng horses.

GOGGLE EYED gog'l'éd, *adj.* Having prominent, distorted, or rolling eyes.

GOING gô'ing, *n.* The act of walking or moving departure (*B*) course of life, behaviour.

GOITER, { goiter, *n.* A swollen throat or enlarge
GOITRE, { ment of the thyroid gland, occupying the front of the neck, and sometimes of such a size as to hang down over the breast [Fr *goitre* — L *guttur* the throat.]

GOITERED, { goiterd, *adj.* Affected with goitre
GOITRED, {

GOLD, gold, *n.* A precious metal, which possesses a characteristic yellow colour and metallic lustre, is almost as soft as lead, and is the most malleable of all metals money, riches yellow, gold colour [A.S. — *gæles* yellow, W *gawt*, light splendour]

GOLD BEATER, gold be'ter, *n.* One whose trade it is to beat gold into gold leaf.

GOLD BEATING gold be'ting, *n.* The process or art of beating gold into extremely thin leaves for gilding.

GOLD BOUND, gold bownd, *adj.* (Shak.) Encompassed with gold. [of gold.]

GOLD CLOTH, gold kloth, *n.* Cloth woven with threads.

GOLD DUST, gold-dust, *n.* Oold in very fine particles.

GOLDEN, goldn, *adj.* Made of or consisting of gold like or having the colour of gold shining splendid most valuable excellent happy, prosperous, as an age highly favourable.

GOLDEN EYE, gold n'ē, *n.* A species of oceanic ducks which breed in the Arctic regions and are winter visitors of Britain.

GOLDEN HILTED, gold n hilt'ed, *adj.* (Tenn.) Having a hilt made of, or mounted with, gold. [fully.]

GOLDENLY, gold n lē, *adv.* (Tenn.) Splendidly delight.

GOLDEN RAILED, gold n rāld, *adj.* (Tenn.) Having rails of gold. [a rind of gold.]

GOLDEN RINDED, gold n rind'ed, *adj.* (Tenn.) Having [a shaft made of gold.]

GOLDEN SHAFTED, g ld n shaft'ed, *adj.* (Tenn.) Having a shaft made of gold.

GOLDFINCH, gold finsh, *n.* A singing bird, so called from the colour of part of its plumage [A.S. *goldfinc*. See *FINCH*.]

GOLD FISH, gold fish, *n.* A small, gold-coloured fish, of the same genus as the carp a native of China, but now common in many parts of the world, and kept for ornament. [dentists.]

GOLD FOIL, gold foil, *n.* Thin sheets of gold, used by gold GREEN, gold-gren, *n.* (Tenn.) A yellowish green colour.

GOLD-LACE, gold lē, *n.* Lace made of gold thread.

GOLD LEAF, gold lēf, *n.* Gold beaten into extremely thin leaves, and used for gilding.

GOLDSMITH, gold smith, *n.* A worker in gold and silver.

GOLD-STICK, gold-stik, *n.* The colonel of a regiment of life-guards who attends the sovereign on state occasions,

and is so called from being presented by the sovereign with a gold rod when he receives his commission.

GOLD THREAD, gold thred, *n.* A thread formed of a strip of gold leaf laid over a thread of silk.

GOLD WIRE, gold wir, *n.* Wire made of or covered with gold.

GOODYLOOKS, göldi lōks, *n.* A species of moss having bunches of narrow leaves at the ends of its stems the Wood Crowfoot, a plant with tufts of yellow flowers.

GOLF, golf, *n.* A game played with a club and ball, in which he who drives the ball into a series of small holes in the ground with fewest strokes is the winner [D *koff*, Ger *kolbe*, a club.]

GOLOSH go-losh, *n.* A water proof overshoe [Fr *galoche* — L *gallica*, a Gallic shoe.]

GONDELAY, gon de lā, *n.* (Spenser) GONDOLA.

GONDOLA, gon do lā, *n.* A long narrow pleasure-boat used at Venice [It, dim. of *gonda*, low L *gandea*, a kind of boat, Fr *kondū*, a drinking vessel.]

GONDOLIER, gon do lēr', *n.* One who rows, or helps to row, a gondola.

GONE gon, *pp* *nf* *Go*

GONFALON, gon fa lon { *n.* An ensign or standard.
GONFANON, gon fa non, { [Fr *gonfalon*, O Fr *gon-fanon*, from O Ger *gundfano* — *gund*, war, and *fano*, cloth flag.]

GONFALONIER gon fa lon'ēr, *n.* A chief standard bearer [From *GONFALON*.]

GONO, gong, *n.* A circular Indian musical instrument, producing when struck, a loud harsh sound. [Malay, probably from the sound.]

GONIOMETER gon i-om-e-ter, *n.* An instrument for measuring the angles of crystals [Gr *gōnia*, an angle, and *metron*, measure.]

GONORRHEA, gon or rēa, *n.* An inflammatory discharge of mucus from the membrane of the urethra of the male or of the vagina of the female. [Or *gonorrhoea* — *gonē*, that which begets, and *rheō*, to flow.]

GOOD, good, *adj.* (comp *BETTER*, superl. *BEST*) Having such physical qualities as are expected or desired conducive to success, welfare, or happiness having the moral qualities best adapted to its design or use, or which are conformable to the moral law (*B*) friendly, kind serviceable proper skilful competent valid sound unblemished serious, as in good earnest considerable, as in good deal full, as measure — *n.* That which promotes success, welfare happiness benefit advantage welfare prosperity virtue righteousness, piety — *pl.* household furniture personal estate movables — *int.* Well! right! — *adv.* Well, esp in AS GOOD AS, the same as, no less than (*B*) reasonably [A.S. *god*, Oer *gut*, Gr *aithos*.]

GOOD BREEDING good bréd'ing, *n.* Polite manners formed by a good breeding or education.

GOOD BY, GOOD BYE, good bī, *n* or *int.* Farewell! [Either a corr. of *God be with ye* or from *good*, and *bye* = way or journey.]

GOOD DAY, good-dā, *n* or *int.* A salutation at meeting or parting during the day, wishing good to any one.

GOOD DEN good-den', *n* or *int.* [A corr. of *GOOD-EVEN*, or of *good-dayen*, A.S. *pl* of *day*.]

GOOD ETN, good-ēn', { *n* or *int.* Good-evening.
GOOD-EVEN, good-ēv'n, {

GOOD EVENING good-ev'ning, *n* or *int.* A salutation on meeting or parting in the evening.

GOOD FACED good fast', *adj.* (Shak.) Having a good or handsome face.

GOOD-FELLOW, good fello, *n.* A jolly companion.

GOOD FELLOWSHIP, good fello-ship, *n.* Merry or pleasant company conviviality.

site, fir, mē, her, mine, mōte, mūte, mōwn, then.

GOOD-FRIDAY, good-frī'dā, *n.* A fast, in commemoration of our Lord's crucifixion, held on the Friday of Passion-week.

GOOD-HUMOUR, good-ū'mur, *n.* A good or cheerful temper, from the old idea that temper depended on the *humour* of the body. [ful temper: good-natured.]

GOOD-HUMOURED, good-ū'murd, *adj.* Having a cheerful.

GOOD-HUMOUREDLY, good-ū'murd-li, *adv.* With a cheerful spirit: in a cheerful way. [ness.]

GOODLINESS, good-li-nes, *n.* Beauty of form: comeliness.

GOODLY, good'li, *adj.* Pleasant, agreeable: beautiful, graceful: large.—*adv.* (*Spenser*) Excellently.

GOODLYHEAD, good'li-hed, } *n.* (*Spenser*). Goodness:

GOODLYHOOD, good'li-hood, } grace.

GOODMAN, good'man, *n.* A familiar term of address: the head of a family or master of the house. [*A.S. gummann, guma*, a man.]

GOOD-MORNING, good-morn'ing, } *n.* or *int.* A saluta-

GOOD-MORROW, good-mor'ro, } tion at meeting in the morning.

GOOD-NATURE, good-nā'tūr, *n.* Natural goodness and mildness of disposition.

GOOD-NATURED, good-nā'tūrd, *adj.* Possessing a natural mildness of disposition. [ness of temper.]

GOOD-NATUREDLY, good-nā'tūrd-li, *adv.* With mildness.

GOODNESS, good'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being good: virtue: excellence: kindness.

GOOD-NIGHT, good-nit', *n.* or *int.* A salutation at parting with any one for the night.

GOOD-NOW, good'-now, *int.* An exclamation of wonder, surprise, or entreaty. ['I wish you good-speed.']

GOOD-SPEED, good-spēd, *n.* Good success—a contr. of

GOOD-TEMPERED, good-tem'perd, *adj.* Having a good temper, not easily irritated.

GOOD-WIFE, good'-wif, *n.* The mistress of a family.

GOOD-WILL, good-wil', *n.* Benevolence: well-wishing: the custom of any business or trade.

GOODY, good'i, *n.* Good-wife: good-woman. [Prob. a contr. of **GOOD-WIFE**.]

GOOSEANDER, gōos'an-dēr, *n.* A web-footed bird, native of the Arctic regions, and a winter visitant of Britain. [*O. E. gossander*—goose and *gander*.]

GOOSE, gōos, *n.* (*lit.*) The *gaper*: a genus of web-footed birds, distinguished from ducks by having the bill not longer than the head, with the upper mandible slightly hooked, and the feet placed farther forward, and from the swan by having the neck of moderate length: a tailor's smoothing-iron, from the likeness of the handle to the neck of a goose: a stupid, silly person. [*A.S. gos*, Ger. *gans*, akin to *L. anser*, Gr. *chēn*; from Ger. *gähnen*, Gr. *chainō*, to gape.]

GOOSEBERRY, gōoz'ber-ri, *n.* The berry or fruit of a thorny shrub of the same name. [*Goose* is corr. from Ger. *kraus*, rough, hence *krausel-beere*, the rough berry, from the hairs with which the fruit is covered.]

GOOSEBERRY-FOOL, gōoz'ber-ri-fōol, *n.* A fool made of gooseberries. [See **FOOL**, boiled fruit, &c.]

GOOSEGRASS, gōos'gras, *n.* A climbing, brittle, sticky plant, of the genus *Galium*, a favourite food of geese.

GOOSE-QUILL, gōos'-kwil, *n.* A quill or large feather from a goose, or the pen made from it.

GOOSERY, gōos'er-i, *n.* A place for geese: silliness.

GOOSEWING, gōos'wing, *n.* A sail set on a boom: one of the claws of a sail when the middle part is furled.

GOPHER, gō'fēr, *adj.* (*B.*) Resinous, as wood, such as fir. [*Heb. gopher*, pitch.]

GOR-BELLIED, gor'-bell'id, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Big-bellied,

gluttonous. [*O. E. gorbelly*, a glutton—*A.S. gor*, filth.]

GOR-COCK, gor'-kok, *n.* The bird popularly known as grouse in Britain, the Red Ptarmigan. [Either from *gore*, blood = red, or *gorse*, and *Cock*.]

GOR-CROW, gor'-krō, *n.* The hooded or carrion crow. [From *A.S. gor*, filth, and *Crow*.]

GORDIAN, gor'di-an, *adj.* Intricate: difficult. [The *Gordian knot* was a knot tied by Gordius, king of Phrygia, so intricate that no one could untie it.]

GORE, gōr, *n.* A triangular piece of cloth inserted in a garment to widen it at a particular part: a triangular piece of land: (*her.*) an abatement on a shield denoting a coward, and made by two concave-curved lines meeting at an angle.—*v.t.* To insert gores of cloth into: to cut in a triangular form: to pierce with anything pointed, as a spear: stab:—*pr.p.* gōr'ing; *pa.p.* gōred'. [*A.S. gar*, a spear; Scot. *gore*, *gair*, a gusset.]

GORE, gōr, *n.* Clotted blood: blood. [*A.S. gor*, blood, dirt; akin to *L. cruor*, blood clotted by cold, prob. akin to Gr. *kruos*, frost.]

GORE-BLOOD, gōr'-blud, *n.* (*Spenser*). Clotted blood.

GORGE, gorj, *n.* (*Shak.*) The throat, the gullet: (*Milton*) that which is gorged or swallowed: a narrow passage between mountains: (*fort.*) the entrance to an outwork: (*arch.*) a concave moulding.—*v.t.* To swallow greedily: to glut.—*v.i.* to feed greedily:—*pr.p.* gōr'ing; *pa.p.* gorged'. [Fr.—It. *gorga*, the throat, *gorgo*, *L. gurgies*, a whirlpool.]

GORGED, gorjd, *adj.* Having a gorge or throat: (*her.*) having a crown or coronet about the neck.

GORGEOUS, gor'jus, *adj.* (*lit.*) Decorated as with a gorget or neck ornament: showy: splendid: magnificent. [*O. Fr. gorgias*, beautiful—*gorgias*, a ruff; Prov. *gorgieus*, neck-armour, from root of **GORGE**, **GORGET**.] [showy manner.]

GORGEOUSLY, gor'jus-li, *adv.* In a gorgeous or

GORGEOUSNESS, gor'jus-nes, *n.* The quality of being gorgeous: splendour.

GORGET, gor'jet, *n.* A piece of armour for the throat: a crescent-shaped military ornament worn round the neck: (*surg.*) an instrument used in lithotomy. [From root of **GORGE**, **GORGET**.]

GORGON, gor'gun, *n.* (*lit.*) The grim one: a fabled monster of so horrible an aspect, that every one who looked on it was turned to stone: anything very ugly. [*L. gorgon*, Gr. *gorgōn*, *gorgos*, grim.]

GORGON, gor'gun, } *adj.* Like or pertaining

GORGONIAN, gor-gō'ni-an, } to a gorgon: very ugly or terrific.

GORGONISE, gor'gun-iz, *v.t.* (*Tenn.*) To turn to stone. [See **GORGON**.]

GORILLA, gor-il'ā, *n.* The largest of the monkey tribe, native of equatorial Western Africa.

GORILY, gōr'i-li, *adv.* (*Tenn.*) In a gory or bloody manner or state.

GORING, gōr'ing, *n.* A piercing: puncture. [See **GORE**, *v.*]

GORMAND, gor'mand, *n.* A greedy eater, a glutton.—*adj.* Gluttonous: voracious: greedy. [Fr. *gourmand*, a glutton; Sp. *gormar*, to vomit; W. *gorin*, repletion.]

GORMANDISE, gor'mand-iz, *v.i.* To eat like a gormand: to feed greedily:—*pr.p.* gor'mandising; *pa.p.* gor'mandised.

GORMANDISER, gor'mand-iz-ēr, *n.* A glutton.

GORMANDISING, gor'mand-iz-ing, *n.* The act or habit of eating like a gormand, or greedily.

GORMANDISM, *gor'mand izm*, *n* Gluttony

GORSE, *gorz* *n* A prickly shrub growing on waste places bearing yellow flowers furze whin. [AS *gorst*, furze, W *gores gorest* waste, open]

GORY, *gôr' adj* Covered with gore or clotted blood bloody (Shak) fatal

GOSHAWK, *gos'hawk*, *n* (lit) *Goose hawk* a short winged, slender hawk, once used for hunting wild geese and other fowl. [AS *gos* a goose and *Hawk*]

GOSLING, *gor'ling* *n* A little or young goose. [AS *gos*, goose, *ling* little.]

GOSPEL, *gospel*, *n* *Good news* or tidings the narrative of the life of Christ as recorded by Matthew Mark, Luke, or John the whole system of the Christian revelation general doctrine—*adj* According to the gospel.—*v t* (Shak) To instruct in gospel truths to evangelize. [AS *godspell*—god good, and *spell* discourse, tidings.]

GOSS, *gos* *n* (Shak) Gorse.

GOSSAMER, *gos'a-mer*, *n* (lit) *God summer* very fine light spider threads which float in the air or form webs on bushes in fine calm weather [O E *gossomer*, so called from a legend that it is the shreds of the Virgin Mary's shroud which she cast away when she was taken up to heaven.]

GOSSAMERY, *gos'a-mer-i*, *adj* Like gossamer flimsy

GOSSIP, *gos'ip*, *n* (orig) A sponsor or one related by a religious obligation, afterwards a familiar acquaintance one who runs about tattling and telling news idle talk.—*v t* To run about telling idle tales to talk much and freely to chat. [O E *gospian*, *godspib*—God and *sib* peace, relationship, Scot. *sib*, related.]

GOSSIPING, *gos'ip-ing*, *n* The act or practice of one who gossips or rattles.—*adj* Having the character of one who gossips tattling

OOT, got *pa t* and *pa p* of *Ger*

OOTH, got *n* One of an ancient Germanic nation any one rude or uncivilised, a barbarian. [AS *Geatas* L *Gothi*, Gr *Gothoi*, Goth. *Guthinda*, the Goths.]

GOTHIO, *goth'ik*, *adj* Belonging to the Goths or their language noting a style of architecture characterized by high pointed arches clustered columns, &c.—*n* The language of the Goths.

GOTHICISE, *goth'isiz*, *v t* To make Gothic to bring back to barbarism

GOTHICISM, *goth'iz-izm*, *n* A Gothic idiom conformity to Gothic architecture rudeness of manners

GOUGE, *gôj* or *gowj* *n* A chisel with a hollowed blade for cutting grooves or holes in wood or stone.—*v t* To scoop out as with a gouge to force out, as the eye with the thumb.—*pr p* *gouging*, *pa p* *gouged* [Fr, Sp *gubia*, low L *gubia*—Basque *gubia*, a hole.] [a prostitute.]

GOUGEES, *gôj'ez*, *n* (Shak) Syphilis. [Fr *gouge*]

GOURD, *gôrd* or *gôrdl*, *n* A genus of plants nearly allied to the cucumber melon, &c the large fleshy, globular fruit of the plant the rind of the fruit used as a drinking-cup (Shak) a kind of false die prob. so called from having a cavity scooped out like a gourd. [Fr *gourde*, *cougurde*—L *cucurbita*—*cucurbita* a duplicated form akin to *cortus* a basket *cortus*, bent.]

GOURMAND, **GOURMANDISE**. Same as **GORMAND** **GORMANDISE**.

GOUT, *gô*, *n* Taste relish. [Fr—L *gustus*, taste, akin to Gr *gênô*, to make to taste.]

GOUT, *gowt*, *n* (Shak) A drop an inflammatory

disease, generally attacking first the great toe [Fr *goutte*—L *gutta*, a drop because the disease was supposed to be caused by a humour settling drop by drop on the diseased part]

GOUTILY, *gowt'il*, *adv* In a gouty manner

GOUTINLESS, *gowt'les* *n* The state of being gouty

GOUTY, *gowt'i*, *adj* Relating to gout diseased with or subject to gout

GOVERN, *guv'ern*, *v t* To direct, to steer to regulate or influence to control or restrain to rule with authority (gram) to determine the mood, tense or case of.—*v i* to exercise authority or control to administer the laws. [Fr *gouverner*, It *governare*, L *gubernare* Gr *kubernáo*]

GOVERNABLE, *guv'ern-a-bl*, *adj* That may be governed manageable

GOVERNALL, *guv'ern-ál*, *n* (Spenser) Government

GOVERNANCE, *guv'ern-ans*, *n* (Shak) Government control management

GOVERNANTE, *guv'ern-ant* or *guv'*, *n* A lady who has the charge of young ladies, a governess. [Fr—*gouvernante*, *pr p* of *gouverner*, to govern.]

GOVERNNESS, *guv'ern-nes*, *n* A female governor a lady who has charge of the instruction of young ladies, a tutress. [O Fr *governess*, L *gubernatrix*—*gubernare* to govern.] [controlling]

GOVERNING, *guv'ern-ing*, *adj* Ruling directing

GOVERNMENT, *guv'ern-men*, *n* Act of governing management ruling power or authority system of laws by which a state is governed the persons authorised to administer the laws the territory over which sovereign power extends (Shak) self restraint (gram) the power of one word in determining the mood, case, &c. of another [Fr *gouvernement*—*gouverner*, to govern.]

GOVERNMENTAL, *guv'ern-men-tal*, *adj* Pertaining to or sanctioned by government.

GOVERNOR, *guv'ern-ur*, *n* One who governs one invested with supreme authority in a state one who rules with delegated authority one who has the care of a young man, a tutor (B) a pilot (mech) a contrivance for regulating the motion of the machine to which it is attached.

GOVERNORSHIP, *guv'ern-ur-ship*, *n* The office of a governor

GOWN, *gown* *n* (lit) That which is stitched a woman's upper garment a long, loose official robe worn by professional men the dress of peace (Shak) any dress or garb. [W *gum*—*gumio*, to stitch.]

GOWNED, *gownd*, *adj* Dressed in a gown.

GOWNMAN, *gown-man*, { *n* One whose profession is to seize or grasp suddenly. [Ger *greifen* to seize, *krappen*, W *crap* a hook, Sans. *grah*, to seize from same root as *GRIP*, *GRASP*, &c.]

GOWNSMAN, *gownz-man*, { *n* One whose professional habit is a gown, as a divine or lawyer, esp. a member of an English university

GRAAL, Same as **GRAIL**, a dish.

GRAB, *grab* *v t* (rubar) To seize or grasp suddenly.—*n* A sudden grasp or seizure. [Ger *greifen* to seize, *krappen*, W *crap* a hook, Sans. *grah*, to seize from same root as *GRIP*, *GRASP*, &c.]

GRABBLE, *grab'l*, *v t* To grope or feel for with the hands to sprawl. [Dum. of GRAB, Dan. *grabeln* Ger *krabbeln*]

GRACE, *grás*, *n* Favour, good will forgiveness the unmerited kindness or forgiveness of God divine influence eternal life what adorns or commends to favour natural or acquired elegance elegance with ease and dignity gracefulness a single beauty a short prayer or thanksgiving before or after meat, orig. in Latin and beginning *Gratus tibi agnus* = we give thee thanks the title

late, fir, mē, her, mine, mōte, mēte, m'ōn, then.

of a duke or an archbishop: in Eng. universities, an act, vote, or decree: (*Shak.*) physical virtue:—*pl.* (*myth.*) the three sister goddesses in whom beauty was deified.—*v.t.* To mark with favour: to favour: to bless: to adorn:—*pr.p.* grāc'ing; *pa.p.* grāced'. [Fr.—*L. gratia*, favour—*gratus*, agreeable: prob. akin. to Gr. *charis*, grace.]

DAYS OF GRACE, the three days following the date when a bill becomes due.

GRACE-CUP, grās'-kup, *n.* A cup or health drunk after grace.

GRACED, grāst, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Virtuous, chaste.

GRACEFUL, grās'fool, *adj.* Full of or endowed with grace or elegance: elegantly easy: (*Shak.*) virtuous, excellent.

GRACEFULLY, grās'fool-li, *adv.* In a graceful or GRACEFULNESS, grās'fool-nes, *n.* Quality of being graceful: dignity with beauty.

GRACELESS, grās'les, *adj.* Void of grace or excellence: depraved: wicked. [mauner.]

GRACELESSLY, grās'les-li, *adv.* In a graceless

GRACELESSNESS, grās'les-nes, *n.* Want of grace: profligacy.

GRACIOUS, grā'shus, *adj.* Abounding in grace or kindness: merciful, benevolent: proceeding from divine favour: acceptable: (*Shak.*) becoming, graceful.

GRACIOUSLY, grā'shus-li, *adv.* In a gracious manner.

GRACIOUSNESS, grā'shus-nes, *n.* The quality of being gracious: kind condescension.

GRADATION, grā-dā'shun, *n.* A rising by grades or steps: regular progress from one degree or state to another: state of being arranged in ranks: (*Shak.*) sequence: (*mus.*) a diatonic succession of chords, either ascending or descending: (*paint.*) the gradual blending of tints. [Fr.—*L. gradatio*—*gradus*. See GRADE.]

GRADE, grād, *n.* A step or degree in rank, order, or dignity: the rise and descent of a road. [Fr.—*L. gradus*, a step—*gradi*, to step, to go.]

GRADIENT, grā'di-ent, *adj.* Moving by steps: gradually rising: ascending or descending with a regular slope.—*n.* The degree of slope on a road, &c.: an incline. [*L. gradiens*, -entis, *pr.p.* of *gradi*, to go.]

GRADUAL, grad'ū-al, *adj.* Advancing by grades or degrees: regular and slow.—*n.* An order of steps: an ancient book of hymns and prayers, so called because the anthems were usually sung on the steps of the pulpit.

GRADUALLY, grad'ū-al-li, *adv.* In a gradual manner: in regular progression.

GRADUATE, grad'ū-āt, *v.i.* To change gradually: to receive a degree in a college or university.—*v.t.* to advance by degrees: to mark with degrees: to divide into regular intervals: to proportion:—*pr.p.* grad'ūating; *pa.p.* grad'ūated.—*n.* One who has received an academical or professional degree. [Low *L. graduus*, -atum—*gradus*, a grade. See GRADE.]

GRADUATED, grad'ū-āt-ed, *p.adj.* Marked with degrees, as a thermometer.

GRADUATION, grad'ū-ā'shun, *n.* The act of graduating: regular advancement by succession of degrees: division into degrees or equal parts.

GRADUATOR, grad'ū-āt-or, *n.* A mathematical instrument for graduating or dividing lines into regular intervals.

GRAFF, graf, *n.* and *v.* Old form of GRAFT.

GRAFT, graft, *v.t.* To make an incision in a tree or plant, and insert in it a small branch or scion of another in such a way that vital union may take

place: to join one thing to another.—*v.i.* to insert cuttings into a tree.—*n.* A small branch or scion used in grafting. [Orig. GRAFF—A.S. *grafan*, to carve, to dig: or from same root through Fr. *greffe*, *L. graphium*, a pointed instrument.]

GRAFTER, graft'ēr, *n.* One who grafts.

GRAIL, grāl, *n.* (*Spenser*). Small particles of any kind, as sand. [Fr. *grêle*, hail.]

GRAIL, grāl, *n.* Same as GRADUAL, *n.* [Contr. from low *L. gradale*, *graduale*.]

GRAIL, grāl, *n.* (*obs.*) A dish. [O. Fr. *gréal*, Prov. *grazal*, low *L. gradalis*.]

HOLY GRAIL, a legendary miraculous chalice, made of a single precious stone, possessing various wonderful properties, said to have been brought from heaven by angels, and to have been used by Christ at the Last Supper.

GRAIN, grān, *n.* A small hard seed, esp. of corn: corn in general: a minute particle: anything proverbially small: a very small quantity: the smallest weight in common use, in apothecaries' weight 20 = a scruple, in Troy weight 24 = a pennyweight: the disposition or character of the component particles of anything, as stone: red dye, produced by an insect (*coccus*) which resembles a grain or seed: substance stained with such a dye:—*pl.* the husks or remains of malt after brewing. [*L. granum*, seed, prob. akin to *gramen*, grass.]

GRAIN, grān, *n.* The growth or direction of growth of the fibres or veins of wood: texture: form of surface with regard to roughness or smoothness: (*fig.*) temper, disposition.—*v.t.* To paint or ornament in imitation of wood:—*pr.p.* grain'ing; *pa.p.* grained'. [A.S. *grenian*, to become green, to grow.]

GRAINED, grānd, *adj.* Divided into grains or particles: rough, as if covered with grains: ingrained.

GRAINER, grān'ēr, *n.* One who paints in imitation of the grain of wood.

GRAINING, grān'ing, *n.* Painting so as to imitate the grain of wood: a process in tanning in which the grain of the leather is raised.

GRAINING, grān'ing, *n.* A small fish of the same genus as the dace, and very much resembling it.

GRAINY, grān'i, *adj.* Having grains or kernels.

GRAL. Same as GRAIL, a dish.

GRALLATORIAL, grāl'a-tōr-i-al, } *adj.* Walking on
GRALLATORY, grāl'a-tōr-i, } *stills*: of or relat-
ing to the grallatores or wading birds. [Low *L. grallatorius*—*grallā*, stilt—*gradi*, to go, to walk.]

GRAMERCY, grā-mēr'si, *int.* Many thanks—an obsolete expression of obligation, with surprise. [Fr. *grand-merci*.]

GRAMINEOUS, gram-i-nā'shus, } *adj.* Like or
GRAMINEAL, gram-in'e-al, } pertaining to
GRAMINEOUS, gram-in'e-us, } grass: grassy.
[*L. gramineus*—*gramen*, -inis, grass.]

GRAMINIFOLIOUS, gram-in-i-fū'l-i-us, *adj.* Bearing leaves like those of grass. [*L. gramen*, grass, *folium*, a leaf.]

GRAMINIVOROUS, gram-in-i-vōr-us, *adj.* Feeding or subsisting on grass or herbs. [*L. gramen*, -inis, grass, *voro*, to eat greedily.]

GRAMMAR, gram'ar, *n.* The science of letters: the science which investigates the laws of language and the art of using it correctly: a book of grammatical principles and rules: the elementary parts of learning: any elementary work. [Fr. *grammaire*; *L. grammatica*; Gr. *grammatikē* (*technē*, art)—*gramma*, a letter—*graphō*, to write.]

GRAMMARIAN, gram-mā'ri-an, *n.* One versed in, or one who teaches, grammar.

GRAMMAR-SCHOOL, gram ar-skool *n.* A school in which grammar is taught, esp. one in which Latin and Greek are taught.

GRAMMATIC AL, gram mat'ik, *al, adj.* Belonging to or in accordance with the rules of grammar.

GRAMMATICALLY, gram mat'ik al *ly, adv.* In accordance with the rules of grammar.

GRAMMATICISE gram mat'is *v.t.* To make grammatical.—*v.t.* to act the grammarian.—*pr.p.* grammaticising, *pa.p.* grammaticised.

GRAMMATIST, gram at-ist *n.* A pretender to grammatical knowledge.

GRAMPUS gram pus, *n.* A large cetaceous fish, very fierce and voracious, common in the Arctic seas and on the British coasts. [Prob. corr. from Fr. *grand-poussin* great fish.]

GRANARY gran ar *n.* A storehouse for grain or thrashed corn. [*L. granaria—granum.* See **GRAIN**.]

GRAND grand, *adj.* Of great size, extent, power, or dignity; splendid, magnificent, noble, sublime, chief, denoting the second degree of parentage or descent, as in *grandfather*, &c. [Fr. *grand*, *L. grandis*, perhaps akin to **GROW** and **GREAT**.]

THE **GRAND** (*Milton*) the great ones, the grantees.

GRANDAM, grand am, *n.* An old dame or woman, a grandmother. [*child.*]

GRANDCHILD grand child, *n.* A son or daughter's.

GRANDDAUGHTER, grand daw'ter *n.* A female grand child.

GRANDEE, gran-de, *n.* A Spanish nobleman of the first rank, a man of high rank or station. [*Sp. grande* great.] [*of a grandee.*]

GRANDEESHIP, gran-de ship *n.* The rank or estate.

GRANDEUR, grand ur *n.* State or quality of being grand; vastness, splendour of appearance, statelyness, loftiness of thought or deportment. [Fr.—*grand*.] [*mother's father.*]

GRANDFATHER, grand fa'ther *n.* A father's or a grandfather's.

GRANDILOQUENCE gran-dilo-kwens *n.* Grand or lofty language, bombast. [From **GRANDILOQUENT**.]

GRANDILOQUENT, gran dil-o-kwent, *adj.* Speaking grandly or bombastically; pompous. [*L. grandis* and *loquens*—*entis* *pr.p.* of *loquor*, to speak.]

GRANDIOSE gran-di-oz, *adj.* Grand or imposing, bombastic.

GRANDLY, grand *ly, adv.* In a grand or lofty manner.

GRANDMOTHER, grand muth-er *n.* The mother of one's father or mother.

GRAND NEPHEW, grand nev'u, *n.* The grandson of a brother or sister.

GRANDNESS, grand nes *n.* Quality of being grand, greatness.

GRAND NIECE, grand nēs, *n.* The granddaughter of a brother or sister.

GRANDPAPA, grand pa *n.* A grandfather, any ancestor.

GRANDSON, grand sun, *n.* The son of a son or daughter.

GRANOE, gran o, (*lit.*) A place for grain, a farm house with its stables and other buildings. [Fr. *grange* a barn, low *L. granae—L. granum*, grain.]

GRANIFEROUS, gran i-fer us, *adj.* Bearing seeds like grain. [*L. granum*, grain, and *fero*, to bear.]

GRANIFORM gran i-form, *adj.* Formed or shaped like a grain or seed. [*L. granum*, grain, *forma* form.]

GRANITE, gran it, *n.* A crystalline rock, of a whitish, grayish, or reddish colour composed of grains of quartz, felspar, and mica. [*It. granito*, granite grained—*L. granum*, grain.]

GRANITIC, gran i'tik, *adj.* Pertaining to, consisting of or like granite.

GRANITIFORM, gran i'ti form, } *adj.* Of the form
GRANITOID, gran i'toid, } of or resembling
granite [*GRANITE*, and *L. forma*, Gr. *eidos*, form.]

GRANIVOROUS, gran i-vor us, *adj.* Eating grain, feeding on seeds. [*L. granum*, grain and *voro*, to eat.]

GRANT, grant *v.t.* (*lit.*) Either to promise or to allow to bestow or give over what cannot be claimed as a right to give possession of to admit as true what is not yet proved to concede.—*n.* Act of granting or bestowing that which is granted, an allowance, a gift, a transfer or conveyance by deed or writing the thing conveyed.

[O *E. graunt* O *Fr. graanter* *creanter* to promise as if from low *L. credentis*—*L. credo* to believe or conn. with *L. gratus* pleasing low *L. gratum*, consent *granto* *L. gratificor*, to do something agreeable to bestow a gift *Fr. agréer*, to allow.]

GRANTEE, grant'ee *n.* The person to whom a grant, gift, or conveyance is made.

GRANTOR, grant'or *n.* The person by whom a grant or conveyance is made.

GRANULAR, gran'ul ar, } *adj.* Consisting of or
GRANULARY gran u-lar *ly*, } like grains

GRANULARLY, gran u-lar *ly, adv.* In a granular manner.

GRANULATE, gran'ul at, *v.t.* To form or break into grains or small masses to make rough on the surface.—*v.t.* to collect or be formed in grains.—*pr.p.* granulating *pa.p.* granulated.—*adj.* Granular, having the surface covered with small elevations. [Fr. *granuler*, to form grains—*granule*, a granule.]

GRANULATION, gran u-lishun, *n.* The act of forming into grains esp. of melted metals by pouring them through a sieve into water.—*pl. (surj.)* the grain like bodies that form on sores while healing.

GRANULE gran'ul, *n.* A little grain, a small particle. [Fr.—*L. granum* a grain.] [*particles.*]

GRANULOUS gran u-lus *adj.* Full of grains or

GRAPE, grap *n.* The fruit of the vine growing in clusters, a single berry of the cluster, a mangy tumour on the legs of horses, grape shot.

[Fr. *grappe* de raisins bunch of raisins *It. grappe*, a seizing *grappolo* a bunch of grapes, *D. krappe* *W. mab* a cluster. See **GRAB**.]

GRAPELESS, grapes *adj.* Without the flavour of the grape, said of wine.

GRAPEY, grap-er *n.* A place where grapes are grown.

GRAPE SHOT grap' shot, *n.* Shot or small iron balls pulled round an iron pin, holding together a series of parallel iron plates, between which are the shot kept in their places by holes in the plates.

GRAPE STONE, grap ston, *n.* The stone or seed of the grape.

GRAPHIC AL, graf'ik al, *adj.* Per-
taining to writing, describing or delineating, picturequely or vividly described. [*L. graphicus* Gr. *graphikos*—*graphō*, to write.]

GRAPHICALLY, graf'ik al *ly, adv.* In a graphic manner.

GRAPHITE, graf'it, *n.* A mineral consisting almost entirely of carbon, and so called from being used in making writing pencils—known also as *plumbago* and *black lead*. [Fr. *graphite*—Gr. *graphō*, to write.]

GRAPHOLITE, graf-o-lit, *n.* A kind of stone or slate suitable for writing on. [Gr. *graphō*, and *lithos*, a stone.]

GRAPHOMETER, graf-om-e-ter, *n.* A mathematical



- instrument used by surveyors for measuring angles. [Gr. *graphō*, and *metron*, a measure.]
- GRAPHOMETRICAL**, graf-o-met'ri-kal, *adj.* Pertaining to or determined by a graphometer.
- GRAPNEL**, grap'nel, *n.* That which grapples: a small anchor with several claws or arms. [Fr. *grappin*, O. Fr. *grappil*: from root of **GRAPPLE**.]
- GRAPPLE**, grap'l, *v.t.* To gripe or seize: to lay fast hold of: (*Shak.*) to fix, to fasten.—*v.i.* to contend as wrestlers: to struggle in close fight:—*pr.p.* grapp'ling; *pa.p.* grappled.—*n.* A seizure: a close fight: a grapnel. [Dim. of **GRAB**.] [grappling, close fight.]
- GRAPPLEMENT**, grap'l-ment, *n.* (*Spenser*). A
- GRAPPLING-IRONS**, grap'ling-ir'uzn, *n.pl.* Crooked iron instruments for grappling, esp. for seizing hold of hostile vessels in naval engagements.
- GRAPTOLITE**, grap'to-lit, *n.* A fossil zoophyte of extreme delicacy, presenting the appearance of writing or sculpture, found in sandstone deposits. [Gr. *graptos*—*graphō*, to write, and *lithos*, a stone.]
- GRAPY**, grā'p'i, *adj.* Made of or like grapes.
- GRASP**, grasp, *v.t.* To grab or gripe: to seize and hold by clasping with the fingers or arms: to catch at: to take possession of.—*v.i.* to effect a grasp: (*Shak.*) to struggle.—*n.* A gripe or seizure of the hand: reach of arms: power of seizure: possession. [Ger. *grapsen*; O. Ger. *grappen*, *graben*; from root of **GRAB**.]
- GRASP AT**, to try to seize, to catch.
- GRASPING**, grasping, *p.adj.* Seizing: avaricious: encroaching. [ing manner.]
- GRASPINGLY**, grasping-li, *adv.* In an eager, grasping manner.
- GRASS**, gras, *n.* (*lit.*) Either that which grows, or that which is eaten: common herbage of the field: an order of plants with long, narrow leaves, jointed tubular stem, and seeds single, including wheat, rye, oats, &c.: the time when grass begins to grow, spring.—*v.t.* To cover with grass or turf.
- [A.S. *gæs*, *gras*; Ice, Ger. *gras*; Scot. *girs*; allied to *L. gramen*, grass: either from root of *grow*, *L. cresco*; or from Gr. *grāō*, to eat, Sans. *gras*, to devour.]
- GRASS-GREEN**, gras'-grēn, *adj.* Green with grass: green as grass. [grass.]
- GRASS-GROWN**, gras'-grōn, *adj.* Grown over with
- GRASSHOPPER**, gras'hop'ēr, *n.* A hopping insect that feeds on grass, allied to the locust.
- GRASSINESS**, gras'i-nes, *n.* State of being grassy.
- GRASS-OIL**, gras'-oil, *n.* An odorous volatile oil obtained from certain Indian grasses.
- GRASS-PLOT**, gras'-plot, *n.* A plot of grassy ground.
- GRASSY**, gras'i, *adj.* Covered with, abounding in, or resembling grass: green.
- GRATE**, grāt, *n.* (*lit.*) A crate or lattice-work: a framework of bars with interstices: a frame of iron bars within which fires are made.—*v.t.* To furnish or fasten with bars. [It. *grata*, a grate, lattice—*L. crates*, a hurdle. See **CRATE**.]
- GRATE**, grāt, *v.i.* To make a shrill harsh noise: to creak or scrape: to rub hard so as to offend.—*v.t.* to rub so as to produce a harsh sound: to rub roughly or harshly: to reduce to small particles by rubbing with anything, rough: to offend or fret with something harsh:—*pr.p.* grāt'ing; *pa.p.* grāt'ed. [Fr. *gratter*; Dan. *kratte*; Ger. *kratzen*; perhaps allied to *L. rado*, to scrape.]
- GRATED**, grāt'ed, *adj.* Having a grate or grating.
- GRATEFUL**, grāt'fool, *adj.* Full of grace or joy: causing pleasure: acceptable: pleasing: having a due sense of benefits or kindness: thankful. [*L. gratia*—*gratus*, pleasing, thankful. See **GRACE**.]
- GRATEFULLY**, grāt'fool-li, *adv.* In a grateful or pleasing manner: with gratitude.
- GRATEFULNESS**, grāt'fool-nes, *n.* Quality of being grateful: thankfulness.
- GRATER**, grāt'ēr, *n.* An instrument with a rough surface for grating or rubbing soft bodies to small particles.
- GRATIFICATION**, grat-i-fi-kā'shun, *n.* Act of gratifying, pleasing, or indulging: that which gratifies: pleasure: delight. [pleases.]
- GRATIFIER**, grat'i-fi-ēr, *n.* One who gratifies or
- GRATIFY**, grat'i-fi, *v.t.* To do what is agreeable to: to please: to please by compliance: to indulge: to soothe: (*Shak.*) to require:—*pr.p.* grat'ifying; *pa.p.* grat'ified. [*L. gratificor*—*gratus*, pleasing, and *facio*, to do.]
- GRATILITY**, grāt'il-i-ti, *n.* (*Shak.*) Gratitude.
- GRATING**, grāt'ing, *n.* The bars of a grate: a partition or frame of bars.
- GRATING**, grāt'ing, *adj.* Rubbing hard on the feelings: harsh: irritating. [manner.]
- GRATINGLY**, grāt'ing-li, *adv.* In a grating or harsh manner.
- GRATIS**, grāt'is, *adv.* By grace or favour: for nothing: without charge. [*L. contr.* for *gratias*, ablative pl. of *gratia*, favour.]
- GRATITUDE**, grat'i-tūd, *n.* State of being grateful: feeling of thankfulness. [Low *L. gratitudo*.]
- GRATUITOUS**, gra-tū'i-tus, *adj.* Done or given gratis or for nothing: free: voluntary: adopted or asserted without reason, ground, or proof. [*L. gratuitus*—*gratia*, favour.]
- GRATUITOUSLY**, gra-tū'i-tus-li, *adv.* In a gratuitous manner: voluntarily: for nothing.
- GRATUITY**, gra-tū'i-ti, *n.* Something given gratis: a gift or present: an acknowledgment of service, generally pecuniary. [Low *L. gratuitas*.]
- GRATULANT**, grat'ū-lant, *adj.* (*Words.*) Congratulatory. [Worthy of congratulation.]
- GRATULATE**, grat'ū-lit, *v.t.* To congratulate.—*adj.*
- GRATULATION**, grat'ū-lā'shun, *n.* Congratulation.
- GRATULATORY**, grat'ū-la-tor-i, *adj.* Congratulatory.
- GRAVE**, grāv, *adj.* Heavy: weighty: of importance: serious: sedate: solemn: not gay: (*mus.*) not acute, low. [*L. gravis*; Sans. *garu*.]
- GRAVE**, grāv, *v.t.* To carve, scratch, or scrape: to dig: to cut: to engrave: (*Shak.*) to entomb: (*naut.*) to scrape and pitch a ship's bottom.—*pr.p.* grāv'ing; *pa.p.* grāv'en or grāv'ed.—*n.* A pit graved or dug out, esp. one in which to bury the dead: any place of burial: (*fig.*) death, destruction.
- [Fr. *graver*; A.S. *grāfan*; D. *graven*; Ger. *graben*, Gr. *graphō*, to grave, scratch; A.S. *græf*, D. *graf*, Ger. *grab*, grave; allied to **CARVE**, **GRAB**.]
- GRAVE-CLOTHES**, grāv'-klōthz, *n.* The clothes in which the dead are buried. [graves.]
- GRAVE-DIGGER**, grāv'-dig'ēr, *n.* One who digs
- GRAVEL**, grav'el, *n.* Small stones or pebbles commonly intermixed with sand: small collections of gravelly matter in the kidneys and bladder.—*v.t.* To cover with gravel: to stick in the sand: hence, to puzzle:—*pr.p.* grav'elling; *pa.p.* grav'elled. [Fr. *gravelle*, gravel, *grève*, a sandy shore; W. *gro*, pl. *gravel*, coarse sand.] [unburied.]
- GRAVELESS**, grav'les, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Without a grave,
- GRAVELLY**, grav'el-i, *adj.* Consisting of gravel.
- GRAVEL-PIT**, grav'el-pit, *n.* A pit from which gravel is dug. [path covered with gravel.]
- GRAVEL-WALK**, grav'el-wawk, *n.* A walk or foot-

GRAVELY, gräv'li, *adv* In a grave manner solemnly seriously [digger]

GRAVE MAKER, gräv' māk er, *n.* (*Shak*) A grave

GRAVEN, gräv'n, *pa p* of **GRAVE**, to carve, engrave

GRAVENESS, gräv'nes *n.* The quality of being grave seriousness sedateness

GRAVER, gräv'er *n.* One who graves or carves an engraver a tool for engraving on hard substances

GRAVES, grävz, *n.* (*Shak*) Graves for the legs

GRAVESTONE, gräv'stōn, *n.* A stone laid over, or placed at the head of a grave as a memorial.

GRAVEYARD, gräv'yärd, *n.* A yard or enclosure used as a burial ground.

GRAVID, gräv'id *adj* Heavy esp from pregnancy pregnant. [*L. gravidus*—*gravis*, heavy]

GRAVING, gräv'ing, *n.* The act of engraving or cutting out on hard substances that which is graved carved work act of cleaning a ship's bottom.

GRAVING DOCK, gräv'ing dok, *n.* A dock into which ships are taken to be graved.

GRAVITATE, gräv'itāt, *v:* To be acted on by gravity to tend to a centre of attraction —*pr p* gravitating, *pa p* gravitated.

GRAVITATION, gräv'itāshun, *n.* The act of gravitating the tendency of all bodies to approach each other the force by which bodies are drawn towards the centre of the earth.

GRAVITY, gräv'itē, *n.* Heaviness the tendency of matter to attract and be attracted, thus causing weight state of being grave or sober importance (mus) lowness in pitch. [*L. gravis*—*gravis* heavy]

GRAY, gräv, *n.* The juices that run from meat while cooking [Allied to **GEEVES**, the sediments of melted tallow perh. also to *W. crau*, blood, gore]

GRAY, gräv, *adj* Of a white colour with a mixture of black ash coloured white, hoary (*fig*) aged.—*n.* A gray colour an animal of a grayish colour, as a horse [*A.S. græg* Ger *grau* Fr *gris*, allied to Gr *gravis* an old man, *L. rarus* tawny]

GRAY BEARD, gräv'berd, *n.* One with a gray beard, hence, an old man. [coat]

GRAY COATED, gräv'kotēd *adj* (*Shak*) Having a gray

GRAY EYED, gräv'id, *adj* (*Shak*) Having gray eyes.

GRAY FLY, gräv'fi, *n.* (*Milton*) The trumpet or gad fly

GRAY HAIRE, gräv'härd, *adj* Having gray hair

GRAY HEADED, gräv'hēdēd, *adj* Having a gray head

GRAYHOUND, gräv'hound, *n.* Same as **GREYHOUND**

GRAYISH, gräv'ish, *adj* Somewhat gray

GRAYLING, gräv'ling, *n.* A silvery gray fish of the salmon family, but with smaller mouth and teeth, and larger scales.

GRAYNESS, gräv'nes *n.* The quality of being gray

GRAYSTONE, gräv'stōn, *n.* A grayish or greenish volcanic rock, allied to basalt.

GRAYWACKE, gräv'wāk-e, *n.* (*lit*) Gray rock (*geol*) a name applied to the hard gritty, brecciated beds, which occur in the Silurian and other systems. [Ger *grau wacke*—*grau*, gray, and *Wacke*.]

GRAZE, grävz, *v:* To feed with grass to feed on to eat grass from (*Shak*) to tend, as grazing cattle. —*v:* to eat grass to supply grass —*pr p* gräv'ing, *pa p* gräv'ed [*A.S. grasan*—*gras*, grass.]

GRAZE, grävz, *v:* To grate or pass lightly along the surface to rub lightly in passing —*pr p* gräv'ing, *pa p* gräv'ed [*A.S. grasan* Ger *graten*, from root of *L. rado*, *rasum*, to scrape. See **GNATZ**.]

GRAZIER, gräv'zhēr, *n.* One who grazes or pastures cattle and rears them for the market.

GRAZING, gräv'ing, *n.* The act of feeding on grass the feeding or raising of cattle.

GREASE, grēs, *n.* Soft thick animal fat oily matter of any kind an inflammatory disease in the heels of a horse marked by swelling, dryness, &c [*Fr grasse*—*gras*, fat, *It grasso*, Gael. *creu*, from *L. crassus*, gross, thick, fat]

GREASE, grēs, grēs, *v:* To smear with grease (*fig*) to bribe —*pr p* greasing, *pa p* greased

GREASILY, grēs'ilē, *adv* In a greasy manner (*Shak*) grossly, indelicately

GREASINESS, grēs'ines, *n.* The state of being greasy oiliness fatness

GREASY, grēs'i or grēs't, *adj* Of or like grease smeared with grease smooth fat

GREAT, grät, *adj* Grown grand large in bulk, space, number &c long in duration distinguished. illustrious noble of high rank magnanimous rich important teeming pregnant indicating one degree more remote in the direct line of descent. [*A.S. D. groot*, Ger *groß*, allied to *GRAND*, *GROSS*, *GROW*, *L. grandis*, *crassus*]

THE GREAT, people of rank.

GREAT BELLED, grät'belld, *adj* (*Shak*) Having a great belly, pregnant

GREAT COAT, grät'kōt, *n.* An over coat.

GREATEN, grät'n, *v:* (*Browning*) To make great —*v:* to become great.

GREAT GRANDCHILD, grät'grandchild, *n.* The child of a grandchild. [father of a grand parent]

GREAT GRANDFATHER, grät'grandfäther, *n.* The

GREAT GRANDMOTHER, grät'grandmōth'er, *n.* The mother of a grand parent [a grandchild.]

GREAT GRANDSON, grät'grandsun, *n.* The son of

GREAT HEATED, grät'hät'ed, *adj* High-spirited high minded magnanimous.

GREATLY, grät'ilē, *adv* In a great degree considerably notably magnanimously

GREATNESS, grät'nes, *n.* Quality of being great magnitude high degree grandeur nobleness haughtiness.

GREAVE, gräv, *n.* (*Spenser*) A groove, a grave.

GREAVES, grävz, *n pl* The sediment of melted tallow [O Fr *grèves*, Ger *gräbe*]

GREAVES, grävz, *n pl* Armour, formerly worn upon the front part of the legs between the knees and the foot. [O Fr *grèves*—*grève* the shin bone]

GREBE, grēb, *n.* An aquatic bird, having a long, conical bill, short wings and no tail. [Fr *grèbe*, *W. crab*, a crest, one species being crested.]

GRECIAN, grēs'hyan *adj* Pertaining to Greece —*n.* A native of Greece one well versed in the Greek language and literature (*B*) a Jew who speaks Greek [*A.S.* and Fr *Grec* *L. Græcus*, Gr *Grækos*]

GREISE, grēs'iz, *v:* To make Grecian to translate into Greek —*v:* to speak Greek —*pr p* greising, *pa p* grē'sed. [guage.]

GRECISM, grēs'izm, *n.* An idiom of the Greek language.

GREE, grē, *n.* (*Spenser*) Good will, favour. —*v:* (*Shak*) To agree. [Fr *gré* See **AGREE**.]

GREE, grē, *n.* (*Spenser*) Degree, rank [Fr *gré*—*L. gradus* See **GRADE**.]

GREED, grēd, *n.* Greediness.

GREEDILY, grēd'ilē, *adv* In a greedy manner ravenously eagerly [being greedy]

GREEDINESS, grēd'ines, *n.* The state or quality of

GREEDY, grēdē, *adj* (*lit*) Crying for food having a voracious appetite eager covetous. [*A.S. gredig* —*gradan*, to cry, *D. gredig*, Goth. *gredags* hungry; Scot *greet*, to cry]

GREEK, grēk, *adj* Grecian.—*n.* A Grecian. the

- language of Greece: (*B.*) a Greek by extraction, or more commonly a Gentile as opposed to a Jew.
- GREEK-FIRE**, grēk'-fir, *n.* An artificial combustible substance inextinguishable by water, used by the Greeks of the Byzantine empire against the Saracens.
- GREEN**, grēn, *adj.* Of the colour of growing plants: verdant: growing: flourishing: new: fresh: unripe: unseasoned: inexperienced: young: (*Shak.*) having a sickly greenish colour.—*n.* The colour of growing plants: a colour compounded of blue and yellow: a small green or grassy plat:—*pl.* fresh leaves: wreaths: the leaves of green vegetables for food, &c.—*v.t.* To make green. [*A.S. grene*; *Ger. grün*: allied to *Grow*.]
- GREEN-CLOTH** (Board of), grēn'-kloth, *n.* A court for regulating the affairs of the royal household, so called from the green cloth with which the table of the court is covered.
- GREEN-CROP**, grēn'-krop, *n.* A crop of grasses, turnips, &c. in a green or unripe state.
- GREEN-EARTH**, grēn'-ērth, *n.* A mineral of a green colour and carthy character, used as a pigment by painters in water-colours.
- GREENFINCH**, grēn'finsh, *n.* A native bird of the finch family, of a green colour, slightly mixed with gray and brown.
- GREENGAGE**, grēn'gāj, *n.* A variety of plum, of a green colour, unsurpassed for delicacy and richness of flavour.
- GREEN-GROCER**, grēn'-grōs'er, *n.* A grocer or dealer who retails vegetables and fruits in their fresh or green state.
- GREEN-HEART**, grēn'-hārt, *n.* The name of a very hard variety of wood found in the West Indies and South America.
- GREENHOUSE**, grēn'how, *n.* A house in which tender plants are sheltered from cold weather, so called from having been originally only used for the preservation of exotic evergreens.
- GREENISH**, grēn'ish, *adj.* Somewhat green.
- GREENISHNESS**, grēn'ish-nes, *n.* The quality of being greenish.
- GREENLY**, grēn'li, *adv.* With greenness: newly: immaturity: (*Shak.*) awkwardly.
- GREENNESS**, grēn'nes, *n.* The quality of being green: freshness: immaturity.
- GREEN-ROOM**, grēn'-rōm, *n.* The retiring room of the actors in a theatre, the walls of which were originally coloured green.
- GREENSAND**, grēn'sand, *n.* A name applied to two measures of the chalk system, so called from the greenish colour of the layers.
- GREEN-SICKNESS**, grēn'-sik'nes, *n.* Chlorosis, a disease of young females characterised by general languor and a pale or greenish colour of skin.
- GREEN-STONE**, grēn'-stōn, *n.* A variety of trap-rock of a greenish colour. [with grass.]
- GREENSWARD**, grēn'swawrd, *n.* Sward or turf green.
- GREENWOOD**, grēn'wood, *n.* A wood or collection of trees covered with leaves: wood newly cut.—Also used as an *adj.*, as in 'the greenwood shade.'
- GREET**, grēt, *v.t.* (*lit.*) To go to meet: to salute with kind wishes: to express or send kind wishes to: to congratulate.—*v.i.* to meet and salute. [*A.S. gretan*, to go to meet; *D. groeten*, *Ger. grüßen*, to salute; prob. allied to *Fr. crier*, to cry.]
- GREET**, grēt, *v.i.* (*Spenser*) To cry, weep.—*adj.* Mournful. [*A.S. gretan*, *Goth. gretan*, *Scot. greet*.]
- GREETING**, grēt'ing, *n.* Expression of kindness or joy: salutation.
- GREGARIOUS**, grē-gā'ri-us, *adj.* Associating or living in flocks or herds. [*L. gregarius*—*grex*, *gregis*, a flock.]
- GREGARIOUSLY**, grē-gā'ri-us-li, *adv.* In a gregarious manner: in flocks or companies.
- GREGARIOUSNESS**, grē-gā'ri-us-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being gregarious.
- GREGORIAN**, grē-gō'ri-an, *adj.* Belonging to or established by Gregory—as *Gregorian chant*, by Pope Gregory I. (6th century); *Gregorian calendar*, by Pope Gregory XIII. (16th century); *Gregorian telescope*, by Professor Gregory of Edinburgh.
- GREIT**, grēt. Same as *GREET*, to cry.
- GRENADE**, grē-nād', *n.* A small shell of iron or annealed glass filled with powder and hits of iron, fired by means of a fuse, and thrown from the hand, so called from its resembling a pomegranate. [*Fr.*; *Sp. granada*; *L. granatum*, a pomegranate—*granum*, a grain.]
- GRENADIER**, grēn-a-dār, *n.* (*orig.*) A soldier who threw grenades: a member of the first company of every battalion of foot.—Also used adjectively.
- GRENADINE**, grēn'a-din, *n.* A thin kind of silk used for ladies' dresses, shawls, &c.
- GREVES**, grēvz, *n.pl.* (*Milton*). Armour for the legs—a form of *GREAVES*.
- GREW**, grōō, *part.* of *Grow*.
- GREY**, grā. Same as *GRAY*.
- GREYHOUND**, grā'hownd, *n.* A hunting hound distinguished by its slenderness of form, great length of limb and muzzle, swiftness, and great keenness of sight. [*A.S. grighund*—perh. from *greg*, gray, and *hund*, hound, but *Iec. grey* means dog.]
- GRIDDLE**, gridl, *n.* A broad circular iron plate for baking cakes. [*Scot. girdle*; *W. greidyll*—*greidio*, to scorch or singe; *Gael. greidil*; *Sw. gradda*, to toast, bake.]
- GRIDE**, grid, *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To cut with a grating sound, to pierce harshly.—*pr.p.* grid'ing; *pa.p.* grid'ed. [Prob. from root of *Cry*.]
- GRIDELIN**, grid'e-lin, *n.* A kind of violet-gray colour like flax. [*Fr. gris de lin*, gray of flax.]
- GRIDIRON**, grid'ir-n, *n.* A grated iron or frame of bars for broiling flesh or fish over the fire. [See *GRIDDLE*.]
- GRIEF**, grēf, *n.* Heaviness of heart: pain of mind on account of some past calamity: sorrow: mourning: cause of sorrow: affliction: (*Shak.*) bodily pain, grievance. [*Fr. grief*—*grever*, to burden—*L. gravis*, heavy.] [sorrowful.]
- GRIEFOUL**, grēf'fool, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Full of grief:
- GRIEFLESS**, grēf'les, *adj.* Without grief: sorrowless.
- GRIEF-SHOT**, grēf'-shot, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Shot or pierced with grief.
- GRIESIE**, grēzi, *adj.* (*Spenser*). GREASY.
- GRIESLY**, grēzli, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Horrible. [*A.S. grislic*—*grgre*, horror.]
- GRIEVANCE**, grēv'ans, *n.* The cause of grief: a wrong suffered: hardship: injury: grief.
- GRIDE**, grēv, *v.t.* To cause grief or pain of mind to: to make sorrowful: to afflict: to vex: (*B.*) also to inflict bodily pain.—*v.i.* to feel grief: to mourn.—*pr.p.* grēv'ing; *pa.p.* grēv'ed.
- GRIDVINGLY**, grēv'ing-li, *adv.* (*Shak.*) In sorrow, sorrowfully.
- GRIEVOUS**, grēv'us, *adj.* Full of, causing, or expressing grief: burdensome: painful: atrocious: hurtful. [ner: painfully.]
- GRIEVOUSLY**, grēv'us-li, *adv.* In a grievous manner.
- GRIEVOUSNESS**, grēv'us-nes, *n.* The quality of being grievous: pain: enormity.

GRIFFIN, grifin, { *n.* An imaginary animal, with
GRIFFON, grifon, { the body and legs of a lion, and
the crooked beak and wings of an eagle [Fr *grif-
fon*, *L. gryphus* Gr *gryps*—*grypos*, hook nosed.]

GRIG, grig *n.* A small lively eel, the sand eel
a merry little creature (*Tenn.*) a cricket [From
its wriggling motion, prov *E. grig*, a cricket.]

GRILL, gril *v.t.* To broil on a gridiron (*fig*) to
torment [Fr *griller*—*gril*, a gridiron, *L. craticula*,
dim of *crates*, a hurdle.] [on a gridiron.]

GRILLADE, gril ad, *n.* Anything grilled or broiled

GRILLAGE, grila, *n.* A construction of cross
beams supporting an erection on marshy grounds.
[Fr—*grille*, a railing from *griller* See **GRILL**.]

GRILSE grils *n.* A young salmon on its first return
from salt water [Sw *gruelax*, a gray salmon.—
Jamieson.]

GRIM, grim, *adj.* Of forbidding appearance fero-
ciously ugly ghastly sullen. [A *S grim grim*
Ger grummig—*grumm* fury, *W grem*, murmuring]

GRIMACE, grims, *n.* A grim look a distortion
of the face from habit, or in jest, &c a smirk an
air of affectation. [Fr] [tortured.]

GRIMACED, grimsad, *adj.* With a grimace dis-

GRIMALKIN, grimalkin *n.* An old cat. (*Orey*
Malkin, the name of a fiend supposed to resemble a
gray cat.—*Nares*]

GRIME, grim, *n.* Dirt mud deeply ingrained dirt.
—*v.t.* To soil deeply —*pr p* griming, *pa p* grimed
[It *gromma*, crust, *Ice grom*, inveterate dirt, *W*
grima a spot, *Scot grummel*, *Sw grum*, mud,
dregs.] [a grim or dismal aspect]

GRIM LOOKED, grim lookd, *adj.* (*Shak*) Having

GRIMLY, griml, *adv.* In a grim or fierce manner
gloomily [fierce sullenness.]

GRIMNESS, grimnes *n.* Quality of being grim or

GRIM VISAGED, grim viza'd, *adj.* (*Shak*) Having
a grim visage or aspect.

GRIMY, grimy, *adj.* Full of grime foul.

GRIN, grin, *v.t.* (*lit*) To grind the teeth to set the
teeth together, and withdraw the lips, as in pain or
laughter—*v.t.* to express by grinning —*pr p* grina-
ing, *pa p* grinned —*n.* The act of grinning
[*A.S. grinnan*, *Ice grinna*, *D grinnen*, *Fr grincer*,
to gnash the teeth, *It digrignare*, allied to *L*
ringor, to shew the teeth.]

GRIND, grind, *v.t.* To grate to powder, as between
the teeth to wear down or sharpen by rubbing to
rub together as the teeth (*fig*) to oppress, harass.
—*v.t.* to perform the act of grinding to be moved or
rubbed together —*pr p* grinding, *pa.t* and *pa.p*
ground. [*A.S. grindan*, *D grinnen*, to gnash the
teeth, to grind allied to **GRIN**]

GRINDER, grinder *n.* One who or that which
grinds one of the double or molar teeth that grind
the food any tooth.

GRINDING, grinding *n.* Act or process of reducing
to powder.—*p adj* Harassing

GRINDSTONE, grindston, *n.* A circular stone used
for grinding or sharpening tools.

GRINNING, grining, *p adj* Making grins.

GRIP, grip, *n.* and *v* Same as **GRIP**, to grasp

GRIPPE, grip, *n.* A griffin. Same as **GRYP**.

GRIPPE, grip, *v.t.* To grasp with the hand to seize
and hold with closed fingers to squeeze to straiten,
solicit to give pains to the bowels of—*v.t.* to seize
or catch by gripping to feel gripping pains to get
money by hard bargains —*pr p* gripping, *pa.p*
griped —*n.* A grasp or firm hold with the hand,

paw, &c. squeeze oppression pinching distress :
—*pl. (med.)* severe pain in the bowels (*naut*) the
arrangement of ropes, hooks, &c, which secure the
boats on deck. [*A.S. gripan*, *Ice. gripa* allied
to **GRAB**.]

GRIPING, griping, *n.* A grasping or seizing dis-
tress.—*p adj* Having the character of one who or
that which grips [pressive manner]

GRIPINGLY, gripingl, *adv* In a griping or op-
pressive manner

GRIPPLE, grippl, *adj.* (*Spenser*) Griping, grasping;
greedy —*n.* A gripe [*Dim. of GRIP*.]

GRIS AMBER, gris amber, *n.* (*Milton*) Ambergris.

GRISE, gris *n.* (*Shak*) A step, a flight of steps.—
Also written **GREES** [See **GREE**.]

GRISETTE, grizet *n.* A gay young Frenchwoman
of the lower class [Fr *grisette*, a gray gown,
which used to be worn by grisettes—*gris* gray]

GRISLED, grizld, *adj.* Same as **GRIZZLED**

GRISLINESS, grizl'nes, *n.* Quality of being grisly

GRISLY, grizl, *adj.* Frightful horrible hideous.
[*A.S. grælic*—*græsan*, to dread, *Ger grässlich*,
græden, to shudder]

GRIST grist, *n.* (*lit*) A grinding quantity of corn
that is ground at one time (*fig*) supply, provision.
[*A.S. grist*, *gerst*, a grinding prob from root of
GRIND]

GRISTLE, grisl, *n.* A smooth tough, elastic sub-
stance in animal bodies, cartilage [*A.S. gristel*.]

GRISTLY, grisl'ly, *adj.* Consisting of or like gristle

GRIT, grt, *n.* That which is ground or grated the
coarse part of meal sand or gravel a kind of hard
sandstone, used for millstones, &c., griststone —*pl.*
shelled oats, groats [*A.S. grot*, *gryft* *D grut*,
groats, *Ger grütze*, *Swiss grutzen*, to crunch
from root of **GRATE**, **GRIND**]

GRITSTONE, grit'ston, *n.* See **GRIT**

GRITTINESS, grit'nes, *n.* The state or quality of
being gritty [or hard particles.]

GRITTY, grit'y, *adj.* Consisting of or containing grit

GRIZZLE, grizl, *n.* A gray colour [Fr *grisaille*—
gris, gray]

GRIZZLED, grizld, *adj.* Gray or mixed with gray

GRIZZLY, grizl, *adj.* Of a gray colour

GROAN, groan, *v.t.* To utter a deep moaning sound,
as in pain (*fig*) to be afflicted.—*n.* A deep mean-
ing sound as from pain any hoarse, dull sound a
sound of disapprobation. [*A.S. granan*, *Scot grane*,
D groonen, *W graman* formed from the sound.]

GROANFUL, gron fool, *adj.* (*Spenser*) Sati, agonising.

GROANING, grōaning *n.* The act of one who groans
a deep moan of pain or anguish any low rumbling
sound.

GROAT, grawt, *n.* An old English silver coin = 4*l.*
hence any small sum.
[*D groot*, allied to *Ger groschen*, low *L. prosius*,
great thick, from the root of **GREAT**, a name given in
the middle ages to all thick coins as distinguished
from the thin coins of silver or gold leaf. See **GREAT**]

GROATS grawts, *n.pl* The grain of oats deprived
of its husk. [*A.S. grut*, meal of wheat or barley,
from root of **GRIT**]

GROGER gros'er, *n.* (*orig*) One who sells by the
gross, or wholesale a dealer in tea, sugar, &c.
[Formerly *grossier*, *Fr grossier*, from root of **GROSS**]

GROGGERY, gros'er-y, *n.* Commodities sold by grocers
in America, a grocer's shop or store.

GROG, grog, *n.* A mixture of spirit and cold water
[From *Old Grog*, a nickname given by the sailors
to Admiral Vernon, who first introduced rum mixed

fate, fir, mē her, mine, mōte, mute, mæn, then.

- with water as a drink on board ship, so nicknamed because he used to wear a *program* cloak in bad weather.]
- GROGGY**, *grog'i*, *adj.* Affected by grog; partially intoxicated: applied to a horse that bears wholly on his heels in trotting.
- GROGRAM**, *gro'gram*, *n.* A kind of cloth, of a coarse grain or texture, made of silk and mohair. [Fr. *gros-grain*, of a coarse grain or texture.]
- GROIN**, *groin*, *n.* The part of the body between the belly and the thigh, just where the legs begin to divide: (*arch.*) the angular curve formed by the intersection of two arches.—*v.t.* (*arch.*) To form into groins. [See *grein*, division, branch—*greina*, to divide; Sw. *gren*, branch, space between the legs; Scot. *grain*, *grane*, the branch of a tree or river.]
- GROIN**, *groin*, *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To grunt, to growl. [It. *grugnire*, Fr. *grogner*, L. *grunnire*, to grunt.]
- GROINED**, *groind*, *adj.* Having groins or angular curves made by the intersection of two arches.
- GRONEFUL**, *grön'fool*, *adj.* (*Spenser*). **GROANFUL**.
- GROOM**, *grōom*, *n.* (*lit.*) A boy or young man. a servant, esp. one who has the charge of horses: a title of several officers of the royal household, as *groom* of the chamber, &c.: a bridegroom.—*v.t.* To tend and clean, as a horse. [D. *grom*, a boy, a youth; A.S. and Goth. *guma*, a man: perh. allied to L. *homo*, a man.]
- GROOMSMAN**, *grōomz'man*, *n.* One who attends a bridegroom at his wedding.
- GROOVE**, *grōov*, *n.* That which is graven or hollowed out: a furrow, or long sunken channel.—*v.t.* To cut a groove or furrow in: to hollow.—*pr.p.* *grōō'ing*; *pa.p.* *grōō'ved*. [A.S. *grof*, *graf*—*grafan*, to dig; D. *groeve*, a furrow, a pit: from root of GRAVE.]
- GROPE**, *grōp*, *v.i.* (*orig.*) To gripe or feel with the hands: to search or attempt to find by feeling, as in the dark: to attempt anything blindly.—*v.t.* to search by feeling, as in the dark:—*pr.p.* *grōp'ing*; *pa.p.* *grōp'ed*. [A.S. *gropian*, *grapian*: allied to GRAB, GRIFE.]
- GROPINGLY**, *grōp'ing-li*, *adv.* In a groping manner.
- GROSBEAK**, *grōs'bēk*, *n.* Same as GROSSBEAK.
- GROSS**, *grōs*, *adj.* Solid, fat: coarse: rough: unrefined: great: whole: coarse in mind: palpable: unseemly: stupid: indelicate.—*n.* The main bulk: the whole taken together: a great hundred, that is, twelve dozen. [Fr. *gros*; low L. *grossus*—L. *crassus*, thick, fat.]
- GROSSBEAK**, *grōs'bēk*, *n.* A genus of native singing birds, having a thick strong convex beak. [GROSS and BEAK.] [shamefully: palpably.]
- GROSSLY**, *grōs'li*, *adv.* In a gross manner: greatly:
- GROSSNESS**, *grōs'nes*, *n.* The state or quality of being gross: coarseness.
- GROT**, *gro't*, *n.* Same as GROTTA.
- GROTESQUE**, *gro-tesk'*, *adj.* Ornamented after the manner of some grottoes: fanciful: extravagantly formed: ludicrous.—*n.* (*art*) Extravagant ornament, containing animals, plants, &c. not really existing. [Fr. *grotesque*—*grotte*. See GROTTA.] [manner.]
- GROTESQUELY**, *gro-tesk'li*, *adv.* In a grotesque
- GROTESQUENESS**, *gro-tesk'nes*, *n.* The state or quality of being grotesque.
- GROTTA**, *gro'to*, *n.* A crypt or subterranean cavern: an ornamental artificial cave, constructed for coolness. [Fr. *grotte*; A.S. *grut*; O. Fr. *crota*; corr. of CRYPT.]
- GROUND**, *grownd*, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of **GRIND**.
- GROUND**, *grownd*, *n.* The surface of the earth: a portion of the earth's surface: land: field: possession: the floor, pavement, &c.: position: field or place of action: (*lit.* or *fig.*) that on which something is raised: foundation: fundamental cause: primary reason: first principles: (*art*) the surface on which figures are represented: (*mus.*) subject or air on which descants are raised:—*pl.* sediment at the bottom of liquors, dregs.—*v.t.* To put on the ground: to fix on a foundation or principle, to found: to instruct in first principles.—*v.i.* to run aground, as a ship. [A.S. and Ger. *grund*; Goth. *grundus*; Gael. *grund*.]
- GAIN GROUND**, to advance, to obtain an advantage.—
- GIVE GROUND**, to yield advantage.—
- LOSE GROUND**, to retire, to lose advantage.
- GROUNDAGE**, *grownd'āj*, *n.* The tax paid by a ship for the ground or space occupied while in port.
- GROUND-ANGLING**, *grownd'-ang'ling*, *n.* Fishing without a float, with a weight placed a few inches from the hook.
- GROUND-ASH**, *grownd'-ash*, *n.* A sapling of ash.
- GROUND-FLOOR**, *grownd'-flōr*, *n.* The floor of a house on a level with the street or exterior ground.
- GROUND-HOLD**, *grownd'-hōld*, *n.* (*Spenser*). Ground-tackle.
- GROUND-IVY**, *grownd'-i'vi*, *n.* A plant akin to mint, which creeps along the ground like ivy.
- GROUNDLESS**, *grownd'les*, *adj.* Without ground, foundation, or reason: false. [manner.]
- GROUNDLESSLY**, *grownd'les-li*, *adv.* In a groundless
- GROUNDLESSNESS**, *grownd'les-nes*, *n.* State of being groundless.
- GROUNDLING**, *grownd'ling*, *n.* A small fish, having a spine under each eye, and which keeps near the ground: (*Shak.*) one who took his stand on the ground or floorless pit of the theatre.
- GROUND-NUT**, *grownd'-nut*, *n.* A term applied to the fruit of some plants and the tuberous roots of others.
- GROUND-OAK**, *grownd'-ōk*, *n.* A sapling of oak.
- GROUND-PLAN**, *grownd'-plan*, *n.* A representation of the divisions of buildings on a horizontal surface.
- GROUND-PLOT**, *grownd'-plot*, *n.* The plot of ground on which a building stands.
- GROUND-RENT**, *grownd'-rent*, *n.* Rent paid to a landlord for liberty to build on his ground.
- GROUNDSEL**, *grownd'sel*, *n.* A common annual plant about a foot high, having small yellow flowers. [A.S. *grundsælcige*.]
- GROUNDSELL**, *grownd'sel*, } *n.* The sill or timber of a
- OUNDSILL**, *grownd'sil*, } building which lies next to the ground.
- GROUND-SWELL**, *grownd'-swel*, *n.* The swell or undulation of the ocean following a storm, and extending deep below the surface.
- GROUND-TACKLE**, *grownd'-tak'l*, *n.* The tackle necessary for securing a vessel at anchor.
- GROUNDWORK**, *grownd'wark*, *n.* The work which forms the ground or foundation of anything: the basis: the essential part: the first principle.
- GROUP**, *grōop*, *n.* A bunch or cluster: a number of persons or things together: (*art*) an assemblage of figures having such relation to each other as produces unity of effect.—*v.t.* To arrange into a group or groups. [Fr. *groupes*; It. *groppe*, a bunch, knot; W. *crib*, a bunch, A.S. *crop*, a top: allied to CROD.]
- GROUPING**, *grōop'ing*, *n.* (*art*). The act of disposing and arranging figures in groups with a view to picturesque effect.
- GROUSE**, *growz*, *n.* A genus of birds having a short curved bill, and short legs feathered to the feet, which frequent the moors and hills of the north temperate parts of Europe, Asia, and America.
- GROUT**, *growt*, *n.* Coarse meal: the sediment of liquor: a semi-fluid coarse mortar: a fine plaster

- for finishing ceilings [A.S. *grut*, meal, D. *gruyte*, dregs.]
- GROUTING**, *grout'ing* n. The filling up or finishing with grout the stuff so used.
- GROVE**, *grōv*, n. (lit.) A place *grooved* or cut out among trees, as an avenue a collection of trees, or wood of small size [A.S. *graf*, *grau*, a grove—*grafan*, to dig]
- GROVEL**, *grōv*, v. To grope about on the ground to creep on the earth with the face towards the ground to be abject or mean —*pr p* *grovel'ing*, *pa p* *grovelled*. [Ger *krabbeln*, to crawl, D. *kraak*, to crawl up, Sw *krafla*, to creep, Ice *grufla* to grovel. See **GROR**.]
- GROVELER**, } *grōv'ler*, n. One who grovels a
GROVELLER, } person of a low mean disposition
- GROW**, *grō*, v. To become enlarged by a natural process to increase in size to take a form while increasing to develop to sprout, as plants from the soil to extend to improve make progress to advance towards maturity to be changed from one state into another to proceed, as from a cause to accrue to adhere to become —*et* to cause to grow to cultivate —*pr p* *growing*, *pa t* *grew* (*grō*), *pa p* *grown*. [A.S. *growan*, D. *groeyen*, Sw *gro* the root is seen in L. *creo*, to grow, *creo*, Dan. and Scot. *gar*, Gr *kraino*, to make.]
- GROWER**, *grō'er*, n. One who or that which grows a producer
- GROWING**, *grō'ing* n. Growth progression.
- GROWL**, *grōw*, v. To utter an angry, snarling sound, like a dog (*gō*) to grumble surlily —*et* to express by growling —*n*. An angry snarling sound, as of a cross dog. [Ger *grollen*, to be angry, to roar, Fr *grouiller* to rumble from the sound.]
- GROWLER**, *grōw'ler*, n. One who growls
- GROWTH**, *grōth*, n. The act or process of growing gradual increase development increase in bulk or frequency that which has grown product
- GRUB**, *grōb*, v. To dig in or under the ground to be occupied meanly —*et* to dig or root out of the ground (generally followed by up) —*pr p* *grubbing*, *pa p* *grubbed* —*n*. The larva of the beetle, moth, &c., so called because it *digs* into plants. [Ger *grübeln* to dig, *grube*, a pit allied to **GRAB** and **GRAVE**.]
- GRUBBER**, *grōb'er*, n. One who or that which grubs an agricultural instrument, having teeth or prongs, used for stirring up the ground
- GRUDGE**, *gruj*, v. To grumble or murmur to be reluctant to shew discontent —*et* to murmur at to envy to give or take unwillingly —*pr p* *grudg'ing*, *pa p* *grudged* —*n*. Secret enmity or envy reluctance an old cause of quarrel. [O E. *grucche*, *grutche*, O Fr *groucher*, *groucer*, *grounce*, Gr *gruō*, to murmur]
- GRUDGEFUL**, *grōj'fool*, *adj* (Spenser) Full of grudge, envious.
- GRUDGINGLY**, *gruj'ing* li, *adv* In a grudging or reluctant manner unwillingly
- GRUEL**, *grō'el*, n. A thin, light food, made by boiling groats or oatmeal in water [O Fr *gruel*, Fr *grau*, groats, Norw *graut*, Dan. *grød*, porridge. See **GROATS**.]
- GRUFF**, *gruf*, *adj* Hoarse rough or stern in manners surlily churlish. [Prob. formed in imitation of a hoarse sound.]
- GRUFFLY**, *gruf'li*, *adv* In a gruff manner
- GRUFFNESS**, *gruf'nes*, n. Harshness of voice or manner
- GRUM**, *grum*, *adj* Morose surlily deep in the throat, as a sound. [A.S. *grum*, *grōm*, Dan. *grum*, Celt *gruam*, a surlily look, W *grum*, a murmur]
- GRUMBLE**, *grum'bl*, v. To murmur with discontent to growl to rumble —*pr p* *grumbl'ing*, *pa p* *grumbled*. [Low Ger *grummeln*, Fr *grommeler*, W *grum*, a murmur See **GRUM**.]
- GRUMBLER**, *grum'bl'er*, n. One who grumbles a murmur
- GRUMBLING**, *grum'bl'ing*, n. The act of one who grumbles a murmuring through discontent —*p* *adj* finding fault murmuring
- GRUME**, *grō'm*, n. A thick consistence of fluid, a clot of blood. [O Fr *grume*, Fr *grumeau*, L. *grumus*, a heap.]
- GRUMOSE**, *grō'm'ōs* } *adj* Like grume thick
GRUMOUS, *grō'm'ōs* } clotted (*bot*) having the form of little clustered grains. [GROUNDSELL.]
- GRUNSEL**, *grōn'sel*, n. (Milton) A form of
- GRUNT**, *grunt*, v. To make a sound like a pig —*n* A short, guttural sound, as of a pig [from the sound.] [Kind of fish.]
- GRUNTER**, *grun'ter*, n. One that grunts a pig a
- GRUTCH**, *gruch*, *et* or *vi* (Spenser) To grudge.
- GRYDE**, *grd*, v. (Spenser) To gride.
- GRYFON**, *grif'on*, n. (Spenser) A griffin.
- GRYPE**, *grp* n. (Shak) A griffin, a vulture [Gr *gryps*, *grypos*, a griffin]
- GRYPHON**, *grif'on*, n. (Milton) A griffin.
- GRYSIE**, *griz*, *adj* (Spenser) Grsly
- GUAIACUM**, *gwā'yā-kum* n. A genus of trees in the West Indies, that yield a greenish resin used in medicine [Sp *guayaco* from a Maytlan word.]
- GUANIFEROUS**, *gwān'ifer'us*, *adj* Yielding guano [Guano, and L. *fero*, to produce.]
- GUANO**, *gwān'ō*, n. The dung of certain sea fowl, found chiefly on the coasts and islands of S America, much used for manure [Sp. *guano* or *huano*—Peruvian *huano*, dang.]
- GUARANTEE**, *gar'an'tē*, } n. A warrant or surety
GUARANTY, *gar'an'ti*, } a stipulation to see per formed what another has undertaken the person who makes such a stipulation —*et* To warrant to undertake that another shall perform certain engagements to make sure —*pr p* *guaranteeing*, *guarant'ing*, *pa p* *guaranteed*, *guar'anted*. [Fr *garantie* O Fr *garantie*, Fr *garantir*, to warrant —*garant*, a warrant. See **WARRANT**.]
- GUARD**, *gārd*, v. To ward, watch, or take care of to protect from danger to accompany as a guard (Shak) to trim or ornament the border of, as a garment —*et* to watch to be cautious or wary —*n*. That which guards from danger or injury a man or body of men, for defence one who has charge of a coach or railway train a state of caution watchfulness posture of defence part of the hilt of a sword which protects the hand a watch chain (Shak) an ornamental hem or border [Fr *garder*, O Fr *guarder* from root of **WARD**.]
- GUARDAGE**, *gārd'aj* n. (Shak) Wardship.
- GUARDANT**, *gārd'ant*, *adj* (Shak) Acting as a guardian (*her*) having the face turned towards the beholder [or uttered with caution.]
- GUARDED**, *gārd'ed*, *adj* Wary cautious framed
- GUARDEDLY**, *gārd'ed* li, *adv* In a guarded or cautious manner [quality of being guarded.]
- GUARDEDNESS**, *gārd'ed'nes*, n. The state or
- GUARDIAN**, *gārd'yan*, *adj* Pertaining to a guard or protector protecting —*n*. One who guards or

takes care of: (*law*) one who has the care of an orphan minor: (*Shak.*) a repository.

GUARDIANSHIP, gärd'yan-ship, *n.* Office of a guardian: protection. [fenceless.]

GUARDLESS, gärd'les, *adj.* Without a guard: de-
GUARD-ROOM, gärd'-room, *n.* A room for the accommodation of guards.

GUARD-SHIP, gärd'-ship, *n.* A ship of war that guards or superintends marine affairs in a harbour, &c., and receives impressed seamen in time of war.

GUARDSHIP, gärd'ship, *n.* (*Swift*). Guardianship.

GUARDSMAN, gärdz'man, *n.* A soldier belonging to the regiment called the Guards.

GUARISH, gä'r'ish, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To heal. [Fr. *guérir*, to heal.]

GUAVA, gwä'va, *n.* A genus of trees and shrubs of tropical America, with yellow pear-shaped fruit, which makes a delicious jelly. [Sp. *guayaba*; Fr. *guayave*.]

GUERNATION, gū-bēr-nā'shun, *n.* Government, rule. [L. *gubernatio*—*guberno*, to govern.]

GUDGEON, guj'un, *n.* A small fresh-water fish, allied to the carp, easily caught: hence, one easily fooled or cheated: (*Shak.*) a bait or allurements: (*mech.*) the iron pin on which a wheel turns. [Fr. *goujon*; Sp. and L. *gobio*, Gr. *kōbios*.]

GUEBER, GUEBRE, gē'bēr, *n.* A follower of the ancient Persian religion as reformed and consolidated by Zoroaster. [ROSE.]

GUELDER-ROSE, gel'dēr-rōz, *n.* Same as **GELDERGUERDON**, gēr'dun, *n.* A reward or recompense.—*v.t.* To give guerdon to, to recompense.

[O. Fr. *guerredon*; It. *guiderdone*; low L. *widerdonum*, corr. from O. Ger. *widarlon*, A.S. *witherlean*—*wither*, against, and *lean*, reward.]

GUERRILLA, { gēr'il'a, *n.* (*lit.*) *Petty war*: a mode
GUERRILLA, { of harassing an army by small bands:
a member of such a band.—*adj.* Pertaining to warfare carried on by small bands. [Sp., dim. of *guerra*, Fr. *guerre*, war. See **WAR**.]

GUESS, ges, *v.t.* (*lit.*) To get or discover: to form an opinion on uncertain knowledge: to conjecture: to hit upon by accident.—*v.i.* to judge on uncertain knowledge: to conjecture rightly.—*n.* Judgment or opinion without sufficient evidence. [O. E. *gess*; D. *ghissen*, to estimate; Ice. *giska*, for *gitska*, allied to *geta*, to get, think, E. Ger.]

GUESSER, ges'ēr, *n.* One who guesses or conjectures.

GUESSINGLY, ges'ing-li, *adv.* By way of conjecture.

GUESS-WORK, ges'-wurk, *n.* Work done by guess.

GUEST, gest, *n.* (*lit.*) A stranger or one to be entertained: a visitor received and entertained. [A.S. *gest*, *gaest*; Ger. *gast*; Ice. *gestr*, a stranger; prob. from Sans. *ghas*, to eat; perh. allied to L. *hostis*, stranger, enemy, *hospes*, *hospitis*, a host, a guest.]

GUEST-CHAMBER, gest'-chām'bēr, *n.* (*B.*) A chamber or room for the accommodation of guests.

GUEST-RITE, gest'-rit, *n.* A rite or observance due to a guest. [capacity of a guest.]

GUESTWISE, gest'wiz, *adv.* In the manner or

GUIDANCE, gid'ans, *n.* The act of guiding: direction: government.

GUIDE, gid, *v.t.* To point out: to lead or direct: to regulate: to influence: to manage:—*pr.p.* guiding; *pa.p.* guided.—*n.* He who or that which guides: one who directs another in his course of life. [Fr. *guider*; Sp. *guiar*; allied to A.S. *weisan*, Ger. *weisen*, to shew, guide.]

GUIDELESS, gid'les, *adj.* Having no guide.

GUIDE-POST, gid'-pōst, *n.* A post erected at a road-side to direct the traveller.

GUIDER, gid'ēr, *n.* (*Shak.*) One who guides, a director.

GUILD, gild, *n.* (*orig.*) An association of the inhabitants of particular towns for promoting the common interest of the fraternity, payment being made for the charge and support of the company: a fraternity or corporation bound by laws peculiar to themselves: (*Spenser*) a guild-hall. [A.S. *gild*, *geld*, money, *gildan*, to pay.]

GUILDHALL, gild'hawl, *n.* The hall of a guild or corporation.

GUILE, gil, *n.* Wile, jugglery: cunning: insidious artifice: deceit.—*v.t.* (*Spenser*) To disguise craftily: to deceive. [Fr. *guille*, deceit; low D. *gigeln*, to deceive by jugglery: conn. with **WILE**.]

GUILEFUL, gil'fool, *adj.* Full of guile: crafty: deceitful.

GUILEFULLY, gil'fool-li, *adv.* In a guileful or insidious manner.

GUILELESS, gilles, *adj.* Without guile: artless.

GUILELESSLY, gil'les-h, *adv.* In a guileless manner.

GUILELESSNESS, gil'les-nes, *n.* Freedom from guile.

GUILER, gil'ēr, *n.* (*Spenser*). A deceiver.

GUILEMOT, gille-mot, *n.* A genus of sea-birds having a pointed bill, three toes completely webbed, and very short tail. [Fr.]

GUILLOCHE, gil-losh', *n.* An ornament formed of two or more bands intertwining in a continued series. [Fr. *guillochis*—*guilocher*, to wave.]

GUILLOTINE, gil'o-tēn, *n.* An instrument for beheading, introduced during the French Revolution, and named after Guillotin, a physician, who first proposed its adoption.—*v.t.* To behead with the guillotine:—*pr.p.* guill'otining; *pa.p.* guill'otined.

GUILT, gilt, *p.adj.* (*Spenser*). Gilded.

GUILT, gilt, *n.* (*lit.*) The fine paid for an offence: punishable conduct: the state of having broken the law: crime. [A.S. *gylt*—*gildan*, to pay, atone; Ger. *gülle*, impost; Dan. *gilt*, debt.]

GUILTILY, gilt'i-li, *adv.* In a guilty manner.

GUILTINESS, gilt'i-nes, *n.* The quality or state of being guilty. [without experience.]

GUILTLESS, gilt'les, *adj.* Without guilt, innocent:

GUILTLESSLY, gilt'les-li, *adv.* In a guiltless manner.

GUILTLESSNESS, gilt'les-nes, *n.* Freedom from guilt. [wicked.]

GUILTY, gilt'i, *adj.* Justly chargeable with guilt:

GUILTY-LIKE, gilt'i-lik, *adv.* (*Shak.*) Guiltily.

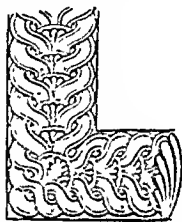
GUINEA, gin'i, *n.* An English coin, not now in use, = 2ls., so called because first coined of gold brought from Guinea, in Africa.

GUINEA-CORN, gin'i-korn, *n.* A cereal extensively cultivated in central Africa and India—called also *Indian millet*.

GUINEA-FOWL, -HEN, gin'i-fowl, -hen, *n.* A fowl like the turkey, of a dark-gray colour, with white spots, originally from Guinea, in Africa.

GUINEA-PIG, gin'i-pig, *n.* A small Brazilian animal like a pig, often domesticated and kept as a pet. [Prob. a mistake for *Guiana-pig*.]

GUISE, giz, *n.* Manner: behaviour: external appearance: dress: custom. [Fr. *guise*; A.S. *weise*, *weisen*; Ger. *weise*; W. *gwis*; connected with **GUIDE**.]



Guilloche.

GUISE, *gu'ez*, *n* A person in disguise a Christ mas mummer

GUITAR, *gi tar*, *n* A stringed musical instrument resembling the violin, but larger, and played upon with the fingers. [Fr *guitarre*, It *chitarra*—L *cithara*, Gr *kithara*, a lyre or lute.]

GULES, *gūlz*, *n* (*her*) A red colour, marked in engraved figures of escheteons by perpendicular lines [Fr *gueules*, the mouth and throat, low L *gula*, red ekim.]

GULF, *gulf*, *n* A hollow or indentation in the sea-coast a bay of large extent a deep place in the earth a whirlpool (*fig*) anything insatiable. [Fr *golfe*, It *golfo*, modern Gr *lolphos*, Gr *lolphos*, the bosom, a fold, a gulf.]

GULFY, *gulfy*, *adj* Full of gulfs or whirlpools.

GULL, *gul*, *n* A web-footed sea-fowl found in every quarter of the world, named either from its *wailing cry*, or from its being *gluttonous* [W *guytan*, Bret. *guelan*—Bret. *guela* to weep, to cry or It *gulone*—L *gulo*, a glutton.]

GULL, *gul*, *v.t* To beguile to cheat, to deceive.—*n* A cheat a trick one easily cheated. [O Fr *guler*, to deceive, O Sw *gylla*, D *kullen* See *GULE*.]

GULL-CATCHER, *gul kach'er*, *n* (*Shal*) One who imposes upon those easily gulled, a cheat.

GULLERY, *guler*, *n* Act of gulling imposture.

GULLET, *gulet*, *n* The throat the passage in the neck by which food is taken into the stomach any thing shaped like the food passage, as a narrow water-channel. [Fr *goulet*, the mouth of a pipe, *goule*, L *gula*, the throat.]

GULLIBILITY, *gul i bil i ti*, *n* Capability of being gulled or deceived.

GULLIBLE, *guli bl*, *adj* Easily gulled or deceived.

GULLY, *guli*, *n* A gullet or channel worn by running water—*v.t* To wear away so as to form a gully or channel. [See *GULLET*.]

GULP, *gulp*, *v.t* To swallow eagerly or in large draughts—*n* As much as can be swallowed at once [D *gulpen* to swallow eagerly, E *gobble*, prov E *gul*, from the sound made in swallowing liquid.]

GUM, *gum*, *n* The hard fleshy substance covering the jaws. [AS *goma*, D *gumme*, Ger *gumen*, the roof of the mouth, palate.]

GUM, *gum*, *n* A substance which exudes from certain trees, and hardens on the surface.—*v.t* To smear, unite, or stiffen with gum —*pp* *gumming*, *pa.p* *gummed* [AS *goma*, Fr *gomme*, L *gummi*, Gr *gommi*.] [the gum.]

GUM BOIL, *gum boil*, *n* A boil or small abscess on GUMMIFEROUS, *gum i fer us* *adj* Producing gum. [L *gummi*, and *fero*, to bear, to produce.]

GUMMINESS, *gum i nes*, *n* The state of being gummy accumulation of gum.

GUMMOUS, *gum us*, *adj* Consisting of or re GUMMY, *gumi*, *adj*sembling gum producing or covered with gum.

GUMPTION, *gump shun*, *n* Sense shrewdness common sense. [Goth *gumman*, to perceive, AS *geomian*, to regard, O E *gaum*, *goum*, to understand, look after.]

GUN, *gun*, *n* (*lit*) An engine for throwing projectiles an instrument for projecting balls by means of gunpowder, a general term for fire-arms in military usage, now applied to heavy pieces of ordnance. [O L *gyne*, a contr of *ENGINE*.]

GUN BARREL, *gun bar'el*, *n* The barrel or tube of a gun.

GUN BOAT, *gun bōt*, *n* A boat or small vessel of light draught fitted to carry one or more guns

GUN-CAPRIAGE, *gun kar'ij*, *n* The wheeled carriage on which a gun or cannon is mounted.

GUN-COTTON, *gun kot'n*, *n* Cotton rendered highly explosive by chemical means, and sometimes used as a substitute for gunpowder

GUN FIRE, *gun fir*, *n* (*mil*) The hour at which the morning or evening gun is fired

GUN METAL, *gun met'al*, *n* An alloy of copper and tin in the proportion of 9 to 1, used in making guns.

GUNNAGE, *gun aj*, *n* The number of guns carried by a ship of war

GUNNEL, *gun el*, *n* Same as GUNWALE

GUNNER, *gun er*, *n* One who works a gun or cannon (*naut*) a petty officer who has charge of the ordnance on board ship. [the science of artillery]

GUNNERY, *gun er i*, *n* The art of managing guns, or

GUNPOWDER, *gun pow der*, *n* An explosive powder used for guns, fireworks, &c.

GUN ROOM, *gun room*, *n* The room or apartment on board ship occupied by the gunner, or by the lieutenants as a mess-room.

GUNSHOT, *gun shot*, *n* The distance to which shot can be thrown from a gun.—*adj* Caused by the shot of a gun. [repairs guns or small arms.]

GUNSMITH, *gun smith*, *n* A mechanic who makes or

GUNSTOCK, *gun stok*, *n* The stock or piece of wood in which the barrel of a gun is fixed.

GUNSTONE, *gun ston*, *n* (*Shak*) A stone, formerly used as shot for a gun.

GUN TACKLE, *gun tak'l*, *n* (*naut*) The tackle used on board ship by which the guns are run to and from the port-holes.

GUNWALE, *gun el*, *n* The wale or upper edge of a ship's side next to the bulwarks from which the upper guns are pointed.

GURGE, *gur j* (*Milton*) A whirlpool [L *gurgus* See *GORGE*.]

GURGLE, *gur gl* *v.t* To flow in an irregular noisy current, as water from a bottle to make a babbling sound —*pp* *gur'gling*, *pa.p* *gur'gled*.—*n* A gush or irregular flow of water [From root of *GABBLE*.]

GURNET, *gur'net*, *n* (*lit*) Horn head a genus

GURWARD, *gur'nard*, *n* of fishes, having the head covered with bony plates, and the body with rough, prickly scales. [fr *gurnead*, W *pengern*, m, Cornish *pen-garn*—*gen*, head, and *garn*, horn.]

GUSH, *gush*, *v.t* To pour out suddenly or copiously —*v.t* to flow or rush out suddenly, copiously, or with violence.—*n* A sudden and violent issue of liquid the liquid so poured forth. [AS *geotan*, Ger *guszen*, akin to Gr *ches*, to pour, Ger *guss*, Ice. *gusa*, that which is poured out.]

GUSHING, *gushing pa dy* Rushing out with violence emitting copiously demonstrative.

GUSHINGLY, *gushing ly*, *adv* In a gushing manner

GUSSET, *gus'et*, *n* The piece of cloth in a shirt which covers the armpit an angular piece of cloth inserted in a garment to strengthen or enlarge some part of it. [Fr *gousset*, armpit, *gusset*—*gousse*, It *gucco*, a pod, W *cycsied*, a gusset—*cycs*, a furrow.]

GUST, *gust*, *n* A sudden blast as of wind a violent burst of passion. [Ice. *gustr*.]

GUST, *gust*, *n* Sense or pleasure of tasting

GUSTO, *gust'ō*, *n* relish zest intellectual taste.—*v.t* (*Shak*) To taste, have a relish of. [It *gusto*—L *gustus*.]

GUSTATION, *gus-ta-shun*, *n* The act of tasting.

GUSTATORY, *gust'a-tor-i*, *adj.* Pertaining to, or tending to please, the taste.

GUSTO, *gust'ō*, *n.* See **GUST**.

GUSTY, *gust'i*, *adj.* Subject to sudden gusts of wind: stormy: tempestuous.

GUT, *gut*, *n.* (*lit.*) That through which anything gushes or flows: the intestinal canal of an animal:—*pl.* the stomach.—*v.t.* To take out the howels of: to plunder: to take out or destroy the interior of:—*pr.p.* gutting; *pa.p.* gutted. [A.S. *gut*—*geotan*, to flow. See **GUSH**.]

GUTTA-PERCHA, *gut'a-pêrch'a*, *n.* The concrete juice of various trees found in the Malayan Islands, resembling caoutchouc. [Malay *gutta*, gum, *percha*, the tree that produces it.]

GUTTER, *gut'er*, *n.* A channel at the eaves of a roof for conveying away the drops of rain: a channel for water.—*v.t.* To cut or form into small hollows.—*v.i.* to become hollowed: to run down, as a candle. [Fr. *gouttière*—*goutte*, L. *gutta*, a drop.]

GUTTIFEROUS, *gut-if'er-us*, *adj.* Exuding drops of gum or resin, said of certain plants. [L. *gutta*, a drop, and *fero*, to produce.]

GUTTURAL, *gut'ur-al*, *adj.* Pertaining to or connected with the throat: formed in the throat.—*n.* (*gram.*) A letter pronounced in the throat. [Fr. *guttural*—L. *guttur*, the throat.]

GUY, *gi*, *n.* (*naut.*) A rope to guide or keep steady any heavy weight while being hoisted or lowered. [Sp. *guia*, a guide. See **GUIDE**.]

GUY, *gi*, *n.* An effigy of Guy Fawkes, dressed up grotesquely on the day of the Gunpowder Plot: an odd figure.

GUYLEN, *gil'en*, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To beguile. [See **GUTLE**.]

GUYLER, *gil'er*, *n.* (*Spenser*). One who beguiles, a deceiver.

GUZZLE, *guzl*, *v.i.* To drink or swallow with haste and greediness.—*v.t.* to swallow with immoderate relish:—*pr.p.* guzzling; *pa.p.* guzzled. [Swiss *gieseln*, to gormandise; It. *gozzare*, to swallow—*gozzo*, the throat.] [diser.]

GUZZLER, *guz'lër*, *n.* One who guzzles: a gormandizer.

GWINIAD, *gwin'i-ad*, *n.* A fresh-water fish of a silvery-white appearance, resembling the herring. [W.—*gwyn*, white.]

GYMNASIUM, *jim-nä'zi-um*, *n.* (*orig.*) A place for athletic exercises, in which such as practised them were naked, or nearly so: a school for gymnastics: a school for the higher branches of literature and science:—*pl.* GYMNASIA, *jim-nä'zi-a*. [L.—Gr. *gymnasion*—*gymnazō*, to exercise—*gymnos*, naked.]

GYMNAST, *jim'nast*, *n.* One who teaches or practises gymnastics. [to athletic exercises.]

GYMNASTIC, -AL, *jim-nas'tik*, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to gymnastics.

GYMNASTICS, *jim-nas'tiks*, *n.* Athletic exercises, such as wrestling, running, &c.: the art of performing athletic exercises.

GYMNIC, *jim'nik*, *adj.* (*Milton*). Pertaining to or performing athletic exercises.

GYMNOCARPOUS, *jim-no-kär'pus*, *adj.* (*bot.*) Having the fruit naked, or not invested with a receptacle. [Gr. *gymnos*, naked, and *karpōs*, fruit.]

GYMNOSPERMOUS, *jim-no-spër'mus*, *adj.* (*bot.*) Having the seeds naked, or not enclosed in a capsule. [Gr. *gymnos*, naked, and *spërma*, seed.]

GYNECEUM. Same as GYNECIUM.

GYNANDRIA, *ji-nan'dri-a*, *n.* A class of plants in the Linnean system, in which the stamens are united with the pistil. [Gr. *gynē*, a female, and *andrōs*, a man.]

GYNANDRIAN, *ji-nan'dri-an*, *adj.* Belonging to GYNANDROUS, *ji-nan'drus*, { the class *Gynandria*: having the stamens united with the pistil.

GYNARCHY, *jin'är-ki*, *n.* Government by a female. [Gr. *gynē*, a woman, *archō*, to rule.]

GYNECIUM, *jin-e-si'um*, *n.* (*Tenn.*) An apartment in a large house, exclusively appropriated to women. [Gr. *gynē*, a woman, and *oikos*, a house.]

GYNECOCRAOY, *jin-e-kok'ra-si*, { *n.* Government by women. [Gr. *gynē*, a woman, *kratoō*, to rule.] [University.]

GYP, *jip*, *n.* A servant — so used in Cambridge.

GYPSEOUS, *jip'se-us*, *adj.* Of or resembling gypsum.

GYPSEIFEROUS, *jip-sif'er-us*, *adj.* Producing or containing gypsum. [GYPSUM, and *fero*, to produce.]

GYPSUM, *jip'sum*, *n.* (*lit.*) Chalk: native sulphate of lime: when calcined it is *Plaster of Paris*. [L, Gr. *gypsos*, chalk.]

GYPSEY, *jip'si*, *n.* (*lit.*) Egyptian, because supposed to have come from Egypt: one of a wandering race, originally from India, now found in most countries of Europe: a reproachful name for a person with a dark complexion: a sly, tricking woman. Also written *Gipsy*, *Gypsey*. [O.E. *Gyptian*.]

GYPSEYISM, *jip'si-izm*, *n.* The state or characteristics of a gypsy.

GYRATE, *jirät*, *v.i.* To whirl round a central point: to move spirally:—*pr.p.* gy'rating; *pa.p.* gy'rated.—*adj.* (*bot.*) Winding round. [L. *gyro*, -atum, to move in a circle. See **GYRE**.] [motion.]

GYRATION, *ji-rä'shun*, *n.* Act of gy'rating: a spiral.

GYRATORY, *jirä-tor-i*, *adj.* Moving in a circle.

GYRE, *jir*, *n.* A circle described by a body moving in an orbit: a circular motion. [L. *gyrus*—Gr. *gyros*, round.]

GYRFALCON, *jir'faw-kn*, *n.* A large and formidable species of falcon, found in the northern regions of both the Old and New Worlds—also written **GERFALCON**, **JERFALCON**. [Low L. *gyrofalco*; Ger. *geier*, a vulture, and *falke*, falcon.]

GYROMANCY, *jir'o-man-si*, *n.* A kind of divination performed by walking round or in a circle. [Gr. *gyros*, a circle, and *man-teia*, prophecy.]

GYROSCOPE, *jir'o-sköp*, *n.* An instrument by which the diurnal rotation of the earth, and the effects of revolution and rotation, are exhibited. [Gr. *gyros*, a circle, and *skopeo*, to look at.]

GYVE, *jiv*, *n.* A shackle or fetter, esp. one to confine the legs—used commonly in the plural.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To fetter. [W. *gefyn*, fetters.]

H

HA, *hä*, *int.* Denoting surprise, joy, or grief: and, when repeated, laughter. [From the sound.]

HABEAS-CORPUS, *hä'be-as-kör'pus*, *n.* (*lit.*) Have the body: a writ to a jailer to produce the body of one detained in prison, and to state the reasons of such detention, that the court may judge of their sufficiency. [L.—*habeo*, to have, and *corpus*, the body.]

HABERDASHER, *hab'er-dash-ër*, *n.* A seller of small wares, as ribbons, tape, &c.: (*Bacon*) a retail dealer. [by a haberdasher.]

HABERDASHERY, *hab'er-dash-ë-ri*, *n.* Goods sold.

HABERDINE, *hab'er-din'*, *n.* Dried salt cod. [Prob. corrupted from *Aberdeen*-fish.]

HABERGEON, *hä-bër'je-on*, *n.* A piece of armour

to defend the neck and breast. [Fr *haubergeon* dim. of O Fr *hauberc* obs E. *hauberk*—A.S. *healsberga*—*heals*, neck, *berga*, to defend.]

HABILE, *hab'il*, *adj* (Spenser) Able, capable [Fr —L. *habilis* See ABLE.]

HABILIMENT, *ha bil'i ment*, *n*. A habit or garment—*pl* clothing dress [Fr *habillement*—*habiller*, to dress—L. as if *habilitare*—*habitus*, dress.]

HABILITATION, *ha bil'i tā shun*, *n*. (Bacon). Qualification. [Low L. *habilitatio*—L. *habilis*, able.]

HABILITY, *ha bil'i ti*, *n* (Spenser) Ability

HABIT, *habit*, *n* (*lit*) The having one's self or being in a certain condition ordinary course of conduct tendency to perform certain actions practice custom outward appearance, dress a garment, esp a tight fitting dress, with a skirt, worn by ladies on horseback.—*v t* To dress [Fr —L. *habitus*, state, dress—*habeo*, to have.]

HABITABLE, *hab'it a bl*, *adj* That may be inhabited or dwell in

HABITABLENESS, *hab'it a bl nes*, *n* Capacity of being habitable. (be inhabited)

HABITABLY, *hab'it a bl*, *adv* In a manner

HABITANCE, *hab'it-ans*, *n* (Spenser) Habitation, dwelling

HABITANT, *hab'it ant*, *n* (Milton) An inhabitant

HABITAT, *hab'it at*, *n* (*lit*) It dwells the natural abode or locality of an animal or plant [3d pers sing pres. ind. of L. *habito*, to dwell, to have frequently, freq. of *habeo*, to have.]

HABITATION, *hab'i tā shun*, *n*. Act of inhabiting or dwelling place of abode a settled dwelling a residence. [habit or frequent use customary]

HABITUAL, *ha bit'u al*, *adj* Formed or acquired by

HABITUALLY, *ha bit'u al ly*, *adv* In a habitual or customary manner

HABITUATE, *ha bit'u at*, *v t*. To cause to acquire a habit to accustom—*pr p* *habit'uating*, *pa p* *habit'uated*. [tion usual manner]

HABITUDE, *hab'it ud*, *n*. Habit frequent repet

HABLE, *ha'bl*, *adj* (Spenser) HABILE.

HAGHURE, *hag'hur*, *n* A short line used in delineating surfaces, esp mountains in map engraving [Fr *hacher*, to hack, from root of HACK.]

HACK, *hak*, *v t*. To use an axe upon, to chop to cut and mangle to notch—*n*. A cut made by hacking [A.S. *haccan*, Ger *hacken*—*hacke*, an axe.]

HACK, *hak*, *n*. A hackney, esp a poor and pated one any person overworked on hire a literary drudge—*adj* Hackney, hired.—*v t*. To offer for hire [Contr from HACKNEY.]

HACKBUT, *hak'but*, *n* Same as HAGBUT

HACKLE, *hak'l*, *n*. An instrument with hools or iron teeth for sorting hemp or flax any flimsy substance unsown a feather in a cock's neck a book and fly for angling, dressed with this feather.—*v t* To dress with a hackle, as flax to tear rudely asunder to question minutely, as a candidate for election—*pr p* *hack'ling*, *pa p* *hack'led*. [Ger *heckel*, akin to Ger *haken*, and Hook.]

HACKLY, *hak'li*, *adj* Rough and broken, as if hacked or chopped (*min.*) covered with sharp points.

HACKNEY, *hak'ni*, *n*. (*lit*) A nag or horse hacked, or used badly a horse for general use, esp for hire.—*v t*. To carry in a hackney coach to use much to make commonplace [From HACK, to hack, to use badly and *neo*, a small horse—hence Fr *hacknée*, D *hacken*, an ambling nag.]

HACKNEY, *hak'ni*, *adj* Let out for hire devoted to common use much used. [for hire.]

HACKNEY COACH, *hak ni kōch*, *n* A coach let out

HACKNEYED, *hak nid*, *adj* Much used worn out. [From HACKNEY.]

HAGQUETON, *hak e ton*, *n* (Spenser) A stuffed jacket, without sleeves formerly worn under armour [Fr *hagqueton*, O E. *jacle*, body armour, from root of JACKET.]

HAD, *pa t* and *pa p* of HAVE sometimes = would. [Contr from A.S. *hæfed*, *hæfil* = have.]

HADDOCK, *had uk*, *n*. A sea-fish of the cod family. [Low L. *gadus*, cod, and dim. termination *ock*.]

HADES, *hadez*, *n*. (*lit*) The invisible (*myth*) the abode of the dead. [Gr.]

HADJ, *haj*, *n*. A Mohammedan pilgrimage to Mecca or Medina. [Arab.]

HADJI, *haj i*, *n* One who has performed a Hadj

HÆ For words beginning thus, see Hx

HAFT, *haft*, *n*. The part of anything which we have or take in the hand a handle. [A.S. *heft*—*heftan*, to take, Ger *heft*, conn. with HAVE.]

HAG, *hag*, *n* One wise in nubby secrets, a witch an ugly old woman. [A.S. *hæga*, Ger *haxe*, O Ger *hage* see *hagur*, wisp.]

HAG, *hag*, *n* A genus of cartilaginous fishes allied to lampreys found chiefly in the polar seas

HAG BORN, *hag' bawrn*, *adj* (Shak.) Born of a hag or witch.

HAGBUT, *hag'but*, *n*. An arquebuse. [O Fr *haquebute*, D *haeck burs* See ARQUEBUSE.]

HAGGARD, *hag'ard*, *adj* (*orig*) Wild applied to an untrained hawk lean, thin bellow eyed. [Fr —Ger *hager*, lean.]

HAGGARDLY, *hag'ard ly*, *adv* In a haggard manner.

HAGGIS, *hag'is*, *n* A Scotch dish made of different parts of sheep or lamb chopped up with suet, onions, oatmeal, &c., and boiled in a sheep's maw [Scot. *hag* to chop.]

HAGGISH, *hag'ish*, *adj* (Shak.) Hag like.

HAGGLE, *hag'l*, *v t*. To hack into small pieces to cut unskillfully to mangle—*pr p* *haggling*, *pa p* *haggled*. [Dim of Scot. *hag*, see *hogg*, to hack.]

HAGGLE, *hag'l*, *v t*. To be slow in making a bargain to stick at trifles—*pr p* *haggling*, *pa p* *haggled*. [See HAWK, and HIGGLE to peddle.]

HAGGLER, *hag'ler*, *n*. One who haggles

HAGIOGRAPHIA, *hā-jī og'ra fā*, *n* The last of

HAGIOGRAPHY, *hā-jī og'ra fā*, *n* { the three Jewish divisions of the Old Testament comprehending the books of Psalms Proverbs, Job, Daniel, Ezra, Nehemiah, Ruth, Esther, Chronicles Song of Solomon, Lamentations, Ecclesiastes. [Gr *hagios*, holy, *graphō*, to write.]

HAGIOGRAPHAL, *hā-jī og'ra fal*, *adj* Pertaining to the Hagio-grapha or sacred writings.

HAGIOGRAPHER, *hā-jī og'ra fer*, *n*. One of the writers of the Hagio-grapha a sacred writer

HAGIOGRAPHY See HAGIOGRAPHAL.

HAGIOLOGY, *hā-p-olo-jī*, *n*. The description or history of the sacred writings or of the lives of the saints [Gr *hagios*, holy, *logos*, a discourse.]

HAG SEED, *hag'sēd*, *n* (Shak.) The offspring of a hag or witch.

HA HA, *ha-ha*, *n*. Same as HAW HAW

HAIL, *hail*, *impr* or *emp* May you be in health—*n*. A wish of health a salutation. [A.S. *halo*, *halu*, Ger. *heil*, health. See HEAL.]

HAIL, hāl, *vt* To call to, at a distance: to address one passing.—*vi*: to report one's self. [Low Ger. *anhalen*, to call to one; D. *halen*, to call, fetch; Ger. *holen*, to fetch, drag]

HAIL, hāl, *n* Frozen rain or particles of ice falling from the clouds.—*vi*. To pour down hail.—*vt* to pour down, as hail. [A.S. *hagal*, Ger *hagel*, Gr. *chalaza*, Sans *hrad*, to rattle]

HAILE, hāl, *vt*. (Spenser). To hale, to drag

HAILSTONE, hāl'stōn, *n*. A single stone or ball of hail. [with hail.]

HAILSTORM, hāl'storm, *n*. A storm accompanied

HAIR, hār, *n*. A filament growing from the skin of an animal: the whole mass of hairs which forms a covering for the head or the whole body: (*bot*) minute hair-like processes on the cuticle of plants—anything very small and fine: (*Shal*) grain, texture, character. [A.S. *hær*, Ger *haar*, perhaps akin to the root of L. *hirtus*, hairy, *horreo*, to bristle]

HAIR-BREADTH, hār'-bredth, } *n* The breadth of
HAIR'S-BREADTH, hār'-bredth, } a hair. a very small distance

HAIR BRUSH, hār'-brush, *n*. A brush for the hair.

HAIR CLOTH, hār'-kloth, *n*. Cloth made partly or entirely of hair. [cuts hair, a barber.]

HAIR-DRESSER, hār'-dres'er, *n*. One who dresses or

HAIR GRASS, hār'-gras, *n* A kind of grass found generally on poor soil, the bracts of whose florets are generally awned near the base

HAIRINESS, hār'i nes, *n* The state of being hairy.

HAIRLESS, hār'les, *adj* Wanting hair. [fishing]

HAIR-LINE, hār'-lin, *n*. A line made of hair, used in

HAIR-PIN, hār'-pin, *n* A pin used in hair-dressing

HAIR-POWDER, hār'-powder, *n*. A white powder for dusting the hair.

HAIR SPLITTING, hār'-spht'ing, *n* The art of splitting hairs or of making minute distinctions

HAIR-SPRING, hār' spring, *n* A very fine hair-like spring on the balance wheel of a watch

HAIR STROKE, hār'-strōk, *n* In writing, a stroke or line as fine as a hair.

HAIR TRIGGER, hār' trig'er, *n* A trigger which discharges a gun or pistol by a hair-like spring

HAIR-WORM, hār' wurm, *n* A worm, like a horse-hair, which lives in the bodies of certain insects.

HAIRY, hār'i, *adj*. Of or resembling hair.

HAKE, hāk, } *n* A sea fish of the cod family.

HAKOT, hak'ot, } [A.S. *hakot*, Ger. *hecht*, a pike]

HALBERD, hal'berd, *n* A weapon consisting of an axe and heavy dagger fixed on a pole. [Fr. *hallebarde*, Ger. *hellebarde*, O Ger. *helmbarte*—*helm*, a pole, *barte*, an axe]

HALBERDIER, hal berd'ēr, *n*. One armed with a halberd.

HALCYON, hāl'si-un, *n* (*lit*) The breeder on the sea, the kingfisher, so called because once believed to make a floating nest on the sea, which remained calm while it was hatching—*adj* Calm: peaceful—happy. [L. Gr. *halcyōn*—*hals*, the sea, and *kyō*, to breed]

HALCYON-DAYS, (*orig*) the time during which the halcyon was hatching: a time of peace and happiness.

HALE, hāl, *adj* Healthy: robust: sound of body.—*n*. (Spenser) Welfare. [From root of **HEAL**]

HALE, hāl, *vt*. To haul, to drag:—*pp* *haling*; *pa p* *haled*. [See **HAIL**, to call to]

HALF, hāf (*pl* **HALVES**, hāvz), *n*. One of two equal

parts—*adj*. Having or consisting of one of two equal parts: being in part—*adv*. In an equal part or degree: in part: imperfectly. [A.S. *half*, *half*, Ice. *halfa*, part, side]

HALF-AND HALF, hāf and-hāf, *n*. A mixture of beer or porter and ale

HALF-BINDING, hāf'-bind'ing, *n*. A kind of book-binding in which the backs and corners are of leather, and the sides of paper or cloth

HALF-BLOOD, hāf' blud, *n* Relation between those who are only half of the same blood, or who are of the same father or mother, but not of both.

HALF-BLOODED, hāf blud'ed, *adj* Produced from a male and female of different blood.

HALF-BOUND, hāf' bownd, *adj*. Bound only partly in leather, as a book.

HALF-BRED, hāf'-bred, *adj*. Half or not well bred or trained: wanting in refinement. [half blood]

HALF-BREED, hāf'-hrēd, *adj*. Half-blooded.—*n* A

HALF-BROTHER, hāf'-bruth'er, *n*. A brother by one parent only. [off, a slight salute]

HALF-CAP, hāf'-k'ap, (*Shak*) A cap only partly put

HALF-CASTLE, hāf'-kast, *n* A person one of whose parents belongs to a Hindoo caste, and the other is a European.

HALF COCK, hāf' k'ok, *n* The position of the cock of a gun when retained by the first notch. [quarries]

HALFEN, hāf'n, *adj* (Spenser). Having only half its due

HALFENDIAL, hāf'n dēl, *adv* (Spenser). Nearly half [A.S. *healf*, and *dæl*, a part] [of the face]

HALF FACED, hāf' fast, *adj* (*Shak*). Shewing only part

HALF MOON, hāf' mōōn, *n* The moon at the quarters when but half of it is illuminated: anything like it in shape.

HALF-NOTE, hāf'-nōt, (*mus*) A minim, being one-half of a semibreve or whole note

HALF-PAY, hāf'-pā, *n*. Half the amount of pay or salary: reduced pay.

HALF-PENNY, hāf'-pen i (*pl* **HALF PENNY**, hāf' pens or hā'pens), *n* A copper coin worth half a penny. the value of half a penny

HALF-PENNYWORTH, hāf'-pen i-wurth, *n* The worth or value of a half penny [only.]

HALF-SISTER, hāf'-sist'er, *n*. A sister by one parent

HALF SWORD, hāf' s'ord, (*Shak*) Fight within half a sword's length, close fight

HALF-WAY, hāf'-wā, *adv* At half the way or distance: imperfectly.—*adj* Equally distant from two points.

HALF-WITTED, hāf'-wit'ed, *adj*. Having only half the ordinary wit or intellect: silly

HALF-YEARLY, hāf'-yēr'li, *adj* Occurring at every half year, or twice in a year—*adv*. Twice in a year

HALIBUT, hāl'i-but, *n* (*lit*) Holy flounder: the largest kind of flat-fishes. [Ger. *heilbutt*, D. *halbot*—*heil*, holy, *bot*, a flat fish.]

HALIDOM, hāl'i-dom, *n* (Spenser). Holiness, sanctity—used chiefly as an oath [A.S. *halig*, holy, and affix *dom*]

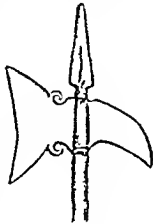
HALL, hawl, *n* (*lit*) A court-yard: a large room or passage at the entrance of a house: a large chamber for public business: an edifice in which courts of justice are held: a manor house (so called because courts of justice used to be held in them) the edifice of a college: at Oxford, an unendowed college: at Cambridge, a college. [A.S. *heal*, Fr. *halle*; L. *aula*, Gr. *aulē*, a court-yard.]

HALLELUJAH, HALLELUJAH, hāl-le-lō'ya, *n*. Praise to Jah or Jehovah: a song of praise [Heb]

HALLIARD. Same as **HALLIARD**

HALLIDOME, hāl'i-dōm, *n*. (Spenser). HALIDOM.

HALL-MARK, hawl'-m'ark, *n* The mark made on plate at Goldsmiths' Hall to shew its purity.



Halberd.

HALLOO, hal lō, *int.*, *n.* (*lit.*) *A hunting cry to encourage dogs* a cry to draw attention.—*v. i.* To cry after dogs to raise an outcry.—*v. t.* To encourage or chase with shouts [*Fr* *hallo! hallo!*, to encourage dogs, *Ger* *hallo!*, akin to *hellen*, to sound.]

HALLOW, halo, *v. t.* To make holy to set apart for religious use to reverence. [*A.S.* *halgan*, *haligan*—*halig*, holy, conn with *HEAL*, *HOLY*, *WHOLE*.]

HALLOWEEN, halo-en, *n.* The evening before All Hallows or All Saints' Day [*All Hallowes*]

HALLOW MAS, halo-mas, *n.* The mass or feast of **HALLUCINATION**, hal lu si nā shun, *n.* A wandering of the mind error delusion (*med.*) perception of things that do not exist [*L.* *hallucinatio*—*hallucino*, *alucino*, *atum*, *Gr* *aluo*, *aluko*, to wander in mind—*alauma*, to wander]

HALLUCINATORY, hal lu si na to ri, *adj.* Par-taking of or tending to produce hallucination

HALO, hālō, *n.* (*lit.*) *A thrashing floor, which among the Greeks was round* a luminous circle round the sun or moon, caused by the presence in the air of innumerable crystals of ice in painting the bright ring round the heads of holy persons—*pl.* *HALOS*, hālōz.—*v. t.* To surround with a halo [*From* *Gr* *halō*, a thrashing floor]

HALOGEN, halo-jen, *n.* A substance which by combination with a metal forms a salt-like compound [*Gr* *halo*, *halos*, salt, and *gennaō*, to produce]

HALSE, hawls, *v. t.* (*Spenser*) To clasp round the neck, to embrace [*A.S.* *healsan*—*hale*, the neck.]

HALSER, hawser, *n.* Same as *HLASER*.

HALT, hawlt, *v. t.* To hold back (*mil.*) to cause to cease marching—*v. i.* to stop from going on (*mil.*) to stop in a march to lump (*B.*) to be in doubt to hesitate to walk lamely—*adj.* *Lame*.—*n.* A stopping (*mil.*) a stop in marching [*A.S.* *healtan* to hold, *healtan*, to lump, *Ger* *halten*, to hold, conn. with *L.* *claudus*, lame]

HALTER, hawlt'er, *n.* A head rope for holding and leading a horse a rope for hanging criminals a strong cord.—*v. t.* To catch or bind with a rope.

HALTING, hawlt'ing *adj.* Holding back stopping lumping.

HALVE, hav, *v. t.* To divide into halves or two equal parts—*pr. p.* halving, *pa. p.* halved

HALVED, hāvd, *adj.* Divided into halves (*bot.*) appearing as if one side were cut away

HALVES hāvz, *pl.* of *HALF*

HALYARD, halyard, *n.* (*naut.*) A rope by which yards, sails, &c. are hauled or hoisted.

HAM, ham, *n.* The hind part or inner bend of the knee the thigh of an animal, esp. of a hog salted and dried [*A.S.*, *Ger* *hamme*, *O* *Ger* *hamma*—*ham*, *Celt* *cam*, crooked, bent.]

HAMADRYAD, hama-dri ad, *n.* (*myth.*) *A dryad or wood nymph, who lived and died along with the tree in which she dwelt*—*pl.* *HAMADRYADES* and *HAMADRYADES* (-ēz) [*Gr* *hamadryas*—*hama*, together, *drys*, a tree.]

HAMITIC, ham itik, *adj.* Pertaining to Ham, a son of Noah, or to his descendants.

HAMLET, ham'let, *n.* *A little home* a cluster of houses in the country a small village. [*A.S.* *ham*, a home, and *dun*, affix *let*]

HAMMER, ham'er, *n.* A tool for beating, or driving nails anything like a hammer, as the part of a clock that strikes the bell the cock of a gun the baton of an auctioneer—*v. t.* To beat to drive or shape with a hammer to contrive by intellectual

labour—*v. i.* to be busy or in agitation. [*A.S.* *hamer*, *Ice.* *hamar* from the sound of blows]

HAMMER-BEAM, ham'er bēm, *n.* A horizontal piece of timber in place of a tie beam at or near the feet of a pair of rafters.

HAMMERCLOTH, ham'er kloth, *n.* The cloth which covers a coach box.

HAMMER-HEAD, ham'er hed, *n.* A rapacious fish of the shark family, so called from the shape of its head, which resembles a double headed hammer

HAMMERMAN, ham'er man, *n.* A man who hammers.

HAMMOCK, ham'uk, *n.* A piece of strong cloth or netting suspended by the corners, and used as a bed by sailors [*From* *Hamaca*, an American Indian word, meaning a net.]

HAMPER, ham'per, *n.* A large basket for conveying goods a chain or fetter—*v. t.* To put in a hamper to impede to shackle [*Contr* from *HANAPER*.]

HAMSTRING, ham'string, *n.* The string or tendon of the ham.—*v. t.* To lame by cutting the hamstring

HAN, han (*Spenser*), *pl.* of *HAVE*.

HANAPER, han-a-per, *n.* (*lit.*) *A receptacle for cups* (*orig*) a royal treasurebasket a treasury or exchequer [*Low L.* *hanaperium*, *O* *Fr* *hanap*, a drinking cup, *Ger* *napf*, *A.S.* *knep*, a bowl.]

HAND hand, *n.* (*lit.*) *The instrument for seizing the extremity of the arm below the wrist that which does the duty of a hand by pointing, as the hand of a clock anything like a hand a measure of the hand a breadth an agent or workman power or manner of performing possession style of hand writing side, direction the cards one holds in a game*—*v. t.* To give with the hand to lead or conduct (*naut.*) to furl, as sails [*A.S.* *hand*, *Ice.* *henda*, *L.* *prehendo*, to seize, akin to *Gr* *chandano*, to hold.]

AT HAND near in place or time.—AT ANY HAND, IN ANY HAND (*Shak*) at any time in any case —HAND IN HAND, in union, conjointly —HAND OVER HEAD, negligently rashly —HAND TO MOUTH, without provision for the future as want requires precariously —IN HAND, as present payment in preparation —OFF HAND or OUT OF HAND, immediately without hesitation —OY HAND, in one's possession.—TO BEAR A HAND, to make haste to help.—TO BEAR IN HAND (*Shak*) to keep in expectation.—TO BE HAND AND GLOVE, to be very intimate and familiar —TO HAVE A HAND IN, to be concerned in.—TO HOLD HAND (*Shak*) to compete successfully —TO LEND A HAND, to give assistance —TO TAKE IN HAND, to undertake

HAND BARROW, hand bārēd, *n.* A barrow without a wheel, carried by the hands of men.

HAND BILL, hand bil, *n.* A bill or pruning hook used in the hand a bill or loose sheet, with some announcement

HAND BOOK, hand book, *n.* A book of reference for the hand a guide book for travellers.

HAND-BREADTH, hand bredth, *n.* The breadth of a hand a palm. [*hand*]

HAND-CART, hand kār't, *n.* A small cart drawn by **HANDCUFF**, hand'kuf, *n.* A cuff or fetter for the hand.—*v. t.* To put handcuffs on [*A.S.* *handcopp*, *hand-cops*—*hand*, and *copp*, a fetter]

HANDED, handed, *adj.* (*Milton*) With hands joined; (*Shak*) having a hand of a certain sort.

HANDER, hand'er, *n.* One who hands down a transmitter **HAND FAST**, hand fast, *n.* (*Shak*) Hold, custody—bethebral.

HANDFUL, hand'fool, *n.* As much as fills the hand. a small number or quantity—*pl.* *HANDFULS*.

HAND GALLOP, hand-gal'up, *n.* An easy gallop, in which the speed of the horse is restrained by the hand pressing the bridle

HAND-GLASS, hand-glas, *n.* A glass or small glazed

- frame used to protect plants, able to be lifted by the hand.
- HAND-GRENADE**, hand'-gre-nād', *n.* A grenade to be thrown by the hand.
- HANDICAP**, -PING, hand'i-kap, -ping, *n.* A term used in various games and sports to denote the placing of competitors, good, bad, and indifferent, on such a footing that all shall have, as nearly as possible, an equal chance of winning.—*v.t.* **HAND'ICAP**, to arrange in a handicap.
- HANDICRAFT**, hand'i-kraft, *n.* A craft, trade, or work, performed by the hand.
- HANDICRAFTSMAN**, hand'i-krafts-man, *n.* A man skilled in a handiercraft or manual occupation.
- HANDILY**, hand'i-li, *adv.* In a handy manner.
- HANDINESS**, hand'i-nes, *n.* State or quality of being handy.
- HANDIWORK**, hand'i-wurk, *n.* Work done by the hands: work of skill or wisdom.
- HANDKERCHIEF**, hang'kér-chif, *n.* A kerchief for the hand: a piece of cloth for wiping the nose, &c.: a neckerchief.
- HANDLE**, hand'l, *v.t.* To touch, hold, or use with the hand: to make familiar by frequent touching: to manage: to use to write on: to practise: (*Bacon*) to discourse on, to discuss.—*v.i.* to use the hands:—*pr.p.* hand'ling; *pa.p.* hand'led. [*A.S. handlian*, from *Handl*.]
- HANDLE**, hand'l, *n.* That part of anything held in the hand: (*fig.*) that of which use is made: a tool.
- HANDLESS**, hand'les, *adj.* Without a hand.
- HANDLING**, hand'ling, *n.* The touching or managing with the hand: action: manner of touch.
- HANDMAID**, -EN, hand'mād, -n, *n.* A maid that waits at hand: a female servant.
- HAND-ORGAN**, hand'-or-gan, *n.* A portable organ, played by means of a crank turned by the hand.
- HAND-RAIL**, hand'-rāl, *n.* A rail supported by balusters, as in staircases, to hold by.
- HANDSAW**, hand'saw, *n.* A saw manageable by the hand.
- HANDSAW**, hand'saw, *n.* Same as **HERONSHAW**. So used in the proverb, 'not to know a hawk from a handsaw.'
- HANSEL**, hand'sel, *n.* Money for something sold given into the hands of another: the first sale or using of anything: a first instalment or earnest: a new-year's gift.—*v.t.* To give a handsel: to use or do anything the first time. [*A.S. handselen*, a giving into hands—*hand*, and *sellan*, to give.]
- HANDSOME**, han'sum, *adj.* (*Spenser*). What falls readily to the hand, convenient, dexterous: seemly, becoming: good-looking: beautiful with dignity: liberal or noble: generous: ample. [*HAND*, and termination *some*.]
- HANDSOMELY**, han'sum-li, *adv.* In a handsome manner: (*Spenser*) conveniently.
- HANDSOMENESS**, han'sum-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being handsome: elegance.
- HANDSPIKE**, hand'spik, *n.* A spike or bar used with the hand as a lever.
- HANDSTAVES**, hand'stāvz, *n. (B.)* Staves for the hand, probably javelins.
- HANDWRITING**, hand'rīt'ing, *n.* The style of writing peculiar to each hand or person: writing.
- HANDY**, hand'i, *adj.* Skilful in using the hand: dexterous: ready to the hand: near.
- HANDY-DANDY**, hand'i-dand'i, *n. (Shak.)* An old game among children, in which something is rapidly changed from one hand to the other, and then a guess is made in which hand it is retained.
- HANDYWORK**. Same as **HANDIWORK**.
- HANG**, hang, *v.t.* To suspend: to put to death by suspending and choking: to cause to hang: to droop: to decorate with hangings (pictures, drapery, &c.), as a wall.—*v.i.* to be hanging so as to allow of free motion: to lean, or rest for support: to be a weight: to hover or impend: to be or remain, as in suspense: to linger:—*pr.p.* hang'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* hang'ed' or hung. [*A.S. hangian*, or *hon*, *pa.p.* *hangen*; Dutch and Ger. *hangen*.]
- HANG FIRE**, to be long in exploding or discharging, as a gun.
- HANGER**, hang'ér, *n.* He who or that which hangs: that on which anything is hang: a short, broad sword, curved near the point.
- HANGER-ON**, hang'ér-on, *n.* One who hangs on or sticks to a person or place: an importunate acquaintance: a dependent.
- HANGING**, hang'ing, *adj.* Deserving death by hanging.—*n.* Death by the halter: that which is hung, as drapery, &c.—used chiefly in *pl.*
- HANGING-BUTTRESS**, hanging-but'tres, *n.* A buttress not standing solid on a foundation, but hanging or supported on a corbel.
- HANGMAN**, hang'man, *n.* A man who hangs another: a public executioner.
- HANK**, hangk, *n. (lit.)* That by which anything is hung or fastened: two or more skeins of thread tied together.
- HANKER**, hangk'ér, *v.i.* To allow the mind to hang on or long for with eagerness and uneasiness: to linger about.
- HANSE**, hans, *n.* A league.—*adj.* Applied to certain commercial cities in Germany which leagued together for mutual defence in the 13th century. [*O. Fr., Ger. hanse*, Goth. *hansa*, a league.]
- HANSEATIC**, han-se-at'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to the Hanse cities in Germany.
- HANSOM-CAB**, han'sum-kab, *n.* A light two-wheeled cab or carriage with the driver's seat raised behind. [From the name of the inventor.]
- HAP**, hap, *n.* That which seizes or comes upon us suddenly: chance: fortune: accident.—*v.i.* (*Milton*) To happen. [*Ice. happ*, unexpected good-fortune; Fr. *happer*, to snatch at; D. *happen*, to seize.]
- HAP-HAZARD**, hap'haz'ard, *n.* That which happens by hazard: chance: accident.
- HAPLESS**, hap'les, *adj.* Without hap or luck: unhappy.
- HAPLESSLY**, hap'les-li, *adv.* In a hapless manner.
- HAPLY**, hap'li, *adv.* By hap, chance, or accident: perhaps: it may be.
- HAPPEN**, hap'n, *v.i.* To come by hap, or without expectation: to fall out: to take place.
- HAPPILY**, hap'i-li, *adv.* In a happy manner or state: with dexterity: (*Shak.*) haply, by chance.
- HAPPINESS**, hap'i-nes, *n.* The state of being happy: felicity: unstudied grace: (*Shak.*) good-fortune.
- HAPPY**, hap'i, *adj.* Having or bringing good hap, or fortune: lucky: possessing or enjoying pleasure: secure of good: furnishing enjoyment: dexterous.
- HARANGUE**, ha-rang', *n.* A speech addressed to a



Hanging-buttress.

large assembly a popular, pompous address —*v t* To deliver a harangue. —*v t* to address by a harangue —*pp* haranguing (haranguing), *pp* harangued (haranged)

[Fr *harangue*, It *arringa-aringo*, arena, from O Ger and A.S. *aring*, Ger *ring*, a ring acc. to Wedgwood, from O Fr *raison*, low L. *ratio*, discourse. See ABBREVIAT.]

HARASS, *har'as* *v t*. To burden or torment to fatigue with excessive effort to annoy by repeated attacks to tire with importunity, or uneasiness —*n*. (Milton) Devastation. [Fr *harasser*—*harer*, to incite a dog, from the cry *har*, made in inciting a dog to attack conn. with **HARPY**]

HARBINGER, *här'bün jér*, *n* (lit) One who goes forward to provide harbour or lodging a forerunner [Ger *herberger*, O Scot. *herbryour*, from root of **HABOUR**.]

HARBOR, **HARBORAGE**, &c., American spelling of **HABOUR**, **HABOURAGE**, &c

HARBOROUGH, *här'bür-o* *n* (Spenser) A lodging [A.S. *hereberga* See **HABOUR**.]

HABOUR, *här'bür*, *n*. (lit and orig) A lodging station for an army any refuge or shelter a port for ships —*v t* To lodge or entertain to protect to possess or indulge as thoughts —*v t* to take shelter [O E. *herbour*, *herbergh*, A.S. *hereberga*—here, an army, and *beorgan*, to protect]

HABOURAGE, *här'bür äj*, *n*. Place of harbour or shelter entertainment

HABOUREUR, *här'bür ér*, *n*. One who harbours or harboursless *här'bür les*, *adj* Without harbour

HABOUR-MASTER, *här'bür mäs'tér*, *n* The master or public officer who has charge of a harbour

HARD, *hård*, *adj* Not easily penetrated firm solid difficult, as to understand, to accomplish, or to bear, or to please painful severe unfeeling stiff constrained.—*adv* With urgency with difficulty close, near earnestly forcibly [A.S. *heard*, Ger *hart*, Goth. *hardus*, allied to Gr *larios*, *kratos*, strength, Sans *kratu*, power]

HARDEN, *hård n*, *v t*. To make hard or harder to make firm to strengthen to confirm, as in wickedness obstinacy, &c.—*v t* to become hard or harder

HARDENED, *hård n d*, *adj* Made hard, unfeeling

HARD FAVOURED, *hård fa'vurd*, *adj* Having a hard, coarse or harsh countenance or appearance.

HARD FEATURED, *hård fet'urd*, *adj* Of hard, coarse, or forbidding features.

HARD-FISTED, *hård fäst'ed*, *adj* Having hard or strong fists or hands close-fisted rudely

HARD FOUGHT, *hård fawt*, *adj* Sorely contested.

HARD HANDED, *hård hand'ed*, *adj* Having hard or tough hands.

HARD-HEARTED, *hård härt'ed*, *adj* Having a hard or unfeeling heart cruel.

HARD HEARTEDNESS, *hård härt'ed nes* *n*. Quality of being hard hearted cruelty

HARDHEAD, *hård'hed*, *n* (Spenser). Same as **HARD**

HARDHOOD, *hård'hood*, *n*. State or quality of being hardy boldness courage audacity

HARDILY, *hård'li*, *adv* In a hardy manner boldly

HARDIMENT, *hård'ment*, *n* (Shak) Same as **HARDHOOD**

HARDINESS, *hård'nes*, *n*. The quality of being hardy

HARDISH, *hård'ish*, *adj* Somewhat hard.

HARDLY, *hård'ly*, *adv* With difficulty scarcely not quite severely, harshly

HARD-MOUTHED, *hård mout'h*, *adj* Having a mouth hard or insensible to the bit not easily managed.

HARDNESS, *hård'nes*, *n*. The quality of being hard:

solidity severity of temper obduracy stinginess (*B*) hardship severe trial (Spenser) rudeness.

HARD RULED, *hård rüld*, *adj* (Shak) Ruled with difficulty

HARD RUN, *hård run*, *adj* Greatly pressed.

HARDSHIP, *hård'ship* *n*. A hard state, or that which is hard to bear, as toil, injury, &c.

HARD VISAGED, *hård viz'äjd*, *adj* Of a hard, coarse, or forbidding visage

HARDWARE, *hård wär*, *n*. Ware made of hard material such as iron or other metal.

HARDY, *hård'ly*, *adj* Hardened inured to fatigue or exposure strong, brave confident impudent [Fr. *hardy*, It. *ardito*—*ardire*, to harden, borrowed by the Romance languages from the Teutonic hard]

HARE, *här*, *n* (lit) The jumping animal a common rodent quadruped, with a divided upper lip and long hind legs which runs swiftly by leaps [A.S. *hara*, Ger *hase* Sans *çara*—*ças* to jump]

HAREBELL, *här'bel*, *n*. A plant with blue bell-shaped flowers, the juice of which yields a fine blue colour

HARE BRAINED, *här bränd*, *adj* Having a wild, scared brain like that of a hare giddy heedless.

HARLIP, *här'lip*, *n*. A division in one or both lips, generally the upper, like that of a hare.

HARELIPPED, *här'lip't*, *adj* Having a harlip

HAREM, *hä'rem* *n*. The portion of a house allotted to females in the East forbidden to all males except the husband the collection of wives belonging to one man. [Ar *haram*, anything forbidden—*harama*, to forbid] [plants having yellow flowers]

HARES EAR, *här'ér*, *n*. A genus of umbelliferous

HARICOT, *här'ik*, *n*. Small pieces of mutton, partly boiled, and then fried with vegetables the kidney bean. [Fr *haricot*, kidney bean, It *caraco*, Sp *caracollo*, small flowered kidney bean—Sp *caracol*, a snail.]

HARK, *härk*, { *int* or *imp* Hearken listen.

HARKEN, *härk'n*, { [Cont'r from **HEARKEN**]

HARLEQUIN, *här'le-kwín* or *lín*, *n*. The leading character in a pantomime in a tight spangled dress, with a wand by means of which he is supposed to be invisible and to play tricks a buffoon. [Fr *har lequin*, *arlequin*, It. *arlecchino*]

HARLEQUINADE, *här'le kwín*, or *kwín*, *n*. The portion of a pantomime in which the harlequin plays a chief part. [Fr] [stock or wild mustard]

HARLOCK, *här'lok*, *n*. A plant, probably the char

HARLOT, *här'lot*, *n*. (lit and orig) A young man or person of either sex then a servant, a rogue a woman who prostitutes her body for hire—*adj* (Shak) Wanton, lewd, base. [O Fr *harlot harlot*, W. *harlaud*, *herlod*, a youth, *herlodes*, a strumpet.]

HARLOTRY, *här'lot-ri*, *n*. Trade or practice of being a harlot or prostitute prostitution (Shak) a harlot.—*adj* (Shak) Ribald.

HARM, *härm*, *n* (lit) Grief injury moral wrong —*v t* To injure. [A.S. *hærm*, Ger *harm*, conn. with *gram*, grief]

HARVIATAN, *här mat'an* *n*. A hot, dry, noxious wind which blows periodically from the interior of Africa. [Arab]

HARMIFUL, *härm fool*, *adj* Full of harm injurious.

HARMFULLY, *härm fool'ly*, *adv* In a harmful manner

HARMFULNESS, *härm fool'nes*, *n*. The quality of being harmful hurtfulness.

HARMLESS, *härm'les*, *adj* Free from harm not injurious unharmed.

HARMLESSLY, härm'les-li, *adv.* In a harmless manner : innocently. [being harmless.]

HARMLESSNESS, härm'les-nes, *n.* The quality of

HARMONIC, -AL, har-mon'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to harmony : musical : concordant.

HARMONICALLY, har-mon'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a harmonic manner : with harmony.

HARMONICS, har-mon'iks, *n.* The science of harmony or of musical sounds : consonances.

HARMONIOUS, har-mo'ni-us, *adj.* Having harmony : symmetrical : concordant.

HARMONIOUSLY, har-mo'ni-us-li, *adv.* In a harmonious manner : agreeably.

HARMONIOUSNESS, har-mo'ni-us-nes, *n.* The quality of being harmonious : concord.

HARMONISE, här'mon-iz, *v.t.* To be in harmony : to agree.—*v.t.* to make in harmony : to cause to agree : (*mus.*) to provide parts to :—*pr.p.* har'monising ; *pa.p.* har'monised.

HARMONIST, här'mon-ist, *n.* One skilled in harmony : a musical composer.

HARMONIUM, har-mo'ni-um, *n.* A musical wind-instrument with keys, so called from its harmonious sound.

HARMONY, här'mo-ni, *n.* A fitting together of parts so as to form a connected whole : concord : a book with parallel passages regarding the same event : (*music*) the result of the union of two or more according sounds, the science of musical concords and discords. [Gr. *harmonia*—*harmozō*, to fit together—*harmos*, a fitting—*arō*, to fit.]

HARNESS, här'nes, *n.* (*lit.*) The iron dress formerly worn by soldiers : armour : the equipments of a horse.—*v.t.* To equip with armour : to put the harness on a horse. [Fr. *harnais*, Ger. *harnisch*, W. *haiarnaex*, iron tools—*haiarn*, iron.]

HARP, härp, *n.* A triangular musical instrument with strings, played with the fingers.—*v.i.* To play on the harp : to dwell tediously.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to play on, as a harp, to arouse. [A.S. *hearpe*, Ger. *harfe*, perhaps conn. with Gr. *harpē*, a sickle, from its shape.]

HARPER, härp'ēr, } *n.* A player on the harp.

HARPIST, härp'ist, }

HARPOON, har-poon', *n.* A dart for striking and killing whales.—*v.t.* To strike with the harpoon. [Fr. *harpon*—*HARP*, from the hook-like shape.]

HARPOONER, har-poon'ēr, } *n.* One who uses a har-

HARPONEER, här-pon-ēr, } *n.* *poon.*

HARPSICORD, härp'si-kord, *n.* A harp-shaped musical instrument having chords or strings like the pianoforte, now disused.

HARPY, här'pi, *n.* (*lit.*) The snatcher : (*myth.*) a hideous rapacious monster, half bird and half woman : a species of eagle : an extortioner. [Gr. *harpysia*—*harpazō*, to seize.]

HARQUEBUSE, HARQUEBUS, HARQUEBUSS, här'kwi-bus, *n.* Same as ARQUEBUSE.

HARRIDAN, här'i-dan, *n.* A worn-out strumpet. [Fr. *haridelle*, a lean horse, a jade.]

HARRIER, här'i-ēr, *n.* A dog with a keen smell, for hunting hares.

BARRIER, här'i-ēr, *n.* A kind of hawk so named from its harrying or destroying small animals.

HARROW, här'ō, *n.* A frame of wood or iron toothed with spikes for tearing and breaking the soil, &c.—*v.t.* To draw a harrow over : to harass : to tear. [A.S. *hyrce*, a harrow, *hyrcian*, to harrow, afflict.]

HARROW, här'ō, *int.* (*Spenser*). An exclamation

of consternation or distress. [O. Fr. *harau* ; Scot. *harro*, a cry for help.]

HARRY, här'i, *v.t.* To plunder : to ravage : to destroy : to harass :—*pr.p.* har'rying ; *pa.p.* har'ried. [Fr. *harrier*, A.S. *hergian*, *herian*, to plunder or destroy. See HARASS.]

HARSH, härsh, *adj.* Rough : bitter : jarring : abusive : severe. [Ger. *harsch*, hard, Dan. *harsk*, rancid, O. E. *harske*.] [manner.]

HARSHLY, härsh'li, *adv.* In a harsh or rough

HARSHNESS, härsh'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being harsh : roughness : tartness.

HART, härt, *n.* (*lit.*) A horned animal : the stag or male deer :—*fem.* HIND. [Ger. *hirsch*, A.S. *heort*, L. *cervus*, Gr. *keras*—*keras*, a horn.]

HARTSHORN, härts'horn, *n.* A solution of ammonia, orig. a decoction of the shavings of a hart's horn.

HARTSTONGUE, härts'tung, *n.* A species of fern shaped like the tongue of a hart.

HARUSPICE, ha-rus'pis, *n.* See ARUSPICE.

HARVEST, här'vest, *n.* The time of gathering in the crops or fruits : the crops gathered in : fruits : the product of any labour : consequences.—*v.t.* To reap and gather in :—*pr.p.* har'vesting ; *pa.p.* har'vested. [Ger. *herbst*, D. *herfst*, A.S. *haerfest*, conn. with L. *carpo*, to gather fruit, Gr. *karpos*, fruit.]

HARVESTER, här'vest-ēr, *n.* A reaper in harvest.

HARVEST-HOME, här'vest-hōm, *n.* The feast held at the bringing home of the harvest. [harvest.]

HARVEST-MAN, här'vest-man, *n.* (*B.*) A labourer in

HARVEST-MOON, här'vest-moon, *n.* The moon about the full in harvest, when it rises nearly at the same hour for several days.

HARVEST-QUEEN, här'vest-kwēn, *n.* An image of Ceres, the queen or goddess of fruits, formerly carried about on the last day of harvest.

HAS, haz, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of HAVE.

HASH, hash, *v.t.* To hack : to mince : to chop small.—*n.* That which is hashed : a mixed dish of meat and vegetables in small pieces : a mixture and preparation of old matter. [From root of HACK.]

HASK, hask, *n.* (*Spenser*). A fish-basket made of rushes. [Proh. from root of HASOCK.]

HASP, hasp, *n.* That which holds : a clasp : the clasp of a padlock.—*v.t.* To fasten with a hasp. [Dan. *haspe*, A.S. *haeps*, Ger. *haspe*—*haben*, to hold.]

HASSOCK, has'ok, *n.* A thick mat for kneeling on in chureh. [Scot. *hassock*, anything bushy, Sw. *hvas*, rushes.]

HAST, hast, 2d pers. sing. pres. ind. of HAVE.

HASTATE, has'tät, HASTATED, has'tät-ed, *adj.* (*bot.*) Shaped like a spear. [L. *hastatus*—*hasta*, a spear.]

HASTE, häst, *n.* Speed : quickness : rashness : vehemence. [Sw., Dan., and Ger. *hast* ; Fr. *hâte*, to hasten ; Sans. *çag*, to jump.]

HASTE, häst, } *v.t.* To put to speed : to hurry on :

HASTEN, häs'n, } to drive forward.—*v.i.* to move with speed : to be in a hurry :—*pr.p.* häst'ing, hastening (*häst'ning*) ; *pa.p.* häst'ed, hastened (*häst'nd*).

HASTILY, häst'i-li, *adv.* In a hasty manner : speedily : incon siderately.

HASTINESS, häst'i-nes, *n.* The quality or state of being hasty : haste : rashness : irritability.

HASTY, häst'i, *adj.* With haste : speedy : quick : rash : eager : passionate.

HAT, hat, *n.* A covering for the head : the dignity of a cardinal, so named from his red hat. [A.S. *hæt* ; Ice. *hattir* ; conn. with Sans. *chad*, to cover.]

HATABLE, hät'a-bl, *adj.* Deserving to be hated.

HATCH, hach, *v.t.* To produce, esp from eggs, by incubation to originate to plot—*v.i.* to produce young to be advancing towards maturity.—*n.* Act of hatching brood hatched [From **HACK**, to cut, to chip the egg by the pecking of the young bird.]

HATCH, *v.t.* (*lit.*) To hack or cut to shade by minute lines crossing each other in drawing and engraving [Fr *hacher*, to chop, from root of **HACK**.]

HATCH, hach, *n.* (*lit.*) The bolt of a door a half door, a fastened door with an opening over it the covering of a hatchway—*v.t.* (*Shak*) To close with a hatch. [A.S. *hæca*, the har of a door]

HATCHET, hach'el, *n.* Same as **HACKLE**.

HATCHET, hach'et, *n.* A small hacking or cutting instrument a small axe. [Fr *hachette*.]

HATCHMENT, hach'ment, *n.* The escutcheon of a dead person placed in front of the house, &c. [Corrupted from **ACHIEVEMENT**.]

HATCHWAY, hach'wā, *n.* The opening in a ship's deck into the hold or from one deck to another [From **HATCH**, a half door]



Hatchment.

HATE, hat, *v.t.* To despise to dislike intensely—*pr p* hating, *pa p* hated.—*n.* Extreme dislike hatred. [A.S. *hatan*, to hate, Ger *haszen*, Fr *hâir*, conn. with *Lo. odire*, and Sans. *rodh* to slight.]

HATEFUL, hat'fool, *adj.* Exerting hate odious detestable feeling or manifesting hate

HATEFULLY, hat'fool'ly, *adv.* In a hateful manner

HATEFULNESS, hat'fool'ness, *n.* The quality of being hateful odiousness

HATER, hat'er, *n.* One who hates

HATRED, hat'fred, *n.* Feeling or act of hating extreme dislike enmity malignity

HATTED, hat'ed, *adj.* Covered with a hat.

HATTER, hat'er, *n.* One who makes or sells hats.

HAUBERGH, **HAUBERK**, obs. forms of **HABERGEON**

HAUGHT, haw't, *adj.* (*Shak*) **HAUGHTY**

HAUGHTILY, haw't'ly, *adv.* In a haughty manner arrogantly [haughty arrogance]

HAUGHTINESS, haw't'iness, *n.* The quality of being haughty

HAUGHTY, haw'ty, *adj.* High proud arrogant contemptuous. [O E. *hautan*, O Fr *haulain*—*Lo. altus*, high.]

HAUL, hawl, *v.t.* To drag to pull with violence—*n.* A pulling a dragnet, as of fishes. [A form of **HALE**.]

HAULAGE, hawl'aj, *n.* Act of hauling charge for hauling or pulling a ship or boat

HAULM, **HAUM**, hawm, *n.* Straw stubble. [A.S. *healm*, Fr *chaume*, *Lo. calamus*, Gr *kalamos*, a reed.]

HAULST, hawl'st (*Spencer*), *pa.t.* and *pa p* of **HAUSE**

HAULT, hawlt, *adj.* (*Spencer*) **HAUGHTY**

HAUNCH, hānsh, *n.* (*lit.*) The angle or bend of the thigh the part between the last rib and the thigh the hip [Fr *hanche*, *It. anca*, Gr *anglia*, a bend—root *ang*, a bend.]

HAUNT, hānt, *v.t.* To frequent to follow importunately to inhabit or visit as a ghost.—*v.i.* to be much about to appear or visit frequently—*n.* A place much resorted to [Fr *hanter*—Bret. *hent*, a way]

HAUNTED, hānt'ed, *adj.* Inhabited or visited by ghosts or apparitions.

HAUT, haw't, *adj.* (*Milton*) **HAUGHTY**

HAUTOY, haw'boy, *n.* A high toned wooden wind-instrument of a tapering tube, and having holes and keys, also called *Oboe* a large kind of strawberry. [Fr *hautbois*—*haut*, high, *bou*, wood, *It. oboe*]

HAUTEUR, ho'tar, *n.* Haughtiness [Fr See **HAUGHTY**]

HAVE, hav, *v.t.* (*lit.*) To lay hold of to own or possess to hold to regard to obtain to bear or begot to effect to be affected by to accept—(*Shak*) to conceive, to understand—*pr p* having, *pa t* and *pa p* had.

[A.S. *habban* Ger *haben* Sp *haber* Fr *avoir*, allied to *Lo. habeo*, to have, and perhaps *capio*, to take, Gr *haptō*, to lay hold of, Sans *āp*, to obtain]

HAVEN, hā'vn, *n.* An inlet of the sea, or mouth of a river, where ships can get good and safe anchorage any place of safety an asylum. [A.S. *hafen*; D. *haven*, Ger *hafen*, Fr *havre*, W *hafyn*]

HAVENED, hā'vnd, *p. adj.* Sheltered, as in a haven.

HAVER, hav'er, *n.* (*Shal*) One who has or possesses, a holder

HAVERSACK, hav'er sak, *n.* (*lit.*) A sack for oats a bag of strong linen for a soldier's provisions. [Prov E. *haver*, oats, and **SACK**.]

HAVILDAR, hā'vildar, *n.* The highest rank of non-commissioned officer among native Indian troops

HAVING, hav'ing, *n.* (*Shak*) Possession, state of possessing

HAVIOUR, hav'ur, *n.* (*Spenser*) **BEHAVIOUR**.

HAVOC, hav'uk, *n.* General waste or destruction devastation—*v.t.* To lay waste—*int.* An ancient hunting or war cry [W *hafog*, destruction perhaps conn with **HAWK**]

HAW, haw, *n.* (*orig*) A hedge a place hedged round, or small enclosure the berry of the hawthorn. [A.S. *haga*, *haga*, Scot. *haugh* See **HEDGE**.]

HAW, haw, *v.i.* To speak with a haw or hesitation.—*n.* A hesitation in speech. [From the sound.]

HAWFINCH, haw'finsh, *n.* A species of grossbeak, living chiefly in forests, and feeding on the kernels of the haw, &c.

HAW HAW, haw haw', *n.* A sunk fence or a ditch not seen till close upon it. [Peculiar to **HAW**]

HAWK, hawk, *n.* The name of several birds of prey allied to the falcons [A.S. *hafoc*, D *havil*, *Lo. hawkr*, W *hehog*, perhaps from root of O Ger *hopen*, Fr *happer*, to seize]

HAWK, hawk, *v.t.* To hunt birds with hawks trained for the purpose to attack on the wing

HAWK, hawk, *v.i.* To force up matter from the throat—*n.* The effort to do this. [W *hoch*, Scot. *haugh*, from the sound.]

HAWK, hawl, *v.t.* To carry about for sale to cry for sale [Ger *haken*, to retail—*hake* a pedler]

HAWKER, hawk'er, *n.* One who carries about goods for sale on his back, a pedler [Ger *hake*, a hawkier—*hoken*, to carry—*hocke*, the back.]

HAWK MOTH, hawk' moth, *n.* A very large kind of moth, so called from its hoversog motion, which resembles that of a hawk looking for its prey

HAWK WEED, hawk' wēd, *n.* A perennial plant so called because formerly believed that birds of prey used its juice to strengthen their vision.

HAWSE, hawz, *n.* The situation of the cables in front of a ship's bow when she has two anchors out forward. [From root of **HAWSER**.]

HAWSER, hawz'er, *n.* (*naul*) A rope for raising or hauling anything a small cable a large tow line.

- [O. E. *halse*, *hawse*, Fr. *halser*, *hausser*, It. *alzare*, to raise—L. *altus*, high.]
- HAWSES**, *hawz'ez*, **HAWSE-HOLES**, *hawz'hälz*, *n.pl.* The holes in a ship's bow through which the cables pass.
- HAWTHORN**, *haw'thorn*, *n.* A shrub with shining leaves, and small red fruit called haws, much used for hedges.
- HAY**, *hä*, *n.* Grass after it is cut down and dried. [A.S. *heg*, *hig*, Ger. *heu*, Ice. *hey*—A.S. *heawan*, Ger. *hauen*, to cut down.] [hay in the field.]
- HAY-COCK**, *hä'kok*, *n.* A cock or conical pile of
- HAY-LOFT**, *hä'loft*, *n.* A loft in which hay is kept.
- HAY-MAKER**, *hä'mäk-er*, *n.* One employed in cutting and drying grass for hay.
- HAY-MAKING**, *hä'mäk'ing*, *n.* The operation of cutting, drying, &c., grass for winter use.
- HAY-RICK**, *hä'rik*, *n.* A rick or large pile of hay.
- HAY-STACK**, *hä'stak*, *n.* A stack of hay.
- HAZARD**, *haz'ard*, *n.* A game or throw as at dice: chance: accident: risk.—*v.t.* To expose to chance: to put in danger: to risk. [Fr. *hasard*, It. *azzardo*—*zara*, a die, the game, as if *tsara*—L. *tessera*, a die for playing.]
- HAZARDOUS**, *haz'ard-us*, *adj.* Full of hazard: exposing to the chance of loss or evil: uncertain: perilous. [manner: with danger.]
- HAZARDOUSLY**, *haz'ard-us-li*, *adv.* In a hazardous
- HAZARDY**, *haz'ard-ri*, *n.* (Spenser). Rashness, risk—playing at games of hazard or chance.
- HAZE**, *haz*, *n.* Vapour which renders the air thick: obscurity. [Bret. *acz*, warm vapour.]
- HAZEL**, *haz'l*, *n.* The tree or shrub which bears the hazel-nut.—*adj.* Pertaining to the hazel: of a light-brown colour, like a hazel-nut. [nut.]
- HAZELLY**, *haz'l-li*, *adj.* Light-brown like the hazel-
- HAZEL-NUT**, *haz'l-nut*, *n.* The nut of the hazel-tree, which is covered by the calyx of the flower as with a hat or cap. [A.S. *haesel-hnut*—*haesel*, a hat, *hnut*, a nut.]
- HAZINESS**, *haz'i-nes*, *n.* The state of being hazy.
- HAZY**, *haz'i*, *adj.* Thick with haze.
- HE**, *hē*, *pron.* of the third person: the male person named before: any one.—*adj.* Male. [A.S. *he*, Ice. *hin*, Goth. *his*.]
- HEAD**, *hed*, *n.* The part of an animal which contains the brain, &c., being the highest part of the human body, and the uppermost or foremost part of other animals: the brain: the understanding: a chief or leader: the place of honour or command: the front: an individual: a topic or chief point of a discourse: the source or spring: height of the source of water: highest point of anything: culminating point or crisis: strength.—*v.t.* To act as a head to, to lead or govern: to go in front of: to commence: to check: (*naut.*) to be contrary to.—*v.i.* To grow to a head: to originate. [A.S. *heaf*, *heafod*, Ger. *haupt*, L. *caput*, Gr. *kephalē*.]
- HEAD AND EARS, with the whole person, completely.—To COME TO A HEAD, to mature, to come to a crisis.—To MAKE HEAD, To MAKE HEAD AGAINST, to resist successfully, to advance.
- HEADACHE**, *hed'äk*, *n.* An ache or pain in the head.
- HEADBAND**, *hed'band*, *n.* A band or fillet for the head: the band at each end of a book.
- HEAD-DRESS**, *hed'dres*, *n.* An ornamental dress or covering for the head worn by women. [a head.]
- HEADED**, *hed'ed*, *adj.* Having a head: (*Shak.*) come to
- HEAD-GEAR**, *hed'gēr*, *n.* Gear, covering, or ornament of the head.
- HEADILY**, *hed'i-li*, *adv.* In a heady or rash manner.
- HEADINESS**, *hed'i-nes*, *n.* Rashness: stubbornness.
- HEADING**, *hed'ing*, *n.* That which stands at the head.
- HEADLAND**, *hed'land*, *n.* A point of land running out into the sea like a head, a cape.
- HEADLESS**, *hed'les*, *adj.* Without a head.
- HEADLESS**, *hed'les*, *adj.* (*Spenser*). HEEDLESS.
- HEAD-LINE**, *hed'lin*, *n.* The line at the head or top of a page:—*pl.* (*naut.*) the sails and ropes next the yards.
- HEADLONG**, *hed'long*, *adv.* Moving along with the head first, going carelessly: rashly.—*adj.* Rash: precipitous, steep.
- HEAD-LUGGED**, *hed'lugd*, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Lugged or dragged along by the head.
- HEADMOST**, *hed'müst*, *adj.* Most ahead or advanced.
- HEADPIECE**, *hed'pēs*, *n.* A piece of armour for the head, a helmet.
- HEADQUARTERS**, *hed'kwor'tērz*, *n.* The quarters or residence of a commander-in-chief or general.
- HEAD-SHAKE**, *hed'shāk*, *n.* A significant shake or motion of the head. [authority: dignity.]
- HEADSHIP**, *hed'ship*, *n.* The office of a head or chief:
- HEADSMAN**, *hed'sman*, *n.* A man who cuts off heads, an executioner. [the head.]
- HEADSTALL**, *hed'stawl*, *n.* The part of a bridle round
- HEADSTONE**, *hed'stōn*, *n.* The head or topmost stone of a building: the stone at the head of a grave.
- HEADSTRONG**, *hed'strong*, *adj.* Having the strength of head so as to resist the bridle, as a horse: ungovernable: self-willed: violent.
- HEADWAY**, *hed'wā*, *n.* The way or distance gone ahead or advanced: motion of an advancing ship.
- HEADWIND**, *hed'wind*, *n.* A wind blowing right against a ship's head.
- HEADY**, *hed'i*, *adj.* Affecting the head or the brain: intoxicating: inflamed: rash.
- HEAL**, *hēl*, *v.t.* To make healthy and whole: to cure: to remove or enbduo: to restore to soundness: (*B.*) to forgive.—*v.i.* to grow sound.
- [A.S. *hælan*—*hæl*, whole, *hæl*, healthy, Ger. *heil*, whole: akin to WHOLE, Gr. *holos*, whole, L. *collus*, whole, in compounds, *salvus*, sound, and Sans. *sarva*, whole.]
- HEALING**, *hēl'ing*, *n.* The act or process by which anything is healed.—*adj.* Tending to cure: mild.
- HEALTH**, *helth*, *n.* Wholeness or soundness of body: soundness and vigour of mind: (*B.*) salvation, divine favour: (*Shak.*) welfare, safety. [A.S. *healh*—*hæl*, whole.]
- HEALTHFUL**, *helth'fool*, *adj.* Full of or enjoying health: indicating health: wholesome: salutary.
- HEALTHFULLY**, *helth'fool-li*, *adv.* In a healthful manner: wholesomely. [of being healthful.]
- HEALTHFULNESS**, *helth'fool-nes*, *n.* The state
- HEALTHILY**, *helth'i-li*, *adv.* In a healthy manner.
- HEALTHINESS**, *helth'i-nes*, *n.* The state of being healthy: wholesomeness.
- HEALTHLESS**, *helth'les*, *adj.* Wanting health.
- HEALTHLESSNESS**, *helth'les-nes*, *n.* State of being healthless. [wholesome.]
- HEALTHSOME**, *helth'sum*, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Healthy,
- HEALTHY**, *helth'i*, *adj.* In a state of good health: conducive to health: sound: vigorous.
- HEAP**, *hēp*, *n.* A pile or mass *heaved* or thrown together: a collection: (*B.*) a ruin.—*v.t.* To throw in a heap or pile: to amass: to pile above the top. [A.S. *heap*; Ice. *hopp*; Ger. *haufe*—*he'vn*, to leave.]
- HEAR**, *hēr*, *v.t.* To perceive by the ear: to listen to: to try judicially: to answer favourably.—*v.i.*

to have the sense of hearing to listen to be informed —*pp* hearing *pat* and *pap* heard (herd) [A S *heran* Ice *heyrá* Ger *hören* Goth. *haurgan* allied to L. *audio* to hear a *rus* the ear]

HEARER *her'er* *n.* One who hears an auditor

HEARING *her'ing* *n.* Act of perceiv'ing by the ear the sense of perceiving no ad opportunity to be heard a listening to reach of the ear

HEARKEN *här'ken*, *v.* To hear attentively to listen to grant—*vt* (*obs*) to listen or give heed to [A S *heorcan* from root of HEAR.]

HEARSAL *her'sal*, *n.* (Spenser) Same as REHEARSAL

HEARSAY *her'say* *n.* A saying, heard common talk rumour report.

HEARSE *her's*, *n.* (*lit*) A harrow (*orig*) a triangular framework for holding candles, placed in a church over a tomb a carriage in which the dead are conveyed to the grave.—*vt* (*Shak*) To bury [Fr *herse* It *erpace* low L. *hercus* L. *hērpeō* 1 *r* *pneus* a harrow] [mourful]

HEARSE-LIKE *her's lik*, *adj* Su table to a funeral

HEART *här't*, *n.* The organ that circulates the blood the vital, inner or chief part of anything the seat of the affections &c esp love courage viour that which resembles a heart 'a playing card, bearing the figure of a heart' (*Shak*) the real intent on. *vt* (*Shak*) To inspire, to encourage. [A S *heorte* D *hart* Ger *herz* connected with Fr *cœur* L *cor cordis* Gr *kardia* *kēr Sans. hrd*]

FOR MY HEART (*Shak*) for my life—TO GET BY HEART to commit to heart—TO TAKE OR LAY TO HEART to be greatly troubled to be zealous about.

HEARTACHE *här'täk*, *n.* Ache or pain of heart sorrow anguish. [heart, essence]

HEART BLOOD *här't bläd*, *n.* (*Shak*) Blood of the

HEART BREAKING *här't brük'ing*, *adj* Breaking the heart crushing, with grief or sorrow

HEART BROKEN *här't brök'ing*, *adj* Having the heart broken or intensely afflicted or grieved.

HEARTBURN *här'tburn*, *n.* A disease of the stomach causing a burning acid feeling near the heart

HEARTBURNING *här'tburn'ing*, *n.* Heartburn discontent secret enmity [sincerely beloved]

HEART DEAR *här't-där*, *adj* (*Shak*) Dear to the heart

HEART EASE *här't ez*, *n.* Ease of heart or mind quiet

HEARTED *här'ted*, *adj* (*Shak*) Seated or fixed in the heart—laid up in the heart.

HEARTEN *här'ten*, *v.* To give heart to to encourage

HEARTFELT *här'tfelt*, *adj* Felt at heart or deeply

HEART-GRIEVE *här't-grev*, *n.* (*Milton*) Grief or affliction of the heart

HEARTH *härth*, *n.* The part of the floor on which the fire is made org of earth the fires le the house itself. [A S *heorth* from root of EARTH.]

HEART HARDNESS *här't härd'nes*, *n.* (*Shak*) Hardness of heart insensibility

HEART HEAVINESS *här't her'ies*, *n.* (*Shak*) Heaviness of heart, depression of spirits

HEARTH MONEY *härth mu'ni*, *n.* A tax in Eng

HEARTH PENNY *härth pen'ni*, *n.* land formerly laid upon hearths. [hearth]

HEARTHSTONE *härthstön*, *n.* The stone of the

HEARTILY *här'til*, *adv* In a hearty manner sincerely

HEARTINESS *här'ti'nes*, *n.* The state or quality of being hearty sincerity earnestness.

HEARTLESS *här'tles*, *adj* Without heart, courage or feeling

HEARTLESSLY *här'tles-l*, *adv* In a heartless manner without affection or courage.

HEARTLESSNESS *här'tles nes*, *n.* The state or quality of being heartless

HEARTLET *här'tlet*, *n.* A little heart

HEARTLINOS *här'tlingz*, *int* (*Shak*) An exclamation on used to a familiar acquaintance.

HEART RENDING *här't rend'ing*, *adj* Rending or breaking the heart deeply afflictive agonising

HEART ROBBERING *här't rob'ing*, *adj* (*Spenser*) Robbing or stealing the affect ones—blissful.

HEARTS EASE *här'ts ez*, *n.* A common name for the pansy a species of violet an infus on of which was once thought to ease the love sick heart

HEART SICK *här't sik*, *adj* Sick or sore at heart pained in mind, depressed.

HEART SICKNESS *här'tsik nes*, *n.* Sickness at heart great depression of spirits

HEART SORE *här't sör*, *adj* Caused by pain at the heart—*n.* (*Spenser*) That which pains the heart.

HEART STRING *här't string*, *n.* A nerve or tendon supposed to brace and sustain the heart

HEART STRUCK *här't struk*, *adj* (*Shak*) Driven to the heart deeply fixed in the mind (*Milton*) shocked, dismayed.

HEART SWELLING *här't swel'ing*, *adj* (*Spenser*) Rankling in the heart or mind.

HEART WHEEL *här't hwel*, *n.* A wheel shaped like a heart used in some kinds of machinery for converting a circular motion into an alternating rectilinear one

HEART WHOLE *här't hól*, *adj* Whole at heart unmoved in the affect ones or spirits

HEART WOOD *här't wood*, *n.* The hard inner wood of a tree also called *duramen*.

HEARTY *här't*, *adj* Full of or proceeding from the heart warm genuine strong healthy

HEARTY HALE *här't hál*, *adj* (*Spenser*) Wholesome or good for the heart.

HEAST *hät*, *n.* (*Spenser*) Command [A S *hæs* See BEHST]

HEAT *het*, *n.* That which excites the sensation of warmth sensation of warmth a warm temperature the warmest period, as of the day and season of warmth, flush excitement an mat on vehemence a single course in a race.—*vt* To make hot to agitate—*vt* to become hot [A S *hæto* Goth. *hæto* old Ger *et*, fire conn with L. *caetus* heat Gr *αἴθερ* *Sans. andh*, to kindle.]

HEAT *h t* (*Shak*) *pp* Heated.

HEATER *hev'er*, *n.* One who or that which heats

HEATH *heth*, *n.* A barren open country a small evergreen shrub with beautiful flowers that grows on heaths [A S *hæth*, Scot. *heather* the plant Ger *heide*, Goth. *ha th*, a waste]

HEATH COOK *heth kok*, *n.* A large bird which frequents heaths the black grouse.

HEATHEN *he'th*, *n.* (*lit*) A dweller on the heath or open country an unbeliever when Christian prevailed in cities alone an inhabitant of an unchristian country a pagan an irreligious person.—*adj* Pagan, irreligious [A S *hæthen*.]

HEATHENDOM *hæ'th-dam*, *n.* Those regions of the world where heathenism prevails.

HEATHENISE *hæ'th iz*, *v.* To make heathen —*pp* *heathen'ing* *pp* *heathenised*.

HEATHENISH *hæ'th ish*, *adj* Relating to the heathen rude uncivilised cruel.

HEATHENISHLY *hæ'th ish-l*, *adv* In a heathenish manner [like that of the heathen.]

HEATHENISHNESS *hæ'th ish nes*, *n.* A condition

HEATHENISM, hē'th-n-izm, *n* The religious system of the heathens : paganism : barbarism.

HEATHER, hē'ther, *n* Heath.

HEATHER-BELL, hē'ther-bel, *n* The bell of the heather [heathy.]

HEATHERY, hē'ther-i, *adj* Abounding in heather : **HEATHY**, hē'th'i, *adj* Abounding with heath.

HEATING, hē'ting, *adj* Causing or imparting heat

HEAVE, hēv, *v t* To lift up. to throw : to cause to swell : to force from the breast—*v i* to be raised : to rise and fall :—*pr p* heaving ; *pa t* and *pa p* heaved' or hōve —*n* An effort upward : a throw . a swelling [A.S. *hefan*, Ger. *heben*, Goth *haffan*, to lift]

HEAVEN, hēv'n, *n* (lit) That which is heaved or lifted up : the arch of sky overhanging the earth : the air : the dwelling-place of the Deity and the blessed : supreme happiness : a sublime state or condition—*v t* To place in happiness, as if in heaven [A.S. *heofon*—*hefan*, to lift]

HEAVEN-BORN, hēv'n bawrn, *adj* Descended from heaven. [dnced in heaven.]

HEAVEN-BRED, hēv'n bred, *adj* (Shak.) Bred or produced from heaven, having rebelled against God.

HEAVEN-KISSING, hēv'n-kis'ing, *adj* (Shak.) Kissing or touching, as it were, the sky.

HEAVENLINESS, hēv'n-h nes, *n* Quality of being heavenly : supreme excellence.

HEAVENLY, hēv'n li, *adj* Of or inhabiting heaven : pure : supremely blessed : very excellent—*adv* In a manner like that of heaven : by the influence of heaven.

HEAVENLY-MINDED, hēv'n h mind'ed, *adj* Having the mind placed upon heavenly things . pure.

HEAVENLY-MINDEDNESS, hēv'n h mind'ed nes, *n* State or quality of being heavenly-minded.

HEAVENWARD, hēv'n ward, } *adv* Toward or in the
HEAVENWARDS, hēv'n wardz, } direction of heaven.

HEAVE-OFFERING, hēv'-ofer ing, *n* A Jewish offering heaved or moved up and down by the priest

HAVER, hēv'er, *n* One who or that which heaves

HEAVILY, hēv'i-li, *adv* With heaviness : with difficulty : grievously.

HEAVINESS, hēv'i-nes, *n* The state or quality of being heavy : weight : oppressiveness : dejection : languor. [panting]

HEAVING, hēv'ing, *n* A rising, swell : (Shak.)

HEAVY, hēv'i, *adj* Heaved with difficulty : weighty : not easy to bear : oppressive : afflicted : inactive . inclined to slumber : violent : loud : not easily digested, as food : miry, as soil : having strength, as liquor : dark with clouds : gloomy : expensive : (B) s.d. [A.S. *hefig*—*hefan*, to heave]

HEBDOMADAL, heb dom'a dal, } *adj* Occurring
HEBDOMADARY, heb dom'a dar-i, } every seven
days weekly [L *hebdomadaius*—Gr. *hebdomas*, a
period of seven days—*hepta*, seven.]

HEBDOMADARY, heb dom'a dar i, *n* A member of a chapter or convent whose week it is to officiate in the choir, &c.

HEBEN, hēb'n, *n* and *adj* (Spenser) Ebony.

HEBENON, hēb'e-non, *n* (Shak.) Perhaps for EBONY, the juice of which was supposed to be poisonous, or a corr. of HEBENAE.

HEBRAIC, -AL, he-brā'ik, -al, *adj* Relating to the Hebrews, or to their language.

HEBRAICALLY, he-brā'ik al i, *adv* After the manner of the Hebrew language . from right to left

HEBRAISE, hē'bra iz, *v t* To turn into Hebrew.

HEBRAISM, hē'bra izm, *n* A Hebrew idiom.

HEBRAIST, hē'bra ist, *n* One skilled in Hebrew.

HEBRAISTIC, hē-bra-ist'ik, *adj* Of or like Hebrew.

HEBREW, hē'brōō, *n* One of the descendants of Abraham, who emigrated from beyond the Euphrates into Palestine : an Israelite, a Jew . the language of the Hebrews—*adj* Relating to the Hebrews
[Fr. *Hebreu*, L. *Hebraeus*, Gr. *Hebraios*, Heb *ibhri*, a stranger from the other side of the Euphrates—*ebher*, the region on the other side—*avar*, to pass over]

HECATOMB, hek'a-tōōm or -tom, *n* Among the Greeks and Romans, a sacrifice of a hundred oxen : any large number of victims. [Gr. *hekatombē*—*hekaton*, a hundred, and *bous*, an ox.]

HECKLE, hek'l Same as HACKLE.

HECTIC, -AL, hek't'ik, al, *adj* Pertaining to the constitution or habit of body : affected with hectic fever. [Gr. *hektikos*, habitual—*hectus*, habit]

HECTIC, hek't'ik, *n* A habitual or remittent fever, usually associated with consumption.

HECTICALLY, hek't'ik-al-i, *adv* In a hectic manner.

HECTOR, hek'tor, *n* A bully . one who annoys—*v t* To treat insolently : to annoy—*v i* to play the bully. [From *Hector*, the famous leader of the Trojans]

HEDGE, hej, *n* A thicket of bushes : a fence round a field, &c—*v t* To enclose with a hedge : to obstruct : to surround to guard—*v i* (Shak.) to hide, as in a hedge, to skulk . to bet on both sides—*pr p* hedg'ing ; *pa p* hedged [A.S. *hegge*, Ger. *hag*, a bush ; A.S. *hegian*, Ger *hegen*, to hedge]

HEDGE-BILL, hej' bil, } *n* A bill or hatchet for
HEDGING-BILL, hej ing bil, } dressing hedges.

HEDGE-BORN, hej'-bawrn, *adj* Of low birth, as if born by a hedge or in the woods . low obscure

HEDGEHOG, hej'hog, *n* A small prickly-backed quadruped, so called from its living in hedges and bushes, and its resemblance to a hog or pig.

HEDGEPIG, hej pig, *n* (Shak.) A young hedgehog.

HEDGE-PRIEST, hej'-prist, *n* An ignorant itinerant priest who generally officiated in the open air.

HEDGER, hej'er, *n* One who dresses hedges.

HEDGEROW, hej'rō, *n* A row of trees or shrubs for hedging fields.

HEDGE-SCHOOL, hej-skool, *n* An open air school kept by the side of a hedge, in Ireland.

HEDGESPARROW, hej-spar'rō, *n* A little singing bird, like a sparrow, which frequents hedges.

HEED, hēd, *v t* To observe : to look after : to attend to—*n* Notice : caution : attention [A.S. *hedan*, D. *hoeden*, Ger. *hüten*, conn with *HIDE*, to protect]

HEEDFUL, hēd fool, *adj* Full of heed or attention : cautious [uer . watchfully.]

HEEDFULLY, hēd'fool li, *adv* In a heedful manner.

HEEDFULNESS, hēd fool-nes, *n* The state or quality of being heedful : caution

HEEDINESS, hēd'i-nes, *n* (Spenser) **HEED**

HEEDLESS, hēd'les, *adj* Without heed : inattentive : careless [careless manner]

HEEDLESSLY, hēd'les-li, *adv* In a heedless or

HEEDLESSNESS, hēd'les-nes, *n* The state or quality of being heedless.

HEEL, hēl, *adj* (Spenser). Heedful, careful.

HEEL, hēl, *n* The part of the foot projecting behind : the whole foot (esp of beasts) : the covering of the heel : a spur : the hinder part of anything—*v t* To use the heel : to furnish with heels [A.S. *hel*, D. *heel* ; prob corn with L *calx*, the heel]

HEEL, hēl, *v i* To incline : to lean on one side, as a ship [A.S. *hyldan*, Ice *hal'a*, to incline ; prob conn. with *el*, root of L and Gr *clinē*, to incline]

HEELPIECE, help'es, *n* A piece or cover for the heel.

HEFT, heft, *n* (*Shak*) The act of heaving effort—*vt* obs *past* and *pp* of **HEAVE**. [*AS hefe—hefan*. See **HEAVE**.] [*agitated*]

HEFTED, heft'ed, *adj* (*Shak*) Raised, moved.

HEGEMONY, he-jem'o-ni, *n* Leadership [From *Gr hegemon, leader*]

HEGIRA, he-j'ra or he-j'i-ra, *n* The emigration of Mohammed from Mecca, July 12, 622 A.D., from which is dated the Mohammedan era any flight. [*Ar hedrat, emigration*]

HEIFER, heifer, *n* A young cow [*AS heafor*]

HEIGHT HO, hi' hō, *int* An exclamation expressive of weariness [From the sound.]

HEIGHT, hit, *n* The condition of being high distance upwards that which is elevated, a full elevation in rank or excellence utmost degree [*AS heahtho—heah, high*. See **HIGH**.]

HEIGHTEN, hi'tn, *vt* To make higher to advance or improve to make brighter or more prominent.

HEINOUS, hā-nus, *adj* *Hateful* wicked in a high degree enormous atrocious [Fr *haineux—haine, hate*, from *hair*, *O Fr hadir, L odi, to hate*]

HEINOUSLY, hā-nus-lī, *adv* In a heinous manner wickedly [heinous atrociousness]

HEINOUSNESS, hā-nus-nes, *n* The state of being heinous, *ar, n* (*lit*) An orphan one who inherits anything after the death of the owner one entitled to anything after the present possessor
[O Fr *heir*, Prov *her*, *heres—L heres* an heir, a weakened form of *Gr cheros* bereaved—root *che* in *chora*, without, Sans *ah, to leave*]

HEIR-APPARENT, hī' ap-pā'r-ent, *n* The one apparently or acknowledged to be heir [by inheritance]

HEIRDOM, hī'dum, *n* The state of an heir succession

HEIRESS, hī'es, *n* A female heir

HEIRLESS, hī'es-lis, *adj* Without an heir

HEIR LOOM, hī' lōm, *n* Any piece of furniture or personal property which descends to the heir [*HEIR*, and *AS loma, celoma, furniture*]

HEIR-PRESUMPTIVE, hī' pre-sump-tiv, *n* One who is presumed to be or would be heir if no nearer relative should be born.

HEIRSHIP, hī'ship, *n* The state or privileges of an heir

HEJIRA. Same as **HEGIRA**.

HELD, *past* and *pp* of **HOLD**

HELE, hel, *vt* (*Spenser*) To hide conceal. [*AS hēlan, to hide, perh. akin to L celo*]

HELIACAL, he-lī'ak al, *adj* *Pertaining to the sun* (*astron*) emerging from the light of the sun or falling into it. [*Gr hēlios—hēlios, the sun*.]

HELIAGALLY, he-lī'ak al-lī, *adv* In a heliacal manner

HELICAL, hel-ik al, *adj* *Pertaining to a helix spiral*.

HELIOCENTRIC, AL, hē-lī-o-sen-trik, al, *adj* (*astron*). As seen from the sun's centre. [*Gr hēlios, the sun, kentron, the centre*]

HELIOGRAPHIC, AL, hē-lī-o-graf-ik, al, *adj* *Pertaining to heliography*

HELIOGRAPHY, he-lī-o-grā-fī, *n* The art of taking pictures by sun light photography [*Gr hēlios, the sun, graphē, a painting—graphō, to grave*]

HELIOLATER, hē-lī-ol-a-ter, *n* A worshipper of the sun. [*Gr hēlios, the sun, latreia, a servant*.]

HELIOLATRY, hē-lī-ol-a-trī, *n* *Worship of the sun*. [*Gr hēlios, the sun, latreia, service, worship*]

HELIOMETER, hē-lī-om-e-ter, *n* (*lit*) Sun-measurer an instrument for measuring the diameters of

the heavenly bodies [*Gr hēlios, the sun and metron, a measure*]

HELIOSCOPE, hē-lī-o-skōp, *n* A telescope for viewing the sun without dazzling the eyes. [*Gr hēlios, the sun, skopō, to look, to spy*]

HELIOSTAT, hē-lī-o-stat, *n* An instrument by means of which the sun's rays are reflected and kept fixed in the same direction. [*Gr hēlios, the sun, and statos, placed—histanō, to place*]

HELIOTROPE, hē-lī-o-trop, *n* A plant whose flowers are said always to turn round to the sun a variety of chalcidony of a dark green colour variegated with red. [*Gr hēlios, the sun, tropos, a turn—trepō, to turn*]

HELIOTYPE, hē-lī-o-tip, *n* A process by which photographs can be printed independently of light, and in a permanent form. [*Gr hēlios, the sun, and type*.]

HELISPHERIC AL, hel-i'ster-ik, al, *adj* *Spiral*. [*HELIX* and *SPHERICAL*.]

HELIX, hē-līks, *n* A spiral, as of wire in a coil (*tool*) the snail or its shell (*anat*) the external part of the ear (*arch*) one of the small volutes or flower stalks in the Corinthian capital —*pl* **HELICES** (hē-lī'stē) [*Or helix—helusō, to turn round*.]

HELL, hel, *n* (*lit* and *orig*) The place of the dead the place or state of punishment of the wicked after death the abode of evil spirits the powers of hell any place of vice or misery a gambling house.—*vt* (*Spenser*) To plunge, as into an abyss [*AS hell, Gr hēllē, O Ger helle, Ice. hel, death, orig AS hell = the goddess of death*.]

HELL-BLACK, hel blak, *adj* (*Shak*) Black as hell.

HELL-BRED, hel bred, *adj* (*Spenser*) Bred or produced in hell.

HELL-BROTH, hel broth, *n* (*Shak*) A composition boiled up for hellish purposes

HELLEBORE, hel-e-bōr, *n* A plant used in medicine anciently used as a cure for insanity [*Gr helleboros*]

HELLENIAN, hel-lē'n-ian, *adj* *Pertaining to the Hellenic*, hel-len-ik, } *Hellenes* or Greeks
Grecian. [*Gr Hēllēnos, Hēllēnos—Hellenes* a name ultimately given to all the Greeks—*Hellin*, the son of Deucalion, the Greek Noah.]

HELLENISE, hel-en-iz, *vt* To use the Greek language —*pp* *Hellenising*, *pp* *Hellenised*.

HELLENISM, hel-en-izm, *n* A Greek idiom.

HELLENIST, hel-en-ist, *n* One skilled in the Greek language a Jew who used the Greek language as his mother tongue.

HELLENISTIC, -AL, hel-en-ist-ik, -al, *adj* *Pertaining to the Hellenistic Greek with Hebrew idioms*.

HELLENISTICALLY, hel-en-ist-ik al-lī, *adv* According to the Hellenistic dialect.

HELL-HATED, hel hāt'ed, *adj* (*Shak*) Hated or abhorred as hell. [an agent of hell.]

HELL-HOUND, hel hownd, *n* A hound of hell.

HELLISH, hel-ish, *adj* *Pertaining to or like hell* : very wicked. [infernally detestably]

HELLISHLY, hel-ish lī, *adv* In a hellish manner.

HELLISHNESS, hel-ish-nes, *n* Hellish qualities : extreme wickedness or malignity [breed.]

HELL-KITE, hel kit, *n* (*Shak*) A kite of infernal

HELLWARD, hel ward, *adv* Towards hell.

HELM, helm, *n* The ban lie of a ship's rudder the mechanism by which a ship is steered the station of management or government (*Shak*) a helmsman.—*vt* (*Shak*) To steer, to direct [From root of **HELVE**.]

late, far, mē, hēr, mine, mōte, mute, mōw, then.

- HELM**, helm, } *n.* A covering or armour for
HELMET, hel'met, } the head: anything resembling
a helmet, as the upper part of a retort: (*bot.*) the
hooded upper lip of certain flowers.—*v.t.* (*Milton*)
To cover with a helmet. [A.S. *helm*, O. Fr.
helmet—A.S. *helan*, to cover.]
- HELMED**, helmd, } *adj.* Furnished with a
HELMETED, hel'met-ed, } helmet.
- HELMINTHIC**, hel-min'thik, *adj.* Pertaining to or
expelling worms. [Gr. *helmins*, *helminthos*, a worm.]
- HELMINTHITE**, hel-min'thit, *n.* A long sinuous
mark common on the surfaces of sandstone, and
supposed to be the tracks of worms. [Gr. *helmins*,
helminthos, a worm.]
- HELMINTHOLOGIC**, -AL, hel-min-thol-oj'ik, -al,
adj. Pertaining to helminthology.
- HELMINTHOLOGIST**, hel-min-thol'o-jist, *n.* One
versed in helminthology.
- HELMINTHOLOGY**, hel-min-thol'o-ji, *n.* The
science or natural history of worms. [Gr. *helmins*,
helminthos, a worm, and *logos*, a discourse.]
- HELMSMAN**, helmz'man, *n.* The man at the helm.
- HELOT**, he'lot or hel'ot, *n.* A slave, among the
Spartans. [Gr. *helein*, 2 aor. of *hairō*, to seize, to
conquer.]
- HELOTISM**, he'lot-izm or hel'-, *n.* The condition of
the Helots in ancient Sparta: slavery.
- HELOTRY**, he'lot-ri or hel'-, *n.* The whole body of
the Helots: any class of slaves.
- HELP**, help, *v.t.* To support: to assist: to give
means for doing anything: to remedy: to prevent:
to forbear.—*v.i.* to give assistance: to contribute.—
n. Means or strength given to another for a pur-
pose: assistance: relief: one who assists:—*pl.*, in
B. = help. [A.S. *helpan*, Goth. *hilpan*, Ice. *hjalpa*,
Ger. *helfen*, to aid, assist.]
- HELPER**, help'ér, *n.* One who helps: an assistant.
- HELPFUL**, help'fool, *adj.* Giving help: useful.
- HELPLESSNESS**, help'fool-nes, *n.* The state of
being helpless: usefulness.
- HELPLESS**, help'les, *adj.* Without help or power
in one's self: wanting assistance: (*Shak.*) affording
no help.
- HELPLESSLY**, help'les-li, *adv.* In a helpless manner.
- HELPLESSNESS**, help'les-nes, *n.* The state of being
helpless.
- HELMATE**, help'māt, *n.* A mate or companion
who helps: an assistant: a partner: a wife.
- HELTER-SKELTER**, hel'tér-skel'tér, *adv.* (*Shak.*)
In confused hurry, pell-mell. [Low Ger. *huller-
poller*, D. *holder de bolder*, words representing hurry
and confusion.]
- HELVE**, helv, *n.* The handle of an axe or hatchet.
—*v.t.* To furnish with a handle, as an axe:—*pr.p.*
helv'ing; *pa.p.* helved'. [A.S. *helf*, *helf*, a handle,
helma, a rudder; Ger. *helm*, the handle of a tool, a
rudder.] [or Switzerland: Swiss.]
- HELVETIC**, hel-vet'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to Helvetia
- HEM**, hem, *n.* The border of a garment doubled
down and sewed.—*v.t.* To form a hem on: to edge:
—*pr.p.* hemm'ing; *pa.p.* hemmed'. [A.S. and W.
hem, a border.]
- HEM IN**, to surround.
- HEM**, hem, *n., int.* A sort of half cough to draw
attention.—*v.i.* To utter the sound *hem!*—*pr.p.*
hemm'ing; *pa.p.* hemmed'. [From the sound.]
- HEM**, hem, (*Spenser*). Them.
- HEMADYNAMICS**, hem-a-di-nam'iks, *n.* The dy-
- namics or theory of the circulation of the blood.
[Gr. *haima*, blood, and *DYNAMICS*.]
- HEMAL**, he'mal, *adj.* Relating to the blood or blood-
vessels. [Gr. *haima*, blood.]
- HEMASTATIC**, -AL, hem-a-stat'ik, -al, *adj.* Serving
to stop the flow of blood. [Gr. *haima*, blood, and
STATIC.]
- HEMASTATICS**, hem-a-stat'iks, *n.* The statics of
the blood and blood-vessels.
- HEMATEMESIS**, hem-a-tem'e-sis, *n.* A vomiting
of blood from the stomach. [Gr. *haima*, blood, and
emeō, I vomit.]
- HEMATINE**, hem'a-tin, *n.* The red colouring matter
in the blood. [Fr.—Gr. *haima*, blood.]
- HEMATITE**, hem'a-tit, *n.* A valuable ore of iron,
sometimes of a reddish-brown colour, with a blood-
red streak. [Gr. *haimatites*, blood-like—*haima*, blood.]
- HEMATITIC**, hem-a-tit'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to or
resembling hematite.
- HEMATOZOA**, hem-at-o-zō'a, *n.* A term applied to
the entozoa existing in the blood. [Gr. *haima*,
haimatos, blood, *zōon*, an animal.]
- HEMIPTERA**, hem-ip'tér-a, *n.* An order of insects,
having four wings, the two anterior of which are
scarcely distinguishable. [Gr. *hēmi*, half, and *pteron*,
a wing.]
- HEMIPTERAL**, hem-ip'tér-al, } *adj.* Relating to
HEMIPTEROUS, hem-ip'tér-us, } the hemiptera.
- HEMISPHERE**, hem-i-sfēr, *n.* A half sphere: half
of the globe or a map of it. [Gr. *hēmi*, half, and
sphaira, a sphere.]
- HEMISPHERIC**, -AL, hem-i-sfer'ik, -al, *adj.* Per-
taining to a hemisphere.
- HEMISTICH**, hem'i-stik, *n.* Half a line, or an in-
complete line in poetry. [Gr. *hēmi*, half, *stichos*, a
line.] [or written in hemistichs.]
- HEMISTICHAL**, he-mist'ik-al, *adj.* Pertaining to
- HEMLOCK**, hem'lok, *n.* A poisonous plant used in
medicine. [A.S. *hemic*—*leac*, a plant, a leek.]
- HEMONY**, hē'mon-i, *n.* (*Milton*). A plant, so named
from Hemonia or Thessaly, the land of magic.
- HEMOPTYSIS**, hem-op'ti-sis, *n.* Spitting of blood.
[Gr. *haima*, blood, and *ptysis*, a spitting.]
- HEMORRHAGE**, hem-or-āj, *n.* A bursting or flow-
ing of blood. [Gr. *haima*, blood, *rhēgnumi*, to burst.]
- HEMORRHAGIC**, hem-or-aj'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to
or consisting of hemorrhage.
- HEMORRHOIDAL**, hem-or-oid'al, *adj.* Pertaining
to the hemorrhoids.
- HEMORRHOIDS**, hem-or-oidz, *n.pl.* Painful tu-
bercles around the margin of the anus from which
blood occasionally flows. [Gr. *haimorrhoides*—*haima*,
blood, and *rhēō*, to flow.]
- HEMP**, hemp, *n.* A plant with a fibrous bark used
for cordage, coarse cloth, &c.: the fibrous rind pre-
pared for spinning. [A.S. *hænep*, Ice. *hanpr*, L.
cannabis, Gr. *kannabis*, Sans. *çana*, hemp.]
- HEMPEN**, hemp'n, *adj.* Made of hemp.
- HEN**, hen, *n.* The female of any bird, esp. of the
domestic fowl.
[A.S. *henn*, Ger. *henne*, Ice. *lun*, from A.S. *hana*,
Ger. *hahn*, Ice. *hani*, the male of birds, a cock; orig-
the singer or crier, akin to L. *cano*, to sing.]
- HENBANE**, hen'ban, *n.* A plant which is a bane or
poison to domestic fowls: the stinking nightshade,
used in medicine for opium.
- HENCE**, hens, *adv.* From this place or time: in the
future: from this cause or reason: from this origin.—
int. Away! begone! [O.E. *hence*, *henen*, A.S. *hinan*;

- Ger *hinnen*, here, *hin*, from this, orig *hina*, accus. of Goth. *his*, thus so *Li. hina*, hence—*his*, this.]
- HENCEFORTH**, *hens-forth'* or *hens*, **HENCE FORWARD**, *hens for ward*, *adv* From this time forth or forward.
- HENCHMAN**, *hensh man*, *n.* One who stands at the *launch* of his master a servant a page.
- HEN COOP**, *hen kōop*, *n.* A coop or large cage for domestic fowls.
- HEND**, *hend*, *v.t.* (*Spenser*) To seize, to grasp [From root of *HAND*]
- HENDECAGON**, *hen dek'a gon*, *n.* A plane figure of eleven angles and eleven sides. [Fr *hendécagone*—Gr *hendeka*, eleven, *gonia*, an angle]
- HENDECASYLLABIC**, *hen dek a sil lah ik*, *adj* Pertaining to a hendecasyllable.
- HENDECASYLLABLE**, *hen-dek a sil'la bl*, *n.* A metrical line of eleven syllables [Gr *hendeka*, eleven, *syllable*, a syllable]
- HENDIADYS**, *hen-dī's dis* *n.* (*rhet*) A figure by which one thing is expressed by two words [Gr *hendia dyon*, one by two.]
- HEN HARRIER**, *hen har'i-er*, *n.* The common harrier a species of falcon. [cowardly]
- HEY HEARTED**, *hen hārt'ed*, *adj* Timid as a hen
- HENNA**, *hen a*, *n.* An Asiatic shrub the leaves of which yield a colouring matter much used by Eastern ladies for staining their nails. [Ar]
- HEN PECKED**, *hen pekt*, *adj* Foolishly governed by a wife, as a cock pecked by the hen.
- HENT**, *hent* (*Spenser*), *pat.* of *HEND*
- HER**, *her*, *n.* The fruit of this wild briar [See *Hir*]
- HEPATIC**, *AL*, *hep at'ik al*, *adj* Pertaining to the liver liver-coloured. [L *hepaticus*—Gr *hēpar*, *hēpatos* the liver]
- HEPATITIS**, *hep a-tī'tis*, *n.* Inflammation of the liver [Gr *hepar*, *hēpatos*, the liver]
- HEPATOSCOPY**, *hep-a-tōs'kop-i*, *n.* Divination by inspection of the livers of animals. [Gr *hēpar*, *hēpatos*, liver, *skopē*, to inspect]
- HEPTADE**, *hept ad*, *n.* The sum or number of seven. [Fr—Gr *hepta*, *heptados*—*hepta*, seven.]
- HEPTAGLOT**, *hept a-glōt*, *adj* In seven languages.—*n.* A book in seven languages. [Gr *heptaglotos*—*hepta*, seven, *glōtta*, glossa, tongue, language.]
- HEPTAGON**, *hept'a-gon*, *n.* A plane figure with seven angles and seven sides. [Gr *heptagonos*, seven cornered—*hepta*, seven, and *gonia*, an angle.]
- HEPTAGONAL**, *hept-ag'o-nal*, *adj* Having seven angles or sides.
- HEPTAGYNIA**, *hept-a-jyn i a*, *n.* An order of plants having seven pistils [Gr *hepta*, seven, and *gynē*, a woman.]
- HEPTAHEDRON**, *hept-a-he dron*, *n.* A solid figure, with seven bases or sides. [Gr *hepta*, seven, *hedra*, a seat, a base—*heptoma*, to sit.]
- HEPTANDRIA**, *hept and'ri a*, *n.* A class of plants having seven stamens [Gr *hepta*, seven, and *andēr*, andros, a man.]
- HEPTANGULAR**, *hept-ang'gu lar* *adj* Having seven angles. [Gr *hepta*, seven, and *ANGULAR*.]
- HEPTARCHIC**, *hept ark'ik*, *adj* Of or belonging to a heptarchy
- HEPTARCHY**, *hept ark i*, *n.* A government by seven persons the country governed by seven a period in the Saxon history of England. [Gr *hepta*, seven, *archē*, rule.]
- HER**, *her*, *pron* Objective and possessive case of *HE*.—*adj* Belonging to a female. [O E. *here*, *hir*, AS *heore*, genitive, accusative, and dative sing of *heo*, she.]
- HER**, *her*, *adj* (*Spenser*) Their
- HERALD**, *herald*, *n* (*lit*) The shout an officer who used to challenge to battle and carry messages between armies an officer whose duty is to read proclamations, to blazon the arms of the nobility, &c a proclaimer, a forerunner—*v.t* To introduce, as by a herald to proclaim. [O Fr *herald*, Ger *herold*—*haren*, to shout]
- HERALDIC**, *her al'dik*, *adj* Of or relating to heralds or heraldry [aldic manner]
- HERALDIOALLY**, *her al'dik al'ly*, *adv* In a heraldic manner
- HERALDRY**, *her'ald ri*, *n* The art or office of a herald the science of recording genealogies and blazoning coats of arms
- HERB**, *herb* or *erb*, *n.* (*lit*) Food, pasture a plant the stem of which dies every year, as distinguished from a tree or shrub which has a permanent stem. [Fr *herbe*, L *herba*, akin to Gr *phorbē*, pasture—*phorbō*, to feed, to nourish.]
- HERBACEOUS**, *her bā'shūs* *adj* Pertaining to or of the nature of herbs (*bot*) having a soft stem that dies to the root annually
- HERBAGE**, *herbāj* or *erbāj* *n.* Green food for cattle pasture herbs collectively
- HERBACED**, *herbāj'd*, *adj* Covered with grass
- HERBAL**, *herbal*, *adj* Pertaining to herbs.—*n.* A book containing a classification and description of plants a collection of preserved plants.
- HERBALIST**, *herbal ist*, *n.* One who makes collections of herbs or plants one skilled in plants
- HERBAR**, *herb ar*, *n.* (*Spenser*) An herb.
- HERBARIUM**, *her bā ri'um*, *n.* A classified collection of preserved herbs or plants —*pl.* *HERBARIA* and *HERBARIA*. [Low L.—L. *herba*.]
- HERBELET**, *herb e'let*, *n* (*Shak*) A small herb
- HERBESCENT**, *her bes'ent*, *adj* Growing into herbs, becoming herbaceous [L *herbescent*, *entis*, *pr p* of *herbesco*, to grow into herbs]
- HERBIVOROUS**, *her biv'or us*, *adj* Eating or living on herbaceous plants [L *herba*, and *voro*, to devour]
- HERBLESS**, *herb'les* or *erb'les*, *adj* Destitute of herbs.
- HERBORISATION**, *herb-or i zā'shun*, *n.* The seeking for plants (*mun.*) the figure of plants.
- HERBORISE**, *herb or iz*, *v.t.* (*lit*) To form a collection of plants to search for plants, to botanise.—*v.t* to form plant like figures in, as in minerals.—*pr p* herb'orising, *pa p* herb'orised. [Fr *herboriser*, for *herbariser*—L. *herba*.]
- HERCULEAN**, *her kū'le an*, *adj* Extremely difficult or dangerous, such as might have been done by Hercules a Greek hero famous for his strength of extraordinary strength and size.
- HERD**, *herd*, *n.* A number of beasts feeding together, and watched or tended any collection of beasts as distinguished from a flock a company of people, in contempt the rabble one who tends cattle.—*v.t* To unite in a herd to associate.—*v.t* to tend, as a herdsman. [AS *heord*, *hoord*, Ger *herde*—O Ger *herten* to tend, Ice. *hirda*, to guard.]
- HERDGROOM**, *herd grōom*, *n.* (*Spenser*) A herdsman.
- HERDSMAN**, *herd'sman* (*B*, *HERD'MAN*), *n.* A man employed to herd or tend cattle
- HERE**, *hēr*, *adv* In this place in the present life or state. [A.S. *her*, Ger *hier*, akin to *her*, in this neighbourhood, and O Ger *hi*, *hic*, this]
- HERE AND THERE**, in this place and then in that; thinly, irregularly
- HEREABOUT**, *hēr-a-bowt*, *adv* About this place.

HEREAFTER, hēr-āf'ter, *adv.* After this, in some future time or state.—*n.* A future state.

HEREBY, hēr'bi, *adv.* By means of this.

HEREDITAMENT, her-e-dit'a-ment, *n.* That which may be inherited: all that passes to the heir by hereditary right. [Low L. *hereditamentum*. See **HEREDITARY**.]

HEREDITARILY, her-ed'i-tar-i-li, *adv.* By inheritance. [ancee.]

HEREDITARINESS, her-ed'i-tar-i-nes, *n.* The quality of being hereditary.

HEREDITARY, her-ed'i-tar-i, *adj.* Descending by inheritance: transmitted from parents to their offspring. [L. *hereditarius*—*hereditas*, the state of an heir—*heres*, an heir.]

HEREDITY, her-ed'i-ti, *n.* The hereditary transmission of qualities or even acquirements.

HEREIN, hēr-in', *adv.* In this.

HEREOF, hēr-of or -uv', *adv.* Of or from this.

HEREOUT, hēr-owt', *adv.* (Spenser). Out of this.

HERESIARCH, her'e-si-ārk or her'e'zi-ārk, *n.* A leader in heresy, a chief among heretics. [Gr. *hairesis*, heresy, and *archos*, a leader—*archō*, to lead.]

HERESY, her'e-si, *n.* The taking and holding of an opinion contrary to the usual belief, especially in theology: heterodoxy. [Fr. *hérésie*, L. *hæresis*, Gr. *hairesis*—*haireō*, to take or choose.]

HERETIC, her'e-tik, *n.* The upholder of a heresy.

HERETICAL, her-et'ik-al, *adj.* Containing or pertaining to heresy. [manner.]

HERETICALLY, her-et'ik-al-li, *adv.* In an heretical manner.

HERETO, hēr-tōō', *adv.* To this. [formerly.]

HERETOFORE, hēr-too-fōr', *adv.* Before this time:

HEREUNTO, hēr-un-tōō', *adv.* To this point or time.

HEREUPON, hēr-up-on', *adv.* Upon this: in consequence of this.

HERewith, hēr-wid', *adv.* With this.

HERIOT, her'i-ot, *n.* A tribute of munitions of war anciently given to the lord of the manor: a duty paid to the lord of the manor on the decease of a tenant. [A.S. *heregeata*, a military preparation—*here*, an army, *geatwe*, apparatus.]

HERITABLE, her'it-a-bl, *adj.* That may be inherited. [O. Fr. *heritable*, *hereditabile*—low L. *hereditabilis*—L. *hereditas*—*heres*, an heir.]

HERITAGE, her'it-āj, *n.* That which is inherited: (B.) the children of God. [Fr.—low L. *heritagium*, *hereditagium*—L. *hereditas*—*heres*, an heir.]

HERITOR, her'it-or, *n.* (lit. and orig.) An heir: in Scotland, a proprietor in a parish. [Low L. *heritator*, for *hereditor*—L. *hereditas*—*heres*, an heir.]

HERMAPHRODISM, hēr-maf'rod-izm, *n.* Same as **HERMAPHRODITISM**.

HERMAPHRODITE, hēr-maf'rod-it, *n.* (lit.) *Hermēs* (Mercury) and *Aphroditē* (Venus) united in the same person: an animal or a plant of both sexes.—*adj.* Uniting the distinctions of both sexes.

[L. and Gr. *Hermaphroditus*, the son of *Hermēs* and *Aphroditē*, who, when bathing, grew together with the nymph *Salmacis* into one person.]

HERMAPHRODITIC, -AL, hēr-maf'rod-it'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to a hermaphrodite: partaking of both sexes.

HERMAPHRODITISM, hēr-maf'rod-it-izm, *n.* State of being hermaphroditic: the union of the two sexes in one body.

HERMENEUTIC, -AL, hēr-me-nū'tik, -al, *adj.* Interpreting: explanatory. [Gr. *hermēneutikos*—*hermēneus*, an interpreter, from *Hermēs*, Mercury, the god of eloquence.]

HERMENEUTICALLY, hēr-me-nū'tik-al-li, *adv.* According to the true art of interpretation.

HERMENEUTICS, hēr-me-nū'tiks, *n.* The science of interpretation, especially of the Scriptures. [From **HERMENEUTIC**.]

HERMETIC, -AL, hēr-met'ik, -al, *adj.* (lit.) *Chemical*: belonging to the philosophy which explains all natural phenomena from three elements, salt, sulphur, and mercury: perfectly close. [From *Hermēs*, the god of science, and the fabled inventor of chemistry.]

HERMETICALLY, hēr-met'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a hermetical manner.

HERMETICALLY SEALED, closed completely, as a bottle, against the admission of air or any fluid by having the extremity fused.

HERMIT, hēr'mit, *n.* One who retires from society and lives in solitude or in the desert: (Shak.) a headman, one bound to pray for another. [O. E. *eremite*, Gr. *erēmítēs*—*erēmos*, solitary, desert.]

HERMITAGE, hēr'mit-āj, *n.* The dwelling of a hermit: a retired abode. [hermit.]

HERMITICAL, hēr-mit'ik-al, *adj.* Relating to a hermit.

HERN, hērn, *n.* Same as **HERON**.

HERNIA, hēr'ni-a, *n.* A swelling or protusion, esp. of the abdomen: a rupture. [L. *hernia*, prob. from Gr. *ernos*, a sprout.] [with hernia.]

HERNIAL, hēr'ni-al, *adj.* Pertaining to or connected with hernia.

HERNSHAW, hēr'nshaw, *n.* (Spenser). Same as **HERONSHAW**.

HERO, hēr'ō, *n.* (orig.) A warrior, a demigod: a man of distinguished bravery: any illustrious person: the principal figure in any history or work of fiction. [Gr. *hērōs*, akin to L. *vir*, man, *herus*, Ger. *herr*, master.]

HERODIANS, he-rō'di-anz, *n.pl.* A party among the Jews, taking their name from Herod, as being his especial partisans.

HEROIC, he-rō'ik, *adj.* Like or becoming a hero: courageous: illustrious: designating the style of verse in which the exploits of heroes are celebrated.—*n.* A heroic verse.

HEROICALLY, he-rō'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a heroic manner: bravely.

HEROI-COMIC, -AL, her'o-i-kom'ik, -al, *adj.* Consisting of a mixture of heroic and comic: designating the high burlesque.

HEROINE, her'o-in, *n.* A female hero.

HEROISM, her'o-izm, *n.* The qualities of a hero: courage: boldness.

HERON, her'un, *n.* A large water-fowl, with long legs and neck. [Fr. *héron*, O. Fr. *hairon*, Sp. *airon*, It. *aghirone*—O. H. Ger. *heigir*, *heigro*, heron.]

HERONRY, her'un-ri, *n.* A place where herons breed.

HERONSHAW, her'un-shaw, *n.* A young heron: a place for the rearing of herons. [Norm. Fr. *héronceau*, dim. of *héron*.]

HERO-WORSHIP, hēr-to-war'ship, *n.* The worship of heroes: excessive admiration of great men.

HERPES, hēr'pēz, *n.* An eruption of the skin or disease of vesicles generally attended with heat and itching—so called from its creeping or spreading over the skin. [Gr. *herpēs*—*herpō*, to creep.]

HERPETIC, her-pet'ik, *adj.* Relating to or resembling herpes: creeping.

HERPETOLOGY, hēr-pe-to'lō-jī, *n.* The branch of natural history which treats of reptiles. [Gr. *herpeton*, a creeping thing, a reptile—*herpō*, to creep, and *logos*, a discourse.]

HERRINO, her'ing, *n*. A common small sea-fish, the most important to man of all fishes.

[A.S. and Ger *hering*, prob. from *here*, Ger *heer*, an army or multitude, because they move in great shoals, but perhaps allied to *L. haler*, fish pickle.]

HERRING BONE, her'ing bon, *adj*. Noting a kind of masonry in which the stones slope in different directions in alternate rows, resembling the spin of bone of the herring



Herring bone.

HERS, herz, *pron*. Possessive of **SUE**.

HERSAL, her'sal, *n* (*Spenser*) Rehearsal.

HERSE, hers, *n* (*Spenser*)

A solemn ceremonial. [From root of **HEARSE**]

HERSELF, her-self, *pron*. The emphatic form of **SUE** in the nominative or objective case in her real character having the command of her temperance

HPHY, heri, *vt* (*Spenser*) To praise, to regard as holy [A.S. *herian*, to praise]

HESITANCY, her'i tan si, *n*. The act of hesitating doubt stammering

HESITATE, her'i tat, *vi*. (*lit*) To stick fast to stop in making a decision to be in doubt to stammer —*pp* hesitating, *pa p* hesitated. [*L. hesito*, *hesitatus*, freq. of *haere*, *haerum*, to stick, adhere]

HESITATINGLY, her'i tat-ing li, *adv*. With hesitation

HESITATION, her-i tãhun, *n*. The act of hesitating doubt uncertainty stammering

HESPERIAN, hes pe ri an, *adj*. Western occidental. —*n*. An inhabitant of the west. [*L. hesperus* — *hesperus*, the evening star, Gr *hesperos*, *L. vesper*, evening]



Heterocephal tail.

HEST, hest, *n*. (*Shak*) Behest, command.

HETEROCEPHAL, het er o sef'al, *adj*. Having the upper fork of the tail different from or longer than the lower, as the shark —opposed to **HOMOCEPHAL**. [Or *heteros* different from, and *kerlos* the tail.]

HETEROCLITE, het'er-o-klit,

HETEROCLITIC, AL, het'er-o-klit'ik, al, *adj*. Irregularly inflected irregular [Gr *heteroklitos* — *heteros*, other, and *klitos*, inflecting — *klînai*, to inflect]

HETEROCLITE, het'er-o-klit, *n*. A word irregularly inflected anything irregular

HETERODOX, het'er-o-doks, *adj*. Holding an opinion other or different from the established one, esp in theology heretical. [Gr *heterodoxos* — *heteros*, other, *doxa*, an opinion — *dokein*, to think.]

HETERODOXY, het'er-o-doks-i, *n*. State or quality of being heterodox heresy

HETEROGENEOUS, het'er-o-jen'e-us, *adj*. Of an heterogeneous kind dissimilar —opposed to **HOMOGENEOUS**. [Gr *heterogenos* — *heteros*, other, *genos*, a race.]

HETEROGENEOUSLY, het'er-o-jen'e-us-li, *adv*. In a heterogeneous manner

HETEROGENEOUSNESS, het'er-o-jen'e-us-ness, *n*. The quality of being heterogeneous dissimilarity

HETMAN, het'man, *n*. A Cossack commander-in-chief. [Pol. *hetman* — Ger *hauptmann* — *haupt*, head, chief, man, man.]

HEW, hu, *vt*. To cut with any sharp instrument to cut in pieces — to shape —*pp* hewing, *pa t* hewed, *pa p* hewed or hewn —*n*. (*Spenser*) Destruction by cutting down. [A.S. *heawan*, Ger *hauen*, Sans *dhâ*, to cut.]

HEWER, hû'er, *n*. One who hews.

HEXAGON, heks'a-gon, *n*. A plane figure with six angles and sides. [Or *hexagonon* — *hex*, six, *gonia*, an angle.] [and sides]

HEXAGONAL, heks'a-gon'al, *adj*. Having six angles

HEXAGONALLY, heks'a-gon'al-li, *adv*. In the form of a hexagon.

HEXAMETER, heks am'et-er, *n*. A verse of six measures or feet —*adj*. Having six metrical feet. [*L.* — Gr *hex*, six, *metron*, a measure.]

HEXANDRIA, heks an'dri a, *n*. A class of plants having six stamens [Gr *hex*, six, *andri*, andros, a man, male.]

HEXAPHYLLOUS, heks-a-fil us, *adj*. Having six leaves or leaflets [Gr *hex*, six, *phylon*, a leaf.]

HEXAPLA, heks'a-pla, *n*. (*lit*) A sixfold collection, an edition of the Scriptures in six languages. [Gr *hexapla*, sixfold.] [languages or versions.]

HEXAPLAR, heks'a-plar, *adj*. Sixfold in six languages.

HEXAPOD, heks'a-pod, *n*. An animal with six feet. [Gr *hexapous*, *-podos* — *hex*, six, *pous*, a foot.]

HEXASTICH, heks'a-stik, *n*. A poem of six lines or verses [Or *hexastichos* — *hex*, six, *stichos*, a line]

HEXASTYLE, heks'a-stil, *n*. A building with six pillars [Gr *hexastylus* — *hex*, six, *stylos*, a pillar]

HEY, hâ, *int*. Expressive of joy or interrogation. [Ger *hes* from the sound.]

HEYDAY, hâ da, *int*. Expressive of frolic, exultation, or wonder — *n*. A frolic the wildness and spirits of youth. — (*Shak*) *adj*. Holiday [Ger *heida* the present spelling owing to a supposed connection with *high-day*] [dance.]

HEYDEOUY, hâ-de-gi, *n*. (*Spenser*) A sort of rural **HIATUS**, hi a tus, *n*. A gap an opening a defect (*gram*) a concurrence of vowel sounds in two successive syllables [*L.* from *hio*, Gr *chaînai*, to gape — root *cha*, the sound produced by gaping]

HIBERNAL, hi ber'nal, *adj*. Belonging to winter wintry [*L. hiernalis* — *hiems*, Gr *cheima*, winter, Sans *hima*, snow]

HIBERNATE, hi ber-nat, *vi*. To winter to pass the winter in sleep —*pp* hibernating, *pa p* hibernated. [*L. hiberno*, *hibernatum* — *hiberna*, winter-quarters.]

HIBERNATION, hi ber nãhun, *n*. The act of hibernating or wintering

HIBERNIAN, hi ber'nian, *adj*. Relating to Hibernia or Ireland — *n*. An Irishman. [From *L. Hibernia*, Gr *Iouernia*, Ireland.]

HIBERNIANISM, hi ber'nian-izm, *n*. An Irish

HIBERNICISM, hi ber'nizm, *n*. An Irish peculiarity

HICCOUGH, HICCUP, hik'up, *n*. A sudden and involuntary kind of cough — *vi*. To have a cough of this kind —*pp* hiccoughing (hik up-ing), *pa p* hiccoughed (hik up't) [D *Auckup*, old E *huclet*, Fr *hoquet*, from the sound.]

HICKORY, hik'or-i, *n*. The name of several American nut-bearing trees. [Perhaps a corr of *Carya*, the botanical name, from Gr *laryon*, a nut.]

HICUP, hik'up, *n* and *vi*. Same as **HICCOUGH**.

HID, *pa t* and *pa p* of **HIDE**.

HIDALGO, hi-dal-go, *n*. (*lit*) The son of somebody; a Spanish nobleman of the lowest class. [Sp. *hijo*

fite, fir, mē, her, mine, mōte, mōte, mōn, then.

de alguno, the son of somebody, or son of a Goth, as opposed to a Moor.]

HIDDEN, hid'n, *adj.* Covered : unseen : unknown. [From *Hid*.] [manner : privily.]

HIDDENLY, hid'n-li, *adv.* In a hidden or secret

HIDE, hid, *n.* An ancient measure of land variously stated from sixty to a hundred and twenty acres. [A.S. *hyd*, Low L. *hida*.]

HIDE, hid, *v.t.* (lit.) To cover : to conceal : to keep in safety.—*v.i.* to lie concealed.—*pr.p.* hid'ing ; *pa.p.* hid ; *pa.p.* hid, hid'd'en. [A.S. *hydan*, to protect, O. Ger. *huotsan*, W. *huddo*, to cover, Gr. *keutho*, Sans. *ghud*, to protect, *chhad*, to cover.]

HIDE, hid, *n.* That which covers and protects the flesh or body : the skin. [A.S. *hyd*, Ger. *haut*, allied to L. *cutis*, Gr. *skutos*.]

HIDEBOUND, hid'bownd, *adj.* Having the hide closely bound to the body as in animals : in trees, having the bark so close that it impedes the growth.

HIDEOUS, hid'e-us, *adj.* Frightful : horrible : ghastly. [Fr. *hideux*—old Fr. *hide*, *hisde*, dread, akin to L. *hispidus*, rough, rude.] [shockingly.]

HIDEOUSLY, hid'e-us-li, *adv.* In a hideous manner :

HIDEOUSNESS, hid'e-us-ness, *n.* The state of being hideous : horribleness. [HIDE.]

HIDING, hid'ing, *n.* A place of concealment. [From

HIE, hi, *v.i.* To hasten :—*pr.p.* hie'ing ; *pa.p.* hied'.

[O. E. *highe*, A.S. *higan*.]
HIERARCH, hi'er-ark, *n.* A ruler in sacred matters. [Gr. *hierarchēs*—*hieros*, sacred, *archos*, a ruler—*archō*, to rule.] [hierarch.]

HIERARCHAL, hi'er-ark-al, *adj.* Pertaining to a

HIERARCHICAL, hi'er-ark'ik-al, *adj.* Pertaining to a hierarchy.

HIERARCHY, hi'er-ark-i, *n.* Rule in sacred matters : persons that so rule : the body of the clergy : a government by priests. [Gr. *hierarchia*—*hieros*, sacred, *archē*, rule.]

HIERATIC, hi'er-at'ik, *adj.* Sacred : relating to priests. [Gr. *hieratikos*—*hieros*, sacred.]

HIEROGLYPH, hi'er-o-glif, } *n.* A sacred carved

HIEROGLYPHIC, hi'er-o-glifik, } figure or symbol : picture-writing among the Egyptians : any symbolical figure. [Gr. *hieroglyphikon*—*hieros*, sacred, *glyphō*, to carve.]

HIEROGLYPHIC, -AL, hi'er-o-glifik'-al, *adj.* Relating to hieroglyphics : emblematical : enigmatical.

HIEROGLYPHICALLY, hi'er-o-glifik-al-li, *adv.* Emblematically. [in reading hieroglyphics.]

HIEROGLYPHIST, hi'er-o-glif'ist, *n.* One skilled

HIEROGRAPHIC, -AL, hi'er-o-graf'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to sacred writing. [Gr. *hierographikos*—*hieros*, sacred, and *graphikos*, from *graphō*, to write.]

HIEROLOGY, hi'er-o-lo'ji, *n.* The science which treats of sacred matters, especially sacred writing and inscriptions. [Gr. *hierologia*—*hieros*, sacred, and *logos*, a discourse or treatise.]

HIEROPHANT, hi'er-o-fant, *n.* One who *shews* or reveals sacred things : a priest. [Gr. *hierophantēs*—*hieros*, sacred, *phainō*, to shew.]

HIEROPHANTIC, hi'er-o-fant'ik, *adj.* Belonging or relating to hieropphants.

HIGGLE, hig'l, *v.i.* To hawk about provisions for sale : to make difficulty in bargaining : to chaffer :—*pr.p.* higg'ling ; *pa.p.* higg'led. [A form of *HAGGLE* and *HAWK*, to sell.]

HIGGLER, hig'ler, *n.* One who higgles or hawks about provisions : one hard at a bargain.

HIGH, hi, *adj.* Raised up or above : elevated : lofty :

tall : eminent in anything : illustrious : exalted in rank : dignified : chief : arrogant : proud : strong : powerful : angry : loud : violent : tempestuous : possessing a quality in a strong degree : excellent : far advanced : difficult : dear : remote in time.—*adv.* Aloft : eminently : powerfully : profoundly. [A.S. *heah*, Goth. *hauh*s, Ice. *ha*, Ger. *hoch*, conn. with Sans. *adhi*, above, on high.]

HIGH-ADMIRAL, hi'-ad'mi-ral, *n.* A high or chief admiral of a fleet.

HIGH-ALTAR, hi'-awl'tar, *n.* The altar at which only high mass is celebrated in R. Catholic churches.

HIGH-BAILIFF, hi'-bal'if, *n.* (lit.) Chief bailiff, an officer who serves writs, &c., in certain franchises, exempt from the ordinary supervision of the sheriff.

HIGH-BLEST, hi'-blest, *adj.* (Milton). Supremely blest or happy.

HIGH-BLOWN, hi'-blōn, *adj.* Swelled with wind : (Shak.) inflated, as with pride.

HIGH-BORN, hi'-bawrn, *adj.* Of high or noble birth. [training, or family.]

HIGH-BRED, hi'-bred, *adj.* Of high or noble breed,

HIGH-CHURCH, hi'-church, *adj.* An epithet applied to the party in the Episcopal Church who attach extreme importance to ecclesiastical dignities, ordinances, and ceremonies.

HIGH-CHURCHISM, hi'-church'izm, *n.* The principles of high-churchmen.

HIGH-CHURCHMAN, hi'-church'man, *n.* One who holds high-church principles.

HIGH-COLOURED, hi'-kul'urd, *adj.* Having a strong or glaring colour. [light.]

HIGH-DAY, hi'-dā, *n.* A holiday : (B.) broad day-

HIGH-EMBOWED, hi'-em-bōd', *adj.* (Milton). Having lofty arches. [pampered.]

HIGH-FED, hi'-fed, *adj.* Fed highly or luxuriously :

HIGH-FEEDING, hi'-fed'ing, *n.* Luxury in diet.

HIGH-FLIER, hi'-fir'er, *n.* One who flies high, or runs into extravagance of opinion or action.

HIGH-FLOWN, hi'-flōn, *adj.* Extravagant : elevated : proud : turgid. [opinions or expectations.]

HIGH-FLYING, hi'-fl'ing, *adj.* Extravagant in

HIGH-GROWN, hi'-grōn, *adj.* (Shak.) Covered with a high growth. [violent.]

HIGH-HANDED, hi'-hand'ed, *adj.* Overbearing :

HIGH-HEARTED, hi'-hārt'ed, *adj.* With the heart high or full of courage. [mountainous district.]

HIGHLAND, hi'land, *n.* Land high or elevated :

HIGHLANDER, hi'land-ēr, *n.* An inhabitant of a mountainous region.

HIGH-MASS, hi'-mas, *n.* The mass read on high or important occasions in a specially formal and solemn manner.

HIGH-MINDED, hi'-mind'ed, *adj.* Having a high, proud, or arrogant mind : having honourable pride : magnanimous.

HIGH-MINDEDNESS, hi'-mind'ed-ness, *n.* The state of being high-minded.

HIGHMOST, hi'mōst, *adj.* (Shak.) Highest.

HIGHNESS, hi'ness, *n.* The state of being high : dignity of rank : a title of honour given to princes.

HIGH-PLACE, hi'-plās, *n.* (B.) An eminence on which unlawful worship was performed by the Jews.

HIGH-PRESSURE, hi'-presh'ūr, *adj.* Applied to a steam-engine in which the steam is raised to a high temperature so that the pressure may exceed that of the atmosphere.

HIGH-PRIEST, hi'-prēst, *n.* A chief priest.

HIGH PRINCIPLED, hī' prin-si-pld, *adj* Gf high, noble or strict principle

HIGH PROOF, hī' prūf, *adj* Proved to contain much alcohol highly rectified.

HIGH RAISED, hī' rāzd, *adj* Raised aloft elevated

HIGH REACHING, hī' rēching, *adj* Reaching upwards ambitious [roads]

HIGH ROAD, hī' rōd, *n* One of the public or chief

HIGH SEASONED, hī' sēznd *adj* Made rich or piquant with spices or other seasoning

HIGH SIGHTED, hī' sī'ted, *adj* (Shal) Always looking upwards. [lofty soul or spirit]

HIGH SOULED, hī' sōld, *adj* Having a high or

HIGH SOUNDING, hī' sōwnding, *adj* Sounding high pompous ostentatious.

HIGH SPIRITED, hī' spīrit'ed, *adj* Having a high spirit or natural fire bold daring irascible

HIGH STOMACHED, hī' stum-akt, *adj* (Shal) Proud spirited, lofty, obstinate

HIGHT, hit, *vt* or *vi* To be called or named (Spenser) to commit, to grant, to direct, to give. [O E.—A.S. *hatan*, to call.]

HIGH TASTED, hī' tist'ed, *adj* Having a strong, piquant taste or relish.

HIGHTH, hit'h, *n* (Milton) A form of HIGHT

HIGHTHEN, hit'hin, *vt* (Milton) To heighten.

HIGH TREASON, hī' trē-zn, *n* Treason against the sovereign or state, being the highest civil offence.

HIGH VIGED, hī' vīd, *adj* (Shal) Enormously wicked.

HIGH WATER, hī' waw'ter, *n* Time at which the tide is highest greatest elevation of the tide.

HIGHWAY, hī' wā, *n* A high or public way or road.

HIGHWAYMAN, hī' wā-man, *n* A highway robber

HIGH WROUGHT, hī' rawt *adj* Wrought with exquisite skill highly finished.

HILARIOUS, hī-lā-ri-us, *adj* Cheerful gay very merry [L. *hilaris* Gr. *hilaros*—*hilaros*, cheerful.]

HILARITY, hī-lā-rī-ti, *n* State of being hilarious or cheerful gaiety pleasurable excitement.

HILARY, hī-lā-ri: *adj* The name applied to one of the four terms of the law-courts of England, from 11th to 31st January, so called from St Hilary, whose festival is January 13.

HILDING, hīlding *n* (Shak.) A mean, cowardly person, a dastard.—*adj* Cowardly, spiritless. [A.S. *hildan*, to bend, to crouch.]

HILL, hīl, *n* A high mass of land, less than a mountain. [A.S. *hīl*, *hīll*, O E. *hul*, Ger. *Hugel*, allied to L. *collis*, a hill, and root *cel* in *cellar*, high.]

HILLINESS, hīl-i-nēs, *n* The state of being hilly

HILLOCK, hīl-ak, *n* A small hill.

HILLY, hīl-i, *adj* Full of hills.

HILT, hīlt, *n* That by which anything is held the handle, esp. of a sword (Shal.) a sword. [A.S. *hilt*, D. *hilt*, *holde*, from root of *hold*.]

HILTED, hīlted, *adj* Having a hilt

HIM, hum, *pron* The objective case of HE. [A.S. *he*, dative *him*, acc. *hine*.]

HIMSELF, hum self, *pron* The emphatic and reflexive form of HE and HIM it also expresses the proper character or state of mind of a person.

HIN, hin, *n* A Hebrew liquid measure, containing about 6 English quarts. [Heb.]

HIND, hind, *n* The female of the stag [A.S. *hind*, Ger. *hind*, O Ger. *hinda*, *hanta*.]

HIND, hind, *n* (lit.) A member of a family adomestic

a farm-servant a peasant. [A.S. *hina* line, Scot. *hyme*, a person, a servant, Ice. *hion*, a family, allied to A.S. *hige*, *hine*, a family, *hinean*, domestics.]

HIND, hind, *adj* Placed in the rear pertaining to the part behind backward—opposed to FORW. [A.S. *hindan*. See BEHIND.]

HINDER, hinder, *adj* Comparative of HIND, but used in the same significations

HINDER, hinder, *vt* To put or keep behind to stop, or prevent progress to embarrass—*vi* to raise obstacles [A.S. *hindrian*, Ger. *hindern*, from HIND.]

HINDERANCE hinder-ans, } *n* Act of hindering

HINDERANCE, hinder-ans, } that which hinders

HINDERMOST, hinder-mōst, } *adj* Superlative of

HINDMOST, hind-mōst, } HIND furthest be hind.

HINDOO, HINDU, hindō, *n* An aboriginal native of Hindustan [(lit.) A dweller on the banks of the river *Sindhu* Sans. for *Indus*.]

HINDOOISM, HINDUISM, hindō-izm, *n* The religious tenets of the Hindoos.

HINDOOSTANEE, HINDUSTANI, hindō-stan-ē, *n* The language of the Hindoos—*adj* Pertaining to the language of the Hindoos.

HINDRANCE A form of HINDERANCE.

HINGE, hing, *n* The hook or joint on which a door or lid hangs that on which anything depends or turns—*vt* To furnish with hinges to bend—*vi* to hang or turn as on a hinge—*pp* hinged, *pp* hinged [D. *hinge*, hook, *hinge*, Ger. *angel*, prov. E. *hingle*, a small hinge, Scot. *hing* to hang conn. with HANG.]

HINGED, hinged, *adj* Furnished with hinges.

HINGE-JOINT, hing joint *n* (anat.) A joint in which the bones move as if on hinges.

HINNY, hini, *n* The produce of a stallion and a she ass [L. *hinus*, Gr. *hinnos*, *gunnos*, a male.]

HINT, hint *vt* (lit.) To whisper to bring to mind by a slight mention or remote allusion to allude to.—*vi* to make an indirect or remote allusion to allude.—*n* A distant allusion slight mention: insinuation. [Ice. *ymtr*, a hint, *ymle*, Dan. *ymle*, to hum, to whisper so *emmet* = ant.]

HIP, hip, *n* The haunch or fleshy part of the thigh.—*vt* To sprain the hip—*pp* hipping, *pp* hipped [A.S. *hip*, *hyy*, Goth. *hups*.]

HIP, hip, *n* The fruit of the wild briar or dog rose. [Old E. *hepe*, A.S. *heope*, *hope*.]

HIPPISH, hip-ish, *adj* (Byron) Affected with hypochondria, melancholy [See HYP.]

HIPPOCAMPUS, hip-o-kam-pus, *n* A genus of fishes with head and neck somewhat like those of a horse, and a long tapering tail which they can twist round anything. [L. Or *hippokampus*—*hippos*, a horse, *kampe*, a turning.]

HIPPOCENTAUR, hip-o-sent-awr *n* Same as CENTAUR. [Gr. *lyppos*, a horse, and CENTAUR.]

HIPPOCREAS, hip-o-kras, *n* An aromatic medicated wine used as a cordial.

[From *Hippocrates* a celebrated Greek physician, because made according to his prescription or from Gr. *lyppo*, and *kras* a mixing—*krannum*, to mix.]

HIPPODAME, hip-o-dam *n* (Spenser) The sea-horse. [Prob a copy of HIPPOCAMPUS.]

HIPPODROMIE, hip-o-drom, *n* A race-course for horses and chariots an equestrian circus [Gr. *hippodromos*—*hippos* a horse, *dromos* a course.]

HIPPOGRIF, hip-o-grif, *n* A fabulous winged

- animal, half horse and half griffin. [Fr. *hippogriffe*—Gr. *hippos*, a horse, and *griff*, a griffin.]
- HIPPOPATHOLOGY**, hip-o-pa-thol'o-jī, *n.* The pathology of the horse: the science of veterinary medicine. [Gr. *hippos*, a horse, and *PATHOLOGY*.]
- HIPPOPHAGIST**, hip-pof-a-jist, *n.* One who feeds on horse-flesh. [See *HIPPOPHAGOUS*.]
- HIPPOPHAGOUS**, hip-pof-a-gus, *adj.* Horse-eating. [Gr. *hippos*, a horse, and *phagō*, to eat.]
- HIPPOPHAGY**, hip-pof-a-jī, *n.* The act or practice of feeding on horse-flesh.
- HIPPOPOTAMUS**, hip-o-pot'a-mus, *n.* The river-horse—an African quadruped, one of the largest existing, of aquatic habits, having a very thick skin, short legs, and a large head and muzzle. [Gr. *hippopotamos*—*hippos*, a horse, and *potamos*, a river.]
- HIPPURIC**, hip-pū'rik, *adj.* Denoting an acid obtained from the urine of horses. [Fr. *hippurique*—Gr. *hippos*, a horse, and *ouron*, urine.]
- HIR**, hīr, *pron. (obs.)* Same as *HER*—also formerly used for *their*. [A.S. *hira*, *hiora*, of them, *their*.]
- HIRCINE**, hīr'sin, *n.* A fetid oily matter found in goat-fat and mutton-suet.—*adj.* Goat-like: of a strong goatish smell. [Fr.—L. *hircinus*—*hircus*, a he-goat.]
- HIRE**, hīr, *n.* Wages for service: the price paid for the use of anything.—*v.t.* To procure the use or services of, at a price: to engage for wages: to let for compensation.—*pr.p.* hiring; *pa.p.* hired. [A.S. *hyrian*, to hire, *hyr*, Ger. *heuer*, W. *hwr*, wages.]
- HIRELING**, hīrling, *n.* A hired servant: a mercenary: a prostitute.
- HIRER**, hīr'ēr, *n.* One who hires.
- HIRES**, hīrz (B.), *pl.* of *HIRE*, not now used.
- HIRSUTE**, hīr-sūt', *adj.* Hairy: rough: shaggy: (*bot.*) having long, stiffish hairs. [L. *hirsutus*—*hirsus*, hirtus, rough, hairy, shaggy.]
- HIS**, hīz, *pron.* Possessive form of *HE*: (*obs.*) its. [A.S. *his*, possessive of *he*, and orig. of it.]
- HISPID**, hī'spid, *adj. (bot.)* Rough with or having strong hairs or bristles. [L. *hispidus*.]
- HISS**, hīz, *v.i.* To make a sound like that of the letter *s*: to make a similar sound, as the goosa, serpent, &c.: to express contempt, &c. by hissing.—*v.t.* to condemn by hissing.—*n.* The sound made in pronouncing the letter *s*, esp. as an expression of disapprobation, contempt, &c. [A.S. *hyrian*; from the sound.]
- HISSING**, hī'sing, *n.* The act of one who hisses: a hiss: object of hissing: object or occasion of contempt.
- HIST**, hīst, *int.* Hush! silence! a word demanding silence and attention. [From the sound.]
- HISTOLOGICAL**, hīs-to-loj'ik-al, *adj.* Pertaining to histology. [histology.]
- HISTOLOGIST**, hīs-to-lo-jist, *n.* One skilled in histology.
- HISTOLOGY**, hīs-to-lo-jī, *n.* The science which treats of the minute structure of animal and vegetable tissue. [Gr. *hístos*, bar of a loom, web, texture—*hístēmi*, to fix, *lógos*, a discourse.]
- HISTORIAN**, hīs-tō'ri-an, *n.* A writer of history.
- HISTORIC**, -AL, hīs-tō'rik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to, containing, or derived from history.
- HISTORICALLY**, hīs-tō'rik-al-lī, *adv.* According to, or in the manner of, history.
- HISTORIOGRAPHER**, hīs-to-ri-og'ra-fēr, *n.* A writer of history: a professed or official historian.
- HISTORIOGRAPHY**, hīs-to-ri-og'ra-fī, *n.* The art or employment of writing history. [Gr. *hístoria*—*hístoria*, history, and *gráphiō*, to write.]
- HISTORY**, hīs'tō-ri, *n.* A story or statement of facts obtained by inquiry: an account of an event: a systematic account of the origin and progress of a nation: the knowledge of facts, events, &c. [L. and Gr. *historia*—Gr. *hístōres*, to learn by inquiry.]
- HISTRIONIC**, -AL, hīs-tri-on'ik, -al, *adj.* Relating to the stage or stage-players: besitting a theatre. [L. *histrionicus*—*histrion*, a player.]
- HISTRIONICALLY**, hīs-tri-on'ik-al-lī, *adv.* In a histrionic manner: theatrically.
- HISTRIONISM**, hīs'tri-on-izm, *n.* The acts or practice of stage-playing, or of pantomime.
- HIT**, hīt, *v.t.* To light on (that which is aimed at): to touch or strike: to reach: to suit.—*v.i.* to come in contact: to chance luckily: to succeed: to agree:—*pr.p.* hitting; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* hit.—*n.* A lighting upon: a lucky chance: a stroke: a happy turn of thought or expression. [A.S. *hettan*, to pursue; Ice. *hitta*, to light on, to find.]
- HITCH**, hīch, *v.i. (lit.)* To move by jerks, as if caught by a hook: to be caught by a hook: to be caught or fall into.—*v.t.* to hook: to catch.—*n.* A jerk: a catch or anything that holds: an obstacle: a sudden halt: (*naut.*) a knot or noose. [Prob. conn. with Scot. *hitch*, motion by a jerk.]
- HITHE**, hī'h, *n.* A small haven. [A.S. *hith*.]
- HITHER**, hī'h'ēr, *adv.* To this place.—*adj.* Toward the speaker: nearer. [A.S.] [side.]
- HITHERMOST**, hī'h'ēr-mōst, *adj.* Nearest on this
- HITHERTO**, hī'h'ēr-tō, *adv.* To this place or time: as yet. [place.]
- HITHERWARD**, hī'h'ēr-ward, *adv.* Towards this
- HITTER**, hī'h'ēr, *n.* One who hits.
- HIVE**, hīv, *n.* A family or swarm of bees in a box or basket: the habitation of bees: any busy company.—*v.t.* To collect into a hive: to lay up in store.—*v.i.* to take shelter together: to reside in a body:—*pr.p.* hiving; *pa.p.* hived. [A.S. *hyfe*, hive—*hīwa*, Goth. *heir*, Ice. *hiu*, family.]
- HIVER**, hīv'ēr, *n.* One who collects bees into a hive.
- HIZZ**, hīz, *v.i. (Shak.)* To hiss.
- HO**, HOA, hō, *int.* A call to excite attention: hold! stop! [From the sound.]
- HOAR**, hōr, *adj. (orig.)* Hairy: white or grayish-white, esp. with age or frost.—*n.* Hoariness.—*v.i. (Shak.)* To become mouldy.—*v.t. (Shak.)* to make white. [A.S. *har*, hoary, gray; Ice. *hara*, gray hair, *hærd*, haired or hairy.]
- HOARD**, hōrd, *n.* A store: a hidden stock: a treasure.—*v.t.* To store: to amass and deposit in secret.—*v.i.* to store up: to collect and form a hoard. [A.S. *hord*, *heord*—*heordan*, to store.]
- HOARD**, hōrd, } *n.* A hurdle or fence en-
- HOARDING**, hōrd'ing, } closing a house and materials while builders are at work. [O. Fr. *horde*, barrier; Ger. *hürde*, hurdle: from root of *HURDLE*.]
- HOAR-FROST**, hōr'-frost, *n.* White frost: the white particles formed by the freezing of dew.
- HOARHOUND**, hōr'hōwd, *n.* A plant of a whitish or downy appearance, used as a tonic and for colds, once supposed to be a remedy for the bite of a mad dog or hound. [A.S. *hara-hwīg*, *hara-hw*—*hara*, hoar, and *hōund*.]
- HOARINESS**, hōr'ī-nes, *n.* State of being hoary or whitish like old man's hair.
- HOARSE**, hōrs, *adj.* Having a hoarse, grating voice, as when affected with a cold: Larynx: discordant. [A.S. *har*; Ger. *heiser*; L. *raucus*; akin to Sans. *ru*, to sound, *rara*, sound.]

HOARSELY, *hōrs'li*, *adv* In a hoarse manner with rough harsh sound. [roughness of voice.]

HOARSENESS, *hōrs'nes*, *n* State of being hoarse.

HOARY, *hōr'i*, *adj* White, or gray with age (*bot*) covered with short, dense, whitish hairs. [A form of *Hoar*.]

HOAX, *hōks*, *n* A deceptive trick a practical joke. —*v t* To deceive to play a trick upon for sport, or without malice. [From *hocus* See *HOCUS* *FOCUS*.]

HOB *hob*, *n* The projecting nave of a wheel the part of a grate on which articles are placed to be kept warm. [W *hob* anything that rises or projects.]

HOB *hob*, *n* A hobbling clownish fellow a rustic a fairy, because supposed to hobble or limp rather than walk. [Also given as a contr of *Halbert*, or *Pobert*.]

HOBBLE, *hob'l*, *v t* To walk with a hob to limp or walk awkwardly to move irregularly —*v t* to fasten loosely the legs of —*pr p* hobbling *pa p* hobbled. —*n* An awkward, limping gait a difficulty [cf *fear of Hor*.]

HOBBY, *hob'i*, *n* A small species of falcon.

HOBBY HORSE, *hob'i hors*, *n* A strong, active horse a pacing horse a stick or figure of a horse on which boys ride a favourite pursuit. [From the *hobbling* or *hopping* gait of the horse.]

HOBGOBLIN, *hob-goblin*, *n* (1) A hobbling goblin a fairy a frightful apparition.

HOBNAIL, *hob-nail*, *n* A nail with a thick, strong head used in the shoes of horses, and sometimes of men a clownish fellow so called from the hobnails in his shoes. [From *HOB*, a projecting head also given from *Dan. hōv-nagle*, *Ger. huf-nagel* hoof nail.]

HOBNAILED, *hob-nail'd*, *adj* Set with hobnails.

HOBNOB, *hob-nob* *adv* (lit) Have or not have a familiar invitation to reciprocal drinking. [A.S. *habban*, to have, and *nabban*, not to have.]

HOCK. A form of *HORAC*.

HOCK, *hok*, *n* A white Rhenish wine [From *Hochheim*, in Germany.] [clish or *hooked* stick.]

HOCKEY, *hok'i*, *n* A game at ball played with a.

HOCUS FOCUS *hōkus fōkus*, *n* A juggler a juggler's trick. —*v t* To cheat. [From *hocus* *hocus* words anciently used by Italian conjurers, less prob. a corruption of the words *hocus* *corpus* in ridiculous imitation of the R. G. priests, in their formula of transubstantiation.]

HOD, *hod*, *n* A kind of trough borne on the shoulder for carrying brick and mortar [Fr *hotie*, a basket carried on the back.]

HODGE PODGE, *hōj pōj* A form of *HORCHPOT*.

HODGE PUDDING *hōj pūding* *n* (*Shak*) A pudding made of a mass of ingredients shaken or mixed together [Fr *locher*, to shake and *pudding*.]

HODMAN *hod-man*, *n* A man who carries a hod a mason's labourer.

HOE, *hō*, *n* An instrument for *hew* *ng* or *digging* up weeds, and loosening the earth. —*v t* To cut or clean with a hoe to weed —*v t* to use a hoe —*pr p* hoeing, *pa p* hoed [Fr *houer*, *Ger. hauen*, A.S. *heagan*, to cut, to dig.]

HOER, *h'er*, *n* One who hoes.

HOG, *hōg*, *n* A castrated boar a pig. —*v t* To cut short the hair of —*pr p* hogging, *pa p* hogged [W *hoch*, Bret. *hoc'h*, *houc'h*, swine.]

HOGGERY, *hōg'er-i*, *n* Hogghness of character coarseness. [second year]

HOGGET, *hōg'et*, *n* A boar, sheep or colt of the

HOGGISH, *hōg'ish*, *adj* Resembling a hog brutish: filthy selfish. [manner]

HOGGISHLY, *hōg'ish li*, *adv* In a hogish or filthy

HOGGISHNESS, *hōg'ish nes*, *n* The quality of being hogish brutishness.

HOGH, *hō*, *n* (*Spenser*) A hill, a chuff [O Fr *hoge*, O Ger *höhe*, A.S. *hōw*, a hill, Ger *hoch*, high.]

HOGSHEAD *hōg'z-head*, *n* An old measure of capacity = about 52 imperial gallons a half pipe. [Perhaps from *D* *ocks hood*, ox and head, Sw *ox-hufwand* —ox, ox, and *hufwand*, head.]

HOGS LARD, *hōg'z lārd*, *n* The melted lard or fat of the hog.

HOLDEN *hold'n* *n* A romping ill bred girl a flirt —*adj* Rude rustic, bold. —*v t* To romp indelicately [O E *holden* D *heyden*, a clownish person, a form of *Heathen*.]

HOIST, *hoiz*, *v t* To hoist.

HOIST, *hoist*, *v t* To lift to raise with tackle to heave —*v t* Act of lifting a lift the height of a sail. [O E *hove*, Fr *huer* *Dan. huse* to lift.]

HOITY TOITY, *hōi ti tōi ti*, *int* An exclamation of surprise or disapprobation. —*adj* Giddy, flighty, gay, noisy.

HOLD, *hold* *v t* To keep possession of or authority over to enstain to occupy to derive title to to bind to confine to restrain to continue to persist in to contain to celebrate to esteem. —*v t* to remain fixed to be true or unflinching to continue without variation to adhere to derive right —*pr p* holding *pa p* held (*obs.* hold *en*) —*n* Act or manner of holding power of seizing something for support a place of confinement custody a fortified place a mark (in music over a rest or note, indicating that it is to be prolonged. [A.S. *healdan*, Goth. *haldan*, *Dan. holde*, to keep.]

HOLD *hold*, *n* The hollow or interior of a ship between the floor and the lower deck, used for the cargo. [D *olle*—*hol*, hollow.]

HOLDEN, *hold'n* (*D*) old *pa p* of *HOLD*.

HOLDER, *holder*, *n* One who or that which holds anything a possessor something to take hold of a thing with. [long nail a catch.]

HOLDFAST, *hold-fast*, *n* That which holds fast a

HOLDING, *holding*, *n* Anything held tenure a farm held of a superior hold influence.

HOLE, *hol*, *n* A hollow place a cavity an opening in a solid body a pit a mean habitation a subterfuge a means of escape —*v t* To form holes in to drive into a hole —*v t* to go into a hole —*pr p* holing, *pa p* holed [Ger *hohl*, hollow, A.S. *hol*, a hole, cavern, conn. with *Gr. hōlos*, hollow.]

HOLE, *hol*, *adj* (*Spenser*) Whole.

HOLEBUT See *HALIBUT*.

HOLIDAY, *hol-i-dā* *n* (*orig*) Holy-day a day of amusement. —*adj* Belonging to a festival.

HOLILY, *hol'i li*, *adv* In a holy manner piously: (*Shak*) invariably.

HOLINESS, *hōl'nes*, *n* State of being holy religious goodness piety sanctity [in Holland.]

HOLLAND, *hol-and*, *n* A kind of linen first made

HOLLANDS, *hol-and's*, *n* Gin made in Holland.

HOLLO, *hol-o*, *int* Ho there attend. —*n* A loud shout. —*v t* To cry loudly to one at a distance [Ger *holla*, Fr *holà*—*ho* and *li*—*li*, *illic*, there.]

HOLLOW, *hol'o*, *adj* Having a hole not solid: containing an empty space vacant sunken deep, as a sound reverberated from a cavity unsound in sincere. —*n* A hole a depressed part of a surface:

any vacancy: a groove: a channel.—*v.t.* To make a hole in: to make hollow: to excavate.

HOLLOW-EYED, hól'ô-id, *adj.* Having sunken eyes.

HOLLOW-HEARTED, hól'ô-hârt'ed, *adj.* Having a hollow or untrue heart: faithless: treacherous.

HOLLOWLY, hól'ô-li, *adv.* (*Shak.*) In a hollow or insincere manner.

HOLLOWNESS, hól'ô-nes, *n.* The state of being hollow: insincerity: treachery.

HOLLY, hól'i, *n.* An evergreen shrub having prickly leaves and scarlet or yellow berries. [*A.S. hōlegn.*]

HOLLYHOCK, hól'i-hok, *n.* A kind of mallow. [*A.S. hōleaf, W. hocy, mallows.*]

HOLLYOAK, hól'i-ôk, *n.* (*Bacon.*) Hollyhock.

HOLM, hól'm or hóm, *n.* A river-islet: rich flat land near a river: the ilex or evergreen oak, perhaps so called because it grows best in holms. [*A.S. holm, a river-island.*]

HOLOCAUST, hól'ô-kawst, *n.* A burnt sacrifice, in which the whole of the victim was consumed. [*Gr. holokauston—holos, whole, and kaustos, burnt.*]

HOLOGRAPH, hól'ô-graf, *n.* A document wholly written by the person from whom it proceeds. [*Gr. holographos, wholly written—holos, whole, and graphô, to write.*]

HOLOGRAPHIC, hól'ô-graf'ik, *adj.* Relating to, or of the nature of, a holograph. [*HELP.*]

HOLP, hól'p, **HOLPEN**, hól'p'n, old *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of

HOLSTER, hól'stér, *n.* A leather case for a pistol carried by a horseman at the forepart of his saddle. [*A.S. heolster, a hiding-place—helan, to cover, to hide.*]

HOLSTERED, hól'stêrd, *adj.* Bearing holsters.

HOLT, hól't, *n.* A wood or woody hill: a hole, or other place of security, esp. a deep hole in a river, where there is protection for fish. [*Ger. holz, a wood: conn. with L. silva, Gr. hulé.*]

HOLY, hól'i, *adj.* (*lit.*) Whole, healthy: perfect in a moral sense: pure in heart: religious: set apart to a sacred use. [*A.S. halig—hal, sound, whole: conn. with HEAL, HAIL, WHOLE.*]

HOLY-ALES, hól'i-álz, *n.* (*Shak.*) Rural festivals.

HOLY-CRUEL, hól'i-krú'el, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Cruel through excess of holiness.

HOLY-DAY, hól'i-dá, *n.* A religious festival: a day for the commemoration of some event: a holiday.

HOLY-GHOST, hól'i-góst, *n.* The third person of the Trinity. [*Inquisition.*]

HOLY-OFFICE, hól'i-of'is, *n.* The holy tribunal, the

HOLY-ORDERS, hól'i-ór'dêrz, *n.* Ordination to the rank of minister in holy things: the Christian ministry.

HOLY-ROOD, hól'i-rú'd, *n.* The holy cross, in R. Catholic churches, over the entrance to the chancel. [*HOLY and ROOD—A.S. rod, a cross.*]

HOLY-SPIRIT, hól'i-spir'it, *n.* The Holy Ghost.

HOLY-STONE, hól'i-stôn, *n.* A stone used with sand by seamen for cleaning the decks.—*v.t.* To scrub with a holy-stone.

HOLY-THURSDAY, hól'i-thnrz'dá, *n.* The day on which the ascension of our Saviour is commemorated, ten days before Whitsuntide.

HOLY-WATER, hól'i-waw'tér, *n.* Water consecrated by the priest for sprinkling persons and things.

HOLY-WEEK, hól'i-wêk, *n.* The week before Easter, kept holy to commemorate our Lord's passion.

HOLY-WRIT, hól'i-rit, *n.* The holy writings: the Scriptures.

HOMAGE, hom'áj, *n.* (*orig.*) The submission and service which a tenant promised to his feudal superior, in these words, *homo vester drenio*, 'I become your man: the act of fealty: respect paid by external

action: reverence directed to the Supreme Being: devout affection. [*From L. homo, a man.*]

HOME, hóm, *n.* One's house or country: place of constant residence: the seat.—*adj.* Pertaining to one's dwelling or country: domestic: close.—*adv.* Closely: to the point. [*A.S. ham; O. Sax. hem; Goth. haima.*]

HOME-BRED, hóm'b-red, *adj.* Bred at home: native: domestic: plain: unpolished.

HOME- FELT, hóm'f-el't, *adj.* Felt in one's own breast: inward: private. [*home.*]

HOME-KEEPING, hóm'kêp'ing, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Staying at

HOMELESS, hóm'les, *adj.* Without a home.

HOMELINESS, hóm'li-nes, *n.* State of being homely: plainness.

HOMELY, hóm'li, *adj.* Pertaining to home: familiar: plain: rude.

HOME-MADE, hóm'mād, *adj.* Made at home: made in one's own country: plain.

HOMEOPATHIC, hō-me-o-path'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to homeopathy.

HOMEOPATHIST, hō-me-op'a-thist, *n.* One who believes in or practises homeopathy.

HOMEOPATHY, hō-me-op'a-thi, *n.* (*lit.*) Similar feeling or affection: the system of curing diseases by small quantities of drugs which excite symptoms similar to those of the disease. [*Gr. homiopatheia—homoios, like, pathos, feeling.*]

HOMER, hóm'ér, *n.* A Hebrew measure, containing as a liquid measure about 2 barrels, as a dry measure 8 bushels. [*Heb. chomer, a heap—chamar, to swell up.*]

HOMERIC, hō-mer'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to Homer, the great poet of Greece: pertaining to or resembling the poetry of Homer.

HOME-SICK, hóm'sik, *adj.* Sick or grieved at separation from home.

HOME-SICKNESS, hóm'sik-nes, *n.* The state of being home-sick.

HOMESPUN, hóm'spun, *adj.* Spun or wrought at home: not made in foreign countries: plain: inelegant.—*n.* Cloth made at home: (*Shak.*) a coarse, unpolished person.

HOMESTALL, hóm'stawl, } *n.* The place of a mansion-

HOMESTEAD, hóm'sted, } *house: the enclosures immediately connected with it: original station. [HOME, and STALL—A.S. steal, a place; STEAD—D. stede, a place.]*

HOMEWARD, hóm'ward, *adv.* Toward home: toward one's habitation or country.—*adj.* Toward home.

HOMEWARD-BOUND, hóm'ward-bownd, *adj.* Bound or moving homeward or to one's native land.

HOMEWARDS, hóm'wardz, *adv.* Toward home.

HOMICIDAL, hom'i-sid-al, *adj.* Pertaining to homicide: murderous: bloody.

HOMICIDE, hom'i-sid, *n.* The act of killing a human being: one who kills another. [*Fr.—L. homicidium—homo, a man, and cado, to kill.*]

HOMILETIC, -AL, hom-i-let'ik, -al, *adj.* Relating to homilies.

HOMILETICS, hom-i-let'iks, *n.* The science which treats of homilies, and the best mode of preparing and delivering them.

HOMILIST, hom'i-list, *n.* One who preaches to a congregation.

HOMILY, hom'i-li, *n.* A sermon preached to a mixed assembly: a serious discourse. [*Gr. homilia, an assembly, a sermon.*]

HOMINY, hom'i-ni, *n.* Maize hulled, or hulled and crushed, boiled with water. [*American Indian.*]

HOMMOCK, hom'uk, *n.* A hillock or small conical eminence.

HOMOCENTRIC, hō-mo-sen trik, *adj* Having the same centre [Gr *homocentros*—*homos*, the same, and *lenton*, centre]

HOMOCERCAL hō-mo-ser'kal, *adj* Having the upper fork of the tail similar to the lower one, as the herring [Gr *homos*, the same, *kercos*, tail]



Homocercal tail

HOMOGENEAL, hō-mo-jē ni al, *adj* Of the same
HOMOGENEOUS hō-mo-jē ni us *adj* kind or nature having the constituent elements all similar [Gr *homogenes*—*homos* one, same, and *genos*, kind.]

HOMOGENEOUSNESS, hō-mo-jē ni us nes, *n* Quality of being homogeneous sameness of kind or nature.

HOMOLOGATE, hō-molo-gāt, *v t* (lit) To say the same to approve to allow —*pr p* homologating, *pa p* homologated. [Low L. *homologos* homologatum Gr *homologos*—*homos*, the same, *legō*, to say]

HOMOLOGATION, hō-mol o-gā-shun, *n* Approbation or confirmation by a court.

HOMOLOGICAL, hō-mo loj i kal, *adj* Pertaining to homology having the parts corresponding

HOMOLOGOUS, hō-molo-gus, *adj* Agreeing or corresponding in relative position, proportion, value, or structure [See **HOMOLOGATE**.]

HOMOLOGUE hō-mo-log, *n* That which is homologous to something else, as the same organ in different animals under its various forms and functions

HOMOLOOY, hō-molo-o-y, *n* The quality of being homologous correspondence of structure, and not of form or use.

HOMONYM, hō-mo-nim, *n* Sameness of name a word having the same sound as another, but a different meaning [Fr *homonymes*—Gr *homonymos*—*homos* the same, and *onoma*, name.]

HOMONYMOUS, hō-mo-ni-mus, *adj* Having the same name having different significations ambiguous equivocal.

HOMONYMY, hō-mo-ni-mi, *n* Sameness of name, with difference of meaning ambiguity equivocation.

HOMOPHONY, hō-mo-fō-ni, *n* A letter or character having the same sound as another [Gr *homos*, the same, and *phone*, sound.]

HOMOPHONOUS, hō-mo-fō-nus, *adj* Having the same sound. [singing in unison.]

HOMOPHONY, hō-mo-fō-ni, *n* Sameness of sound

HOMOPTERA, hō-mo-ptē-rā, *n* An order of insects having two pair of wings of uniform substance throughout. [Gr *homos* the same, uniform, and *pteron*, a wing]

HOMOPTEROUS, hō-mo-ptē-rus, *adj* Belonging to the homoptera.

HOMOTYPE, hō-mo-tip, *n* That which has the same fundamental type of structure with something else. [Gr *homos* same, *typos* type.]

HONE, hōn, *n* A stone of a fine grit, for sharpening instruments.—*v t* To sharpen, as on a hone —*pr p* honing, *pa p* honed [A.S. *hnan*.]

HONEST, on est, *adj* Full of honour just frank chaste (B) honourable. [L. *honestus*—*honor*.]

HONESTLY, on est li, *adv* In an honest manner uprightly sincerely

HONESTY, on est ti, *n* The state of being honest integrity candour (B) becoming deportment.

HONEY, huni, *n* A sweet matter collected by bees from the flowers of plants anything sweet like

honey a term of endearment.—*v t* To sweeten to make agreeable.—*π t* (Shak. and Tenn.) to be agreeable or obsequious to fawn. [A.S. *hunig*, Oer. *honig*, Ice. *hunang*.]

HONEY BUZZARD, huni buz'ard, *n* A genus of buzzards or falcons, so called from their feeding on bees, wasps, &c

HONEY COMB, huni kōm, *n* A comb or mass of wax cells formed by bees in which they store their honey anything like a honey comb

HONEY COMBED, huni kōmd, *adj* Formed like a honey comb having little cavities. [pot of honey]

HONEY-CROCK, huni krok, *n* (Spenser) A crock or

HONEY DEW, huni du *n* A honey or sweet substance found in small drops like dew on the leaves of plants a kind of tobacco moistened with molasses

HONEYED, HONIED, hun id, *adj* Covered with honey sweet

HONEYMOON, huni mōon, **HONEY MONTH**, month, *n* The honey or sweet moon or month, the first month after marriage.

HONEY MOUTHED, huni mowthd, *adj* Having a honeyed month or speech soft or smooth in speech.

HONEY SUCKLE, huni suk l, *n* A climbing shrub with beautiful cream coloured flowers, said to have been named from the practice of children sucking the corolla for the drop of honey or sweet juice at its base

HONEY TONGUED, huni tungd, *adj* Having a honeyed tongue or speech soft in speech.

HONOR, **HONORABLE**, &c., American spelling of **HONOUR** **HONOURABLE**, &c.

HONORARIUM, on ur tri um, *n* A voluntary fee paid to a professional man for his services.

HONORARY, on nr ri, *adj* Conferring honour holding a title or office without performing services or receiving a reward.—*n* A fee.

HONOUR, on nr, *n* The esteem due or paid to worth respect high estimation veneration, said of God that which rightfully attracts esteem exalted rank distinction excellence of character nobleness of mind any special virtue much esteemed. any mark of esteem a title of respect —*pl* privileges of rank or birth civilities paid the four highest cards in card playing academic distinctions.—*v t* To hold in esteem to respect to adore to exalt to accept and pay when due. [L. *honor*.]

HONOURABLE, on nr a-bl, *adj* Worthy of honour illustrious actuated by principles of honour conferring honour becoming men of exalted station used as a title of distinction.

HONOURABLENESS, on nr a-bl nes, *n* The state of being honourable eminence conformity to the principles of honour fairness

HONOURABLY, on nr a-bl, *adv* In an honourable manner magnanimously respectably

HONOURED, on nr d, *adj* Treated with honour respected exalted accepted. [not honoured.]

HONOURLESS, on nr les, *adj* Without honour

HOOD hood, *n* A covering for the head an ornamental fold at the back of an academic gown anything resembling a hood (Spenser) dress in general.—*v t* To cover with a hood to blind. [A.S. *hod*, Ger *hut*, conn with **HEAD**.]

HOODED, hooded, *adj* Covered with a hood bladed hood shaped.

HOODLESS, hood'les, *adj* Having no hood.

HOODMAN BLIND, hood man blind, *n* (Shak.) Blindman's buff.

HOODWINK, hood wink, *v t* To blind by covering the eyes as with a hood to deceive.

HOOF, hūf, *n* The horny substance which shields

fast, far, me, her, mine, mate, mite, moon, then.

- the feet of certain animals, as horses, &c.: a hoofed animal. [A.S. *hof*.]
- HOOLED**, *hōōt*, *adj.* Furnished with hoofs.
- HOOFLESS**, *hōōfles*, *adj.* Without hoofs.
- HOOK**, *hook*, *n.* A piece of metal bent into a curve, so as to catch or hold anything: a snare: an instrument for cutting grain.—*v.t.* To catch or hold with a hook: to draw as with a hook: to insnare.—*v.i.* to bend: to be curved. [A.S. *hoc*, akin to L. *uncus*, crooked, and Gr. *angkos*, a bend—root *ank*, bent.]
- By **HOOK** or **BY CROOK**, in one way or another, by any means.
- HOOKAH**, *hōōka*, *n.* A pipe in which the smoke is made to pass through water. [Hindu *hukkah*.]
- HOOKED**, *hookt*, *adj.* Formed like or provided with a hook or hooks: curved. [bent like a hook.]
- HOOKEDNESS**, *hook'ed-nes*, *n.* The state of being hooked.
- HOOKER**, *hook'ēr*, *n.* He who or that which hooks.
- HOOKNOSED**, *hook'nōzd*, *adj.* Having a hooked or curved nose.
- HOOKY**, *hook'i*, *adj.* Full of or pertaining to hooks.
- HOOP**, *hōōp*, *n.* A pliant strip of wood or metal formed into a ring or band, for holding together the staves of casks, &c.: something resembling a hoop: a ring:—*pl.* elastic materials used to expand the skirt of a lady's dress.—*v.t.* To bind with hoops: to encircle. [A.S. *hop*, a ring or band.]
- HOOP**, *hōōp*, *v.i.* To call out. Same as **WHOO**.
- HOOPER**, *hōōp'ēr*, *n.* One who hoops casks: a cooper.
- HOOPING-COUGH**. Same as **WHOOING-COUGH**.
- HOOPOE**, *hōōp'o*, **HOOPOO**, *hōōp'ōō*, *n.* A bird with a large crest on its head, so called from its *whoop* or cry.
- HOOT**, *hōōt*, *v.i.* To *whoop* or cry after in contempt: to cry like an owl.—*v.t.* to drive with cries of contempt.—*n.* A scornful cry. [From the sound.]
- HOP**, *hop*, *v.i.* To leap on one leg: to spring: to walk lame: to limp.—*n.* A leap on one leg: a jump: a spring. [A.S. *hoppian*.]
- HOP**, *hop*, *n.* A plant with a long twining stalk, the bitter cones of which are much used in brewing and in medicine.—*v.t.* To mix with hops.—*v.i.* to gather hops. [Ger. *hopfen*.]
- HOP-BIND**, *hop'bind*, *n.* A corruption of **HOP-VINE**.
- HOPE**, *hōp*, *v.i.* (*orig.*) To look out for: to expect: to cherish a desire of good with expectation of obtaining it: to place confidence (in).—*v.t.* to desire with expectation or with belief in the prospect of obtaining:—*pr.p.* *hōp'ing*; *pa.p.* *hōp'ed*.—*n.* A desire of some good, with expectation of obtaining it: anticipation: he who or that which furnishes ground of expectation: that which is hoped for. [A.S. *hopian*, D. *hopen*, Ger. *hoffen*, perhaps akin to Gr. *opeuō*, to look around.]
- HOPEFUL**, *hōp'fool*, *adj.* Full of hope: having qualities which excite hope: promising good or success.
- HOPEFULLY**, *hōp'fool-li*, *adv.* In a hopeful manner: with hope. [of being hopeful.]
- HOPEFULNESS**, *hōp'fool-nes*, *n.* The state or quality of being hopeful.
- HOPELESS**, *hōp'les*, *adj.* Without hope: giving no ground to expect good or success: desperate.
- HOPELESSLY**, *hōp'les-li*, *adv.* Without hope.
- HOPELESSNESS**, *hōp'les-nes*, *n.* The state of being hopeless: despair.
- HOPPED**, *hopt*, *p.adj.* Impregnated with hops.
- HOPPER**, *hop'ēr*, *n.* One who hops: a wooden trough through which grain passes into a mill, so called from its hopping or shaking motion: a vessel in which seed-corn is carried for sowing.
- HOPPING**, *hop'ing*, *n.* The act of one who hops or leaps on one leg.
- HOPPING**, *hop'ing*, *n.* The act of gathering hops: the time of the hop harvest.
- HOPPLE**, *hop'l*, *v.t.* To tie the feet close together to prevent hopping or running.—*n.* (chiefly in *pl.*) A fetter for horses, &c. when left to graze.
- HOP-SCOTCH**, *hop'skotch*, *n.* A game in which children hop over lines scotched or traced on the ground.
- HOP-VINE**, *hop'vin*, *n.* The stalk of the hop.
- HORAL**, *hō'ral*, *adj.* Relating to an hour.
- HORARY**, *hō'r-ā-i*, *adj.* Pertaining to an hour: noting the hours: hourly: continuing an hour.
- HORATIAN**, *hō-rā'shan*, *adj.* Pertaining to Horace, the Latin poet, or to the style of his writings.
- HORDE**, *hōrd*, *n.* A migratory or wandering tribe or clan. [Turk. *ordū*, camp, Pers. *ordū*, court, camp.]
- HORIZON**, *hō-rī'zun*, *n.* The circle which bounds the view where the earth and sky appear to meet. [Fr.—Gr. *horizō*, to bound—*horos*, a limit.]
- HORIZONTAL**, *hō-rī-zon'tal*, *adj.* Pertaining to the horizon: parallel to the horizon: level: near the horizon. [zontal position or direction.]
- HORIZONTALLY**, *hō-rī-zon'tal-li*, *adv.* In a horizontal position.
- HORN**, *horn*, *n.* The hard substance projecting from the heads of certain animals, as oxen, &c.: something made of or like a horn: the material of which horns are composed: a symbol of strength. [A.S. *horn*, W. *corn*, L. *cornu*, Gr. *keras*.]
- HORNBEAM**, *horn'bēm*, *n.* A tree of Europe and America, the hard white wood of which is used by joiners, &c.
- HORNBILL**, *horn'bīl*, *n.* A bird about the size of the turkey having a horny excrescence on its bill.
- HORNLENDE**, *hornblend*, *n.* A mineral of various colours, found in granite and other igneous rocks that contain quartz. [Ger., from *horn*, horn, from the shape of its crystals, and *blende*, blinding, dazzling, from its glittering appearance.]
- HORNBOOK**, *horn'book*, *n.* A first book for children, which formerly consisted of a single leaf set in a frame, with a plate of thin horn in front, instead of glass, to preserve it. [like a horn.]
- HORNED**, *horn'd*, *adj.* Furnished with horns: shaped like a horn.
- HORNEDNESS**, *horn'ed-nes*, *n.* The state of being horned.
- HORNET**, *horn'et*, *n.* A species of wasp, so called from its horns. [the foot.]
- HORN-FOOT**, *horn'-foot*, *adj.* Having a hoof or horn on the foot.
- HORNING**, *horn'ing*, *n.* A forming into horns: appearance of the moon when in the form of a crescent.
- HORNISH**, *horn'ish*, *adj.* Like horn: hard.
- HORNLESS**, *horn'les*, *adj.* Without horns.
- HORN-MAKER**, *horn'-mak'ēr*, *n.* (*Shak.*) A encold-maker.
- HORN-OWL**, *horn'-owl*, **HORNED-OWL**, *horn'd-owl*, *n.* A species of owl, so called from two tufts of feathers on its head, like horns.
- HORNPIPE**, *horn'pīp*, *n.* A Welsh musical instrument, consisting of a wooden pipe, with a horn at each end: a lively air: a lively dance. [more brittle.]
- HORNSTONE**, *horn'stōn*, *n.* A stone much like flint, but harder.
- HORNWORK**, *horn'wōrk*, *n.* (*fort.*) An outwork having angular points or horns, and composed of two demi-bastions joined by a curtain.
- HORNY**, *horn'i*, *adj.* Composed of horn or horns: like horn: hard: callous.
- HOROGRAPHY**, *hō-rogrā'fi*, *n.* The art of constructing dials or instruments for indicating the hours. [Gr. *hōra*, an hour, and *graphō*, to describe.]
- HOROLOGE**, *hōr'o-loj*, *n.* Any instrument for telling the hours. [L. *horologium*, Gr. *horologion*—*hōra*, and *logos*, a discourse—*legō*, to tell.]

HOPOLOGICAL hor o-loj' ik al, *adj* Relating to a horologe, or to horology

HOROLOGY ho ro-loj' i n The science which treats of the construct on of machines for tell'ing the hours

HOROMETRY ho-ro-met' ri, n. The art or practice of measuring time. [Cr *hōra* and *metron* a measure]

HOROSCOPE hor' o-skōp n. An observation of the heavens at the hour of a person's birth by which the astrologer predicted the events of his life a diagram of the heavens for this purpose the point of the heavens arising above the eastern horizon when a prediction on is to be made. [Cr *hōroskopos*—*hōra* and *skopos* to observe.]

HOROSCOPIST hor o-skōp' ist n. One skilled in horoscopy an astrologer

HOROSCOPY hor o-skōp' i, n. The art of predicting the events of a person's life from his horoscope aspect of the stars at the time of birth.

HORRENT hor' rent *adj* Standing on end, as bristles. [From root of *HORROR*.]

HORRIBLE hor' ri bl, *adj* Causing or tending to cause horror dreadful awful terrific.

HORRIBLENESS hor' ri bl' nes, n. The state or quality of being horrible dreadfulnefs hideousness.

HORRIBLY hor' ri bl, *adv* In a horrible manner dreadfully

HORPID hor' rid, *adj* (orig) Drilling fitted to produce horror shocking offensve. [L *horridus*—*horreo* to stand on end.] [shock ngly]

HORRIDLY hor' rid l, *adv* In a horrid manner

HORRIDNESS hor' rid nes n. The state or quality of being horrid hideousness enormity

HORRIFIC hor' rif ik, *adj* Exciting horror frightful

HORRIFY hor' ri fi, *vt* To strike with horror — *pp* horrifying *pap* horrified.

HORROR hor' rur n. (lit) A standing on end as bristles a shuddering excess vs fear that which excites horror [L—*horreo* to stand on end.]

HORROR-STRICKEN hor' rur str' ik, *adj* Struck with horror

HORSE, hor, n. (♂) The animal that ne ghs a well known quadruped of great use in war drawing and carrying cavalry that by which something is



Horse, with names of parts

1, crest 2, withers 3, group 4, hamstring 5, hock 6, cannon 7, fetlock & pastern 8, hoof 9, corncut 10, arm 11, gullet 12, muzzle.

supported.—*vt* To mount on a horse to provide with a horse to st at ride to carry on the back.—*vi* to get on horseback — *pp* horsing *pap* horsed (horst'). [A.S *hors* O Sax *hros* Ger *ross* O Ger *hros* Loc *hros*—Sana *hresh*, to ne gh.]

HOSEBACK, hors' bak, n. The back of a horse state

of being on a horse riding posture—generally used with on

HORSE-BLOCK, hors' blok, n. A block or stage by which to mount or dismount from a horse.

HORSE-BRAT, hors' bōt n. A boat for carrying horses.

HORSE-BREAKER, hors' brāk' er n. One whose business is to break or tame horses or to teach them to draw or carry

HORSE-CAR, hors' kār n. A car drawn by horses

HORSE-CHESTNUT, hors' ches' nut n. A nut once used as food for horses the tree that produces it.

HORSE-CLOTH, hors' klōth n. A cloth for covering a horse.

HORSE-DEALER, hors' dēl' er n. One who deals in horses.

HORSE-DRENCH, hors' drensh n. (Shak) A dose of physic for a horse

HORSE-FLY, hors' flī, n. A large fly that stings horses

HORSE-GUARDS, hors' gārdz, n. A body of soldiers mounted on horses, employed as guards

HORSE-HOE, hors' hō n. A hoe drawn by horses.

HORSE LAUGH, hors' lāf, n. A harsh, boisterous laugh. [HOARSE and LAUGH.]

HORSE-LEECH, hors' lēch, n. A large species of leech, so named from its fastening on horses when wading in the water [between two horses]

HORSE-LITTER, hors' līt' er n. A litter or bed borne

HORSEMAN, hors' mān, n. A rider on horseback a mounted soldier

HORSEMANSHIP, hors' mān-ship n. The art of riding and of training, and managing, horses.

HORSE-POWER, hors' pow' er n. The power a horse can exert or its equivalent that required to raise 33 000 lbs avoirdupois one foot per minute a standard for estimating the power of steam-engines.

HORSE-RACE, hors' rās, n. A race by horses.

HORSE-RACING, hors' rās' ing, n. The practice of racing or running horses in matches.

HORSE-RADISH, hors' rad' sh, n. A plant, with a pungent root used in medicine and as a salad, so named from a notion of its being wholesome for horses.

HORSE-RAKE, hors' rāk, n. A rake drawn by horses.

HORSE-SHOE, hors' shōz n. A shoe for horses, consisting of a curved piece of iron anything shaped like a horse-shoe

HORSE-TAIL, hors' tāl, n. A genus of leafless plants with hollow rush like stems, so called from their likeness to a horse's tail. [horses for racing, &c.]

HORSE-TRAINER, hors' trān' er n. One who trains

HORSEWHIP, hors' whīp n. A whip for driving horses.—*vt* To strike with a horsewhip to lash.

HORTATIVE, hort' a- t v n That which incites or encourages exhortation.

HORTATIVE, hort' a- t v } *adj* Inciting encour-

HORTATORY, hort' a- tō r i, } *agng* giving advice.

[From L *hortor* hortatus, to incite.]

HORTICULTURAL, hort' kul' tūr al, *adj* Pertaining to the culture of gardens.

HORTICULTURE, hort' kul' tūr n. The art of cultivating gardens [L *hortus* a garden, and *CULTURA*.]

HORTICULTURIST, hort' kul' tūr' ist, n. One versed in the art of cultivating gardens.

HOSANNA, ho-zan' na, n. (lit) Save, I pray thee an exclamation of praise to God, or a prayer for blessing. [Gr *hōsanna*—Heb. *hoshannah*—*yasha*, *hoshua*, to save and na, I pray thee.]

HOSE, hōz, n. A covering for the legs or feet stockings socks a flexible pipe for conveying fluids so called from its shape. [Low L. O Cer *hosa* W *hos* A.S *hose*—*hōd-an*, to cover.]

HOSEN, hōz' n (B) old plural of Hose.

HOSIER, hōz' i' er n. One who deals in hose, or stockings and socks, &c.

HOSIERY, hō'zhi-ēr-i, *n.* Hose in general.

HOSPICE, hos'pis, *n.* An Alpine convent where travellers are received. [Fr. from *L. hospitium*—*hospes*, a stranger who is treated as a guest, one who treats another as his guest.]

HOSPITABLE, hos'pi-ta-bl, *adj.* Pertaining to a host or guest: entertaining strangers kindly and without reward: shewing kindness.

HOSPITABLENESS, hos'pi-ta-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being hospitable: kindness to strangers.

HOSPITABLY, hos'pi-ta-bli, *adv.* In a hospitable manner.

HOSPITAGE, hos'pi-tāj, *n.* (*Spenser*). Hospitality.

HOSPITAL, hos'pit-al or os', *n.* (*orig.*) A place for the entertainment of strangers or guests: a building for the reception and treatment of the old or the sick, or for the education of the young. [See **HOSPICE**.]

HOSPITALITY, hos-pi-tal'it-i, *n.* The practice of one who is hospitable: kindness to strangers.

HOSPITALLER, hos'pit-al-ēr, *n.* One of an order of monks whose duty it was to relieve the stranger, &c.: one of an order of knights who built a hospital for pilgrims at Jerusalem in 1042.

HOSPODAR, hos'po-dār, *n.* The title of the governor of Moldavia and Wallachia. [Slavonic.]

HOST, hōst, *n.* One who entertains a stranger or guest at his house without reward: an innkeeper. —*v.t.* (*Spenser*) To give entertainment to.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to receive entertainment. [O. Fr. *hoste*—*L. hospes*. See **HOSPICE**.]

HOST, hōst, *n.* (*orig.*) An enemy: an army: a large multitude. [O. Fr. *host*—*L. hostis*, an enemy.]

HOST, hōst, *n.* (*lit.*) A victim: (*R. C. Church*) the sacrifice of the mass, or the consecrated bread of the Eucharist. [Fr. *hostie*—*L. hostia*, a victim.]

HOSTAGE, hos'tāj, *n.* One remaining with the enemy as a pledge for the fulfilment of the conditions of a treaty. [Low *L. hostagius*—*L. hostis*, Fr. *otage*, *L. obsidaticus*—*obses*, *obsidis*, a hostage.]

HOSTEL, -RY, hos'tel, -ri, *n.* An inn. [O. Fr. *hostel*, *hostellerie*. See **HOSTEL**.]

HOSTESS, hōst'es, *n.* A female host.

HOSTESS-SHIP, hōst'es-ship, *n.* (*Shak.*) The character or office of a hostess.

HOSTILE, hos'til, *adj.* Belonging to an enemy: shewing enmity: warlike: adverse. [*L. hostilis*—*hostis*, an enemy.]

HOSTILELY, hos'til-li, *adv.* In a hostile manner.

HOSTILITY, hos'til-it-i, *n.* State of being hostile: enmity:—*pl.* **HOSTILITIES**, acts of warfare.

HOSTING, hōst'ing, *n.* (*Milton*). An encounter of hosts, a battle: (*Spenser*) an assemblage of hosts, a muster. [From *Host*, an army.]

HOSTLER, os'tēr or hos', *n.* (*orig.*) One who kept a house for strangers: he who has the care of horses at an inn. [O. Fr. *hostelier*—*hostel*—*L. hospes*. See **HOSPICE**.] [*host*, inhospitable.]

HOSTLESS, hōst'les, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Destitute of a host, hot, *adj.* Having heat: very warm: fiery: pungent: animated: ardent in temper: violent: passionate: lustful. [A.S. *hat*, Sw. *het*, Dan. *hed*. See **HEAT**.]

HOT, hot, } (*Spenser*) Named, called. [*Pa.t.* and *pa.p.*]

HOTE, hōt, } of **HIGHT**.]
HOT-BED, hot'-bed, *n.* A glass-covered bed heated for bringing forward plants rapidly: any place favourable to rapid growth.

HOT-BLAST, hot'-blast, *n.* A blast of heated air blown into a furnace to raise the heat.

HOT-BLOODED, hot'-blad'ed, *adj.* Having hot blood: high-spirited: irritable.

HOTCHPOT, hoch'pot, } *n.* A confused mass
HOTCHPOTCH, hoch'poch, } of ingredients shaken
HODGEPODGE, hōj'poj, } or mixed together in
the same pot. [Fr. *hoche-pot*—*hocher*, to shake, and
pot, a pot.]

HOT-CKOCKLES, hot'-kok-lz, *n.* An old game in which a person is blindfolded, and being struck, guesses who strikes him.

HOTEL, ho-tel', *n.* A superior house for the accommodation of strangers: an inn: in France, a palace. [O. Fr. *hostel*—*L. hospitalia*, guest-chambers—*hospes*. See **HOSPICE**.]

HOT-HEADED, hot'-hed'ed, *adj.* Having warm passions: violent: impetuous.

HOT-HOUSE, hot'-hows, *n.* A house kept hot for the rearing of tender plants.

HOTLY, hot'li, *adv.* In a hot manner: vehemently.

HOTNESS, hot'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being hot: vehemence.

HOT-PRESS, hot'-pres, *v.t.* To press paper, &c. between hot plates to produce a glossy surface.

HOTSPUR, hot'spur, *n.* One pressing his steed with spurs as in hot haste: a violent, rash man.—*adj.* (*Spenser*) Violent, impetuous.

HOTTENTOT, hot'n-tot, *n.* A native of the Cape of Good Hope: a brutish individual.

[Dutch, because the language of the S. Africans seemed to the first Dutch settlers to sound like this, from the prevalence of the syllables, *hot* and *tot*.]

HOUDAH, how'da, *n.* A seat to be fixed on an elephant's back. [Hind. and Ar. *handah*.]

HOUGH, hok, *n.* (*lit.*) The heel: the joint on the hind-leg of a quadruped, between the knee and fetlock, corresponding to the ankle-joint in man: in man, the back part of the knee-joint.—*v.t.* To hamstring. [A.S. *hoh*, the heel.]

HOUND, hownd, *n.* (*orig.*) The dog generally: a dog used in hunting.—*v.t.* To set on in chase: to hunt: to urge on. [A.S. *hund*: akin to Gr. *kuōn*, *kunos*, *L. canis*, Sans. *cuna*.]

HOUND-FISH. Same as **DOG-FISH**.

HOUND'S-TONGUE, howndz'-tung, *n.* A plant, so called from the shape of its leaves.

HOURL, ovr, *n.* (*orig.*) A definite space of time fixed by natural phenomena: the 24th part of a day, the space of 60 minutes: the time indicated by a clock, &c.: a time or occasion:—*pl.* (*myth.*) the goddesses of the seasons and the hours: in the R. C. Church, prayers to be said at certain hours. [L. and Gr. *hōra*.]

HOURL-GLASS, ovr'-glas, *n.* An instrument for measuring the hours by the running of sand from one glass vessel into another.

HOURL-HAND, ovr'-hand, *n.* The hand which shews the hour on a clock, &c.

HOURL, how'ri, *n.* A nymph of the Mohammedan paradise. [Ar. *huri*—*ah-wir*, beautiful-eyed.]

HOURLY, ovr'li, *adj.* Happening or done every hour: frequent.—*adv.* Every hour: frequently.

HOURL-PLATE, ovr'-plat, *n.* The plate of a time-piece on which the hours are marked: the dial.

HOUSE, hows, *n.* Anything for covering or protecting: a dwelling-place: household affairs: a family: kindred: a trading establishment: one of the estates of the legislature: (*astrol.*) the twelfth part of the heavens.—*v.t.* (pronounced *howz*) To

protect by covering to shelter to store.—*v. i.* to take shelter to reside —*pr. p.* housing, *pa. p.* housed

[W *huz*, a covering, A.S. Goth. *huz*, Ger *haus*—*huten*, to cover, akin to L *cast*, the protecting thing a cottage, Heb *has ah*, to cover]

HOUSE-BREAKER, hows' brük'er, *n.* One who breaks open and enters a house by day for the purpose of stealing

HOUSE-BREAKING, hows' brük'ing, *n.* The breaking open and entering a house by day for the purpose of stealing

HOUSEHOLD, hows'hold, *n.* Those who hold together, and, dwelling in the same house, compose a family —*adj.* Pertaining to the house and family

HOUSEHOLDER, hows'holder, *n.* The holder or tenant of a house.

HOUSEKEEPER, hows'keeper, *n.* Formerly one who occupied a house a female servant who keeps or has the chief care of the house (*Shak*) a house-dog

HOUSEKEEPING, hows'keep'ing, *n.* The keeping or management of a house or of domestic affairs hospitality—*adj.* Domestic

HOUSEL, hows'el, *n.* The eucharist. [A.S. *husel*, an offering sacrament]

HOUSELESS, hows'les, *adj.* Without a house or home having no shelter

HOUSE-MAID, hows' mäd, *n.* A maid or female servant employed to keep a house clean, &c.

HOUSE-ROOM, hows' rüm, *n.* Room or place in a house

HOUSE-STEWARD, hows' stüard, *n.* A steward who manages the household affairs of a great family

HOUSE-SURGEON, hows' sür'jun, *n.* The surgeon or medical officer in a hospital who resides in the house

HOUSE-WARMING, hows' waw'ming, *n.* An entertainment given when a family enters a new house, as if to warm it

HOUSEWIFE, hows' wif, *n.* The wife of a householder a female domestic manager (*Shak*) a worthless woman, a strumpet

HOUSEWIFE, hus'if, *n.* A small case for articles of female work, org. for the use of the housewife

HOUSEWIFERY, hows'wif'ri, *n.* Business of a housewife.

HOUSING, hows'ing, *n.* An ornamental covering for a horse a saddle-cloth —*pl.* the trappings of a horse [Fr *housser*, W *huz*, a covering]

HOUSLING, hows'ling, *adj.* (*Spenser*) Sacramental. [From *HOUSL*.]

HOVE, hov, *v. t.* (*Spenser*). To heave, to raise

HOVE, hov, *v. i.* (*Spenser*) To hover, to loiter

HOVE, hov, *p. p.* of HEAVE

HOVEL, huv'el, *n.* A small or mean dwelling a shed.—*v. i.* To put in a hovel to shelter —*pr. p.* hovelling, *pa. p.* hovelled. [A.S. *hofel*, dim. of *hof*, a dwelling]

HOVER, huv'er, *v. i.* To hang over or about to remain aloft flapping the wings to wait in suspense to move about near [W *hofian*, to hang over]

HOVERINGLY, huv'er'ing li, *adv.* In a hovering manner

HOW, how, *adv.* In what manner or condition to what extent for what reason by what means from what cause that [A.S. *hu* *hwa* from the relative *hwa*, what, *wha*, who, as L *quid*, how, from *quis*, who]

HOWBE, how'be, *conj.* (*Spenser*) Howbeit'

HOWBEIT, how'be'it, *conj.* Be it how it may notwithstanding yet however

HOWDAH Same as *HOUDAH*

HOWEVER, how-ev'er, *conj.* In whatever manner or degree nevertheless at all events

HOWITZ, how'its, **HOWITZER**, how'its-er, *n.* A

short, light cannon, used for throwing shells. [Oer *haubitze*]

HOWKER, how'ker, *n.* A Dutch vessel with two masts a fishing boat with one mast used on the Irish coast [Dutch *hoecker*]

HOWL, howl, *v. i.* To yell or cry, as a wolf or dog to utter a long loud, whining sound to wail to roar—*v. t.* to utter with outcry —*n.* A loud, prolonged cry of distress a mournful cry [Fr *hurler*, Ger *hulen*, L *ululo*, Gr *hulalo*, and *ololuzo*, from the sound.]

HOWLET, how'let, *n.* A little owl an owl

HOWLING, howling, *adj.* Filled with howlings, as of the wind, or of wild beasts.—*n.* A howl

HOWSO, how'so, *adv.* Howsoever

HOWSOEVER, how-so-ev'er, *adv.* In what way soever although however

HOX, hoks, *et.* (*Shak*) To hough or hamstring

HOY, hoy, *n.* A small vessel used in conveying goods and passengers between places on the sea-coast [D *heu*, Dan and Sw *hoy*]

HOY, hoy, *int.* Ho' stop! [From the sound.]

HOYDEN Same as *HOYDEN*

HUB, hub, *n.* The projecting nave of a wheel a projection on a wheel for the insertion of a pin the butt of a weapon a mark at which quoits, &c. are cast [A form of *HOB*]

HUBBLE BUBBLE, hubbl' bubbl', *n.* A kind of tobacco pipe used in the E Indies

HUBBUB, hubb'ub, *n.* A confused sound of many voices riot uproar [From the sound.]

HUCKABACK, huka-bak, *n.* A coarse variety of table linen, having raised figures on it

HUCKLE, hukl', *n.* A hunch the hip [Ger *höcker*, any unevenness, a hunch allied to *hoch*, high.]

HUCKLE BACKED, hukl' bakt, *adj.* Having the back or shoulders round like a hunch.

HUCKLE BONE, hukl' bön, *n.* The hip bone.

HUCKSTER, huk'ster, *n.* (*lit.*) A dealer who carries his wares on his back a retailer of small articles, &c. a mean, truckish fellow —*fem.* *HUCKSTERESS*.—*v. i.* To deal in small articles [Ger *höcker*, D *huckler*—*hocken*, to take on one's back. See *HAWKER*.]

HUDDLE, hudl', *v. i.* To hurry in disorder to crowd—*v. t.* to throw or crowd together in confusion to perform in a hurry —*pr. p.* huddling, *pa. p.* huddled.—*n.* a crowd tumult confusion [Ger *huddeln*, to hurry over]

HUDBRASTIC, hud' brast'ik, *adj.* Similar in style to *Hudibras* a satire by Butler, 1612 80 doggerel.

HUE, hü, *n.* A shouting in the phrase *Hue and Cry* the old practice of pursuing felons with shout ing. [Fr *huer*, to hoot]

HUE, hü, *n.* Show appearance colour tint dye. [A.S. *hug*, *hwe*, *hearn*—*hearnan* to shew]

HUELESS, hü'les, *adj.* Without hue or colour

HUFF, huf, *n.* A heaving or swell of sudden anger or arrogance a fit of disappointment or anger a boaster—*v. t.* To swell to bully to remove a man from the board, as in draughts or chess—*v. i.* to swell to bluster [Perhaps from root of *HEAVE*.]

HUFFINESS, hufi'nes, *n.* State of being huffy or petulant

HUFFISH, hufish, *adj.* Given to huff insolent arrogant

HUFFISHLY, hufish li, *adv.* Petulantly blaster

HUFFINESS, hufish'nes, *n.* Arrogance blaster

HUFFY, hufi, *adj.* Given to huff puffed up petulant

fate, far, me, her, mine, mite, mite, mu then.

HUG, hng, *v.t.* (*lit.*) To hedge in: to hold closely within the arm: to embrace closely and fondly: to congratulate (one's self): (*naut.*) to keep close to.—*v.i.* to lie close:—*pr.p.* hugging; *pa.p.* hugged'.—*n.* A close and fond embrace: a particular gripe in wrestling. [A.S. *hegian*, to hedge in; Ger. *hegen*, to protect.]

HUGE, huj, *adj.* Having great dimensions: enormous: very great:—*comp.* Hug'ER; *superl.* Hug'EST. [O. E. *houge*; D. *hoog*; Ger. *hoch*, high.]

HUGELY, huj'li, *adv.* Very greatly, enormously.

HUGENESS, huj'nes, *n.* State of being huge: enormous bulk. [*crecy.*]

HUGGER-MUGGER, hng'ér-mug'ér, *n.* (*Shak.*) See

HUGUENOT, hū'ge-not, hū'ge-no, *n.* The name formerly given in France to one of the adherents of the Reformation in religion. [Prob. corrupted from Ger. *eidgenossen*, confederates.]

HULK, bulk, *n.* (*orig.*) A large merchant-ship: the body of a ship: an old ship unfit for service: anything unwieldy. [O. D. *hulcke*, a ship of burden; Fr. *houque*; It. *olca*, *orca*, a great ship; Gr. *holkas*, a ship which is towed—*hēlka*, to draw.]

HULL, hul, *n.* The frame or body of a ship.—*v.t.* To pierce the hull (as with a cannon-ball).—*v.i.* to float or drive on the water, as a ship without sails. [From root of **HOLD**, of a ship.]

HULL, hul, *n.* The husk or outer covering of anything.—*v.t.* To strip off the hull: to husk. [A.S. *hule*, a husk, as of corn—*helan*, to cover; W. *hul*; Ger. *hülle*, a covering—*hüllen*, to cover.]

HULLY, hul'i, *adj.* Having husks or pods.

HUM, hum, *v.i.* To make a buzzing sound like bees: to utter a low, droning sound:—*v.t.* to sing in a low tone:—*pr.p.* humming; *pa.p.* hummed'.—*n.* The noise of bees and some other insects: any low, dull noise.—*int.* A sound with a pause implying doubt. [Ger. *hummen*, *humsen*; L. *bombio*; Gr. *bombō*, to buzz; from the sound.]

HUMAN, hū'man, *adj.* Belonging to man or mankind: having the qualities of a man. [L. *humanus*—*homo*, a human being; akin to Sans. root *bhu*, to be.]

HUMANE, hū-mān', *adj.* Having the feelings proper to man: kind: tender: merciful. [*manner.*]

HUMANELY, hū-mān'li, *adv.* In a humane or kind

HUMANENESS, hū-mān'nes, *n.* The quality of being humane or kind: tenderness.

HUMANISE, hū'man-iz, *v.t.* To render human or humane: to soften.—*v.i.* to become humane or civilised:—*pr.p.* hū'manising; *pa.p.* hū'manised.

HUMANIST, hū'man-ist, *n.* A student in humanities, or polite literature: a student of human nature.

HUMANITARIAN, hū-man-i-tā'ri-an, *n.* One who holds Christ to be a mere man.

HUMANITY, hū-man'i-ti, *n.* The nature peculiar to a human being: the kind feelings of man: benevolence: tenderness: mankind collectively:—*pl.* HUMANITIES, grammar, rhetoric, Latin, Greek, and poetry, so called from their humanising effects. [L. *humanitas*—*humanus*, human.]

PROFESSOR OF HUMANITY, in Scotland, the Professor of Latin.

HUMANKIND, hū'man-kind, *n.* The human species.

HUMANLY, hū'man-li, *adv.* According to the manner, opinions, or knowledge of men.

HUMBLE, hum'bl, um'bl, *adj.* (*lit.*) On the ground: low: meek: modest.—*v.t.* To bring down to the ground: to lower: to mortify: to degrade:—*pr.p.* hum'bling; *pa.p.* hum'bled. [Fr.—L. *humilis*, low—*humus*, the ground.]

HUMBLE-BEE, hum'bl-bē, *n.* The humming-bee: a genus of social bees which construct their hives under ground. [From their humming sound.]

HUMBLENESS, hum'bl-nes, *n.* The state of being humble or meek: lowness.

HUMBLESS, hum'bles, *n.* (*Spenser.*) Humbleness, low obeisance. [O. Fr. *humblesse*.]

HUMBLY, hum'bli, *adv.* In a humble or lowly manner: submissively.

HUMBUG, hum'bug, *n.* An imposition under fair pretences: one who so imposes.—*v.t.* To deceive: to hoax:—*pr.p.* hum'bugging; *pa.p.* hum'bugged.

HUMDRUM, hum'drum, *adj.* In a humming and drumming way: dull: droning.—*n.* A stupid fellow.

HUMECTANT, hū-mek'tant, *adj.* Pertaining to remedies supposed to increase the fluidity of the blood. [L. *humectans*—*humeco*, to be moist.]

HUMECTIVE, hū-mek'tiv, *adj.* Having the power to moisten. [See **HUMECTANT**.]

HUMERAL, hūm'ér-al, *adj.* Belonging to the shoulder. [Fr.—L. *humerus*, the shoulder.]

HUMHUM, hum'hum, *n.* A kind of plain, coarse cotton cloth used in the East Indies.

HUMIC, hūm'ik, *adj.* Denoting an acid formed by the action of alkalies on humus.

HUMID, hūm'id, *adj.* Moist: damp: rather wet. [L. *humidus*—*humeco*, to be moist.]

HUMIDITY, hūm-id'i-ti, *n.* State of being humid: moisture: a moderate degree of wetness.

HUMILIATE, hū-mil'i-āt, *v.t.* To make humble: to depress: to lower in condition:—*pr.p.* hūmil'i'ating; *pa.p.* hūmil'i'ated.

HUMILIATION, hū-mil-i-a'shun, *n.* The act of humiliating: abasement: mortification.

HUMILITY, hū-mil'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being humble: lowliness of mind: modesty. [Fr. *humilité*, L. *humilitas*—*humilis*, humble.]

HUMINE, hūm'in, *n.* Same as **HUMUS**.

HUMMING, hum'ing, *n.* A low, murmuring sound, like that made by bees. [From **HUM**.]

HUMMING-BIRD, hum'ing-bérd, *n.* A tropical bird, of brilliant plumage and rapid flight, so called from the humming sound of its wings.

HUMMOCK, hum'uk. Same as **HOMMOCK**.

HUMOR. American spelling of **HUMOUR**.

HUMORAL, ūm'ur-al, *adj.* Pertaining to or proceeding from the humours.

HUMORALISM, ūm'ur-al-izm, *n.* The state of being humoral: the doctrine that diseases have their seat in the humours.

HUMORALIST, ūm'ur-al-ist, *n.* One who favours the doctrine of humoralism.

HUMORIST, ūm'ur-ist, *n.* One who has humour or a playful fancy.

HUMORLESS, ūm'ur-less, *adj.* Without humour.

HUMOROUS, ūm'ur-us, *adj.* Governed by humour: capricious: full of humour: exciting laughter: (*Shak.*) humid.

HUMOROUSLY, ūm'ur-us-li, *adv.* In a humorous manner: capriciously: merrily.

HUMOROUSNESS, ūm'ur-us-nes, *n.* The quality of being humorous: capriciousness: jocularity.

HUMOUR, ūm'ur, *n.* The moisture or fluids of animal bodies: an animal fluid in an unhealthy state: state of mind (because once thought to depend on the humours of the body): disposition: caprice: a mental quality which delights in ludicrous and mirthful ideas: (*Shak.*) practice or habit.—*v.t.* To

go in with the humour of to gratify by complance [*L. humor—humor* to be moist.]

HUMP hump *n* *A swelling* a lump or hump upon the back. [Prob akin to *L. umbo* the navel, any convex protuberance and to *HUNCH*.]

HUMPBAC hump/bak, *n*. A back with a hump or hunch a person with a humpback. [back.]

HUMPBACED hump/bak, *adj* Having a hump.

HUMPED hump't *adj* Having a hump on the back.

HUMPY hump'i, *adj* Full of humps or protuberances

HUMUS hū'mus *n* (*lit.*) *The ground soil* a brown or black powder in rich soils formed by the action of an animal or vegetable matter [*L. akin to Cr chama*, on the ground.]

HUNCH hunch, *n*. (*lit.*) *Anything raised* a hump esp on the back. [Cf *huckle back*, *hucker hump* akin to *hock*, high.]

HUNCHBACK, hunch'bak, *n*. A humpback.

HUNCHBACKED hunch'bakt, *adj* Having a humpback.

HUNDRED hun dred, *n* The number of ten times ten a division of a county in England, orig supposed to contain a hundred families.—*adj* Ten times ten. [Cf *hundred*, *Ice hundrad*—*rad* reckoning number and *A.S. Coth Hund* O *Ger chuma*, *L. centum* *Cr Aelaton*, Sans *cata* a hundred.]

HUNDREDFOLD hundred fold, *adj* Folded a hundred times multiplied by a hundred.

HUNDREDTH hundredth, *adj* Coming last or forming one of a hundred.—*n*. One of a hundred.

HUNDREDWEIGHT hundred w't, *n*. A weight the twentieth part of a ton, or 112 lbs. avoirdupois orig a hundred lbs.—abbreviated cut from *L. centum*, a hundred, and *we ght*

HUNC pat and *pa p* of *HANO*

HUNGARIAN hung'gri an, *adj* Pertaining to Hungary or inhabitants.—*n* A native of Hungary

HUNGER hung'ger *n*. A strong or eager desire desire of food.—*v*. To long for to crave food. [A.S. and *Ger*]

HUNGERBITTEN hung'g'r h't'n, *adj* Bitten, pained, or weakened by hunger

HUNGERLY, hung'ger l, *adj* (*Shak*) Hungry.—*adv* (*Shak*) Hungrily

HUNGRIPLY hung'gri l, *adv* In a hungry manner with keenness of appetite

HUNGRY hung'gri, *adj* Feeling hunger having eager desire greedy lean not fertile.

HUNT hunt, *v*. (*lit.*) *To search for with hounds* to chase wild animals for prey or sport to search for to pursue —*v* to go out in pursuit of game to search.—*n* A chase of wild animals search an association of huntmen. [A.S. *hunnan*, O *Ger huntan*—from root of *HOUND*]

HUNT OUT *or* *after*, to search for seek.—**HUNT DOWNS** to destroy by persecution or violence

HUNT COUNTER, hunt' kownt'er *n*. A dog that runs back or counter on the scent, a worthless dog hence (*Slak*) a blunderer

HUNTER, hunter *n*. One who hunts a horse used in the chase —*scm*. **HUNTERS**.

HUNTING-BOX, hunting boks *n*. A temporary residence for hunting or for sportsmen.

HUNTING HORN, hunting horn, *n*. A horn used in hunting, a bugle.

HUNTING SEAT hunting set, *n*. A hunting box.

HUNTRESS, hunt'res, *n*. A female hunter

HUNTSMAN huntsman *n* One who hunts the servant who manages the hounds and the chase

HUNTSMANSHIP hunts'man ship *n* The qualification of a huntsman

HUNTS UP hunts up *n*. (*Shak*) A tune or song intended to arouse huntmen in the morning—hence any noise made to waken a person

HURDLE hur'dl *n*. A frame of twigs or sticks interlaced a movable frame of lumber or iron for gates &c.—*v* *t* To enclose with hurdles —*pr p* hur'dling *pa p* hur'dled. [A.S. *hyrdel*, *Ger hürde* *Ice. hurd* a door a wicker gate]

HURDY CURDY hur'di gur'di *n*. A musical stringed instrument like a rude violin. [Prob from its sound.]

HURL, hurl *v*. *To whirl* to move rapidly —*v* *t* to throw with violence to utter with vehemence —*n*. Act of hurling tumult, confusion. [From the sound akin to *WHIRL*.]

HURLY, hur'l, *n*. (*Shak*) Same as **HURLY BURLY**

HURLY BURLY hur'l bur'l, *n*. Tumult confusion. [From the sound, suggestive of tumult and confusion.]

HURRAH hoor'ra int. An exclamation of exultation [Cf *hurrah* *Dan. hurra*]

HURRICANE hur'ri k'n *n*. A storm with extreme violence and sudden changes of the wind, common in the E and W Indies [Sp *huracan* from an American Indian word, prob imitative of the rushing of the wind.]

HURRICANO hur'ri k'no *n* (*Shak*) A hurricane.

HURRY hur'ri, *v* *t* (*lit.*) *To whirl* to urge forward to hasten —*v*. to move or act with haste —*pr p* hur'rying *pa p* hur'ried.—*n*. A driving forward haste tumult [From the sound of rapid whirling through the air] [manner]

HURRYINGLY hur'ring l *adv* In a hurrying

HURT hurt, *v* *t* (*lit* and *or g*) *To strike or dash against* to cause bodily pain to injure to damage to wound as the feelings to grieve —*pr p* hurt'ng *pa t*, end *pa p* hurt.—*n*. A wound injury [A.S. *hyrt*, wounded *Fr heurter* *It. urtare*, to knock, to run against *W. hurld* a thrust, *hyrdid*, to push, to drive]

HURTFUL hurt'fool, *adj* Causing hurt or loss mischievous [hurt injuriously]

HURTFULLY hurt'fool l, *adv* In a manner to hurt

HURTFULNESS hurt'fool nes *n* Tendency to hurt injuriousness.

HURTL, hur'l, *v* *t*. To clash to encounter with violence to move violently —*v* *t*. to move with violence to brandish —*pr p* hurt'ling *pa p* hurt'led. [Dim. of *HURT*] [harmless.]

HURTLESS hurt'les, *adj* Without hurt or injury

HURTLESSLY hurt'les l, *adv* Without hurt or harm.

HURTLESSNESS hurt'les-nes *n*. Freedom from hurtful qualities harmlessness.

HUSBAND hus'band, *n*. (*orig*) The male head of a household a married man (*B*) a man to whom a woman is betrothed one who manages affairs with prudence (*naut.*) the owner of a ship who manages its concerns a person (*obs*) a husbandman.—*v* *t* To supply with a husband to manage with economy (*obs*) to cultivate the ground. [A.S. *husbanda* —*hus*, a house, and *Ice. buandi*, the possessor of a farm—*Ice. bua*, *Ger bauen*, to till.]

HUSBANDLESS, hus'band les, *adj* (*Shak*) Without a husband.

HUSBANDMAN, huz'band-man, *n.* A working farmer: one who labours in tillage.

HUSBANDRY, huz'band-ri, *n.* The business of a farmer: tillage: economical management: thrift.

HUSH, hush, *int. or imp.* Silence! be still!—*adj.* Silent: quiet.—*v.t.* To make quiet.—*n.* Quiet, stillness. [From the sound.]

HUSH-MONEY, hush-mun'i, *n.* Money given as a bribe to hush or make one keep silent.

HUSK, husk, *n.* The dry, thin covering of certain fruits and seeds.—*v.t.* To remove the husks from. [Ger. *hülschen*, dim. of *hülle*, akin to *hülle*, a covering, and *hehlen*, A.S. *helan*, to hide, to cover.]

HUSKED, huskt', *adj.* Covered with a husk: stripped of husks. [manner.]

HUSKILY, husk'i-li, *adv.* In a husky or hoarse

HUSKINESS, husk'i-nes, *n.* State of being husky.

HUSKING, husk'ing, *n.* The stripping of husks.

HUSKY, husk'i, *adj.* Abounding with, consisting of, or resembling husks: not clear, as the voice.

HUSSAR, hooz-zär', *n.* (lit.) A twentieth man: (orig.) a soldier of the national cavalry of Hungary: a light-armed cavalry soldier.
[Ger. *husar*, Hun. *huszar*—*husz*, twenty, because at one time in Hungary one cavalry soldier used to be levied from every twenty families.]

HUSSY, huz'i, *n.* Contraction of housewife: a worthless female.

HUSTINGS, hustingz, *n.* (lit.) A house or municipal court: the principal court of the City of London: the booths where the votes are taken at a parliamentary election, or the platform from which the candidates give their addresses. [A.S. *hustinge*—*hus*, house, and *lee*, thing, Dan. *ting*, court of justice.]

HUSTLE, husl', *v.t.* To shake or push together: to crowd with violence:—*pr.p.* hustling; *pa.p.* hustled. [D. *hutsen*, *hutseln*, to shake to and fro; Ice. *huste*, to rock, to swing.]

HUSWIFE, huz'if or huz'wif, *n.* A housewife: a female who manages domestic affairs: (Shak.) a thriftless woman, a hussy: a case for sewing materials.

HUT, hut, *n.* (lit.) A covered place: a small house: (mil.) a small temporary dwelling.—*v.t.* (mil.) To lodge in huts, as soldiers:—*pr.p.* hutting; *pa.p.* hutt'ed. [Ger. *hütte*, Dan. *hytte*, Sw. *hydda*—O. Ger. *hutan*, to cover: conn. with *HIDE*.]

HUTCH, huch, *n.* A box, a chest, a coop. [A.S. *hwæce*, a chest; Fr. *huche*, a chest, a trough; Ice. *hokk*, a small apartment.]

HUZZA, hooz-zä', *int.* and *n.* Hurrah! a shout of joy or approbation.—*v.t.* To attend with shouts of joy.—*v.i.* to utter shouts of joy or acclamation. [Ger. *hussa*, a form of *HURRAH*.]

HYACINE, hi'a-sin, *n.* (Spenser). The **HYACINTH**.

HYACINTH, hi'a-sinth, *n.* A bulbous-rooted flower of a great variety of colours, so called from a flower fabled to have sprung from the blood of *Hyacinthos*, a Greek youth killed by Apollo with a quail.

HYACINTHINE, hi-a-sinth'in, *adj.* Consisting of or resembling hyacinth.

HYÆNA. Same as **HYENA**.

HYALINE, hi'a-lin, *adj.* Glassy: consisting of or like glass.—*n.* (Milton) The glassy surface of the sea. [Gr. *hyalinos*—*hyalos*, glass.]

HYBRID, hi'brid, *n.* (lit.) Something unnatural, as an animal or plant produced from two different species: a mongrel: a mule.—*adj.* Produced from different species: mongrel. [L. *hybrida*, lawless, unnatural—Gr. *hybris*, wantonness.]

HYBRIDISM, hi'brid-izm, } *n.* State of being hy-
HYBRIDITY, hib-rid'i-ti, } brid.

HYBRIDOUS, hib'rid-us or hi', *adj.* Hybrid.

HYDATID, hid'a-tid, *n.* A watery cyst or vesicle sometimes found in animal bodies. [Gr. *hydatis*, a watery vesicle—*hydōr*, *hydatis*, water.]

HYDRA, hīdra, *n.* (myth.) A water-serpent with many heads, which when cut off were succeeded by others: any manifold evil: a genus of fresh-water polypes remarkable for their power of being multiplied by being cut or divided. [L., Gr. *hydra*—*hydōr*, water.]

HYDRANGEA, hi-dran'je-a, *n.* (lit.) The water-vessel: a genus of shrubby plants with large heads of showy flowers, remarkable for their absorption of water, natives of China and Japan. [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and *angeion*, vessel.]

HYDRANT, hi'drant, *n.* A machine for discharging water: a water-plug. [Gr. *hydrainō*, to water—*hydōr*, water.]

HYDRATE, hi'drät, *n.* A compound formed by the union of water with an oxide. [From Gr. *hydōr*, water.]

HYDRAULIC, -AL, hi-draw'lik, -al, *adj.* (lit.) Belonging to a water-organ: relating to water, in motion: conveying water: worked by water. [Gr. *hydraulikos*—*hydraulis*, a water-organ, from *hydōr*, water, and *aulē*, a musical pipe.]

HYDRAULICS, hi-draw'liks, *n.* The science relating to the action of fluids in motion.

HYDROCARBON, hi-dro-kär'bon, *n.* A compound of hydrogen and carbon.

HYDROCELE, hi'dro-sēl, *n.* (med.) A swelling consisting of a collection of serous fluid in the serotum or in some of the coverings of the testicle or spermatic cord. [Gr. *hydōr*, water, *kēlē*, a swelling.]

HYDROCEPHALUS, hi-dro-sef'a-lus, *n.* Water in the head: dropsy of the brain. [Gr. *hydōr*, water, *kephalē*, the head.] [of hydrogen and chlorine.]

HYDROCHLORIC, hi-dro-klo'rik, *adj.* Compounded

HYDROCYANIC, hi-dro-si-an'ik, *adj.* Noting an acid formed by the combination of hydrogen and cyanogen—called also *Prussic Acid*.

HYDRODYNAMIC, -AL, hi-dro-di-nam'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to the dynamics or force of water.

HYDRODYNAMICS, hi-dro-di-nam'iks, *n.* The science relating to the dynamics or force of water. [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and *DYNAMICS*.]

HYDROGEN, hi'dro-jen, *n.* An elementary gaseous substance, which, in combination with oxygen, produces water. [From Gr. *hydōr*, water, and *gennao*, to produce.] [hydrogen.]

HYDROGENOUS, hi-droj'en-us, *adj.* Pertaining to

HYDROGRAPHIC, -AL, hi-dro-graf'ik, -al, *adj.* Relating to hydrography.

HYDROGRAPHY, hi-dro-gra'fi, *n.* The art of measuring and describing the size and position of waters or seas: the art of making sea-charts. [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and *graphō*, to write.]

HYDROLOGY, hi-dro-lo'ji, *n.* The science which treats of water. [Gr. *hydōr*, water, *logos*, a discourse.]

HYDROMANCY, hi'dro-man-si, *n.* Divination by water. [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and *manteia*, divination.]

HYDROMETER, hi-drom-et-ēr, *n.* An instrument for measuring the specific gravity, &c., of liquids, or the strength of spirituous liquors. [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and *metron*, a measure.]

HYDROMETRIC, -AL, hi-dro-met'rik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to or made by means of a hydrometer.

HYDROPATHIC, -AL, hi dro-path'ik, al, *adj* Relating to or connected with hydropathy.

HYDROPATHIST, hi-dro-pa-thist, n. One who practises hydropathy

HYDROPATHY, hi dro-pa-thi, n. The treatment of disease by cold water [Gr *hydōr*, water, and *pathos*, suffering]

HYDROPHOBIA, hi dro-fob'i-a, n. An unnatural dread of water, a symptom of a disease resulting from the bite of a mad animal, hence the disease itself. [Gr *hydōr*, water, and *phobos*, fear]

HYDROPHOBIC, hi-dro-fob'ik, *adj* Relating to hydrophobia.

HYDROPHYTE, hi-dro-fit n. A plant which grows in water [Gr *hydōr*, water, and *phyton*, a plant.]

HYDROPSY, hi-dro-psi. Same as **DROPSY**

HYDROSTATIC, AL, hi dro-stat'ik, al, *adj* Relating to hydrostatics.

HYDROSTATICS, hi dro-stat'iks, n. The science relating to the statics or equilibrium of water [Gr *hydōr*, water, and *STATICS*]

HYDROSULPHURIC, hi-dro-sul'f'rik, *adj* Formed by a combination of hydrogen and sulphur

HYDRURET, hi-dro-ret, n. A combination of hydrogen with a metal. [Fr *hydrure*—Gr *hydōr*, water]

HYEMAL, hi'e-mal, *adj* Belonging to winter done during winter [L *hæmalis*—*hiems*, winter]

HYEMIATION, hi'e-mi-shnn, n. The passing or spending of a winter in a particular place. [From L *hiems*, winter]

HYEN, h'ien, n. (*Shak*) A hyena.

HYENA, hi'e-na, n. A bristly maned quadruped of the dog kind, so named from its likeness to the sow [L, Gr *hyanas*, a sow]

HYGEIA, hi jé-an, *adj* Relating to health and its preservation. [Gr *hygieia*, health, the goddess of health, *hygies* healthy]

HYGIENE, hi jé-en, n. The science which treats of the preservation of health [Fr See **HYGIEIA**]

HYGIENIC, hi jé-en'ik, *adj* Pertaining to hygiene

HYGIENIC, hi jé-en'iks, } n. Same as **HYGIENE**.

HYGIENISM, hi jé-en'izm, }

HYGIENIST, hi jé-en'ist, n. One skilled in hygiene.

HYGROMETER, hi-grom'e-t'er, n. An instrument for measuring the moisture in the atmosphere. [Gr *hygros*, wet, *metron*, a measure.]

HYGROMETRIC, AL, hi gro-met'rik, al, *adj* Of or relating to hygrometry readily absorbing moisture from the air

HYGROMETRY, hi-gromet'n, n. The art of measuring the moisture in the atmosphere, and of bodies generally [See **HYGROMETER**.]

HYGROSCOPE hi-gro-skóp n. An instrument for showing the moisture in the atmosphere [Gr *hygros*, wet, *skopos*, to view]

HYMEN, hi-men, n. (*myth*.) The god of marriage marriage. [L and Gr]

HYMENEAL, hi men'é-al, } *adj* Pertaining to Hy

HYMENEAN, hi men'é-an, } men or marriage.—n. (*Milton*) A marriage song

HYMENOPTERAL, hi men opt'er-al, } *adj* Per

HYMENOPTEROUS, hi men-opt'er-us, } taining to the hymenoptera, an order of insects having four membranous wings [Gr *hymén*, a membrane, *pteron*, a wing]

HYMN, hum, n. A song a festive ode usually in praise of gods or heroes

celebrate in song to worship by hymns.—*v* i to sing in praise or adoration. [L *hymnus*, Or *hymnos*]

HYMNIC, him-nik, *adj* Relating to hymns.

HYMNOLOGIST, him-nol'o-jist, n. One skilled in hymnology a writer of hymns

HYMNOLOGY, him-nol'o-jy, n. The science which treats of hymns a collection of hymns [Gr *hymnos*, a hymn, *logos*, a discourse]

HYOID, hi-oid, *adj* Having the form of the Greek letter upsilon [v], applied to a bone at the base of the tongue [Gr *hyooides*—the letter *υ* and *eidos*, form.]

HYPALLAGE, hi-pa-la-jé n. (*lit*) An interchange in rhetoric, a figure in which the attributes of a subject are transferred to another [Fr, L, and Gr—*hypo*, under, and *allasse*, to change.]

HYPERBATON, hi-per-ba-ton, n. (*lit*) A going beyond or transposition a rhetorical figure by which words are transposed from their natural order [Gr, from *hyper*, beyond, and *bainō*, to go]

HYPERBOLA, hi-per-bo-la, n. (*lit*) A throwing beyond (*geom*.) one of the conic sections or curves formed when the intersecting plane makes a greater angle with the base than the side of the cone makes. For **ILL**, see **COVE**. [L—Gr *hyperbolē*, from *hyper-ballo*—*hyper*, beyond, *ballo*, to throw]

HYPERBOLE, hi-per-bo-lé, n. A rhetorical figure which goes beyond the truth, representing things as much greater or less than they really are an exaggeration. [See **HYPERBOLA**.]

HYPERBOLIC, -AL, hi-per-bol'ik, al, *adj* Belonging to or having the nature of a hyperbola

HYPERBOLIC, AL, hi-per-bol'ik, al, *adj* Relating to a hyperbole expressing more or less than the truth. [exaggeration.]

HYPERBOLICALLY, hi-per-bol'ik al, *adv* With

HYPERBOLISE, hi-per-bol'iz *v* t To represent hyperbolically.—*v* i to speak hyperbolically.—*pr* p hyperbolising, *pa* p hyperbolised.

HYPERBOLISM, hi-per-bol'izm, n. The use of hyperbole hyperbolical character

HYPERBOREAN, hi-per-bō-re-an, *adj* Belonging to the extreme north.—n. An inhabitant of the extrema north. [Gr *hyperboreos*—*hyper*, beyond, and *Boreas* the north wind.]

HYPERCRITIC, hi-per-krit'ik, n. One who is over-critical [Gr *hyper*, over, and *Critic*.]

HYPERCRITIC, AL, hi-per-krit'ik, al, *adj* Over-critical. [a hypercritical manner]

HYPERCRITICALLY, hi-per-krit'ik al, *adv* In

HYPERCRITIGISE, hi-per-krit'iz, *v* t To criticise with too much nicety

HYPERCRITICISM, hi-per-krit'izizm, n. Excessive or captious criticism.

HYPERMETRICAL, hi-per-met'rik al, *adj* Beyond or exceeding the ordinary metre of a line having a syllable too much. [Gr *hyper*, and *metrical*.]

HYPERPHYSICAL, hi-per-fiz'ik al, *adj* Beyond physical laws supernatural.

HYPERTROPHY, hi-per-tro-fi, n. The state of an organ, or part of the body, in which from increased nutrition its bulk is augmented. [From Gr *hyper*, and *trophē*, nourishment—*trophō*, to nourish.]

HYPHEN, h'ien, n. A short stroke joining two syllables or words into one () [Gr *hypo*, under, *meno*, *hēn*, one.]

HYPNOTIC, hip-not'ik, n. A medicine that induces sleep [Gr *hypnōtikos*—*hypnos*, sleep]

HYPNOTISM, hip-not'izm, n. Somnambulism.

HYPOCAUST, hip-o-kawst, n. Among the ancients,

a vaulted chamber from which the heat of stoves was distributed to baths or rooms above: now applied to the fire-place of a stove or hot-house. [Gr. *hypokauston*—*hypo*, under, and *kaio*, to burn.]

HYPOCHONDRIA, hip-o-kon'dri-a, *n.* The soft part of the abdomen beneath the cartilage of the breast: a disease arising from derangement of the digestive organs, causing melancholy, so called from its supposed connection with the hypochondriac regions. [L., Gr., from *hypo*, under, *chondros*, a cartilage.]

HYPOCHONDRIAC, hip-o-kon'dri-ak, *adj.* Relating to the hypochondria: affected with hypochondria: melancholy.—*n.* One suffering from hypochondria.

HYPOCRISY, hi-pok'ri-si, *n.* (lit.) *The acting of a part on the stage*: a feigning to be what one is not: concealment of true character. [Gr. *hypokrisis*—*hypokrinomai*, to answer, to play on the stage—*hypo*, under, *krinō*, to decide, to question.] [*risy*.]

HYPOCRITE, hip-o-krit, *n.* One who practises hypocrisy. **HYPOCRITIC**, -AL, hip-o-krit'ik, -al, *adj.* Belonging to a hypocrite: practising hypocrisy.

HYPOGASTRIC, hip-o-gas'trik, *adj.* Belonging to the lower part of the abdomen. [Gr. *hypogastriōn*—*hypo*, under, *gaster*, the belly.]

HYPOGYNOUS, hi-poj'i-nus, *adj.* (bot.) Growing from beneath the ovary, said of certain parts of plants. [Gr. *hypo*, under, *gynē*, a woman.]

HYPOSTASIS, hi-post'a-sis, *n.* (lit.) *A standing under*, substance: the essence or personality of the three divisions of the Godhead. [Gr. *hypostasis*—*hypo*, under, *histēmi*, to make to stand.]

HYPOSTATIC, -AL, hi-po-stat'ik, -al, *adj.* Relating to hypostasis: constitutive: personal.

HYPOTENUSE, hi-pot'en-us, or hip-, *n.* (lit.) *That which stretches under*: the side of a right-angled triangle opposite to the right angle. [Gr. *hypo*, under, and *teinō*, to stretch.]

HYPOTHEC, hi-poth'ek, *n.* In Scotch law, a security in favour of a creditor over the property of his debtor, while the property continues in the debtor's possession. [L. *hypotheca*, Gr. *hypothēkē*, a pledge.]

HYPOTHECATE, hi-poth'e-kāt, *v.t.* To place or assign anything as security under an arrangement: to mortgage. [Gr. *hypo*, under, *tithēmi*, to place.]

HYPOTHECATION, hi-poth'e-kā'shun, *n.* The act by which property is hypothecated: (*naut.*) power to hypothecate a ship in a critical emergency.

HYPOTHENUSE, hi-poth'en-us, *n.* **HYPOTENUSE**.

HYPOTHESIS, hi-poth'e-sis, *n.* (lit.) *That which is placed under*: the foundation of an argument: a supposition: a theory assumed to explain what is not understood. [Gr. *hypo*, under, *tithēmi*, to place.]

HYPOTHETIC, -AL, hi-po-thet'ik, -al, *adj.* Belonging to a hypothesis: conditional.

HYPOTHETICALLY, hi-po-thet'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a hypothetical manner: conditionally.

HYSSOP, his'up, *n.* An aromatic plant. [L. *hyssopus*, Gr. *hyssōpos*, Heb. *ezobh*, Ar. *zifa*.]

HYSTERIA, his-tē'ri-a, *n.* Same as **HYSTERIC**.

HYSTERIC, -AL, his-ter'ik, -al, *adj.* Resulting from the womb: convulsive: affected with hysterics. [L. *hystericus*, Gr. *hysterikos*—*hystera*, the womb.]

HYSTERIC, his-ter'iks, *n.* A disease resulting from an affection of the womb, causing nervous or convulsive fits. [From **HYSTERIC**.]

HYSTERO-PROTERON, his'te-rōn-prot'er-on, *n.* (lit.) *The last first*: a figure of speech in which what should follow comes first: an inversion. [Gr.]

HYTHE, hith, *n.* Same as **HITH**.

I

I, *i*, *pron.* The nominative case of the first personal pronoun: the word used by a speaker or writer in mentioning himself. [O. E. *Ich*, *Ig*, A.S. *ic*, Ger. *ich*, Ite. *eg*, L. *ego*, Gr. *egō*, Sans. *aham*.]

I, *i*, *adv.* (*Shak.*) Same as **AY**.

IAMBIC, i-am'bik, *n.* In Greek and Latin, a metrical foot of two syllables, the first short and the second long, as in L. *cōlōr*: in English, a foot of two syllables, the first unaccented and the second accented, as in *deduce*. [L. *iambus*, Gr. *iambos*.]

IAMBIC, i-am'bik, *adj.* Consisting of iambs.

IAMBICALLY, i-am'bik-al-li, *adv.* In the manner of an iambic.

IAMBUS, i-am'bns, *n.* Same as **IAMBIC**.

IBERIAN, i-bē'ri-an, *adj.* Spanish. [From *Iberia*, an ancient name of Spain.]

IBEX, i'beks, *n.* A genus of goats inhabiting the Alps and other mountainous regions. [L.]

IBIS, i'bis, *n.* A genus of wading birds like the stork, one species of which was worshipped by the ancient Egyptians. [L. and Gr.]

ICARIAN, i-kā'ri-an, *adj.* Belonging to *Icarus*: adventurous or unfortunate in flight. [L. *Icarius*, Gr. *Ikarios*—*Ikarios*, who fell into the sea on his flight from Crete, his waxen wings being melted by the sun.]

ICE, is, *n.* Any frozen fluid, especially water: con- creted sugar.—*v.t.* To cover with ice: to turn into ice: to freeze: to cover with con- creted sugar:—*pp.p.* *ic'ing*; *pa.p.* *iced* (*ist*). [A.S. *is*, Ger. *eis*, Ice., Dan. *is*.]

ICEBERG, Is'bērg, *n.* A mountain or huge mass of float- ing ice. [Ger. *eisberg*—*eis*, ice, *berg*, a mountain.]

ICE-BLINK, is'-bling, *n.* A blink or bright appearance caused by the reflection of distant ice.

ICE-BOAT, is'-būt, *n.* A boat used for forcing a passage through or for sailing over ice.

ICE-BOUND, is'-bownd, *adj.* Bound, surrounded, or fixed in with ice.

ICE-BROOK, is'-brook, *n.* (*Shak.*) A frozen brook.

ICE-CREAM, is'-krēm, *n.* Cream sweetened or flavoured, and artificially frozen.

ICED, *ist*, *pa.adj.* Covered with ice: incrustated with sugar.

ICE-FIELD, is'-fēld, *n.* A large field or sheet of ice.

ICE-FLOAT, is'-flōt, } *n.* A large mass or masses of float-
ICE-FLOE, is'-flō, } ing ice.

ICE-HOUSE, is'-hows, *n.* A house for preserving ice.

ICE-ISLAND, is'-īland, *n.* An island of floating ice.

ICELANDER, is'land-ēr, *n.* A native of Iceland, an island in the northernmost part of the Atlantic Ocean.

ICELANDIC, is'land'ik, *adj.* Relating to Iceland.—*n.* The language of the Icelanders.

ICELAND-MOSS, is'land-mos, *n.* A lichen found in the northern parts of the world, esp. in Iceland and Norway, and valuable as a medicine and as an article of diet.

ICE-MAN, is'-man, *n.* A man skilled in travelling upon ice: a dealer in ice: a man in attendance at any frozen pond where skating, &c., are going on.

ICE-PACK, is'-pak, *n.* Drifting ice packed together.

ICE-PLANT, is'-plant, *n.* A plant whose leaves appear as if covered with ice.

ICE-SPAR, is'-spār, *n.* A variety of felspar remarkable for its transparent ice-like crystals.

ICHNEUMON, ik-nū'mon, *n.* (lit.) *The hunter*: a

small carnivorous animal in Egypt, famed for destroying the crocodile's eggs an insect which lays its eggs in the larvae of other insects [Gr—*ichneus*, to hunt after]

ICHNITE ik nit *n* A fossil foot-print [Gr *ichnos*, a foot print.]

ICHOGRAPHIC, AL ik no-grafik, *al*, *adj* Relating to ichnography describing a ground plan.

ICHOGRAPHY ik no-graf i, *n*. A tracing out (arch) a ground plan of a building [Gr *ichno graphia*—*ichnos* a track, *graphō* to grave]

ICHNOLITE, ik no lit *n* A stone retaining the impression of an extinct animal's foot print [Gr *ichnos*, a foot print, and *lithos* a stone]

ICHOR, fkor, *n*. (myth.) The ethereal juice in the veins of the gods a watery humour colourless matter from an ulcer [Gr *ichōr*]

ICHOROUS, fkor us, *adj* Like ichor watery serous

ICHTHINE, ik thin, *n*. An albuminous substance found in fishes' eggs. [From Gr *ichthys*, a fish.]

ICHTHYOID ik thi oid, *adj* Having the form or characteristics of a fish [Gr *ichthys*, a fish, and *eidos* form]

ICHTHYOLITE ik thi o lit, *n*. A fish turned into stone a fossil fish the impression of a fish in a rock. [Gr *ichthys*, *ichthys*, and *lithos*, a stone.]

ICHTHYOLOGICAL ik thi o loj i kal, *adj* Pertaining to ichthyology [in ichthyology]

ICHTHYOLOGIST, ik thi o loj ist, *n* One versed in ichthyology

ICHTHYOLOGY, ik thi o loj i, *n* The branch of zoology that treats of fishes [Gr *ichthys*, a fish, *logos* discourse science.]

ICHTHYOPHAGOUS, ik thi o fa-gus *adj* Eating or subsisting on fish. [Gr *ichthyophagos*—*ichthys*, a fish, *phagō*, to eat]

ICHTHYOSAUR, ik thi o sawr, *n*. The **ICHTHYOSAURUS** ik thi o sawr'us, *n*. *The* genus of extinct marine reptiles, uniting some of the characteristics of the Saurians with those of fishes [Gr *ichthys*, a fish, and *saurus* a lizard.]

ICHTHYOSIS, ik thi o sis *n*. A disease in which the skin becomes rough and scaly resembling a fish's skin. [From Gr *ichthys* a fish.]

ICICLE, is' kl, *n*. A hanging point or cone of ice formed by the freezing of dripping water [A.S. *is-geol*, D *yskegel*—*ys* ice *kegel* a cone]

ICILY, is' li, *adv* In an icy manner coldly

ICINESS, is' nes, *n*. The state of being icy

ICING, is' ing, *n*. A covering of ice, or of concretion of sugar

ICON, i'kon *n*. An image or figure. [L.—Gr *eikōn*, an image.]

ICONOCLASM, i kon o klastm, *n*. Act of breaking images [See **ICONOCLAST**]

ICONOCLAST i kon o klast, *n* A breaker of images one opposed to idol worship [Gr *ikonoklastēs*—*ikon*, an image, *klastēs*, a breaker—*klaō* to break.]

ICONOCLASTIC, i kon o klast'ik, *adj* Pertaining to iconoclasm breaking images.

ICOSAHEDRAL, i kos a he dral, *adj* Having twenty equal sides or faces, as an icosahedron.

ICOSAHEDRON, i kos a he dron *n*. (geom.) A solid having twenty equal sides or faces. [Gr *eikos*, twenty, *hedra*, base or seat.]

ICOSANDRIA, i ko san dri a, *n*. A class of plants having not less than twenty stamens inserted in the calyx. [Gr *eikos*, twenty, *aner*, *andros*, a male]

ICOSANDRIAN, i ko san dri an, *adj* Pertaining **ICOSANDROUS**, i ko san drus, *adj* to the class icosandria.

IOY, is i *adj* Composed of abounding in, or like ice frosty cold without warmth or affection

IOY PEARLED, is i per led, *adj* (Milton) Studded with pearls or spangles of ice.

I'D, id, Contracted from *I would*, or *I had*

ITALIAN, i de li an, *adj* Pertaining to Idalia, in Cyprus or to Venus, to whom it was sacred.

IDEA, i de a, *n*. An image of a thing seen by the mind a notion opinion. [L, Or *idea*—*idean*, to see]

IDEAL i de al, *adj* Existing in idea mental existing in imagination only unreal—*n* The highest conception of anything

IDEALISATION, i de al i zā shun, *n* Act of forming in idea, or of raising to the highest conception.

IDEALISE, i de al iz, *v* To form in idea to raise to the highest conception—*v*; to form ideas—*pr p* *idealising*, *pp p* *idealized*.

IDEALISM, i de al izm, *n*. The doctrine that in external perceptions the objects immediately known are ideas (from which some infer that nothing exists but ideas)

IDEALIST, i de al ist, *n*. One who holds the doctrine of idealism. [iste or to idealism.]

IDEALISTIO, i de al ist'ik, *adj* Pertaining to ideal

IDEALITY, i de al i ti, *n*. Ideal state ability and disposition to form ideals of beauty and perfection.

IDEALLY, i de al i, *adv* In an ideal manner mentally [theorist.]

IDEALOGUE i de a log, *n*. One given to ideas

IDEATION, i de ā shun, *n*. The power of the mind for forming ideas the exercise of such power

IDENTICAL i den tik al *adj* The same not different. [L, as if *identicus*—*idem* the same]

IDENTICALLY, i den tik al i, *adv* With identity or sameness.

IDENTICALNESS i den tik al nes, *n*. Identity

IDENTIFIABLE, i den ti fi a bl, *adj* Capable of being identified. [of identifying.]

IDENTIFICATION, i den ti fi k ā shun, *n*. The act

IDENTIFY, i den ti fi, *v* To make to be the same to ascertain or prove to be the same—*pr p* *identifying*, *pp p* *identified*. [Fr *identifier*, It. *identificare*—*li*, as if *identicus*—*idem*, the same, and *facio*, to make.]

IDENTITY, i den ti ti, *n*. State of being the same sameness [Low L. *identitas*—*li* *idem*, the same.]

IDEOGRAPHIC, AL, i de o grafik, *al*, *adj* Representing ideas representing things by images or pictures, and not by letters. [Gr *idea* idea, *graphō*, to write] [an ideographic manner]

IDEOGRAPHICALLY, i de o grafik al i, *adv* In

IDEOGRAPHY, i de o gra fi *n* The representation of things by pictures and not by sound symbols or letters. [See **IDEOGRAPHIC**.]

IDEOLOGY, i de o lo j i, *n*. The science of ideas. [Gr *idea*, and *logos*, discourse]

IDUS idz, *n*. In ancient Rome, the 15th day of March, May, July, Oct., and the 13th of the other months [Fr *ides*—Gr *idea*, to see or from root *vid* to divide, because it halves the month.]

IDIOCY, id i o ai, *n*. Idiocy

IDIOM, id i um, *n*. A mode of expression peculiar to a language. [L. *idioma*—Gr *idiōma*, a peculiarity—*id* or *own's* own.]

fāte, fār, mē hēr, mīne, mōte, mōte, mōn, then.

IDIOMATIC, -AL, id-i-o-mat'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to the idioms of a language.

IDIOMATICALLY, id-i-o-mat'ik-al-li, *adv.* According to the idiom of a language.

IDIOSYNCRASY, id-i-o-sin'kra-si, *n.* Peculiarity of temperament or constitution: any characteristic belonging to and distinguishing a person. [Fr. *idiosyncrasie*—Gr. *idios*, one's own, peculiar, and *sygkhrasis*, a mixing together—*syn*, together, *keranumi*, to mix.]

IDIOSYNCRATIC, -AL, id-i-o-sin-krat'ik, -al, *adj.* Relating to idiosyncrasy: having peculiar temperament.

IDIOT, id'i-ot, *n.* Among the Greeks, orig. a private man, then an ignorant, rude person: one deficient in intellect: a foolish or unwise person. [Fr.—L. *idiota*—Gr. *idiōtēs*—*idios*, peculiar.]

IDIOTCY, id'i-ot-ē, *n.* State of being an idiot: imbecility: folly. [like an idiot: foolish.]

IDIOTIC, -AL, id-i-ot'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to or

IDIOTICALLY, id-i-ot'ik-al-li, *adv.* In an idiotic or foolish manner.

IDIOTISH, id-i-ot'ish, *adj.* Like an idiot, idiotic.

IDIOTISM, id'i-ot-izm, *n.* A peculiar manner of speaking: an idiom. [From Gr. *idiōtēs*, a private person.]

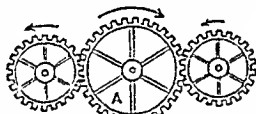
IDLE, id'l, *adj.* (*lit.*) Empty, trifling: unemployed: averse to labour: not occupied: useless: unimportant: unedifying.—*v.t.* To spend in idleness.—*pr.p.* id'ling; *pa.p.* id'led. [A.S. *idel*, *ydēl*; Ger. *eitel*, akin to *ēde*, deserted, Ice. *audr*, empty, vacant.]

IDLENESS, id'l-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being idle: want of employment: (*Shak.*) unimportance, worthlessness: (*Bacon*) unreasonableness.

IDLER, id'lēr, *n.* One who idles: a lazy person.

IDLENESS, id'les, *n.* Idleness.

IDLE-WHEEL, id'l-hwēl, *n.* A wheel placed between two others simply for transferring the motion from one to the other without changing the direction.



A, Idle-wheel

IDLY, id'li, *adv.* In an idle manner: lazily: vainly.

IDOCRASE, id'o-krāz, *n.* A mineral allied to garnet, of various colours, and found in volcanic and in primitive rocks, so called from the mixed forms of its crystals. [Gr. *eidōs*, form, and *krasis*, mixture.]

IDOL, id'ol, *n.* That which is seen, a figure: an image of some object of worship: a person or thing too much loved or honoured. [L. *idolum*—Gr. *eidōlon*—*eidōs*, that which is seen—*idein*, to see.]

IDOLATER, i-dol'a-tēr, *n.* A worshipper of idols: a great admirer. [Fr. *idolâtre*—L. *idololātres*—Gr. *eidōlon*, idol, *latrēs*, worshipper.] [of idols.]

IDOLATRESS, i-dol'a-tres, *n.* A female worshipper

IDOLATROUS, i-dol'a-trus, *adj.* Pertaining to idolatry. [atrous manner.]

IDOLATROUSLY, i-dol'a-trus-li, *adv.* In an idol-

IDOLATRY, i-dol'a-tri, *n.* The worship of idols: excessive love. [L. *idololatria*—Gr. *eidōlon*, idol, *latreia*, worship.]

IDOLISE, id'ol-iz, *v.t.* To make an idol of, for worship: to love to excess.—*pr.p.* id'olising; *pa.p.* id'olised. [to excess.]

IDOLISER, id'ol-iz-ēr, *n.* One who idolises or loves

IDOLISM, id'ol-izm, *n.* (*Milton*). Idolatrous worship.

IDOLIST, id'ol-ist, *n.* (*Milton*). An idolater.

IDYL, **IDYLL**, id'il, *n.* (*lit.*) A little image: a short pastoral poem: a narrative poem. [L. *idyllium*—Gr. *eidyllion*, dim. of *eidōs*, image.]

IDYLLIC, id-i'll'ik, *adj.* Of or belonging to idyls.

IF, *if*, *conj.* (*lit.*) In that (case): in case that: supposing that: whether: (*Milton*) though.

[A.S. *gif*, Frisic *gef*, Lett. *ja*, Finn. *jos*, O. Ger. *ibu*, *ubi*, Goth. *jabai*, orig. a dative or instrumental case of the demonstrative pronoun.—*Garnett*.]

IGNARO, ig-nā'ro, *n.* (*Spenser*). An ignorant person. [It.—L. *ignarus*. See **IGNORE**.]

IGNEOUS, ig'ne-us, *adj.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or like fire: (*geol.*) produced by the action of fire. [L. *igneus*—*ignis*, fire, Sans. *agni*, prob. from *anj*, to shine.]

IGNIPOTENT, ig-nip'o-tent, *adj.* (*Pope*). Presiding over fire. [L. *ignis*, fire, *potens*, -entis, powerful.]

IGNIS-FATUUS, ig'nis-fat'ū-us, *n.* A fire or light which misleads travellers, often seen over marshy places, supposed to be a form of hydrogen:—*pl.* **IGNES-FATUI**, ig'nēz-fat'ū-i. [L. *ignis*, fire, *fatuus*, foolish.]

IGNITE, ig-nit', *v.t.* To set on fire, to kindle: to render luminous with heat.—*v.i.* to take fire: to burn:—*pr.p.* ignit'ing; *pa.p.* ignit'ed. [From L. *ignis*, fire.]

IGNITIBLE, ig-nit'i-bl, *adj.* That may be ignited.

IGNITION, ig-nish'un, *n.* Act of igniting or setting on fire: state of being kindled, and esp. of being made red-hot.

IGNOBLE, ig-nō'bl, *adj.* Not noble: of low birth: mean or worthless: dishonourable. [Fr.—L. *ignobilis*—*in*, not, *gnobilis*, *nobilis*, noble.]

IGNOBLENESS, ig-nō'bl-nes, *n.* The state of being ignoble: meanness.

IGNOBLY, ig-nō'bli, *adv.* In an ignoble manner.

IGNOMINIOUS, ig-no-min'i-us, *adj.* Full of ignominy: dishonourable: marked with ignominy: contemptible: mean.

IGNOMINIOUSLY, ig-no-min'i-us-li, *adv.* In an ignominious manner: meanly: dishonourably.

IGNOMINY, ig'no-min-i, *n.* The loss of one's good name: public disgrace: infamy. [L. *ignominia*—*in*, not, *gnomen*, *nomen*, name.]

IGNOMY, ig'no-mi, *n.* (*Shak.*) Ignominy.

IGNORAMUS, ig-no-rā'm-us, *n.* (*lit.*) We are ignorant: an ignorant person, who might be expected to know:—*pl.* **IGNORAMUSES**. [L., 1st pers. pl. pres. indic. of *ignorare*, to be ignorant of. See **IGNORE**.]

IGNORANCE, ig'no-rans, *n.* State of being ignorant: want of knowledge:—*pl.* (in Litany), sins committed through ignorance. [Fr.—L. *ignorantia*.]

IGNORANT, ig'no-rant, *adj.* Without knowledge: uninstructed: unacquainted with. [L. *ignorans*, -antis, *pr.p.* of *ignorare*, to be ignorant of. See **IGNORE**.]

IGNORANTLY, ig'no-rant-li, *adv.* In an ignorant manner.

IGNORE, ig-nōr', *v.t.* Not to know: to set aside: wilfully to disregard:—*pr.p.* ignor'ing; *pa.p.* ignor'ed. [L. *ignoro*—*ignarus*, not knowing—in, not, *gnarus*, akin to *nosco*, *notum*, to know.]

IGUANA, i-gwā'nā, *n.* A genus of American lizards, remarkable for having a pouch under the throat. [Sp., said to be a Haytian word.]

IGUANODON, i-gwā'nō-don, *n.* A large extinct herbivorous reptile, so called from the resemblance of its teeth to those of the iguana. [IGUANA, and Gr. *odous*, *odontos*, a tooth.]

ILEAC, il e ak, *adj* Same as **ILIAC**
ILEUM, il e um, *n* See **ILIAC**
ILEX, ileks, *n* A genus of evergreen plants or trees, including the common holly [L.]
ILIAC, il i ak, *adj* Pertaining to the *ileum*, the lower part of the small intestine, so called from its twistings [Low L. *iliacus*—*ila*, the smaller intestine—Gr *eileō*, *eila*, to turn round.]
ILIAD, il i ad, *n* An epic poem by Homer, the great poet of Greece, giving an account of the destruction of *Ilium* or ancient Troy [Gr *Iliad*, *Iliados* (*poiesis*, a poem), relating to *Ilium*.]
ILIUM, il i um, *n* The upper part of the hip bone. [L. *ila*, the groin. See **ILIAC**.]
ILK, ilk, *adj* (*Spenser*) The same each, every [Scot *ilk*, A.S. *alc*, the same, *alc*, each.]
ILL, il, *adj* (*comp* worse, *superl* worst) *Evil* bad not good wicked producing evil unfortunate unfavourable sick diseased improper incorrect cross as temper—*ade* Not well not rightly with difficulty—*n* Evil wickedness misfortune [Contr of **EVIL**, G.E. *ivels*, Icc. *ilr*.]
ILL, when compounded with other words, expresses badness of quality or condition.
ILLAPSE, il laps, *n* A sliding in the entrance of one thing into another [L. *illapsus*—*in*, into, *labor*, *lapseus*, to slip, to slide.]
ILLATION, il la shun, *n* Act of inferring from premises or reasons inference conclusion. (Fr—L. *illatio*, a bringing in, a logical inference—*infero*, *illatum*—*in*, in, into, *fero*, to bear.)
ILLATIVE, il la tiv, *adj* Denoting illation or inference that may be inferred. [ence
ILLATIVELY, il la tiv li, *adv* By illation or inference
ILLAUDABLE, il lawd a bl, *adj* (*Milton*) Not laudable or praiseworthy [L. *in*, not, and **LAUDABLE**.]
ILL-BLOOD, il blud, *n* Ill or bad blood or feeling resentment [ancient
ILL-BRED *il bred*, *adj* Ill or badly bred or educated
ILL-BREDDING, il brēding, *n* Want of good breeding impoliteness
ILLEGAL, il lēgal, *adj* Not legal or lawful contrary to law [Fr—L. *in*, not, and **LEGAL**.]
ILLEGALISE, il le gal iz, *v.t.* To render unlawful—*pr p* *illegalsing*, *pa p* *illegalsed*.
ILLEGALITY, il le gal i ti, *n* The quality or condition of being illegal.
ILLEGALLY, il lēgal li, *adv* In an illegal manner
ILLEGIBILITY, il le j i bil i ti, *n* The quality of being illegible
ILLEGIBLE, il le j i bl, *adj* Not legible or that can not be read indistinct [L. *in*, not, and **LEGIBLE**.]
ILLEGIBLENESS, il le j i bl nes, *n* Illegibility
ILLEGIBLY, il le j i bli, *adv* In an illegible manner, or a manner not to be read.
ILLEGITIMACY, il le j i ti mā si, *n* The state of being illegitimate the condition of one not born in wedlock.
ILLEGITIMATE, il le j i ti māt, *adj* Not legitimate or according to law not born in wedlock not properly inferred or reasoned not genuine. [L. *in*, not, and **LEGITIMATE**.]
ILLEGITIMATELY, il le j i ti māt li, *adv* Unlaw
ILLEGITIMATION, il le j i ti mā shun, *n* The act of rendering, or state of being, illegitimate.
ILL-FAVoured, il fa vurd, *adj* Ill-looking deformed ugly [See **FAVoured**.]
ILL-FAVouredNESS, il fa vurd nes, *n* State of being ill favoured deformity

ILLIBERAL, il lib er al, *adj* Not liberal narrowly mean. [L. *in* not, and **LIBERAL**.]
ILLIBERALITY, il lib er al i ti, *n* The quality of being illiberal. [manner
ILLIBERALLY, il lib er al li, *adv* In an illiberal
ILLICIT, il lis it *adj* Not allowable unlawful unlicensed. [L. *illicitus*—*in*, not, and *licitus*, pap of *liceo*, to be allowable, prob akin to Gr *dika*, right.]
ILLICITLY, il lis it li, *adv* Unlawfully
ILLICITNESS, il lis it nes, *n* The quality of being illicit.
ILLIMITABLE, il lim it a bl, *adj* That cannot be limited or bounded infinite [L. *in*, not, and **LIMIT** **ALE**.]
ILLIMITABLENESS, il lim it a bl nes, *n* The state
ILLIMITABLY, il lim it a bli, *adv* Without possibility of being limited.
ILLIQUATION, il li kwā shun, *n* The melting of one thing into another [L. *in*, into, and *liquo*, *atum*, to melt.]
ILLISION, il lizh nū, *n* The act of dashing or striking against [L. *illino*—*illido*, to strike against—*in*, in upon, *lido*, *laxum*, to dash, to strike.]
ILLITERACY, il lit er a si, *n* State of being illiterate want of learning [and **LITERAL**.]
ILLITERAL, il lit er al *adj* Not literal [L. *in*, not,
ILLITERATE, il lit er et, *adj* Not literate or learned—uninstructed ignorant [L. *in*, not, and **LITERATE**.]
ILLITERATELY, il lit er et li, *adv* In an illiterate manner
ILLITERATENESS, il lit er et nes, *n* Want of learning ignorance of books or of science.
ILL-JUDGED, il jujd, *adj* Not well judged.
ILL-LOOKING, il look'ing, *adj* Having a bad look.
ILL NATURED, il nā turd, *adj* Of an ill nature or temper cross peevish.
ILL-NATUREDLY, il nā turd li, *adv* In an ill natured manner unkindly
ILL-NATUREDNESS, il nā turd nes, *n* The quality of being ill natured.
ILLNESS, il nes, *n* (*orig*) Badness sickness disease
ILLOGICAL, il loj i kal *adj* Not logical contrary to the rules of logic [L. *in*, not, and **LOGICAL**.]
ILLOGICALLY, il loj i kal li, *adv* In an illogical manner
ILLOGICALNESS, il loj i kal nes, *n* The quality of being illogical contrariety to the rules of logic.
ILL-OMENED, il ō mend, *adj* Having bad omens unfortunate.
ILL-STARRED, il stārd, *adj* Born (according to an ancient superstition) under the influence of an unlucky star unlucky
ILL-TEMPERED, il tem pəd, *adj* Having a bad temper morose fretful [suitable time.
ILL-TIMED, il timd, *adj* Said or done at an un
ILL-TREAT, il trē, *v.t* To treat ill to abuse.
ILLUDE, il lud, *v.t* To play upon by artifice to deceive—*pr p* *illuding*, *pa p* *illuded*. [L. *illudo*, *illum*—*in*, upon, *ludo*, to play.]
ILLUMINE, il lum, *v.t* To illuminate—*pr p* *illumin*ing, *pa p* *illumed* [From root of **ILLUMINATE**.]
ILLUMINABLE, il lum in a bl, *adj* That may be illuminated.
ILLUMINATE, il lum in et, *v.t* To make luminous, to light up to enlighten to illustrate to adorn with ornamental lettering or illustrations—*pr p* *illuminating*, *pa p* *illuminated*—*adj* Enlightened.

- [*L. illumino, -atum—in, in, and lumino, to enlighten—lumen, light.*]
- ILLUMINATION**, il-lū-min-ā'shun, *n.* Act of giving light: that which gives light: brightness: a display of lights: adorning of books with coloured lettering or illustrations: (*B.*) enlightening influence, inspiration.
- ILLUMINATIVE**, il-lū'min-ā-tiv, *adj.* Tending to illuminate or give light: illustrative or explanatory.
- ILLUMINATOR**, il-lū'min-ā-tor, *n.* One who illuminates, esp. one who is employed in adorning books with coloured letters and illustrations.
- ILLUMINE**, il-lū'min, *v.t.* To make luminous or bright: to enlighten: to adorn:—*pr.p.* illū'mining; *pa.p.* illū'mined.
- ILLUMINER**, il-lū'min-ēr, *n.* An illuminator.
- ILL-USED**, il-'ūzd, *adj.* Badly used or treated.
- ILLUSION**, il-lū'zhun, *n.* A playing upon, a mocking: deceptive appearance: false show: error. [From *ILLUDE*.] [false appearances: false.]
- ILLUSIVE**, il-lū'siv, *adj.* Illuding or deceiving by
- ILLUSIVELY**, il-lū'siv-li, *adv.* In an illusive or deceptive manner. [being illusive: deception.]
- ILLUSIVENESS**, il-lū'siv-nes, *n.* The quality of
- ILLUSORY**, il-lū'sor-i, *adj.* Illusive: deceiving by false appearances.
- ILLUSTRATE**, il-lus'trat, *v.t.* (*lit.*) To encircle with lustre or light, to light up: to make distinguished: to make clear to the mind: to explain: to explain and adorn by pictures:—*pr.p.* illustrāting; *pa.p.* illus'trated. [*L. illustrō, -atum, to light up—illustris.* See *ILLUSTRIUS*.]
- ILLUSTRATION**, il-lus-trā'shun, *n.* Act of making lustrous or clear: act of explaining: that which illustrates: a picture or diagram.
- ILLUSTRATIVE**, il-lus'tra-tiv, *adj.* Having the quality of illustrating or making clear.
- ILLUSTRATIVELY**, il-lus'tra-tiv-li, *adv.* By way of illustration.
- ILLUSTRATOR**, il-lus'tra-tor, *n.* One who illustrates.
- ILLUSTRIOUS**, il-lus'tri-us, *adj.* (*lit.*) Full of lustre: morally bright, distinguished: noble: conspicuous: conferring honour. [*L. illustris, prob. for illicestris—in, in, and lux, lucis, light.*] [*ly: eminently.*]
- ILLUSTRIOUSLY**, il-lus'tri-us-li, *adv.* Conspicuously.
- ILLUSTRIOUSNESS**, il-lus'tri-us-nes, *n.* The quality of being illustrious: eminence.
- ILL-WILL**, il-wil', *n.* Bad feeling: enmity.
- I'M**, im, a contraction of *I am*.
- IMAGE**, im'aj, *n.* (*lit.*) An imitation or copy: likeness: a statue: an idol: a representation in the mind, an idea: a picture in the imagination: (*optics*) the figure of any object formed by rays of light.—*v.t.* To form an image of: to form a likeness of in the mind:—*pr.p.* im'aging; *pa.p.* im'aged. [*Fr.—L. imago, an image, from root of IMITATE.*]
- IMAGELESS**, im'aj-less, *adj.* Having no image.
- IMAGERY**, im'aj-ri or im'a-jēr-i, *n.* (*orig.*) Images in general: the work of the imagination: mental pictures: figures of speech. [imagined.]
- IMAGINABLE**, im-aj'in-a-bl, *adj.* That may be
- IMAGINABLENESS**, im-aj'in-a-bl-nes, *n.* State of being imaginable. [manner.]
- IMAGINABLY**, im-aj'in-a-bli, *adv.* In an imaginable
- IMAGINARY**, im-aj'in-ar-i, *adj.* Existing only in the imagination: not real.
- IMAGINATION**, im-aj-in-ā'shun, *n.* Act of imagining: the faculty of forming images in the mind: that which is imagined: contrivance.
- IMAGINATIVE**, im-aj'in-ā-tiv, *adj.* Full of imagination: given to imagining: proceeding from the imagination.
- IMAGINATIVENESS**, im-aj'in-ā-tiv-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being imaginative.
- IMAGINE**, im-aj'in, *v.t.* To form an image of in the mind: to conceive: to think: (*B.*) to contrive or devise.—*v.i.* to form mental images: to conceive:—*pr.p.* im'ag'ining; *pa.p.* im'ag'ined. [*L. imaginō—imago, an image.*]
- IMAGINER**, im-aj'in-ēr, *n.* One who imagines.
- IMAGO**, i-mā'go, *n.* The last or perfect state of insect life, when the case covering it is dropped, and the enclosed image or being comes forth. [*L.*]
- IMAN**, i'mawn, } *n.* A Mohammedan teacher: a
IMAUM, i-mawm, } Mohammedan prince having supreme spiritual power. [*Ar. imām—amma, to go before, to preside.*]
- IMBANK**, im-bang'k, *v.t.* Same as *EMBANK*.
- IMBARE**, im-bār, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To lay bare, to expose.
- IMBARK**, im-bārk', *v.i.* Same as *EMBARK*.
- IMBATHE**, im-bath', *v.t.* (*Milton.*) To bathe all over.
- IMBECILE**, im-be-sel', *adj.* (*lit.*) Leaning on a staff: without strength of body or mind: feeble.—*n.* One destitute of strength, either of mind or body. [*Fr. imbecile, L. imbecillus—in, in, upon, bacillum, dim. of baculum, a staff.*]
- IMBECILITY**, im-be-sil'i-ti, *n.* State of being imbecile: weakness of body or mind.
- IMBED**, im-bed', *v.t.* To lay, as in a bed: to place in a mass of matter. [*L. in, in, and BED.*]
- IMBIBE**, im-bib', *v.t.* To drink in: to absorb: to receive into the mind:—*pr.p.* imbib'ing; *pa.p.* imbibed'. [*L. imbibō—in, in, into, and bibō, to drink.*]
- IMBIBER**, im-hih'ēr, *n.* He who or that which imbibes.
- IMBITTER**, im-bit'ēr, *v.t.* To cause to be bitter: to render unhappy: to render more violent:—*pr.p.* imbitt'ering; *pa.p.* imbittered. [*Pfx. im, to make, and BITTER.*] [which imbitters.]
- IMBITTERER**, im-bit'ēr-ēr, *n.* He who or that
- IMBLAZE**, im-hlāz', *v.t.* (*Milton.*) To *EMBLAZON*.
- IMBODY**, im-bod'i, *v.i.* Same as *EMBODY*.
- IMBOIL**, im-boil', *v.t.* (*Spenser.*) To boil over, to effervesce, to rage.
- IMBORDER**, im-bor'dēr, *v.t.* To border.
- IMBOSOM**, im-bōz'um. Same as *EMBOSOM*.
- IMBOUND**, im-bownd', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To bound or shut in, to enclose.
- IMBOW**, im-bō', *v.t.* (*Bacon.*) To make into the form of a bow, to arch. [*L. in, in, and Bow.*]
- IMBRICATE**, im'bri-kāt, } *adj.* Bent like a gut-
IMBRICATED, im'bri-kāt-ed, } ter-tile: (*bot.*) lying over each other like tiles on a roof. [*L. imbricatus, pa.p. of imbrico, to cover with tiles—imbrer, a gutter-tile—imber, a shower.*]
- IMBRICATION**, im-bri-kā'shun, *n.* A concave indentation, as of a tile: an overlapping of the edges.
- IMBROWN**, im-brown', *v.t.* To make brown: to darken: to obscure. [*Pfx. im, to make, and BROWN.*]
- IMBRUE**, im-brū', *v.t.* (*orig.*) To pour out or distil: to wet or moisten: to soak: to drench:—*pr.p.* imbrū'ing; *pa.p.* imbrued'. [*L. in, in, into, and O. E. brue, akin to BREW.*]
- IMBRUTE**, im-brūt', *v.t.* (*Milton.*) To reduce to the state of a brute.—*v.i.* to sink to the state of a brute:—*pr.p.* imbrū'ting; *pa.p.* imbruted'. [*L. in, into, and BRUTE.*]

IMBUE, im bū, *v. t.* To cause to drink to moisten to tinge deeply to cause to imbibe as the mind —*pr p* imbuing *pap* imbued [L. *imbuo*—*in*, and *be*, root of *bibo*, to drink, akin to Gr *po*, *po*, root of *pino* Sans. *pa*, to drink] [tation.]

IMITABILITY, im it a bil i tē, *n.* Possibility of imitating

IMITABLE im it a-bl, *adj.* That may be imitated or copied worthy of imitation.

IMITATE, im i tāt, *v. t.* To copy to strive to be the same as to produce a likeness of —*pr p* imitating *pap* imitated [L. *imitor*, *imitatus* akin to *emula*, like Gr *hama* along with *homos*, the same, Sans *sam* with, *sama*, the same.]

IMITATION, im i tāshun, *n.* Act of imitating that which is produced as a copy a likeness

IMITATIVE im i tāt iv, *adj.* Inclined to imitate formed after a model. [manner]

IMITATIVELY, im i tāt iv lē, *adv.* In an imitative

IMITATIVENESS, im i tāt iv nes, *n.* The quality of being imitative. [copies]

IMITATOR, im i tāt or, *n.* One who imitates or

IMMACULATE, im mak u lāt, *adj.* Spotless unstained pure. [L. *immaculatus*—*in* not and *macula* to stain—*macula*, a spot, akin to Sans *mala* filth.]

IMMACULATE CONCEPTION the R. C. doctrine that the Virgin Mary was born without original sin.

IMMACULATELY, im mak u lāt lē, *adv.* Without blemish spotlessly

IMMACULATENESS im mak u lāt nes, *n.* State of being immaculate purity

IMMALLEABLE, im mal'le a-bl, *adj.* Not malleable [L. *in* not, and *MALLEABLE*.]

IMMANACUL, im man a-bl, *v. t.* (Milton) To put in manacles, to fetter or confine. [L. *in*, into and *MANACLE*.]

IMMANENT im ma-nent, *adj.* Remaining within inherent [L. *immanens*, *entis* *pr p* of *immaneo*—*in*, in or near, *maneo* to remain.]

IMMANITY im ma'i ti, *n.* (Shak.) Inhumanity, cruelty [L. *immanitas*—*immanis* inhuman.]

IMMASK im mask, *v. t.* (Shak.) To mask, disguise

IMMATERIAL im ma-tē ri al, *adj.* Not material or consisting of matter incorporeal unimportant [L. *in* not and *MATERIAL*.]

IMMATERIALIZED im ma-tē ri al izd, *adj.* Spiritualized [Fr. *immateraliser*, to make spiritual.]

IMMATERIALISM, im ma-tē ri al izm, *n.* The doctrine that there is no material substance and that all being may be reduced to mind and ideas in a mind. [believes in immaterialism]

IMMATERIALIST, im ma-tē ri al ist, *n.* One who

IMMATERIALITY, im ma-tē ri al i tē, *n.* The quality of being immaterial or of not consisting of matter

IMMEDIATELY, im ma-tē ri al lē, *adv.* In an immaterial manner to an unimportant degree.

IMMATURE, im ma-tur', *adj.* Not mature or IMMATURED im ma-tur'd, *ripo* not perfect come before the natural time. [L. *in*, not, and *MATURE*.]

IMMATURELY, im ma-tur' lē, *adv.* In an immature manner before ripeness too soon.

IMMATURENESS im ma-tur' nes, *n.* State of being

IMMATUREITY, im ma-tur i tē, *n.* [ing immature unripeness greenness]

IMMEASURABLE, im mezh ur a-bl, *adj.* That can not be measured. [L. *in*, not, and *MEASURABLE*.]

IMMEASURABLENESS, im mezh ūr a bl nes, *n.* Impossibility of being measured. [measure.]

IMMEASURABLY, im mezh ur a-blē, *adv.* Beyond

IMMEASURED, im mezh ūrd, *adj.* (Spenser) Beyond the common measure, immeasurable.

IMMEDIACY, im mēd ya-tē, *n.* (Shak.) Immediate or independent power

IMMEDIATE im mēd yāt, *adj.* With nothing in the middle between two objects not acting by second causes direct present without delay [Low L. *immediatus*—L. *in*, not and *medius* the middle.]

IMMEDIATELY, im mēd yāt lē, *adv.* In an immediate manner directly without delay

IMMEDIATENESS, im mēd yāt nes, *n.* State of being immediate exemption from intervening causes.

IMMEDICABLE im mēd i ka-bl, *adj.* (Milton) Not medicable, incurable [L. *in* not, and *MEDICABLE*.]

IMMEMORIAL im me mō ri al, *adj.* Beyond the reach of memory [L. *in*, not and *MEMORIAL*.]

IMMEMORIALLY, im me mō ri al lē, *adv.* Beyond memory

IMMENSE, im mens, *adj.* That cannot be measured vast in extent very large [Fr.—L. *immensus*—*in*, not, *mensus* *pa p* of *metior* to measure.]

IMMENSELY, im mens lē, *adv.* Without measure or limits vastly

IMMENSENESS im mens nes, *n.* Immensity

IMMENSITY, im mens i tē, *n.* State of being immense an extent not to be measured infinity greatness [quality of being immeasurable.]

IMMENSURABILITY, im mens ūr a bil i tē, *n.* The **IMMENSURABLE**, im mens ūr s bl, *adj.* That cannot be measured [Fr.—L. *in*, not and *mensurabilis*, measurable—*metior*, *mensus* to measure.]

IMMERGE, im merj, *v. t.* To merge or plunge into [L. *in*, into, and *mergo* *metior*, to plunge.]

IMMERITOUS, im meri-tus, *adj.* (Milton) Having no merit, undeserving. [L. *in*, not, and *MERIT*.]

IMMERSE, im mers, *v. t.* To immerse or plunge into to engage deeply to overwhelm —*pr p* immersing, *pap* immersed

IMMERSION, im mer-shun, *n.* Act of immersing or plunging into state of being dipped into state of being deeply engaged.

IMMETHODICAL im me thod i k al, *adj.* Not methodical without method or order irregular [L. *in*, not and *METHODICAL*.]

IMMETHODICALLY, im me thod i k al lē, *adv.* Without method or regularity

IMMIGRANT, im i grant, *n.* One who immigrates

IMMIGRATE, im i grāt, *v. t.* To migrate or remove into a country —*pr p* immigrating, *pap* immigrated. [L. *immigro*—*in*, into, and *migro*, *migratio*, to remove.] [ing.]

IMMIGRATION, im i grāshun, *n.* Act of immigrating

IMMINENCE, im i nens, *n.* The state of being imminent impending danger.

IMMINENT, im i nent, *adj.* Projecting over near at hand threatening to fall or occur [L. *imminens*, *entis*—*in* upon, *minuo*, to project.]

IMMINENTLY, im i nent lē, *adv.* In an imminent manner threateningly [mix.]

IMMINGLE, im minggl, *v. t.* To mingle together, to

IMMISSION, im mish un, *n.* Act of immittig.

IMMIT, im mīt, *v. t.* To send into to inject —*pr p* immittig, *pap* immittēd. [L. *in*, into, *mitto*, *missus*, to send.]

IMMIX, im-miks', *v.t.* (*Milton*). To mix.

IMMOBILITY, im-mo-bil'i-ti, *n.* Condition or quality of being immovable. [*L. in, not, and MOBILITY.*]

IMMODERATE, im-mod'ér-át, *adj.* Not moderate: exceeding proper bounds. [*L. in, not, and MODERATE.*]

IMMODERATELY, im-mod'ér-át-li, *adv.* In an immoderate degree: excessively.

IMMODERATENESS, im-mod'ér-át-nes, *n.* The quality of being immoderate: extravagance.

IMMODERATION, im-mod'ér-á'shun, *n.* Want of moderation: excess.

IMMODEST, im-mod'est, *adj.* Not modest: wanting restraint: impudent: wanting shame or delicacy. [*L. in, not, and MODEST.*]

IMMODESTLY, im-mod'est-li, *adv.* In an immodest manner: indecently.

IMMODESTY, im-mod'est-i, *n.* Want of modesty.

IMMOLATE, im'o-lát, *v.t.* (*lit.*) To sprinkle meal on a victim: to offer in sacrifice:—*pr.p.* immol'ating; *p.p.* immol'ated. [*L. immolo, immolatus—in, upon, mola, meal.*] [*a sacrifice.*]

IMMOLATION, im-o-lá'shun, *n.* Act of immolating:

IMMOLATOR, im'o-lá-tor, *n.* One who immolates or offers sacrifice.

IMMOMENT, im-mó'ment, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Of no moment or value, trifling. [*L. in, not, and MOMENT.*]

IMMORAL, im-mor'al, *adj.* Not moral: inconsistent with what is right: wicked. [*L. in, not, and MORAL.*]

IMMORALITY, im-mor-al'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being immoral: an immoral act or practice.

IMMORALLY, im-mor'al-li, *adv.* Not according to morality: viciously.

IMMORTAL, im-mor'tal, *adj.* Not mortal: exempt from death: imperishable: never to be forgotten (as a name, poem, &c.)—*n.* One who will never cease to exist. [*L. in, not, and MORTAL.*]

IMMORTALISE, im-mor'tal-iz, *v.t.* To make immortal:—*pr.p.* immortalising; *p.p.* immortalised.

IMMORTALITY, im-mor-tal'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being immortal: exemption from death or oblivion.

IMMORTALLY, im-mor'tal-li, *adv.* With freedom from death: endlessly.

IMMORTELLE, im-mor-tel', *n.* The flower commonly called everlasting. [*Fr. (fleur) immortelle, immortal (flower).*]

IMMOVABILITY, im-móov'a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality or condition of being immovable.

IMMOVABLE, im-móov'a-bl, *adj.* Not movable: steadfast: unalterable: that cannot be impressed or made to fall. [*L. in, not, and MOVABLE.*]

IMMOVABLENESS, im-móov'a-bl-nes, *n.* Immutability. [*not movable by a tenant.*]

IMMOVABLES, im-móov'a-blz, *n.pl.* Fixtures, &c.

IMMOVABLY, im-móov'a-bli, *adv.* In an immovable manner: unalterably.

IMMUNITY, im-mún'i-ti, *n.* Freedom from any obligation or duty: privilege. [*L. immunitas—in, not, munus, duty.*]

IMMURE, im-múr', *v.t.* To wall in: to shut up: to imprison:—*pr.p.* immüring; *p.p.* immüred'. [*L. in, in, and murus, a wall.*]

IMMUSICAL, im-mú'zik-al, *adj.* (*Bacon*). Not musical, inharmonious. [*L. in, not, and MUSICAL.*]

IMMUTABILITY, im-müt'a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being immutable.

IMMUTABLE, im-müt'a-bl, *adj.* Not mutable or changeable. [*L. in, not, and MUTABLE.*]

IMMUTABLENESS, im-müt'a-bl-nes, *n.* Immutability. [*manner: unchangeably.*]

IMMUTABLY, im-müt'a-bli, *adv.* In an immutable manner.

IMP, imp, *n.* (*lit. and orig.*) A graft, offspring: a little devil or wicked spirit: (*obs.*) to graft: (*Shak.*) to insert, as a feather, into a broken wing: to qualify for flight or use. [*A.S. impan, Ger. impfen, to graft.*]

IMPACABLE, im-pák'a-bl, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Not to be quieted or appeased. [*L. in, not, and pacare, to quiet.*]

IMPACT, im-pakt', *v.t.* To strike against: to drive close: to press firmly together. [*L. in, against, and pango, pactum, to strike.*]

IMPACT, im'pakt or im-pakt', *n.* A striking against: the instantaneous action of one body on another.

IMPAINT, im-pánt', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To paint.

IMPAIR, im-pár', *v.t.* To make worse: to diminish in quantity, value, or strength: to injure: to weaken. [*Fr. empirer—en, to make, pire, L. pejor, worse.*] [*EMPALEMENT.*]

IMPALE, IMPALEMENT. Same as EMPALE.

IMPALPABILITY, im-pal-pa-bil'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being impalpable.

IMPALPABLE, im-pal'pa-bl, *adj.* Not palpable or perceivable by touch: not coarse: not easily understood. [*L. in, not, and PALPABLE.*]

IMPALPABLY, im-pal'pa-bli, *adv.* In a manner not readily felt or understood.

IMPANATION, im-pan-á'shun, *n.* The imagined real presence of the body and blood of Christ in the elements of the eucharist, otherwise called consubstantiation. [*From low L. impano, -atum—in, and panis, bread.*]

IMPANNEL, IMPANEL, im-pan', *v.t.* To enter the names of a jury in a list, or on a piece of parchment called a panel:—*pr.p.* impann'elling; *p.p.* impann'elled. [*L. in, in, and PANEL.*]

IMPARADISE, im-par'a-dis, *v.t.* (*Milton*). To put in a paradise or state of extreme felicity, to make perfectly happy:—*pr.p.* imparadising; *p.p.* imparadised. [*L. in, into, and PARADISE.*]

IMPARIETY, im-par-i-ti, *n.* Want of parity or equality: indivisibility into equal parts. [*L. in, not, and PARITY.*]

IMPARK, im-párk', *v.t.* To enclose for a park: to shut up. [*L. in, in, and PARK.*]

IMPARANLANCE, im-pár'lans, *n.* (*Spenser*). Parley. [*Pix. im, and PARLANCE.*]

IMPART, im-párt', *v.t.* To bestow a part of: to give: to communicate: to make known.—*v.i.* to give a part. [*L. impartio—in, on, and pars, parts, a part.*]

IMPARTATION, im-par-tá'shun, *n.* The act of imparting or communicating.

IMPARTIAL, im-pár'shal, *adj.* Not partial: not favouring one more than another: just. [*L. in, not, and PARTIAL.*]

IMPARTIALITY, im-pár-shi-al'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being impartial: freedom from bias. [*itality.*]

IMPARTIALLY, im-pár'shal-li, *adv.* With impartiality.

IMPARTIALNESS, im-pár'shal-nes, *n.* Impartiality.

IMPARTIBILITY, im-párt-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* Capability of being imparted.

IMPARTIBILITY, im-párt-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being impartible or divisible. [*imparted.*]

IMPARTIBLE, im-párt'i-bl, *adj.* Capable of being imparted.

IMPARTIBLE, im-párt'i-bl, *adj.* Not partible: indivisible. [*L. in, not, and PARTIBLE.*]

IMPARTMENT, im-párt'ment, *n.* (*Shak.*) That which is imparted, disclosure.

IMPASSABLE, im-pas'a-bl, *adj.* Not passable or capable of being passed. [*L. in, not, PASSABLE.*]

IMPASSABLENESS, im pas'a-bl nes, *n.* The state of being impassable.

IMPASSABLY, im pas'a-bli, *adv.* In a way or manner that prevents passing.

IMPASSIBILITY, im pas'i-bil'i ti, *n.* The quality of being impassible—insusceptibility of suffering.

IMPASSIBLE, im pas'i-bl, *adj.* Incapable of passion or feeling [*L. impassibilis*—*in*, not, and *passio*, passion, to suffer].

IMPASSION, im pas'ion, *v.t.* To move with passion. [*Pfr. in*, and *PASSIO*].

IMPASSIONATE, im pas'ion at, *adj.* Without passion or feeling. [*L. in*, not, and *PASSIONATE*].

IMPASSIONATELY, im pas'ion at-ly, *adv.* Moved by passion or feeling.

IMPASSIONED, im pas'ion ed, *adj.* Moved by passion or feeling animated excited. [*L. in*, intens., and *PASSIO*].

IMPASSIVE, im pas'iv, *adj.* Not susceptible of pain or feeling [*L. in*, not, and *PASSIVE*].

IMPASSIVELY, im pas'iv-ly, *adv.* Without sensibility to passion or feeling [*L. in*, not, and *PASSIVE*].

IMPASSIVENESS, im pas'iv-nes, *n.* The state of being impassive.

IMPASSIVITY, im pas'iv-i ti, *n.* Impassiveness.

IMPASTE, im past', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To knead into a paste. [*L. in*, into and *PASTA*].

IMPATIENCE, im pi'shens, *n.* Want of patience restlessness under pain, delay, &c. (*Shak.*) vehemence of temper [*L. in*, priv., and *PATIENCE*].

IMPATIENT, im pi'shent, *adj.* Not patient not able to endure fretful restless. [*L. in*, not, and *PATIENT*].

IMPATIENTLY, im pi'shent-ly, *adv.* In an impatient manner restlessly.

IMPAYE, im p'ay, *v.t.* (*Words.*) To pave.

IPAWN, im pawn, *v.t.* To pawn or deposit as security [*L. in*, intens., and *PAW*].

IMPEACH, im pech, *v.t.* (*lit.*) To hinder to charge with a crime to cite before a court for official misconduct. [*Fr. empêcher*, *It. impicare*, perh. from *L. impingere*, to strike against, or *impicare*, to fetter] [speechmaking chargeable with a crime].

IMPEACHABLE, im pech-a-bl, *adj.* Liable to be impeached.

IMPEACHER, im pech-er, *n.* One who impeaches.

IMPEACHMENT, im pech-ment, *n.* Act of impeaching state of being impeached.

IMPEARL, im perl, *v.t.* To adorn with or as with pearls to make like pearls. [*L. in*, in, and *PEARL*].

IMPECCABILITY, im pek-a-bil'i ti, *n.* Quality of being impeccable exemption from sin.

IMPECCABLE, im pek'a-bl, *adj.* Not peccable or liable to sin [*L. in*, not, and *PECCARE*].

IMPECCANCY, im pek'an-si, *n.* Impeccability.

IMPECCUNOSITY, im pek-ū-ni-osi ti, *n.* State of being impecunious want of money.

IMPECUNIOUS, im pek-ū-ni-ū-si, *adj.* Having no money, poor [*L. in*, priv., and *pecunia*, money].

IMPEDE, im ped, *v.t.* (*lit.*) To entangle the feet to hinder or obstruct—*pr.p.* impeding, *pa.p.* impeded. [*L. impedio*—*in*, and *pes*, pedis, a foot].

IMPEDIMENT, im ped-i-ment, *n.* That which impedes hindrance obstruction.

IMPEDITIVE, im ped-i-tiv, *adj.* Causing hindrance.

IMPEL, im pel, *v.t.* To drive or urge forward to excite to action to instigate—*pr.p.* impelling, *pa.p.* impelled [*L. impello*, *impulsus*—*in*, on, and *pello* to drive].

IMPELLENT, im pel-ent, *adj.* Having the quality of impelling or driving on.—*n.* A power that impels.

IMPELLER, im pel-er, *n.* One who or that which impels.

IMPEND, im pend, *v.i.* To hang over to threaten to be near [*L. in*, on, and *pendeo*, to hang].

IMPENDENCE, im pend-ens, *n.* The state of impending.

IMPENDING, im pend-ing, *adj.* Impending near threatening. [*From IMPEND*].

IMPENETRABILITY, im pen-e-tra-bil'i ti, *n.* The quality of being impenetrable.

IMPENETRABLE, im pen-e-tra-bl, *adj.* Not penetrable, or capable of being pierced preventing another body from occupying the same space at the same time not to be impressed in mind or heart [*L. in*, not, and *PENETRARE*]. [*impenetrable*].

IMPENETRABLY, im pen-e-tra-bl-ly, *adv.* So as to be impenetrable.

IMPENITENCE, im peni-tens, *n.* The state of being impenitent hardness of heart or mind.

IMPENITENT, im peni-tent, *adj.* Not penitent or repenting of sin.—*n.* One who does not repent a hardened sinner [*L. in*, not, and *PENITENT*].

IMPENITENTLY, im peni-tent-ly, *adv.* Without penitence or contrition for sin.

IMPENNATE, im pen-at, *adj.* Not pennate or

IMPENNOUS, im pen-nus, *adj.* winged having very short wings useless for flight [*L. in*, not, and *PENNATE*].

IMPERATIVE, im per'a-tiv, *adj.* Expressive of command authoritative obligatory [*L. imperativus*—*impero* to command—*in*, and *paro* to prepare].

IMPERATIVELY, im per'a-tiv-ly, *adv.* In an imperative manner authoritatively.

IMPERCEPTIBILITY, im per-sep-ti-bil'i ti, *n.* The quality of being imperceptible.

IMPERCEPTIBLE, im per-sep-ti-bl, *adj.* Not perceptible or discernible by the mind insensible—minute [*L. in*, not, and *PERCEPTIBILE*].

IMPERCEPTIBLENESS, im per-sep-ti-bl-nes, *n.* Imperceptibility.

IMPERCEPTIBLY, im per-sep-ti-bl-ly, *adv.* In a manner not to be perceived.

IMPERFECT, im per'fekt, *adj.* Not perfect or complete defective not fulfilling its design liable to err [*L. in*, not, and *PERFECT*].

IMPERFECTION, im per-fek'tshun, *n.* Want of perfection defect fault, whether physical or moral.

IMPERFECTLY, im per-fekt-ly, *adv.* In an imperfect manner defectively.

IMPERFECTNESS, im per-fekt-nes, *n.* Imperfection.

IMPERFORABLE, im per-for-a-bl, *adj.* That cannot be perforated or bored through. [*L. in*, not, and *PERFORARE*].

IMPERFORATE, im per-for-at, *adj.* Not perforated.

IMPERFORATED, im per-for-at-ed, *adj.* forated, or pierced through having no opening. [*L. in*, not, and *PERFORATE*].

IMPERIAL, im peri-al, *adj.* Pertaining to an empire or to an emperor royal supreme of superior size or excellence.—*n.* A tuft of hair on the lower lip a kind of dome, as in Moorish buildings an outside seat on a diligence. [*L. imperialis*—*imperium*, sovereignty. See *EMPIRE*].

IMPERIALISM, im peri-al-izm, *n.* The power or authority of an emperor the spirit of empire.

IMPERIALIST, im peri-al-ist, *n.* One who belongs to or favours an emperor a soldier or subject of an emperor.

IMPERIALITY, im-pe-ri-al'i ti, *n.* Imperial power,

IMPERIALLY, im-pě'ri-al-li, *adv.* In an imperial manner.

IMPERIL, im-per'il, *v.t.* To put in peril: to endanger. [L. *in*, in, and *PERIL*.]

IMPERIOUS, im-pě'ri-us, *adj.* Commanding: haughty: tyrannical: authoritative. [From root of *IMPERIAL*.]

IMPERIOUSLY, im-pě'ri-us-li, *adv.* In an imperious manner. [of being imperious: arrogance.]

IMPERIOUSNESS, im-pě'ri-us-nes, *n.* The quality of being imperious.

IMPERISHABILITY, im-per-ish-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being imperishable.

IMPERISHABLE, im-per'ish-a-bl, *adj.* Not perishable: indestructible: everlasting. [L. *in*, not, and *PERISHABLE*.] [quality of being imperishable.]

IMPERISHABLENESS, im-per'ish-a-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being imperishable.

IMPERISHABLY, im-per'ish-a-bli, *adv.* In a manner not to perish or decay.

IMPERMEABILITY, im-pěr-me-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The state or property of not being permeable.

IMPERMEABLE, im-pěr'me-a-bl, *adj.* Not permeable or permitting passage: impenetrable. [L. *in*, not, and *PERMEABLE*.] [permeability.]

IMPERMEABLENESS, im-pěr'me-a-bl-nes, *n.* Im-

IMPERMEABLY, im-pěr'me-a-bli, *adv.* In an impermeable manner.

IMPERSEVERANT, im-per-sev'ēr-ant, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Strongly persevering. [L. *in*, inten., and *PERSEVERE*.]

IMPERSONAL, im-pěr'sun-al, *adj.* Not personal or representing a person: not having personality.—*n.* That which wants personality: (*gram.*) a verb without a personal subject. [L. *in*, not, and *PERSONAL*.]

IMPERSONALITY, im-pěr'sun-al'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being impersonal. [personality.]

IMPERSONALLY, im-pěr'sun-al-li, *adv.* Without personality or the bodily substance of a person: to ascribe the qualities of a person to: to personify: to represent in a personal form:—*pr.p.* imper'sonāting; *pa.p.* imper'sonāted. [L. *in*, in, and *PERSONATE*.]

IMPERSONATION, im-pěr'sun-ā'shun, *n.*

IMPERSONIFICATION, im-pěr'son-i-fi-kā'shun, *n.* The act of impersonating or personifying: representation in a personal form.

IMPERSUASIBLE, im-per-swā'zi-bl, *adj.* Not persuadable or to be moved by persuasion or argument. [L. *in*, not, and *PERSUASIBLE*.]

IMPETINENCE, im-pěr'ti-nens, *n.* That which is impetuous: a thing out of place or of no weight: rudeness: intrusion: trifle.

IMPETINENT, im-pěr'ti-nent, *adj.* Not pertinent or pertaining to the matter in hand: rude: impudent: trifling. [L. *in*, not, and *PETINENT*.]

IMPETINENTLY, im-pěr'ti-nent-li, *adv.* In an impetuous or rude manner.

IMPETURBABILITY, im-per-tur-ba-bil'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being imperturbable.

IMPETURBABLE, im-per-tur-ba-bl, *adj.* That cannot be disturbed or agitated: permanently quiet. [L. *imperturbabilis*—*in*, not, and *perturbo*, to disturb.]

IMPETURBATION, im-pěr-tur-bā'shun, *n.* State of being undisturbed: freedom from agitation of mind.

IMPERVIABILITY, im-pěr-vi-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being impervious.

IMPERVIAL, im-pěr-vi-a-bl, *adj.* Not pervious: not to be penetrated. [L. *in*, not, and *PERVIOUS*.]

IMPERVIOUSLY, im-pěr-vi-us-li, *adv.* In an impervious manner: impenetrably.

IMPERVIOUSNESS, im-pěr'vi-us-nes, *n.* The state of being impervious.

IMPETUOSITY, im-pet-ū-os'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being impetuous: fury: vehemence.

IMPETUOUS, im-pet-ū-us, *adj.* Rushing upon with impetus or violence: furious: passionate.

IMPETUOUSLY, im-pet-ū-us-li, *adv.* In an impetuous manner: vehemently.

IMPETUOUSNESS, im-pet-ū-us-nes, *n.* Impetuosity.

IMPETUS, im'pe-tus, *n.* (*lit.*) A falling upon: an attack: assault: force or quantity of motion: violent tendency to any point: activity. [L.,—*in*, and *peto*, to fall upon.] [painted.]

IMPICTURED, im-pik'tūrd, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Pictured.

IMPIERCEABLE, im-pěrs-a-bl, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Incapable of being pierced. [L. *in*, not, and *PIERCEABLE*.]

IMPIETY, im-pě-ti, *n.* Want of piety: irreverence towards God: neglect of the divine precepts: an act of wickedness. [L. *in*, not, and *PIETY*.]

IMPINGE, im-pinj', *v.i.* To strike or fall against: to touch upon:—*pr.p.* impinging; *pa.p.* impinged. [L. *impingo*—*in*, against, *pango*, to strike.]

IMPINGEMENT, im-pinj'ment, *n.* Act of impinging.

IMPINGENT, im-pinj'ent, *adj.* Impinging or striking against.

IMPIOUS, im'pi-us, *adj.* Not pious: irreverent: wanting in veneration for God: profane. [L. *in*, not, and *PIOUS*.] [*ocr*: profanely.]

IMPIOUSLY, im'pi-us-li, *adv.* In an impious manner.

IMPIOUSNESS, im'pi-us-nes, *n.* Impiety.

IMPISH, im'ish, *adj.* Like an imp: fiendish.

IMPISHLY, im'ish-li, *adv.* In the manner of an imp.

IMPLACABILITY, im-plāk-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being implacable: irreconcilable enmity.

IMPLACABLE, im-plāk'a-bl, *adj.* Not placable or to be appeased: inextorable: irreconcilable. [L. *in*, not, and *PLACABLE*.] [ability.]

IMPLACABLENESS, im-plāk'a-bl-nes, *n.* Implacability.

IMPLACABLY, im-plāk'a-bli, *adv.* In an implacable manner: relentlessly.

IMPLACENTAL, im-pla-sen'tal, *adj.* Having no placenta, as certain marsupial animals.—*n.* An animal having no placenta. [L. *in*, not, and *PLACENTAL*.]

IMPLANT, im-plant', *v.i.* To plant or fix into: to plant in order to grow: to insert: to infuse. [L. *in*, into, and *PLANT*.]

IMPLANTATION, im-plant-ā'shun, *n.* The act of implanting or infixing in the mind or heart.

IMPLATE, im-plāt', *v.t.* To put a plate or covering upon, to sheath:—*pr.p.* implating; *pa.p.* implated. [L. *in*, on, and *PLATE*.]

IMPLEACH, im-plech', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To entertwine. [L. *in*, into, and *PLEACH*.]

IMPLEAD, im-pled', *v.t.* To put in or urge a plea: to prosecute a suit at law. [L. *in*, in, and *PLEAD*.]

IMPLEADER, im-pled'ēr, *n.* One who impleads or prosecutes another.

IMPLEDGE, im-plej', *v.t.* To pledge.

IMPLEMENT, im-plem-ent, *n.* Whatever may fill up or supply a want: a tool or instrument of labour. [Low L. *implementum*—*in*, and *pleo*, to fill.]

IMPLETION, im-pleš'un, *n.* The act of filling: the state of being full. [L. *in*, and *pleo*, *pletum*, to fill.]

IMPLEX, im'pleks, *adj.* Entwined: infolded: entangled: complicated. [L. *implexus*—*implecto*—*in*, into, and *plecto*, akin to Gr. *pleōō*, to twine.]

IMPLICATE, im'pli-kāt, *r.t.* To infold: to involve: to entangle:—*pr.p.* implicating; *pa.p.* implicated.

- [*L. implico, implicatum, implicum—m, into, and plico, to fold.*]
- IMPLICATION**, im pli ká shun, *n.* The act of implicating entanglement that which is implied.
- IMPLICATIVE**, im pli kát iv, *adj.* Having implication tending to implicate. [*cation.*]
- IMPLICATIVELY**, im pli kát-iv l, *adv.* By implication.
- IMPLICIT**, im plis it, *adj.* (*lit.*) Infolded implied resting on or trusting another relying entirely [*L. implicitus—implico. See IMPLICATE.*]
- IMPLICITLY**, im plis-it-l, *adv.* In an implicit manner without reserve. [*implicit.*]
- IMPLICITNESS**, im plis-it-nes, *n.* The state of being implicit.
- IMPLORATOR**, im plo-rá-tor, *n.* (*Shak.*) One who implores or entreats.
- IMPLORE**, im plór, *v.t.* To invoke with cries to ask earnestly to beg —*pr p* implóring, *p.p.* implored [*L. imploro—in, and ploro, to cry aloud.*]
- IMPLORER**, im plór-er, *n.* One who implores or prays earnestly [*ing or very earnest manner.*]
- IMPLORINGLY**, im plóring l, *adv.* In an imploring manner.
- IMPLY**, im pl, *v.t.* (*lit.*) To include to include in reality to mean to signify —*pr p* implýing, *p.p.* implied [*L. implico. See IMPLICATE.*]
- IMPOLITE**, im pol-ít, *adj.* Not polite of unpolished manners uncivil [*L. m, not and POLIT.*]
- IMPOLITELY**, im pol-ít-l, *adv.* In an impolite manner rudely [*being impolite incivility.*]
- IMPOLITENESS**, im pol-ít-nes, *n.* The quality of being impolite.
- IMPOLITIO**, im pol-ít-ik, *adj.* Not politic or prudent unwise inexpedient pursuing measures calculated to injure the public interest. [*L. m, not and POLITIC.*]
- IMPOLITICLY**, im pol-ít-ik l, *adv.* In an impolitic manner indiscreetly.
- IMPONDERABILITY**, im pon-der-a-bí-lí, *n.* The quality of being imponderable.
- IMPONDERABLE**, im pon-der-a-bí, *adj.* Not ponderable or able to be weighed without sensible weight. [*L. m, not, and PONDERABLE.*]
- IMPONDERABLENESS**, im pon-der-a-bí-nes, *n.* State of being imponderable want of sensible weight.
- IMPONDERABLES**, im pon-der-a-bíz, *n.* Bodies without sensible weight, as heat, light &c.
- IMPONDEPOUS**, im pon-der-as, *adj.* Not ponderous without sensible weight. [*L. m, not, Ponderosus.*]
- IMPONE**, im pón, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To place or put on, to stake, as a wager [*L. impono—in, on, and pono, to place.*]
- IMPOROSITY**, im po-ro-sí-tí, *n.* Want of porous compactness [*L. in, not, and POROSITY.*]
- IMPORT**, im pót, *v.t.* To carry into to bring from abroad to convey or signify, as a word to be of consequence to interest [*L. importo, -atum—in, into and porto to carry.*]
- IMPORT**, im pót, *n.* That which is brought from abroad meaning importance tendency.
- IMPORTABLE**, im pót-a-bí, *adj.* That may be imported or brought into a country.
- IMPORTABLE**, im pót-a-bí, *adj.* (*Spenser.*) Not to be borne or endured, insupportable [*L. m, not, and porto to bear to carry.*]
- IMPORTANCE**, im pawrt-ans, *n.* The quality of being important consequence (*Shak.*) import, subject, importunity [*ance.*]
- IMPORTANCY**, im pawrt-an-sí, *n.* (*Shak.*) Import.
- IMPORTANT**, im pawrt-ant, *adj.* Of great import or consequence momentous.
- IMPORTANTLY**, im pawrt-ant-l, *adv.* In an important or weighty manner.
- IMPORTATION**, im pót-a-shun, *n.* The act of importing the commodities imported conveyance.
- IMPORTER**, im pót-er, *n.* One who imports goods.
- IMPORTLESS**, im pawrt-lis, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Without import, of no consequence.
- IMPORUNATE**, im pawrt u nát, *adj.* (*lit.*) Not at rest, as a ship without a harbour to get into trouble sorely urgent over pressing in request [*L. importunus unbt—in not and portus, a harbour.*]
- IMPORUNATELY**, im pawrt'u nát l, *adv.* With earnest solicitation. [*cessant solicitation.*]
- IMPORUNATENESS**, im pawrt'u nát-nes, *n.* In importunity.
- IMPORUNATE**, im por-tun, *v.t.* To urge importunately or with troublesome application to press urgently —*pr p* importúnating, *p.p.* importuned.
- IMPORUNATELY**, im por-tun-l, *adv.* (*Spenser.*) In an importunate manner incessantly [*times.*]
- IMPORUNER**, im por-tún-er, *n.* One who imports importunately.
- IMPORUNITY**, im por-tun-í-tí, *n.* The quality of being importunate urgent request.
- IMPOSABLE**, im pót-a-bí, *adj.* Capable of being imposed or laid on.
- IMPOSE**, im pót, *v.t.* To place upon to lay on (print) to arrange or fix as columns or pages in the chase, ready for press to enjoin or command to put over by authority or force to obtrude unfairly to palm off —*v.t.* to mislead or deceive —*pr p* im pót-ing, *p.p.* imposed [*Fr imposer—L. impono, imponum—in, in pono, to place.*]
- IMPOSING**, im pót-ing, *adj.* Commanding adapted to impress forcibly [*manner.*]
- IMPOSINGLY**, im pót-ing l, *adv.* In an imposing manner.
- IMPOSITION**, im po-zí-shun, *n.* Act of imposing the laying on of hands in ordination a tax, a burden a deception.
- IMPOSSIBILITY**, im pos-i-bí-lí, *n.* The state of being impossible that which is impossible.
- IMPOSSIBLE**, im pos-i-bí, *adj.* Not possible that cannot be done absurd. [*L. m, not and POSSIBLE.*]
- IMPOST**, im pót, *n.* That which is imposed or laid on a tax, particularly that on imports (*arch.*) the part of a pillar in vaults and arches from which the arch springs.
- IMPOSTHUMATE**, im pót-shum át, *v.t.* To separate into an imposthume or abscess —*v.t.* to affect with an imposthume —*pr p* imposthumating, *p.p.* imposthumated.
- IMPOSTHUMATION**, im pót-shum á-shun, *n.* The act of forming an abscess an abscess.
- IMPOSTHUME**, im pót-shum, *n.* The separation of corrupt matter into an ulcer an abscess. [*Corrupted from L. Gr apostéma—aphutém, to separate—apo, away, huteim, to make to stand.*]
- IMPOSTOR**, im pót-tor, *n.* One who practises imposture or fraud. [*L.*]
- IMPOSTURE**, im pót-tár, *n.* Imposition or fraud.
- IMPOTENCE**, im po-tens, *n.* The state of being impotent.
- IMPOTENCY**, im po-tens-sí, *n.* Impotent inability want of self restraint want of recreative power.
- IMPOTENT**, im po-tent, *adj.* Not potent powerless unable imbecile useless wanting the power of self restraint. [*L. in, not, and POTENT.*]
- IMPOTENTLY**, im po-tent-l, *adv.* In an impotent manner.
- IMPOUND**, im pownd, *v.t.* To confine, as in a pound to restrain within limits to take possession of. [*L. m, in and PONDO an enclosure.*]

IMPOUNDAGE, im-pownd'aj, *n.* The act of impounding cattle.

IMPOVERISH, im-pov'er-ish, *v.t.* To make poor: to exhaust the resources (as of a nation), or fertility (as of the soil):—*pr.p.* impoverishing; *pa.p.* impoverished. [Fr. *appauvrir*, It. *impoverire*—*L. in, in, and pauper, poor.*]

IMPOVERISHMENT, im-pov'er-ish-ment, *n.* The act of making poor: reduction to poverty.

IMPRACTICABILITY, im-prak-ti-ka-bil'i-ti, *n.* The state of being impracticable.

IMPRACTICABLE, im-prak'tik-a-bl, *adj.* Not practicable or able to be done: unmanageable: stubborn. [*L. in, not, and PRACTICABLE.*]

IMPRACTICABLENESS, im-prak'ti-ka-bl-nes, *n.* The state of being impracticable: stubbornness.

IMPRACTICABLY, im-prak'ti-ka-bli, *adv.* In an impracticable manner.

IMPRECATE, im'pre-kät, *v.t. (lit.)* To pray for good or evil upon: to curse:—*pr.p.* im'precating; *pa.p.* im'precated. [*L. imprecor, imprecatus*—*in, upon, precor, precatus, to pray.*] [imprecating: a curse.]

IMPRECATION, im-pre-kä'shun, *n.* The act of IMPRECATORY, im'pre-kä-tor-i, *adj.* Containing imprecation or cursing.

IMPREGN, im'pren', *v.t. (Milton).* To impregnate.

IMPREGNABILITY, im-preg-na-bil'i-ti, *n.* State of being impregnable.

IMPREGNABLE, im-preg'na-bl, *adj.* That cannot be taken or seized: that cannot be moved or shaken: invincible. [Fr. *imprenable*—*L. in, not, and prehendo, to take.*] [nable manner.]

IMPREGNABLY, im-preg'na-bli, *adv.* In an impreg-

IMPREGNATE, im-preg'nät, *v.t.* To make pregnant: to impart the particles or qualities of one thing to another:—*pr.p.* impregnating; *pa.p.* impregnated. [Low *L. imprægno, -atum*—*in, and prægnans, pregnant.* See **PREGNANT.**]

IMPREGNATION, im-preg-nä'shun, *n.* The act of impregnating: that with which anything is impregnated.

IMPRESCRIPTIBLE, im-pre-skrip'ti-bl, *adj.* That cannot be impaired by claims founded on prescription: not derived from, or dependent on, external authority. [*L. in, not, and PRESCRIPTIBLE.*]

IMPRESS, im-pres', *v.t.* To press upon: to mark by pressure: to produce by pressure: to stamp: to force into service, esp. the public service: to fix deeply (in the mind). [*L. in, in, premo, pressus, to press: for the origin of the meaning 'to force into service,' see IMPRESSMENT.*]

IMPRESS, im'pres, *n.* That which is made by pressure: stamp, likeness: device, motto: impression fixed on the mind: impressment.

IMPRESSIBILITY, im-pres-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being impressible.

IMPRESSIBLE, im-pres'i-bl, *adj.* Capable of being impressed or made to feel: susceptible.

IMPRESSIBLENESS, im-pres'i-bl-nes, *n.* Susceptibility of impressions. [make an impression.]

IMPRESSIBLY, im-pres'i-bli, *adv.* In a manner to

IMPRESSION, im-pres'hun, *n.* The act of impressing: that which is produced by pressure: a single edition of a book: the effect of any object on the mind: idea: slight remembrance.

IMPRESSIONABLE, im-pres'hun-a-bl, *adj.* Capable of receiving impressions.

IMPRESSIVE, im-pres'iv, *adj.* Capable of making an impression on the mind: solemn.

IMPRESSIVELY, im-pres'iv-li, *adv.* In an impressive manner: forcibly. [of being impressive.]

IMPRESSIVENESS, im-pres'iv-nes, *n.* The quality

IMPRESSMENT, im-pres'ment, *n.* The act of impressing or seizing for service, esp. the public service. [Orig. from *L. prasto*, in readiness: *O. E. in preat*, in ready money, *press = preat*, the earnest-money received by a soldier or sailor on entering the service. See **PRESS.**]

IMPRESSURE, im-pres'hur, *n. (Shak.)* Impression.

IMPREST, im'prest, *n.* Earnest-money: money advanced.—*v.t.* IMPREST', to advance on loan or pay in advance. [See **IMPRESSMENT, PRESS.**]

IMPRIMATUR, im-pri-mä'tur, *n. (lit.)* Let it be printed: a license to print a book, &c. [From *L. im-primo*—*in, on, and premo, to press.*]

IMPRINT, im-print', *v.t.* To print in or upon: to print: to stamp: to impress: to fix in the mind. [*L. in, in or upon, and PRINT.*]

IMPRINT, im'print, *n.* That which is imprinted: the name of the publisher, with the time and place of the publication of a book, &c. printed on the title-page.

IMPRISON, im-priz'n, *v.t.* To put in prison: to shut up: to confine or restrain:—*pr.p.* imprisoning; *pa.p.* imprisoned. [*L. in, into, and PRISON.*]

IMPRISONMENT, im-prizn-ment, *n.* The act of imprisoning or state of being imprisoned: confinement or restraint. [probability: unlikelihood.]

IMPROBABILITY, im-prob-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* Want of

IMPROBABLE, im-prob'a-bl, *adj.* Not probable or likely. [*L. in, not, and PROBABLE.*]

IMPROBITY, im-probi'ti, *n.* Want of probity or integrity: dishonesty. [*L. in, not, and PROBITY.*]

IMPROMPTU, im-promptü, *adj.* Prompt, ready: off-hand.—*adv.* Readily.—*n.* A short witty saying expressed at the moment: any composition produced at the moment. [*L.—in, in, and promptus, readiness.* See **PROMPT.**]

IMPROPER, im-prop'er, *adj.* Not proper or suitable: unfit; unbecoming: incorrect: wrong. [*L. in, not, and PROPER.*]

IMPROPERLY, im-prop'er-li, *adv.* Not properly: in an improper manner: inaccurately.

IMPROPRIATE, im-prop'ri-ät, *v.t. (lit.)* To appropriate to private use: to place ecclesiastical property in the hands of a layman:—*pr.p.* impropriating; *pa.p.* impropriated. [*L. in, in, and proprius, proprium, to appropriate—proprius, one's own, proper.*]

IMPROPRIATION, im-pro-pri-ä'shun, *n.* The act of impropriating: the property impropriated.

IMPROPRIETY, im-pro-pri'e-ti, *n.* That which is improper or unsuitable: want of propriety or fitness.

IMPROVABILITY, im-pröv-a-bil-i-ti, *n.* Capability of improvement.

IMPROVABLE, im-pröv'a-bl, *adj.* Able to be improved: capable of being used to advantage.

IMPROVABLY, im-pröv'a-bli, *adv.* In a manner that admits of improvement.

IMPROVE, im-pröv', *v.t.* To make better: to advance in value or excellence: to correct: to employ to good purpose.—*v.i.* to grow better: to make progress: to increase: to rise (as prices):—*pr.p.* improving; *pa.p.* improved. [*L. in, in, O. Fr. procer, L. probare, to try, to consider as good.*]

IMPROVEMENT, im-pröv'ment, *n.* The act of improving: advancement or progress: increase, addition, or alteration: the turning to good account: instruction. [improve.]

IMPROVER, im-pröv'er, *n.* One who or that which

IMPROVIDE, im pro vid, *v t* (*Spenser*) Not to provide against or foresee. [*L in not and PROVIDE*]

IMPROVIDENCE, im prov'i dens, *n*. Want of providence or forethought.

IMPROVIDENT, im prov'i dent *adj* Not provident or prudent wanting foresight thoughtless. [*L in, not, and PROVIDENT*] [*improvident manner*]

IMPROVIDENTLY, im prov'i dent-l *adv* In an improving manner

IMPROVINGLY, im prō'ving l, *adv* In an improving manner

IMPROVISATE, im prov'i sāt, *v t*. To compose and improvise

IMPROVISE, im pro-viz', *v t*. To compose and improvise without preparation to bring about on a sudden — *v i* to recite compositions, esp in verse, without preparation to do anything off hand — *pr p* improv'ising improv'ising *pa p* improv'ised, improv'ised [*Fr improviser, It improvvisare*—*L in not, provvisus foreseen.*]

IMPROVISATORE, im pro-viz-a-tōrā, *n*. One who improvises one who composes and recites verses without preparation. [*It See IMPROVISATE.*]

IMPRUDENT, im prō'dens *n*. The quality of being imprudent want of discretion rashness im providence.

IMPRUDENT, im prō'dent, *adj* Not prudent wanting foresight or discretion incautious inconsiderate [*L in not and PRUDENT*]

IMPRUDENTLY, im prō'dent l, *adv* In an imprudent manner indiscreetly

IMPRUDENT, im pu-dens, *n*. The quality of being imprudent shamelessness assurance rudeness effrontery

IMPUDENT, im pu dent *adj* Wanting shame or modesty brazen faced bold rude insolent [*L in not, pudens entis from putes to be ashamed.*]

IMPUDENTLY, im pu dent l, *adv* In an impudent manner shamelessly

IMPUGN, im pun, *v t* (*lit*) To fight against to oppose to attack by words or arguments to call in question — *pr p* impugning, *pa p* impugned [*L impugno—in, against, pugno, to fight.*]

IMPUGNABLE, im pun-a-bl, *adj* Able to be impugned or called in question.

IMPUGNER, im pū-er, *n*. One who impugns.

IMPULSE, im pulz, *n*. The act of impelling

IMPULSION, im pulshn, *n*. or driving on effect of an impelling force force suddenly communicated influence on the mind.

IMPULSIVE, im pul'siv, *adj* Having the power of impelling or driving on actuated by mental impulse (*mech.*) acting by impulse not continuous.

IMPULSIVELY, im pul'siv l, *adv* With or by impulse [*of being impulsive.*]

IMPULSIVENESS, im pul'siv nes *n*. The quality

IMPUNITY, im puni ti, *n*. Freedom or safety from punishment exemption from injury or loss [*L impunitas—in, not pena, punishment.*]

IMPURE, im pār, *adj* Not pure mixed with other substances defiled by sin unholly unchaste unclean. [*L in, not PURE.*]

IMPURELY, im pār-l, *adv* In an impure manner

IMPURENESS, im pur'nes, *n*. State of being impure

IMPURITY, im puri ti, *n*. pure want of purity that which is impure lewdness.

IMPURPLE, im pur'pl. Same as **EXPURPLE**.

IMPUTABILITY, im pūt-a-bil ti, *n*. The quality of being imputable.

IMPUTABLE, im pūt-a-bl, *adj* Capable of being imputed or charged attributable.

IMPUTABLENESS, im pūt-a-bil nes *n*. Imputability

IMPUTATION, im pu t'āshun, *n*. Act of imputing or charging censure reproach the reckoning as being long to [*puted.*]

IMPUTATIVE, im put-a-tiv, *adj* That may be imputed.

IMPUTATIVELY, im pūt-a-tiv l, *adv* By imputation.

IMPUTE, im put, *v t* (*lit*) To take into the reckoning to reckon as belonging to to charge — *pr p* imputing, *pa p* imputed. [*Fr imputer, L impulo, atum—in an puto to reckon.*]

IMPUTER, im puter *n*. One who imputes

IN, in *prep* Denoting presence or situation in place, time or circumstances—within during by or through entrance into—*adv* Within not out [*AS, Oer in Guth. in, L in Gr en, akin to Sans an.*]

INABILITY, in-a-bil ti, *n*. Want of ability or of sufficient power incapacity [*L in, not, and ABILITY*]

INACCESSIBILITY, in ak ses i bil ti, *n*. The

INACCESSIBLENESS, in ak ses i bil nes, *n*. state of being inaccessible

INACCESSIBLE, in ak ses i bl, *adj* Not accessible not to be reached, obtained, or approached. [*L in not and ACCESSIBLE*] [*be approached.*]

INACCESSIBLY, in ak ses i bl, *adv* So as not to

INACCURACY, in ak'ku ra si, *n*. The quality of being inaccurate want of exactness mistake

INACCURATE, in ak'ku rāt *adj* Not accurate not exact or correct erroneous [*L in, not and ACCURATE*]

INACCURATELY, in ak'ku rāt l, *adv* Not accurately or correctly

INACTION, in ak shun, *n*. Want of action idleness rest [*L in, priv, and ACTION*]

INACTIVE, in ak tiv *adj* Not active having no power to move idle lazy (*chem*) not shewing any action. [*L in, not and ACTIVE*] [*idly*]

INACTIVELY, in ak tiv l, *adv* Without activity

INACTIVITY, in ak tiv ti, *n*. Want of activity in earnest idleness [*L in, priv, and ACTIVITY*]

INADEQUACY, in ad e kwa si, *n*. State of

INADEQUATENESS, in ad e kwāt-nes, *n*. being inadequate

INADQUATE, in ad e kwāt *adj* Not adequate or sufficient. [*L in, not, and ADEQUATE.*]

INADQUATELY, in ad e kwāt-l, *adv* In an inadequate manner insufficiently

INADQUATENESS, in ad e kwāt-nes, *n*. Inadequacy

INADMISSIBILITY, in ad mis i bil ti, *n*. The quality of being inadmissible.

INADMISSIBLE, in ad mis i bl, *adj* Not admissible or allowable. [*L in, not and ADMISSIBLE.*]

INADMISSIBLY, in ad mis i bl, *adv* In a manner not admissible.

INADVERTENCE, in ad vert'ens, *n*. Lack of

INADVERTENCY, in ad vert'ens ti, *n*. advertence or attention negligence oversight [*L in priv, and ADVERTENCE.*]

INADVERTENT, in ad vertent *adj* Not advertent or attentive. [*L in, not and ADVERTENT.*]

INADVERTENTLY, in ad vertent-l, *adv* With inadvertence thoughtlessly

INAFFECTATION, in af fek t'āshun *n*. (*Shak*) Freedom from affectation. [*be aided or assisted.*]

INAIDABLE, in ad-a-bl, *adj* (*Shak*) That cannot

INALIENABILITY, in al yen-a-bil ti, *n*. The quality of being inalienable.

INALIENABLE, in-al'yen-a-bl, *adj.* Not alienable or capable of being transferred.

INALIENABLENESS, in-al'yen-a-bl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being inalienable.

INALTERABILITY, in-awl-tér-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being unalterable: unexchangeableness.

INAMORATA, in-am-o-ra'ta, *n. fem.* } One who is en-
INAMORATO, in-am-o-ra'to, *n. mas.* } amoured or in love. [It. See ENAMOUR.]

IN-AND-IN, in'-and-in', *adj.* Applied to a system of stock-breeding from animals of the same parentage.

INANE, in-in', *adj.* Empty: void: void of intelligence: useless. [L. *inanis*.]

INANIMATE, in-an-i-mát, *adj.* Not animate: without animation or life: dead.

INANIMATENESS, in-an'i-mát-nes, *n.* Inanimation.

INANIMATION, in-an-i-má'shun, *n.* Want of animation: lifelessness. [L. *in*, priv., and ANIMATION.]

INANITION, in-a-nish'un, *n.* State of being inane: emptiness: exhaustion from want of food.

INANITY, in-an'i-ti, *n.* Empty space: senselessness.

INAPPEASABLE, in-ap-pé'za-bl, *adj.* That cannot be appeased.

INAPPETENCE, in-ap'pe-tens, } *n.* Want of ap-
INAPPETENCY, in-ap'pe-ten-si, } petence or desire. [L. *in*, priv., and APPETENCE.]

INAPPLICABILITY, in-ap-plic-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being inapplicable: unsuitableness.

INAPPLICABLE, in-ap'pli-ka-bl, *adj.* Not applicable or suitable.

INAPPLICABLENESS, in-ap'pli-ka-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being inapplicable.

INAPPLICATION, in-ap-plic-ká'shun, *n.* Want of application or attention. [L. *in*, priv., APPLICATION.]

INAPPOSITE, in-ap'po-zit, *adj.* Not apposite or suitable. [sitely or suitably.]

INAPPOSITELY, in-ap'po-zit-li, *adv.* Not appositely.

INAPPRECIABLE, in-ap-pré'si-a-bl, *adj.* Not appreciable or able to be valued.

INAPPREHENSIBLE, in-ap-pre-ben'si-bl, *adj.* (Milton). Not apprehensible or intelligible.

INAPPROACHABLE, in-ap-pró'ch-a-bl, *adj.* Not approachable: inaccessible.

INAPPROPRIATE, in-ap-pró'pri-át, *adj.* Not appropriate or suitable.

INAPPROPRIATELY, in-ap-pró'pri-át-li, *adv.* Not appropriately: unsuitably.

INAPPROPRIATENESS, in-ap-pró'pri-át-nes, *n.* Want of appropriateness: unsuitableness.

INAPT, in-apt', *adj.* Not apt or fit.

INAPTITUDE, in-apt'i-túd, *n.* Want of aptitude: unfitness.

INAPTLY, in-apt'li, *adv.* Unfitly.

INAPTNES, in-apt'nes, *n.* Unfitness.

INARCHING, in-arch'ing, *n.* A method of grafting by which branches are united together, generally in the form of an arch, before being separated from the original stem. [L. *in*, and ARCH.]

INARTICULATE, in-ar-tik'ú-lát, *adj.* Not articulate: not distinct: (zoöl.) not jointed.

INARTICULATELY, in-ar-tik'ú-lát-li, *adv.* In an inarticulate manner: indistinctly.

INARTICULATENESS, in-ar-tik'ú-lát-nes, } *n.*
INARTICULATION, in-ar-tik'ú-lá'shun, } Indistinctness of sounds in speaking.

INARTIFICIAL, in-art-i-fish'yál, *adj.* Not artificial or done by art: simple. [out art.]

INARTIFICIALLY, in-art-i-fish'yál-li, *adv.* With-
INASMUCH, in-az-much', *adv.* Since: seeing that: this being the case. [IN, AS, and MUCH.]

INATTENTION, in-at-ten'shun, *n.* Want of attention: neglect: heedlessness. [L. *in*, not, ATTENTION.]

INATTENTIVE, in-at-tent'iv, *adj.* Not attentive: careless.

INATTENTIVELY, in-at-tent'iv-li, *adv.* Witbont attention: heedlessly. [tion.]

INATTENTIVENESS, in-at-tent'iv-nes, *n.* Inattention.

INAUDIBILITY, in-awd-i-bil'i-ti, } *n.* The state
INAUDIBLENESS, in-awd'i-bl-nes, } or quality of being inaudible.

INAUDIBLE, in-awd'i-bl, *adj.* Not audible or able to be heard. [to be heard.]

INAUDIBLY, in-awd'i-bli, *adv.* In a manner not

INAUGURAL, in-aw'gü-ral, *adj.* Pertaining to, done, or pronounced at an inauguration.

INAUGURATE, in-aw'gü-rát, *v.t. (lit.)* To consult the divining birds: to induct into an office in a formal manner: to cause to begin: to make a public exhibition of for the first time:—*pr.p.* inau'gürating; *pa.p.* inau'gürated. [L. *inauguro*, -atum. See AUGUR.]

INAUGURATION, in-aw'gü-rá'shun, *n.* Act of inaugurating (in its different meanings).

INAUGURATOR, in-aw'gü-rát-or, *n.* One who inaugurates.

INAUSPICIOUS, in-aw-spish'us, *adj.* Not auspicious: ill-omened: unlucky.

INAUSPICIOUSLY, in-aw-spish'us-li, *adv.* In an inauspicious manner: with bad omens.

INAUSPICIOUSNESS, in-aw-spish'us-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being inauspicious.

INBORN, in'baw'n, *adj.* Born in or with: implanted by nature. [L. *in*, in, and BORN.]

INBREATHE, in-brith', *v.t.* To breathe into.

INBRED, in'bred, *adj.* Bred within: innate: natural.

INBREED, in-bréd', *v.t.* To breed or generate within.

INBURNING, in'burn-ing, *adj.* (Spenser). Burning within.

INCA, ing'ka, *n.* A name given to the ancient kings and princes of Peru:—*pl.* INCAS, ing'kaz.

INCAGE, in-káj', *n.* Same as ESCAGE.

INCALCULABLE, in-kal'kü-la-bl, *adj.* Not calculable or able to be reckoned.

INCALCULABLY, in-kal'kü-la-bli, *adv.* In an incalculable manner: beyond calculation.

INCALESCENCE, in-kal-es'ens, } *n.* The state of
INCALESCENCY, in-kal-es'en-si, } being incal-
 cent: incipient heat.

INCALESCENT, in-kal-es'ent, *adj.* Growing warm. [L. *incallescens*, -entis, *pr.p.* of *incalresco*—*in*, and *calesco*, inceptive of *caléo*, to be warm.]

INCANDESCENCE, in-kan-des'ens, *n.* State of being incandescent: white heat.

INCANDESCENT, in-kan-des'ent, *adj.* Becoming warm or hot: white or glowing with heat. [L. *incandescens*—*in*, and *candescio*, inceptive of *candéo*, to glow.]

INCANTATION, in-kan-tá'shun, *n.* The act of enchanting: enchantment. [L. *incantatio*, from root of ENCHANT.]

INCAPABILITY, in-káp-a-bili-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being incapable: incapacity.

INCAPABLE, in kă'pă-bl, *adj* Not capable in sufficient unable disqualified. [manner]
INCAPABLY, in kă'pă bl, *adv* In an incapable
INCAPACIOUS, in ka pă shus, *adj* Not capacious or large narrow
INCAPACITATE, in ka-pas'i tăt *vt* To deprive of capacity to make incapable to disqualify [L *in*, not, and *CAPACITATE*]
INCAPACITY, in ka-pas'i ti, *n* Want of capacity or power of mind inability disqualification
INCARCERATE, in kar'serăt, *vt* To imprison to confine —*pr p* incarcerating, *pa p* incarcerated. [L *in*, and *carcere* —*atum*—carcer, a prison, Gr *kariaron*, skin to Gr *herkos*, a fence, and L *coerceo*, to enclose]
INCARCERATION, in kar ser a shun, *n* The act of incarcerating imprisonment
INOARNADINE in lă'r'na-din, *adj* Flesh-coloured —*e. l.* (Shak.) To dye red or of a flesh colour [Fr *incarnadin*—L *in*, and *caro*, *carnus* flesh]
INCARNATE, in kăr'năt, *vt* To embody in flesh —*pr p* incarnating, *pa p* incarnated.—*adv* Invested with flesh. [Low L *incarno*, *incarnatus*—*in*, and *caro*, *carnus*, flesh]
INCARNATION, in kăr na'shun, *n* Act of incarnating or embodying in flesh act of taking a human body and the nature of a man an incarnate form manifestation (*evrg*) the process of healing wounds and filling the part with new flesh
INCAENATIVE, in kăr'na tiv, *adj* Causing flesh to grow —*n* A medicine which causes flesh to grow [From *INCAPACITATE*]
INOASE in kăs', *vt* To put in a case to surround with something solid. [L *in*, in, and *CASE*]
INCASEMENT, in kăs'ment, *n* Act of enclosing with a case an enclosing substance
INCAUTIOUS, in kaw'shus, *adj* Not cautious or careful
INCAUTIOUSLY, in kaw'shus li, *adv* In an in cautious manner unwarily
INCAUTIOUSNESS, in kaw'shus nes, *n* Want of caution heedlessness
INCENDIARISM, in sen di ar izm, *n* The act of an incendiary wilful and malicious fire-raising
INCENDIARY, in sen di ar i, *n* One that sets fire to a building &c., maliciously one who promotes quarrels.—*adj* Setting fire to relating to incendiary tending to excite sedition or quarrels. [L *incendarius*—*incendium*, a fire—*incendo*, *incensus*, to kindle—*in*, and *candeo*, to glow]
INCENSE, in sens', *vt* (*lit*) To set on fire to in flame with anger —*pr p* incensing, *pa p* incensed [See *INCENDIARY*]
INCENSE, in sens, *n* (*lit*) Something set on fire perfume given off by fire odour of spices burned in religious rites the materials so burned. [See *INCENDIARY*]
INCENSEMENT, in-sens'ment, *n* (Shak.) State of being greatly incensed or inflamed with anger
INCENTIVE, in sen tiv, *adj* (*lit*) Striking up the tune inciting encouraging —*n* That which incites to action or moves the mind motive. [L *incen trus* from *incino*—*in*, and *ceno*, to sing]
INCEPTION, in sep'shun, *n* Beginning. [L *in* —*capio*, *incepio*, to begin—*in* and *capio*, to take]
INCEPTIVE, in sep tiv, *adj* Beginning expressing beginning [denoting beginning]
INCEPTIVELY, in-sep'tiv li, *adv* In a manner
INCERTITUDE, in-ser'ti tud, *n* Want of certainty

doubtfulness [From L *incertus*—*in*, not, and *certus*, certain.] [incessant]
INCESSANCY, in ses an si, *n* The quality of being
INCESSANT, in ses'ant *adj* Not ceasing uninterrupted continual [L *incessans*, *antis*—*in*, not, and *ceno*, to cease.] [ing perpetually always]
INCESSANTLY, in ses ant li, *adv* Without cess
INCEST, in sest *n* Unchastity impurity sexual intercourse within the prohibited degrees of kindred. [L *incestum*—*in*, not, and *castus*, chaste]
INCESTUOUS, in sest u us *adj* Guilty of incest
INCESTUOUSLY, in sest u us li, *adv* In an incestuous manner [or quality of being incestuous]
INCESTUOUSNESS, in sest u us nes, *n* The state
INCH insh, *n* The twelfth part of a foot proverbially, a small distance or degree. [A.S. *inca*, *ince*, an inch—L *uncia*, a twelfth part.]
INCH, insh, **INCHED**, insh't, *adj* Containing inches
INCHARITABLE, in char'i ta bl, *adj* (Shak.) UNCHARITABLE
INCHASE, in chās, *vt* Same as *ENCHASE*
INCHEST, in chest, *vt* To put into a chest
INCH MEAL, insh mel, *n* A piece an inch long —*adv* By inches or small degrees gradually [INCH, and *MEAL*—A.S. *mael*, a piece]
INCHOATE, in'koăt, *adj* Only begun commenced: imperfect [L *inchoatus*—*inchoo*, to begin.]
INCHOATELY, in koăt li, *adv* In an incipient degree [commencement]
INCHOATION, in ko a shun, *n* Act of beginning:
INCHOATIVE, in lă a-tiv, *adj* Denoting beginning: incipient
INCIDENCE, in si dens *n* A falling upon the meeting of one body with another the direction in which a body falls on any surface accident. [Fr; low L *incidentia*—L *incido*—*in* upon, *cado*, to fall.]
INCIDENCY, in si den si, *n* (Shak.) Incidence
INCIDENT, in si dent, *adj* Falling upon fortuitous—liable to occur naturally belonging —*n* That which falls out or happens an event a subordinate action an episode. [Fr—L *incidens*, *pr p* of *incido*, to fall upon.]
INCIDENTAL, in si dent al, *adj* Falling out coming without design occasional accidental [From *INCIDENT*]
INCIDENTALLY, in si dent al li, *adv* Without design casually occasionally
INCIDENTALNESS, in si dent al nes, *n* The state of being incidental
INCINERATION, in sin-er a shun, *n* The act of reducing to ashes by combustion. [L *in*, and root of *CINDER*]
INCIPIENT, in si pi ent *adj* Beginning [L *incipiens*—*entis*—*incipio* to begin.] [manner]
INCIPIENTLY, in si pi-ent li, *adv* In an incipient
INCISE, in sis', *vt* To cut into to cut or gash to engrave —*pr p* incising, *pa p* incised [Fr *inciser*—L *incido*, *incisum*—*in*, into, and *cedo*, to cut.]
INCISION, in sis'ən, *n* The act of incising or cutting into a substance a cut a gash
INCISIVE, in sis'iv *adj* Having the quality of incising, cutting into, or penetrating as with a sharp instrument acute sarcastic
INCISOR, in sis'or, *n* A chitter a fore tooth which cuts, bites, or separates [L—root of *INCISE*]
INCISORY, in sis'or i, *adj* Having the quality of incising or cutting [stimulant]
INCITANT, in sit'ant, *n* That which incites a

fate, fir, mē, hēr, mine, mōte, mute, mōn, then.

INCITATION, in-si-tā'shnn, *n.* The act of inciting or rousing: that which stimulates to action: an incentive.

INCITE, in-sit', *v.t.* To rouse: to move the mind to action: to encourage: to goad:—*pr.p.* inciting; *pa.p.* incited. [L. *incito*—*in*, and *cito*, to rouse—*cio*, to put in motion.]

INCITEMENT, in-sit'ment, *n.* The act of inciting: that which incites or stimulates to action: an incentive: impulse. [action.]

INCITINGLY, in-sit'ing-li, *adv.* So as to incite to

INCIVIL, in-siv'il, *adj.* (Shak.) Uncivil.

INCIVILITY, in-si-vil'i-ti, *n.* Want of civility or courtesy: impoliteness: disrespect. [L. *in*, not, and *CIVILIT*.]

INCIVILLY, in-siv'il-li, *adv.* (Shak.) Uncivilly.

INCLASP, in-klasp', *v.t.* To clasp to: to embrace. [L. *in*, inten., and *CLASP*.]

INCLEMENCY, in-klem'en-si, *n.* Want of clemency: severity: roughness: storminess. [L. *in*, priv., and *CLEMENCY*.]

INCLEMENT, in-klem'ent, *adj.* Not clement: unmerciful: stormy: very cold. [ent manner.]

INCLEMENTLY, in-klem'ent-li, *adv.* In an inclement

INCLINABLE, in-klin'a-bl, *adj.* That may be inclined or bent towards: leaning: tending: somewhat disposed.

INCLINABLENESS, in-klin'a-bl-nes, *n.* Inclination.

INCLINATION, in-kli-nā'shun, *n.* The act of inclining or bending towards: tendency: natural aptness: favourable disposition: affection: act of bowing: angle between two lines or planes.

INCLINE, in-klin', *v.i.* To lean: to deviate from a line toward an object: to be disposed: to have some desire.—*v.t.* to cause to bend towards: to give a leaning to: to dispose: to bend:—*pr.p.* inclining; *pa.p.* inclined'.—*n.* An inclined plane: a regular ascent or descent. [L. *inclino*—*in*, towards, *clino*, Gr. *klinō*, to lean.]

INCLINOMETER, in-kli-nom'e-tēr, *n.* An instrument for measuring the vertical element of the magnetic force. [L. *inclino*, to incline, and Gr. *metron*, a measure.]

INCLIP, in-klip', *v.t.* (Shak.) To embrace, grasp, surround. [L. *in*, and *CLIP*.]

INCLOSE, in-klōz', *v.t.* To close or shut in: to confine: to surround: to put within a case: to fence:—*pr.p.* inclosing; *pa.p.* inclosed'. [L. *include*, *inclusus*—*in*, in, and *claudo*, to shut.]

INCLOSURE, in-klō'zhūr, *n.* Act of inclosing: state of being inclosed: that which is inclosed: a space fenced off: that which incloses: a barrier.

INCLOUD, in-klowd', *v.t.* (Shak.) To envelop as with a cloud, to darken, to obscure.

INCLUDE, in-klōd', *v.t.* To close or shut in: to embrace within limits: to contain: to comprehend:—*pr.p.* includ'ing; *pa.p.* includ'ed. [See *INCLOSE*.]

INCLUSION, in-klō'zhun, *n.* Act of including.

INCLUSIVE, in-klō'siv, *adj.* Shutting in: inclosing: comprehending the stated limit or extremes. [See *INCLOSE*.] [include.]

INCLUSIVELY, in-klō'siv-li, *adv.* In a manner to

INCOAGULABLE, in-ko-ag'ū-lā-bl, *adj.* Not coagulable: not capable of concretion.

INCOERCIBLE, in-ko-ērs'i-bl, *adj.* That cannot be coerced: that cannot be liquefied by pressure, said of certain gases. [L. *in*, not, and *COERCIBLE*.]

INCOGITATIVE, in-koj'i-ti-tiv, *adj.* Wanting the

power of cogitating or thinking. [L. *in*, not, and *COGITATIVE*.]

INCOGNISABLE, INCOGNIZABLE, in-kog'niz-a-bl or in-kon'iz-a-bl, *adj.* Not cognisable: that cannot be known or distinguished.

INCOGNISANT, INCOGNIZANT, in-kog'niz-ant or in-kon'iz-ant, *adj.* Not cognisant.

INCOGNITO, in-kog'ni-to, *adj.* Unknown: disguised.—*adv.* In concealment: in a disguise: under an assumed title. [Fr.; It.—L. *incognitus*—*in*, not, and *cognitus*, known—*cognosco*, to know.]

INCOHERENCE, in-ko-hēr'ens, *n.* Want of coherence or connection: looseness of parts: want of connection: incongruity. [L. *in*, priv., and *COHERENCE*.]

INCOHERENT, in-ko-hēr'ent, *adj.* Not coherent or connected: loose: incongruous.

INCOHERENTLY, in-ko-hēr'ent-li, *adv.* In an incoherent manner: without coherence.

INCOMBUSTIBILITY, in-kom-bus-ti-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being incombustible.

INCOMBUSTIBLE, in-kom-bus'ti-bl, *adj.* Not combustible: incapable of being consumed by fire.

INCOMBUSTIBLENESS, in-kom-bus'ti-bl-nes, *n.* Incombustibility. [to resist combustion.]

INCOMBUSTIBLY, in-kom-bus'ti-bli, *adv.* So as

INCOME, in'kum, *n.* (lit.) That which comes in: the gain, profit, or interest resulting from anything: revenue. [L. *in*, in, and *COME*.]

INCOMER, in'kum-ēr, *n.* One who comes in: one who takes possession of a farm, house, &c.

INCOMING, in'kn-m-ing, *adj.* Coming in, as an occupant: accruing.

INCOMMENSURABILITY, in-kom-men'sū-ra-bil'i-ti, *n.* The state of being incommensurable.

INCOMMENSURABLE, in-kom-men'sū-ra-bl, *adj.* Not commensurable: having no common measure.

INCOMMENSURABLENESS, in-kom-men'sū-ra-bl-nes, *n.* INCOMMENSURABILITY.

INCOMMENSURABLY, in-kom-men'sū-ra-bli, *adv.* So as not to be measured.

INCOMMENSURATE, in-kom-men'sū-rāt, *adj.* Not commensurate, or admitting of a common measure: not adequate: unequal.

INCOMMENSURATELY, in-kom-men'sū-rāt-li, *adv.* Not in due measure or proportion.

INCOMMENSURATENESS, in-kom-men'sū-rāt-nes, *n.* The state of being incommensurate.

INCOMMODE, in-kom-mōd', *v.t.* To cause trouble or inconvenience to: to annoy: to molest:—*pr.p.* incommōding; *pa.p.* incommōd'ed. [L. *incommodo*—*in*, not, and *commodo*, to make convenient—*commodus*, convenient. See *COMMODO*.]

INCOMMODIOUS, in-kom-mō'di-us, *adj.* Not commodious: inconvenient: annoying.

INCOMMODIOUSLY, in-kom-mō'di-us-li, *adv.* In an incommodious or inconvenient manner.

INCOMMODIOUSNESS, in-kom-mō'di-us-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being incommodious.

INCOMMUNICABILITY, in-kom-mūn'i-ka-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being incommunicable.

INCOMMUNICABLE, in-kom-mūn'i-ka-bl, *adj.* That cannot be communicated or imparted to others. [L. *in*, not, and *COMMUNICABLE*.]

INCOMMUNICABLENESS, in-kom-mūn'i-ka-bl-nes, *n.* Want of communicability.

INCOMMUNICABLY, in-kom-mūn'i-ka-bli, *adv.* In a manner not to be communicated.

INCOMMUNICATIVE, in-kom-mūn'i-kāt-iv, *adj.*

Not communicative not disposed to hold communion with unsocial. [*adv* Not communicatively]

INCOMMUNICATIVELY, in kom mün: kat iv h, *adv* Not communicatively

INCOMMUTABILITY, in kom müt'a bl i t, n. The state of being incommutable or unchangeable

INCOMMUTABLE, in kom müt'a-bl, *adv* That cannot be commuted or exchanged. [*L in, not, and COMMUTABLE*] [*out reciprocal change*]

INCOMMUTABLY, in kom müt'a bl, *adv* With

INCOMPARABLE, in kom par a-bl, *adv* Not comparable matchless.

INCOMPARABLENESS in kom par a bl nes, n. The state of being incomparable matchlessness.

INCOMPARED in kom pard, *adv* (*Spenser*) Incomparable [*compassionate void of pity*]

INCOMPASSIONATE, in kom pash un at, *adv* Not

INCOMPASSIONATELY, in kom pash un at h, *adv* Without compassion or pity

INCOMPASSIONATENESS in kom pash un at-nes, n. Want of compassion or tenderness

INCOMPATIBILITY, in kom pat i bil i t, n. The state or quality of being incompatible.

INCOMPATIBLE, in kom pat i bl, *adv* Not compatible or consistent contradictory

INCOMPATIBLENESS, in kom pat i bl nes, n. Incompatibility

INCOMPATIBLES, in kom pat i blz, n pl. (*chem.*) Substances which cannot exist together in solution without decomposition, or other chemical change.

INCOMPATIBLY, in kom pat i bl, *adv* Not compatibly inconstantly

INCOMPETENCE, in kom pe-tens, } n. State of

INCOMPETENCY, in kom pe ten st, } being incompetent want of sufficient power want of suitable means insufficiency

INCOMPETENT, in kom pe-tent, *adv* Not competent wanting adequate powers wanting the proper qualifications insufficient.

INCOMPETENTLY, in kom pe tent-h, *adv* In an incompetent manner unsuitably [*imperfect*]

INCOMPLETE, in kom plät, *adv* Not complete

INCOMPLETELY, in kom plät h, *adv* Imperfectly

INCOMPLETENESS, in kom plät'nes, n. State of being incomplete unfinished state. [*pliable*]

INCOMPLIABLE, in kom plä'a-bl, *adv* Not compliant

INCOMPLIANCE, in kom plä'ns, n. Want of compliance refusal to comply

INCOMPLIANT, in kom plä'nt, *adv* Not disposed to comply with unyielding to request. [*L in, not, and COMPLIANT*] [*compliantly unyieldingly*]

INCOMPLIANTLY, in kom plä'nt-h, *adv* Not

INCOMPOSITE, in kom poz'it, *adv* Not composite simple (*arith.*) noting a number exactly divisible only by itself or by unity [*L in, not and COMPOSITE*]

INCOMPREHENSIBILITY, in kom pre hen si bil i t, n. The quality of being incomprehensible.

INCOMPREHENSIBLE, in kom pre hen si bl, *adv* (*Pr. Bl.*) Not to be comprehended or contained within limits not comprehensible or capable of being understood: inconceivable. [*L in, not, and COMPREHENSIBLE*] [*bl nes, n. Incomprehensibility*]

INCOMPREHENSIBLENESS, in kom pre hen si

INCOMPREHENSIBLY, in kom pre-hen si bl, *adv* Inconceivably

INCOMPREHENSION, in kom pre hen shun, n. Want of comprehension.

INCOMPREHENSIVE, in kom pre-hen siv, *adv* Not comprehensive limited.

INCOMPREHENSIVENESS, in kom pre-hen siv-nes n. The quality of being incomprehensible.

INCOMPRESSIBILITY, in kom pres i bil i t, n. Incapability of being compressed.

INCOMPRESSIBLE, in kom pres i bl, *adv* Not to be compressed into smaller bulk. [*L in, not, and COMPRESSIBLE*]

INCOMPRESSIBLENESS, in kom pres i bl nes, n. The quality of being incompressible.

INCOMPUTABLE, in kom put a-bl, *adv* That cannot be computed or reckoned. [*L in, not, and COMPUTABLE*]

INCONCEIVABLE in kon sev'a-bl, *adv* That cannot be conceived by the mind incomprehensible [*L in not, and CONCEIVABLE*]

INCONCEIVABLENESS in kon sev'a bl nes, n. The quality of being inconceivable

INCONCEIVABLY in kon sev'a-bl, *adv* Beyond conception or the reach of human intellect.

INCONCLUSIVE in kon klüs'iv, *adv* Not conclusive not settling a point in debate

INCONCLUSIVELY, in kon klüs iv h, *adv* In an inconclusive manner

INCONCLUSIVENESS in kon klüs iv nes, n. The quality of being inconclusive.

INCONDENSABILITY in kon dens a-bil i t, n. The quality of being incondensable

INCONDENSABLE, in kon-dens a-bl, *adv* Not to be condensed or made more dense or compact. [*L in, not, and CONDENSABLE*]

INCONFORMITY, in kon form i t, n. Want of conformity [*L in, priv, and CONFORMITY*]

INCONGEALABLE, in kon jals bl, *adv* That cannot be congealed or frozen. [*L in, not, and CONGEALABLE*]

INCONGRUITY, in kong grü i t, n. Want of congruity unsuitableness of one thing to another absurdity [*L in, priv, and CONGRUITY*]

INCONGRUOUS, in kong'grü-us, *adv* Not congruous inconsistent unsuitable [*L in, not, and CONGRUOUS*] [*incongruous manner unfitly*]

INCONGRUOUSLY, in kong'grü us h, *adv* In an

INCONGRUOUSNESS, in kong'grü us nes, n. Incongruity

INCONSCIONABLE, in kon shun a bl, *adv* (*Spenser*) Not regulated by conscience [*L in, not, and CONSCIONABLE*]

INCONSEQUENCE, in kon se-kwens, n. The quality of being inconsequent want of logical connection.

INCONSEQUENT, in kon se kwent, *adv* Not consequent or following from the premises.

INCONSEQUENTIAL, in kon-se-kwen shal, *adv* Not consequential or regularly following from the premises.

INCONSEQUENTIALITY, in kon-se kwen shi al i t, n. The state of being inconsequential.

INCONSEQUENTIALLY, in kon se kwen shal h, *adv* Without regular sequence or connection.

INCONSIDERABLE, in kon sider a-bl, *adv* Not considerable not worthy of notice unimportant

INCONSIDERABLENESS in kon sider a bl nes, n. The quality of being inconconsiderable little consequence. [*small degree very little*]

INCONSIDERABLY, in kon-sid'er a-bl, *adv* In a

INCONSIDERATE, in kon-sid'er at, *adv* Not considerate thoughtless inattentive.

INCONSIDERATELY, in kon sid'er at-h, *adv* In an inconsiderate manner thoughtlessly

INCONSIDERATENESS, in-kon-sid'er-ät-nes, *n.* Want of consideration: thoughtlessness.

INCONSISTENCE, in-kon-sist'ens, } *n.* The qual-
INCONSISTENCY, in-kon-sist'en-si, } ity of being
 inconsistent: argument or narrative where one part
 destroys the other: want of uniformity.

INCONSISTENT, in-kon-sist'ent, *adj.* Not consistent:
 not suitable or agreeing with: contrary: not uni-
 form: irreconcilable.

INCONSISTENTLY, in-kon-sist'ent-li, *adv.* In an
 inconsistent manner: incongruously.

INCONSOLABLE, in-kon-söl'a-bl, *adj.* Not consol-
 able: not to be comforted.

INCONSOLABLY, in-kon-söl'a-bli, *adv.* So as not to
 be consoled: disconsolately.

INCONSONANCE, in-kon'so-nans, *n.* Want of con-
 sonance: disagreement: (*mus.*) discord. [*L. in, priv.,*
and CONSONANCE] [nant: discordant.]

INCONSONANT, in-kon'so-nant, *adj.* Not conso-
INCONSONANTLY, in-kon'so-nant-li, *adv.* Incon-
 sistantly: discordantly.

INCONSPICUOUS, in-kon-spik'ü-us, *adj.* Not con-
 spicuous: scarcely discernible. [conspicuously.]

INCONSPICUOUSLY, in-kon-spik'ü-us-li, *adv.* Not
INCONSPICUOUSNESS, in-kon-spik'ü-us-nes, *n.*
 Want of conspicuousness: obscurity.

INCONSTANCY, in-kon'stan-si, *n.* Want of con-
 stancy: instability: fickleness: diversity. [*L. in,*
priv., and CONSTANCY.]

INCONSTANT, in-kon'stant, *adj.* Not constant:
 subject to change: fickle.

INCONSTANTLY, in-kon'stant-li, *adv.* In an in-
 constant manner: changeably.

INCONSUMABLE, in-kon-süm'a-bl, *adj.* Not con-
 sumable: that cannot be wasted.

INCONTESTABILITY, in-kon-test-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The
 quality of being incontestable.

INCONTESTABLE, in-kon-test'a-bl, *adj.* Not con-
 testable: too clear to be called in question: undeniable.

INCONTESTABLY, in-kon-test'a-bli, *adv.* In a
 manner not to be contested: indisputably.

INCONTIGUOUS, in-kon-tig'ü-us, *adj.* Not con-
 tiguous: not joined or adjoining.

INCONTINENCE, in-kon'ti-nens, } *n.* Inability to
INCONTINENCY, in-kon'ti-nen-si, } restrain the
 passions or appetites: lewdness: (*med.*) inability to
 restrain natural evacuations. [From INCONTINENT.]

INCONTINENT, in-kon'ti-nent, *adj.* Not continent
 or not restraining the passions or appetites: un-
 chaste: (*med.*) unable to restrain natural evacuations.

INCONTINENTLY, in-kon'ti-nent-li, *adv.* Without
 due restraint of the appetites: unchastely: im-
 mediately. [controllable.]

INCONTROLLABLE, in-kon-tröl'a-bl, *adj.* Not
INCONTROLLABLY, in-kon-tröl'a-bli, *adv.* In a
 manner not admitting of control.

INCONTROVERTIBILITY, in-kon-tro-vért-i-bil'i-
 ti, *n.* The state of being incontrovertible.

INCONTROVERTIBLE, in-kon-tro-vért'i-bl, *adj.*
 Not controvertible: too clear to be called in question.

INCONTROVERTIBLY, in-kon-tro-vért'i-bli, *adv.*
 Beyond controversy or dispute.

INCONVENIENCE, in-kon-vén'yens, *n.* The quality
 of being inconvenient: want of convenience: that
 which causes trouble or uneasiness.

INCONVENIENCE, in-kon-vén'yens, *v.t.* To put to

inconvenience: to trouble or incommode:—*pr.p.* in-
 convén'iening; *pa.p.* inconvén'iened.

INCONVENIENT, in-kon-vén'yent, *adj.* Not con-
 venient or suitable: causing trouble or uneasiness:
 increasing difficulty: incommodious.

INCONVENIENTLY, in-kon-vén'yent-li, *adv.* Not
 conveniently: unsuitably: unseasonably.

INCONVERTIBILITY, in-kon-vért-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* In-
 capability of being converted into, or exchanged for,
 something else.

INCONVERTIBLE, in-kon-vért'i-bl, *adj.* Not con-
 vertible: that cannot be changed.

INCONVINCIBLE, in-kon-vins'i-bl, *adj.* Not con-
 vincible or capable of conviction.

INCONVINCIBLY, in-kon-vins'i-bli, *adv.* In a
 manner not admitting of conviction.

INCONY, in-kó'ni or in-kon'i, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Unconned,
 unlearned, artless, pretty. [Perh. from *L. in, not,*
and Con, to know: or Scot. canny, conny, meaning
pretty.]

INCORPORATE, in-kor'po-rät, *v.t.* To form into a
 body: to combine into one mass: to unite: to form
 into a corporation.—*v.i.* to unite into one mass: to
 become part of another body.—*adj.* United in one
 body: mixed. [*L. incorporo, -atum—in, into, cor-*
poro, to furnish with a body. See CORPORATE.]

INCORPORATION, in-kor-po-rä'shun, *n.* Act of
 incorporating: state of being incorporated: forma-
 tion of a legal or political body: an association.

INCORPOREAL, in-kor-pó're-al, *adj.* Not corporeal
 or having a body: spiritual.

INCORPOREALISM, in-kor-pó're-al-izm, *n.* Spiritual
 existence or nature: immateriality.

INCORPOREALLY, in-kor-pó're-al-li, *adv.* With-
 out body: immaterially.

INCORPOREITY, in-kor-po-ré-i-ti, *n.* The quality
 of being incorporeal: distinctness from body.

INCORPSE, in-korps', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To make into one
 body, to incorporate. [*L. in, into, and CORPSE.*]

INCORRECT, in-kor-rekt', *adj.* Not correct: con-
 taining faults: not accurate: not according to the
 rules of duty.

INCORRECTLY, in-kor-rekt'li, *adv.* In an incorrect
 manner: inaccurately: not exactly.

INCORRECTNESS, in-kor-rekt'nes, *n.* Want of
 correctness: inaccuracy.

INCORRIGIBILITY, in-kor-ri-ji-bil'i-ti, *n.* The
 quality of being incorrigible: badness beyond reform.

INCORRIGIBLE, in-kor-ri-ji-bl, *adj.* Not corrigible:
 bad beyond correction or reform.

INCORRIGIBLENESS, in-kor-ri-ji-bl-nes, *n.* In-
 corrigibility.

INCORRIGIBLY, in-kor-ri-ji-bli, *adv.* Beyond all
 power of amendment or correction.

INCORRODIBLE, in-kor-röd'i-bl, *adj.* Not corro-
 dible or able to be rusted.

INCORRUPT, in-kor-rüpt', *adj.* Not corrupt: sound:
 pure: not depraved: not to be tempted by bribes.

INCORRUPTIBILITY, in-kor-rüpt-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* The
 quality of being incorruptible.

INCORRUPTIBLE, in-kor-rüpt'i-bl, *adj.* Not cor-
 ruptible or capable of decay: that cannot be bribed:
 inflexibly just.

INCORRUPTIBLENESS, in-kor-rüpt'i-bl-nes, *n.* In-
 capability of corruption. [corruptible manner.]

INCORRUPTIBLY, in-kor-rüpt'i-bli, *adv.* In an in-
INCORRUPTION, in-kor-rüp'shun, *n.* State of being
 incorrupt or exempt from corruption.

INCORRUPTLY, in kor rupt'ly, *adv* Without corruption

INCORRUPTNESS, in kor rupt'nes, *n* Quality of being exempt from corruption or decay purity of mind

INCRASSATE, in kras'at, *v t* To make thick—*v i* (med) to become thicker —*pr p* incrassating, *pa p* incrassated.—*adj* Made thick or fat (bot) thickened towards the flower [L. *incrasso*, *-atum*—*in*, into, *crasso*, to make thick—*crassus*, thick.]

INCRASSATION, in kras'ashun, *n* The act of incrassating or becoming thick state of being incrassated.

INCREASE, in kres's, *v t* To grow in size to become greater to advance.—*v t* to make greater to advance to extend to aggravate —*pr p* increasing, *pa p* increased.—*n* Growth addition to the original stock profit produce progeny the enlarging of the luminous part of the moon. [L. *increasco*—*in*, in, and *creasco*, to grow]

INCREASEFUL, in kres'fool, *adj* (Shak) Abundant of produce. [increase.]

INCREASINGLY, in kres'ing ly, *adv* In the way of INCREASE, in'kre-at, *adj* (Milton) Uncreated [L. *in*, not, and *CREATE*.]

INCREDIBILITY, in kred i bil'i ti, *n* The quality of being incredible that which is incredible.

INCREDIBLE, in kred i bl, *adj* Not credible surpassing belief.

INCREDIBLENESS, in kred i bl nes, *n* Incredibility

INCREDIBLY, in kred i bl, *adv* In a manner not to be credited.

INCREDULITY, in kred u li ti, *n* The quality of being incredulous indisposition to believe scepticism. [shard of belief.]

INCREDULOUS, in kred u lus, *adj* Not credulous

INCREDULOUSLY, in kred u lus ly, *adv* With incredulity

INCREMATION, in kre m'ashun, *n* The act of burning a dead body [L. *in*, into, and *cremo*, to burn.]

INCREMENT, in'kre ment, *n* Act of increasing or becoming greater growth that by which anything is increased (math) the finite increase of a variable quantity (rhet) an adding of particulars without climax (see 2 Peter 1. 5-7) [L. *incrementum*—*in*, *erresco* See INCREASE.]

INCRESCENT, in kres'ent, *adj* Increasing growing [L. *in*, and *CRESCERE*.]

INCRIMINATE, in krim in'it. Same as CRIMINATE.

INCRUST, in krus't, *v t* To cover with a crust or hard case to form a crust on the surface of. [L. *in*, and *CRUST*.]

INCRUSTATION, in krus-t'shun, *n* Act of incrusting a crust or layer of anything on the surface of a body an inlaying of marble, mosaic, &c

INCUBATE, in'ku bat, *v t* To sit on eggs to hatch them —*pr p* incubating, *pa p* incubated. [L. *incubo*, *atum*—*in*, upon, *cubo*, to lie down.]

INCUBATION, in ku ba'shun, *n* The act of incubating or sitting on eggs to hatch them (med) the period between the implanting of a disease and its development.

INCUBATOR, in'ku bat-or, *n* A machine for hatching eggs by artificial heat. [From INCUBATE.]

INCUBUS, in'ku bus, *n* A sensation during sleep as of a weight lying on the breast, nightmare any oppressive or stupefying influence —*pl* INCUBUSES, INCUBI (in'ku hi) [L.—*incubo* See INCUBATE.]

INCULCATE, in kul'kat, *v t* (lit.) To tread or press in to enforce by frequent admonitions —*pr p* inculcating, *pa p* inculcated. [L. *inculo*, *atum*—*in*, into, *calco*, to tread—*calx*, the heel.]

INCULCATION, in kul ka'shun, *n* Act of impressing by frequent admonitions [who inculcates.]

INCULCATOR, in kul ka tor or in kul ka'tor, *n* One

INOULPABLE, in kul pa-bl, *adj* Not culpable: blameless.

INCUPLY, in kul pa-bl, adv Without blame

INCUPLATE, in kul pat, *v t* To bring into blame to censure —*pr p* incuplating, *pa p* incuplated. [Low L. *inculpo*, *incupatum*—*in*, into *culpa*, a fault.]

INCULPATION, in kul pa'shun, *n* The act of incuplating crimination blame

INCULPATORY, in kul pa-tor i, *adj* Imputing blame.

INCUMBENCY, in kum'ben si, *n* A lying or resting on the holding of an office an ecclesiastical benefice [From INCUMBENT.]

INCUMBENT, in kum'ben, *adj* Lying or resting on lying on as a duty indispensable —*n* One who holds an ecclesiastical benefice or any office [L. *incumbens*, *entis* *pr p* of *incumbo*, *incubo*, to lie upon. See INCURATE.] [bent manner,

INCUMBENTLY, in kum'ben't-ly, *adv* In an incum

INCUMBER, in kum'ber, &c. Same as ENCUMBER, &c

INCUMBRANCE, in kum'brans, *n* ENCUMBRANCE

INCURE, in kur', *v t* (lit) To run into, to fall upon to become liable to to bring on —*pr p* incurring, *pa p* incurred [L. *incurro*, *incursum*—*in*, into, *curro*, to run.]

INCURABILITY, in kur a-bil'i ti, *n* The quality of being incurable or admitting of no remedy

INCURABLE, in kur'a-bl, *adj* Not curable not admitting of correction.—*n* One beyond cure. [L. *in*, not, and *CURABLE*.]

INCURABLENESS, in kur'a-bl nes, *n* Incurability.

INQUISITIVE, in ku ri'us, *adj* Not curious or inquisitive inattentive.

INCURSION, in kur'shun, *n* (lit) A running against a hostile inroad. [L. *incurso*—*incurro*.]

INCURSIVE, in kur'iv, *adj* Pertaining to or making an incursion or inroad.

INCURVATE, in kur'vat, *v t* To curve, to bend —*pr p* incurvating, *pa p* incurvated.—*adj* Curved inward. [L. *incurvo*, *incurvatum*—*in*, in, and *curvo*, bent. See CURVE.]

INCURVATION, in kur va'shun, *n* Act of curving or bending state of being bent crookedness a bending of the body in token of reverence.

INDAGATOR, in da-ga'tor, *n* (Young) A searcher, inquirer, examiner [L.—*indago*, to search into.]

INDAMNAGE, in dam'y *v t* (Milton) ENDAMNAGE.

INDART, in dart', *v t* (Shak) To dart or strike in.

INDEAR, in der', *v t* Same as ENDEAR.

INDEBTED, in-det ed, *adj* Being in debt obliged by something received. [L. *in*, in, and *DEBIT*.]

INDEBTEDNESS, in-det ed nes, *n* The state of being indebted.

INDECENCY, in-d'sen-si, *n* The quality of being indecent indecency anything offensive to modesty

INDECENT, in-d'sent, *adj* Not decent offensive to modesty or delicacy [manner]

INDECENTLY, in-d'sent-ly, *adv* In an indecent

INDECIDUOUS, in-de-sid u'us, *adj* Not deciduous: not falling yearly, as leaves evergreen

INDECIPHERABLE, in-de sif'er a-bl, *adj* That cannot be deciphered. [L. *in*, not, *DECIPHERABLE*.]

INDECISION, in-de-sizh'un, *n.* Want of decision or resolution : hesitation. [L. *in*, priv., and **DECISION**.]
INDECISIVE, in-de-si'siv, *adj.* Not decisive : unsettled : wavering.
INDECISIVELY, in-de-si'siv-li, *adv.* In an indecisive manner : irresolutely. [being indecisive.]
INDECISIVENESS, in-de-si'siv-nes, *n.* The state of **INDECLINABLE**, in-de-klin'a-bl, *adj.* (*gram.*) Not declinable or not varied by inflection.
INDECLINABLY, in-de-klin'a-bli, *adv.* Without variation. [decomposable.]
INDECOMPOSABLE, in-dē-kom-pō'za-bl, *adj.* Not **INDECOROUS**, in-de-kō'rus, *adj.* Not decorous or becoming : violating good manners.
INDECOROUSLY, in-de-kō'rus-li, *adv.* In an unbecoming manner.
INDECOROUSNESS, in-de-kō'rus-nes, *n.* Indecorum.
INDECORUM, in-de-kō'rum, *n.* Want of decorum or propriety of conduct. [L. *in*, priv., and **DECORUM**.]
INDEED, in-dēd', *adv.* (*lit.*) In the deed : in fact : in truth : in reality. [IS and **DEED**.]
INDEFATIGABLE, in-de-fat'i-ga-bl, *adj.* That cannot be fatigued or wearied out : unremitting in effort : persevering. [L. *indefatigabilis*—*in*, not, *de*, down, and *fatigo*, to tire.]
INDEFATIGABLENESS, in-de-fat'i-ga-bl-nes, *n.* The state of being indefatigable : unweariedness.
INDEFATIGABLY, in-de-fat'i-ga-bli, *adv.* Without weariness.
INDEFEASIBILITY, in-de-fēz-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* Incapability of being defeated or made void.
INDEFEASIBLE, in-de-fēz'i-bl, *adj.* Not defensible or to be defeated or made void. [feasible manner.]
INDEFEASIBLY, in-de-fēz'i-bli, *adv.* In an indefeasible manner.
INDEFECTIBLE, in-de-fekt'i-bl, *adj.* Not defensible : unfailing. [L. *in*, not, and **DEFECTIBLE**.]
INDEFENSIBLE, in-de-fen'si-bl, *adj.* Not defensible : that cannot be maintained or justified.
INDEFENSIBLY, in-de-fen'si-bli, *adv.* Without defence or justification.
INDEFINABLE, in-de-fin'a-bl, *adj.* Not definable.
INDEFINABLY, in-de-fin'a-bli, *adv.* In an indefinite manner. [limited : not precise or certain.]
INDEFINITE, in-def'in-it, *adj.* Not definite or **INDEFINITELY**, in-def'in-it-li, *adv.* In an indefinite manner : not precisely.
INDEFINITENESS, in-def'in-it-nes, *n.* State or quality of being indefinite : want of exactness.
INDELIBILITY, in-del-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being indelible. [be blotted out or effaced.]
INDELIBLE, in-del'i-bl, *adj.* Not deletable or able to be **INDELIBLENES**, in-del'i-bl-nes, *n.* State or quality of being indelible. [be blotted out or effaced.]
INDELIBLY, in-del'i-bli, *adv.* In a manner not to **INDELICACY**, in-del'i-ka-si, *n.* Want of delicacy or refinement of taste and manners : rudeness.
INDELICATE, in-del'i-kāt, *adj.* Not delicate : offensive to good manners or purity of mind : coarse.
INDELICATELY, in-del'i-kāt-li, *adv.* In an indelicate manner : indecently.
INDEMNIFICATION, in-dem-ni-fi-kā'shun, *n.* Act of indemnifying : that which indemnifies.
INDEMNIFY, in-dem-ni-fi, *v.t.* To make good for damage done : to secure against loss : to reimburse : —*pr.p.* indemnifying ; *pa.p.* indemnified. [L. *in*, not, and *damnifico*—*damnum*, loss, and *facio*, to make.]
INDEMNITY, in-dem-ni-ti, *n.* Security from damage,

loss, or punishment : compensation for loss or injury. [L. *indemnitas*, from root of **INDEMNIFY**.]
INDEMONSTRABILITY, in-de-mon'stra-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being indemonstrable.
INDEMONSTRABLE, in-de-mon'stra-bl, *adj.* Not able to be demonstrated or proved.
INDENT, in-dent', *v.t.* To cut into points like teeth : to notch : (*print*) to begin further in from the margin than the rest of a paragraph.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to run in and out—to contract, as by an indenture.—*n.* A cut or notch in the margin : a recess like a notch. [Low L. *indento*—*in*, and *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth.]
INDENTATION, in-dent-a'shun, *n.* Act of indenting or notching : notch : recess.
INDENTED, in-dent'ed, *p.adj.* Having indentations : marked with inequalities like a row of teeth : bound by an indenture.
INDENTURE, in-dent'ur, *n.* Something indented : a written agreement between two or more parties : a contract.—*v.t.* To bind by indentures : to indent : —*pr.p.* indenturing ; *pa.p.* indentured. [Indentures were originally duplicates indented so as to correspond to each other.]
INDEPENDENCE, in-de-pend'ens, } *n.* The state
INDEPENDENCY, in-de-pend'en-si, } of being independent : exemption from reliance or control : freedom : the principles of the Independents.
INDEPENDENT, in-de-pend'ent, *adj.* Not dependent or relying on others : not subordinate : not subject to bias : affording a comfortable livelihood : belonging to the Independents.
INDEPENDENT, in-de-pend'ent, *n.* One who in religious affairs holds that every congregation is independent of every other, and subject to no superior authority.
INDEPENDENTLY, in-de-pend'ent-li, *adv.* In an independent manner : without control.
INDESCRIBABLE, in-de-scrib'a-bl, *adj.* Not describable or capable of being described.
INDESERT, in-de-zert', *n.* Want of desert or merit.
INDESIRABLE, in-de-zir'a-bl, *adj.* Not desirable.
INDESTRUCTIBILITY, in-de-struk-ti-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being indestructible.
INDESTRUCTIBLE, in-de-struk'ti-bl, *adj.* Not destructible or able to be destroyed.
INDESTRUCTIBLY, in-de-struk'ti-bli, *adv.* In an indestructible manner.
INDETERMINABLE, in-de-tér-min-a-bl, *adj.* Not determinable : not to be ascertained or fixed.
INDETERMINABLY, in-de-tér-min-a-bli, *adv.* In an indeterminable manner.
INDETERMINATE, in-de-tér-min-āt, *adj.* Not determinate or fixed : uncertain.
INDETERMINATELY, in-de-tér-min-āt-li, *adv.* In an indeterminate manner : indefinitely.
INDETERMINATION, in-de-tér-min-a'shun, *n.* Want of determination : a wavering state of the mind : want of fixed direction.
INDETERMINED, in-de-tér-mind, *adj.* Not determined : unsettled.
INDEX, in'deks, *n.* (*pl.* **INDEXES**, in'deks-ez, and in *math.*, **INDICES**, in'di-sēz.) Anything that indicates or points out : a hand that directs to anything, as the hour of the day, &c. : a table of the subjects contained in a book arranged alphabetically : (*math.*) the exponent of a power.—*v.t.* To provide with or place in an index. [L. *index*, *indici*—*indico*. See **INDICATE**.]
INDIAMAN, in'di-a-man or in'dya-man, *n.* A large ship employed in trade with India.

INDIAN, in-dī an, *adj.* Belonging to the Indies, East or West, or to the aborigines of America.—*n.* A native of the Indies an aboriginal of America.

INDIAN CORN in-dī an korn, *n.* Maize, so called because brought from the West Indies

INDIAN INK, in-dī an ingk *n.* A pigment used in water colours, composed of lamp-black and animal glue, brought from the East, especially from China.

INDIAN RUBBER, in-dī an ruber, *n.* Caoutchouc, so named from its use in rubbing out pencil marks also spelled *India-rubber*

INDICANT, in-dī kant, *adj.* Indicating pointing out, as a remedy—*n.* That which indicates or points out.

INDICATE, in-dī kāt, *v. t.* To make known to point out to shew—*pr. p.* indicating, *pp. p.* indicated. [*L. indicō, -atum*—*an* and *dicō*, to proclaim.]

INDICATION, in-dī kashun, *n.* Act of indicating that which indicates mark token symptom.

INDICATIVE, in-dī k'ā tiv, *adj.* Indicating giving intimation of (*gram*) applied to the mood of the verb which indicates, that is, affirms or denies.

INDIGATIVELY, in-dī k'ā tiv lī, *adv.* In a manner to indicate or signify

INDICATOR in-dī kāt or *n.* One who indicates an instrument on a steam engine to shew the pressure.

INDICATORY in-dī kāt or ī, *adj.* Serving to indicate indicative.

INDICT, in-dī t, *v. t.* (*ode*) To proclaim to charge with a crime formally or in writing, esp by a grand jury [*L. in*, and *dicō*, freq. of *dicō* to say]

INDICTABLE, in-dī t ā bl, *adj.* Liable to be indicted.

INDICTEE, in-dī t ē, *n.* One who is indicted.

INDICTION, in-dī k'ashun, *n.* (*Bacon*) A declaration a cycle of fifteen years, instituted by Constantine the Great [*L. indicō*, from root of *INDICER*]

INDICTMENT, in-dī t mēt, *n.* Act of indicting or state of being indicted a formal charge of a grand jury the paper containing it.

INDIFFERENCE, in-dī fēr-ens, *n.* The state or quality of being indifferent neutrality want of regard or interest impartiality

INDIFFERENT, in-dī fēr-ent, *adj.* Not making a difference without importance of a middle quality neutral unconcerned.

INDIFFERENTISM, in-dī fēr-ent-izm, *n.* State of indifference want of interest.

INDIFFERENTLY, in-dī fēr-ent lī, *adv.* In an indifferent manner {*Pr Bk*} without distinction, impartially tolerably, passably

INDIGENCE, in-dī jens, *n.* Condition of being indigent or poor poverty

INDIGENOUS, in-dī jēn us, *adj.* Native, born, or originating in produced naturally in a country [*L. indigenus*—*indu* for *in*, *in*, and *gēn*, root of *gigno*, to beget]

INDIGENT, in-dī jent, *adj.* In need of anything destitute of means of subsistence poor [*L. indigenus*, -*entus* pr.p. of *indigeno*—*indu* for *in*, *in*, and *gēn*, to need.] [or destitute manner]

INDIGENTLY, in-dī jent lī, *adv.* In an indigent

INDIGESTED, in-dī jest'ed, *adj.* Not digested unarranged not methodised.

INDIGESTIBILITY, in-dī jest-ā bī lī tī, *n.* The state or quality of being indigestible.

INDIGESTIBLE, in-dī jest'ī bl, *adj.* Not digestible not easily digested not to be received or patiently endured.

INDIGESTIBLY, in-dī jest'ī blī, *adv.* In an indigestible manner

INDIGESTION, in-dī jest yun, *n.* Want of digestion: painful digestion.

INDIGN, in-dī n, *adj.* Not worthy disgraceful [*L. in*, not, and *dignus*, worthy]

INDIGNANT, in-dī gnant *adj.* (*lit.*) Considering as unworthy or improper affected with anger and disdain. [*L. indignans*, -*antis*, pr.p. of *indignor*—*in*, not *dignus*, worthy] [*tron.*]

INDIGNANTLY, in-dī gnant lī, *adv.* With indignation

INDIGNATION, in-dī gnāshun, *n.* The feeling caused by what is unworthy or base anger mixed with contempt [*L. indignatio*—root of *INDIGNANT*]

INDIGNIFY, in-dī gnī fī, *v. t.* (*Spenser*) To treat indignantly or disdainfully

INDIGNITY, in-dī gnī tī, *n.* (*lit.*) Unworthiness unmerited contemptuous treatment incivility with contempt or insult. [*L. indignitas*—root of *INDIGNANT*]

INDIGNLY, in-dī n lī, *adv.* Unworthily

INDIGO in-dī go *n.* A blue dye obtained from the stalks of the indigo or Indian plant. [*Fr*, *It. indaco* *L. indicum* from *Indicus* Indian.]

INDIRECT, in-dī rekt, *adj.* Not direct or straight not tending to a result by the plainest course not straightforward or honest.

INDIRECTION, in-dī rek'shun, *n.* (*Shal.*) Indirect course or means, dishonest practice

INDIRECTLY, in-dī rekt lī, *adv.* In an indirect manner not by direct means dishonestly

INDIRECTNESS, in-dī rekt nes *n.* The quality of being indirect obliquity unfairness [*ceemble*]

INDISCERNIBLE, in-dī zernī bl, *adj.* Not discernible

INDISCEARNIBLY, in-dī zernī blī, *adv.* In a manner not to be discerned or perceived.

INDISCOVERABLE, in-dī s'kuvr ā bl, *adj.* Not discoverable. [*prudent* injudicious.]

INDISCREET, in-dī s'kret, *adj.* Not discreet im-

INDISCREETLY, in-dī s'kret lī, *adv.* Without discretion. [*discretion*]

INDISCREETNESS, in-dī s'kret'nes, *n.* Want of discretion

INDISCRETION, in-dī s'kresh un, *n.* Want of discretion rashness an indiscreet act.

INDISCRIMINATE, in-dī s'krimī nāt *adj.* Not discriminating not distinguishing confused.

INDISCRIMINATELY, in-dī s'krimī nāt lī, *adv.* In an indiscriminate manner without distinction.

INDISPENSABLE, in-dī s'pens ā bl, *adj.* That cannot be dispensed with absolutely necessary

INDISPENSABLENESS, in-dī s'pens ā bl nes *n.* The state of being indispensable absolute necessity

INDISPENSABLY, in-dī s'pens ā blī, *adv.* In a manner not to be dispensed with necessarily

INDISPOSE, in-dī s'poz, *v. t.* To render indisposed or less fit to make averse to to disorder slightly, as the health.

INDISPOSED, in-dī s'pōzī, *adj.* Not disposed. averse disinclined slightly disordered in health.

INDISPOSEDNESS, in-dī s'pōzēd nes, *n.* Indisposition.

INDISPOSITION, in-dī s'po-zish un, *n.* State of being indisposed disinclination slight illness.

INDISPUTABLE, in-dī s'put ā bl, *adj.* Not disputable too evident to be called in question certain

INDISPUTABLENESS, in-dī s'put ā bl nes, *n.* The state of being indisputable certainty

INDISPUTABLY, in-dī s'put ā blī, *adv.* Without dispute or controversy

INDISSOLUBILITY, in-dī sol ā bī lī tī, *n.* Incapability of being dissolved perpetuity of obligation.

INDISSOLUBLE, in-dis'sol-ū-bl, *adj.* Not dissoluble: that cannot be broken or violated: inseparable: binding for ever.

INDISSOLUBLENES, in-dis'sol-ū-bl-nes, *n.* Indissolubility.

INDISSOLUBLY, in-dis'sol-ū-bli, *adv.* In an indissolubly manner: inseparably.

INDISTINCT, in-dis-tingkt', *adj.* Not distinct: not plainly marked: not clear to the mind: ambiguous.

INDISTINCTLY, in-dis-tingkt'li, *adv.* In an indistinct manner: not definitely: obscurely.

INDISTINCTNESS, in-dis-tingkt'nes, *n.* Want of distinctness: uncertainty: obscurity.

INDISTINGUISHABLE, in-dis-ting'gwish-a-bl, *adj.* Not distinguishable.

INDITE, in-dit', *v.t.* To dictate what is to be uttered or written: to compose or write.—*v.i.* to compose: —*pr.p.* indit'ing; *pa.p.* indit'ed. [O. Fr. *enditer*, *endictor*, from root of *INDICT*.]

INDITEMENT, in-dit'ment, *n.* The act of inditing.

INDITER, in-dit'ér, *n.* One who indites.

INDIVIDABLE, in-di-vid'a-bl, *adj.* (*Shak.*) That cannot be divided.

INDIVIDUAL, in-di-vid'ū-al, *adj.* Not divided: subsisting as one: pertaining to one only.—*n.* A single person, animal, plant, or thing. [Fr. *individuel*—*L. individuus*—*in*, not, *dividuus*, divisible—*divido*, to divide.]

INDIVIDUALISATION, in-di-vid'ū-al-i-zā'shun, *n.* The act of individualising.

INDIVIDUALISE, in-di-vid'ū-al-iz, *v.t.* To distinguish each individual from all others: to particularise:—*pr.p.* individ'ualising; *pa.p.* individ'ualised.

INDIVIDUALISM, in-di-vid'ū-al-izm, *n.* The state of regard to individual interests instead of those of society at large.

INDIVIDUALITY, in-di-vid'ū-al'it-i, *n.* Individual or separate existence: oneness: distinctive character.

INDIVIDUALLY, in-di-vid'ū-al-li, *adv.* With separate or distinct existence: separately: by itself: not separably.

INDIVIDUATE, in-di-vid'ū-āt, *v.t.* To individuate: to make single:—*pr.p.* individ'uating; *pa.p.* individ'uated.

INDIVIDUATION, in-di-vid'ū-ā'shun, *n.* The act of making single, or of endowing with individuality.

INDIVISIBILITY, in-di-viz-i-bil'it-i, *n.* The state or quality of being indivisible.

INDIVISIBLE, in-di-viz'i-bl, *adj.* Not divisible: (*math.*) incommensurable.—*n.* (*math.*) An indefinitely small quantity.

INDIVISIBLENESS, in-di-viz'i-bl-nes, *n.* Indivisibility.

INDIVISIBLY, in-di-viz'i-bli, *adv.* So as to be indivisible.

INDOCILE, in-dos'il, *adj.* Not docile: not disposed to be instructed.

INDOCILITY, in-do-sil'it-i, *n.* The quality of being indocile: unteachableness.

INDOCTRINATE, in-dok'trin-āt, *v.t.* To instruct in any doctrine: to imbue with any opinion:—*pr.p.* indoctrin'ating; *pa.p.* indoctrin'ated. [*L. in*, into, *doctrina*, doctrine. See *DOCTRINE*.]

INDOCTRINATION, in-dok-trin-ā'shun, *n.* The act of indoctrinating: instruction in principles.

INDOLENCE, in-do-lens, *n.* State or quality of being indolent: habitual idleness: laziness.

INDOLENT, in-do-lent, *adj.* (*lit.* and *orig.*) Free from pain or trouble: taking one's ease: indisposed to activity. [*L. in*, not, *dolens*, -entis, *pr.p.* of *doleo*, to suffer pain.]

INDOLENTLY, in-do-lent-li, *adv.* In an indolent manner: lazily: idly.

INDOMITABLE, in-dom'i-ta-bl, *adj.* That cannot be tamed: not to be subdued. [*L. indomitus*, untamed—*in*, not, *domo*, to tame.]

INDOMITABLY, in-dom'i-ta-bli, *adv.* In an indomitable or invincible manner.

INDOOR, in'dör, *adj.* Being within doors: domestic.

INDORSE, in-dors', *v.t.* To write upon the back of: to assign by writing on the back of: to give one's sanction to:—*pr.p.* indors'ing; *pa.p.* indors'ed. [*Low L. indorso*—*L. in*, upon, *dorsum*, the back.]

INDORSEE, in-dor-sé', *n.* The person to whom a bill, &c. is assigned by indorsement.

INDORSEMENT, in-dors'ment, *n.* Act of indorsing or writing on the back of a bill, &c. in order to transfer it: that which is written on a bill, &c.: sanction given to anything.

INDORSER, in-dors'ér, *n.* One who indorses, one by whom a bill or check is indorsed.

INDRAWN, in'drawn, *adj.* Drawn in.

INDRENCH, in-drensh', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To drench thoroughly, to overwhelm with water. [*L. in*, inten., and *DRENCH*.]

INDUBIOUS, in-dū'bi-us, *adj.* Not dubious: certain.

INDUBITABLE, in-dub'it-a-bl, *adj.* That cannot be doubted: too plain to be called in question: certain. [*L. indubitabilis*—*in*, not, *dubito*, to doubt.]

INDUBITABLENESS, in-dub'it-a-bl-nes, *n.* The state of being indubitable or unquestionable.

INDUBITABLY, in-dub'it-a-bli, *adv.* Unquestionably.

INDUCE, in-dūs', *v.t.* To lead to or into: to prevail on: to cause: (*physics*) to cause, as an electric state, by mere contact of surfaces:—*pr.p.* induc'ing; *pa.p.* induced'. [*L. induco*, *inductum*—*in*, into, *duco*, to lead.]

INDUCEMENT, in-dūs'ment, *n.* That which induces or causes: (*law*) a statement of facts introducing other important facts.

INDUCER, in-dūs'ér, *n.* One who induces or persuades.

INDUCIBLE, in-dūs'i-bl, *adj.* That may be induced: offered by induction.

INDUCT, in-duk't', *v.t.* (*lit.*) To bring in: to introduce: to put into possession, as of a benefice. [See *INDUCE*.]

INDUCTILE, in-duk'til, *adj.* Not ductile: that cannot be drawn out into threads.

INDUCTILITY, in-duk-til'it-i, *n.* The quality of being inductile, or not easily drawn out.

INDUCTION, in-duk'shun, *n.* Act of inducting: introduction to an office, esp. of a clergyman: the act or process of reasoning from particulars to generals: (*physics*) the production by one body of an opposite electric state in another neighbouring body.

INDUCTIONAL, in-duk'shun-al, *adj.* Relating to induction.

INDUCTIVE, in-duk'tiv, *adj.* Leading to inferences: proceeding by induction in reasoning. [From *INDUCT*.]

INDUCTIVELY, in-duk'tiv-li, *adv.* By induction.

INDUCTOR, in-duk'tor, *n.* One who inducts, as into an office or benefice.

INDUE, in-dū', *v.t.* To put on, as clothes: to invest or clothe with: to supply with:—*pr.p.* induc'ing; *pa.p.* induc'ed. [*L. induo*—*Gr. endubō*, to put on—*en*, into, *duō*, to enter.]

INDUEMENT, in-dū'ment, *n.* (*obs.*) Endowment.

INDULGE, in-dulj', *v.t.* (*lit.*) To be sweet or agreeable to: to yield to the wishes of: to allow, as a favour: not to restrain, as the will, &c.—*v.i.* to allow one's self:—*pr.p.* indulg'ing; *pa.p.* indulg'ed. [*L. in-dulgeo*—*in*, towards, *dulcis*, sweet, agreeable.]

INDULGENCE, in dul'ens, *n.* The quality of being indulgent permission gratification in R. O. Church, a remission to a repentant sinner, of the punishment which would otherwise await him in purgatory

INDULGENT, in dul'ent, *adj.* Indulging yielding to the wishes of others compliant not severe

INDULGENTLY, in dul'ent li, *adv.* In an indulgent manner mildly

INDUPLICATE, in du'pli kät, *adj.* Having the margins doubled inwards, said of the calyx or corolla in aestivation. [L. *in*, in, and *DUPLICATE*.]

INDURATE, in dur'ät, *v. t.* To harden, as the feelings.—*i.* to grow hard to harden —*pr. p.* in durät'ing, *pa. p.* in durät'ed. [L. *induro*, induratum—*in*, in, *duro*, to harden—*durus*, hard.]

INDURATION, in dur'äshun, *n.* The act of indurating or hardening the state of being hardened obduracy

INDUSIAL, in du'zhi al, *adj.* (*geol.*) Composed of indusia or the petrified larva-cases of insects [From root of *INDUR*.]

INDUSIUM, in-du'zhi um, *n.* (*lit.*) An under garment (*bot.*) a sort of hairy cup enclosing the stigma of a flower the scale covering the fruit-spot of ferns. [L.—*indus*. See *INDUR*.]

INDUSTRIAL, in dus'tri al, *adj.* Relating to or consisting in industry

INDUSTRIALISM, in dus'tri al izm, *n.* Industry

INDUSTRIALLY, in-dus'tri al li, *adv.* With regard to industry

INDUSTRIOUS, in dus'tri us, *adj.* Diligent or active in one's labour laborious diligent in a particular pursuit [Perh. from *indu*, old form of *in*, within, and *struo*, to heap up, to manufacture.]

INDUSTRIOUSLY, in-dus'tri us li, *adv.* In an industrious manner diligently

INDUSTRY, in dus'tri, *n.* Quality of being industrious steady application to labour habitual diligence

INDWELL, in dwel, *v. t.* or *v. i.* To dwell or abide in

INDWELLING, in dwel ing, *adj.* Dwelling within —*n.* Residence within, or in the heart or soul

INEBRIATE, in e'bri at *v. t.* To make drunk to in toxicate —*pr. p.* inebriät'ing, *pa. p.* inebriät'ed. [L. *inebrio*, atum—*in*, inten, *ebrio*, to make drunk—*ebrius*, drunk.]

INEBRIATION, in e'bri äshun, } *n.* State of being

INEBRIETY, in e'bri e ti, } inebriated drunk
eness intoxication

INEDITED, in edit-ed, *adj.* Not edited unpublished

INEFFABLE in-e'fa-bl, *adj.* That cannot be spoken or described. [L. *ineffabilis*—*in*, not, *effabilis*—*effor*, to speak, to utter—*ef* for *ex*, out, *for*, to speak.]

INEFFABLENESS, in-e'fa-bl nes, *n.* The quality of being ineffable unspeakableness

INEFFABLY, in e'fa bl, *adv.* Unspeakably

INEFFACEABLE, in ef'fis a-bl, *adj.* Not effaceable, or capable of being rubbed out. [be effaced.]

INEFFACEABLY, in ef'fis a-bl li, *adv.* So as not to

INEFFECTIVE, in ef'fek tiv, *adj.* Not effective in efficient useless. [effect.]

INEFFECTIVELY, in ef'fek tiv li, *adv.* Without

INEFFECTUAL, in ef'fek tu al, *adj.* Not effectual fruitless. [ineffectual manner]

INEFFECTUALLY, in ef'fek tu al li, *adv.* In an

INEFFECTUALNESS, in ef'fek tu al nes, *n.* Want of effect or power to produce it.

INEFFICACIOUS, in ef'fi käshus, *adj.* Not efficacious not having power to produce an effect.

INEFFICACIOUSLY, in ef'fi käshus li, *adv.* With out efficacy or effect

INEFFICAOY, in ef'fi ka si, *n.* Want of efficacy or power to produce effect [ciency or power]

INEFFICIENCY, in ef'fish en si, *n.* Want of efficiency

INEFFICIENT, in ef'fish ent, *adj.* Not efficient effecting nothing [effect.]

INEFFICIENTLY, in ef'fish ent li, *adv.* Without

INELEGANCE, in ele'gaus, } *n.* Want of elegance

INELEGANCY, in ele'gan si, } want of beauty or polish.

INELEGANT in ele'gant, *adj.* Not elegant wanting in beauty, refinement or ornament.

INELEGANTLY, in-ele'gant li, *adv.* In an inelegant manner coarsely

INELIGIBILITY, in eli'ji bil i ti, *n.* The state of being ineligible incapacity of being chosen to an office.

INELIGIBLE, in eli'ji bl, *adj.* Not eligible not capable or worthy of being chosen. [manner]

INELIGIBLY, in eli'ji bl li, *adv.* In an ineligible

INELOQUENT, in elo'kwent, *adj.* Not eloquent not fluent or persuasive

INEPT, in-ept, *adj.* Not apt or fit unsuitable foolish inexperienced. [L. *ineptus*—*in* not, *aptus*, apt.]

INEPTITUDE, in-epti tud, *n.* The quality of being inept unfitness foolishness

INEPTLY, in ept li, *adv.* Unfitly foolishly

INEQUALITY, in e'kwö li ti, *n.* Want of equality difference in equality inadequacy incompetency unevenness dissimilarity [or just]

INEQUITABLE, in ek'wi ta-bl, *adj.* Not equitable

INERADICABLE, in e'ra di: kä bl, *adj.* Not able to be eradicated or rooted out. [to be eradicated.]

INERADICABLY, in e'ra di: kä-bl li, *adv.* So as not

INERT, in er't, *adj.* (*lit.*) Without art dull senseless inactive slow without the power of moving itself, or of active resistance to motion powerless [L. *inertus*, inertus—*in*, not and *ars*, art, art.]

INERTIA, in er'shi a, *n.* Inertness the inherent property of matter by which it tends to remain for ever at rest when still, and in motion when moving [L. from root of *INERT*.]

INERTLY, in-er't li, *adv.* In an inert or sluggish manner without activity

INERTNESS, in er'tnes, *n.* The quality of being inert want of motion. [learned.]

INERUDITE, in er'u-dit, *adj.* Not erudite un

INESCUTIGHEON, in es'kuch un, *n.* (*her.*) A single shield borne as a charge. [necessary]

INESSENTIAL, in-es'enshal, *adj.* Not essential or

INESTIMABLE, in-es'tim a-bl, *adj.* Not able to be estimated or valued priceless

INESTIMABLY, in-es'tim a-bl li, *adv.* So as not to be estimated or valued.

INEVITABLE, in-ev'it a-bl, *adj.* Not able to be evaded or avoided that cannot be escaped irresistible. [L. *inevitabilis*—*in*, not, and *evitabilis*, avoidable—*evito*, to avoid—*e*, out of, and *evito*, to avoid.]

INEVITABLENESS in-ev'it a-bl nes, *n.* The quality of being inevitable certainty

INEVITABLY, in-ev'it a-bl li, *adv.* In an inevitable manner unavoidably [correct or true]

INEXACT, in egz'akt, *adj.* Not exact not precisely

INEXACTNESS, in-egz'akt'nes, *n.* Want of exactness or precision incorrectness.

INEXCUSABLE, in-eks-küz'a-bl, *adj.* Not excusable or justifiable : unpardonable.

INEXCUSABLENESS, in-eks-küz'a-bl-nes, *n.* The state of being inexcusable or unjustifiable.

INEXCUSABLY, in-eks-küz'a-bli, *adv.* To a degree beyond excuse or justification.

INEXHAUSTED, in-egz-hawst'ed, *adj.* Not exhausted or spent.

INEXHAUSTIBILITY, in-egz-hawst-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* The state of being inexhaustible.

INEXHAUSTIBLE, in-egz-hawst'i-bl, *adj.* Not able to be exhausted or spent : unfailling.

INEXHAUSTIBLENESS, in-egz-hawst'i-bl-nes, *n.* The state of being inexhaustible.

INEXHAUSTIBLY, in-egz-hawst'i-bli, *adv.* In an inexhaustible manner. [exhausted : unfailling.

INEXHAUSTIVE, in-egz-hawst'iv, *adj.* Not to be

INEXORABILITY, in-egz-or-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being inexorable or unrelenting.

INEXORABLE, in-egz'or-a-bl, *adj.* Not to be moved by entreaty : unrelenting : unalterable. [L. *inexorabilis*—*in*, not, *exorabilis*—*ex*, out, and *oro*, to entreat, from *os*, *oris*, the mouth.]

INEXORABLY, in-egz'or-a-bli, *adv.* So as not to be moved by entreaty.

INEXPEDIENCE, in-eks-pē'di-ens, } *n.* Want of

INEXPEDENCY, in-eks-pē'di-en-si, } expedience or propriety : unsuitableness to the end or purpose.

INEXPEDIENT, in-eks-pē'di-ent, *adj.* Not expedient : not tending to promote any end : unfit : inconvenient. [expediently : unfitly.

INEXPEDIENTLY, in-eks-pē'di-ent-li, *adv.* Not

INEXPENSIVE, in-eks-pens'iv, *adj.* Not expensive.

INEXPERIENCE, in-eks-pē'ri-ens, *n.* Want of experience.

INEXPERIENCED, in-eks-pē'ri-ent, *adj.* Not having experience : unskilled or unpraetised.

INEXPERT, in-eks-pērt', *adj.* Not expert or skilled.

INEXPIABLE, in-eks-pi-a-bl, *adj.* Not able to be expiated or atoned for.

INEXPLICABILITY, in-eks-pli-ka-bil'i-ti, *n.* The state of being inexplicable.

INEXPLICABLE, in-eks-pli-ka-bl, *adj.* Not explicable or able to be explained : unintelligible.

INEXPLICABLY, in-eks-pli-ka-bli, *adv.* In an inexplicable manner : unintelligibly. [elear.

INEXPLICIT, in-eks-plis'it, *adj.* Not explicit or

INEXPLORABLE, in-eks-plō'r-a-bl, *adj.* That cannot be explored or discovered.

INEXPRESSIBLE, in-eks-pres'i-bl, *adj.* Not expressible or able to be expressed : unutterable : indescribable. [Brecches.

INEXPRESSIBLES, in-eks-pres'i-blz, *n.* (collog.)

INEXPRESSIVE, in-eks-pres'iv, *adj.* Not expressive or significant.

INEXPRESSIVENESS, in-eks-pres'iv-nes, *n.* The state of being inexpressive.

INEXTINGUISHABLE, in-eks-ting'gwish-a-bl, *adj.* Not extinguishable or able to be extinguished, quenched, or destroyed.

INEXTRICABLE, in-eks-tri-ka-bl, *adj.* Not extricable or able to be extricated or disentangled.

INEXTRICABLY, in-eks-tri-ka-bli, *adv.* In an inextricable manner.

INFALLIBILITY, in-fal-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being infallible : incapability of error or failure.

INFALLIBLE, in-fal-i-bl, *adj.* Not fallible : incapable of error : trustworthy : certain.

INFALLIBLY, in-fal'i-bli, *adv.* Without error or failure : certainly : without fail.

INFAME, in-fam', *v.t.* (Bacon.) To defame. [L. *infamo*—*infamis*. See **INFAMOUS**.]

INFAMED, in-fam'd', *adj.* (Milton.) Not famed : unecelebrated. [to brand with infamy.

INFAMONISE, in-fam'o-niz, *v.t.* (Shak.) To defame.

INFAMOUS, in-fa-mus, *adj.* Of ill fame or bad report : having a reputation of the worst kind : publicly branded with guilt : notoriously vile : detestable : disgraceful. [L. *infamis*—*in*, not, and *fama*, fame.] [shamefully : disgracefully.

INFAMOUSLY, in-fa-mus-li, *adv.* With infamy :

INFAMY, in-fa-mi, *n.* Ill fame or repnte : public disgrace : extreme vileness. [L. *infamia*, from root of **INFAMOUS**.]

INFANCY, in-fans-i, *n.* The state or time of being an infant : childhood : the beginning of anything.

INFANT, in-fant, *n.* A child not able to speak : a babe : (law) a person under 21 years of age.—*adj.* Belonging to infants or to infancy : tender : intended for infants. [L. *infans*, -*antis*, that cannot speak—*in*, not, and *fans*, from *for*, *fari*, to speak.]

INFANTA, in-fan'ta, *n.* A title given to a daughter of the kings of Spain and Portugal except the heiress-apparent. [Sp., from root of **INFANT**.]

INFANTE, in-fan'ta, *n.* A title given to any son of the kings of Spain and Portugal except the heir-apparent. [Sp., from root of **INFANT**.]

INFANTICIDE, in-fant'i-sid, *n.* Infant or child murder : the murder of an infant. [L. *infanticidium*—*infans*, and *cædo*, to kill. See **INFANT**.]

INFANTILE, in-fant-il or -il, } *adj.* Pertaining to

INFANTINE, in-fant-in or -in, } infaney or to an infant.

INFANTRY, in-fant-ri, *n.* (lit.) A band of infants or servants : foot-soldiers. [Fr. *infanterie*, Sp., It. *infanteria*—*infante*, *fante*, a child, a servant, a foot-soldier, foot-soldiers being formerly the servants and followers of knights.]

INFATUATE, in-fat'ū-āt, *v.t.* To make foolish : to affect with folly : to deprive of judgment : to inspire with foolish passion : to stupefy.—*pr.p.* infat'ūating ; *pa.p.* infat'uated. [L. *infatuus*, -*atum*—*in*, and *fatuus*, foolish.]

INFATUATE, in-fat'ū-āt, *adj.* Infatuated or foolish.

INFATUATION, in-fat'ū-āt-shun, *n.* The act of infatuating : state of being infatuated : folly.

INFEASIBILITY, in-fēz-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* The state of being infeasible or impracticable.

INFEASIBLE, in-fēz'i-bl, *adj.* Not feasible : that cannot be done or accomplished.

INFECT, in-fekt', *v.t.* (lit.) To dip into : to taint, especially with disease : to corrupt : to poison. [L. *inficio*, *infectum*—*in*, into, and *ficio*, to make.]

INFECT, in-fekt', *p.adj.* (Shak.) Infected.

INFECTION, in-fek'shun, *n.* Act of infecting : that which infects or taints : (Shak.) liking, desire.

INFECTIOUS, in-fek'shus, *adj.* Having the qualities of infecting : corrupting : apt to spread.

INFECTIOUSLY, in-fek'shus-li, *adv.* By infection.

INFECTIOUSNESS, in-fek'shus-nes, *n.* The quality of being infectious.

INFECUNDITY, in-fe-knn'di-ti, *n.* Want of fecundity or fertility : unfruitfulness. [or happy.

INFELICITOUS, in-fe-lis'i-tus, *adj.* Not felicitous

INFELICITY, in-fe-lis'i-ti, *n.* Want of felicity or happiness : misery : misfortune : unfavourableness.

INFER, in-fer', *v.t.* (lit.) To bring into : to deduce :

to derive, as a consequence —*pr p* inferring, *pa p* inferred [L. *infero*—*in*, into, and *fero*, to bring]

INFERRABLE, in *fer'a-bl*, *adj* That may be inferred or deduced.

INFERENCE, in *fer'ens*, *n* That which is inferred or deduced conclusion consequence.

INFERNAL, in *fer'en-shal*, *adj* Deducible or deduced by inference [of inference]

INFERNALLY, in *fer'en-shal-l*, *adv* By way

INFERIOR, in *fer-i-or*, *adj* Lower in any respect subordinate secondary—*n* One lower in rank or station one younger than another [L. *inferior*, comp. of *inferus*, low, from *infra*, beneath.]

INFERIORITY, in *fer-i-or-i-ty*, *n* The state of being inferior a lower position in any respect

INFERIOLY, in *fer-i-or-l*, *adv* In an inferior manner

INFERNAL, in *fer'nal*, *adj* Belonging to the lower regions or hell resembling or suitable to hell devilish. [L. *infernus*—*inferus*, low See **INFERIOR**.]

INFERNALLY, in *fer'nal-l*, *adv* In an infernal manner

INFERRIBLE, in *fer'i-bl*, *adj* Same as **INFERRABLE**.

INFERTILE, in *fer'til*, *adj* Not fertile or productive. [barrenness.]

INFERTILITY, in *fer'til-i-ty*, *n* Want of fertility

INFEST, in *fest*, *v t* To attack, or molest to disturb to harass [L. *infesto*, from *infestus*, hostile, old participle of *infero*—*in*, into, *fero*, to bear]

INFIDEL, in *fi-del*, *adj* (lit.) Unfaithful or faithless not giving faith to anything unbelieving sceptical disbelieving Christianity heathen—*n* One who withholds belief, esp from Christianity [L. *infidels*—*in*, not, *fidus*, faithful—*fides*, faith.]

INFIDELITY, in *fi-del-i-ty*, *n* Want of faith or belief disbelief in Christianity unfaithfulness, esp to the marriage contract treachery

INFILTRATE, in *fil-trat*, *v t* To enter a substance by filtration, or through its pores

INFILTRATION, in *fil-trat-shun*, *n* The process of infiltrating, or the substance infiltrated.

INFINITE in *fin-it*, *adj* Not finite without end or limit without bounds—*n* That which is infinite the Infinite Being or God.

INFINITELY, in *fin-it-l*, *adv* To an infinite degree immensely [infinite immensity]

INFINITESIMAL, in *fin-it-es-i-mal*, *adj* Infinitely small—*n* An infinitely small quantity

INFINITESIMALLY, in *fin-it-es-i-mal-l*, *adv* In an infinitesimal manner

INFINITIVE, in *fin-it-iv*, *adj* (lit.) Unlimited, unrestricted (gram.) the mood of the verb which expresses idea without person or number

INFINITUDE, in *fin-i-tud*, *n* State or quality of

INFINITY, in *fin-i-ty*, { being infinite bound
lessness immensity countless or indefinite number

INFIRM, in *ferm*, *adj* Not firm or strong feeble sickly weak not solid irresolute imbecile

INFIRMARY, in *ferm-ar-i*, *n* A hospital or place for the infirm a hospital for the sick poor

INFIRMITY, in *ferm-i-ty*, *n* State of being infirm disease failing defect imbecility

INFIX, in *fik's*, *v t* To fix in to drive or fasten in to set in by piercing

INFLAME, in *flam*, *v t* To cause to flame to cause to burn to excite to increase to exasperate—

v i to become hot painful, or angry —*pr p* inflaming, *pa p* inflamed

INFLAMMABILITY, in *flam-a-bil-i-ty*, *n* The quality of being inflammable or readily set on fire.

INFLAMMABLE, in *flam-a-bl*, *adj* That may be inflamed or caused to burn combustible easily kindled. [quality of being inflammable]

INFLAMMABLENESS, in *flam-a-bil-nes*, *n* The

INFLAMMATION, in *flam-a-shun*, *n* Act of inflaming state of being in flame heat of a part of the body, with pain and swelling violent excitement heat [inflame inflaming exciting]

INFLAMMATORY, in *flam-a-ter-i*, *adj* Tending to

INFLATE, in *flat*, *v t* To blow into to swell with air to puff up —*pr p* inflating, *pa p* inflated. [L. *inflato*, *inflatum*—*in* into, and *fluo*, to blow]

INFLATION in *fla-shun*, *n* Act of inflating state of being puffed up

INFLATUS, in *flatus*, *n* A blowing or breathing into inspiration. [L.—root of **INFLATE**.]

INFLECT in *flekt*, *v t* To bend in to turn from a direct line or course to modulate, as the voice (gram.) to vary in the terminations [L. *inflecto*—*in*, in, and *flecto*, *flectum*, to bend.]

INFLECTION, in *flek-shun*, *n* Act of inflecting modulation of the voice (gram.) the varying in termination [inflection]

INFLECTIONAL, in *flek-shun-al*, *adj* Relating to

INFLECTIVE, in *inflek-tiv*, *adj* Having the power of inflecting or bending [bent turned]

INFLEXED, in *inflek-t*, *adj* Inflected bent inward

INFLEXIBILITY, in *fleks-i-bil-i-ty*, *n* The quality of being inflexible stiffness obstinacy of will or temper

INFLEXIBLE, in *fleks-i-bl*, *adj* Not flexible or able to be bent unyielding unbending. [bidity]

INFLEXIBLENESS, in *fleks-i-bl-nes*, *n* Inferi

INFLEXIBLY, in *fleks-i-bl-l*, *adv* In an inflexible manner unyieldingly immovably

INFLEXION Same as **INFLECTION**

INFLEXURE, in *fleks'ur*, *n* A bend or fold. [From root of **INFLECT**.]

INFLECT, in *fikt*, *v t* (lit.) To strike against to lay or bend on to impose, as punishment. [L. *inflecto*, *inflectum*—*in*, against, and *flecto*, to strike.]

INFLECTION, in *inflek-shun*, *n* Act of inflecting or imposing punishment applied. [inflect]

INFLECTIVE, in *inflek-tiv*, *adj* Tending or able to

INFLORESCENCE, in *flor-es-ens*, *n* A beginning to flower or blossom character or mode of flowering of different plants [L. *inflorescens*—*infloresco*, to begin to blossom See **FLORESCENCE**.]

INFLUENCE, in *flu-ens*, *n* (lit.) A flowing into or upon (orig.) the mysterious action supposed to be exerted by the stars upon human beings a power whose operation is unseen authority power—*v t* To affect to move to direct —*pr p* influencing, *pa p* influenced. [Low L. *influentia*—L. *influen*, *entis*—*influo*—*in*, into, and *fluo*, *fluum*, to flow]

INFLUENTIAL, in *flu-en-shal*, *adj* Having or exerting influence or power over [influential manner]

INFLUENTIALLY, in *flu-en-shal-l*, *adv* In an

INFLUENZA, in *flu-en-za*, *n* A severe form of catarrh occurring epidemically, and orig. supposed to be caused by the influence of the stars. [It. from root of **INFLUENCE**.]

INFLUX, in *fluks*, *n* Act of flowing in infusion a coming in importation an abundance. [L. *influxus*—*influo*, to flow into]

INFOLD, in-fôld', *v.i.* To fold into, or over: to in-wrap: to involve: to embrace.

INFORM, in-form', *v.t.* (*lit.*) To put into form or shape: to impart knowledge to.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to take form. [*proper form*: irregular.]

INFORMAL, in-form'al, *adj.* Not formal or in

INFORMALITY, in-for-mal'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being informal: want of regular or established form. [*manner.*]

INFORMALLY, in-form'al-li, *adv.* In an informal

INFORMANT, in-form'ant, *n.* One who informs or gives intelligence.

INFORMATION, in-for-ma'shun, *n.* Act of informing or communicating knowledge: knowledge: an accusation given to a magistrate or court.

INFORMED, in-form'd, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Unformed.

INFORMER, in-form'er, *n.* One who informs or gives intelligence: one who tells a magistrate of the violations of law.

INFORMIDABLE, in-for-mi-da-bl, *adj.* (*Milton*). Not formidable. [*infractum.*]

INFRACT, in-frakt', *v.t.* To break. [*L. infrango,*

INFRACTION, in-frak'shun, *n.* Act of breaking in: violation. [*L. infractio—in, in, and frango, fractum, to break.*]

INFRAMUNDANE, in-fra-mun'dan, *adj.* Lying or being beneath the world. [*L. infra, beneath, and MUNDANE.*] [*ity of being infrangible.*]

INFRANGIBILITY, in-fran-j-i-bi'l'i-ti, *n.* The qual-

INFRANGIBLE, in-fran'j-i-bl, *adj.* Not frangible or able to be broken: not to be violated.

INFREQUENCY, in-fré'kwens, } *n.* State of being

INFREQUENCY, in-fré'kwen-si, } infrequent: uncommonness: rarity.

INFREQUENT, in-fré'kwent, *adj.* Not frequent: rare: uncommon. [*quently.*]

INFREQUENTLY, in-fré'kwent-li, *adv.* Not fre-

INFRINGE, in-frin', *v.t.* To break in: to violate: to neglect to obey:—*pr.p.* infrin'g; *pa.p.* infringed'. [*L. infringo—in, and frango, to break.*]

INFRINGEMENT, in-frin'j-ment, *n.* Act of infringing: violation: non-fulfilment.

INFUMATION, in-fum-a'shun, *n.* The act of drying in smoke. [*L. infumo, -atus—in, and fumo, to smoke—fumus, smoke.*]

INFUNDIBULAR, in-fun-dib'ú-lar, } *adj.* Having

INFUNDIBULATE, in-fun-dib'ú-lát, } the form of a tunnel. [*From L. in, in, and fundo, to pour.*]

INFURIATE, in-fú'ri-át, *v.t.* To make furious: to enrage: to madden:—*pr.p.* infuri'ating; *pa.p.* infuri'ated. [*L. in, and furio, -atum, to madden—furo, to rave.*]

INFUSE, in-fúz', *v.t.* To pour in: to inspire with: to introduce: to steep in liquor without boiling:—*pr.p.* infús'ing; *pa.p.* infúsed'. [*L. in, into, fundo, fuso, to pour.*]

INFUSIBLE, in-fú'z-i-bl, *adj.* Not fusible: that cannot be dissolved or melted.

INFUSION, in-fú'zhun, *n.* Act of infusing: inspiration: the steeping of any insoluble substance in water at any temperature below the boiling-point, in order to extract its active qualities: the liquid so obtained. [*fusion, or of being infused.*]

INFUSIVE, in-fúz'iv, *adj.* Having the power of in-

INFUSORIA, in-fú-s'ú-ri-a, *n.pl.* Microscopic animals inhabiting infusions or water containing decaying matter. [*L.*]

INFUSORIAL, in-fú-s'ú-ri-al, } *adj.* Pertaining to,

INFUSORY, in-fú-s'ú-ri, } composed of, or containing infusoria. [*entrance.*]

INGATE, in'gät, *n.* (*Spenser*). A way or passage in,

INGATHERING, in'gäth-ér-ing, *n.* A gathering in: act or business of collecting and securing the fruits of the earth: harvest. [*a contriver, a designer.*]

INGENER, in-jén'ér, *n.* (*Shak.*) An ingenious person,

INGENERATE, in-jén'ér-ät, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To generate or produce within.—*adj.* Inborn: innate.

INGENIOUS, in-jé'ni-us, *adj.* (*lit.*) Having inborn qualities: of good natural abilities: skilful in inventing: witty. [*L. ingeniosus—in, and gen, root of gigno, to heget.*]

INGENUOUSLY, in-jé'ni-us-li, *adv.* In an ingenious manner: skilfully: wittily.

INGENIOUSNESS, in-jé'ni-us-nes, *n.* The quality of being ingenious: ingenuity.

INGENUITY, in-jen-ü'i-ti, *n.* (*orig.*) Ingenuousness: power of ready invention: facility in combining ideas: skill: curiousness in design. [*L. ingenuitas—ingenus—root of INGENIOUS.*]

INGENUOUS, in-jen'ü-us, *adj.* (*lit.*) Free-born, of good birth: frank: honourable: free from deception. [*L. ingenuus—root of INGENUOUS.*]

INGENUOUSLY, in-jen'ü-us-li, *adv.* Openly: frankly: candidly.

INGENUOUSNESS, in-jen'ü-us-nes, *n.* The state of being ingenuous: frankness: candour.

INGLOBATE, in-glób'ät, *adj.* In the form of a globe or sphere. [*IN and GLOBATE.*]

INGLOBE, in-glób', *v.t.* (*Milton*). To encircle, involve.

INGLORIOUS, in-gló'ri-us, *adj.* Not glorious: without honour: shameful.

INGLORIOUSLY, in-gló'ri-us-li, *adv.* In an inglorious manner: dishonourably.

INGLORIOUSNESS, in-gló'ri-us-nes, *n.* The state of being inglorious.

IN-GOING, in-gó-ing, *n.* A going in: entrance.—*adj.* Going in: entering, as an occupant.

INGOT, in'got, *n.* (*orig.*) A mould in which metals were poured or cast: a mass of metal poured into a mould: a mass of unwrought metal, esp. of gold or silver. [*Ger. ein-guss, a pouring in—ein-giesen, D. in-gieten, to pour in.*]

INGRAFT, in-graft', *v.t.* To graft or insert a shoot of one tree into another: to introduce: to fix deeply.

INGRAFTMENT, in-graft'ment, *n.* Act of ingrafting: the thing ingrafted: a scion.

INGRAIN, in-grän', *v.t.* To put into the grain or natural texture: to dyo in the raw state: to infix deeply.

INGRATE, in'grät, *n.* (*Milton*). One who is ungrateful.

INGRATE, in'grät, } *adj.* Not grateful:

INGRATEFUL, in-grät'fool, } unpleasing: distasteful. [*L. in, not, and gratus, grateful. See GRACE.*]

INGRATIA, in-grä'shi-ät, *v.t.* To commend to the grace or favour of: to secure the good-will of another:—*pr.p.* ingrät'iating; *pa.p.* ingrät'iated. [*L. in, into, and gratia, favour. See GRACE.*]

INGRATITUDE, in-grät'i-tüd, *n.* Want of gratitude: unthankfulness.

INGREDIENT, in-gré'di-ent, *n.* That which enters into a compound: a part of anything. [*L. ingrediens, -entis, pr.p. of ingredior—in, into, and gradior, to walk, to enter.*]

INGRESS, in'gres, *n.* Entrance: power, right, or means of entrance. [*L. ingressus—in, in, and gradior, gressus, to walk, to go.*]

INGROOVE, in grōōv', *v.t.* To cut a groove or furrow in.

INGROSS, in gros', *v.t.* (*Shak*) Same as **EXGROSS**

INGUILTY, in gult', *adj.* (*Shak*) Not guilty

INGUINAL, in gwīn al, *adj.* Relating to the groin. [*L. inguinalis—anguen, inguinis, the groin.*]

INGULF, in gulf', *v.t.* To swallow up in a gulf to cast into a gulf to overwhelm.

INGULFMENT, in gulfment, *n.* State of being ingulfed a swallowing up in a gulf.

INGURGITATE, in gurj i tāt, *v.t.* To swallow up greedily as in a gulf —*pr p.* ingurgitating *pa p.* ingurgitated. [*L. ingurgulo, -atum—m, into and gurgis a gulf, whirlpool.*]

INHABIT, in habit, *v.t.* To be in the habit of living in to dwell in to occupy [*L. in in, and habito to have frequently, to dwell—habeo to have.*]

INHABITABLE, in habit a-bl, *adj.* That may be inhabited (*Shak*) not habitable

INHABITANCE, in habit ans, *n.* The act of inhabiting

INHABITANCY, in habit an si, *n.* habiting actual residence. { a resident

INHABITANT, in habit-ant, *n.* One who inhabits

INHABITATION, in hab-it a-shun, *n.* The act of inhabiting dwelling place (*Milton*) population.

INHABITER, in habit-er, *n.* (B) One who inhabits an inhabitant

INHALATION, in hal a shun, *n.* Act of inhaling

INHALE, in hāl, *v.t.* (*lit*) To draw in the breath to draw into the lungs —*pr p.* inhaling, *pa p.* inhaled [*L. inhale—in, in, and halo, to breathe.*]

INHALER, in hāl er, *n.* He who or that which inhales

INHARMONIO AL, in har mon i k, al, *adj.* Wanting harmony inharmonious.

INHARMONIOUS, in har mon i us, *adj.* Not harmonious harsh discordant [hearse, to bury]

INHEARSE, in her', *v.t.* (*Shak*) To enclose in a

INHEDGE, in her', *v.t.* To stick fast to remain firm in —*pr p.* inhering, *pa p.* inhered' [*L. inherco—in and herco, to stick.*]

INHERENCE, in hērēns, *n.* A sticking fast ex

INHERENCY, in her'en si, *n.*istence in something else a fixed state of being in another body or substance [From **INHERZ**.]

INHERENT, in her'ent, *adj.* Inhering existing in and inseparable from something else innate natural

INHERENTLY, in her'ent li, *adv.* In an inherent manner inseparably

INHERIT, in her'it, *v.t.* To take as heir or by descent from an ancestor to possess.—*v.i.* to enjoy, as property [*L. inheredito to inherit—in, and heres heredit, an heir.*]

INHERITABLE. Same as **HERITABLE**.

INHERITANCE, in her'it ans, *n.* That which is or may be inherited an estate derived from an ancestor hereditary descent natural gift possession (B) future reward of righteousness

INHERITOR, in her'it-or, *n.* One who inherits or may inherit an heir

INHERITRESS, in her'it-res, *n.* A female who is

INHERITRIX, in her'it-riks, *n.* inherits or may inherit an heiress

INHESION, in hē zhun. Same as **INHERENCE**.

INHIBIT, in hīb it, *v.t.* To hold in or back to keep back to check. [*L. inhibeo, habitum—in, in, and habeo, to have, to hold.*]

INHIBITION, in hīb-ish un, *n.* The act of inhibiting

or restraining the state of being inhibited prohibition a writ from a higher court to an inferior judge to stay proceedings

INHIBITORY, in hīb-it-or i, *adj.* Prohibitory

INHOLDER, in hold er, *n.* (*Spenser*) An inhabitant.

INHOOP, in hōōp, *v.t.* (*Shak*) To confine, as in a hoop or enclosure

INHOSPITABLE, in hos pi ta bl, *adj.* Not hospitable affording no kindness to strangers

INHOSPITABLY, in hos pi ta-bl, *adv.* Not hospitably unkindly

INHOSPITALITY, in hos pi tal i ti, *n.* Want of hospitality or courtesy to strangers.

INHUMAN, in hu man, *adj.* Not human barbarous cruel uncompassionate

INHUMANITY, in hu man i ti, *n.* The state of being inhuman barbarity cruelty

INHUMANLY, in hu man li, *adv.* In an inhuman manner cruelly barbarously

INHUMATION, in hū mī shun, *n.* The act of inhuming or depositing in the ground burial.

INHUME in hum, *v.t.* To deposit in the earth to inter —*pr p.* inhuming, *pa p.* inhumed [*L. in humo—in, in, and humus, the ground.*]

INIMICAL, in im i kal, *adj.* Like an enemy, not friendly contrary repugnant. [*L. inimicus, inimicus—in, not and amicus friendly—amo, to love.*]

INIMICALLY, in im i kal li, *adv.* In an inimical or hostile manner [of being inimicable]

INIMITABILITY, in im it a bil i ti, *n.* The quality

INIMITABLE, in im it a bl, *adj.* Not imitable or able to be imitated surpassingly excellent

INIMITABLENESS, in im it-a-bl nes, *n.* Incapability of being imitated.

INIMITABLY, in im i ta-bl, *adv.* In an inimitable manner beyond imitation.

INIQUITOUS, in ik'wi tus, *adj.* Full of iniquity: unjust unreasonable wicked.

INIQUITOUSLY, in ik'wi tus li, *adv.* In an iniquitous manner unjustly wickedly

INIQUITY, in ik'wi ti, *n.* Want of equity or fairness injustice wickedness a crime. [*L. iniquitas—iniquus, unequal—in, not, and equus, equal or fair.*]

INITIAL, in ih sh al, *adj.* Pertaining to the beginning commencing placed at the beginning.—*n.* The letter beginning a word, esp. a name.—*v.t.* To put the initials of one's name to [*L. initialis—initium a beginning—in into, and eo sum, to go.*]

INITIATE, in ih i āt *v.t.* To make a beginning to instruct in principles to acquaint with to introduce into a new state or society.—*v.i.* to perform the first act or rite —*pr p.* initiating, *pa p.* initiated. —*n.* One who is initiated.—*adj.* Fresh unpractised [*L. initio, -atum to begin—in, into, and eo sum, to go.*]

INITIATION, in ih i ā shun *n.* Act or process of initiating or acquainting one with principles before unknown act of admitting to any society, by instructing in its rules and ceremonies.

INITIATIVE, in ih i ā-tiv, *adj.* Serving to initiate introductory.—*n.* An introductory step

INITIATORY, in ih i ā-tor i, *adj.* Tending to initiate introductory.—*n.* Introductory rite.

INJECT, in jekt', *v.t.* To throw into to cast on. [*L. injicio, injectum—in, into, and jacio, to throw.*]

INJECTION, in jek shun, *n.* Act of injecting or throwing in or into the act of filling the vessels of an animal body with any liquid a liquid to be injected into any part of the body

INJELLY, in jel i, *v.t.* (*Tenn.*) To place, as if in jelly.

INJUDICIAL, in-jōō-dish'al, *adj.* Not judicial: not according to law forms.

INJUDICIOUS, in-jōō-dish'us, *adj.* Not judicious: void of judgment: inconsiderate.

INJUDICIOUSLY, in-jōō-dish'us-li, *adv.* In an injudicious manner: unwisely.

INJUDICIOUSNESS, in-jōō-dish'us-nes, *n.* Want of judgment or consideration.

INJUNCTION, in-jungk'shun, *n.* Act of enjoining or commanding: an order: a precept: exhortation: a writ of prohibition granted by a court of equity. [*L. injunctio—in, and jungo, junctum, to join.*]

INJURE, in'jōor, *v.t.* To act with injustice or contrary to law: to wrong: to damage: to annoy:—*pr.p.* in-jūring; *pa.p.* in-jūred. [*L. injuriō—injuria, injury—in, not, and jus, juris, law.*]

INJURER, in'jōor-ēr, *n.* One who injures.

INJURIOUS, in-jōor'i-us, *adj.* Tending to injure: unjust: wrongful: mischievous: damaging reputation.

INJURIOUSLY, in-jōor'i-us-li, *adv.* In an injurious manner: hurtfully: perniciously.

INJURIOUSNESS, in-jōor'i-us-nes, *n.* The quality of being injurious: hurtfulness.

INJURY, in'jōor-i, *n.* That which injures: wrong: mischief: annoyance: (*Pr. Bk.*) insult, offence.

INJUSTICE, in-just'is, *n.* Want of justice: violation or withholding of another's rights or dues: wrong: iniquity.

INK, ingk, *n.* A coloured fluid used in writing, printing, &c.—*v.t.* To daub with ink.
[*Fr. encrer; Dutch inkt; It. inchiestro—L. encaustum, the purple-red ink used only in the signature of the Roman emperors, Gr. englauston—engkaiō, to burn in.*]

INK-HOLDER, ingk'hōld'ēr, *n.* A vessel for holding ink.

INK-HORN, ingk'horn, *n.* An ink-holder, formerly of horn: a portable case for ink, &c.

INKINESS, ingk'i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being inky: blackness.

INKING-ROLLER, ingk'ing-rōl'ēr, *n.* A roller covered with a composition for inking printing types.

INKING-TABLE, ingk'ing-tā'bl, *n.* A table or flat surface used for supplying the inking-roller with ink during the process of printing.

INKLE, ingk'l, *n.* (*Shak.*) A kind of broad linen tape.

INKLING, ingk'ling, *n.* A hint or whisper: intimation. [From a freq. form of the root of **HINT**: also given as a contr. of **INCLINING**.]

INKSTAND, ingk'stand, *n.* An ink-holder.

INK-STONE, ingk'stōn, *n.* A kind of stone containing sulphate of iron, used in making ink.

INKY, ingk'i, *adj.* Consisting of or resembling ink: blackened with ink. [*laec.*]

INLACE, in-las', *v.t.* To embellish, as with lace: to INLAID, in-lād', *pa.p.* of INLAY.

INLAND, in'land, *adj.* Within the land: remote from the sea: carried on or produced within a country: domestic: confined to a country.—*n.* The interior part of a country.

INLANDER, in'land-ēr, *n.* One who lives inland.

INLAY, in-lā', *v.t.* To lay within: to ornament with insertions of pieces of pearl, &c.—*n.* Pieces of pearl, &c. for inlaying. [*worker.*]

INLAYER, in-lā'ēr, *n.* One who inlays: a mosaicist.

INLET, in-lēt, *n.* A passage by which one is let in: place of ingress: a small bay. [*within another.*]

INLOCK, in-lok', *v.t.* To lock or enclose one thing

INLY, in'li, *adj.* Inward: secret.—*adv.* Inwardly: in the heart. [*A.S. inlic—in, and ly, like.*]

INMATE, in'māt, *n.* A mate or one who lodges in the same house with another: a lodger: one received into a hospital, &c. [*IN and MATE.*]

INMOST, in'mōst, *adj.* Furthest in: most remote from the outward part. [*Superl. of IN.*]

INN, in, *n.* (*orig.*) A large house or dwelling: a house for the lodging and entertainment of travellers: a hotel: a college of students of law: (*B.*) a lodging. [*A.S. inn, inne, an inn, house—in, inn, within; Iec. inni, a house, inni, within.*]

INNATE, in'nāt or in-nāt', *adj.* Inborn: natural: inherent. [*L. innatus—in, in, nascor, natus, to be born.*]

INNATELY, in'nāt-li, *adv.* Naturally: inherently.

INNATENESS, in'nāt-nes, *n.* The quality of being innate. [*impassable by ships.*]

INNAVIGABLE, in-nav'i-ga-bl, *adj.* Not navigable:

INNER, in'ēr, *adj.* Further in: interior. [*Comp. of IN.*]

INNERMOST, in'ēr-mōst, } *adj.* Furthest in: most
part. [*Superl. of IN.*] } remote from the outward

INMOST, in'mōst, }
part. [*Superl. of IN.*] } [keeps an inn.

INN-HOLDER, in'hōld'ēr, *n.* One who holds or

INNING, in'ing, *n.* The ingathering of grain: turn for using the bat in cricket:—*pl.* lands recovered from the sea. [*A.S. innung—in, inn, within.*]

INN-KEEPER, in'-kēp'ēr, *n.* One who keeps an inn.

INNOCENCE, in'no-sens, } *n.* Quality of being in-
INNOCENCY, in'no-sen-si, } nocent: harmlessness:
blamelessness: purity: integrity.

INNOCENT, in'no-sent, *adj.* Not hurtful: inoffensive: blameless: pure: lawful.—*n.* One free from harm or fault. [*L. innocens, -entis—in, not, and nocere, to hurt.*]

INNOCENTLY, in'no-sent-li, *adv.* In an innocent manner: without guilt.

INNOCUITY, in-nok-ū'i-ti, *n.* The state of being innoctuous: harmlessness.

INNOCTUOUS, in-nok'ū-us, *adj.* Not noctuous or hurtful: harmless in effects.

INNOCTUOUSLY, in-nok'ū-us-li, *adv.* Without harm or injurious effects.

INNOCTUOUSNESS, in-nok'ū-us-nes, *n.* Harmlessness.

INNOVATE, in'o-vāt, *v.t.* To introduce something new.—*v.i.* to introduce novelties: to make changes:—*pr.p.* inn'ovāting; *pa.p.* inn'ovāted. [*L. innovo, -novatum—in, and novo, to make new.*]

INNOVATION, in-o-vā'shun, *n.* Act of innovating or introducing what is new: change, alteration.

INNOVATOR, in'o-vāt-or, *n.* One who innovates, or introduces something new.

INNOXIOUS, in-nok'shūs, Same as INNOCTUOUS.

INNOXIOUSLY, in-nok'shūs-li, *adv.* Harmlessly.

INNOXIOUSNESS, in-nok'shūs-nes, *n.* The quality of being innoxious.

INNUENDO, in-ū-en'do, *n.* (*lit.*) A suggestion conveyed by a nod: a side hint: an indirect reference or intimation. [*L—in, and nuo, to nod.*]

INNUMERABILITY, in-nūm'ēr-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being innumerable.

INNUMERABLE, in-nūm'ēr-a-bl, *adj.* Not numera-ble or able to be numbered: countless.

INNUMERABLY, in-nūm'ēr-a-bli, *adv.* Without number.

INNUTRITION, in-nū-trish'un, *n.* Want of nutrition: failure of nourishment.

INNUTRITIOUS, in-nū-trish'us, *adj.* Not nutritious: without nourishment.

INOBSEVANT, in-ob zerv'ant, *adj* Not observant heedless

INOBTRUSIVE, in-ob-trō'siv, *adj* Not obtrusive.

INOBTRUSIVELY, in-ob-trō'siv lī, *adv* In an inobtrusive manner [of being inobtrusive.]

INOBTRUSIVENESS, in-ob-trō'siv nes, *n* Quality

INOCULATE, in-ok ū lāt, *v t* To insert an eye or bud to ingraft to communicate disease by inserting matter in the skin—*v i* to propagate by budding to practise inoculation—*pr p* inoculating, *pa p* inoculated. [L. *inocula*, -atum—in, into, and *oculus*, an eye.]

INOCLATION, in-ok ū lāshun, *n* Act or practice of inoculating insertion of the buds of one plant into another the communicating of disease by inserting matter in the skin. [yielding smell.]

INODOROUS in-ō-dur us *adj* Not odorous or

INOFFENSIVE, in-of-fen-siv *adj* Not offensive giving no offence harmless.

INOFFENSIVELY, in-of-fen-siv lī, *adv* In an inoffensive manner without harm.

INOFFENSIVENESS, in-of-fen-siv nes, *n* Quality of being inoffensive.

INOFFICIAL, in-of-fishal, *adj* Not official not proceeding from the proper officer without the usual forms of authority

INOFFICIALLY, in-of-fishal lī, *adv* Not in an official character not under the usual forms.

INOPERATIVE, in-op-er-a-tiv, *adj* Not operative or active producing no effect.

INOPPORTUNE, in-op-por-tūn, *adj* Not opportune unseasonable in time

INOPPORTUNELY, in-op-por-tūn lī, *adv* Unseasonably inconveniently as regards time.

INORDINATE, in-or-dī nāt, *adj* Not ordinate or regular beyond usual bounds immoderate.

INORDINATELY, in-or-dī nāt lī, *adv* In an inordinate manner excessively

INORDINATENESS, in-or-dī nāt-nes, *n* The state or quality of being inordinate excess.

INORDINATION, in-or-dī nāshun, *n* Disorder: deviation from rule irregularity

INORGANIC, in-or-gan'ik, *adj* Not organic or having living organs. [of organisation.]

INORGANISATION, in-or-gan-i-zāshun, *n* Want

INORGANISED, in-or-gan-izd, *adj* INORGANIC.

INOSCULATE, in-es-kū lāt, *v t* and *v i* [lit] To kiss to unite mouth to mouth, as two vessels in an animal body to blend—*pr p* inosculating, *pa p* inosculated. [L. *in*, and *osculor*, atum, to kiss.]

INOSCUATION, in-es-kū lāshun, *n* The act of inosculating the union of vessels by conjunction of their extremities.

INQUEST, in-kwest, *n* Act of inquiring search judicial inquiry a jury for inquiring into any matter, esp. any case of violent or sudden death.

INQUIETUDE, in-kwēt-ūd, *n* Want of quietude or rest of body or mind.

INQUIRE, in-kwīr, *v i* To ask a question to make an investigation—*v t* to ask about to make an examination regarding (*Spenser*) to call or name—*pr p* inquiring, *pa p* inquired. [L. *inquiro*—*in*, and *quæro*, quæritum, to seek.]

INQUIPER, in-kwī'er, *n* One who inquires

INQUIRING, in-kwī'ing, *adj* Given to inquiry

INQUIRINGLY, in-kwī'ing lī, *adv* By way of inquiry

INQUIRY, in kwī'rī, *n* Act of inquiring search for knowledge investigation a question

INQUISITION, in kwī zish un, *n* An inquiring or searching for investigation judicial inquiry a tribunal in some Roman Catholic countries for examining and punishing heretics [L. *inquisitio*—root of *INQUIRE*.]

INQUISITORIAL, in kwī zish un al, *adj* Making inquiry relating to the Inquisition.

INQUISITIVE, in kwīzī tiv, *adj* Inquiring. apt to ask questions curious.

INQUISITIVELY, in kwīzī tiv lī, *adv* In an inquisitive or prying manner

INQUISITIVENESS, in kwīzī tiv nes, *n* The quality of being inquisitive disposition to pry into things hidden.

INQUISITOR, in kwīzī tor, *n* One who inquires: an official inquirer a member of the Court of Inquisition.

INQUISITORIAL, in kwīzī-tor-ial, *adj* Pertaining to inquisition relating to an inquisitor or to the Court of Inquisition.

INROAD, in-rōd, *n* A riding into an enemy's country a sudden or desultory invasion attack; encroachment [L. *in*, into and *road*.]

INSALUBRIOUS, in-sal-lū-brī us, *adj* Not salubrious or healthful unwholesome

INSALUBRITY, in-sal-lū-brī-ti, *n* Want of salubrity unhealthfulness.

INSALUTARY, in-sal ū tar-i, *adj* Not salutary or favourable to health unwholesome

INSANE, in-sān, *adj* Not sane or of sound mind: mad pertaining to insane persons rashly conceived.

INSANELY, in-sān lī, *adv* Without reason madly

INSANENESS, in-sān nes, *n* Insanity madness.

INSANIE, in-sān-i, *n* (*Shak*) Insanity

INSANITY, in-sān-i-ti, *n* State of being insane: madness.

INSATIABILITY, in-sā-shi-a-bil-i-ti, *n* The quality of being insatiable excessive greediness.

INSATIABLE, in-sā-shi-a-bl, *adj* That cannot be satiated or satisfied very greedy [sibility]

INSATIABLENESS, in-sā-shi-a-bl nes, *n* Insatiability

INSATIABLY, in-sā-shi-a-bl, *adv* In an insatiable manner

INSATiate, in-sā-shi-at *adj* Insatiable

INSCIENT, in-shi-ent or in-sā-ent *adj* Not knowing: ignorant knowing [L. *in*, not and *sciens* *sciens*, *pr p* of *scire*, to know in the sense of knowing, the prefix *in* is intensive.]

INSCRIBE, in skrib, *v t* To write upon to engrave, as on a monument to address to imprint deeply (*Goem*) to draw one figure within another—*pr p* inscribing, *pa p* inscribed [L. *inscribo*, inscriptum—*in*, upon, and *scribo*, to write.]

INSCRIBER, in skrib'er, *n* One who inscribes.

INSCRIPTION, in skripshun, *n* A writing upon that which is inscribed title dedication of a book to a person. [L. *inscriptio*—root of *INSCRIBE*.]

INSCRIPTIVE, in skripshiv, *adj* Bearing inscription of the character of an inscription.

INSCROLL, in skrol, *v t* (*Shak*) To write or enter in a scroll, to inscribe.

INSCRUTABILITY, in skrūt'a-bil-i-ti, *n* The quality of being inscrutable unsearchableness.

INSCRUTABLE, in skrūt'a-bl, *adj* That cannot be scrutinized or searched into and understood:

- inexplicable. [*L. inscrutabilis*—*in*, not, and *scrutor*, to search into.] [*scrutability*.]
- INSCRUTABLENESS, in-skrūt'a-bl-nes, *n.* IN-
SCRUTABLY, in-skrūt'a-bli, *adv.* So as not to
be traced out or understood.
- INSCULP, in-skulp', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To engrave, to cut
or carve upon. [*L. in*, and *sculpo*, to carve. See
SCULPTURE.] [*engraved, sculpture*.]
- INSCULPTURE, in-skulp'tūr, *n.* (*Shak.*) Anything
INSECT, in'sekt, *n.* (*lit.*) Something cut into: a
small animal, as a wasp or fly, with a body as if
cut in the middle, or divided into sections: anything
small or contemptible.—*adj.* Like an insect: small;
mean. [*L. insectum*, *p.p.* of *inseco*—*in*, into, and
seco, to cut.] [*an insect*.]
- INSECTILE, in-sekt'il, *adj.* Having the nature of
INSECT, in-sek'shun, *n.* A cutting in: incision.
[From *L. inseco*, to cut into. See INSECT.]
- INSECTIVORA, in-sek-tiv'or-a, *n.* An order of
insectivorous mammals of small size: an order of
birds that feed on insects.
- INSECTIVOROUS, in-sek-tiv'or-us, *adj.* Devouring
or living on insects. [*L. insectum*, and *voro*, to
devour.]
- INSECURE, in-se-kūr', *adj.* Not secure: apprehen-
sive of or exposed to danger or loss. [*for safety*.]
- INSECURELY, in-se-kūr'li, *adv.* Without security
- INSECURITY, in-se-kūr'i-ti, *n.* The state of being
insecure: danger: want of confidence.
- INSENSATE, in-sen'sāt, *adj.* Not gifted with sense:
wanting sensibility: stupid. [*L. insensatus*—*in*, not,
and *sensatus*, from *sensus*, feeling.]
- INSENSATENESS, in-sen'sāt-nes, *n.* The state of
being insensate or destitute of sense: insensibility.
- INSENSIBILITY, in-sen-si-bil'i-ti, *n.* Want of
sensibility or perception: indifference: torpor.
- INSENSIBLE, in-sen'si-bl, *adj.* Not sensible or
having feeling: callous: dull: imperceptible by the
senses.
- INSENSIBLENESS, in-sen'si-bl-nes, *n.* Insensibility.
- INSENSIBLY, in-sen'si-bli, *adv.* Without feeling or
perception: imperceptibly.
- INSENSUOUS, in-sen'shō-us, *adj.* Not sensuous:
without the power of perception.
- INSENTIENT, in-sen'shi-ent, *adj.* Not sentient or
having perception.
- INSEPARABILITY, in-sep-ar-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The
quality of being inseparable.
- INSEPARABLE, in-sep'ar-a-bl, *adj.* Not separable
or able to be separated.
- INSEPARABLENESS, in-sep'ar-a-bl-nes, *n.* In-
capability of being separated. [*ate, united*.]
- INSEPARATE, in-sep'ar-āt, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Not separ-
- INSERT, in-sért', *v.t.* (*lit.*) To join into: to intro-
duce into: to put in or among. [*L. in*, and *sero*,
sertum, to join.]
- INSERTION, in-sér'shun, *n.* Act of inserting: con-
dition of being inserted: that which is inserted.
- INSESSOR, in-ses'or, *n.* One of the order of ines-
sorial or perching birds:—*pl.* INSESSORES.
- INSESSORIAL, in-ses-só'ri-al, *adj.* Having feet (as
birds) formed for perching or climbing on trees.
[*L. inessor*, from *insideo*, *insessum*—*in*, on, and
sedeo, to sit.] [*henth*.]
- INSETHATE, in-shéth', *v.t.* To put or hide in a
- INSHELL, in-shel', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To hide, as in a shell.
- INSHELTER, in-shel'tér, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To place under
shelter.
- INSHIP, in-ship', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To ship, to embark.
- INSHORE, in-shór', *adv.* On or near the shore.
- INSHRINE, in-shrín'. Same as ENSHRINE.
- INSICOATION, in-sik-kā'shun, *n.* Act of drying in.
[*L. in*, in, and *sicco*, *siccum*, to dry.]
- INSIDE, in'sid, *n.* The side or part within.—*adj.*
Being within: interior.—*adv.* or *prep.* Within the
sides of: in the interior of.
- INSIDIOUS, in-sid'i-us, *adj.* (*lit.*) Sitting in wait:
watching an opportunity to insnare: intended to
entrap: treacherous. [*L. insidiosus*—*insidia*, an
ambush—*in*, and *sedeo*, to sit.]
- INSIDIOUSLY, in-sid'i-us-li, *adv.* Treacherously:
deceitfully.
- INSIDIOUSNESS, in-sid'i-us-nes, *n.* The state or
quality of being insidious: treachery.
- INSIGHT, in'sit, *n.* Sight into: view of the interior:
thorough knowledge or skill: power of acute obser-
vation.
- INSIGNIA, in-sig'ni-a, *n.* Signs or badges of office or
honour: marks by which anything is known. [*L.*
pl. of *insigne*, from *in*, and *signum*, a mark.]
- INSIGNIFICANCE, in-sig-nif'i-kans, } *n.* Want of
INSIGNIFICANCY, in-sig-nif'i-kan-si, } significance
or meaning: want of importance: meanness.
- INSIGNIFICANT, in-sig-nif'i-kant, *adj.* Not sig-
nificant: destitute of meaning: without effect:
unimportant: contemptible.
- INSIGNIFICANTLY, in-sig-nif'i-kant-li, *adv.* With-
out significance or meaning: without importance or
effect.
- INSIGNIFICATIVE, in-sig-nif'i-ka-tiv, *adj.* Not
significant or expressing by external signs.
- INSINCERE, in-sin-sēr', *adj.* Not sincere: deceitful:
not to be trusted: unsound.
- INSINCERELY, in-sin-sēr'li, *adv.* Without sincerity.
- INSINCERITY, in-sin-ser'i-ti, *n.* Want of sincerity:
deceitfulness: hollowness. [*to strengthen*.]
- INSINEW, in-sin'ū, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To impart sinew to,
INSINUATE, in-sin'ū-āt, *v.t.* (*lit.*) To thrust, as into
the bosom: to introduce gently or artfully: to hint:
to work into favour.—*v.i.* to creep or flow in: to
enter gently: (*Shak.*) to obtain access by flattery or
stealth:—*pr.p.* insin'uating; *p.p.* insin'uated. [*L.*
insinuo, -*atum*—*in*, and *sinus*, a curve, bosom.]
- INSINUATING, in-sin'ū-āt-ing, *adj.* Tending to in-
sinuate or enter gently: insensibly winning confidence.
- INSINUATION, in-sin'ū-āt'shun, *n.* Act of insinuat-
ing: power of insinuating: that which is insinuated:
a hint.
- INSINUATIVE, in-sin'ū-āt-iv, *adj.* Insinuating or
stealing on the confidence: using insinuations.
- INSINUATOR, in-sin'ū-āt-or, *n.* One who or that
which insinuates.
- INSIPID, in-sip'id, *adj.* Tasteless: wanting spirit or
animation: dull. [*L. insipidus*—*in*, not, *sapidus*,
well-tasted—*sapio*, to taste.]
- INSIPIDITY, in-sip'id-i-ti, *n.* Quality of being in-
sipid: want of taste.
- INSIPIDLY, in-sip'id-li, *adv.* In an insipid manner:
without taste or spirit.
- INSIPIDNESS, in-sip'id-nes, *n.* Quality of being
insipid: want of taste.
- INSIST, in-sist', *v.i.* (*lit.*) To stand upon: to dwell on
in discourse: to persist in pressing (fol. by *on*). [*L.*
in, upon, *sisto*, to stand.]
- INSISTURE, in-sist'ūr, *n.* (*Shak.*) The act of insist-
ing, constancy, persistence.

INSNARE, in snâr', *vt* To catch in a snare to entrap to take by deceit to entangle.

INSOBRIETY, in so-brî'e-tî, *n.* Want of sobriety intemperance.

INSOCIABLE, in so-sha bl *adj* Not sociable that cannot be associated or joined.

INSOLATION, in so-lâ-shun, *n.* Exposure to the sun sunstroke the act of drying maturing, &c by exposure to the sun. [*L. insola, atum—în, in, and sol, the sun.*]

INSOLENCE, in so-lens *n.* (*Spenser*) Unusualness haughtiness mingled with contempt impudence insult. [*From INSOLENT*]

INSOLENT, in so-lent, *adj* (*lit*) Contrary to custom haughty and contemptuous insulting rude. [*L. insolens—în, not, solens, prp of solvo to be accustomed.*] [*manner haughtily rudely*]

INSOLENTLY, in so-lent li, *adv* In an insolent

INSOLIDITY, in so lid i tî, *n.* Want of solidity weakness.

INSOLUBILITY, in sol u bil i tî, *n.* The quality of being insoluble capability of resisting solution.

INSOLUBLE, in sol u bl, *adj* Not soluble or capable of being united or dissolved not to be explained.

INSOLUBLENESS, in sol u bl nes, *n.* Insolubility

UNSOLVABLE, in solv-a-bl *adj* Not solvable not to be explained.

UNSOLVENCY, in solv'ens i, *n.* State of one who is insolvent inability to pay debts

UNSOLVENT, in solv'ent *adj* Not solvent or able to pay one's debts belonging to insolvent persons — *n* One who is not solvent or able to pay his debts

INSOMUCH, in so much, *adv* To such a degree so

IN SOOTH, in soôth, *adv* (*Shak*) In truth, indeed.

INSPECT, in spekt', *vt* To look into to examine to look at narrowly to superintend — *n* Close examination [*L. inspecio inspectum—în into, and specio to look or see*]

INSPECTION, in spek'shunn *n.* The act of inspecting or looking into careful examination official examination superintendence

INSPECTOR, in spekt'or, *n.* One who inspects or looks into an examiner a superintendent

INSPECTORSHIP, in spekt'or shup, *n.* The office of an inspector

INSPIRE, in sfer', *vt* (*Milton*) To place in a sphere

INSPIRABLE, in spur'a bl, *adj* Able to be inspired or inhaled.

INSPIRATION, in spur'a shunn, *n.* The act of inspiring or breathing into a breath the divine influence by which the sacred writers were instructed superior elevating or exalting influence.

INSPIRATORY, in spir'a-tor i or in spur-a-tor i, *adj* Belonging to or aiding inspiration or inhalation.

INSPIRE, in spir', *vt* To breathe into to draw or inhale into the lungs to infuse by breathing or as if by breathing to infuse into the mind to instruct by divine influence to instruct or affect with a superior influence — *vi* to draw in the breath — *pp* inspiring, *pa.p* inspired [*L. inspiro—în, into and spiro, to breathe.*]

INSPIRED, in spir'ed, *n.* One who inspires

INSPIRIT, in spir'it, *vt* To infuse spirit into to give new life to to invigorate to encourage.

INSPISSATE, in epis'at, *vt* To thicken, as fluids — *pp* inspi'ssating, *pa.p* inspi'ssated. [*L. inspissio, -atum—în, and epissus, thick*]

INSTABILITY, in sta-bil i tî, *n.* Want of stability or

steadiness want of firmness inconstancy fickleness mutability [*fickle*]

INSTABLE, in sta'bl, *adj* Not stable inconstant

INSTALL, in stal, in stawl, *vt* To place in a stall or seat to place in an office or order to invest in any charge or office with the customary ceremonies

INSTALLATION, in stal l shun, *n.* The act of installing or placing in an office with ceremonies.

INSTALLMENT, in stawlment *n.* The act of installing (*Shak*) a seat one of the parts of a sum paid at various times.

INSTANCE, in stans *n.* Quality of being instant or urgent solicitation occurrence occasion example (*Shak*) that which is instant motive — *vt* To mention as an example or case in point — *pp* instancing, *pa.p* instanced.

INSTANT, in stant, *adj* (*lit*) Standing by or near pressing urgent immediate quick without delay present, current as the passing month — *n* The present moment of time any moment or point of time. [*L. instans, stans prp of insto, to stand upon—în, upon ato to stand.*]

INSTANTANEOUS, in stan tane us *adj* Done in an instant momentary occurring or acting at once very quickly

INSTANTANEOUSLY, in stan tane-us li, *adv* In an instant immediately

INSTANTANEOUSNESS, in stan tane-us nes, *n.* The quality of being instantaneous

INSTANTLY, in stant-li, *adv* On the instant or moment immediately importunately zealously

INSTATE, in stat', *vt* To put in a state or place to install.

INSTAURATION, in staw'â shun, *n.* Pectoration renewal [*L. instauratio—instaurô atum, to restore*]

INSTEAD, in sted, *adv* In the stead, place, or room of

INSTEEP, in stept', *vt* (*Shak*) To steep or soak to lay under water

INSTEP, in step, *n.* The prominent upper part of the human foot near its junction with the leg in horses, the hind leg from the hock to the pastern joint.

INSTIGATE, in sti gât' *vt* To prick on, to urge on to set on to incite — *pp* instigating, *pa.p* instigated. [*L. instigo—în, and root stig, Gr stôô, Sana ty, to prick.*]

INSTIGATION, in sti gâ shun, *n.* The act of instigating or inciting impulse esp to evil temptation.

INSTIGATOR, in sti gât' or, *n.* One who or that which instigates or incites

INSTILL, in stil, *vt* To pour into by drops to infuse slowly into the mind — *pp* instilling, *pa.p* instilled [*L. instillo—în and stillo to drop*]

INSTILLATION, in stil â shun, *n.* The act of instilling

INSTILMENT, in stilment, *n.* The act of instilling in by drops the act of infusing slowly into the mind that which is instilled or infused.

INSTINCT, in stinkt, *n.* That which instigates or incites impulse the natural impulse by which animals are guided apparently independent of reason or experience to any action [*L. instinctus, from instigatio, to instigate, from root of INSTIGATE.*]

INSTINCT, in stinkt, *adj* Instigated or incited: moved animated.

INSTINCTIVE, in stinkt iv, *adj* Prompted by instinct involuntary acting according to or determined by natural impulse. [*for natural impulse*]

INSTINCTIVELY, in stinkt iv li, *adv* By instinct

INSTITUTE, in sti tut, *vt* (*lit*) To cause to stand up to set up to erect to originate to establish:

INTENDEDLY—INTERCOMMUNICATION.

INTENDEDLY, in-tend'ed-li, *adv.* With intention or design.

INTENDIMENT, in-tend'i-ment, } *n.* (*Spenser*). At-
INTENDMENT, in-tend'ment, } tention, know-
 ledge, intention. [*Fr. entendement*, from root of
 INTEND.]

INTENIBLE, in-ten'i-bl, *adj.* (*Shak.*) That cannot contain anything. [*L. in*, not, and *teneo*, to hold.]

INTENSE, in-tens', *adj.* (*lit.*) Stretched, strained: increased to a high degree: ardent: very close: very severe. [From root of INTEND.]

INTENSELY, in-tens'li, *adv.* To an intense degree: extremely: attentively.

INTENSENESS, in-tens'nes, *n.* The state of being intense: extreme degree: earnestness.

INTENSIFICATION, in-tens-i-fi-ka'shun, *n.* The act of intensifying.

INTENSIFY, in-tens'i-fi, *v.t.* To make intense, or more intense.—*v.i.* to become intense:—*pr.p.* intensifying; *pa.p.* intensified.

INTENSION, in-ten'shun, *n.* A straining or bending: state of being strained: increase of intensity. [From root of INTEND.]

INTENSITY, in-tens'i-ti, *n.* Intenseness.

INTENSIVE, in-tens'iv, *adj.* (*lit.*) Stretched: admitting of extension: assiduous: serving to intensify: (*gram.*) giving force or emphasis. [From root of INTEND.]

INTENSIVELY, in-tens'iv-li, *adv.* In an intensive manner: so as to give force.

INTENSIVENESS, in-tens'iv-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being intensive.

INTENT, in-tent', *adj.* Having the mind intense or bent on: fixed with close attention: anxiously diligent.—*n.* The thing aimed at or intended: a design: meaning.

To ALL INTENTS AND PURPOSES, in all senses or intentions, practically.

INTENTION, in-ten'shun, *n.* (*lit.*) A stretching of the mind towards any object: fixed direction of mind: the object aimed at: design: purpose. [From root of INTEND.]

INTENTIONAL, in-ten'shun-al, *adj.* With intention: intended: designed.

INTENTIONALLY, in-ten'shun-al-li, *adv.* With intention or design: not accidentally.

INTENTIONED, in-ten'shund, *adj.* With intention: meant, designed.

INTENTIVE, in-tent'iv, *adj.* (*Bacon*). Attentive.

INTENTLY, in-tent'li, *adv.* With close attention: fixedly: earnestly. [intent: close attention.]

INTENTNESS, in-tent'nes, *n.* The state of being intent.

INTER, in-tér', *v.t.* To put in and cover with earth: to bury:—*pr.p.* interring; *pa.p.* interred'. [Low *L. interro*—*L. in*, into, *terra*, the earth.]

INTERACT, in-tér-akt, *n.* A short piece in a play acted between the principal pieces: the interval between the acts of the drama. [*L. inter*, between, and *Act*.] [bodies, mutual action.]

INTERACTION, in-tér-ak'shun, *n.* Action between

INTERCALAR, in-tér-kal-ar, } *adj.*

INTERCALARY, in-tér-kal-ar-i or -kal-ar-i, }
 Inserted between others, esp. applied to a super-
 numerary day inserted in a calendar, as the 29th
 February.

INTERCALATE, in-tér-kal-át, *v.t.* To insert between, as a day in a calendar:—*pr.p.* intercalating; *pa.p.* intercalated. [*L. intercalo*, -atum—*to call*, to call, to proclaim.]

INTERCALATION, in-tér-kal-á'shun, *n.* The act of intercalating: insertion in a calendar of a portion of time out of the usual order.

INTERCEDE, in-tér-sed', *v.t.* (*lit.*) To go between: to act as peacemaker between two: to plead for one:—*pr.p.* interceding; *pa.p.* interceded'. [*L. intercedo*, -cessum—*inter*, between, *cedo*, to go.]

INTERCEDENT, in-tér-sed'ent, *adj.* Going between: pleading for. [From INTERCEDE.]

INTERCELLULAR, in-tér-sel'ü-lar, *adj.* Lying between cells. [*L. inter*, between, and *CELLULAR*.]

INTERCEPT, in-tér-sept', *v.t.* (*lit.*) To take anything by coming between it and its destination: to catch by the way: to interrupt communication with: to cut off: (*math.*) to take or comprehend between. [*L. intercipio*, -ceptum—*inter*, between, *capio*, to take.]

INTERCEPTER, in-tér-sept'ér, *n.* One who or that which intercepts. [cepting or cutting off.]

INTERCEPTION, in-tér-sep'shun, *n.* Act of inter-

INTERCESSION, in-tér-sesh'un, *n.* Act of interceding or pleading for another: mediation.

INTERCESSIONAL, in-tér-sesh'un-al, *adj.* Containing intercession or pleading for others.

INTERCESSOR, in-tér-se'sor, *n.* One who goes between: one who comes between two enemies for the purpose of effecting a reconciliation: one who pleads for another: a bishop who acts during a vacancy in a see. [From INTERCEDE.]

INTERCESSORIAL, in-tér-se's-sür'i-al, *adj.* Pertaining to an intercessor or pleader for others.

INTERCESSORY, in-tér-se's-or-i, *adj.* Relating to or containing intercession. [link together.]

INTERCHAIN, in-tér-chän', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To chain or

INTERCHANGE, in-tér-chänj', *v.t.* To change between or one thing for another: to give and take mutually: to exchange: to succeed alternately.—*n.* Mutual exchange: alternate succession.

INTERCHANGEABILITY, in-tér-chänj'-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being interchangeable.

INTERCHANGEABLE, in-tér-chänj'-a-bl, *adj.* That may be interchanged: following each other in alternate succession.

INTERCHANGEABLENESS, in-tér-chänj'-a-bl-nes, *n.* The state of being interchangeable.

INTERCHANGEABLY, in-tér-chänj'-a-bli, *adv.* By interchange: alternately.

INTERCHANGEMENT, in-tér-chänj'ment, *n.* (*Shak.*) Exchange, mutual transfer.

INTERCIPIENT, in-tér-sip'i-ent, *adj.* Intercepting.—*n.* The person or thing that intercepts.

INTERCLUDE, in-tér-klüd', *v.t.* To shut out from anything by coming between: to intercept: to cut off:—*pr.p.* intercluding; *pa.p.* intercluded'. [*L. intercludo*—*inter*, between, *claudio*, to shut.]

INTERCOLONIAL, in-tér-ko-lö-ni-al, *adj.* Pertaining to the relations existing between colonies. [*L. inter*, between, and *COLONIAL*.]

INTERCOLUMNIATION, in-tér-ko-lum-ni-á'shun, *n.* (*arch.*) The distance between columns measured from the lower part of their shafts. [*L. inter*, between, and root of *COLUMN*.] [mune together.]

INTERCOMMUNE, in-tér-kom-mün', *v.t.* To com-

INTERCOMMUNICABLE, in-tér-kom-mü-ni-ka-bl, *adj.* That may be communicated between or mutually.

INTERCOMMUNICATE, in-tér-kom-mü-ni-kat, *v.t.* To communicate between or mutually.

INTERCOMMUNICATION, in-tér-kom-mü-ni-ka'shun, *n.* Reciprocal or mutual communication or intercourse.

INTERCOMMUNION, in ter kom mun yun, *n.* Mutual communion reciprocal intercourse.

INTERCOMMUNITY, in ter kom mu ni ti, *n.* Reciprocal community or intercourse.

INTERCOSTAL, in ter kos'tal, *adj.* (anat.) Lying between the ribs [L. *inter*, between, and *COSTAL*.]

INTERCOURSE, in ter kors, *n.* (lit.) A course or running between connection by dealings communication commerce communion. [L. *inter* between, and *COURSE*.] [ing between intervention]

INTERCURRENCE, in ter kur'ens, *n.* Act of coming between intervening. [L. *inter*, between, and *CURRENT*.] [ENTERDEAL]

INTERDEAL, in ter del, *n.* (Spenser) Same as **INTERDEPENDENCE**, in ter-de pen'dens, } *n.*

INTERDEPENDENCY, in ter-de pen'den si, } Mutual dependence [L. *inter*, and *DEPENDENCE*.]

INTERDICT, in ter dikt, *v.t.* (lit.) To pronounce between to forbid to forbid communion. [L. *inter dico*, dictum—*inter*, between and *dico*, to say, pronounce.]

INTERDICT, in ter dikt, *n.* Prohibition a prohibitory decree a prohibition of the Pope restraining the clergy from performing divine service.

INTERDICTION, in ter-dik'shun, *n.* The act of interdicting interdict prohibitory decree (Shak) curse.

INTERDICTIVE, in ter-dikt'iv, } *adj.* Contain

INTERDICTIONARY, in ter dikt'or i, } ing interdiction prohibitory

INTEREST, in ter as *n.* (Spenser) Interest concern.

INTEREST, in ter-est, *v.t.* (lit.) To be between to engage as the attention to awaken concern in to excite (in behalf of another)—*n.* Concern special attention influence over others share participation advantage premium paid for the use of money any increase. [L. *interest*—*interesse*, to concern—*inter*, between, *esse* to be.]

INTERESTED, in ter-est-ed, *adj.* Having an interest or concern liable to be affected.

INTERESTING, in ter est'ing, *adj.* Having interest engaging the attention or regard exciting emotion or passion.

INTERESTINGLY, in ter est'ing li, *adv.* In an interesting manner

INTERFACIAL, in ter fa'shal, *adj.* (geom.) Included between two plane faces or surfaces.

INTERFERE, in ter fêr, *v.t.* (lit.) To strike between to come in collision to intermeddle to interpose —*pr p* interfering, *pa p* interfered [L. *inter*, between and *fero* to strike.]

INTERFERENCE, in ter fer'ens, *n.* Act of interfering

INTERFERER, in ter fer'er, *n.* One who interferes

INTERFLUENT, in ter flû-ent, } *adj.* Flowing be

INTERFLUOUS, in ter flû-ous, } tween. [L. *inter fluens*, *pr p* of *interfluo*—*inter*, between, and *fluo*, to flow.]

INTERFOLIACEOUS, in ter fô-li a shus, *adj.* Placed between leaves. [L. *inter*, between, and *FOLIACEOUS*.]

INTERPRETTED, in ter fret'ed, *adj.* Fretted between or interlaced.

INTERFUSED, in ter fâz, *adj.* Poured or spread between. [L. *interfusum*, *pa p* of *interfundo*—*inter*, between, and *fundo*, to pour.]

INTERFUSION, in ter fu'zhun, *n.* A pouring or spreading between. [See **INTERFUSE**.]

INTERHEMAL, in ter hê mal, *adj.* Between the hemal processes or spines.

INTERIM, in ter im, *n.* Time between or intervening the mean time. [L.—*inter*, between.]

INTERIOR, in ter i or *adj.* Inner internal remote from the frontier or coast inland.—*n.* The inside of anything the inland part of a country [L., comp. of *interius* inward.]

INTERIORLY, in ter i or li, *adv.* Inwardly internally

INTERJACENCY, in ter jâ sen si, *n.* A lying between a space or region between others. [From **INTERJACENT**.]

INTERJACENT, in ter jâ sent, *adj.* Lying between intervening [L. *interjacent*, *entis* *pr p* of *interjaceo*—*inter*, between, and *jaceo*, to lie.]

INTERJECT, in ter jekt, *v.t.* To throw between to insert —*v.t.* to throw one's self between. [L. *inter*, between, and *jacio* freq. of *jacio* to throw.]

INTERJECTION, in ter jek'shun, *n.* A throwing between (gram.) a word thrown in to express emotion. [From **INTERJECT**.]

INTERJECTIONAL, in ter jek'shun al, *adj.* Relating to or having the nature of an interjection thrown in. [ally, to intermarry]

INTERJOIN, in ter join, *v.t.* (Shak) To join mutually

INTERJUNCTION, in ter jungk'shun, *n.* A junction or joining between. [unite closely]

INTERKNIT, in ter mit, *v.t.* To knit together to

INTERLACE, in ter las, *v.t.* To lace together to unite to insert one thing within another to intermix. [interlacing insertion within.]

INTERLAOEMENT, in ter las'ment, *n.* Act of

INTERLARD, in ter lard, *v.t.* To place lard between to mix in, as fat with lean to diversify by mixture to interpose

INTERLAY, in ter la, *v.t.* To lay among or between.

INTERLEAVE, in ter lëv, *v.t.* To put a leaf between to insert blank leaves in a book.—*pr p* interleaving, *pa p* interleaved

INTERLINE, in ter lin, *v.t.* (lit.) To insert a line between to write in alternate lines to write between lines already written or printed. [between lines.]

INTERLINEAR, in ter lin a ar, *adj.* Written between

INTERLINER, in ter lin e a shun, *n.* Act of interlining that which is interlined.

INTERLINING, in ter lining, *n.* Correction or alteration made by writing between lines

INTERLINK, in ter link', *v.t.* (lit.) To put a link between to connect by uniting links

INTERLOBULAR, in ter lob a lar, *adj.* Being between lobes. [L. *inter*, between, and *LOBULAR*.]

INTERLOCATION, in ter lo-la shun, *n.* A location or placing between.

INTERLOCUTION, in ter lo kû shun, *n.* A speaking between conference (law) an intermediate decree before final decision. [L. *interlocutio* from *inter loquor*—*inter*, between, and *loquor*, *locutus* to speak.]

INTERLOCUTOR, in ter lok u tor, *n.* One who speaks between or in dialogue (law) an intermediate decree before final decision. [See **INTERLOCUTION**.]

INTERLOCUTORY, in ter lok u tor i, *adj.* Consisting of dialogue (law) intermediate, as a decree. [See **INTERLOCUTION**.]

INTERLOPE, in ter lûp, *v.t.* (lit.) To leap or run between to intrude into any matter in which one has no fair concern —*pr p* interloping, *pa p* interloped [L. *inter*, between, and *loopen*, to run, Scot. *loap*, *E. leap*.]

INTERLOPER, in ter lû per, *n.* One who interlopes or intrudes into affairs in which he has no concern or right an intermeddler.

INTERLUDE, in-tér-lōd, *n.* A short dramatic performance or play *between the play* and after-piece, or between the acts of a play: a short piece of music played between the parts of a song. [Low *L. interludium*—*L. inter*, between, *ludus*, play.]

INTERLUDED, in-tér-lōd'ed, *adj.* Inserted as an interlude: having interludes.

INTERLUNAR, in-tér-lō'nar, } *adj.* Belonging

INTERLUNARY, in-tér-lō'nar-i, } to the time when
the moon, about to change, is invisible. [*L. inter*, between, and *LUNAR*.]

INTERMARRIAGE, in-tér-mar'ij, *n.* Marriage between two families where each takes one and gives another.

INTERMARRY, in-tér-mar'i, *v.i.* To marry between or among: to marry reciprocally or take one and give another in marriage.

INTERMAXILLARY, in-tér-maks'il-ar-i, *adj.* Situated between the jaw-bones. [*L. inter*, between, and *MAXILLARY*.]

INTERMEDDLE, in-tér-med'l, *v.i.* To meddle or mix with: to interpose or interfere improperly or officiously. [*L. inter*, among, and *MEDDLE*.]

INTERMEDDLER, in-tér-med'lér, *n.* One who inter-meddles, or interferes officiously or improperly.

INTERMEDIAL, in-tér-mé'di-al, *adj.* Intermediate. [*L. inter*, between, and *MEDIAL*.] [mediate.]

INTERMEDIARY, in-tér-mé'di-ar-i, *adj.* Inter-

INTERMEDIATE, in-tér-mé'di-um, *n.* In the middle between: intervening. [*L. inter*, between, and *MEDIATE*.] [way of intervention.]

INTERMEDIATELY, in-tér-mé'di-át-li, *adv.* By

INTERMEDIUM, in-tér-mé'di-um, *n.* A medium between: an intervening agent or instrument.

INTERMENT, in-tér'ment, *n.* The act of interring or depositing a body in the earth: burial.

INTERMIGRATION, in-tér-mi-grá'shun, *n.* Act of migrating amongst each other: reciprocal migration. [*L. inter*, among, and *MIGRATION*.]

INTERMINABLE, in-tér-min-a-b'l, *adj.* Without termination or limit: boundless: endless. [*L. interminabilis*—*in*, not, and *terminus*, a boundary.]

INTERMINABLY, in-tér-min-a-b'li, *adv.* Without termination: endlessly.

INTERMINATE, in-tér'min-át, *adj.* Interminable.

INTERMINGLE, in-tér-ming'gl, *v.t.* or *v.i.* To mingle or mix together. [*L. inter*, among, and *MISGLE*.]

INTERMISSION, in-tér-mish'un, *n.* Act of intermitting: interval: pause: temporary cessation, as of a fever. [tervals: not continual.]

INTERMISSIVE, in-tér-mis'iv, *adj.* Coming at in-

INTERMIT, in-tér-mit', *v.t.* (*lit.*) To cause to go between: to cause to cease for a time: to interrupt.—*v.i.* to cease for a time:—*pr.p.* intermitting; *pa.p.* intermitted. [*L. intermitto*, *missum*—*inter*, between, and *mitto*, to cause to go.]

INTERMITTENT, in-tér-mit'ent, *adj.* Intermitting or ceasing at intervals, as a fever.—*n.* An intermittent disease.

INTERMITTINGLY, in-tér-mit'ing-li, *adv.* At intervals: not long at one time.

INTERMIX, in-tér-miks', *v.t.* or *v.i.* To mix among or together. [*L. inter*, among, and *MIX*.]

INTERMIXTURE, in-tér-miks'tür, *n.* A mass formed by mixture: something intermixed.

INTERMOBILITY, in-tér-mo-bil'i-ti, *n.* Capacity of things to move among themselves. [*L. inter*, among, and *MOBILITY*.]

INTERMUNDANE, in-tér-mun'dan, *adj.* *Between worlds.* [*L. inter*, between, and *MUNDANE*.]

INTERMURAL, in-tér-mú'ral, *adj.* Lying *between walls.* [*L. inter*, between, and *MURAL*.]

INTERMUSCULAR, in-tér-mus'kú-lar, *adj.* *Between the muscles.* [*L. inter*, between, and *MUSCULAR*.]

INTERMUTATION, in-tér-mú-tá'shun, *n.* Mutual change: interchange. [*L. inter*, between, and *MUTATION*.]

INTERN, in-térn', *adj.* (*obs.*) Internal.

INTERN, in-térn', *v.t.* To confine (a prisoner of war or political refugee) in the interior of a country; *pa.p.* intern'ed. [*Fr. interner*.]

INTERNAL, in-tér'nal, *adj.* *Being in the interior:* domestic, as opposed to foreign: intrinsic: pertaining to the heart:—opposed to *EXTERNAL*. [*L. internus*—*inter*, within.] [tally: intellectually.]

INTERNALLY, in-tér'nal-li, *adv.* Inwardly: men-

INTERNATIONAL, in-tér-nash'un-al, *adj.* *Pertain-*ing to the relations between nations. [*L. inter*, between, and *NATIONAL*.]

INTERNATIONALLY, in-tér-nash'un-al-li, *adv.* In a manner affecting the intercourse between nations.

INTERNE, in-térn', *n.* (*Browning*). That which is internal: interior.

INTERNECINE, in-tér-né'sin, *adj.* Mutually destructive: deadly. [*L. interneco*—*inter*, between, and *neco*, to kill.]

INTERNODE, in-tér-nōd, *n.* (*bot.*) The space between two nodes or points of the stem from which the leaves arise. [*L. internodium*, from *inter*, between, and *nodus*, a knot.] [tween nodes or joints.]

INTERNODIAL, in-tér-nōd'i-al, *adj.* Occurring be-

INTERNUNCIAL, in-tér-nun'shyal, *adj.* Pertaining to an internuncio.

INTERNUNCIO, in-tér-nun'shi-o, *n.* A messenger between two parties: the Pope's representative at republics and small courts. [*Sp.*; *L. internuncius*—*inter*, between, and *nuncius*, a messenger.]

INTEROCEANIC, in-tér-o'she-an'ik, *adj.* Between oceans. [*L. inter*, between, and *OCEANIC*.]

INTEROCULAR, in-tér-ok'ú-lar, *adj.* Between the eyes. [*L. inter*, between, and *OCULAR*.]

INTEROSSEAL, in-tér-os'e-al, } *adj.* Situated be-

INTEROSSEOUS, in-tér-os'e-us, } tween bones. [*L. inter*, between, and *OSSEAL*, *OSSEOUS*.]

INTERPELLATION, in-tér-pel-á'shun, *n.* (*lit.*) *Speaking between:* interruption: intercession: a summons: an earnest address: a question demanding an answer. [*Fr.*; *L. interpellatio*, from *interpello*, *-atum*—*inter*, between, and *pello*, to speak.]

INTERPENETRATE, in-tér-pen'e-trát, *v.t.* To penetrate between or within. [tween the planets.]

INTERPLANETARY, in-tér-plan'et-ar-i, *adj.* *Be-*interplead, in-tér-pléd', *v.i.* (*law*). To plead or discuss a point, happening between or incidentally, before the principal cause can be tried.

INTERPLEADER, in-tér-pléd'ér, *n.* One who interpleads: (*law*) a bill in equity to determine to which of the parties a suit, debt, or rent is due.

INTERPLEDGE, in-tér-plédj', *v.t.* To pledge mutually: to give and take a pledge. [*L. inter*, between, mutually, and *PLEDGE*.]

INTERPOLATE, in-tér-po-lát, *v.t.* (*lit.*) To polish or furnish up here and there or *between*: to insert unfairly, as a spurious word or passage in a book or manuscript, to corrupt: (*math.*) to fill up the intermediate terms of a series:—*pr.p.* interpolating;

- pa p* inter'polated. [*L. interpola interpolatum*, from *inter*, between, and *polo*, to polish.]
- INTERPOLATION**, in ter po-lá shun, *n* Act of interpolating that which is interpolated.
- INTERPOLATOR**, in ter'po-lá-tor, *n* One who interpolates
- INTERPOSAL**, in ter pōz al, *n* Interposition.
- INTERPOSE** in ter poz' v t. To place between to thrust in to offer as aid or services—*v i* to come between to mediate to put in by way of interruption—*pr p* interposing, *pa p* interposed [*L. interpono*—*ponum*—*inter*, between, and *pono*, to place]
- INTERPOSER**, in tēr poz'ēr, *n* One who interposes
- INTERPOSIT**, in ter-pōz'it, *n* A place of deposit between two cities or countries
- INTERPOSITION**, in ter po-zá shun, *n* Act of interposing intervention mediation anything interposed.
- INTERPRET** in ter'pret, v t. (*lit*) To act as an agent between two parties so as to fix the price to make clear to translate into intelligible or familiar terms to give a solution of. [*L. interpretor*, *pre*—*tatus*—prob from *inter* between, and root of *pretium*, price akin to *Gr pri*, from Sans *ṛt*, to buy]
- INTERPRETABLE**, in ter'pret a-bl, *adj* Capable of interpretation.
- INTERPRETATION** in ter pre-tá shun, *n* Act of interpreting the sense given by an interpreter explanation rendered the power of explaining
- INTERPRETATIVE**, in ter'pre-tá-tiv *adj* Collected by or containing interpretation.
- INTERPRETATIVELY**, in ter'pre-tá-tiv h, *adv* By way of interpretation.
- INTERPRETER**, in ter'pre-tēr, *n* One who explains between two parties an expounder a translator
- INTERREGNUM**, in ter reg-num, *n* The time between two reigns the time between the cessation of one and the establishment of another government. [*L. inter*, between, *regnum*, rule.] [*regnum*]
- INTERREIGN**, in ter rán, *n* (*Dacon*). An inter
- INTERREX**, in ter reks, *n* One who rules during an interregnum a regent. [*L. inter*, between and *rex*, a king]
- INTERROGATE**, in ter-ro-gát, v t. (*lit*) To ask between to question to examine by asking questions—*v i* to ask questions to inquire—*pr p* interrogating, *pa p* interrogated. [*L. interrogo*—*interrogatum*, from *inter* between and *rogo*, to ask.]
- INTERROGATION** in ter ro-gá shun, *n* Act of interrogating a question put the mark of a question (?) org the first and last letters of *L. Questio*, a question.
- INTERROGATIVE**, in ter rog'a-tiv, *adj* Denoting a question expressed as a question.—*n* A word used in asking a question, as *who? which? what?*
- INTERROGATIVELY**, in ter rog'a-tiv h, *adv* In the form of a question.
- INTERROGATOR**, in ter-ro-gát-or, *n* One who interrogates a questioner
- INTERROGATORY**, in ter rog'a-tor i, *n* A question or inquiry—*adj* Containing or expressing a question. [*From INTERROGATE*]
- INTERRUPT**, in ter rupt, v t. To break in between to stop or hinder by breaking in upon to divide to break continuity [*L. interrumpo*—*inter*, between, and *rumpo*, *ruptum* to break.] [*interrumpo*]
- INTERRUPTEDLY**, in tēr rupt h, *adv* With
- INTERRUPTION**, in tēr rup shun, *n* Act of interrupting hindrance cessation intermission.
- INTERRUPTIVE**, in ter rupt-iv, *adj* Tending to interrupt [*Interruption*]
- INTERRUPTIVELY**, in ter rupt-iv h, *adv* By an
- INTERSCAPULAR**, in ter skap'u-lar, *adj* (*anat*) Between the shoulder blades [*L. inter*, between, and *SCAPULAR*]
- INTERSECT**, in ter sekt', v t To cut between or asunder to cut or cross mutually to divide into parts.—*v i* to cross each other [*L. inter*, between, and *seco* *sectum*, to cut]
- INTERSECTION**, in ter sek shun, *n* Act or state of intersecting (*geom*) the point or line in which two lines or planes cut each other
- INTERPERSE** in ter spers', v t To disperse or sprinkle among to set here and there—*pr p* interpersing, *pa p* interspersed [*L. interspergo*—*inter*, among, *spargo*, to scatter akin to *Gr sperō* to sow] [*terspersing*]
- INTERPERSION**, in tēr spers'hun, *n* Act of in
- INTERSTELLAR** in ter etel'lar, *adj* Between
- INTERSTELLARY**, in ter stel'lar i, *adj* or among the stars situated beyond the solar system. [*L. inter*, between, and *stella*, a star]
- INTERSTICE**, in ter stis or in ter'stis *n* The space which stands between things a small space between things closely set, or between the parts which compose a body [*L. interstitium*—*inter*, between, and *stis*, *stitum*, to stand.]
- INTERSTITIAL** in ter stish al, *adj* Pertaining to or containing interstices.
- INTERSTRATIFIED** in ter-strat'i-fid, *adj* Stratified between other bodies denoting a stratum contained within another stratum. [*L. inter*, between, and *STRATIFIED*]
- INTERTEXTURE**, in ter tekstūr, *n* Act of interweaving or state of being interwoven. [*L. inter*, between, and *TEXTURE*]
- INTERTROPICAL** in ter tropik al *adj* Between the tropics [*L. inter*, between, and *TROPICAL*]
- INTERTWINE**, in ter twin, v t. To twine or twist together.—*v i* to be twisted together to become involved.—*pr p* intertwining, *pa p* intertwined.—*n* A mutual twining [*L. inter*, together, and *twine*]
- INTERTWININGLY**, in ter twinning h, *adv* By intertwining, or by being intertwined.
- INTERTWIST**, in ter-twist', v t To twist together [*L. inter*, together, and *twist*]
- INTERVAL**, in tēr val, *n* (*lit*) The space between two stakes or palisades time or distance between void space between the distance between two given sounds in music. [*L. intervallum*—*inter*, between, and *vallus* a stake.]
- INTERVEINED**, in ter vānd, *adj* (*Milton*) Intersected, as with veins. [*L. inter*, between and *VENI*]
- INTERVENE** in ter-vēn, v i. To come or be between to occur between points of time to happen so as to interrupt to interpose—*pr p* intervening, *pa p* intervened [*L. intervenio*—*inter*, between, and *venio*, to come]
- INTERVENIENT**, in ter vēn yent *adj* (*Bacon*) Being or passing between : intervening
- INTERVENTION**, in ter-ven shun, *n* Act of intervening agency between persons mediation : interposition.
- INTERVIEW** in tēr vu, *n* A mutual view or sight a meeting [*L. inter*, between, and *VIEW*]

- INTERVITAL**, in-tér-vít'al, *adj.* (*Tenn.*) Between lives, relating to an intermediate state. [*L. inter*, between, and *VITAL*.]
- INTERVOLVE**, in-tér-volv', *v.t.* To involve or comprise one within another. [*L. inter*, within, and *volvo*, to roll.]
- INTERWEAVE**, in-tér-wév', *v.t.* To weave together: to intermingle the texture: to connect closely. [*L. inter*, together, and *WEAVE*.]
- INTESTACY**, in-test'a-si, *n.* State of being intestate, or of dying without having made a will.
- INTESTATE**, in-test'at, *adj.* Dying without a will: not disposed of by will.—*n.* A person who dies without having made a will. [*L. intestatus*—*in*, not, and *testator*—*testor*, to make a will.]
- INTESTINAL**, in-testin'al, *adj.* Pertaining to the intestines of an animal body.
- INTESTINE**, in-test'in, *adj.* Internal: contained in the animal body: domestic: not foreign.—*n.* (usually in *pl.*) The long membranous tube continuing from the stomach to the anus: the bowels. [*L. intestinus*—*intus*, within, on the inside.]
- INTRAL**, in-thrawl', *v.t.* To bring into thralldom or bondage: to enslave: to shackle:—*pr.p.* in-thrall'ing; *pa.p.* inthrall'ed. [*L. in*, into, and *THRALL*.]
- INTRALMENT**, in-thrawl'ment, *n.* Act of inthralling or enslaving: slavery.
- INTIMACY**, in'ti-ma-si, *n.* State of being intimate: close familiarity.
- INTIMATE**, in'ti-mát, *adj.* Innermost: internal: close: familiar.—*n.* A familiar friend: an associate. [*L. intimus*, innermost—*intus*, within.]
- INTIMATE**, in'ti-mát, *v.t.* (*lit.*) To make one intimate with: (*Spenser*) to share as an intimate: to hint: to announce:—*pr.p.* in'timát'ing; *pa.p.* in'timát'ed. [*L. intimo*, -atum, within.]
- INTIMATELY**, in'ti-mát-li, *adv.* In an intimate manner: closely: familiarly: thoroughly.
- INTIMATION**, in-ti-má'shun, *n.* Act of intimating: obscure notice: hint: announcement.
- INTIMIDATE**, in-tim'i-dát, *v.t.* To make timid or fearful: to dispirit:—*pr.p.* intimidát'ing; *pa.p.* intimidát'ed.
- INTIMIDATION**, in-tim-i-dá'shun, *n.* Act of intimidating: state of being intimidated.
- INTITULED**, in-tit'uld. Same as **ENTITLED**.
- INTO**, in-too, *prep.* (*lit.*) Coming to and going in: denoting passage inwards: denoting the passing of a thing from one state to another: (*B.*) often used for *UNTIL*. [*IN* and *TO*.]
- INTOLERABLE**, in-tol'er-a-bl, *adj.* Not tolerable: that cannot be endured.
- INTOLERABLENESS**, in-tol'er-a-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being intolerable.
- INTOLERABLY**, in-tol'er-a-bli, *adv.* In an intolerable manner: insupportably.
- INTOLERANCE**, in-tol'er-ans, *n.* The quality of being intolerant: want of toleration or forbearance: want of ability to endure.
- INTOLERANT**, in-tol'er-ant, *adj.* Not tolerant: not able or willing to endure: not enduring difference of opinion: persecuting.—*n.* One opposed to toleration. [tolerant manner.]
- INTOLERANTLY**, in-tol'er-ant-li, *adv.* In an intolerant manner.
- INTOMB**, in-tóm'. Same as **ENTOMB**.
- INTONATE**, in-to-nát, *v.i.* To intone: to sound: to sound the notes of a musical scale: to modulate the voice:—*pr.p.* in-tonát'ing; *pa.p.* in-tonát'ed. [*L. intono*, -atum, from root of **INTONE**.]
- INTONATION**, in-to-ná'shun, *n.* Act of intoning: act or manner of sounding musical notes: modulation of the voice.
- INTONE**, in-tón', *v.i.* To utter in tones: to give forth a low protracted sound.—*v.t.* to chant:—*pr.p.* in-ton'ing; *pa.p.* in-ton'ed.
- INTORSION**, in-tor'shun, *n.* A twisting, winding, or bending. [*L. in*, and *TORSION*.]
- INTOXICANT**, in-toks'i-kant, *n.* An intoxicating liquor.
- INTOXICATE**, in-toks'i-kát, *v.t.* (*lit.*) To drug or poison: to make drunk: to excite to enthusiasm or madness:—*pr.p.* intox'icát'ing; *pa.p.* intox'icát'ed.—*adj.* (*Milton*) Intoxicated. [Low *L. intoxicico*, -atum—*toxicum*, Gr. *toxikon*, a poison in which arrows were dipped—*toxon*, an arrow.]
- INTOXICATING**, in-toks'i-kát'ing, *p.adj.* Producing intoxication: inebriating.
- INTOXICATION**, in-toks-i-ká'shun, *n.* Act of intoxicating or making drunk: state of being drunk: high excitement or elation.
- INTRACTABILITY**, in-trakt-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being intractable.
- INTRACTABLE**, in-trakt'a-bl, *adj.* Not tractable or manageable: obstinate.
- INTRACTABLENESS**, in-trakt'a-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being intractable: obstinacy: ungovernableness. [obstinately.]
- INTRACTABLY**, in-trakt'a-bli, *adv.* Unmanageably:
- INTRAMUNDANE**, in-tra-mún'dan, *adj.* Being within the world. [*L. intra*, within, and **MUNDANE**.]
- INTRAMURAL**, in-tra-mú'al, *adj.* Within the walls, as of a city. [*L. intra*, within, and **MURAL**.]
- INTRANSITIVE**, in-trans'i-tiv, *adj.* Not transitive or passing over or indicating passing over: (*gram.*) representing action confined to the agent.
- INTRANSITIVELY**, in-trans'i-tiv-li, *adv.* In the manner of an intransitive verb.
- INTRANSMISSIBLE**, in-trans-mis'i-bl, *adj.* That cannot be transmitted.
- INTRANSMUTABILITY**, in-trans-mút-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being intransmutable.
- INTRANSMUTABLE**, in-trans-mút'a-bl, *adj.* That cannot be transmuted or changed.
- INTRANT**, in-trant, *adj.* Entering: penetrating.—*n.* One who enters, esp. on some public duty. [*L. intrans*, -antis—*intro*, to enter. See **ENTER**.]
- INTREASURE**, in-trezh'úr, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To lay up, as in a treasury.
- INTREAT**, in-trét', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). Same as **ENTREAT**.
- INTREATFUL**, in-trét'fool, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Full of entreaty. [to fortify with a ditch.—*v.i.* to encroach.]
- INTRENCH**, in-trensh', *v.t.* To dig a trench around:
- INTRENCHANT**, in-trensh'ant, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Not to be cut or wounded, indivisible. [*L. in*, not, and **TRENCHANT**.]
- INTRENCHMENT**, in-trensh'ment, *n.* Act of intrenching: a trench: a ditch and parapet for defence: any protection or defence.
- INTREPID**, in-trep'id, *adj.* Without trepidation or fear: undaunted: brave. [*L. intrepidus*—*in*, not, and root of **TREPIDATION**.]
- INTREPIDITY**, in-tre-pid'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being intrepid: fearlessness: bravery: resoluteness.
- INTREPIDLY**, in-trep'id-li, *adv.* Fearlessly: resolutely. [intricate: entanglement: complication.]
- INTRICACY**, in'tri-ka-si, *n.* The state of being intricate.
- INTRICATE**, in'tri-kát, *adj.* Full of hindrances: perplexed: obscure.—*v.t.* To perplex, to darken

[*L. intricatus*—*in*, and *tricar*, to make difficulties—*trica*, hinderances.] for complicated manner

INTRICATELY, in trī kăt lī, *adv* In an intricate

INTRICATENESS, in trī kăt-nēs, *n*. Intricacy

INTRICUE, in treg', *n* (*lit*) Intricatness a private or party scheme the plot of a poem or romance secret illicit love—*v t* To form intrigues in carry on illicit love—*pr p* intriguing, *pa p* intrigued [*Fr* *intriguer*—root of *INTRICATE*.]

INTRIGUER, in treg'er, *n*. One who intrigues, or pursues an object by secret plans

INTRINSE, in trins', *adj* (*Shak*) Intricate.

INTRINSIC, AL, in trinsik, *al*, *adj* (*lit*) On the inside inward genuine inherent [*L. intrinsecus*—*intra* within, and *secus*, beside, (when compounded) side.]

INTRINSICALNESS, in trinsik al nēs, *n*. The quality of being intrinsical genuineness.

INTRINSGATE, in trins' kăt, *adj* (*Shak*) Intricate.

INTROCESSION, in tro cesh on, *n* (*med*) A sinking of any part inwards depression. [*L. intro*, inwardly and *cedo* cession, to go]

INTRODUCE, in tro dus, *v t* To lead or bring within to conduct into a place to bring to be acquainted to bring into notice or practice to make known to commence to preface—*pr p* introducing, *pa p* introduced [*L. introduco*, ductum—*intro*, within, and *duco*, to lead.]

INTRODUCTION, in tro-duk shan *n*. Act of introducing act of conducting into a place act of making persons known to each other preface.

INTRODUCTIVE, in tro-duk tiv, *adj* Serving to introduce. [way of introduction]

INTRODUCTORILY, in tro duk to ri lī, *adv* By

INTRODUCTORY, in tro-duk tor i, *adj* Serving to introduce previous prefatory

INTROIT, in trōit *n*. In the R. C. Church a psalm or passage of Scripture sung or chanted while the priest enters within the rails of the altar [*L. in* *trōitus*—*intro*—*intro*, within, and *eo*, thence to go]

INTROMISSION, in tro-mish'un, *n*. Act of intro mitting or sending within or into.

INTROMIT, in tro mit', *v t* To send within to admit to permit to enter—*pr p* intromitting, *pa p* intromitted. [*L. intro*, within, *mitto*, missum, to send.]

INTROSPECTION, in tro-spek shan, *n*. A sight of the inside or interior [*L. introspectio*—*intra* within, *spectum*—*intro*, within, *specio* to see.]

INTROSPECTIVE, in tro spek'tiv, *adj* Looking inwards (into one's own mind)

INTROVERT, in tro-vert', *v t* To turn inward [*L. intro*, within, and *verto*, to turn.]

INTRUDE, in trod', *v t* To thrust one's self in or upon to enter uncalled or uninvited (*fol. by into*) to encroach—*v t* to force in—*pr p* intruding, *pa p* intruded. [*L. intrudo*—*in*, upon *trudo*, to thrust.]

INTRUDER, in trod'er, *n*. One who intrudes or enters without right or welcome

INTRUSION, in trod shan, *n*. Act of intruding or of entering into a place without welcome or invitation encroachment.

INTRUSIVE, in trod'iv, *adj* Tending or apt to intrude entering without welcome or right

INTRUSIVELY, in trod'iv lī, *adv* In an intrusive manner

INTRUSIVENESS, in trod'iv nēs, *n*. The quality of being intrusive the act of entering without permission.

INTRUST, in trust', *v t* To give in trust to deliver to another, trusting his fidelity to commit, consign

INTUITION, in tū ish un, *n* (*lit*) A looking upon or into the power of the mind by which it immediately perceives the truth of things without reasoning or analysis a truth so perceived [*L. in*, into or upon, and *intus*—*in*, to look.]

INTUITIONAL, in tū ish'un al, *adj* Intuitive

INTUITIONALISM, in tū ish'un al izm, *n*. The doctrine that the perception of truth is by intuition.

INTUITIVE, in tū tiv, *adj* Perceived or perceiving by intuition received or known by simple inspection.

INTUITIVELY, in tū tiv lī, *adv* By intuition without reasoning. [tundo tucum, to bruise]

INTUSE, in tus, *n* (*Spenser*) A bruise. [*L. in*, and *INTWINE* in twin Same as *EXTWINE*.

INTWIST, in twist' Same as *EXTWIST*

INULINE, in ulin, *n*. A starch like product used in medicine, obtained principally from the roots of the plant *Inula* or *Elecampane*.

INUNDATE, in un dat' or in, *v t* To overflow or cover with water to flood to fill with an over flowing abundance—*pr p* inundating, *pa p* inundated. [*L. inundo*—*atum*—*in*, and *undo*, to rise in waves—*unda*, a wave]

INUNDATION, in un dā shan, *n*. The act of inundating state of being inundated a flood an over flowing

INURE, in ūr', *v t* To bring (any one) into a use or practice to accustom esp to climate or hardship to harden—*pr p* inuring, *pa p* inured [*O Fr* *enuer*, from *in*, *intens*, and *ure*, contracted from *L. urora*, use—*utor*, *usus*, to use]

INUREMENT, in ūrment *n*. Act of inuring practice.

INURN, in urn, *v t* To place in an urn to entomb to bury [lessness unprofitableness]

INUTILITY, in ū tili tē, *n*. Want of utility use-

INUTTERABLE, in ū tēr a bl, *adj* (*Milton*) Not to be uttered unspeakable.

INVADE, in vad', *v t* (*lit*) To go into to enter a country as an enemy to attack to encroach upon to violate to seize or fall upon—*pr p* invading, *pa p* invaded. [*L. invado*, *invasum*—*in*, and *rado*, to go See *WADE*.]

INVADER, in vād'er, *n*. One who invades or attacks an encroacher an intruder

INVALID, in va-lid, *adj* Not valid or strong infirm—*n* One who wants strength one who is weak a sickly person one disabled for active service, esp a soldier or sailor—*v t* To make invalid or affect with disease to enrol on the list of invalids—*pr p* invaliding, *pa p* invalidated. [*L. invalide*—*in*, not, and *valide*, strong. See *VALID*]

INVALID, in val'id, *adj* Not valid or sound weak without value weight, or cogency having no effect void null. [*L. in*, not, and *VALID*]

INVALIDATE, in val'id at, *v t* To render invalid to weaken the force of to destroy the force of to overthrow—*pr p* invalidating, *pa p* invalidated.

INVALIDATION, in val'id-dā shan, *n*. The act of invalidating

INVALIDITY, in val'id i tē, *n*. The state or quality of being invalid want of cogency want of force.

INVALIDNESS, in val'id nēs, *n*. Invalidity

INVALUABLE, in val'a bl, *adj* That cannot be valued priceless. [degree inestimably]

INVALUABLY, in val'a blī, *adv* To an invaluable

INVARIABILITY, in vā-rī a-blī tē, *n*. The quality of being invariable or unchangeable.

INVARIABLE, in-vā'ri-a-bl, *adj.* Not variable: without variation or change: unalterable: constantly in the same state.

INVARIABLENESS, in-vā'ri-a-bl-nes, *n.* Constancy of state or condition: nchangeableness.

INVARIABLY, in-vā'ri-a-bli, *adv.* Without variation or change: uniformly.

INVASION, in-vā'zhun, *n.* The act of invading: an attack: an incursion: an attack on the rights of another: an encroachment: a violation.

INVASIVE, in-vā'siv, *adj.* Making invasion: aggressive: infringing another's rights.

INVECTIVE, in-vek'tiv, *n.* That which is inveighed or brought against: an expression used in inveighing: a violent utterance of censure: an attack with words: a railing: abuse.—*adj.* Railing: abusive. [From root of INVEIGH.]

INVECTIVELY, in-vek'tiv-li, *adv.* By invective: satirically: sarcastically.

INVEIGH, in-vā', *v.i.* (*lit.*) To carry or bring against: to attack with words: to rail against: to revile. [L. *inveho*, *invectum*—*in*, and *veho*, to carry.]

INVEIGLE, in-vē'gl, *v.t.* (*lit.*) Either, to make one willing, or, to blind: to entice: to delude: to seduce: —*pr.p.* inveigling; *pa.p.* inveigled.

[Fr. *vouloir*, to be willing, It. *invogliare*, to bring one to one's will—*coglia*, will—L. *volo*, to wish: or from Fr. *aveugle*, blind—L. *ab*, without, *oculus*, the eye.]

INVEIGLEMENT, in-vē'gl-ment, *n.* The act of inveigling or enticing: an enticement.

INVENT, in-vent', *v.t.* (*lit.*) To come upon: to meet with: to devise or contrive something not before known: to make: to forge: to feign: to frame. [L. *invenio*, *inventum*—*in*, upon, and *venio*, to come.]

INVENTER, in-vent'ér, *n.* One who invents.

INVENTION, in-ven'shun, *n.* The act of inventing: that which is invented: contrivance: a deceit: power or faculty of inventing: ability displayed by any invention or effort of the imagination.

INVENTIVE, in-vent'iv, *adj.* Able to invent: ready in contrivance. [manner.]

INVENTIVELY, in-vent'iv-li, *adv.* In an inventive manner.

INVENTIVENESS, in-vent'iv-nes, *n.* The faculty of inventing: ingenuity. [ont something new.]

INVENTOR, in-vent'or, *n.* One who invents or finds.

INVENTORY, in'ven-tor-i, *n.* A list of things found in a house, &c.: a catalogue of furniture, goods, &c.

—*v.t.* To make an inventory or catalogue of: —*pr.p.* in'ventorying; *pa.p.* in'ventoried. [Fr. *inventaire*, low L. *inventarium*. See INVENT.]

INVENTRESS, in-vent'res, *n.* A female who invents.

INVERSE, in-vērs', *adj.* Inverted: in the reverse or contrary order: opposite. [ratio.]

INVERSELY, in-vērs'li, *adv.* In an inverse order or position.

INVERSION, in-vēr'shun, *n.* The act of inverting: the state of being inverted: a change of order or position.

INVERT, in-vért', *v.t.* To turn in: to turn upside down: to reverse: to change the customary order or position. [L. *inverto*, *inversum*—*in*, and *verto*, to turn.]

INVERTEBRAL, in-vért'e-bral, } *adj.* Without a

INVERTEBRATE, in-vért'e-brāt, } vertebral column or backbone. [without a vertebral column.]

INVERTEBRATE, in-vért'e-brāt, *n.* An animal

INVERTED, in-vért'ed, *pa.adj.* Turned upside down: reversed: (*geom.*) denoting strata that appear to have been reversed or folded back by upheaval. [From INVERT.]

INVERTEDLY, in-vért'ed-li, *adv.* In an inverted or contrary manner.

INVEST, in-vest', *v.t.* To put vesture on: to dress: to put on: to confer or give: to place in office or authority: to adorn: to lay siege to: to place, as property in business: to lay out money on. [L. *investio*, *-itum*—*in*, on, and *vestio*, to clothe. See VEST.]

[investigated or searched out.]

INVESTIGABLE, in-vest'i-ga-bl, *adj.* Able to be

INVESTIGATE, in-vest'i-gāt, *v.t.* (*lit.*) To trace the vestiges or tracks of: to search into: to inquire into with care and accuracy: —*pr.p.* investigating; *pa.p.* investigated. [L. *investigo*, *-atum*—*in*, and *vestigo*, to track. See VESTIGE.]

INVESTIGATION, in-vest-i-gā'shun, *n.* Act of investigating or examining into: research: study.

INVESTIGATIVE, in-vest'i-gāt-iv, *adj.* Promoting or given to investigation.

INVESTIGATOR, in-vest'i-gāt-or, *n.* One who investigates or examines into.

INVESTITURE, in-vest'i-tūr, *n.* The act or the right of investing or putting in possession.

INVESTMENT, in-vest'ment, *n.* The act of investing: the act of surrounding or besieging: laying out money on: that in which anything is invested.

INVETERACY, in-vet'ér-a-si, *n.* The quality of being inveterate: obstinacy or firmness produced by long use or continuance.

INVETERATE, in-vet'ér-at, *adj.* (*lit.*) Grown old: firmly established by long continuance: deep-rooted. [L. *invetero*, *-atum*, to grow old—*in*, and *vetus*, *vetaris*, old. See VETERAN.]

INVETERATELY, in-vet'ér-āt-li, *adv.* In an inveterate manner: obstinately.

INVIDIOUS, in-vid'i-us, *adj.* (*lit.*) Filled with envy: envious: likely to incur or provoke ill-will. [L. *invidiosus*, from root of ENVY.]

INVIDIOUSLY, in-vid'i-us-li, *adv.* In an invidious manner. [of being invidious.]

INVIDIOUSNESS, in-vid'i-us-nes, *n.* The quality

INVIGORATE, in-vig'or-āt, *v.t.* To give vigour to: to strengthen: to animate: —*pr.p.* invigorating; *pa.p.* invigorated.

INVIGORATION, in-vig'or-ā'shun, *n.* The act of invigorating: state of being invigorated.

INVINCIBILITY, in-vins-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being invincible: unconquerableness.

INVINCIBLE, in-vins'i-bl, *adj.* Not vineible or able to be overcome: insuperable.

INVINCIBLENESS, in-vins'i-bl-nes, *n.* Invincibility.

INVINCIBLY, in-vins'i-bli, *adv.* Unconquerably: insuperably.

INVIOIABILITY, in-vi-o-la-bil'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being inviolable.

INVIOABLE, in-vi-o-la-bl, *adj.* Not violable: that cannot be profaned: that cannot be injured: insusceptible of hurt.

INVIOABLENESS, in-vi-o-la-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being inviolable. [manner: without breach.]

INVIOABLY, in-vi-o-la-bli, *adv.* In an inviolable

INVIOATE, in-vi-o-lāt, } *adj.* Not violated:

INVIOATED, in-vi-o-lāt-ed, } unprofaned: uninjured. [tion.]

INVIOATELY, in-vi-o-lāt-li, *adv.* Without viola-

INVIOATENESS, in-vi-o-lāt-nes, *n.* The quality of being inviolate.

INVISSED, in-viz'd, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Invisible. [L. *in*, not, and *video*, *visum*, to see.]

INVISIBILITY, in viz-i-bil-i-ti *n*. The state of being invisible incapability of being seen.

INVISIBLE, in viz-i-bl, *adj*. Not visible or capable of being seen.

INVISIBleness, in viz-i-bl-nes *n*. Invisibility.

INVISIBLY, in viz-i-bl, *adv*. In a manner not to be seen. [an asking or solicitation]

INVITATION, in v-i-tā-shun, *n*. The act of inviting.

INVITATORY, in v-i-tā-tor-i, *adj*. Using or containing invit. on.

INVITE, in vit *vt*. To wish one to be in a place to ask to summon to allure to attract—*vs* to ask to invit. on —*prp* invit. *pap* invit. ed [L. *invito* —*atum* variously derived from the roots of *volo* to wish and *eco*, to call]

INVITER, in viter *n*. One who invites.

INVITING, in vīt-ing *pady*. Alluring attractive —*n* (Shak) Invitation. [tempting manner]

INVITINGLY, in vīt-ing-lī *adv*. In an inviting or

INVITINGNESS, in vīt-ing-nes *n*. Attractiveness.

INVITRIFIABLE, in vit-ri-fi-a-bl *adj*. Not vitri-fiable or able to be converted into glass.

INVOCATE, in vo-kāt, *vt*. To invoke or call on solemnly or with prayer to implore —*prp* invocating *pap* invocated. [See **INVOCATE**]

INVOCATION, in vo-kā-shun *n*. The act or the form of invoking or addressing in prayer a call or summons esp a judicial order (Shak) supplication.

INVOCATORY, in vo-kāt-or-i, *adj*. That invokes making invocation.

INVOICE, in vois *n*. A letter of advice of the despatch of goods with particulars of their price and quantity —*vt* To make an invoice of —*prp* invoicing *pap* invoiced [It *avviso* from root of **ADVISE**]

INVOLVE, in vol' *vt*. To call upon earnestly or solemnly to implore assistance to address in prayer —*prp* invoking *pap* involved [L. *invoco* —*atum* —*in* on, *eco* to call conn. with *vo* roots the *vo* ce] [involute]

INVOLUCRATE, in vol'ū-krat, *adj*. Having an

INVOLUCRE, in vol'ū-ker *n*. An envelope or wrapper (bot) a group of bracts in the form of a whorl around an expanded flower or umbel. [L. *involutum* —*involve* See **INVOLVE**]

INVOLUNTARILY, in vol-un-tar-i-lī, *adv*. In an involuntary manner unwillingly not by choice.

INVOLUNTARINESS, in vol-un-tar-i-nes *n*. The quality of being involuntary want of choice or will.

INVOLUNTARY, in vol-un-tar-i, *adj*. Not voluntary not having the power of will or choice not done willingly not chosen.

INVOLUTE, in vo-lut, *n*. That which is involved or rolled inward a curve traced by the end of a string unwinding itself from another curve.

INVOLUTE, in vo-lūt, *adj*. {*adj* (bot) Rolled up

INVOLUTED, in vo-lut-ed, *adj*. {ally inward in con-
bology turned inward.

INVOLUTION, in vo-lū-shun *n*. The act of involv-ing state of being involved or entangled (arith.) act or process of raising a quantity to any given power—the reverse of evolution.

INVOLVE, in vol' *vt*. To roll in or upon to envelop to enwrap to implicate to include to complicate to mingle confusedly to overwhelm to catch (arith.) to multiply a quantity into itself any given number of times —*prp* involving *pap* involved [L. *involve* —*in*, upon, *volve* evolution, to roll]

INVOLVEDNESS, in vol'ed-nes *n*. State of being involved.

INVOLVEMENT, in vol'vment *n*. Act of involving state of being involved or entangled.

INVULNERABILITY, in vul-ner-a-bil-i-ti *n*. The state of being invulnerable.

INVULNERABLE, in vul-ner-a-bl *adj*. Not vulner-able or capable of being wounded.

INVULNERABLENESS, in vul-ner-a-bl-nes *n*. The state of being invulnerable. [tufy with a wall]

INWALL, in waw!, *vt*. (Spenser) To enclose or for

INWARD, in ward, *adj*. Placed or being within internal seated in the mind or soul (B) intimate —*n* (Shak) An intimate a near acquaintance —*pl* (B) the instances —*adv* Toward the inside to ward the interior into the mind or thoughts [AS *inward* —*in* and *ward* direction]

INWARDLY, in ward-lī *adv*. In the parts within in the heart privately toward the centre.

INWARDNESS, in ward-nes, *n*. (Shak) Intimacy, familiarity internal state.

INWARDS, in wardz *adv*. Same as **INWARD**.

INWEAVE, in wer, *vt*. To weave into to entwine to complicate [perplex to transport]

INWRAP, in rap *vt*. To cover by wrapping to

INWREATH, in rath *vt*. To encircle as with a wreath or the form of a wreath.

INWROUGHT, in raw' *adj*. Wrought in or among other things adorned with figures.

IO, io *n*. An exclamation of joy or triumph [L. oh huzza.] [a salis] le base

IODATE, io-dat *n*. A combination of iodine with

IODIC, io-dik *adj*. Containing iodine.

Iodine, io-din *n*. A combination of iodine with five parts of oxygen.

IODIDE, io-d-i-d, *n*. A combination of iodine with a simple body.

IODINE, io-din, *n*. One of the elementary bodies, so named from the violet colour of its vapour [Gr *io* violet violet coloured —*ion*, a violet, and *idos*, form appearance]

IODURF, io-dūr *n*. A compound of iodine

IODURET, io-dū-ret *n*. A compound of iodine

IODYRITE, io-dī-rit *n*. A yellowish mineral composed of iodine and silver.

IOLITE, io-lit *n*. A transparent gem which presents a violet-blue colour when looked at in a certain direction. [Gr *ion* a violet and *lithos* a stone]

IONIC, io-nik, *adj*. Relating to Ionia in Greece or to the dialect of the Ionians denoting an order in architecture distinguished by the ram a horn volute of its capital denoting an a ry kind of music.

IOTA, iō-tā, *n*. A very small quantity or degree a jot. [Gr the smallest letter in the Gr alphabet, corresponding to the English *i*]

IPECACUANHA, ip-e-kak ū an'ha, *n*. A shrubby plant found in the woods of Brazil the root of which is much used in medicine as an emetic. [Braz'lian.]

IRASCIBILITY, i-ras-i-bil-i-ti *n*. The quality of being irascible irritability.

IRASCIBLE, i-ras-i-bl, *adj*. Susceptible of ire or anger easily provoked irritable. [Low L. *irascibilis* —*irascor* to be angry —*ira* anger]

IRASCIBLY, i-ras-i-bl, *adv*. In an irascible or irri-table manner [anger]

IRATE, i-rāt, *adj*. Angry enraged [L. *iratus* —*ira*]

IPE, i-rā, *n*. Anger rage keen resentment. [L. *ira*]

IREFUL, i-rē-ful *adj*. Full of ire or wrath resentful.

IREFULLY, ir'fool-li, *adv.* In an ireful or angry manner. [iris or rainbow : prismatic.]

IRIDAL, iri-dal, *adj.* Exhibiting the colours of the

IRIDESCENCE, ir-i-des'ens, *n.* The property of shewing colours like those of the rainbow.

IRIDESCENT, ir-i-des'ent, *adj.* Coloured like the iris or rainbow.

IRIDIUM, i-rid'i-um, *n.* The most infusible, and one of the heaviest of the metals, found associated with the ore of platinum, so called from the *iridescence* of some of its solutions. [From Gr. *iris*, *iridos*, the rainbow.]

IRIS, iris, *n.* The rainbow : an appearance resembling the rainbow : the broad coloured ring round the pupil of the eye : the fleur-de-lis or flag-flower : —*pl.* L. *IRIDES* (ir'i-déz), Eng. *IRISES* (iris-ez). [Gr. *iris*, *iridos*, the rainbow.]

IRISCOPE, iri-sköp, *n.* An instrument for exhibiting the prismatic colours. [Gr. *iris*, the rainbow, and *skopö*, to see.]

IRISH, ir'ish, *adj.* Relating to or produced in Ireland.—*n.* Language of the Irish, a species of Celtic : —*pl.* the natives or inhabitants of Ireland.

IRISHISM, ir'ish-izm, *n.* A phrase or idiom peculiar to the Irish.

IRISH-MOSS, ir'ish-mos, *n.* CARRAGEEN.

IRITIS, i-r'i-tis, *n.* Inflammation of the iris of the eye.

IRK, erk, *v.t.* (*lit.*) To make one dull : to weary : to trouble : to distress (now used only impersonally). [A.S. *earg*, dull, slothful; Scotch *ergh*, to feel reluctant.] [tedious : unpleasant.]

IRKSOME, erk'sum, *adj.* Dull : causing uneasiness :

IRKSOMELY, erk'sum-li, *adv.* In an irksome or tedious manner : wearisomely.

IRKSOMENESS, erk'sum-nes, *n.* Tediousness : uneasiness : tiresomeness.

IRON, i'urn, *n.* The most common and useful of the metals : an instrument or utensil made of iron : strength : —*pl.* fetters : chains.—*adj.* Formed of iron : resembling iron : rude : stern : fast-binding : not to be broken : robust : dull of understanding.—*v.t.* To smooth with an iron instrument : to arm with iron : to fetter. [A.S. *iren*, Ger. *eisen*, conn. with L. *æs*, *æris*, bronze.]

IRON-BOUND, i'urn-bownd, *adj.* Bound with iron : surrounded with rocks.

IRON-CASED, i'urn-käst, *adj.* Iron-clad.

IRON-CLAD, i'urn-klad, *adj.* Clad in iron : covered or protected with iron.—*n.* A war-vessel having the parts above water plated with iron.

IRON-CLAY, i'urn-klä, *n.* A yellowish clay containing a large quantity of iron ore.

IRON-FOUNDER, i'urn-fownd'er, *n.* One who founds or makes castings in iron. [is founded or cast.]

IRON-FOUNDRY, i'urn-fownd'ri, *n.* A place where iron

IRON-GRAY, i'urn-grä, *adj.* Of a gray colour, like that of iron freshly cut or broken.

IRON-HANDED, i'urn-hand'ed, *adj.* Having hands hard as iron. [hard as iron : cruel.]

IRON-HEARTED, i'urn-härt'ed, *adj.* Having a heart

IRONICAL, i-ron'ik-al, *adj.* Containing irony : meaning the opposite of what is expressed.

IRONICALLY, i-ron'ik-al-li, *adv.* By way of, or by the use of, irony. [being ironical.]

IRONICALNESS, i-ron'ik-al-nes, *n.* The quality of

IRON-MASTER, i'urn-mä'st'är, *n.* A master or proprietor of ironworks. [in articles made of iron.]

IRONMONGER, i'urn-mung'g'er, *n.* A monger or dealer

IRONMONGERY, i'urn-mung'g'er-i, *n.* A general name for articles made of iron : hardware.

IRON-MOULD, i'urn-möld, *n.* The mould or mark left on wet cloth after touching rusty iron.

IRON-SIDED, i'urn-sid'ed, *adj.* Having a side of, or as hard as iron : rough : hardy. [cavalry.]

IRON-SIDES, i'urn-sidz, *n.* Name given to Cromwell's

IRON-STONE, i'urn-stön, *n.* A term usually applied to any ore yielding iron.

IRONWARE, i'urn-wär, *n.* Wares or goods of iron.

IRONWORK, i'urn-würk, *n.* The parts of a building, &c., made of iron : anything of iron : a furnace where iron is smelted, or a foundry, &c. where it is made into heavy work. [iron : like iron : hard.]

IRONY, i'urn-i, *adj.* Made, consisting, or partaking of

IRONY, i'urn-i, *n.* *Dissimulation* : a mode of speech conveying the opposite of what is meant : a debatable kind of sarcasm or satire. [L. *ironia*, Gr. *eirōneia*, dissimulation—*eirōn*, a dissemler—*eirō*, to talk.]

IRRADIANCE, ir-rä'di-ans, } *n.* Act of irradiating :

IRRADIANCY, ir-rä'di-an-si, } emission of rays of light : that which irradiates or is irradiated : beams of light emitted : splendour.

IRRADIANT, ir-rä'di-ant, *adj.* Irradiating or shedding beams of light.

IRRADIATE, ir-rä'di-ät, *v.t.* To dart rays of light upon or into : to adorn with lustre : to decorate with shining ornaments : to animate with light or heat : to illuminate the understanding.—*v.i.* to emit rays : to shine : —*pr.p.* ir-rä'di-ating; *pa.p.* ir-rä'di-ated.—*adj.* Adorned with rays of light or with lustre. [L. *irradio*, *irradiatum*—*in*, on, and *RADIATE*.]

IRRADIATION, ir-rä'di-ä'shun, *n.* Act of irradiating or emitting beams of light : that which is irradiated : brightness : intellectual light.

IRRATIONAL, ir-rash'un-al, *adj.* Not rational or reasoning : void of understanding : absurd. [L. *in*, not, and *RATIONAL*.] [reason : absurdity.]

IRRATIONALITY, ir-rash-un-äli'ti, *n.* Want of

IRRATIONALLY, ir-rash'un-al-li, *adv.* Without reason, or in a manner contrary to reason.

IRRECLAIMABLE, ir-re-kläm'a-bl, *adj.* That cannot be reclaimed or reformed : inconvertible. [L. *in*, not, and *RECLAIMABLE*.]

IRRECLAIMABLY, ir-re-kläm'a-bli, *adv.* In a manner not to be reclaimed or reformed.

IRRECOGNISABLE, ir-re-eog'niz-a-bl, *adj.* That cannot be recognised. [L. *in*, not, and *RECOGNISABLE*.]

IRRECONCILABILITY, ir-rek-on-sil-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* Incapability of being reconciled.

IRRECONCILABLE, ir-rek-on-sil'a-bl, *adj.* Not reconcilable : incapable of being brought back to a state of friendship : inconsistent : incongruous. [L. *in*, not, and *RECONCILABLE*.]

IRRECONCILABLENESS, ir-rek-on-sil'a-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being irreconcilable : incongruity.

IRRECONCILABLY, ir-rek-on-sil'a-bli, *adv.* So as not to admit of reconciliation.

IRRECOVERABLE, ir-re-kuv'er-a-bl, *adj.* Not recoverable : irretrievable. [L. *in*, not, and *RECOVERABLE*.]

IRRECOVERABLENESS, ir-re-kuv'er-a-bl-nes, *n.* The state of being irrecoverable. [recovery.]

IRRECOVERABLY, ir-re-kuv'er-a-bli, *adv.* Beyond

IRREDEEMABLE, ir-re-däm'a-bl, *adj.* Not redeemable : not subject to be paid at the nominal value. [L. *in*, not, and *REDEEMABLE*.]

IRREDEEMABLENESS, ir-re-däm'a-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of not being redeemable.

IRREDEEMABLY, ir-re-däm'a-bli, *adv.* So as not to be redeemed.

IRREDUCIBLE ir re dū's bl, *adj* That cannot be reduced or brought back to a former state [L in not, and **REDUCIBLE**]
IRREDUCIBLENESS, ir re dū's bl nes, *n* The quality of being irreducible. [not reducible]
IRREDUCIBLY, ir re dū's bl, *adv* In a manner
IRREFLECTIVE, ir re flek'tiv, *adj* Not reflective. [L in not, and **REFLECTIVE**]
IRREFRAGABLE ir refra ga-bl, *adj* (lit) That cannot be broken that cannot be refuted or overthrown unanswerable. [L in, not, and low L. *refragabilis*—re, backwards, and frag, root of *frango*, to break.]
IRREFRAGABLENESS, ir refra ga bl nes, *n* The quality of being irrefragable or beyond refutation.
IRREFRAGABLY, ir refra ga-bl, *adv* With force beyond refutation.
IRREFUTABLE, ir refu ta bl or ir re fut-a-bl, *adj* That cannot be refuted or proved false [L in, not, and **REFUTABLE**]
IRREFUTABLY, ir refu ta-blh or ir re fut'a-blh, *adv* Beyond refutation so as not to be overthrown by argument.
IRREGULAR, ir regū lar, *adj* Not regular or according to rule unsystematic vicious (*gram*) departing from the ordinary rules in its inflection not uniform not symmetrical.—*n* A soldier not in regular service [L in, not, and **REGULAR**]
IRREGULARITY, ir reg u lar'i ty, *n* State of being irregular deviation from a straight line, or from rule departure from method or order disorderly conduct vice. [lantly or order]
IRREGULARLY, ir regu lar ly, *adv* Without regu
IRREGULOUS, ir regu lus, *adj* (Shak) Irregular, lawless.
IRRELATIVE, ir rel a tiv, *adj* Not relative unconnected. [L in, not, and **RELATIVE**]
IRRELEVANCY, ir rele van si, *n* The state or quality of being irrelevant or inapplicable
IRRELEVANT, ir rel e vant, *adj* Not relevant or bearing directly on the matter in hand. [L in, not, **RELEVANT**] [levant manner]
IRRELEVANTLY, ir rel e vant-ly, *adv* In an irrel
IRRELIGION, ir re li j on, *n* Want of religion.
IRRELIGIOUS ir re li j us, *adj* Not religious ungodly [L in, not, and **RELIGIOUS**]
IRRELIGIOUSLY, ir re li j us ly, *adv* In an irreligious manner with impiety
IRRELIGIOUSNESS, ir re li j us-nes, *n* The quality of being irreligious.
IRREMEDIABLE, ir re mē di a bl, *adj* That cannot be remedied or redressed. [L in, not, and **REMEDIABLE**] [state of being irremediable]
IRREMEDIABLENESS, ir re mē di a bl nes, *n* The
IRREMEDIABLY, ir re mē di a-blh, *adv* Beyond remedy, correction, or cure.
IRREMISSIBLE, ir re mis'i bl, *adj* Not to be remitted or forgiven. [L in, not, and **REMISSIBLE**]
IRREMISSIBLENESS, ir re mis'i bl nes, *n* The quality of being irremissible.
IRREMOVABLE, ir re mōv'a-bl, *adj* Not removable steadfast. [L in, not, and **REMOVABLE**]
IRREMOVABLY, ir re mōv'a-blh, *adv* So as not to be removed.
IRREPARABLE, ir rep ar a-bl, *adj* Not repairable not capable of being recovered. [L in, not, and **REPARABLE**] [state of being irreparable]
IRREPARABLENESS, ir rep ar a bl nes, *n* Tha

IRREPARABLY, ir rep ar a bl, *adv* In an irreparable manner beyond recovery
IRREPEALABLE ir re pel a-bl, *adj* That cannot be repealed or annulled. [L in not, and **REPEALABLE**]
IRREPEALABLY, ir re pel a bl, *adv* Beyond the power of repeal.
IRREPREHENSIBLE ir rep re hens'i bl, *adj* Not reprehensible free from blame [L in, not, and **REPREHENSIBLE**]
IRREPREHENSIBLENESS, ir rep re hens'i bl nes, *n* The quality of being irreprehensible.
IRREPREHENSIBLY, ir rep re hens'i bl, *adv* Without blame or censure [From **IRREPREHENSIBLE**]
IRREPRESSIBLE, ir re pres'i bl, *adj* Not repressible [L in not and **REPRESSIBLE**]
IRREPRESSIBLY, ir re pres'i bl, *adv* So as not to be repressed.
IRREPROACHABLE ir re prōch a bl, *adj* Not reproachable free from blame upright innocent [L in not and **REPROACHABLE**]
IRREPROACHABLENESS, ir re prōch'a bl nes, *n* The state of being irreproachable freedom from blame. [out reproach or blame]
IRREPROACHABLY, ir re prōch a bl, *adv* With
IRREPROVABLE, ir re prōv'a bl, *adj* Not reprovable blameless upright [L in, not, and **REPROVABLE**]
IRREPROVABLENESS, ir re prōv'a-bl nes, *n* The quality of being irrep rovable [reproof]
IRREPROVABLY, ir re prōv'a bl, *adv* Beyond
IRRESISTANCE, ir re zis'tans, *n* Want of resistance passive submission. [L in, not, and **RESISTANCE**]
IRRESISTIBILITY, ir re zis'ti bil'i ty, *n* The quality of being irresistible power or force beyond successful resistance
IRRESISTIBLE, ir re zis'ti bl, *adj* Not resistible or to be opposed with success superior to opposition.
IRRESISTIBLY, ir re zis'ti bl, *adv* In a manner not to be successfully opposed or resisted.
IRRESOLUBLE, ir rez ol'a bl, *adj* That cannot be resolved into parts indissoluble that cannot be released. [L in, not, and *resolubilis*—resolv See **RESOLVE**]
IRRESOLUTE ir rez olut, *adj* Not resolute or firm in purpose wavering undetermined. [L in, not, and **RESOLUTE**]
IRRESOLUTELY, ir rez olut-ly, *adv* Without resolution or firmness of purpose.
IRRESOLUTENESS, ir rez olut nes, *n* Want of
IRRESOLUTION, ir rez olu'shun, } resolution, or of firm determination of purpose.
IRRESOLVABLE, ir rez ol'a bl, *adj* Not resolvable or able to be resolved. [L in, not, **RESOLVABLE**]
IRRESPECTIVE, ir re spektiv, *adj* Not respective not having regard to [L in, not, and **PERSPECTIVE**]
IRRESPECTIVELY, ir re spektiv ly, *adv* Without regard to circumstances. [of responsibility]
IRRESPONSIBILITY, ir re spon sibil'i ty, *n* Want
IRRESPONSIBLE, ir re spon s bl, *adj* Not responsible or liable to answer (for) [L in, not, and **RESPONSIBLE**] [to be responsible]
IRRESPONSIBLY, ir re spon s bl, *adv* So as not
IRRETRIEVABLE, ir re trēv'a-bl, *adj* Not retrievable or to be recovered or repaired. [L in, not, and **RETRIEVABLE**]
IRRETRIEVABLY, ir re trēv'a bl, *adv* In a manner not to be retrieved or recovered.

IRREVERENCE, ir-rev'er-ens, *n.* Want of reverence or veneration: want of due regard for the character and authority of the Supreme Being. [L. *in*, priv., and **REVERENCE**.]

IRREVERENT, ir-rev'er-ent, *adj.* Not reverent: proceeding from irreverence. [L. *in*, not, **REVERENT**.]

IRREVERENTLY, ir-rev'er-ent-li, *adv.* In an irreverent manner.

IRREVERSIBLE, ir-re-vèrs'i-bl, *adj.* Not reversible: that cannot be recalled or annulled. [L. *in*, not, **REVERSIBLE**.]

IRREVERSIBLENESS, ir-re-vèrs'i-bl-nes, *n.* State of being irreversible. [of being irreversible.]

IRREVOCABLE, ir-rev'o-ka-bl, *adj.* Not revocable: that cannot be recalled. [L. *in*, not, and **REVOCABLE**.]

IRREVOCABLENESS, ir-rev'o-ka-bl-nes, *n.* State of being irrevocable.

IRREVOCABLY, ir-rev'o-ka-bli, *adv.* So as to be beyond recall or reversion. [From **IRREVOCABLE**.]

IRRIGATE, ir'ri-gät, *v.t.* To water: to wet or moisten: (*agri.*) to cause water to flow upon by drains and channels:—*pr.p.* ir'rigätting; *pa.p.* ir'rigäted. [L. *irrigo*, -atum—in, in, *rigo*, to wet; akin to Ger. *regen*, E. rain.]

IRRIGATION, ir-ri-gä'shun, *n.* Act of watering, esp. of watering lands artificially. [From **IRRIGATE**.]

IRRIGUOUS, ir-ri-gü-us, *adj.* Watered: wet: moist. [From **IRRIGATE**.]

IRRISION, ir-riz'h-un, *n.* Act of laughing at another. [L. *irrisio*—in, against, *rideo*, *risum*, to laugh.]

IRRITABILITY, ir-ri-ta-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being easily irritated: the peculiar susceptibility to stimuli possessed by the living tissues and fibres.

IRRITABLE, ir'ri-ta-bl, *adj.* That may be irritated: easily provoked: (*med.*) susceptible of excitement or irritation. [L. *irritabilis*—*irrito*. See **IRRITATE**.]

IRRITABLENESS, ir'ri-ta-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being irritable: irritability.

IRRITABLY, ir'ri-ta-bli, *adv.* In an irritable manner.

IRRITANCY, ir'ri-tan-si, *n.* The state of being irritant: a becoming null and void.

IRRITANT, ir'ri-tant, *adj.* Irritating.—*n.* That which causes irritation. [L. *irritans*, -antis, *pr.p.* of *irrito*. See **IRRITATE**.]

IRRITATE, ir'ri-tät, *v.t.* (*lit.*) To snarl much, as a dog: to make angry: to provoke: to excite heat and redness in, as the skin or flesh: to cause irritation in:—*pr.p.* ir'ritätting; *pa.p.* ir'ritäted. [L. *irrito*, -atum, freq. of *irrio*, to snarl, as a dog.]

IRRITATION, ir-ri-tä'shun, *n.* Act of irritating or exciting: excitement: (*med.*) a vitiated state of sensation or action produced by irritants.

IRRITATIVE, ir'ri-tät-iv, *adj.* Tending to irritate or excite: accompanied with or caused by irritation.

IRRITATORY, ir'ri-tä-tor-i, *adj.* Irritating: exciting.

IRRUPTED, ir-rup'ted, *adj.* Broken through with violence. [See **IRRUPTION**.]

IRRUPTION, ir-rup'shun, *n.* A breaking or bursting in: a sudden invasion or incursion. [L. *irruptio*—in, in, and *rumpo*, *ruptum*, to break.]

IRRUPTIVE, ir-rup'tiv, *adj.* Rushing suddenly in or upon. [See **IRRUPTION**.]

IS, iz, third person sing. of BE. [A.S. *is*, Ger. *ist*, L. *est*, Gr. *esti*, Sans. *asti*—*as*, to be.]

ISAGON, i'sa-gon, *n.* A figure having equal angles. [Fr. *isagone*—Gr. *isos*, equal, *gonia*, an angle.]

ISATINE, i'sa-tin, *n.* A substance, capable of being crystallised, obtained from indigo by the action of nitric acid. [Gr. *isatis*, a plant producing a dye similar to indigo, woad.]

ISINGLASS, i'zing-glas, *n.* A glutinous substance chiefly prepared from the sounds or air-bladders of several species of sturgeon. [Ger. *hausenblase*—*hausen*, the sturgeon, *blase*, a bladder.]

ISLAM, iz'lam, *n.* (*lit.*) Submission to the will of God: the Mohammedan religion. [Ar. *islam*—*salama*, to submit to God.]

ISLANISM, iz'lam-izm, *n.* The Mohammedan religion.

ISLAMITIC, iz-lam-it'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to Islam or Islamism.

ISLAND, i'land, *n.* (*lit.*) Either, eye-land, or water-land: land surrounded with water, like the eye in the face: a large floating mass resembling an island, esp. applied to floating ice.—*v.t.* To make an island of: to dot with, or as with, islands: to insulate. [O. E. *iland*, A.S. *iland*; Fris. *ooge*, an eye, island; Dan. *öie*, eye, *öe*, island; Ice. *ey*, isle: or from A.S. *ea*, water, the *s* being inserted by corruption after the analogy of *isle*.]

ISLANDER, i'land-ër, *n.* An inhabitant of an island.

ISLE, il, *n.* An island.—*v.t.* To make an island of, to surround. [Fr. *île*, O. Fr. *isle*, It. *isola*—L. *insula*; Celtic, *innis*, *ennis*, Scot. *inch*.]

ISLET, i'let, *n.* A little isle.

ISOBARE, i'so-bär, *n.* An imaginary line connecting places on the earth where the mean height of the barometer at sea-level is the same. [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *baros*, weight.]

ISOBAROMETRIC, i-so-har-o-met'rik, *adj.* Applied to lines denoting equal barometric pressure. [Gr. *isos*, equal, and **BAROMETRIC**.]

ISOCEIM, i'so-kim, *n.* An imaginary line connecting together those places on the earth where the mean winter temperature is the same. [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *ceima*, winter.]

ISOCHIMINAL, i-so-k'i'm'al, } *adj.* Having the } same mean winter } temperature. [From **ISOCEIM**.]

ISOCHROMATIC, i-so-kro-mat'ik, *adj.* (*opt.*) Having the same colour. [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *chroma*, colour.]

ISOCHRONAL, i-sok'ron-al, *adj.* Of equal time: performed in equal times. [Gr. *isochronos*—*isos*, equal, and *chronos*, time.]

ISOCHRONISM, i-sok'ron-izm, *n.* The quality of being isochronous or done in equal time.

ISOCHRONOUS, i-sok'ron-us, *adj.* Isochronal.

ISOCLINAL, i-so-kli'nal, *adj.* Having equal inclination: applied to lines on the earth's surface where the inclination or dip of the magnetic needle is the same. [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *klineo*, to incline.]

ISODYNAMIC, i-so-di-nam'ik, *adj.* Having or denoting equality of force: applied to lines connecting places on the earth where the magnetic intensity is the same. [Gr. *isos*, equal, and **DYNAMIC**.]

ISOCEOTHERMAL, i-so-je-o-thër'm'al, *adj.* Applied to imaginary lines passing beneath the earth's surface through points which have the same degree of heat. [Gr. *isos*, equal, *gê*, the earth, and *thermê*, heat—*thermos*, hot.]

ISOAGONIC, i-so-gon'ik, *adj.* Having equal angles. [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *gonia*, an angle.]

ISOHYETOSE, i-so-hi'e-töz, *n.* An imaginary line connecting places which have an equal annual rain-fall. [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *hyetos*, rain.]

ISOLABLE, ɪsəˈleɪbəl, *adj* (chem) Capable of being isolated or separated from any other substance capable of being obtained in a pure state

ISOLATE ɪˈsoˌleɪt or ɪs, vt To place by itself *like an island* to place in a detached situation (chem) to separate from other substances —*pp* *isolating*, *pa p* *isolated*. [*It. isolare*—*L. insula*, an island.]

ISOLATION, ɪsəˈleɪʃən, *n* The state of being isolated separation.

ISOMERIC, ɪsəˈmerɪk, *adj* (lit) Having equal parts composed of the same elements in the same proportions, but having different chemical properties [*Gr* *isos*, equal, *meros*, part.]

ISOMETRIC, ɪsəˈmetrɪk, *adj* Having equal *ity of measure*. [*Gr* *isos*, equal, *metron*, measure.]

ISOMORPHISM, ɪsəˈmɔːfɪzəm, *n* The property of being isomorphous

ISOMORPHOUS, ɪsəˈmɔːfəs, *adj* Having the same crystalline form, but composed of different elements [*Gr* *isos*, equal, and *morphe*, form.]

ISONYM, ɪˈsɒnɪm, *n* Equal laws, rights or privileges [*Gr* *isonomia*—*isos*, equal, *nomos*, law—*nemo*, to deal out, distribute.]

ISOPATHY, ɪsəˈpæθi, *n* The cure of diseases by the same disease, or by its virus [*Gr* *isos*, equal and *pathos* disease.]

ISOPERIMETRICAL, ɪsəˈperɪˈmetrɪkəl, *adj* Denoting figures having equal perimeters or circumferences. [*Gr* *isos*, equal, and *perimetria*.]

ISOPOD, ɪsəˈpɒd, *n* A crustacean whose legs are all alike. [*Gr* *isos*, equal, and *pous* *podos*, a foot.]

ISOSCELES, ɪsəˈseɪlɪz, *adj* (lit) Having equal legs (*geom*) having two equal sides, as a triangle [*Gr* *isoskeles*—*isos*, equal, *skelos*, a leg.]

ISOTHERMAL, ɪsəˈθɜːrəl, *adj* (lit) Having equal summers having the same mean summer temperature [*Gr* *isos*, equal, *thermos* summer—*thero*, to be warm.]

ISOTHERM, ɪsəˈθɜːm, *n* An imaginary line connecting places on the earth which have the same mean summer temperature [See **ISOTHERMAL**.]

ISOTHERM, ɪsəˈθɜːm, *n* An imaginary line connecting places on the earth which have the same mean annual temperature [*Gr* *isos*, equal, and *thermē*, heat.]

ISOTHERMAL, ɪsəˈθɜːrəl, *adj* Having an equal degree of heat

ISOTONIC, ɪsəˈtɒnɪk, *adj* Having equal tones [*Gr* *isos*, equal, *tonos*, tone.]

ISRAELITE, ɪzˈreɪlɪt, *n* A descendant of Israel or Jacob a Jew

ISRAELITIC, ɪzˈreɪlɪtɪk, *adj* Pertaining to

ISRAELITISH, ɪzˈreɪlɪtɪʃ, *adj* the Israelites or Jews

ISSUANT, ɪʃuˈænt, *adj* (her) Issuing or coming up from another, as a charge or bearing

ISSUE, ɪʃuˈeɪ, *v* To go, flow, or come out to proceed, as from a source to spring to be produced (*law*) to come to a point in fact or law to terminate—*vt* to send out to put into circulation to give out for use to send out by authority —*pp* *issuing*, *pa p* *issued*—*n* A going or flowing out egress passage out act of sending out that which flows or passes out fruit of the body, children produce circulation, as of bank notes publication, as of a book a giving out for use ultimate result, consequence (*law*) the close or result of a pleading (*med*) an ulcer produced artificially [*Fr* *issue*—*issu*, to go or flow out—*L. ex*, out, *ire*, to go.]

ISSUELESS, ɪʃuˈeɪləs, *adj* Without issue childless

ISSUER, ɪʃuˈeɪə, *n* One who issues or emits

ISTHMUS, ɪstˈmʌs, *n* (lit) A passage from one

place to another a neck of land connecting two larger portions of land [*L*—*Gr* *isthmus*, a passage, an isthmus, *istma*, a step—*emi*, to go.]

IT, ɪt, *pron* The thing spoken of or referred to (*Shal*) used for *it*. [*O* *L* and *A. S.* *hit*, Goth. *ita*, akin to *L* *id* Sans *a*, pronominal root = here.]

ITALIAN, ɪˈtaliən, *adj* Of or relating to Italy or its people—*n* A native of Italy the language of Italy

ITALIANISE ɪˈtaliənɪz, *vt* To make Italian—to play the Italian to speak Italian —*pp* *Italianising*, *pa p* *Italianised*.

ITALIC, ɪˈtalɪk, *adj* Italian.

ITALICISE ɪˈtalɪsɪz, *vt* To print in Italics —*pp* *Italicising*, *pa p* *Italicised*.

ITALICISM ɪˈtalɪsɪzəm, *n* A phrase or idiom peculiar to the Italian language.

ITALICS ɪˈtalɪks, *npl* A kind of types which slope to the right (as in the last word), so called because dedicated to the Italian States by the inventor

ITCH, ɪtʃ, *n* An uneasy, irritating sensation in the skin an eruptive disease in the skin caused by a parasitic animal and accompanied by severe itching (*fig*) any strong teasing desire or longing —*vi* To have an uneasy, irritating sensation in the skin which induces scratching to have a constant, teasing desire —*pp* *itching*, *pa p* *itched*. [*A. S.* *gutha*, itching, *grienes*, a burning in the skin, *beot* *guth*, *guth*, *Ger* *jucken*, to itch.]

ITCHY, ɪtʃi, *adj* Pertaining to or affected with itch.

ITEM ɪˈtem, *adv* (lit) In the same way also —*n*. A separate article or particular —*vt*. To make a note of [*L*—*it*, that, akin to Sans *itiham* thus.]

ITERANCE, ɪˈtɜːrəns, *n* (*Shal*) Iteration

ITERATE, ɪˈtɜːrɪt, *vt* To do again to repeat —*pp* *iterating*, *pa p* *iterated*. [*L* *itero*, -atum—*iterum* (is, that and comparative affix *iterum*) beyond this, again, akin to Sans *itara*, other.]

ITERATION, ɪˈtɜːrɪʃən, *n* Performance a second time repetition. [From **ITERATE**.] [**ITERATE**.]

ITERATIVE, ɪˈtɜːrɪtɪv, *adj* Repeating [From **ITERATE**.]

ITINERACY, ɪˈtɪnərəsi, *n* The act of itinerancy

ITINERANCY, ɪˈtɪnərənʃi, *n* A passing from place to place, in the discharge of duty, &c.

ITINERANT, ɪˈtɪnərənt, *adj* Making journeys from place to place travelling—*n* One who travels from place to place, esp a preacher a wanderer [*Low* *L* *itinerans*, *antis*—*L* *iter*, *itineris*, a journey—*eo*, *itum*, to go.]

ITINERANTLY, ɪˈtɪnərəntli, *adv* In a wandering

ITINERARY, ɪˈtɪnərəri, *adj* Travelling done on a journey—*n* A book of travels a guide book for travellers [See **ITINERANT**.]

ITINERATE, ɪˈtɪnərɪt, *v* To wander from place to place, esp in the discharge of one's calling; to wander unsettled —*pp* *itinerating*, *pa p* *itinerated*. [*Low* *L* *itineris*, *itineratum*—*L* *iter*, *itineris*, a journey—*eo*, *itum*, to go.]

ITS, ɪts, *poss* *pron* The possessive of *It*

ITSELF, ɪtˈself, *pron* The neuter reciprocal pronoun, applied to things. [*It's self*.]

ITTBRITE, ɪtˈbrɪt, *n* A dark blue or gray mineral, consisting chiefly of silica, alumina, potash, and soda.

IVIED, ɪvɪd, *adj* Overgrown with ivy

IVORY, ɪˈvɔːri, *n* (lit) The elephant the hard, white substance composing the tusks of the elephant and of the sea-horse—*adj* Made of or resembling ivory [*Fr* *ivoire*, *Fr* *avor*—*L* *ebur*, *eboris* ivory—*O* Egyptian *ebur*, Sans *ibha*, an elephant.]

IVORY-BLACK, i'vor-i-blak; *n.* A black powder, orig. made from burned ivory, but now from bone.

IVORY-NUT, i'vor-i-nut, *n.* The nut of a species of palm, containing a substance like ivory.

IVY, i'vi, *n.* An evergreen creeping plant on trees and walls. [A.S. *ifig*, Ger. *epheu*, O. Ger. *ebeheue*.]

IVYED, i'vid, *adj.* Ivyed.

IVY-MANTLED, i'vi-man'tld, *adj.* Mantled or covered with ivy.

IXOLITE, } iks'o-lit, *n.* A fossil resin, found in
IXOLYTE, } bituminous coal, which becomes soft and sticky when heated. [Gr. *izos*, bird-lime, and *lyō*, to melt.]

J

JABBER, jab'er, *v.i.* To gabble or talk rapidly and indistinctly: to chatter.—*v.t.* to utter indistinctly.—*n.* Rapid indistinct speaking. [Scot. *gibber*; from root of **GABBLE**.]

JABBERER, jab'er-er, *n.* One who jabbbers.

JABBERINGLY, jab'er-ing-li, *adv.* In a jabbering manner.

JACINTH, ja-sinth or ja', *n.* (*B.*) A precious stone, a red variety of zircon, now called hyacinth: a dark-purple colour. [Contr. of **HYACINTH**.]

JACK, jak, *n.* A familiar name for John: a saucy or paltry fellow: a sailor: any instrument serving to supply the place of a boy or helper, as a boot-jack for taking off boots, a contrivance for turning a spit, a screw for raising heavy weights: the male of some animals: a young pike: a support to saw wood on: a miner's wedge: a small bowl used as a mark in bowling: a flag displayed from the bowsprit of a ship: a coat of mail.

[The Jewish *Jacobus* was corrupted through *Jacquemes* to *Jaques* in France, and *James* in England; and *Jaques* being the commonest Christian name in the former country, was used as a contemptuous expression for a common man. *Jacquerie*, an insurrection of the peasants. The introduction of the word in the same sense into England seems to have led to the use of *Jack* as the familiar synonyme of John, which happened to be here the commonest name, as *Jaques* in France. The term was then applied to any mechanical contrivance for replacing the personal service of an attendant, or to an implement subjected to rough and familiar usage.—**WEDGWOOD**.]

JACK, jak, *n.* A tree of the E. Indies, of the same genus as the Bread-fruit-tree—also written *jak*.

JACK-A-DANDY, jak-a-dan'di, *n.* A dandy or fop, especially if diminutive.

JACKAL, jak'awl, *n.* A wild, gregarious kind of dog. [Fr. *jackal* and *chacal*; Ar. *tochakhal*; Pers. *shagâl*; Sans. *grigâla*.]

JACK-A-LENT, jak'a-lent, *n.* (*Shak.*) A boy. [For *JACK* or *LENT*, a kind of puppet formerly thrown at in sport at Lent.] [monkey: a coxcomb.]

JACKANAPES, jak'a-nâps, *n.* (*lit.*) *Jack the ape*: a JACKASS, jak'as, *n.* The male of the ass: a blockhead. [JACK = the male, and ASS.]

JACK-BLOCK, jak'blok, *n.* A block of pulleys used for raising and lowering topgallant-masts.

JACKBOOTS, jak'bûts, *n.pl.* Large boots reaching above the knee, to protect the leg, formerly worn by cavalry, and lined with plates of iron. [JACK = coat-of-mail, and *boots*.] [the head of a topgallant-mast.]

JACK-CROSS-TREE, jak'kros-trê, *n.* The cross-tree at **JACKDAW**, jak'daw, *n.* A species of crow. [JACK and DAW.]

JACKET, jak'et, *n.* A short coat. [Fr. *jaquette*; Sp. *jaqueta*, dim. of *JACK*, a homely substitute for a coat-of-mail.]

JACKETED, jak'et-ed, *adj.* Wearing a jacket.

JACK-FLAG, jak'-flag, *n.* A flag which is hoisted at the spritsail top-mast head.

JACK-KNIFE, jak'-nif, *n.* A large clasp-knife.

JACK-MAN, jak'-man, *n.* A soldier armed with a jack or coat-of-mail: a retainer. [by joiners.]

JACK-PLANE, jak'-plan, *n.* A large, strong plane used

JACK-SAUCE, jak'-saws, *n.* (*Shak.*) A saucy fellow.

JACK-SCREW, jak'-skroo, *n.* A screw for raising heavy weights. [vulgar fellow.]

JACK-SLAVE, jak'-slav, *n.* (*Shak.*) A low servant, a

JACK-SMITH, jak'-smith, *n.* A smith who makes jacks for the kitchen.

JACK-SNIPE, jak'-snip, *n.* A small species of snipe.

JACK-STAYS, jak'-stâz, *n.* Ropes or strips of wood or iron stretched along the yards of a ship to bind the sails to. [fellow.]

JACK-STRAW, jak'-straw, *n.* (*Milton*). A low servile

JACK-TOWEL, jak'-tow'el, *n.* A long endless towel passing over a roller.

JACOBIN, jak'o-bin, *n.* One of an order of monks, so named from their orig. establishment in the *Rue St Jacques* (St James's Street), Paris: one of a society of revolutionists in France, so called from their meeting in a Jacobin convent: a demagogue: a hooded pigeon. [Fr.—L. *Jacobus*, James, Gr. *Jacobos*, Heb. *ja'akob*.] [order of St Dominic.]

JACOBINE, jak'o-bin, *n.* A monk or friar of the

JACOBINICAL, jak-o-bin'i-kal, *adj.* Pertaining to the Jacobins or revolutionists of France: holding revolutionary principles.

JACOBINISM, jak'o-bin-izm, *n.* The principles of the Jacobins or French revolutionists: turbulent opposition to legitimate government.

JACOBITE, jak'o-bit, *n.* An adherent of *James II.* after his abdication, and of his descendants.—*adj.* Of or belonging to the Jacobites. [See **JACOBIN**.]

JACOBITIC, -AL, jak-o-bit'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to the Jacobites, or to their principles.

JACOBITISM, jak'o-bit-izm, *n.* The principles of the Jacobites.

JACOB'S-LADDER, jâ'kobs-lad'er, *n.* (*naut.*) A ladder made of ropes with wooden steps: a garden plant with large blue flowers and successive pairs of leaflets. [From the ladder which Jacob saw in his dream.]

JACOB'S-STAFF, jâ'kobs-staf, *n.* A pilgrim's staff: a staff with a cross-head used in surveying: a sword-cane. [Prob. an allusion to the patriarch Jacob when he fled to Padan-aram.]

JACOBUS, ja-kô'bus, *n.* A gold coin, worth 25s., struck in the time of *James I.* [L. *Jacobus*, James.]

JACONET, jak'o-net, *n.* A cotton fabric, rather stouter than muslin. [Fr. *jaconas*.]

JACQUERIE, zhak'rê, *n.* The name given to the insurgent peasants in France in the middle of the 14th century. [See **JACK**.]

JACULATION, jak-û-la-tor-i, *n.* The act of throwing or hurling, as a dart. [L. *jaculor*, -atus, to throw as a dart—*jaculum*, a dart—*jacio*, to throw.]

JACULATORY, jak-û-la-tor-i, *adj.* Darting or throwing out suddenly: ejaculatory.

JADE, jād, *n.* A stone of a dark-green colour, used for ornamental purposes. [Said to be of Oriental origin.]

JADE, jād, *v.t.* To cause to pant: to tire or fatigue: to harass. (*Shak.*) to overbear, to subject to mean offices.—*v.i.* to become weary: to lose spirit.—*pr.p.* jād'ing; *pa.p.* jād'ed.—*n.* A tired

horse a worthless nag a woman—in contempt or irony [Acc to Wedg. Sp. *yadear*, to pant—*yada*, *L. sha*, the flank.]

JADERY, *jad' er i*, *n*. The tricks of a jade

JADISH, *jad' ish*, *adj*. Worn out vicious unchaste—applied to a woman. [From **JADE**.]

JAG, *jag*, *n*. A cleft or notch a ragged protuberance (*bot.*) a cleft or division—*v t* To cut into notches—*pr p* jagging, *pa p* jagged [Celt *gag*, a cleft.]

JAGGED, *jag' ed*, *adj*. Cleft having notches [From **JAG**.]

JAGGEDNESS, *jag' ed nes*, *n*. The state of being jagged, toothed, or uneven.

JAGGER, *jag' er*, *n*. A brass wheel with a notched edge for cutting cakes, &c. into ornamental forms.

JAGGERY, *jag' er i*, *n*. A kind of coarse, dark coloured sugar, made in the E. Indies from the sap of the cocoa nut palm.

JAGGY, *jag' i*, *adj*. Notched set with teeth uneven. [From **JAG**.]

JAGUAR, *jag' u ar* or *jag' wa' r*, *n*. The most powerful American beast of prey, usually of a yellow colour with large black spots and rings, found in S. America. [Braz. *yagouara*.]

JAH, *ja*, *n*. **JEHOVAH**. [Heb.]

JAIL, *ja*, *n*. (*lit*) A cave or cage a prison. [Fr *gôle* a cage, Sp *jaula*, a cell, It *gabbuola*, dim of *gabbia*, a cage—*L. cavea* a cave—*cavus* hollow.]

JAIL-BIRD, *ja*, *berd*, *n*. One accustomed or deserving to be confined in prison.

JAIL DELIVERY, *ja*, *del-iv' er i*, *n*. The release of prisoners from jail.

JAILER, *ja*, *ler*, *n*. One who has charge of a jail or of prisoners.

JAIL-FEVER, *ja*, *fe ver*, *n*. A severe form of typhus fever known also as putrid or pestilential fever.

JAKFS, *ja*, *k*, *n* (*Shak*) A privy [A.S. *cac hus*—*cac*, dung.]

JALAP, *ja*, *lap*, *n*. The root of a plant found near Jalapa or Xalapa, in Mexico, used in medicine as a purgative.

JALOUSIE, *shal oo za*, *n*. A Venetian blind. [Fr —*alousie* jealousy, prob from the idea of shutting out the light.]

JAM, *jam*, *n*. A conserve of fruit boiled with sugar [Gr *zomos*, broth.]

JAM, *jam*, *v t*. To press as between jambs to squeeze tight—*pr p* jamming, *pa p* jammed [See **JAMBS**.]

JAMAICA PEPPER, *ja*, *ma'-ka-pep' er*, *n*. Same as **ALLSPICE**.

JAMB, *jam*, *n*. (*lit*) A lending the side-piece of a door, fire place &c. [Fr *jamb*, O Fr *jame*, It *gamba*, a leg—Celt. *cam*, *camp* bent.]

JAMBEAUX, *zham' bo*, } *n pl* Ar
JAMBS *jamz*, } mear for
the legs. [Fr *jamb*, *leg*.]

JANE, *jan*, *n*. (*Spons*) A Genoese coin. [Low L. *Janua*, L. *Genua*, Genoa.]

JANGLE, *jang' gl*, *v t*. To sound discordantly, as in wrangling to wrangle or quarrel—*v t* to cause to sound harshly—*pr p* jangling, *pa p* jangled—*n*. Discordant sound contention. [O Fr *jangler* from the sound.]

JANGLER, *jang' gl er*, *n*. A wrangling noisy person.

JANISSARY, *jan' is sar i*, *n*. A soldier of the old



Jambeaux.

Turkish foot guards [Fr *Janissaire*, Turk *yenitsheri* new soldiers.]

JANITOR, *jan' i tor*, *n*. A door keeper a porter [L. from *janua*, a door.]

JANITRIX, *jan' i triks*, *n*. A female door keeper.

JANIZAR, *jan' i zar*, *n*. Same as **JANISSARY**.

JANIZARIAN, *jan' i zar' i an*, *adj*. Pertaining to the Janizaries.

JANIZARY, *jan' i zar i*, *n*. Same as **JANISSARY**.

JANSENISM, *jan sen' izm*, *n*. Certain doctrines regarding free will and free grace, held by Jansenins, bishop of Ypres as opposed to the Roman Catholic doctrine of justification by works.

JANSENIST, *jan sen' ist*, *n*. A believer in Jansenism.

JANT, **JANTILY**, **JANTINESS**, **JANTY** Same as **JAUNT** &c.

JANUARY, *janu ar i*, *n*. The first month of the year dedicated by the Romans to *Janus* the god of the sun. [L. *Januarius*—*Janus*.]

JANUS FACED, *jan us' fist*, *adj*. Double dealing deceitful. [*Janus*, a deity with two faces. See **JANUARY**.]

JAPAN, *ja pan*, *v t*. To varnish after the manner of the Japanese or people of Japan to make black and glossy—*pr p* japanning, *pa p* japanned—*adj*. Of or pertaining to japanned work.—*n*. Work japanned the varnish used in japanning.

JAPANNER, *ja pan' er*, *n*. One who varnishes in the manner of the Japanese a shoe black.

JAPHETIC, *ja fet' ik*, *adj*. Pertaining to Japhet, a son of Noah, whose descendants peopled Europe and the north of Asia.

JAR, *jar*, *v t*. (*lit*) To creak to clash to quarrel to be inconsistent (*Shak*) to vibrate regularly, as a pendulum—*v t* to shake—*pr p* jarring, *pa p* jarred—*n*. A harsh rattling sound clash of interest or opinions discord (*Shak*) a vibration of the pendulum of a clock. [Imitative of the sound, like Sp *churrian*, to creak or chirp, L. *garrus*, to chatter.]

OF THE **JAR**, same as **AJAR**.

JAR, *jar*, *n*. An earthen or glass bottle with a wide mouth a measure [Fr *jarre*, It *giara*, Ar *jarrak*, a water pot.]

JARGON, *jar' gon*, *n*. (*lit*) Chattering of birds confused talk slang [Fr *jargon*, It *gergo*, like A.S. *cearcnan* to chatter.]

JARGONELLE, *jar go' nel*, *n*. A kind of pear [Fr.]

JARRINGLY, *jar' ing li*, *adv*. In a jarring or grating manner.

JASMINE, *jas' min*, *n*. A genus of plants, many species of which have very fragrant flowers—also written *jessamine*. [Pers *yasmin*, Ar *yasamyn*.]

JASPER, *jas' per*, *n*. A hard silicious mineral of various colours a precious stone. [Fr *jaspe*, L. and Gr *jaspe*, Heb *yashphek*.]

JASPERED, *jas' per' at' ed*, *adj*. Mixed with jasper.

JASPERY, *jas' per i*, *adj*. Of the nature of, or mixed with jasper.

JAUNCE, *jans*, *v t*. (*Shak*) To jolt or shake to ride hard—*n*. A jaunt. [O Fr *jaunce*, to stir.]

JAUNDICE, *jan' dis*, *n*. A disease characterised by a yellowness of the eyes skin, &c., caused by bile. [Fr *jaunisse*, from *jaune*, yellow—L. *galbanus*, yellowish, *galbus*, yellow.] [prejudiced.]

JAUNDICED, *jan' dist*, *adj*. Affected with jaundice.

JAUNT, *jaunt*, *v t*. (*lit*) To stir to go from place to place to make an excursion.—*n*. An excursion a ramble. [O E. *faunce*, O Fr *fancee*, to stir.]

late, far, mē, her, mine, m-to, mute, mōn, then.

JAUNTILY, jant'i-li, *adv.* In a jaunty manner.

JAUNTINESS, jant'i-nes, *n.* The quality of being jaunty : briskness. [*excursion*]

JAUNTING, jant'ing, *p.adj.* Strolling : making an

JAUNTING-CAR, jant'ing-kär, *n.* A kind of low-set open carriage used in Ireland, in which the people sit back to back.

JAUNTY, jant'i, *adj.* (*lit.*) Genteel : airy : showy : dashing : finical. [*Fr. gentil*, from root of **GENTEEL**]

JAVEL, jav'el, *n.* (*Spenser*). A worthless fellow.

JAVELIN, jav'lin, *n.* A spear about six feet long, anciently used by both infantry and cavalry.—*v.t.* To pierce with a javelin. [*Fr. javeline*; *Sp. jabalina*, *O. E. gavellock*, *W. gaflach*—*gafl*, a fork.]

JAW, jaw, *n.* That which chews : the bones Javelin of the mouth in which the teeth are set : the mouth : anything like a jaw.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To devour. [*O. E. chaw*, prob. akin to **CHIN**, **CHAW**.]

JAWBONE, jaw'bön, *n.* The bone of the jaw, in which the teeth are set. [ancee of the jaws.]

JAWED, jawd, *adj.* Having jaws : denoting the appearance of spirits.

JAW-FALL, jaw'fawl, *n.* A falling of the jaw : (*fig.*) depression of spirits. [dejected.]

JAW-FALLEN, jaw'fawl-n, *adj.* Depressed in spirits :

JAW-TOOTH, jaw'tooth, *n.* One of the double teeth, a grinder or molar.

JAY, jä, *n.* A bird of the crow family with gay plumage : (*Shak.*) a loose woman. [*Fr. geai*; *Sp. gajo*, a jay, and *gayar*, to variegate, from root of **GAY**.]

JEALOUS, jel'us, *adj.* (*lit.*) Zealous : suspicious of or incensed at rivalry : anxious to defend the honour of : suspiciously careful or vigilant. [*Fr. jaloux*; *It. zeloso*; *L. zelus*, and *Gr. zelos*, emulation.]

JEALOUSHOOD, jel'us-hood, *n.* (*Shak.*) Jealousy.

JEALOUSLY, jel'us-li, *adv.* With jealousy, suspicion, or vigilance. [jealous : jealousy.]

JEALOUSNESS, jel'us-nes, *n.* The state of being

JEALOUSY, jel'us-i, *n.* Envious suspicion : suspicious caution or vigilance : apprehension of rivalry.

JEAN, jän, *n.* A twilled cotton cloth. [From *Jaen*, in Spain.]

JEER, jër, *v.t.* To make sport of : to treat with derision.—*v.i.* to scoff : to deride : to make a mock of.—*n.* A railing remark : hiting jest : mockery. [*Aec. to Wedg.*, *Icc. dar*, derision, *dära*, to make sport of.]

JEERER, jër'er, *n.* A scoffer or mocker.

JEERINGLY, jër'ing-li, *adv.* With raillery : scornfully : contemptuously.

JEHOVAH, je-hö'va, *n.* (*lit.*) The eternal or self-existent Being, the chief Hebrew name of the Deity. [*Heb. yehovah*, from *hayah*, to be.]

JEHOVIST, je-hö'vist, *n.* One who holds that the vowel-points with which the Hebrew word Jehovah is pointed are the proper vowels of the word, some maintaining that they are those of the word Adonai : the name of the supposed writer of the passages in the Old Test., especially the Pentateuch, in which the name applied to God is Jehovah.

JEJUNE, je-jöön', *adj.* (*lit.*) Abstaining from food, hungry : empty : void of interest : barren. [*L. jejunos*, akin to Sans. *jam*, inteus. *jájam*, to eat, to be hungry.]

JEJUNELY, je-jöön'li, *adv.* In a jejune manner.

JEJUNENESS, je-jöön'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being jejune : poverty : barrenness.

JEJUNUM, je-jöön'um, *n.* The first part of the smaller intestine, so called because generally found empty after death. [*L. jejunos*, empty.]

JELLIED, jel'id, *adj.* In the state of jelly.

JELLY, jel'i, *n.* Anything congealed or frozen : anything gelatinous : the juice of fruit boiled with sugar. [*Fr. gelée*, from *geler*, *L. gelo*, to freeze.]

JELLY-BAG, jel'i-bag, *n.* A bag through which jelly is strained. [like jelly.]

JELLY-FISH, jel'i-fish, *n.* Marine radiate animals

JEMIDAR, jem'i-där, *n.* A native officer in the Indian army of the rank of lieutenant. [*Hind. jamadar*, soldier, *lit.* keeper of the wardrobe—*jama*, clothes.] [*GENET.*]

JENNET, jen'et, *n.* A small Spanish horse. See

JENNETING, jen'et-ing, *n.* Same as **GENNETING**.

JENNY, jen'i, *n.* A gin or machine for spinning. [From root of **GIN**.]

JEOPARD, jep'ard, } *v.t.* To put in jeopardy.

JEOPARDISE, jep'ard-iz, } *ardy* :—*pr.p.* jeopardising; *pa.p.* jeopardised.

JEOPARDOUS, jep'ard-us, *adj.* Full of jeopardy : exposed to danger or loss. [ardy or danger.]

JEOPARDOUSLY, jep'ard-us-li, *adv.* With jeopardy.

JEOPARDY, jep'ard-i, *n.* (*lit.*) An even game or chance : hence, anything uncertain or hazardous : hazard, danger. [*Fr. jeu parti*, low *L. jocus partitus*, a divided or even game—*L. jocus*, a game, *partitus*, divided—*partior*, to divide.]

JERBOA, jër'bo-a or jër-bö'a, *n.* A genus of small rodent quadrupeds, remarkable for the length of their hind-legs and their power of jumping. [*Ar. yerböa*, *yerböa*.] [by the Turks in mock-fights.]

JEREED, je-réd, *n.* A kind of blunt javelin used

JEREMIAD, jere-mi'ad, *n.* A lamentation : a tale of grief : a doleful story. [From *Jeremiah*, the prophet, author of the book of *Lamentations*.]

JER-FALCON, jër-faw'k'n, *n.* Same as **GYRFALCON**.

JERK, jërk, *v.t.* (*lit.*) To beat smartly : to throw, as a stone from the hand, by hitting the forearm smartly on the hip : to give a sudden movement.—*v.i.* to make a sudden motion : to move with a start.—*n.* A short, sudden movement : a striking against with a sudden motion. [*Scot. yerik*, *Icc. hreck-ia*, to beat.]

JERKED-BEEF, jërk't-bëf, *n.* Beef preserved by being cut into thin pieces and dried in the sun. [*Chilian charqui*.]

JERKIN, jërk'in, *n.* A jacket, a short coat or close waistcoat. [*D. jurk*, a pinafore; *Fr. jargot*, a garment worn by country-people.] [starts.]

JERKY, jërk'i, *adj.* Moving or coming by jerks or

JERSEY, jër'zi, *n.* The finest part of wool : combed wool : a kind of woollen jacket. [From *Jersey*, one of the Channel Islands.]

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE, je-röös'a-lem ärti-chök, *n.* A plant of the same genus as the common sunflower, the roots of which are used as food, and the leaves given to cattle. [*A corr. of It. girasole*, sunflower, and *ARTICHOKE*, from the similarity in flavour of its root to that of this plant.]

JESS, jes, *n.* (*lit.*) A throw : a short strap round the legs of a hawk, by which she is held on the list : (*her.*) a ribbon that hangs from a garland or crown. [*O. Fr. ges*, jet; *It. geto*, from *L. jacto*, to throw.]

JESSAMINE, jes'a-min. Same as **JASMINE**.

JESSANT, jes'ant, *adj.* (*her.*) Rising from the bottom line of a held or upper line of an ordinary. [Perhaps a corr. of *issuant*. See **ISSE**.]

JESSE, *jes e*, *n*. A large branched candlestick used in churches. [From its likeness to the genealogical tree of *Jesse* the father of David, formerly hung up in churches]

JESSED, *jest*, *adj* (*her*) Having jesses on.

JEST, *jest*, *n*. (*orig*) A deed, a story something ludicrous joke fun something uttered in sport object of laughter a mask.—*v*. To make a jest or merriment (*Shak*) to play a part in a mask. [O *E* *jest*, *gest*, L *gestum*—*gero*, to do]

In *JEST*, for sport or diversion, not in earnest.

JESTER, *jest*, *n*. (*orig*) A story teller one who jests a buffoon.

JESTFUL *jestful*, *adj* Given to jesting or joking

JESTINGLY, *jesting li*, *adv* In a jesting manner not in earnest.

JESUIT, *jezu it*, *n*. One of the Society of *Jesus*, founded in 1534 by Ignatius Loyola, the members of which are repeatedly celebrated for craftiness hence, a crafty person. [Ceples of the Jesuits.]

JESUITED, *jezu it ed*, *adj* Conformed to the prin

JESUITIC AL, *jezu it'ik*, *sl*, *adj* Pertaining to the Jesuits designing crafty [manner]

JESUITICALLY, *jezu it'ik al li*, *adv* In a Jesuitical

JESUITISM, *jezu it'izm*, *n*. The principles and practices of the Jesuits cunning deceit

JESUS, *jezus*, *n*. The Saviour of mankind. [Gr *Ihsous*, Heb *Joshua*, *Jehoshua*, *Jehovah* the Saviour—*yasha*, to save]

JET, *jet*, *v*. To throw or shoot forward to jnt (*Shak*) to encroach, to strut.—*v*. to emit in a stream—*pr p* jetting *pa p* jetted.—*n*. A throwing a spout or shoot of water a short pipe emitting a flame of gas [Fr *jeter*—L *jacio*, freq of *jacio*, to throw]

JET, *jet*, *n*. A mineral, very compact and black, used for ornaments [Fr *jais* Ger *gagat* L, Gr *gagates*, from *Gagas* a town and river in Lycia, in Asia Minor where it was obtained.] [black colour]

JET BLACK, *jet' blak*, *adj* Black as jet, the deepest

JET DEAU, *zhi-ds*, *n*. A jet of water especially when rising perpendicularly into the air an ornamental fountain. [Fr *jet*, a jet, *de*, of, *eau*, water]

JETSAM, *jet'sam*, *n*. The throwing of goods overboard in a case of great

JETSON, *jet'son*, *n*. peril to lighten a vessel the goods so thrown away which remain under water [Fr *jeter* See *JET*, to throw]

JETTAU, *jet'to*, *n*. Same as *JET DEAU*

JETTINESS, *jet'i nes*, *n*. The state of being jetty blackness.

JETTY, *jet'i*, *n*. That which juts out a projection a kind of pier [Fr *jetee*—*jeter* See *JET*, to throw]

JETTY, *jet'i*, *adj* Made of jet, or black as jet.

JEW, *jeu*, *n*. An inhabitant of Judaea a Hebrew or Israelite [O Fr *Juis*, L *Judaeus* Gr *Ioudaios*—*Iou laui*, Judaea]

JEWEL, *jewel*, *n*. A joy or delight an ornament of dress a precious stone anything highly valued a name expressive of fondness.—*v*. To dress or adorn with jewels to fit with a jewel—*pr p* jewelling, *pa p* jewelled. [O Fr *jouel*, Fr *joyau*, It *gioello*, from dim. of L *gaudio*, joy—*gaudeo*, to rejoice. See *Joy*]

JEWELLER, *jewel'er*, *n*. One who makes or deals in

JEWELLERY, *jewel'eri*, *n*. } *n*. Jewels in general.

JEWELRY, *jewel ri*, *n*. }

JEWESS, *jeu'ez*, *n*. The feminine of *Jew* a Hebrew woman.

JEWISH, *jeu'ish*, *adj* Belonging to the Jews.

JEWISHLY, *jeu'ish li*, *adv* In the manner of the Jews.

JEWISHNESS, *jeu'ish nes*, *n*. The rites of the Jews.

JEWRY, *jeu'ri*, *n*. Judaea a district inhabited by Jews.

JEW'S HARP, *jeu'z harp*, *n*. A small harp shaped musical instrument played between the teeth by striking a spring with the finger [Perhaps from Fr *jeu*, a toy, and *harp*]

JEW'S MALLOW, *jeu'z mal'lo*, *n*. A plant much cultivated as a pot herb by the Jews in Syria.

JEW'S PITCH, *jeu'z pitch*, *n*. Asphaltum.

JEW'S STONE, *jeu'z ston*, *n*. The fossil spine of a large echinus or sea hedgehog

JIB, *jib*, *n*. A triangular sail borne in front of the foremast in a ship so called from its shifting of itself.—*v*. To shift a boom sail from one tack to the other.—*v*. to move restively [D *gyppen*, to turn suddenly]

JIB-BOOM, *jib boom*, *n*. A boom or extension of the bowsprit, on which the jib is spread.

JIBE same as *GIBE*.

JIG, *jig*, *n*. A quick, lively tune a quick dance suited to the tune a farce or afterpiece in rhyme a ludicrous ballad or song.—*v*. To dance a jig—*pr p* jugging *pa p* jugged [Fr *gigue*, a strided instrument, Ger *geige* from Ice *giga*, to move rapidly conn. with *GIG*]

JIGGING, *jig'ing*, *n*. In mining the process of separating ore by means of a wire bottomed sieve moved up and down in water

JILL, *jil*, *n*. Same as *GILL*.

JILT, *jilt*, *n*. A woman who encourages a lover and then neglects or rejects him a flirt.—*v*. To encourage and then disappoint in love.—*v*. to act as a jilt. [Scot *jillet*, perh. from *JILL*, a female name, used in contempt]

JINGLE, *jing'el*, *n*. A jangling or clinking sound that which makes a rattling sound a correspond ence of sounds.—*v*. To make a jingling sound.—*v*. to sound with a jingle to clink—*pr p* jingling, *pa p* jingled. [Formed from the sound. See *JANGLE*]

JINGLING, *jing'ling*, *pa p* Making a jingle

JOB, *job*, *n*. A sudden stroke or stab with a pointed instrument.—*v*. To strike or stab suddenly—*pr p* jobbing, *pa p* jobbed [Gael *gab*, W *gab* a break.]

JOB, *job*, *n*. (*lit*) A lump or portion any piece of work, esp. of a trifling or temporary nature anything to be done any undertaking with a view to profit in a bad sense a mean, lucrative affair.—*v*. to work at jobs to buy and sell, as a broker to hire or let out for a short time, esp horses—*pr p* jobbing, *pa p* jobbed [O E *gobbet*, Fr *gobet*. See *GOBLET*]

JOBBER, *job'er*, *n*. One who jobs one who buys and sells as a broker one who turns official advances to private advantage one who engages in a mean, lucrative affair

JOBBERY, *job'eri*, *n*. Jobbing unfair means employed to procure some private end.

JOCKEY, *jok'i*, *n*. (*lit*) Little John a man (*orig*, a boy) who rides horses in a race a horse-dealer one who takes undue advantage in business.—*v*. To jostle by riding against to cheat [Dim. of *Jock*, boot for *Jack*, dim. of *Jel*, a common name for servants]

JOCKEYISM, *jok'i'izm*, *n*. The art or practice

JOCKEYSHIP, *jok'i'ship*, *n*. of a jockey

JOCOSE, *jo-kes*, *adj* Full of jokes humorous merry [L *jocosus*—*jocus*, a joke. See *JOKK*]

JOCOSELY, jo-kōs'li, *adv.* In jest : waggishly.

JOCOSINESS, jo-kōs'nes, *n.* The quality of being joeose : merriment.

JOCOSITY, jo-kōs'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being joeose : also, a joeose act or saying.

JOCULAR, jok'ū-lar, *adj.* Given to jokes : humorous : droll : laughable. [L. *jocularis*—*jocus*, a joke.]

JOCULARITY, jok'ū-lar'i-ti, *n.* Merriment : disposition to jest. [manner : in jest.]

JOCULARLY, jok'ū-lar-li, *adv.* In a jocular

JOCUND, jok'und, *adj.* In a *jocose* humour : merry : cheerful : pleasant. [L. *jocundus*—*jocus*, a joke.]

JOCUNDITY, jo-kun'di-ti, *n.* State of being joeund or merry : gaiety.

JOCUNDLY, jok'und-li, *adv.* Merrily : gayly.

JOCUNDNESS, jok'und-nes, *n.* The state of being joeund.

JOG, jog, *v.t.* To shock or shake : to push with the elbow or hand.—*v.i.* to move by small shoeks : to travel slowly :—*pr.p.* jogging; *pa.p.* jogged.—*n.* A slight shake : a push. [Dim. of SHOCK.]

JOGGER, jog'ēr, *n.* (Dryden). One who jogs or moves slowly and heavily.

JOGGLE, jog'l, *n.* A notch in joints adopted in fitting stones or pieces of timber together to keep them from sliding. [Dim. of jog, to shake, to push, hence to make a slight indenture in.]

JOGGLE, jog'l, *v.t.* To jog or shake slightly : to jostle.—*v.i.* to shake :—*pr.p.* joggling; *pa.p.* joggled. [Dim. of Jog.]

JOG-TROT, jog'-trot, *n.* A slow jogging trot.—*adj.* Easy-going.

JOHN DORY. See DOREE.

JOHNSONIANISM, jon-sō'ni-an-izm, } *n.* A peculiarly of Dr

JOHNSONISM, jon'son-izm, } Johnson, the lexicographer.

JOIN, join, *v.t.* To connect : to unite : to associate : to add or annex : to bring into collision.—*v.i.* to be connected with : to grow together : to be in close contact : to unite (with). [Fr. *joindre*, It. *giugnere*, L. *jungere*, *junctum*, conn. with Gr. *zeugnūmi*, Sans. *yug*, to join.] [carpenter.]

JOINER, join'ēr, *n.* One who joins or unites : a

JOINERY, join'ēr-i, *n.* The art or work of the joiner.

JOINING, join'ing, *n.* The act of joining : a seam : a joint.

JOINT, joint, *n.* A *joining* : the place where two or more things join : a hinge : a seam : the place where two bones are joined : the union of two parts of a plant, a knot : (cook.) the part of the limb of an animal cut off at the joint.—*adj.* Joined, united, or combined : acting in concert : shared among more than one.—*v.t.* To unite by joints : to fit closely : to provide with joints : to cut into joints, as an animal.—*v.i.* to fit as joints do. [Fr., O. Fr. *joindre*, to join. See JOIN.]

OUT OF JOINT, dislocated, (*fig.*) disordered.

JOINTER, joint'ēr, *n.* The largest kind of plane used by a joiner : a bent piece of iron for riveting two stones together.

JOINING-RULE, join'ing-rūl, *n.* A long, straight-edged rule used by bricklayers for keeping their work even.

JOINTLY, joint'li, *adv.* In a joint or joined manner : unitedly or in combination : together.

JOINTRESS, joint'res, *n.* A woman on whom a jointure is settled.

JOINT-STOCK, joint'-stok, *n.* Stock held jointly or in company.

JOINT-STOOL, joint'-stool, *n.* (Shak.) A stool made of parts inserted in each other.

JOINT-TENANCY, joint-ten'an-si, *n.* The ownership of land or goods along with one or more persons.

JOINT-TENANT, joint-ten'ant, *n.* One who is owner of land or goods along with others.

JOINTURE, joint'ūr, *n.* Property joined to or settled on a woman at marriage to be enjoyed after her husband's death.—*v.t.* To settle a jointure upon :—*pr.p.* jointuring; *pa.p.* jointured. [Fr., O. Fr. *jointure*, L. *junctura*—*jungo*, to join. See JOIN.]

JOINTURESS, joint'ūr-es, *n.* A jointress.

JOIST, joist, *n.* (lit.) That on which anything lies : the timbers to which the boards of a floor or the laths of a ceiling are nailed.—*v.t.* To fit with joists. [Seot. *geist*, O. Fr. *giste*, from *gesir*, Prov. *jazer*, L. *jacere*, to lie.]

JOKE, jok, *n.* A jest : a witticism : something witty or sportive : anything said or done to excite a laugh.—*v.t.* To east jokes at : to banter : to make merry with.—*v.i.* to jest : to be merry : to make sport :—*pr.p.* joking; *pa.p.* joked. [A.S. *ioic*, D. *jok*, L. *jocus*.]

JOKER, jok'ēr, *n.* One who jokes or jests.

JOKINGLY, jok'ing-li, *adv.* In a joking manner.

JOLE, jōl, *n.* The preferable form of JOWL.

JOLE, jōl, *v.t.* (Shak.) To beat against anything,

JOLL, jōl, *v.t.* to clash with violence.

JOLLIFICATION, jol-i-fi-kā'shun, *n.* A making jolly : noisy festivity and merriment. [JOLLY, and L. *facio*, to make.]

JOLLILY, jol'i-li, *adv.* With noisy mirth : gayly.

JOLLIMENT, jol'i-ment, *n.* (Spenser). Merriment.

JOLLINESS, jol'i-nes, } *n.* Gayety : merriment :

JOLLITY, jol'i-ti, } festivity.

JOLLY, jol'i, *adj.* Merry : expressing or exciting mirth : plump, robust : handsome. [Fr. *joli*, Ite. *jol*, a Christmas feast, E. *yule*.]

JOLLY-BOAT, jol'i-bōt, *n.* A yawl-boat : a small boat belonging to a ship. [Corr. of YAWL and BOAT.]

JOLT, jolt, *v.i.* To shake with sudden jerks.—*v.t.* to shake with a sudden shock.—*n.* A sudden jerk. [From the sound.] [head.]

JOLT-HEAD, jolt'hed, *n.* (Shak.) A dolt, a block-

JOLTINGLY, jolt'ing-li, *adv.* In a jolting manner.

JONQUIL, jon'kwil, } *n.* A name given to cer-

JONQUILLE, jon'kwēl, } tain species of narcissus with rush-leaves. [Fr. *jonquille*—L. *juncus*, a rush.]

JORDEN, jor'den, *n.* (Shak.) A chamber-pot. [Said to mean earthen (pot), from Dan. *jord*, earth.]

JOSS-STICK, jos'-stik, *n.* A stick of gum mixed with the dust of odoriferous woods, burned by the Chinese before their idols. [Chinese *joss*, a deity.]

JOSTLE, jos'l, *v.t.* To joust or strike against : to drive against :—*pr.p.* jostling; *pa.p.* jostled. [Freq. of JOUST.]

JOT, jot, *n.* (lit.) A point : the least quantity assignable.—*v.t.* To set down briefly : to make a memorandum of :—*pr.p.* jotting; *pa.p.* jotted. [The smallest letter in Hebrew, *yod*, Gr. *iota*, E. *i*.]

JOTTING, jot'ing, *n.* A memorandum.

JOUISANCE, jōis'-ans, *n.* (Spenser) Joyousness : merriment. [Fr.—*joir*, to enjoy—L. *gaudio*, to rejoice.]

JOURNAL, jur'nal, *n.* A diurnal or daily register or diary : a book containing an account of each day's

transactions a newspaper published daily or other wise a magazine the transactions of any society —*adj* (*Spenser*) Daily, diurnal. [Fr. *It. giornale*—low *L. giornale, L. diurnalis*. See *DIURNAL*.]

JOURNALISE, *ju'nal iz, v. i.* To write articles for a public journal.—*v. t.* to enter in a journal —*pr p* journalising, *pa p* journalised.

JOURNALISM, *ju'nal izm, n.* The keeping of a journal the profession of conducting public journals.

JOURNALIST, *ju'nal ist, n.* One who writes or conducts a journal or newspaper.

JOURNALISTIC, *ju'nal ist'ik, adj.* Pertaining to journals or newspapers, or to journalism.

JOURNEY, *ju'ni, n.* (*lit*) A day's travel any travel tour excursion.—*v. i.* To travel —*pr p* journeying, *pa p* journeyed (*ind*) [Fr. *journee*—*jour, it. giorno, a day—L. diurnus*. See *DIURNAL*.]

JOURNEY BATED, *ju'ni bat'ed, adj.* (*Shak*) Worn out with travelling wayworn.

JOURNEYMAN, *ju'ni man, n.* One who works by the day any hired workman.

JOURNEY WORK, *ju'ni wu'k, n.* Work done by a journeyman or for hire.

JOUST, *just, n.* (*lit*) A coming together the encounter of two knights on horseback at a tournament.—*v. t.* To run in the tilt [O Fr. *juste*, from *L. iustia*, together.]

JOVE, *jov, n.* **JUPITER**.

JOVIAL, *jo'vi al, adj.* (*lit*) Belonging to Jove or Jupiter, fortunate full of mirth and happiness joyous [L. *Jovialis—Jupiter, Jovis, Jupiter, the star, from the language of astrology*.]

JOVIALITY, *jo'vi al' ti, n.* The estate or quality of being jovial.

JOVIALLY, *jo'vi al' ly, adv.* Merrily gayly

JOVIALNESS, *jo'vi al' nes, n.* Same as **JOVIALITY**

JOVIALTY, *jo'vi al' ti, n.* Same as **JOVIALITY**

JOWL, *jol, v. t.* (*Shak*) Same as **JOLE**, to beat.

JOY, *joy, n.* Gladness happiness rapture mirth the cause of joy a term of fondness.—*v. i.* To rejoice to be glad to exult.—*v. t.* to give joy to to congratulate to gladden. [Fr. *joie, Sp. joya* *It. gioia, L. gaudium—gaudeo, to rejoice, allied to Gr. gaithes*.]

JOY, *joy, v. t.* (*Milton*) To enjoy [Fr. *joir, to enjoy*.]

JOYANCE, *jo'ians, n.* (*Spenser*) Gayety, festivity [O Fr. *joyant, joyful*. See **JOY**.]

JOYFUL, *joy'fool, adj.* Full of joy very glad, happy, or merry

JOYFULLY, *joy'fool' ly, adv.* With joy gladly

JOYFULNESS, *joy'fool' nes, n.* Gladness joy

JOYLESS, *joy'les, adj.* Without joy not giving joy or pleasure

JOYLESSLY, *joy'les' ly, adv.* Without joy

JOYLESSNESS, *joy'les' nes, n.* State of being joyless

JOYOUS, *joy'us, adj.* Full of joy, happiness, or merriment giving joy festive.

JOYOUSLY, *joy'us' ly, adv.* With joy or gladness.

JOYOUSNESS, *joy'us' nes, n.* The state of being joyous.

JUBILANT, *ju'bi lant, adj.* Shouting for joy as in a jubilee rejoicing uttering songs of triumph. [L. *jubilans, antiq.—jubilo, jubilatium, to shout for joy*.]

JUBILATE, *ju'bi la'te, n.* The third Sunday after Easter, so called because the Church Service began

on that day with the words of the 66th Psalm, 'Jubilate Deo,' &c.

JUBILATION, *ju'bi la'shun, n.* A shouting for joy as in a jubilee the declaration of triumph

JUBILEE, *ju'bi le, n.* (*lit*) A shout of joy the year of release among the Jews every fiftieth year any season of great public joy and festivity joyfulness exultation. [Fr. *jubilé, L. jubdum, Heb. yobel*.]

JUDAIC, *al, ju'daik, al, adj.* Pertaining to the Jews [L. *Judaicus—Juda, Judah, one of the sons of Israel*.] [ner of the Jews]

JUDAICALLY, *ju'daik al' ly, adv.* After the manner of the Jews

JUDAISE, *ju'daiz, v. t.* To conform to or practise Judaism —*pr p* Judaizing, *pa p* Judaized.

JUDAISM, *ju'da izm, n.* The doctrines and rites of the Jews conformity to the Jewish rites.

JUDAIST, *ju'da ist, n.* One who holds the doctrines of Judaism [belonging to Judaism.]

JUDAISTIC, *ju'da ist'ik, adj.* Pertaining to or

JUDEAN, *ju'de an, adj.* Belonging to Judaea —*n.* A native of Judaea.

JUDGE, *jay, v. i.* To point out or declare what is just or law to hear and decide to pass sentence to compare facts to determine the truth to form or pass an opinion to distinguish.—*v. t.* to hear and determine authoritatively to sentence to censure severely to consider (*B*) to condemn —*pr p* judging, *pa p* judged —*n.* One who judges a civil officer who hears and settles any cause an arbitrator one who can decide upon the merit of anything in Jewish history, a magistrate having civil and military powers —*pl* title of the seventh book of the Old Testament [Fr. *juger—L. judico—jus law and dico, to declare*.]

JUDGESHIP, *juh'eship, n.* The office of a judge.

JUDGMENT, *juh'ment, n.* Act of judging the comparing of ideas to elicit truth faculty by which this is done, the reason opinion formed taste sentence condemnation doom commandment—also written *judgement*.

JUDGMENT DAY, *juh'ment dā, n.* The day on which God will pronounce final judgment on man kind. [where a court of justice meets.]

JUDGMENT HALL, *juh'ment-hawl, n.* A hall

JUDGMENT SEAT, *juh'ment-set, n.* Seat or bench in a court from which judgment is pronounced.

JUDICABLE, *juh'di ka-bl, adj.* That may be judged or tried. [judge.]

JUDICATIVE, *juh'di kat iv, adj.* Having power to

JUDICATORY, *juh'di kat or i, adj.* Pertaining to a judge distributing justice —*n.* Distribution of justice a tribunal.

JUDICATURE, *juh'di kat'ur, n.* Profession of a judge power or system of dispensing justice by legal trial jurisdiction; a tribunal.

JUDICIAL, *juh'dish al, adj.* Pertaining to a judge or court practised in, or proceeding from a court of justice established by statute.

JUDICIALLY, *juh'dish al' ly, adv.* In the forms of legal justice by way of judgment.

JUDICIARY, *juh'dish' ar i, n.* The judges taken collectively —*adj.* Pertaining to the courts of law; passing judgment.

JUDICIOUS, *juh'dish' us, adj.* According to sound judgment possessing sound judgment discreet: (*Shak*) judicial. [or wisdom skilfully]

JUDICIOUSLY, *juh'dish' us' ly, adv.* With discretion

JUDICIOUSNESS, *juh'dish' us' nes, n.* The state or quality of being judicious.

JUG, *jug*, *n.* *A basin: a large vessel with a swelling body and narrow mouth for liquors.—v.t.* To boil or stew as in a *jug*:—*pr.p.* *jugging*; *pa.p.* *jugged*. [O. E. *jub*, a *jug*; A.S. *ceac*, basin, cup, pitcher.]

JUG, *jug*, *v.i.* To utter the sound *jug*, as certain birds, esp. the nightingale. [From the sound.]

JUGGLE, *jugl*, *v.i.* To joke or jest: to amuse by sleight of hand: to conjure: to practise artifice or imposture.—*v.t.* to deceive by trick or artifice:—*pr.p.* *juggling*; *pa.p.* *juggled*.—*n.* A trick by sleight of hand: an imposture. [O. Fr. *jongler*—L. *joculor*, to jest—*jocus*, a jest.]

JUGGLER, *juglér*, *n.* (*lit.*) A joker or jester: one who performs tricks by sleight of hand: a trickish fellow. [O. E. *jogelour*; Fr. *jongleur*—L. *joculator*, a jester—*jocus*, a joke.] [legerdmain: trickery.]

JUGGLERY, *juglér-i*, *n.* Art or tricks of a juggler:

JUGGLING, *jugling*, *n.* Deception: imposture.

JUGGLINGLY, *jugling-li*, *adv.* In a deceptive manner.

JUGULAR, *joo'gü-lar*, *adj.* Pertaining to the collar-bone, which joins the neck and shoulders.—*n.* One of the large veins on either side of the neck. [L. *jugulum*, the collar-bone—*jungo*, to join.]

JUICE, *jooz*, *n.* (*lit.*) Broth: the sap of vegetables: the fluid part of animal bodies. [Fr. and L. *jus*.]

JUICELESS, *jooz'les*, *adj.* Destitute of juice: dry.

JUICINESS, *jooz'i-nes*, *n.* The state of abounding with juice: plenty of juice.

JUICY, *jooz'i*, *adj.* Full of juice.

JUJUBE, *joo'joo'b*, *n.* A genus of spiny shrubs or small trees, the fruit of which is dried as a sweetmeat: a lozenge made of sugar and gum. [Fr.—L. *zizyphus*, Gr. *zizyphos*, Pers. *zizfun*, Ar. *zizuf*, the jujube-tree.]

JULEP, *joo'lep*, *n.* (*lit.*) Rose-water: a pleasant

JULAP, *joo'lap*, *n.* liquid medicine in which other nauseous medicines are taken. [Ar. *julab*; Pers. *gul*, rose, *ab*, water.]

JULIAN, *joo'lyan*, *adj.* Denoting the old account of time established by Julius Cæsar, and used from 46 B.C. till 1752.

JULY, *joo'li*, *n.* The seventh month of the year, so called from Caius Julius Cæsar, who was born in this month.

JUMART, *joo'mart*, *n.* The offspring of a bull and a mare. [Fr. *gimere*, either from L. *jumentum*, a beast of burden, or from L. *chimæra*. See CHIMERA.]

JUMBLE, *jum'bl*, *v.t.* To mix confusedly: to throw together without order.—*v.i.* to be mixed together confusedly: to be agitated:—*pr.p.* *jumbling*; *pa.p.* *jumbled*.—*n.* A confused mass or mixture: disorder. [O. E. *jombre*, prob. a freq. of *JUMP*.]

JUMBLINGLY, *jum'bling-li*, *adv.* In a jumbled or confused manner.

JUMP, *jump*, *v.i.* To spring upward, or forward, or both: to bound: to pass to as by a leap: (*Shak.*) to agree.—*v.t.* to pass, by a leap: to skip over: to risk, hazard.—*n.* Act of jumping: a bound: hazard, chance.—*adv.* (*Shak.*) Exactly. [Perhaps formed from the sound.]

JUMPER, *jump'ér*, *n.* One who jumps: a long iron borer used in quarries and mines:—*pl.* a sect, founded in Wales about 1760, who regard jumping or leaping as a part of divine worship.

JUMP-SEAT, *jump'set*, *n.* A carriage-seat which may be moved backwards or forwards, so as to be used as single or double: a carriage with a movable seat.

JUNCACEOUS, *jun-ka'shns*, *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Juncaceæ, a natural order of plants, of which the juncus or rush is the type.

JUNCATE, *jungk'at*, *n.* Same as JUNKET.

JUNCTION, *jungk'shun*, *n.* The act of joining: union or combination: place or point of union.

JUNCTURE, *jungk'tür*, *n.* A joining: a union: a critical or important point of time. [L. *junctura*, from root of *JOIN*.]

JUNE, *joon*, *n.* The sixth month, orig. of 26 days, but since Julius Cæsar's time of 30.

[L. *Junius* for *Junonius*—*Juno*, the goddess to whom this month was sacred: or from root of L. *juvenis*, Sans. *juvan*, young, and so = the month of growth.]

JUNEATING, *joon'a-ting*, *n.* An early apple which ripens in June. [See GENNETING.]

JUNGLE, *jung'gl*, *n.* Forests, wastes: land covered with thick brushwood, &c.: in Hindustan, sometimes applied to the open or uncultivated country, as opposed to villages. [Hind. *jangal*, Sans. *janggala*, desert.] [with, jungles.]

JUNGLY, *junggli*, *adj.* Consisting of, or abounding

JUNIOR, *joon'yur*, *adj.* Younger: less advanced.—*n.* One younger or less advanced. [Contr. of L. *juvenior*, younger—*juvenis*, young.]

JUNIORITY, *joon-i-or-i-ti*, *n.* State of being

JUNIORSHIP, *joon'i-ur-ship*, *n.* junior.

JUNIPER, *joon'i-pér*, *n.* An evergreen shrub, so called because it brings forth younger berries while the others are ripening. [L. *juniperus*—*junior*, younger, and *pario*, to bring forth.]

JUNK, *jungk*, *n.* A Chinese vessel, having a high fore-castle and poop, and three masts.

JUNK, *jungk*, *n.* Pieces of old cordage, used for making mats, &c., and when pieked to pieces forming oakum for the seams of ships: salt meat supplied to vessels for long voyages, so called because it becomes as hard as old rope. [L. *juncus*, a rush, of which ropes used to be made.]

JUNKET, *jungk'et*, *n.* Any sweetmeat, so called from being handed in little baskets made of rushes: a stolen entertainment.—*v.i.* To feast in secret: to banquet.—*v.t.* to feast. [Low L. *juncata*—*juncus*, a rush.] [entertainment, a junket.]

JUNKETING, *jungk'et-ing*, *n.* A private feast or

JUNTA, *jun'ta*, *n.* A body of men joined or united: a Spanish grand council of state. [Sp.—L. *junyo*, to join.]

JUNTO, *jun'to*, *n.* A body of men joined or united for some secret intrigue: a cabal or faction. [Sp. See JUNTA.]

JUPITER, *joo'pi-tér*, *n.* The father of heaven: the chief god among the Romans: the largest, and, next to Venus, the brightest of the planets. [Modification of *Dioris pater* = *Dispiter*—*Dies* or *Dioris* = *divum*, heaven, and *pater*, father.]

JUPON, *joo-pon'*, *n.* A sleeveless jacket or close-fitting coat, extending down over the hips: a petticoat. [Fr. *jupon*, *jupr*, a petticoat.]

JURASSIO, *joo-ras'sik*, *adj.* (*geol.*) A continental name for the Oolitic rocks, so called from a group of limestones which occur in the Jura Mountains, and contain the same fossils as the Oolitic group.

JURIDICAL, *joo-rid'ik-al*, *adj.* Relating to the distribution of justice: pertaining to a judge: used in courts of law. [L. *juridicus*—*jus*, *juris*, law, and *dico*, to declare.]

JURIDICALLY, *joo-rid'ik-al-li*, *adv.* According to forms of justice: with legal authority.

JURISCONSULT, jŭ-ris-kon-sult or sult, *n* One who is consulted on the law a lawyer who gives opinions on cases put to him a jurist. [*L. jus, juris, law, and consulto—consulo, to consult.*]

JURISDICTION, jŭ-ris-dik-tshun, *n* The distribution of justice legal authority extent of power distinct over which any authority extends [*L. jurisdictio jus, juris, law, and dico to declare, to pronounce.*]

JURISDICTIONAL, jŭ-ris-dik-shun-al, *adj* According to legal authority [*dictio.*]

JURISDICTIVE, jŭ-ris-dik-tiv *adj* Having juris

JURISPRUDENCE, jŭ-ris-prŭ-dens *n* The science and knowledge of law [*L. jurisprudentia—jus juris law, and prudentia, knowledge. See PRUDENCE.*]

JURISPRUDENT, jŭ-ris-prŭ-dent, *adj* Under standing or learned in law—*n*. One who is learned in law [*See JURISPRUDENCE.*]

JURIST, jŭ-ris-t, *n*. One who professes or is versed in the science of law, esp the Roman or civil law a civilian

JUROR, jŭ-rŭr, *n*. One who serves on a jury

JURY, jŭ-ri, *n*. A body of not less than twelve men selected and sworn, as prescribed by law to declare the truth on evidence before them a committee for deciding prizes at a public exhibition. [*Fr juré, sworn—jurer, L. juro, to swear.*]

JURY BOX, jŭ-ri-boks, *n* The place in which the jury sit during the hearing of a trial

JURIMAN, jŭ-ri-man, *n* A juror

JURY MAST, jŭ-ri-mast *n*. A temporary mast erected in a ship in the room of one that has been injured or carried away [*INJURY and MAST.*]

JURY RIGGED, jŭ-ri-ri-gd, *adj* Rigged in a temporary way [*See JURY MAST.*]

JURY RUDDER, jŭ-ri-ru-dŕ, *n*. A temporary rudder for one injured [*INJURY and RUDDER.*]

JUST, a tilt Same as **JOSTLE**

JUST, just, *adj* Lawful upright exact regular conformable to the principle of rectitude true righteous innocent—*adv* Accurately almost barely—*n*. (Milton) Justice [*L. justus—jus law.*]

JUSTICE, jus-tis *n*. Quality of being just integrity impartiality desert vindication of right retribution one who administers justice a judge a magistrate. [*Fr, L. justitia—justus, just.*]

JUSTICESHIP, jus-tis-ship, *n* Office or dignity of a justice or judge.

JUSTICIARY, jus-tish-i-er-i, } *n*. An administrator
JUSTICIAR, jus-tish-i-er, } of justice a chief justice

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY, the supreme criminal court of justice in Scotland

JUSTIFIABLE, jus-ti-fa-bl, *adj* That may be justified defensible excusable

JUSTIFIABLENESS, jus-ti-fa-bl-ness, *n*. The quality of being justifiable

JUSTIFIABLY, jus-ti-fa-bl, *adv* In a justifiable manner rightly

JUSTIFICATION, jus-ti-fi-kā-shun, *n* Act of justifying absolution deliverance by pardon from sins past a plea of sufficient reason for

JUSTIFICATIVE, jus-ti-fi-kāt-iv, } *adj* Having
JUSTIFICATORY, jus-ti-fi-kāt-iv, } power to justify

JUSTIFIER, jus-ti-fi-er, *n*. One who justifies one who defends or vindicates he who pardons and absolves from guilt and punishment

JUSTIFY, jus-ti-fi, *v.t.* To make just to prove or shew to be just or right to absolve from imputed

guilt to vindicate.—*v.i* to agree (*print*) to be in a straight line with something —*pr p* justifying, *pp p* justified. [*L. justifico—justus, just, and facio to make.*]

JUSTLE, jusl, *v.t.* Same as **JOSTLE**

JUSTLY, justl, *adv* In a just manner equitably uprightly accurately by right

JUSTNESS, just-nes *n*. Quality of being just exactness reasonableness

JUT jut *v.i* To shoot forward to project beyond the main body —*pr p* jutting, *pp p* juttled. [*A form of Jer.*]

JUTE, jŭt, *n*. The fibre of an Indian plant resembling hemp used in the manufacture of coarse bags, carpeting &c. [*Orissa, jhot, Sans jāt.*]

JUTTINGLY, jŭt-ing-l, *adv* Projectingly

JUTTY, jut-i, *n*. A projecting part of a building a pier, a jetty —*vt* and *v.i* (*Shak*) To jut. [*See JUT.*]

JUVENAL, jŭ-ve-nal, *n*. (*Shak*) A youth [*L. juvenalis young.*]

JUVENESCENCE, jŭ-ven-es-ens, *n* A growing young the state of youth

JUVENESCENT, jŭ-ven-es-ent, *adj* Reaching the age of youth becoming young [*L. juvenescens—juvencscio to grow young.*]

JUVENILE, jŭ-ve-nil or nil, *adj* Young pertaining or suited to youth puerile—*n*. A young person. [*L. juvenilis—juvenis, young, akin to Sans juaan young and juna, sportive.*]

JUVENILENESS, jŭ-ve-nil-nes } *n*. Youthfulness
JUVENILITY, jŭ-ve-nil-i-ti, } the manners or customs of youth

JUSTAPOSITION, jŭs-ta-po-zish-un, *n*. A placing or being placed near contiguity [*L. juxta, near, and positio.*]

JYMOLD jŭ-mold, *adj* (*Shak*) Same as **GYMNAL**

K

KABALA, kaba-la, *n*. Same as **CABALA**

KADI, kād-i, *n*. Same as **CADI**

KAFFER KAFFRE, kaffer, } *n*. One of a race in
KAFIR, ka-sir } habiting the eastern part of South Africa

KAIL KALE, kal, *n*. Colewort a cabbage. [*A.S. cal cant, Ice, Dan kaal, L. caulis. See COL.*]

KAISER, kā-zer, *n*. An emperor [*Ger, L. Caesar.*]

KALEIDOPHON, ka-lē-do-fon, } *n*. An instrument

KALEIDOPHONE, ka-lē-do-fon, } consisting of a rod or thin plate with a knob at the enl, for shewing the curves corresponding with the musical notes produced by the vibrations. [*Or kalos, beautiful, eidos, form, and phōnē sound.*]

KALEIDOSCOPE, ka-lē-dos-kōp, *n*. An optical instrument in which are seen an endless variety of beautiful colours and forms. [*Or kalos, beautiful, eidos form, and skōpōs, to see.*] [*CALENDS.*]

KALENDAR, KALENDS Same as **CALENDAR**

KALIF, ka-lif, *n*. Same as **CALIF**

KANGAROO, kang-ga-rŭ, *n*. An Australian herbivorous quadruped, remarkable for the length of its hind legs and its power of leaping. [*The native name.*]

KANTIAN, kan-shu-an, *adj* Pertaining to the doctrines of, or belonging to Immanuel Kant, a German philosopher (1724-1804) [*of Kant.*]

KANTISM, kant-izm, *n*. The doctrines or philosophy

KANTIST, kant'ist, *n.* A disciple or follower of Kant.
KAW. Same as **CAW**.

KAYAK, kā'ak, *n.* A light boat used in Greenland, made of seal-skins stretched on a frame.

KECKLE, kek'l, *v.t.* To preserve or protect by hindering with old rope or chains, as a cable:—*pr.p.* keck'ling; *pa.p.* keck'led.

KECKSY, kek'si, *n.* The dry stalk of the hemlock or other umbelliferous plants: (*Shak.*) the hemlock. [*W. cecys*, reeds, canes, *cecysen*, hemlock.]

KEDGE, kej, *n.* (*lit.*) A leg or float attached to an anchor: a small anchor for keeping a ship steady and for warping the ship.—*v.t.* To move by means of a kedge, to warp:—*pr.p.* kedg'ing; *pa.p.* kedged'. [*Ice kaggi*, a cask fixed to an anchor as a buoy.]

KEDGER, kej'ér, *n.* A kedge.

KEECH, kech, *n.* (*Shak.*) A lump of fat or tallow. [A corruption of **CAKE**.]

KEEL, kél, *n.* (*lit.*) A ship or the bottom of a ship: the principal timber in a ship extending along the bottom and supporting the whole: a low flat-bottomed boat: (*bot.*) the lowest petals of a papilionaceous flower, having some resemblance to the keel of a ship.—*v.t.* or *i.* To plough with a keel, to navigate: to turn keel upwards. [*A.S. ceol*, a ship, a keel, *cele*, the bottom of a ship; *Ger. kiel*, *O. Ger. chiol*, *Ice. kiðl*.] [to be cold.]

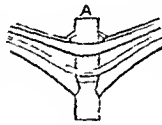
KEEL, kél, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To cool. [*A.S. celan*, to chill,

KEELAGE, kél'aj, *n.* Dues for a keel or ship in port.

KEELED, kél'd, *adj.* (*bot.*) Keel-shaped: having a prominence on the back.

KEELHAUL, kél'hawl, *v.t.* To punish by dragging through below the keel of a ship.

KEELSON, kél'sun, *n.* A piece of timber along the floor timbers of a ship directly over the keel. [*Dan. kiðl-svin*; *Ice. svill*, a sill or beam on which something rests.]



A, Keelson.

KEEN, kën, *adj.* (*lit.*) Powerful, daring: prompt, eager: sharp, having a fine edge: piercing: severe: acrimonious: acute of mind: penetrating.—*v.t.* To render keen or cold, to sharpen. [*A.S. cene*, *O. Sw. kyn*, bold; *Ger. kühn*, prob. from *können*, to be able. See **CAN**.]

KEENLY, kën'li, *adv.* Sharply: eagerly: bitterly.

KEENNESS, kën'nes, *n.* The quality of being keen: sharpness: eagerness: severity of weather.

KEEP, kep, *v.t.* To maintain hold upon: to restrain from departure: to preserve in a certain state: to have the care of: to guard: to maintain: to have in one's service: to remain in: to adhere to: to practise.—*v.i.* to remain in any position or state: to last or endure: to adhere:—*pr.p.* keep'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* kept.—*n.* The act of keeping, custody: maintenance: that which keeps or protects: the innermost and strongest part of a castle, the donjon: a stronghold: (*Spenser*) that which is kept in charge. [*A.S. cepan*, to regard; *Scot. kepe*, care, *kep*, to keep and hold; *perh. conn.* with *L. capio*, to take.]

KEEP BACK, to withhold, restrain.—**KEEP DOWN**, to restrain, hinder.—**KEEP FROM**, to refrain, abstain.—**KEEP ON**, to go forward.—**KEEP TO**, to adhere to.—**KEEP UP**, to maintain.

KEEPER, kēp'ér, *n.* One who keeps or has possession of anything: one who defends or preserves: one who has the superintendence or custody of anything: (*B.*) one who keeps himself or remains (*Titus ii. 5*): a ring for keeping another on the finger.

KEEPERSHIP, kēp'ér-ship, *n.* The office of a keeper.

KEEPING, kēp'ing, *n.* Care: just proportion, harmony: (*paint.*) due proportion of light and shade.
KEEPSAKE, kēp'sāk, *n.* Something given to be kept for the sake of the giver.

KEG, keg, *n.* A small cask or barrel. [*From root KEDGE.*]

KELP, kelp, *n.* (*lit.*) Dust, powder: the calcined ashes of sea-weed, used in the manufacture of glass from the sea-weed from which kelp is produced. [*O. kilpe*, *gilp*—*A.S. gilp*, dust, powder.]

KELPIE, **KELPY**, kēl'pi, *n.* In Scotland, a suppo water-spirit, said to give intimation of, and even assist in, the drowning of people.

KELSON, kēl'sun, *n.* Same as **KEELSON**.

KELT, kelt, *n.* A salmon that has just spawned. [*Teut. kiele*, spawn.]

KELT, kelt, *n.* Same as **CELT**.

KEMB, kem, *v.t.* (*Dryden*). To comb. [*A.S. cemb*, to comb.]

KEN, ken, *v.t.* To know: to see and recognise at distance.—*v.i.* (*Milton*) to look round, to direct the eye.—*n.* Reach of knowledge or sight. [*O. E. ken*, *kennen*. See **CAN**.]

KENDAL-GREEN, kēn'dal-grēn, *n.* Green cloth made at Kendal in Westmoreland.

KENNEL, kēn'el, *n.* A house for dogs: a pack hounds: the hole of a fox, &c.: a haunt.—*v.t.* keep in a kennel.—*v.i.* to live in a kennel:—*pr. kenn'elling*; *pa.p.* kenn'elled. [*Fr. chenil*—*chien*, dog; *It. canile*—*L. canis*, a dog.]

KENNEL, kēn'el, *n.* A little canal or channel: gutter. [*From root of CANAL*.]

KENNEL-COAL, kēn'el-kōl, *n.* Same as **CANTEL-COAL**.

KENTISH-RAG, kēn'tish-rag, *n.* A rough limestone found in Kent.

KEPT, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of **KEEP**.

KERASINE, kēr'a-sin, *adj.* Like or made of horn. [*Gr. keras*, a horn.]

KERBSTONE, kēr'b'stōn. A form of **CURBSTONE**.

KERCHIEF, kēr'chif, *n.* (*orig.*) A square piece of cloth worn by women to cover the head: any loose cloth used in dress: (*fig.*) a lady. [*O. E. coverchie*, *O. Fr. couvrechief*, *couvrechief*—*couvrir*, to cover, *che*, the head.]

KERCHIEFED, **KERCHIEFT**, kēr'chift, *adj.* Wearing or wrapped in a kerchief, hooded.

KERMES, kēr'mēz, *n.* A dye-stuff which consists of the bodies of the females of a species of coccus. [*Pe. kermes*, *kirmis*, from Sans. *krimidja*, born of a worm—*krimi*, a worm, and *dja*, born.]

KERN, kēr'n, *n.* (*Shak.*) An Irish foot-soldier. [*Ir. kern*, a man.]

KERN. See **QUERN**.

KERNEL, kēr'n'el, *n.* (*lit.*) A grain of corn: anything in a husk or shell: the substance in the shell of a nut: the seed of a pulpy fruit. [*A.S. cyrnel*, *Ger. kern*, a grain. See **CORN** and **GRAIN**.] [kernel.]

KERNELLY, kēr'n'el-i, *adj.* Full of or resembling kernels.

KEROSENE, kēr'o-sēn, *n.* An oil obtained from bituminous coal and used for lamps, &c. [*Gr. kero*, wax.]

KERSEY, kēr'zi, *n.* A coarse woollen cloth.—*adj.* Having a texture like kersey: (*Shak.*) homespun. [*Scot. carsaye*, *Fr. cariset*, *crêpeau*, *Sw. lersing*.]

KERSEYMERE, kēr-zi-mēr' or kēr', *n.* A twilled cloth of the finest wools. [A corr. of **CASSIMERE**.]

KERVE, kēr'v, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). A form of **CARVE**.

KESAR, kē'zar, *n.* Same as **KASER**.

KESTREL, *kes trel*, *n.* A small species of falcon like the sparrow hawk. [Fr *crosserelle*, *quercelle*, prob from *L. circulus*—*carco*, to go round.]

KETCH, *kech*, *n.* A small two-masted vessel, generally used as a yacht or as a bomb vessel. [Fr *gouache*, *kech*, akin to *casse*, *caque*, a long boat, *D kaag*, *O E. cogge*, a small boat.]

KETCHUP, Same as **CATCHUP**.

KETTLE, *ketl*, *n.* (*lit*) A cooking vessel a vessel of iron or other metal, used for heating or boiling liquids. [A.S. *cecel* Ger *keisel* Goth *katt*, akin to *L. catulus*, for *catinulus* dim. of *catinus*, a cooking vessel.]

KETTLE-DRUM, *ketl drum*, *n.* A drum made of a metal vessel, shaped like a kettle, covered with parchment.

KETTLE DRUM, *ketl-drum*, *n.* A tea party [From **KETTLE** and **DRUM**, a name given to a fashionable and crowded evening party about the middle of the 18th century. These parties were of a noisy character, hence the name.]

KTX, *keks*, *n.* The dry stalk of the hemlock or other umbelliferous plants. (See **KEXSEY**.)

KEY, *kē*, *n.* (*lit*) That which shuts or closes an instrument for shutting or opening a lock (*arch*) the middle stone of an arch a piece of wood let into another piece crosswise to prevent warping (*mus*) one of the small levers in musical instruments for producing notes the fundamental note of a piece of music that which explains a mystery a book containing answers to exercises &c. [A.S. *cæg* a key *W cas* an enclosure—*cas* to shut prob akin to *L. clauda*, *Gr kleo*, to shut, *L. claus*, *Gr kleo* a key.]

KEY, *ke*, (*Dryden*) Same as **QUAY**.

KEY BOARD, *ke bord*, *n.* The keys or levers in a piano or organ arranged along a flat board. [Useless.]

KEY-GOLD, *ke gold*, *adj* (*Shak*) Cold as a metal key.

KEYED, *kēd*, *adj* Furnished with keys as a musical instrument set to a particular key, as a tune.

KEY HOLE, *ke hōl*, *n.* The hole in which a key of a door &c. is inserted. [Of a piece of music.]

KEY NOTE, *kē not*, *n.* The key or fundamental note.

KEY SEAT, *ke-set*, *n.* A groove for receiving a key to prevent one piece of music in a key from turning on another.

KEYSTONE, *ke stōn*, *n.* The same as **KEK** (*arch*).

KHAN, *kan*, *n.* An eastern man, a caravansary [Pers *khan* a house, a tent.]

KHAN, *kawn*, *n.* (*lit*) A father in N Asia, a prince or chief in Persia, a governor [Turk. and Tartar *khan*.] [tion of a khan.]

KHANATE, *kawn at*, *n.* The dominion or jurisdiction.

KHEDIVE, *ke div*, *n.* The title of the ruler of Egypt [Persian *khalifa*, prince or sovereign.]

KIBE, *kib*, *n.* (*Shak*) A chaf on the heel caused by cold, an ulcerated chilblain. [W *culwst*, chilblains—*ch*, cup, and *quest*, moist fluid.]

KICK, *kik*, *v.t.* To hit with the foot —*i* to thrust out the foot with violence to shew opposition —*n.* A blow with the foot. [W *curaw*—*ce*, the foot.]

KICKER, *kiker*, *n.* One who kicks, especially a horse-kicker.

KICKSHAW, *kikshaw*, *n.* Something uncommon or fantastical, that has no name (*cool*) a fantastical dish. [Corr. of Fr *quelque chose*, something.]

KICKSY WICKSY, *kik'si wik'si*, *n.* (*Shak*) A term applied to a wife.

KID, *kid*, *n.* A young goat—also used adjectively —*v.t.* or *i.* To bring forth a goat —*pr p* kidding, *pa.p.* kidded. [Icc. *kidh*, Ger *kid*, a young goat. See **KITTER**.]

KID FOX, *kid foks*, *n.* (*Shak*) A young fox.

KIDLING, *kidling*, *n.* A young kid.

KIDNAP, *kidnap*, *v.t.* To steal a kid or child to atal, as a human being —*pr p* kid napping, *pa.p.* kid napped. [Vulgar *kid*, a child, and vulgar *nab*, to atal.] [steals human beings.]

KIDNAPPER, *kidnap er*, *n.* One who kidnaps or

KIDNEY, *kidni*, *n.* One of two flattened glands, on either side of the loins, which secrete the urine (*Shak*) sort, kind. [shaped like a kidney]

KIDNEY BEAN, *kidni ben*, *n.* A kind of bean.

KIDNEY VETCH, *kidni vech*, *n.* A genus of leguminous plants containing a number of shrubby and herbaceous plants, the only British species being called *Lady's Fingers* [genus *Sainfrage*.]

KIDNEY WORT, *kidni wurt*, *n.* A plant of the

KILDERKIN, *kilder kin*, *n.* A small barrel a liquid measure of 18 gallons. [O D *kindeken*, *kindelen*, Scot *lunken*.]

KILL, *kil*, *v.t.* To quell to deaden to put to death to slay [O E *quellan*, A.S. *cwellan*, to quell, to kill. See **QUILL**.] [courteous, boorish person.]

KILL COURTESY, *kil kurt-e-si*, *n.* (*Shak*) A dis-

KILLER, *kiler*, *n.* The person or thing that kills.

KILLING, *kiling*, *p.ady* Depriving of life destructive.

KILN, *kil*, *n.* A large oven in which corn, bricks, &c. are dried bricks piled for burning [A.S. *cylm*, *W cyl*, *cylm* Icc. *kylna*, a drying house for corn.]

KILN DRY, *kil-dry*, *v.t.* To dry in a kiln.

KILN HOLF, *kil hol*, *n.* The mouth of a kiln.

KILT, *kilt*, *n.* (*lit*) Clothing, dress a kind of short petticoat worn by the Highlanders of Scotland. [O Gael. *ceall*, clothes kilt.]

KILT, *kilt* (*Spenser*), *pa.p.* of **KILL**.

KILTED, *kilt ed*, *adj* Dressed in a kilt.

KIN, *kin*, *n.* Offspring persons of the same family relatives relationship affinity—*adj* Kindred of the same nature or kind congenial. [A.S. *cyn*, Icc. *kyrn*, family, race, A.S. *cennan*, to beget, akin to *gen*, to beget, root of **GENUS**.]

KIND, *kind*, *n.* Those of *kin*, a race sort or species nature style character natural state produce, as distinguished from money—*adj* Having the feelings natural for those of the same family disposed to do good to others proceeding from goodness of heart benevolent. [A.S. *cynd*—*cyn*, *kin*.]

KINDLED, *kind ed*, *p.ady* (*Spenser*) Begotten. [From **KIN**.]

KIND HEARTED, *kind hārted*, *adj* Having a kind disposition. [ness of disposition.]

KIND HEARTEDNESS, *kind hārt ed nes*, *n.* Kind

KINDLE, *kindl*, *v.t.* To set fire to to light to in flame, as the passions to provoke to excite to action —*v.i.* to take fire to begin to be excited to be roused —*pr p* kindling, *pa.p.* kindled. [Icc. *kynda*, to set fire to, *kyndyl*, a torch, conn. with **CANDLE**.]

KINDLER, *kindler*, *n.* One who or that which kindles.

KINDLESS, *kindles*, *adj* (*Shak*) Destitute of kindness unnatural.

KINDNESS, *kindli nes*, *n.* The quality of being kindly affection or good will natural disposition or course.

KINDLING, *kindling*, *n.* The act of causing to burn the materials for commencing a fire.

KINDLY, *kindli*, *adj* (*orig*) Belonging to the kind or race natural benevolent—*adv* In a kind manner benevolently mildly [a kind disposition.]

KINDLY NATURED, *kindli natūrd*, *adj* Having

KINDNESS, kind'nes, *n.* The quality of being kind : good-will : affection : an act of good-will : a benefit.

KINDRED, kind'red, *n.* (*lit.*) State of being of the same family : relatives : relationship :—*pl.* (*B.*) families.—*adj.* Related : congenial : cognate. [O. E. *kinrede*—A.S. *cyren*, for *cynræden*—*cyn*, offspring, *ræden*, condition.]

KINE, kin, *n.* (*B.*) Cows. [A.S. *cuna*, genitive of *cy*, *pl.* of *cu*, cow ; Scot. *kye*.]

KINETIC, ki-net'ik, *adj.* Moving or causing motion.

KINETICS, ki-net'iks, *n.* The science of motion. [From Gr. *kineō*, to move.]

KING, king, *n.* (*lit.*) The father of a people : the chief ruler of a nation : a monarch : a card having the picture of a king : the most important piece in chess.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To supply with a king, to raise to royalty. [A.S. *cyning*—*cyn*, offspring ; Sans. *ganaka*, father—*root-gan*, to beget. See **KIN**.]

KING AT ARMS, the principal herald of England.

KING-BECOMING, king'-be-kum'ing, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Becoming or suited to a king.

KINGCRAB, king'krab, *n.* The chief or largest of the crab genus, most common in the Molucca Islands.

KINGCRAFT, king'kraft, *n.* The craft or occupation of kings : the art of governing.

KINGCUP, king'kup, *n.* The buttercup or upright meadow crowfoot.

KINGDOM, king'dum, *n.* The state or attributes of a king : the territory of a king : government : a region : one of the three grand divisions of Nat. Hist., as the animal, vegetable, or mineral.

KINGDOMED, king'dumd, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Endowed with kingly power, proud.

KINGFISHER, king'fish-ēr, *n.* A bird with very brilliant or kingly plumage, which feeds on fish : the halcyon.

KINGLESS, king'les, *adj.* Having no king.

KINGLET, king'let, *n.* A little or petty king : the golden-crested wren.

KINGLIKE, king'lik, *adj.* Same as **KINGLY**.

KINGLING, king'ling, *n.* A little king.

KINGLY, king'li, *adj.* Belonging or suitable to a king : royal : noble.—*adv.* Like a king : with an air of royalty.

KINGLY-POOR, king'-li-poor, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Very poor.

KING-POST, king'-pōst, *n.* A perpendicular beam in the frame of a roof rising from the tie-beam to the ridge.

KING'S BENCH, kingz' bēnsh, *n.* The bench or seat of the king : the highest common-law court, so called because the king used to sit there in person, called Queen's Bench during the reign of a queen.

KING'S-EVIL, kingz'-ēvīl, *n.* A scrofulous disease or evil formerly supposed to be healed by the touch of the king. [of a king.]

KINGSHIP, king'ship, *n.* The state, office, or dignity.

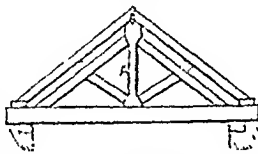
KING'S-SPEAR, kingz'-spēr, *n.* A plant of the genus *Asphodel*.

KINSFOLK, kinz'fōk, *n.* Folk or people kindred or related to one another.

KINSHIP, kin'ship, *n.* Relationship.

KINSMAN, kinz'man, *n.* A man of the same kin or race with another.

KINSWOMAN, kinz'woom-an, *n.* A female relation.



A, King-post

KIOSK, ki-osk', *n.* An open summer-house or ornamental pavilion supported by pillars, much used in Turkey and India. [Turk. *kioshk*, Pers. *kushk*.]

KIP, kip, *n.* The skin of a young animal.

KIPPER, kip'er, *n.* A male salmon in the state of spawning : a salmon split open, seasoned, and dried.—*v.t.* To cure or preserve, as a salmon. [From Scotch *kip*, the cartilaginous hook of the under jaw of the male.]

KIP-SKIN, kip'-skin, *n.* Leather made from the skin of young cattle, intermediate between calf-skin and cow-hide.

KIRK, kerk, *n.* In Scotland, a church. [A.S. *circe*, *cyrice*. See **CHURCH**.] [of Scotland.]

KIRKMAN, kerk'man, *n.* A member of the Church.

KIRTLE, kër'tl, *n.* (*orig.*) A garment for a man or woman : a sort of gown or outer petticoat : a mantle. [A.S. *cyrtel*, Dan. *kjortel* ; Ger. *kittel*, a smock-frock, akin to *kutte*, a hood.]

KIRTLED, kër'tld, *adj.* Wearing a kirtle.

KISS, kis, *v.t.* To salute by touching with the lips : to treat with fondness : to touch gently.—*v.i.* to salute with the lips.—*n.* A salute with the lips. [A.S. *cysan*, to kiss, *coss*, a kiss, Ger. *küssen*, Gr. *kunēō*, *kusō*, to kiss, Sans. *kus*, *kuz*, to embrace.]

KISSER, kis'er, *n.* One that kisses.

KISSING-COMFIT, kis'ing-kum'fit, *n.* A perfumed comfit for sweetening the breath.

KIST, kist, *n.* (*obs.*) A chest. [A.S. *cist*. See **CHEST**.]

KIT, kit, *n.* A large bottle : a small fish-tub ; that which contains travelling or working necessities, as of a soldier, or a mechanic. [D. *kit*, *kittle*, a hooped beer-can.]

KIT, kit, *n.* A small guitar or violin. [Contracted from **CITTERN** or **CITHERN**.]

KIT, kit, *n.* A contraction of **KITTEN**.

KIT-CAT, kit'-kat, *adj.* The name of a London club in the reign of Queen Anne, which met at the house of Christopher Cat : a size of portraits, less than half-length, so called from the portraits of the Kit-cat Club painted by Sir G. Kneller.

KIT-CAT, kit'-kat, *n.* A game played with sticks and a small piece of wood called a cat.

KITCHEN, kich'en, *n.* A room where food is cooked : a utensil with a stove for dressing food, &c.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To furnish or provide with food or refreshments. [A.S. *cyecne*, Ger. *küche*, Fr. *cuisine*, It. *cucina*, L. *coquina*—*coquor*, to cook.]

KITCHEN-GARDEN, kich'en-gir'dn, *n.* A garden where vegetables are cultivated for kitchen use.

KITCHEN-MAID, kich'en-mād, *n.* A servant whose work is in the kitchen. [kitchen-maid.]

KITCHEN-WENCH, kich'en-wensh, *n.* (*Shak.*) A

KITE, kit, *n.* (*lit.*) The hovering bird : a rapacious bird of the hawk kind : a rapacious person : a paper toy for flying in the air, so called from its flying like a kite. [A.S. *cyta* ; W. *cād* ; Bret. *Lidel*, a hawk, from *cuio*, to hover.]

KITEFLYING, kit'fling, *n.* The dealing in fictitious or accommodation paper in order to raise money or keep up one's credit.

KITEFOOT, kit'foot, *n.* A variety of the tobacco plant, so called from its shape.

KITH, kith, *n.* (*obs.*) Acquaintance. [A.S. *cyth*—*cythan*, to make known.]

KITH AND KIN, acquaintances and relatives.

KITTEN, kit'n, *n.* A young cat.—*v.i.* To bring forth young, as a cat. [Dim. of **CAT**, akin to Ice. *kjæla*, to kitten, *kjærling*, a kitten, L. *catulus*, a whelp.]

KITTIWAKE ki'ti wak, *n.* A species of gull, so named from its cry

KIVI KIVI le vi le vi, } *n.* A bird of the genus
KIVI KIVI, ke wi kē wi, } Apteryx found in New Zealand.

KLEPTOMANIA, klep-to-mā-ni-a, *n.* A mania for stealing a morbid impulse to secrete things. [Gr *kleptō*, to steal, and *mania*, madness]

KLICK. Same as **CLICK**.

KNACK, nak, *n.* (*lit.*) A crack caused by a knock a little machine a toy a nice trick dexterity readiness.—*v.* To make a sharp, quick sound.—**KNICK KNACK**, nik nak, *n.* A trifle or toy [Ger., Ir *cnog* a knock, crack]

KNACKER, nak er *n.* (*or g*) A saddler and harness maker one who buys worn out horses for slaughter. [From Ice *knackr* a saddle. 'It would seem that this office' (that of slaughtering old horses) fell to the knacker or coarse harness maker, as the person who would have the best opportunity of making the skins available.—*Wedy*]

KNAG, nag, *n.* A knot in or on wood peg for hanging things on shoot of a deer's horn rugged top of a rock or hill. [Dan., Ger *knagge*, Ir *cnag*, a crack, knock.]

KNAGGINESS, nag'nes, *n.* The state of being knaggy

KNAGGY, nag'i, *adj.* Knotty rugged. [From **KNAG**]

KNAP, nap, *n.* (*Bacon*) A protuberance, a hillock. [Connected with **Knob**, **Knop**]

KNAP, nap *n.* (*obs*) To snap or break with a snapping noise.—*pr p* knapping *pa p* knapped [Ger *knappen*, to crack, break off, D *knappen*, to snatch]

KNAPSACK, nep'sak, *n.* A provision sack a case for food, &c., borne by soldiers and travellers. [Ger and D *knappen*, to eat, and **SACK**]

KNAVE, nāv, *n.* (*orig*) A boy a servant a false, deceitful fellow a villain one of a set of playing cards, bearing the figure of a soldier or servant [A.S. *cnapa*, *cnafa*, Ger *knabe*, *knappe*, a boy, a youth]

KNAVERY, nāv'ri, *n.* The quality of a knave dishonesty

KNAVISH, nāv'ish, *adj.* Like a knave fraudulent villainous (*Shak*) mischievous

KNAVISHLY, nāv'ish li, *adv.* Dishonestly waggishly mischievously

KNAVISHNESS, nāv'ish nes, *n.* The quality of being knavish

KNEAD, ned, *v.t.* To work and press, as flour into dough. [A.S. *cnedan*, Ice. *knoda* *gnýda*, Ger *kneten*, to knead.]

KNEADER, nēder, *n.* One who kneads a baker

KNEADING TROUGH, nēding truf, *n.* A trough or deep tray for kneading.

KNEE nē, *n.* The joint between the thigh and the lower part of the leg anything in the shape of the knee when bent as a piece of timber in ship-building.—*v.t.* (*Shak*) To supplicate by kneeling [A.S. *cnecow*, *cnco*, Ger *knue*, I. *genu*, Gr *gonu*, Sans. *jānu*.]

KNEE-CAP, nē kap *n.* A cap or strong covering for the knees used chiefly for horses, to save their knees in case of a fall.

KNEE-CROOKING, nē'krook'ing, *adj.* Obsequious fawning

KNEED, ned, *adj.* Having knees (*bot.*) having angular joints like the knee.

KNEE-DEEP, nē-dep, *adj.* Rising to the knees sunk to the knees

KNEE-HIGH, nē hi, *adj.* Rising or reaching to the knees

KNEE-JOINT, nē joint *n.* A joint with two pieces at an angle so as to be very tight when pressed into a straight line

KNEEL nēl *v.t.* To bend the knee to rest or fall on the knee.—*pa p* kneeling, *pa t.* and *pa p* kneeled, knelt

KNEELER, nēler, *n.* One who worships by kneeling.

KNEELINGLY, nēling li, *adv.* In a kneeling position

KNEEPAN nē pan, *n.* A flat, round bone on the front of the knee joint

KNEE-TIMBER, nē tim'ber, *n.* Timber with knees or crooks in it.

KNEE-TRIBUTE, nē trib'it, } *n.* Worship or obsequiousness
KNEE-WORSHIP, nē wur'ship, } aneshown by kneeling

KNELL, nel, *n.* (*lit*) A loud noise like that of a bell the stroke of a bell the sound of a bell at a death or funeral.—*v.* To sound as a knell. [A.S. *cnyll*, Sw *knall* loud noise, Ice *gnell*, *gnoll*, *noll*, *shnll* cry, low I. *nola*, a bell.]

KNELT, nelt *past* and *pa p* of **KNEEL**.

KNEW, nē, *past* of **KNOW**

KNICKERBOCKERS, mik-er-bok'ers, *n.pl.* Wide, loose breeches gathered in at the knee. [From the wide breeched Dutchmen in *The Humorous History of New York*, by 'Knickerbocker' (W Irving)]

KNICK KNACK, nik nak, *n.* See **KNACK**

KNIFE n f n *n.* An instrument for *nif* *or* cutting, a sword or dagger.—*pl* **KNIVES**, nīvz. [A.S. *cnif*, Ger *knief* knife *kniefen*, to nip]

KNIFE BOARD, nīf bord, *n.* A board on which knives are cleaned.

KNIFE EDGE, nīf ej, *n.* (*mech.*) A piece of steel with a knife like edge serving as the axis of a pendulum, &c.

KNIFE GRINDER, nīf grind'et, *n.* One who grinds or sharpens knives

KNIIGHT, nit *n.* (*lit.*) A youth a servant a man at arms one admitted in feudal times to a certain military rank the rank of gentlemen next below baronets a piece used in the game of chess.—*v.t.* To create a knight [A.S. *cnicht*, Ger *knacht*, Swiss *knacht* a strong youth]

KNIIGHT BANNERET, nit-ban'ner et *n.* A knight who carried a banner and who was superior in rank to the knight-bachelor

KNIIGHT ERRANT, nit-er'ant, *n.* An errant or wandering knight a knight who travelled in search of adventures.

KNIIGHT ERRANTRY, nit-er'ent-ri, *n.* The practice or manners of knights-errant a romantic adventure or scheme.

KNIIGHTHOOD nit'hood, *n.* The character or privilege of a knight the order or fraternity of knights [a knight]

KNIIGHTLESS nit'les, *adj.* (*Spenser*) Unbecoming

KNIIGHTLINESS nit'li nes, *n.* The bearing or duties of a knight

KNIIGHTLY, nit'li, *adj.* Pertaining to or becoming a knight.—*adv.* In a manner becoming a knight.

KNIIGHT MARSHAL nit mār'shal, *n.* An officer of the royal household.

KNIIGHT SERVICE, nit-serv'is, *n.* Tenure by a knight on condition of military service.

KNIT, nit, *v.t.* To form into a knot to tie together.

fite, fīr, mē, her, mīne, mote, mōte, mōdu, then.

to unite into network by needles: to cause to grow together: to unite closely: to contract.—*v.i.* to interweave with needles: to grow together: to unite:—*pr.p.* knitting; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* knitted or knit.—*n.* (*Shak.*) Texture. [A.S. *cnytan*, Sw. and Ice. *knäta*, low Ger. *knutten*, to knit.]

KNITTER, nit'ér, *n.* One who knits.

KNITTING, nit'ing, *n.* The work of a knitter: union, junction: the network formed by knitting.

KNITTING-NEEDLE, nit'ing-ne'dl, *n.* A long needle or wire used for knitting thread into stockings, &c.

KNIVES, nívz, *pl.* of KNIFE.

NOB, nob, *n.* A hard protuberance: a hard swelling: a round ball. [A form of KNOP.]

NOBBED, nobd, *adj.* Containing or set with knobs.

NOBBINESS, nobi'-nes, *n.* The quality of having knobs.

NOBBY, nob'i, *adj.* Full of knobs: knotty.

KNOCK, nok, *v.i.* To strike with something hard: to drive or be driven against: to clash: to strike for admittance: to rap.—*v.t.* to strike: to drive against.—*n.* A stroke with something thick or heavy: a rap. [A.S. *cnocian*, *cnucian*; Sw. *knacka*; W. *cnociaw*; Ger. *knacken*, to crack or snap.]

KNOCKER, nok'ér, *n.* One who knocks: the hammer of a door.

KNOCKING, nok'ing, *n.* A beating on a door: a rap.

KNOCK-KNEED, nok'-nēd, *adj.* Having knees that knock or touch in walking.

KNOLL, nol, *n.* The knob or top of a hill, generally a round hillock: a small elevation of earth. [A.S. *cnoll*; Ger. *knollen*, a knob, lump; Sw. *knöl*; W. *cnol*.]

KNOLL, nol, *v.t.* To ring or toll, as a bell.—*v.i.* to sound, as a bell. [See KNELL.]

KNOP, nop, *n.* (*B.*) A knob, a bud. [A.S. *cnap*; D. *knoppe*, *knopp*; Ger. *knopf*.]

KNOSE, nosp, *n.* The unopened bud of a leaf or flower, either in nature or art.

KNOT, not, *n.* That which is knit: a union of threads, &c. by tying: a figure the lines of which frequently intersect: a bond of union: a difficulty: a cluster: the part of a tree where a branch shoots out: an epaulet: (*naut.*) a division of the log-line, a mile.—*v.t.* To tie in a knot: to unite closely.—*v.i.* to form knots or joints: to knit knots for a fringe:—*pr.p.* knotting; *pa.p.* knotted. [A.S. *cnott*; Ger. *knoten*; Dan. *knude*; L. *nodus*.]

KNOT, not, *n.* A wading bird much resembling a snipe, said to be named from king Canute, with whom it was a favourite article of food.

KNOT-GRASS, not'-gras, *n.* A common weed or grass, so called from the joints or knots of its stem.

KNOTLESS, not'les, *adj.* Without knots.

KNOTTED, not'ed, *adj.* Full of or having knots: having intersecting lines or figures.

KNOTTINESS, not'i'-nes, *n.* The quality of being knotty: intricacy: difficulty.

KNOTTY, not'i, *adj.* Full of or containing knots: hard, rugged: difficult, intricate.

KNOUT, nowt, *n.* A whip formerly used as an instrument of punishment in Russia: punishment inflicted by the knout.—*v.t.* To punish with the knout. [Fr.; Russ. *knut*.]

KNOW, nó, *v.t.* To perceive clearly: to be informed of: to be assured of: to be acquainted with: to recognise: (*B.*) to approve: to have sexual intercourse with.—*v.i.* to have clear perception: to have

information:—*pr.p.* know'ing; *pa.t.* knew (*nū*); *pa.p.* known (*nōn*). [A.S. *cnawan*; O. Ger. *cnahen*; L. *gnosco*; Gr. *gignōskō*; Sans. *jñā*.]

KNOWABLE, nō'a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being known, discovered, or understood.

KNOWABLENESS, nō'a-bl'-nes, *n.* The quality of being knowable.

KNOWING, nō'ing, *adj.* Having knowledge: intelligent: skilful: cunning.—*n.* (*Shak.*) Knowledge.

KNOWINGLY, nō'ing-li, *adv.* With knowledge: deliberately.

KNOWINGNESS, nō'ing'-nes, *n.* The quality of being knowing or intelligent: shrewdness.

KNOWLEDGE, nol'ej, *n.* State of knowing: assured belief: that which is known: cognisance: information, instruction: enlightenment, learning: practical skill.—*v.t.* (*obs.*) To acknowledge.

KNOWN, nōn, *pa.p.* of Know.

KNUCKLE, nuk'l, *n.* The knobby or projecting part of the joint of the fingers: (*cook.*) the knee-joint of a calf or pig: the joint of a plant.—*v.i.* To bend the fingers: (*colloq.*) to yield (*fol. by to or under*). [A.S. *cnucel*; D. *knokt*; Ger. *knöchel*, dim. of *knochen*, a bone: from root of KNOP.]

KNUCKLE-JOINT, nuk'l'-joint, *n.* A joint where the forked end of a connecting-rod is joined by a bolt to another piece of the machinery.

KOBALT, kō'balt, *n.* Same as COBALT.

KOBOLD, kō'bald, *n.* Same as GOBLIN. [Ger.]

KOHL-RABI, kōl'-rā-bi, *n.* A cultivated variety of kale or cabbage. [Ger., 'kale-turnip.']

KOORD, koord, *n.* Same as KURD.

KOPECK, ko-pēk', *n.* Same as COPECK.

KORAN, kō'ran, *n.* (*lit.*) The book: the Mohammedan Scriptures: Alcoran. [Ar.—*kara*, to read.]

KRAAL, krail, *n.* A Hottentot village or hut, so named by the Dutch settlers from the huts being arranged like a coral, or string of beads.

KRAKEN, krā'ken, *n.* A fabled sea-monster.

KRANG, krang, *n.* The carcase of a whale after the blubber has been removed.

KREATINE, krē'a-tin, *n.* Same as CREATINE.

KREMLIN, krem'l'in, *n.* A citadel, specially that of Moscow. [Russ. *kremł*.]

KREOSOTE, krē'o-sōt, *n.* Same as CREOSOTE.

KREUTZER, kroitz'ér, *n.* A small copper coin of S. Germany, equal to the $\frac{1}{20}$ th part of the florin. [Ger. *kreuzer*—*kreuz*, a cross, because formerly stamped with a cross.]

KUFIC, kufik, *adj.* Same as CUFIC.

KURD, koord, *n.* An inhabitant of Kurdistan, a region lying on the east of the upper course of the Tigris, and belonging partly to Turkey and partly to Persia.

KYANISE, k'yan-iz, *v.t.* To preserve wood by immersing it in a solution of corrosive sublimate:—*pr.p.* kyanising; *pa.p.* kyanised. [From *Kyan*, the inventor.]

KYANITE, k'ya-nit, *n.* Same as CYANITE.

KYRIE, kir-i-ē, *n.* (*lit.*) O Lord: the first word of all masses: (*mus.*) a part of a mass. [Gr. *kyrios*, Lord.]

KYRIOLOGIC, -AL, kir-i-o-loj'ik, -al, *adj.* Denoting objects by alphabetical characters or conventional signs. [Gr. *kyriologikā*, describing properly—*kyrios*, literal, proper, and *logos*, discourse.]

KYTHE, kith, *v.t.* To shew.—*v.i.* to shew one's self, to appear:—*pr.p.* kyt'ing; *pa.p.* kyt'ed. [Scot.—A.S. *cythan*, to shew.]

L

LA, law or li, *int* *Lo! look! see! behold! ah!* indeed! [A.S.]

LABEL, l'a-bel, *n*. A small slip of writing affixed to anything to denote its contents, &c. (*law*) a paper annexed to a will, as a codicil (*her*) a fillet with pendants or points added to the family arms (*arch*) the drip stone over a Gothic window or doorway *srch* — *v t* To affix a label to — *pr p* l'a'bel ling, *pa p* l'a'belled. [Fr *lambeau*, O Fr *lambelet* *It lembo*, prob akin to *L. labellum, labrum, labium*, a lip, margin.]

LABELLUM, la-bellum *n*. (*lit*) A little lip (*bot*) the pendulous petal of the orchis family [L *dim.* of *labium*, a lip]

LABIAL, la-bi'al, *adj* Pertaining to the lips formed by the lips — *n* A sound formed by the lips a letter representing such a sound. [Fr — *L. labium*, a lip]

LABIALLY, la-bi'al-ly, *adv* By the lips

LABIATE, la-bi'at, } *adj* (*bot*) Having lips or
LABIATED, la-bi'at-ed, } that which resembles them
[See **LABIAL**.]

LABIODENTAL, la-bi-o-dent'al, *adj* Pronounced both by the lips and teeth. [L *labium*, a lip, *DENTAL*.]

LABOR, &c. American spelling of **LABOUR**, &c.

LABORATORY, lab-o-ri-tor-i, *n*. (*lit*) A place for labouring or working in a chemist's workshop a place for the manufacture of fireworks a place where anything is prepared for use.

LABORIOUS, la-bor-i-us, *adj* Full of labour toil some wearisome devoted to labour industrious.

LABORIOUSLY, la-bor-i-us-ly, *adv* With labour, toil, or difficulty

LABORIOUSNESS, la-bor-i-us-ness, *n*. The quality of being laborious difficulty diligence

LABOUR, la-bur, *n*. Toil or exertion, esp when fatiguing work pains duties the pangs of child birth (*naut*) the action of a ship in a heavy sea — *v i* To undergo labour to work to take pains to be oppressed to move slowly to be in travail (*naut*) to pitch and roll heavily — *v t* to work at to form with labour or toil to beat or belabour [Fr *labourer*, L *labor*]

LABOURED, la-bur'd, *adj* Bearing marks of labour or effort in the execution.

LABOURER, la-bur-er, *n*. One who labours one who does work requiring little skill

LABOURSONE, la-bur-sum, *adj* (*Shak*) Made with labour and diligence.

LABURNUM la-bur-num, *n*. A small tree with beautiful yellow flowers, a native of the Alps

LABYRINTH, la-bi-rinth, *n*. (*orig*) A building consisting of halls connected by intricate passages a place full of inextricable windings an inexplicable difficulty (*anat*) the cavities of the internal ear [Fr *labrinthe*, L *labyrinthus*, Gr *labyrinthos*, akin to *laura*, a passage]

LABYRINTHAL, la-bi-rinth'al, } *adj* Pertaining
LABYRINTHIAN, la-bi-rinth-i-an } to or like a laby-
rinth winding intricate perplexing

LABYRINTHIFORM, la-bi-rinth-i-form, *adj* Having the form of a labyrinth intricate

LABYRINTHINE, la-bi-rinth'in, *adj* Same as **LABYRINTHAL**

LABYRINTHODON, la-bi-rinth-o-don, *n*. A genus

of extinct gigantic sanroid batrachians found in the New Red Sandstone measures so called from the labyrinthine appearance of the internal structure of the teeth. [Gr *labyrinthos*, a labyrinth, and *odon*, *odontos* a tooth.]

LAC, lak, *n*. In the E. Indies, 100 000 rupees = £9270 or £9893 [Hind. *lak*, Sans. *lalsha*, a hundred thousand, a mark.]

LAC, lak, *n*. A resinous substance, produced on trees in the East by the lac insect. [Pers *lak*, Sans. *laktala* — *raw* to dye.]

LACCINE, lak-sin, *n*. A brittle, translucent, yellow substance, obtained from shell lac [Fr, see **LAC**.]

LACE, lis, *n*. A noose or tie a cord a plaited string for fastening an ornamental fabric of fine thread curiously woven — *v t* To fasten with a lace or cord to adorn with lace (*Shak*) to embellish with variegations — *pr p* lac'ing, *pa p* laced [Fr *lacer*, to lace — L *laqueus* a noose — *laqueo*, to adorn with fretwork akin to root of **LARCH**]

LACED, list, *p adj* Fastened or adorned with lace

LACEMAN, lis-man, *n*. One who deals in lace

LAOERABLE, las'er-a-bl, *adj* That may be lacerated or torn

LACERATE las'er-at, *vt* To tear to rend to wound to afflict — *pr p* lac'erating, *pa p* lac'er-ated [L *lacer*, *atum*, to tear — *lacer*, torn, akin to Sans *erac*, Gr *lakis* and *rakos*, a rent]

LACERATE las'er-at, } *adj* Rent torn (*bot*)
LACERATED, las'er-at-ed, } having the edges cut into irregular segments

LACERATION, las'er-a-shun, *n*. Act of lacerating or tearing the rent or breach made by tearing

LACERATIVE, las'er-at-iv, *adj* Tearing having power to tear

LACERTA, la-ser'ta, *n*. A genus of sanrian reptiles, the name being properly restricted to small sized, active lizards [L, a lizard.]

LACERTIAN, la-ser'ti-an, *n*. An animal belonging to the genus **Lacerta**.

LACHE lash, } *n*. (*law*) Negligence or undue
LACHES, lash-es } delay, such as to disentitle a per-
son to a certain remedy or to relief. [O Fr *lachesse*
— Fr *lache*, lax, indolent, see **LAX**.]

LACHRYMAL, lak-ri-mal, *adj* Pertaining to tears secreting or conveying tears. — *n*. Same as **LACHRYMATORY** [L *lachryma*, a tear, akin to Gr *dakru*, Sans *akru*, a tear]

LACHRYMARY, lak-ri-mar-i, *adj* Containing tears.

LACHRYMATORY, lak-ri-ma-to-ri, *n*. A vessel anciently interred with a deceased person, and said to have contained the tears shed for his loss. [Low L *lachrymatorium* — *lachryma*, a tear]

LACHRYMOSE, lak-ri-mos, *adj* Full of tears generating or shedding tears. [mose manner]

LACHRYMOSELY, lak-ri-mos-ly, *adv* In a lachry-

LACING, lis'ing, *n*. A fastening with a lace or a cord through eyelet-holes a cord used in fastening

LACK, lak, *vt* To want to be destitute of. — *v t* to be in want to be wanting — *n*. Want need des-titution. [D *lack* *laede*, want, defect, akin to **LAX**, **SLACK**, and **LEAK**.]

LACKADAISICAL, lak-a-dai-zikal, *adj* Affectedly pensive, sentimental.

LACK A DAY, lak-a-da, *int*. Alas! the day

LACK BRAIN, lak'brin, *n*. (*Shak*) One who wants understanding.

LACKER, lak'er, *n*. Same as **LACQUEE**.

LACKEY, lak'i, *n.* A runner: a menial attendant: a footman or footboy.—*v.i.* To pay servile attendance: to act as a footman.—*v.t.* to wait upon. [Fr. *laquais*; O. Fr. *laquet*; Ger. *lackei*—O. Ger. *lücken*, Goth. *laikan*, to run.] [linen or shirts.]

LACK-LINEN, lak'-lin'en, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Wanting

LACK-LUSTRE, lak'-lus'tér, *adj.* Wanting brightness.—*n.* A want of brightness.

LACONIC, -AL, la-kon'ik, -al, *adj.* Expressing in few words after the manner of the Lacones or Spartans: concise: pithy: severe. [L. *Laconicus*: Gr. *Lakónikos*—*Lacón*, a Laconian.] [manner: briefly.]

LACONICALLY, la-kon'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a laconic

LACONICISM, la-kon'i-sizm, } *n.* A laconic or con-

LACONISM, lak'on-izm, } cise style: a short, pithy phrase.

LACQUER, lak'ér, *n.* A varnish made of lac and alcohol.—*v.t.* To cover with lacquer: to varnish. [Fr. *laque*—*LAC*.]

LACQUERER, lak'ér-ér, *n.* One who varnishes or covers with lacquer.

LACQUERING, lak'ér-ing, *n.* The act of varnishing with lacquer: a coat of lacquer varnish.

LACTATE, lak'tat, *n.* A salt of lactic acid, and a base.

LACTATION, lak-ta'shun, *n.* The act of giving milk: the period of suckling. [See *LACTEAL*.]

LACTEAL, lak'te-al, *adj.* Pertaining to or resembling milk: conveying chyle.—*n.* One of the absorbent vessels of the intestines which convey the chyle to the thoracic ducts. [L. *lac*, *lactis*, akin to Gr. *gala*, *galaktos*, milk.]

LACTEOUS, lak'te-us, *adj.* Same as *LACTEAL*.

LACTESCENCE, lak'te'sens, *n.* State of producing milk: (*bot.*) the liquid which flows from a wounded plant. [From *LACTESCENT*.]

LACTESCENT, lak'te'sent, *adj.* Turning to milk: producing milk or white juice: milky. [L. *lactesco*, to turn to milk—*lac*, milk.]

LACTIC, lak'tik, *adj.* Pertaining to milk: obtained from sour milk or whey. [From L. *lac*, *lactis*, milk.]

LACTIFEROUS, lak-tif'ér-us, *adj.* Bearing or producing milk or white juice. [L. *lac*, milk, and *fero*, to bear.]

LACTINE, lak'tin, *n.* A kind of sugar, only moderately sweet, obtained from milk by evaporating whey. [From L. *lac*, milk.]

LACTOMETER, lak-tom'e-tér, *n.* An instrument for measuring the quality of milk. [L. *lac*, *lactis*, milk, and Gr. *metron*, measure.]

LACUNOSE, la-kū-nōz', } *adj.* Furrowed: pitted.

LACUNOUS, la-kū'nus, } [L. *lacuna*, anything hollow, Gr. *lakos*, a hole.]

LACUSTRAL, la-kus'tral, } *adj.* Pertaining to lakes.

LACUSTRINE, la-kus'trin, } [From L. *lacus*, a lake.]

LAD, lad, *n.* A boy: a youth. [W. *laved*: perhaps from O. Ger. *laz*, Dutch, *lacte*, a freedman bound to certain feudal duties. See *LEGER*.]

LAD, lad (*Spenser*). Same as *LED*.

LADANUM, lad'a-num, *n.* A resinous exudation from the leaves of a shrub growing round the Mediterranean. [L.; Gr. *ladanon*—Ar. *lādānōn*.]

LADDER, lad'ér, *n.* A frame made with steps placed between two upright sticks-pieces, by which one may ascend a building, &c.: anything by which one ascends: a gradual rise. [Ger. *leiter*, A.S. *hlæder*, O. Ger. *hleitar*.]

LADE, lid, *n.* A water-course: the mouth of a river. [A.S. *lad*, a way for water, a canal—root of *LEAD*.]

LADDE, lid, *v.t.* To let off water: to throw in or out, as a fluid, with a ladle or dipper:—*pr.p.* *lad'ing*; *pa.p.* *lad'ed*. [A.S. *lætan*, Ger. *lassen*, to let.]

LADDE, lad, *v.t.* To load:—*pr.p.* *lad'ing*; *pa.p.* *lad'ed*. [See *LOAD*.]

LADEN, lad'n, *adj.* Laded or loaded: oppressed.

LADING, lad'ing, *n.* That which lades or loads: load: cargo: freight.

LADLE, ladl, *n.* A large spoon for lading or throwing out liquid from a vessel: the receptacle of a mill-wheel which receives the water that turns it.—*v.t.* To lift in ladlefuls:—*pr.p.* *lad'ling*; *pa.p.* *lad'led*.

LADLEFUL, ladl'fool (*pl.* *LADLEFULS*), *n.* The quantity contained in a ladle.

LADRONE, la-drōn', *n.* A robber: a rogue. [Sp.—L. *latro*, servant, robber; Gr. *latris*, a servant.]

LADY, ladi, *n.* (*lit.*) One who serves bread to the family: the mistress of a house: a wife: a title of the wives of knights, and all degrees above them, and of the daughters of earls and all higher ranks: a title of complaisance to any woman of refined manners. [A.S. *hlaf-dige*—*hlaf*, a loaf, bread, and *dugan*, *digan*, to serve. See *LORD*.]

OUR **LADY**, the Virgin Mary.

LADY-BIRD, ladi'bêrd, *n.* (*lit.*) 'Our Lady's' bug, a genus of pretty little beetles, called also *Lady-bug*, *Lady-corr.* [LADY, from the Virgin Mary, and *BIRD*, a corr. of *BUG*.]

LADY-BUG, ladi'bug, } *n.* Same as *LADY-BIRD*.

LADY-COW, ladi'kow, }

LADY-CHAPEL, ladi'chap'el, *n.* A chapel dedicated to 'Our Lady,' the Virgin Mary.

LADY-DAY, ladi'dā, *n.* The 25th March, the day of the Annunciation of 'Our Lady,' the Virgin Mary.

LADY-FERN, ladi'fêrn, *n.* One of the prettiest of British ferns, so called from its lady-like elegance.

LADY-FLY, ladi'fli, *n.* Same as *LADY-BIRD*.

LADY-LIKE, ladi'lik, *adj.* Like a lady in manners: soft, delicate: elegant. [sweetheart.]

LADY-LOVE, ladi'lav, *n.* A lady or woman loved: a

LADYSHIP, ladi'ship, *n.* The title of a lady.

LADY'S-MANTLE, ladi'zan'tl, *n.* A genus of herbaceous plants having small, yellowish-green flowers and mantle-shaped leaves. [So called from 'Our Lady,' the Virgin Mary.]

LADY'S-SLIPPER, ladi'z-slip'ér, *n.* A genus of orchidaceous plants, remarkable for the large inflated lip of the corolla, which gives it a slipper-like shape.

LADY'S-SMOCK, ladi'z-smok, *n.* The Bitter Cress, a plant which grows in meadows, and has whitish, bluish-coloured flowers.

LAG, lag, *adj.* Slack: sluggish: coming behind.—*n.* He who or that which comes behind: the lag-end.—*v.t.* To move or walk slowly: to loiter.—*v.t.* to slacken:—*pr.p.* *lag'ging*; *pa.p.* *lagged*. [Gael. *lag*, feeble, faint; W. *llag*, loose, sluggish; akin to Ger. *lang*, Gr. *lagaros*, slack, *langazō*, L. *languo*, to slacken.]

LAG-END, lag-end, *n.* (*Shak.*) The last or long-delayed end.

LAGER-BEER, la'gêr-bêr, *n.* A kind of beer very much used in Germany, so called from being kept some time before being used. [Ger. *lager-bier*—*lager*, a store-house.]

LAGGARD, lag'ard, *adj.* Lagging: slow: backward.

LAGGARD, lag'ard, } *n.* One who lags or stays be-

LAGGER, lag'ér, } hind: a loiterer: an idler.

LAGGINGLY, lag'ing-li, *adv.* In a lagging manner.

LAGOON, LAGUNE, la-gōon', *n.* A shallow lake or pond of considerable extent, esp. one into which the sea flows. [It.; Sp. *laguna*—L. *lacuna*, from the root of *LAKE*.]

LAIC, *al*, *laik*, *al*, *adj* Pertaining to the laity [Gr *laikos*—*laos*, the people. See **LAY**]

LAID *pap* of **LAY**

LAIN, *pap* of **LIE**

LAIR, *lar*, *n*. (*lit.*) A lying-place the retreat of a wild beast (*Spenser*) pasture ground. [*AS* *leger*, a lying down, *D* *leger*, Ger *lager*, couch, *lair*]

LAITY, *la'i ti*, *n* The people as distinct from the clergy [See **LAY**, *adj*]

LAKE, *lak*, *n*. A colour of different shades but generally of a deep red, prepared by combining animal and vegetable colouring matters with alumina. [Fr *laque*. See **LAC**]

LAKE, *lak*, *n*. That which is hollow a large body of water within land. [*L. lacus*, akin to Gr *laikos*, a pit, a pond]

LAKELET, *lak'let* *n* A little lake.

LAKIN, *lak'in*, *n* (*Shal*) A corruption of *Ladylin*, dim. of **LADY**

LAKY, *lak i*, *adj* Pertaining to a lake or lakes.

LAMA, an animal. Same as **LLAMA**.

LAMA, *la ma*, *n* A Buddhist priest in Tibet [*Tib* *lama* spiritual teacher or lord.]

GRAND LAMA, the chief of the Buddhist religion in Tibet.

LAMAISM, *la'ma-izm*, *n*. The religion prevailing in Tibet and Mongolia, a corr. of Buddhism, the object of worship being the Grand Lama.

LAMB, *lam*, *n*. The young of a sheep one innocent and gentle as a lamb the Saviour of the world—*v*. To bring forth young as sheep [*AS*]

LAMB ALE, *lam al*, *n* An ale or festival at the time of lamb shearing

LAMBERT, *lam'bert*, *adj* Moving about as if *licking*, or touching lightly playing about gliding over flickering [*L. lambens*—*lambo*, to lick]

LAMBKIN, *lam'kin*, *n*. A little lamb.

LAMBLIKE, *lam'lik*, *adj* Like a lamb gentle

LAMBS LETTUCE, *lamz letis*, *n* A native annual plant, often used as a salad.

LAMBS WOOL, *lamz wool*, *n* Ale mixed with sugar nutmeg and the pulp of roasted apples, so called from the *Ir* *la maes abhal*, 'the day of the apple fruit' because this beverage was drunk at a feast on the apple gathering in autumn.

LAME, *lam*, *adj* Enfeebled broken disabled in the limbs hobbling unsatisfactory imperfect—*v*. To make lame to cripple to render imperfect—*pp* *laming*, *pp* *lamed* [*AS* *lam*, lame, *Ice* *lama*, broken, enfeebled—*lama* to break, to impair] [*imperfectly* feebly]

LAMELY, *lam'li*, *adv* In a lame, disabled manner

LAMENESS, *lam'nes*, *n*. The state or condition of being lame imperfection weakness

LAMENT, *la-ment*, *v*. To utter grief in audible cries to lament deeply to wail to mourn.—*v*. To mourn for to deplore.—*n* Sorrow expressed in cries an elegy or mournful ballad. [*L. lamentor*, akin to *clamo*, to cry out.]

LAMENTABLE, *lam-ent-a-bl*, *adj* To be lamented deserving or expressing sorrow and despicable

LAMENTABLY, *lam-ent-ab-l*, *adv* In a lamentable manner so as to cause sorrow pitifully despicably

LAMENTATION, *lam-en-ta-shun*, *n*. Act of lamenting audible expression of grief wailing—*pl* (*B*) a book of Jeremiah, so called from its contents.

LAMENTED, *lam-ent-ed*, *pp* Bewailed mourned for [*tion*]

LAMENTINGLY, *la-menting-l*, *adv* With lament

LAMINA, *lam'i na*, *n* A thin plate a thin layer or coat lying over another—*pl* **LAMINAE**, *lam'i nae* [*L*]

LAMINABLE, *lam'i na-bl*, *adj* Capable of being formed into laminae or thin plates

LAMINAR, *lam'i nar*, *adj* In laminae or thin plates consisting of or resembling thin plates

LAMINATE, *lam'i nat*, *adj* In laminae or thin

LAMINATED, *lam'i nat-ed*, *pl* plates consisting of scales or layers one over another [*laminated*]

LAMINATION, *lam in a-shun* *n*. The state of being

LAMINIFEROUS, *lam in i fer us*, *adj* Constructed or consisting of laminae or layers [*L. lamina* (see **LAMINA**) and *fero* to bear]

LAMISH, *lam ish*, *adj* A little lame bobbling

LAMMAS, *lam mas*, *n*. *Loaf mass* or feast, or feast of first fruits on 1st of August 1st August. [*AS* *flam masse*—*flaf* loaf, and *masse*, feast]

LAMMAS TIDE, *lam mas t id*, *n* Lammas day 1st August

LAMMERCEIR, *lam mer ger*, *n*. A large bird

LAMMERGEYER, *lam mer g er*, *n* of prey found in mountainous regions, the only known species of its genus which is a link between vultures and eagles. [*Ger* *lammergeier*—*lammer*, lambs (from the animal often carrying off lambs), and *geier*, vulture. See **GRYFALCON**]

LAMP, *lamp*, *n*. A vessel for containing a liquid burnt by means of a wick and so giving light a light of any kind.—*v* (*Spenser*) To shine like a lamp. [Fr *lampe* Gr *lampas*—*lampo*, to shine.]

LAMPAD, *lamp ad*, *n*. A lamp or candlestick. [Fr *lampas lampados*, a light, a torch.]

LAMPASS, *lam pas*, *n*. A swelling of the roof of the mouth in horses. [Fr *lampas*]

LAMBLACK, *lamp'blak*, *n*. The black substance which gathers round the inside of a lamp a fine soot formed of the smoke of pitch, &c.

LAMPERN, *lam pern*, *n*. A name given to two species of lamprey found in fresh water

LAMPOON, *lam poon*, *n*. A drinking song often containing slander or satire a personal satire in writing low censure—*v* To assail with personal satire to astutia. [O Fr *lampon*—*lamper*, to drink.]

LAMPOONER, *lam poon er*, *n*. One who writes a lampoon or abuses with personal satire

LAMPOONRY, *lam poon ri*, *n*. Practice of lampooning written personal abuse or satire.

LAMPREY, *lam pre*, *n* (*lit*) *Rock sucker*, a genus of cartilaginous fishes resembling the eel, so called from their attaching themselves to rocks or stones by their mouths—also written *lamper-eel* and *lam pre*. [Fr *lamproie*, low *L. lampetra*—*L. lambo*, to lick, and *petra*, rock.]

LANATE, *la nat*, *adj* Woolly (*bot.*) covered

LANATED, *la nat-ed*, *pl* with a substance resembling wool [*L. lanatus*—*lana*, wool.]

LANCE, *lans* *n* (*Spenser*) Balance, poise. [*L. lanx*, *lanx*, a dish or scale.]

LANCE, *lans* *n* A long shaft of wood with a spear head, and bearing a small flag, and generally used by cavalry—*v* To pierce with a lance to open with a lance—*pp* *lancing*, *pp* *lanced* [Fr—*L. lancea* akin to Gr *longche* a lance]

LANCE CORPORAL, *lans kor-po-ral*, *n*. A private performing the duties of a corporal.

LANCEOLATE, *lan se-o lit*, *adj* (*bot.*) Hay-

LANCEOLATED, *lan se-o-lat-ed*, *ing* the form of a lance head tapering toward both ends. [*L. lanceolatus*—*lanceola*, dim. of *lanx*, a lance.]

- LANCER**, lan'sér, *n.* One who lances, or carries a lance.
- LANCET**, lan'set, *n.* (*lit.*) A little lance: a surgical instrument used for opening veins, &c.: a high and narrow window, pointed like a lance. [*Fr. lancette.*]
- LANCE-WOOD**, lans'-wood, *n.* A wood valuable for its great strength and elasticity, brought chiefly from Jamaica, and used for lances, &c.
- LANCH.** Same as **LAUNCH.**
- LAND**, land, *n.* Earth, the solid portion of the surface of the globe: a country: a district: soil: ground: real estate: a nation or people.—*v.t.* To set on land or on shore.—*v.i.* To come on land or on shore: to disembark. [*A.S.*]
- LANDAU**, lan'daw, *n.* A coach or carriage with a top which may be opened and thrown back, so called from *Landau* in Germany.
- LAND-BREEZE**, land'-bréz, *n.* A breeze setting from the land towards the sea.
- LAND-CRAB**, land'-krab, *n.* A family of crabs which live much or chiefly on land. [*land.*]
- LANDDAMN**, land'dam, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To banish from the
- LANDED**, land'ed, *adj.* Possessing land or estates: consisting in land or real estate.
- LANDER**, land'ér, *n.* One who lands.
- LAND-FISH**, land'-fish, *n.* (*Shak.*) A fish on land, any one acting contrary to his usual character.
- LAND-FLOOD**, land'-flood, *n.* A flooding or overflowing of land by water: inundation.
- LAND-FORCE**, land'-förs, *n.* A military force serving on land, as distinguished from a naval force.
- LANDGRAVE**, land'gräv, *n.* (*lit.*) *Land-earl*, a German earl. [*LAND*, and *Ger. graf*, earl.]
- LANDGRAVATE**, land'-grävi-at, *n.* The territory, office, or authority of a landgrave. [*grave.*]
- LANDGRAVINE**, land'-grä-vén, *n.* The wife of a land-
- LAND-HERD**, land'-hërd, *n.* A herd of animals which feed on land. [*of land.*]
- LANDHOLDER**, land'höld-ér, *n.* A holder or proprietor
- LANDING**, land'ing, *n.* Act of going on land from a vessel: a place for getting on shore: part of a staircase between the flights of steps.—*adj.* Relating to the unloading of a vessel's cargo.
- LANDING-PLACE**, land'ing-pläs, *n.* A place for landing, as from a vessel.
- LANDLADY**, land'lā-di, *n.* A lady or woman who has property in lands or houses: the mistress of an inn or lodging-house. [*property.*]
- LANDLESS**, land'les, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Without land or
- LANDLOCK**, land'lok, *v.t.* To lock or enclose by land.
- LANDLORD**, land'lord, *n.* The lord or owner of land or houses: the master of an inn or lodging-house.
- LAND-LOUPER**, land'-lowp'ér, *n.* A vagabond or vagrant. [*D. landlooper—land*, and *loopen*, to run, to ramble.]
- LAND-LUBBER**, land'-lubb'ér, *n.* A landsman, a term used by sailors.
- LANDMAN**, land'man, *n.* A man who lives or serves on land: one inexperienced in seafaring.
- LANDMARK**, land'märk, *n.* Anything serving to mark the boundaries of land: any object on land that serves as a guide to seamen.
- LANDRAIL**, land'räl, *n.* The rake or eorn-rake.
- LANDSCAPE**, land'skáp, *n.* The shape or appearance of that portion of land which the eye can at once view: the aspect of a country: a picture representing the aspect of a country.
- LANDSKIP**, land'skip, *n.* Same as **LANDSCAPE.**
- LANDSLIP**, land'slip, } *n.* The slipping or sliding down
- LANDSLIDE**, land'slid, } of land, as of a hill.
- LANDSMAN**, landz'man, *n.* One who passes his life on land.
- LAND-STEWARD**, land'-stü'ard, *n.* A steward or person who manages a landed estate. [*buildings.*]
- LAND-TAX**, land'-taks, *n.* A tax assessed on land and
- LAND-WAITER**, land'-wä'tér, *n.* A custom-house officer who waits or attends on the landing of goods from ships.
- LANDWARD**, land'ward, *adv.* Towards the land.
- LANDWEHR**, lant'vär, *n.* (*lit.*) *Land defence*: a military force in Germany and Austria somewhat corresponding to the militia of Great Britain and the National Guards of France. [*Ger. land*, land, and *wehr*, defence.]
- LANE**, lan, *n.* An open space between corn-fields, hedges, &c.: a narrow passage or road: a narrow street. [*Scot. loan*, *D. laen*, *W. llan*, a clear space, conn. with **LAWN**.]
- LANGGURE**, lang'gür, *v.i.* (*Spenser.*) To languish.
- LANGUAGE**, lang'gwäi, *n.* That which is spoken by the tongue: human speech: speech peculiar to a nation: a nation as distinguished by their language: style or expression peculiar to an individual: diction: any manner of expressing thought. [*Fr. langage—L. lingua*, the tongue, akin to *lingo*, *Gr. leichō*, Sans. *lih*, to liek.]
- [less, silent.]
- LANGUAGELESS**, lang'gwäi-les, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Speech-
- LANGUID**, lang'gwid, *adj.* Slack or feeble: flagging: exhausted: sluggish: spiritless. [*L. languidus—languēo*, to be weak, *Gr. langazō*, to slacken, conn. with **LAG**.]
- [ner: feebly.]
- LANGUIDLY**, lang'gwid-li, *adv.* In a languid man-
- LANGUIDNESS**, lang'gwid-nes, *n.* State of being languid: feebleness: sluggishness.
- LANGUISH**, lang'gwish, *v.i.* To become languid or enfeebled: to lose strength and animation: to be or become spiritless: to pine: to become dull, as trade: to look at tenderly.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to cause to droop or pine.—*n.* The act or state of pining: a soft or tender appearance. [*L. languesco—languco*, to be weak.]
- [languor or feebleness.]
- LANGUISHED**, lang'gwishd, *part.* Sunken in
- LANGUISHINGLY**, lang'gwish-ing-li, *adv.* In a languishing, weak, dull, or tender manner.
- LANGUISHMENT**, lang'gwish-ment, *n.* The act or state of languishing: tenderness of look.
- LANGUOR**, lang'gwur, *n.* State of being languid or faint: dullness: listlessness: softness.
- LANGUOROUS**, lang'gwur-us, *adj.* Full of languor: tedious: melancholy.
- LANGURE**, lang'gür, *v.t.* (*Spenser.*) To languish.
- LANIARD.** Same as **LANYARD.**
- LANIARY**, lā'ni-a-ri, *n.* A place of slaughter: shambles. [*L. laniarium—lanius*, a butcher.]
- LANIFEROUS**, lan-i'fēr-us, } *adj.* Wool-bearing. [*L.*
- LANIGEROUS**, lan-i'jēr-us, } *lanifer*, *laniger—lana*, wool, and *fero*, *gero*, to bear.]
- LANK**, langk, *adj.* (*lit.*) Faint or weak: languid or drooping: soft or loose: thin.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) To become lank. [*A.S. hlanc*, *D. slank*, *Ger. schlank*, slender, conn. with **LAG** and **SLACK**.]
- LANKLY**, langk'li, *adv.* Weakly: thinly.
- LANKNESS**, langk'nes, *n.* The state of being lank: leanness.
- LANKY**, langk'i, *adj.* Lank and tall.
- LANTERN**, lant'ern, *n.* Anything in which a light is placed: a case for carrying a light: a drum-shaped erection surmounting a dome to give light and to crown the fabric: the upper square cage which illuminates a corridor or gallery.—*v.t.* To furnish with a lantern. [*Fr. lanterns*, *L. lanterna*, *Gr. lamptr*—*lampō*, to give light.]

LANTERN JAWED, lan tern jaw'd, *adj*. Thin faced.

LANTHORN, n. A wrong spelling of **LANTERN**, arising from the use of horn for the sides of lanterns.

LANUGINOUS la nu jun us, *adj*. Downy covered with fine soft hair [*L. lanuginosus*—lanugo, down—*lana*, wool.]

LANYARD, lanyard, n. (*lit*) A *thong* (*naut.*) a short rope or cord made fast to anything to secure it in a particular place [*Fr. lanier*]

LAODICEAN, la-o-di-se-an, *adj*. Lukewarm in religion, like the Christians of Laodicea (*Rev. iii. 14-16*) [*ness in religion.*]

LAODICEANISM, la-o-di-se-an-izm, n. Lukewarm

LAP, lap v. *s.* To *lie* up with the tongue to make a sound like that produced in lapping—*v. t.* to take up with the tongue, as a liquid—*prp* lapping, *pa.p.* lapped [*A.S. lapan, Fr. lapper, Gr. lapso* allied to *L. lambo*, Sans *lā*, to lick.]

LAP lap n. The loose or overhanging flap of any thing the part of the clothes lying on the knees when a person sits down the part of the body thus covered the part of any body which lies on or covers another a fold—*v. t.* To lay over or on to wrap to involve—*v. i.* to be spread on or over to be turned over or upon. [*A.S. lappa, Ice. lapa*, to hang loose, *Ger. lapp* slack, *lappen*, anything hanging loose *conn.* with *FLAP*] [*lap* a pet-dog]

LAP DOG lap dog n. A small dog fondled in the

LAPEL la-pel, n. The part of the breast of a coat which laps over the facing [*Dim. of LAP*]

LAPELLED, la-pel'd, *adj*. Furnished with lapels

LAPFUL, lap'ful, n. As much as fills a lap

LAPIDARY, lap'id ar i, *adj*. Pertaining to the cutting of stones—n. A cutter of stones, esp. precious stones a dealer in precious stones [*L. lapidarius*—*lapis, lapidis*, a stone]

LAPIDESCENCE, lap'id-es-ens, n. The process of becoming stone a stony concretion. [*From LAPID-ESCENT*]

LAPIDESCENT, lap'id-es-ent, *adj*. Becoming stone having the quality of turning to stone. [*L. lapidescere*, to become stone.]

LAPIDIFICATION, lap'id-i-fi-ka-shun, n. The process of making or of being formed, into stone.

LAPIDIFY, lap'id-i-fi, *v. t.* To make into stone—*v. i.* to turn into stone—*prp* lapidifying, *pa.p.* lapidified. [*L. lapis*, and *facio*, to make]

LAPIDIST, lap'id-ist, n. Same as **LAPIDARY**

LAP-JOINTED, lap joint'ed, *adj*. Having joints formed by overlapping edges [*sant* of *Laplaid*]

LAPLANDER, lap'land-er, n. A native or inhabit

LAPP, lap, n. A *Laplander*

LAPPER, laper, n. One who laps, wraps, or folds.

LAPPET, lap-et, n. A little lap or flap part of a garment or dress that laps or folds over [*Dim. of LAP*]

LAPSE, laps, v. *s.* To slip or glide to pass slowly or by degrees to fall from virtue to fall in duty to pass to another proprietor by the negligence of a patron, &c. to become void—*v. t.* to suffer to slip or become vacant (*Shak*) to accuse—*prp* lapsing, *pa.p.* lapsed—n. A slipping or falling a failing in duty a fault a gliding a passing. [*L. labor, lapsus*, to slip or fall, akin to Sans *lam*, to fall.]

LAPSTONE, lap-ston, n. A stone which shoemakers hold in the lap to hammer leather on.

LAPWING, lap-wing n. The peewit, a bird which flaps its wings in a rapid and peculiar manner

LAR, lar (*pl.* LARAE, lā-rēz), n. Among the ancient

Romans, a household god, supposed to be animated by the soul of a deceased ancestor

LARBOARD, lar'bōrd, n. The left side of a ship looking from the stern.—*adj*. Pertaining to the lar board side of a ship [*D. laager, O.E. leor*, left, and *bord*, side] [*ceny* a thief]

LARCENIST, lar'sen-ist, n. One who commits lar

LARCENOUS, lar'sen-us *adj*. Having the character of or given to larceny

LARCENY lar'sen-i, n. Robbery theft [*Fr. larcin, L. latrocinium latro Gr. latro*, a robber]

LARCH larch n. A cone bearing kind of pine tree [*L. and Gr. larix*]

LARD, lard, n. The melted fat of swine (*Dryden*) bacon.—*v. t.* To smear with lard to stuff with bacon or pork to fatten to mix with anything [*Fr. L. lardum or lardum, Gr. lardinos*, fat—*laros*, sweet or dainty]

LARDACEOUS, lard-i-shus *adj*. Of or like lard (*med*) denoting certain organic alterations in the textures whose aspect and consistence resemble lard

LARDER, lard'er, n. (*lit*) A place where lard is kept a room or place where meat, &c. is kept

LARDY, lard-i, *adj*. Containing lard full of lard.

LARE, lar, n. Same as **LORR**

LARE, lar, n. (*Spenser*) Pasture, food. [*See LARK*]

LARGE, larj *adj*. (*lit*) Long great in size extensive bulky wide abundant comprehensive. [*Fr. L. largus*, Sans *dirgha* root *darigh*, long]

AT LARGE, without restraint or confinement fully

LARGE HANDED, larj hand'ed, *adj*. Having large hands grasping greedy

LARGE HEARTED, larj hārt'ed, *adj*. Having a large heart or liberal disposition generous

LARGELY, larj'h, *adv*. Widely abundantly bountifully amply [*wideness liberality*]

LARGENESS larj-ness, n. B. guess comprehension

LARGESESS, larj-es, n. That which is given freely or liberally a present or donation [*Fr. largesse, L. largitus*, from *largior*, to give freely—*largus*]

LARK, lark, n. (*lit*) The little niger a well known singing bird.—*v. t.* To catch larks [*Scot. larserock, lerrd* O.E. *laserock*, A.S. *laser* D. *leuwerde*, *lerche*, *Ger. lerk*, from O. *Ger. laren*, to sound or sing]

LARKLIKE, lark'lik, *adj*. Resembling the manner of a lark.

LARUM, lar'um, n. Alarm a noise giving notice of danger—*v. t.* To sound an alarm. [*A contr. of ALARM*]

LARVA, lar'va, n. (*lit*) A ghost or mask an insect in its masked or first stage of its existence—*v. e.* in the grub or caterpillar state—*pl.* LARVÆ (lar'væ) [*L.* from *lar* laris, a household god, the bright or shining one, Sans *lar*, L. *lucere*, to shine.]

LARVAL, lar'val, *adj*. Pertaining to or resembling a larva.

LARYIPAROUS lar'y-ips-a-rus *adj*. Producing young in a larva form. [*L. larva*, and *pario*, to bring forth.]

LARYNGEAL, la-rin-jē-al, *adj*. Pertaining to the

LARYNGEAL, la-rin-jē-an, } larynx.

LARYNGITIS, lar-in-jit-is, n. Inflammation of the larynx.

LARYNGOSCOPE, la-rin-gō-skop, n. An instrument for examining the larynx [*Gr. larynx, larynx, and skopeō*, to see.]

LARYNX, lar'ingks or lā'ringks, n. The upper part of the windpipe the throat. [*Or larynx, laryngol.*]

LASCAR, las'kar, n. (*lit*) A camp-follower a native

- East Indian sailor. [Pers., Hind. *lashkar*, an army, inferior soldier or camp-follower.]
- LASCIVIOUS**, las-siv'i-us, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Sportive or playful*: lustful: luxurious: tending to produce lustful emotions. [L. *lascivus*—Sans. *las*, to sport or play.] [manner: lewdly.]
- LASCIVIOUSLY**, las-siv'i-us-li, *adv.* In a lascivious manner.
- LASCIVIOUSNESS**, las-siv'i-us-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being lascivious: lustfulness: tendency to excite lust.
- LASH**, lash, *n.* A *leash* or *thong*: a cord: the flexible part of a whip: a stroke with a whip or anything pliant: a stroke of satire, a sharp retort.—*v.t.* To strike with a lash: to whip: to dash against: to fasten or secure with a rope or cord: to censure severely: to scourge with sarcasm or satire.—*v.i.* to use the whip: to attack severely. [A form of **LEASH**.]
- LASHER**, lash'ér, *n.* One who lashes or whips.
- LASHER**, lash'ér, *n.* A cord or rope for binding one thing to another.
- LASHING**, lash'ing, *n.* A whipping with a lash: a chastisement: a rope for making anything fast.
- LASS**, las, *n.* (fem. of **LAD**). A girl, esp. a country-girl. [V. *lodes*.]
- LASSITUDE**, las'i-tüd, *n.* *Faintness*: weakness: weariness: languor. [L. *lassitudo*—*lassus*, faint; akin to **LANGUID**.] [mistress.]
- LASSLORN**, las'lorn, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Forsaken by one's love.
- LASSO**, las'so, *n.* A rope with a noose for catching wild horses, &c.—*v.t.* To catch with the lasso:—*pr.p.* las'soing; *p.p.* las'soed. [Sp. and Port. *lazo*, L. *laqueus*, a noose. See **LATCH**.]
- LAST**, last, *adj.* *Latest*: coming after all the others: final: next before the present: utmost: meanest.—*adv.* For the last time: in conclusion: finally. [A contr. of **LATEST**.]
- AT **LAST**, at the end or conclusion: ultimately.
- LAST**, last, *n.* (*lit.*) A *footstep*: a wooden model of the foot on which boots and shoes are made.—*v.t.* To fit with a last.—*v.i.* (*lit.*) to tread in one's footsteps, to follow: to continue, to endure: to remain unimpaired. [A.S. *last*, Goth. *laist*, a footstep, *laistjan*, to trace footsteps, A.S. *laestan*, Ger. *leisten*, to fulfil.]
- LAST**, last, *n.* (*lit.*) A *load*: a weight generally estimated at 4000 lbs., but varying in different articles: a ship's cargo. [A.S. *hlæst*, D. *last*, Ice. *hlæss*—*hlada*, to load.]
- LASTAGE**, last'áj, *n.* The load or the ballast of a ship: room for stowing goods in a ship. [See **LAST**, a load.]
- LASTERY**, last'ér-i, *n.* (*Spenser*). A red colour.
- LASTING**, last'ing, *p.adj.* Of long continuance: permanent: durable.—*n.* Endurance.
- LASTINGLY**, last'ing-li, *adv.* In a lasting or enduring manner.
- LASTINGNESS**, last'ing-nes, *n.* The quality of being lasting: durability: continuance.
- LASTLY**, last'li, *adv.* In the last place: at length.
- LATAKIA**, lat-a-ke'a, *n.* A certain kind of tobacco, so called from the place where it is produced, Latakia in Turkey, the ancient Laodicea.
- LATCH**, lach, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To anoint, smear. [Fr. *lécher*, to lick.]
- LATCH**, lach, *n.* That which laces, catches, or fastens: a small piece of wood or iron to fasten a door.—*v.t.* To fasten with a latch. [A.S. *laccan*, to catch, Gael. *glac*, catch, akin to L. *laqueus*. See **LACE**.]
- LATCHET**, lach'et, *n.* A lace or buckle for fastening a shoe. [Dim. of **LATCH**.]
- LATCH-KEY**, lach'-kē, *n.* A key to raise the latch of a door.
- LATE**, lat, *adj.* (*comp.* **LATER**; *superl.* **LATEST**). (*lit.*) *Slack*, *loose*: behindhand: coming after the expected time: long delayed: far advanced towards the close: last in any place or character: deceased: departed: out of office: not long past.—*adv.* After the usual or the proper time or season: not long ago: far in the night, day, or other season or period. [A.S. *laet*; D. *laat*; Ice. *latr*, O. Ger. *laz*, slow; Ger. *lass*, faint, lazy; L. *lassus*, tired.]
- LATED**, lat'ed, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Belated, being too late.
- LATEEN-SAIL**, la-tén'-sail, *n.* A triangular sail, the upper edge of which is fastened to a yard supported at an angle of about 45° by the mast, common in the Mediterranean. [Fr. *latine*.]
- LATELY**, lat'li, *adv.* Not long ago: recently.
- LATENCY**, lat'en-si, *n.* State of being latent or hidden: abstruseness.
- LATENESS**, lat'nes, *n.* The state of coming after the usual or proper time: time far advanced.
- LATENT**, lat'ent, *adj.* *Lying hid*: concealed: not visible or apparent: not making itself known by its effects. [L. *latens*, *pr.p.* of *lateo*, to lie hid; akin to Gr. *lantanoō*, to hide.] [invisibly.]
- LATENTLY**, lat'ent-li, *adv.* In a concealed manner.
- LATER**, lat'ér, *adj.* Comp. of **LATE**: coming after.
- LATERAL**, lat'ér-al, *adj.* *Belonging to the side*: proceeding from, or in the direction of the side. [L. *lateralis*—*latus*, *lateralis*, a side.]
- LATERALLY**, lat'ér-al-li, *adv.* *By the side*: in the direction of the side.
- LATERITE**, lat'ér-it, *n.* An argillaceous sandstone of a reddish brick or colour found in India, esp. in Ceylon. [L. *later*, *lateralis*, a brick.]
- LATERITIOUS**, lat'ér-ish'us, *adj.* *Like brick*: brick-coloured. [L. *lateritius*—*later*, *lateralis*, a brick.]
- LATEST**, lat'est, *adj.* Superl. of **LATE**: longest after the proper time: behind all.
- LATH**, lith, *n.* (*pl.* **LATHS**, lithz). (*lit.*) *The shoot of a tree*: a thin cleft slip of wood used in slating, plastering, &c.—*v.t.* To cover with laths. [Fr.; D. *latte*, Ger. *latte*, a lath, a young shoot; W. *llath*, a rod.]
- LATHE**, lat'h, *n.* A machine for turning and shaping articles of wood, metal, &c.
- LATHE**, lith, *n.* A part or division of a county, now existing only in Kent, and consisting of four or five hundreds. [A.S. *lath*, a division peculiar to Kent.]
- LATHER**, lat'h'ér, *n.* A foam or froth made with water and soap: froth from sweat.—*v.t.* To spread over with lather.—*v.i.* to form a lather: to become frothy. [A.S. *lethrian*, to anoint; Ice. *lodra*, to foam, *lodr*, foam of the sea.]
- LATHING**, lith'ing, *n.* The act or process of covering with laths: a covering of laths.
- LATIN**, lat'in, *adj.* Pertaining to the Latins or Romans or to their language: written or spoken in Latin.—*n.* The language of the ancient Romans. [L. *Latinus*, belonging to *Latium*, the district in which Rome was built.]
- LATINISE**, lat'in-iz, *v.t.* To give Latin terminations to.—*v.i.* to use words or phrases from the Latin.
- LATINISM**, lat'in-izm, *n.* A Latin idiom.
- LATINIST**, lat'in-ist, *n.* One skilled in Latin.
- LATINITY**, lat'in-i-ti, *n.* The Latin tongue, style, or idiom.
- LATISH**, lat'ish, *adj.* Somewhat late.
- LATITUDE**, lat'i-tüd, *n.* (*lit.*) *Breadth*: the distance of a place north or south from the equator expressed

in degrees the distance of a celestial body from the ecliptic (*fig*) extent of signification freedom from restraint scope. [Fr., *L. latitudo*, *mis-latus*, broad.]

LATITUDINAL, *lat i tud i nal, adj* Pertaining to latitude in the direction of latitude

LATITUDINARIAN, *lat i tud i nā ri an, adj* Possessing latitude or freedom not restrained not confined by precise limits lax in religious opinions — *n.* One who is latitudinarian.

LATITUDINARIANISM, *lat i tud i nā ri an izm, n* Freedom from restraint laxity of opinion in religious matters. [*tude* or large extent]

LATITUDINOUS, *lat i tud i nūs, adj* Having latitude

LATRINE, *latrin, n.* A place of convenience for soldiers in camp or barracks [Fr.]

LATTEN, *lat'en, n.* Brass or bronze used for crosses sheet tin, tinned iron plate. [Fr. *latten* It. *latta*, tin plate, from being used in flat pieces or plates]

LATTER, *lat'er, adj* Later coming or existing after mentioned the last of two modern recent [An irregular comp of *LATE*]

LATTERLY, *lat'er li, adv* In latter time of late.

LATTICE, *lat'is, n.* A network of crossed *laths* or bars anything made of strips or laths crossing each other, and forming a sort of network, as a window — *v t* To form into open work to furnish with a lattice — *pr p* latticing, *pa p* latticed. [Fr. *latta*, akin to *LATH*]

LAUD, *lawd, v t* To praise in words, or with singing to celebrate. — *n.* (*Shak*) Praise, honour paid that part of divine worship which consists of praise. [*L. laudo*—*laus*, *laudus*, praise, prob. akin to Gr. *laō*, Sans. *prā*, to hear] [*or praised*]

LAUDABLE, *lawd a bl, adj* Worthy of being lauded

LAUDABLENESS, *lawd a bl nes, n* The quality of being laudable praiseworthiness [*praise*]

LAUDABLY, *lawd a bly, adv* In a manner deserving

LAUDANUM, *lawd a num, n* Opium prepared in spirit of wine, tincture of opium. [Orig. the same as *LADANUM*]

LAUDATION, *lawd a shun, n* Praise honour paid. [From *LAUD*]

LAUDATIVE, *lawd a tiv, n* A panegyric, an eulogium. [From *LAUD*]

LAUDATORY, *lawd a tor i, adj* Containing praise expressing praise — *n.* That which contains or expresses praise [From *LAUD*]

LAUDER, *lawd er, n.* One who lauds or praises

LAUGH, *laf, v i* To make the noise shewing or caused by mirth to be gay or lively — *v t* to ridicule or deride. — *n.* The sound caused by merriment. [AS. *lūhan*, Ger. *lachen*, Goth. *lūhjan*, prob. from the sound.]

LAUGHABLE, *laf a bl, adj* Fitted to cause laughter ludicrous.

LAUGHABLENESS, *laf a bl nes, n.* The quality of being laughable. [*laughter*]

LAUGHABLY, *laf a bly, adv* In a manner to excite laughter

LAUGHER, *lifer, n.* One who laughs.

LAUGHING, *lafing, p. adj* Using or expressing laughter or merriment mirthful.

LAUGHING-GAS, *lafing gas, n.* A gas which excites laughter, called nitrous oxide

LAUGHINGLY, *lafing li, adv* In a laughing or merry way with laughter

LAUGHING STOCK, *lafing stok, n.* An object of ridicule, like something stuck up to be laughed at.

LAUGHTER, *lifter, n* Act or noise of laughing mirth expressed by laughing.

LAUNCE, *lins, n.* Same as *LANCE*.

LAUNCE, *lins, n.* (*Spenser*) A balance [*L. lanz*, *lancus*, a plate, a scale of a balance.]

LAUNCE, *lins, n.* A genus of fishes of the eel tribe, of which two species are found in Britain, called Sand eels [Prob the same as *LANCE*]

LAUNCH, *lush, v t* To throw as a lance or spear. to send forth to cause to slide into the water: (*Spenser*) to strike or pierce, as with a lance — *v i* to go forth, as a ship into the water to expatiate in language — *n.* Act of launching or moving a ship into the water the largest boat carried by a man of war [Fr. *lanceur*, It. *lanciare*, akin to *LANCE*]

LAUND, *lawnd, n.* (*Shak*) A lawn. [See *LAND*]

LAUNDER, *lawnder, n.* (*orig*) A washerwoman in mining a trough used in washing ore — *v t* (*Shak*) To wash or wet [O. E. *laundre*, Fr. *lavandière* — *L. lauo*, to wash]

LAUNDRESS, *lawndress, n.* A washerwoman a woman who washes and dresses clothes.

LAUNDRY, *lawndri, n.* A place or room where clothes are washed and dressed.

LAUREATE, *law're-at, v t.* (*orig*) To crown with laurel, to token of literary merit to confer a degree upon — *pr p* laureating, *pa p* laureated. — *adj* Crowned with laurel. — *n.* One crowned with laurel the poet laureate or king's poet, a title of honour

LAUREATESHIP, *law're at ship, n.* Office of a laureate [*or conferring a degree*]

LAUREATION, *law re a shun, n.* Act of laureating

LAUREL, *law'rel, n.* The bay tree, used by the ancients for making honorary wreaths — *adj* (*Shak*) Consisting of or pertaining to laurel. (*Sp*, Fr. *laurier*, *L. laurus*) [*laureate*]

LAURELLED, *law'reld, adj* Crowned with laurel

LAURENTIAN, *law ren shi an, adj* Noting a system or series of highly metamorphosed rocks, apparently this fundamental series of the stratified rocks, and so called from their covering the country to the north of the river St Lawrence in N. America.

LAVA, *liva or livā, n.* Fused mineral or stony matter ejected from a volcano [It. from root of *LAVER*]

LAVATORY, *lav'a-tor i, n.* A place for lavage or washing a place where gold is got by washing.

LAVE, *lav, v t.* To wash to bathe to wash one's self — *pr p* lav'ing, *pa p* lived [Fr. *laver*, *L. lauo*, *lavatum*, akin to Gr. *laō*, to wash.]

LAVENDER, *lav'en-der, n.* An odoriferous plant, so called from its being laid with newly washed clothes. [Fr. *lavande*, from root of *LAVE*]

LAYER, *laver, n.* (*orig*) One who laves. a large vessel for lavage or washing.

LAYER, *laver, n.* The fronds of certain marine plants, sometimes used as food.

LAVISH, *lav'ish, v t.* (*lit*) To throw out to expend profusely to waste. — *adj* Lavishing or bestowing profusely prodigal extravagant wild unrestrained. [*Obs. L. lare*, to throw up or out, Fr. *lever*, *L. lauo*, to raise, from *laeo*, light.]

LAVISHLY, *lav'ish li, adv* In a lavish manner: profusely prodigally wastefully

LAVISHMENT, *lav'ish ment, n.* State of being lavish

LAVISHNESS, *lav'ish nes, n.* Lavish profusion: prodigality

LAVOLT, *la-volt', n.* (*Shak*) An old dance in

LAVOLTA, *la-volta, n.* which there were much turning and high leaping [It. *la volta*, the turn. See *VOZ.*]

LAW, law, *n.* (*lit.*) That which is laid down: a rule of action established by authority: edict of a government: the rules of a community or state: a rule or principle of science or art: the whole jurisprudence or the science of law: judicial process: established usage: that which rules: conformity to law: that which is lawful: a theoretical principle deduced from practice or observation: (*theol.*) the Mosaic code or the books containing it: (*B.*) the word of God, the Old Testament. [*A.S. lagu, lag, lah, from leggan, to lay; Icc. lag; akin to L. lex, law, Gr. legō, to lay.*] [treating of laws.]

LAW-BOOK, law'-book, *n.* A book containing or
LAW-BREAKER, law'-brāk'ēr, *n.* One who violates a law.

[used chiefly for law-books.]
LAW-CALF, law'-kāf, *n.* A style of leather binding

LAW-DAY, law'-dā, *n.* (*Shak.*) A day of open court.

LAWFUL, law'fool, *adj.* According to law: legal: constituted by law: rightful. [legally.]

LAWFULLY, law'fool-ly, *adv.* Agreeably to law:

LAWFULNESS, law'fool-nes, *n.* The quality of being conformable to law: legality.

LAWGIVER, law'giv'ēr, *n.* One who gives or enacts laws: a legislator.

LAWLESS, law'les, *adj.* Unrestrained by law: illegal.

LAWLESSLY, law'les-ly, *adv.* In a lawless manner.

LAWLESSNESS, law'les-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being lawless: disorder.

LAW-LORE, law'-lōr, *n.* Lore or knowledge of law.

LAW-MAKER, law'-māk'ēr, *n.* One who makes laws: a lawgiver.

LAW-MERCHANT, law'-mēr'chant, *n.* A term applied to the customs which have grown up among merchants in reference to mercantile documents and business.

LAW-MONGER, law'-mung'gēr, *n.* A monger or low dealer in law.

LAWN, lawn, *n.* An open space between woods: a space of ground covered with grass, generally in front of or around a house or mansion. [*W. llan; Bret. llan, lan, territory; akin to LAND.*]

LAWN, lawn, *n.* A sort of fine linen or cambric, the material of which surplices are made.—*adj.* Made of lawn. [*L. linum. See LINEN.*]

LAWNED, lawnd, *n.* (*Shak.*) Same as LAWN.

LAWNY, lawn'y, *adj.* Like a lawn: level.

LAWSUIT, law'sūt, *n.* A suit or process in law.

LAWYER, law'yēr, *n.* (*lit.*) Law-man: one versed in or who practises law: (*B.*) a Jewish divine or expounder of the law. [*LAW, and A.S. wer, man.*]

LAX, laks, *adj.* Slack: loose: soft, flabby: not crowded: not strict in discipline or morals: loose in the bowels. [*L. laxus, loose, laxo, -atum, to unloose; prob. akin to LANGUID.*]

LAXATION, laks-ā'shun, *n.* Act of loosening: state of being loose or slackened.

LAXATIVE, laks-ā-tiv, *adj.* Having the power of loosening the bowels.—*n.* A laxative medicine.

LAXATIVENESS, laks-ā-tiv-nes, *n.* The power of relaxing the bowels. [From LAXATIVE.]

LAXITY, laks-i-ti, *n.* State or quality of being lax: want of precision: looseness: openness.

LAXLY, laks-ly, *adv.* Loosely: without exactness.

LAXNESS, laks-nes, *n.* Same as LAXITY.

LAY, *pat.* of LIE, to lay one's self down.

LAY, lā, *v.t.* To cause to lie down: to place or set down or upon: to beat down: to spread: to place in order: to calm: to quiet: to stake: to bring forth, as eggs: to propagate, as plants by laying

undetached shoots in the ground: to impose: to charge: to present.—*v.i.* to produce eggs: to contrive:—*pr.p.* laying; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* laid'. [*A.S. leggan; Icc. leggia; Ger. legen; Gr. legō.*]

LAY BARE, to make bare.—**LAY BY**, to keep for future use, to dismiss, to put off.—**LAY HEADS TOGETHER**, to consult together, to deliberate.—**LAY ON**, to apply with force, to strike, to act with vigour.—**LAY OPEN**, to make bare, to shew, expose.—**LAY OUT**, to expand, to display, to plan (one's self), to exert, to dress in grave-clothes.—**LAY TO**, to charge upon, to apply with force, to attack.—**LAY UPON**, to wager upon.—**LAY WASTE**, to destroy, to desolate.

LAY, lā, *n.* A layer, a stratum: a row.

LAY, lā, *n.* A song: a lyric or narrative poem. [*A.S. ley; Prov. lais; Ger. lied; W. llais, a sound; Gael. laoidh, laoi, a verse, sacred poem.*]

LAY, lā, *n.* The common people: the laity.—*adj.* Pertaining to the people: not clerical. [*Fr. lai, L. laicus, Gr. laikos—laos, the people.*]

LAY, lā, *n.* (*Spenser.*) Same as LAW.

LAY, lā, *n.* Grassy, unploughed land: meadow-ground. [Same as LEA.]

LAYER, lā'ēr, *n.* That which is laid: a bed or stratum: a shoot laid for propagation. [layers.]

LAYERING, lā'ēr-ing, *n.* The propagation of plants by

LAY-FIGURE, lā'-fig'ūr, *n.* A figure used by painters. [*Dutch teeman, a jointed image—ledt, lid, a joint.*]

LAYING, lā'ing, *n.* The first coat of plaster: the act or time of laying eggs: the eggs laid.

LAYMAN, lā'mau, *n.* One of the laity: a non-professional man. [rubbish, &c.]

LAY-STALL, lā'-stawl, *n.* A place for laying dung,

LAZAR, lā'zar, *n.* One afflicted with a filthy and pestilential disease like Lazarus, the beggar. [*Prov. lazer, a leper; Sp. lazaro, a beggar; from Lazarus of the parable in Luke xvi.*]

LAZARET, lā'za-ret, } *n.* A place for lazars:
LAZARETTO, laz-a-ret'to, } a public hospital for diseased persons. [*Fr. lazaret; Sp. lazareto.*]

LAZAR-HOUSE, lā'zar-hows, *n.* A lazaretto: a hospital for quarantine. [sores: leprous.]

LAZARLIKE, lā'zar-lik, *adj.* Like a lazar: full of

LAZARONI, laz-a-rō'nī, *n.* Same as LAZZARONI.

LAZILY, lā'zi-ly, *adv.* In a lazy manner: sluggishly.

LAZINESS, lā'zi-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being lazy: sluggishness: idleness.

LAZULI, laz'ū-li, *n.* A mineral of an azure-blue colour. [*Low L. lapis lazuli. See AZURE.*]

LAZULITE, laz'ū-lit, *n.* A mineral of a light, indigo-blue colour, occurring in quartz and in clay-slate, and consisting chiefly of phosphoric acid and alumina, with magnesia and protoxide of iron. [*LAZULI, and Gr. lithos, a stone.*]

LAZY, lā'zi, *adj.* (*lit.*) Tired, weary: disinclined to exertion: averse to labour: sluggish: tedious. [*Ger. lass; O. Ger. laz, slow, late; D. losig, leusig; L. lassus, wearied, fatigued.*]

LAZZARONI, laz-a-rō'nī, *n.pl.* The poor of Naples who live by begging, so called from the hospital of St Lazarus, which formerly served as a refuge for the destitute. [*It. See LAZAR.*]

LEA, lē, *n.* Land laid up in grass: grass-land, pasture. [*A.S. leag, leah; Ger. lehde; D. ledig, leeg, empty, fallow.*] [physician.]

LEACH, lēch, *n.* (*Spenser.*) Same as LEACH, a physician.

LEACH-CRAFT, lēch-kraft, *n.* The skill of a physician.

LEAD, led, *n.* A well-known metal of a bluish-white colour: the plummet for sounding at sea: a thin

plate of lead separating lines of type the marking part of pencils —*pl.* a flat roof covered with lead. —*vt.* To cover or fit with lead in printing, to separate lines with leads [A.S.]

LEAD, *léd, vt.* To shew the way to to guide by the hand to conduct to direct to precede to shew the method of attaining to allure to pass or spend in a certain manner —*v.* to go before and shew the way to have a tendency to exercise dominion to have or take precedence —*pp* leading, *pa t.* and *pa p* led. —*n.* First place precedence direction guidance [A.S. *lédan*, Ice. *lédla*, to lead, *léd*, track, way]

LEADED, *leded, adj.* Fitted with or set in lead (*print*) separated by leads, as the lines of a book, &c

LEADEN, *ledn, adj.* Made of lead heavy dull

LEADEN HEARTED, *ledn hárt'ed, adj.* Having an unfeeling heart

LEADEN STEPPING, *ledn stéping, adj.* (Milton) Moving slowly

LEADER, *ledér, n.* One who leads or goes first a chief the leading editorial article in a newspaper principal wheel in any machinery

LEADERSHIP, *léd ér ship, n.* State or condition of a leader or conductor

LEADING, *leding, adj.* Going first, to shew the way principal chief

LEADING STRINGS, *leding stríngs, n.* Strings used to lead or support children when beginning to walk

LEAD PENCIL *led pen-sil, n.* A pencil or instrument for drawing &c made of black lead

LEAF, *láf, n.* (*pl.* LEAVES, *levz*) One of the green and generally deciduous parts of plants anything thin beaten like a leaf two pages of a book one side of a window shutter &c. the movable side of a table. —*v.* To shoot out or produce leaves. [A.S. *Ger laub D loof, a leaf*]

LEAFAGE, *lefaj, n.* Leaves collectively abundance of leaves season of leaves or leafing [leaves]

LEAFINESS, *lefí nes, n.* The state of being full of LEAFLESS *lefles, adj.* Destitute of leaves.

LEAFLET, *leflet, n.* A little leaf

LEAF STALK, *láf stawk, n.* The stalk which supports a leaf of a plant

LEAFY, *lefí, adj.* Full of leaves —*comp* LEAFYER, *superl. LEAFYEST*

LEAGUE, *lég, n.* (*orig*) A stone for marking distances on the public roads 3 English miles [Low L. *leuca*, Fr *lieue*, a measure of distances, Gael. *leag*, W *leech*, a stone.]

A SEA LEAGUE contains 3½ English miles nearly

LEAGUE, *lég, n.* A bond an alliance union for the promotion of mutual interest —*vt.* To form a league to unite for mutual interest —*pp* *leag'ing*, *pa p* leagued [Fr *lique* low L. *liga* — L. *liga*, to bind.] [confederate]

LEAGUER, *leg'er, n.* One who unites in a league

LEAK, *lek, n.* A chink or other defect through which liquid may pass the oozing of any fluid through an opening —*adj.* (Spenser) Leaky —*v.* To let any fluid into or out of a vessel through a leak. [D *leck*, a chink, *blíen*, to drip, akin to LIQUOR and LACK.]

LEAKAGE, *lek aj, n.* A leaking that which enters or escapes by leaking an allowance for leaking

LEAKINESS, *lekí nes, n.* The state of being leaky

LEAKY, *lekí, adj.* Having a leak or leaks letting any liquid in or out —*comp* LEAKYER, *superl. LEAKYEST*

LEAL, *lél, adj.* Loyal faithful [Scot. *leal*, *leil*, O Fr *leal*. See LOYAL.]

LEAN, *lén, vt.* To incline or bend to turn from a straight line to rest against to incline towards. —*vt.* to cause to lean to support or rest —*pp* leaning, *pa p* leaned or leant (*lent*) [A.S. *hléman*, D *leunen*, akin to Gr *klínō*, to bend.]

LEAN, *lén, adj.* Slender frail wanting flesh not fat —*n.* Flesh without fat. [A.S. *hléne*, low Ger *leem*.]

LEAN FACED, *lén fásd, adj.* Having a thin face (*print*) slender and narrow, as letters.

LEANLY, *lénlí, adv.* Meagrely without plumpness.

LEANNESS, *lénnes, n.* The state of being leao want of flesh; poverty want

LEAN TO, *lén too, n.* A building or part of a building of which the rafters lean against another building or against a wall. [wit or sense]

LEAN WITTED, *lén wít'ed, adj.* Having but little

LEANY, *léní, adj.* (Spenser) Lean

LEAP, *lep, vt.* To move with springs or bounds to spring upward or forward to jump to rush with vehemence to bound as with joy —*vt.* to move by leaping —*pp* *leaping*, *pa p* leaped, rarely leapt (*lept*) —*n.* Act of leaping bound space passed by leaping sudden transition [A.S. *hleapan*, Ice. *hleupa*, to spring, Ger *laufen*, to run.]

LEAP, *lep, n.* A basket a wicker net. [A.S. *leap*, a basket.] [leaps over another, like a frog.]

LEAP FROG, *lep frog, n.* A play in which one boy LEAP YEAR, *lep yer, n.* Every fourth year, which leaps forward or adds one day in February

LEAR, *lér, vt.* (Spencer) To learn —*n.* (Spencer) That which is learned a lesson.

LEARN, *lern, vt.* (*lit*) To teach (so Shak) to acquire knowledge of to gain power of performing. —*v.* to gain knowledge to improve by example. [A.S. *læran*, D *leeren*, to teach, Ger *lernen*, to learn.]

LEARNED, *lerned, adj.* Having learning versed in literature, &c. skilful. [with skill]

LEARNEDLY, *lerned lí, adv.* With knowledge

LEARNEDNESS, *lerned nes, n.* The state of being learned

LEARNER, *lernér, n.* One who learns one who is yet in the rudiments of any subject

LEARNING, *lerning, n.* What is learned knowledge scholarship skill in languages or science

LEASE, *les, n.* A leasing or letting of tenements for a term of years the contract for such letting any tenure. —*vt.* To let tenements for a term of years —*pp* *leasing*, *pa p* leased [A.S. *lesan*, to lease, Fr *louer*, Ger *lassen* to loose, It. *lasciare* — L. *lazo*, to loose, *laxus* loose]

LEASEHOLD, *les'hóld, adj.* Held by lease or contract —*n.* That which is held on lease

LEASH, *lësh, n.* A lash or line by which a hawk or hound is held a brace and a half, three —*vt.* To hold by a leash to bind. [Fr *laisse*, a thong to hold a dog by, It. *lascia* — L. *lazo* See LASH.]

LEASING, *les'ing, n.* (B) Falsehood lies. [A.S. *leasung* — *leasan*, to lie, *leas*, false, loose, Ooth. *laus* Ice. *los*.]

LEAST, *lest, adj.* (*superl.* of LITTLE) Little beyond all others smallest —*adv.* In the smallest or lowest degree. [A.S. *lest*, *superl.* of *lytel*.]

AT LEAST, or AT THE LEAST, at the lowest estimate at any rate

LEAST, *lest, cony* (Spenser) Same as LEST

LEASTWAYS, *lest wáz, } adv.* At least however

LEASTWISE, *lest wíz, }*

LEATHER, *leth'ér*, *n.* The prepared skin or *covering* of an animal.—*adj.* Consisting of leather. [A.S. *lether*, leather—*hlidan*, to cover.]

LEATHER-COAT, *leth'ér-kòt*, *n.* (*Shak.*) An apple with a rough coat or rind, the golden russeting.

LEATHERN, *leth'érn*, *adj.* Made or consisting of leather.

LEATHER-WINGED, *leth'ér-wingd*, *p.adj.* (*Spenser*). Having wings like leather.

LEATHERY, *leth'ér-i*, *adj.* Resembling leather: tough.

LEAVE, *læv*, *n.* *Permission*: liberty granted: formal parting of friends: farewell. [A.S. *leaf*, Ice. *lof*, permission—A.S. *lyfan*, Ice. *leufa*, to permit; conn. with BELIEVE, FURLOUGH.]

LEAVE, *læv*, *v.t.* To depart from: to abandon: to give up or resign: to allow to remain: to refer for decision: to commit or trust to: to place in possession of: to bequeath: to have remaining at death.—*v.i.* to desist: to cease:—*pr.p.* leaving; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* left. [A.S. *laefan*, Ice. *leifa*, L. *linguo*, Gr. *leipō*, to leave.]

LEAVE, *læv*, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To levy, to raise.

LEAVED, *lævd*, *adj.* Furnished with leaves: having a leaf, or made with leaves or folds.

LEAVEN, *lev'n*, *n.* The ferment which makes dough rise in a spongy form: any mixture which makes a general change, usually applied to something that corrupts.—*v.t.* To raise with leaven: to taint: to imbue. [Fr. *levain*—*lever*, L. *levo*, to raise—*levis*, light.]

LEAVES, *lævz*, *pl.* of LEAP.

LEAVINGS, *lev'ingz*, *n.pl.* Things left: relics: refuse.

LEAVY, *lævi*, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Same as LEAFY.

LECHER, *lech'ér*, *n.* One who licks up gluttonously anything dainty in food: a man addicted to lewdness.—*v.t.* To indulge in lust or lewdness. [Fr. *lécher*, Ger. *lecken*, to lick, *lecker*, dainty; L. *ligurio*, to lick up what is dainty.] [provoking lust.]

LECHEROUS, *lech'ér-us*, *adj.* Like a lecher: lustful.

LECHEROUSLY, *lech'ér-us-li*, *adv.* In a lecherous or lustful manner. [lust.]

LECHEROUSNESS, *lech'ér-us-nes*, *n.* Lewdness.

LECHERY, *lech'ér-i*, *n.* Free indulgence of lust: lewdness: delight.

LECTERN, *lek'térn*, *n.* Same as LECTURN.

LECTION, *lek'shun*, *n.* A reading: a variety in a manuscript or book: a portion of Scripture read in divine service. [L. *lectio*—*lego*, *lectum*, to read.]

LECTIONARY, *lek'shun-ari*, *n.* The R. Catholic service-book, containing lections or portions of Scripture.

LECTOR, *lek'tor*, *n.* A reader: a reader of Scripture in the ancient churches. [See LECTION.]

LECTURE, *lek'túr*, *n.* A reading: a discourse on any subject: a formal reproof.—*v.t.* To instruct by discourses: to instruct authoritatively: to reprove.—*v.i.* to give a lecture or lectures:—*pr.p.* lecturing; *pa.p.* lectured. [See LECTION.]

LECTURER, *lek'túr-ér*, *n.* One who lectures: a professor who instructs by discourses: a preacher engaged by a parish to assist its clergyman.

LECTURESHIP, *lek'túr-ship*, *n.* The office of a lecturer.

LECTURN, *lek'turn*, *n.* A reading-desk used in some churches. [See LECTION.]

LED, *led*, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of LEAD.

LEDEN, *led'n*, *n.* (*Spenser*). Language, dialect, speech. [A.S. *laeden*, *lyden*, the Latin language.]

LEDGE, *lej*, *n.* A shelf on which articles may be laid: that which resembles such a shelf: a ridge or shelf of rocks: a layer: a small moulding. [A.S. *legan*, to lay. See LAY.]

LEDGER, *lej'ér*, *n.* (*lit.*) Anything laid so as to rest in a place: the principal book of accounts among merchants, in which the entries in all the other books are laid up or entered in a summary form: (*ph.*) horizontal pieces of timber used in scaffolding.

LEDGER-LINE. See LEGER-LINE.

LEDGY, *lej'i*, *adj.* Abounding in ledges.

LEE, *lè*, *n.* (*lit.*) A sheltered place: the sheltered side opposite to that on which the wind is blowing. [A.S. *hleow*, shelter; Ice. *hlifa*, to protect; *hlif*, a shield; D. *luc*, shelter from the wind, Scot. *lythe*, sheltered, and *loun*, calm.]

LEE-SIDE, same as LEE.—**LEE-SHORE**, a shore on the lee-side of a ship, or towards which the wind is blowing.

LEE, *lè*, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as LEE.

LEECH, *lèch*, *n.* The edge of a sail at the sides. [Low Ger. *leik*, allied to L. *licium*, a thread of the web.]

LEECH, *lèch*, *n.* (*lit.*) A healer: (*orig.*) a physician: a blood-sucking worm.—*v.t.* To apply leeches to. [A.S. *lece*—*læcian*, to heal; Goth. *leikis*, a leech—*leiknon*, to heal.]

LEEF, *lèf*, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Kind: willing. [See LIEF.]

LEEK, *lek*, *n.* A kind of onion: the national emblem of Wales. [A.S. *leac*, a form of *lock*, *lick*, found in HEMLOCK, GARLIC.]

LEER, *lèr*, *v.i.* To look askance: to look archly or obliquely.—*n.* (*orig.*) The cheek: (*Shak.*) complexion: an oblique view: an affected aspect. [O. D. *loeren*, to look obliquely; A.S. *hleor*, face, cheek.]

LEERINGLY, *lèr-ing-li*, *adv.* With a leering look.

LEES, *lèz*, *n.* That which lies or settles at the bottom: sediment: dregs. [Fr. *lie*—A.S. *liegan*, to lie.]

LEESE, *lèz*, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To lose. [A.S. *leosan*, to lose.]

LEET, *lèt*, *adj.* Noting law-courts held for local purposes. [L. *lis*, *litis*, a lawsuit.]

LEEWARD, *lè'ward*, *adj.* Pertaining to or in the direction of the lee.—*adv.* Toward the lee.

LEEWAY, *lè'wà*, *n.* The way or distance a ship is driven to the leeward of her true course.

LEFT, *left*, *pa.p.* (*Spenser*). Lifted.

LEFT, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of LEAVE.

LEFT, *left*, *adj.* The light or weaker as opposed to the stronger, heavier right: being on the left side.—*n.* The side opposite to the right. [O. E. *lift*, D. *lucht*, *luft*; O. S. *lef*, weak; L. *laevus*, Gr. *laïos*, left.]

LEFT-HANDED, *left-hand'ed*, *adj.* Having the left hand stronger and readier than the right: awkward: unlucky.

LEFT-HANDEDNESS, *left-hand'ed-nes*, } *n.* Habit-

LEFT-HANDINESS, *left-hand-i-nes*, } nal use of

the left hand rather than the right: awkwardness.

LEFT-OFF, *left'of*, *adj.* Laid aside.

LEFTWARD, *left'ward*, *adv.* Towards the left: on the left side.

LEG, *leg*, *n.* (*lit.*) A stalk or stem: one of the limbs by which animals walk: a long, slender support of anything, as of a table: (*Shak.*) a bow or obseance in which the leg is drawn back. [Dan. *kæg*, Sw. *lagg*; Ice. *leggr*, a stalk.]

LEGACY, *leg'a-si*, *n.* That which is left to one by will: a bequest of personal property. [L. as if *legatia*, for *legatum*—*lego*, to leave by will.]

LEGACY-HUNTER, *leg'a-si-hunt'ér*, *n.* One who

hunts after legacies by courting those likely to leave them.

LEGAL, *le gal*, *adj* Pertaining to or according to law lawful created by law [*L. legalis—lex, legis law*]

LEGALISE, *le gal iz*, *v t* To make legal or lawful to authorise to sanction —*pr p* legalising, *pa p* legalised. [*lawfulness*]

LEGALITY, *le gal i ti*, *n* The state of being legal

LEGALLY, *le gal li*, *adv* In a legal manner according to law

LEGATE, *le gát*, *n* (*lit*) One sent with a commission an ambassador, esp. from the Pope. [*Fr le gát, It legato, L. legatus—lego to send with a commission*]

LEGATIF, *le gát i f*, *n* One to whom a legacy is left

LEGATESHIP, *le gát shíp*, *n* The office of a legate

LEGATINE, *le gát in*, *adj* Of or relating to a legate

LEGATION, *le gá shun*, *n* The person or persons sent as legates or ambassadors a deputation.

LEGEND, *le jend* or *le*, *n* (*orig*) Something to be read esp. of the lives of saints read at vespers a marvellous or romantic story from early times the motto on a coat of arms medal or coin. [*Low L. legenda, a book of chronicles of the saints—L. legendus to be read—lego to read*]

LEGENDARY, *le jend ar i*, *n* A book of legends one who relates legends —*adj* Consisting of legends romantic fabulous

LEGÈREMAIN, *le jér-de min*, *n* Lightness or nimbleness of hand sleight of hand jugglery deception. [*Fr léger, light, It leggiero, from L. as if levavi—levus, light and Fr de, of, main, L. manus hand*]

LEGERITY, *le jér i ti*, *n* (*Shal*) Lightness nimbleness [*Fr léger, light, It leggiero, from L. as if levavi—levus, light*]

LEGER-LINE, *le jér lin*, *n* (*mus*) One of the short lines added above or below the staff to extend its compass. [*Fr léger, slight and LINE*]

LEGGED, *le gd*, *adj* Having legs.

LEGOING, *le ging*, *n* A covering for the leg

LEGIBILITY, *le j bí li ti*, *n* The state or quality of being legible.

LEGIBLE, *le j bí li*, *adj* That may be read clear and distinct that may be understood [*L. legibilis—lego, to read*]

LEGIBILITY, *le j bí li*, *n* Same as **LEGIBILITY**

LEGIBLY, *le j bí li*, *adv* In such a manner as may be read.

LEGION, *le j on*, *n* (*lit*) A body of troops levied in ancient Rome, a body of soldiers of from three to five thousand a military force a great number [*Fr—L. leg o—lego, to choose, to levy*]

LEGION OF HONOUR, an order of merit instituted in France in 1804 by Napoleon I.

LEGIONARY, *le j on ar i*, *adj* Relating to or consisting of a legion or legions containing a great number —*n* A soldier of a legion.

LEGISLATE, *le j iz lát*, *v t* To bring forward, propose, or make laws —*pr p* legislating, *pa p* legislated. [*L. lex, legis, law, fero, latum, to bear, propose*] (*or making laws*).

LEGISLATION, *le j iz lá shun*, *n* The act of giving legislative, *le j iz lát iv*, *adj* Giving or enacting laws pertaining to legislation.

LEGISLATOR, *le j iz lát or*, *n* One who makes laws a lawgiver [*tailoring to a legislature*].

LEGISLATORIAL, *le j iz lá shun i al*, *adj* Of or per

LEGISLATRESS, *le j iz lá tres*, *n* Feminine of **LEGISLATOR**.

LEGISLATRIX, *le j iz lá triks*, *n* **LEGISLATOR**.

LEGISLATURE, *le j iz lát úr*, *n* The body of men in a state who have the power of making laws.

LEGIST, *le jíst*, *n* One skilled in the laws. [*Fr légiste—low L. legista—L. lex, legis, law*]

LEGITIMACY, *le jít i má si*, *n* State of being legitimate or according to law lawfulness of birth genuineness regular deduction.

LEGITIMATE, *le jít i mát a h* (*lit*) Made accord to law lawful lawfully begotten genuine fairly deduced following by natural sequence authorised by usage —*v t* To make lawful to give the rights of a legitimate child to one born illegitimate —*pr p* legitimating, *pa p* legitimated. [*Low L. legitimus, atum—L. lex, legis law*]

LEGITIMATELY, *le jít i mát h* *adv* In a legitimate manner lawfully

LEGITIMATENESS, *le jít i mát nes*, *n* The state of being legitimate lawfulness.

LEGITIMATION, *le jít i má shun*, *n* The act of rendering legitimate (*Shal*) lawful birth.

LEGITIMISE, *le jít i míz*, *v t* Same as **LEGITIMATE**.

LEGITIMIST, *le jít i mist*, *n* One who supports legitimate authority in France, an adherent of the Bourbons deposed in 1830

LEGLESS, *le gles* *adj* Without legs.

LEGUM, *le gum*, *n* (*Not*) A seed vessel which

LEGUMEN, *le gu men*, *n* splits into two valves having the seeds gathered or attached to one suture only a pod, as of the pea bean &c —*pl* **LEGUMINA**, [*L.—lego, to gather*]

LEGUMINE, *le gú min*, *n* An albuminous body, contained in the seeds of most leguminous plants, corresponding with the casein of milk.

LEGUMINOUS, *le gú min us*, *adj* Bearing legumes, denoting plants which produce legumes, as the pea, bean, &c. consisting of pulse

LEIGER, *le jér* or *n* (*Shal*) A resident ambassador at a foreign court. [*From root of LEADER*]

LEISURE, *le zhúr* or *le zh*, *n* (*lit*) A state of being permitted to do something permission time free from employment freedom from occupation (*Shal*) time allowed for any purpose —*adj* Unoccupied. [*O E. leaure, Fr loisir—L. licere, to be permitted*]

LEISURELY, *le zhúr li*, *adv* Doing at leisure slow deliberate —*adv* In a leisurely manner

LEMAN, *le man* or *lem an*, *n* A sweetheart of either sex a mistress usually in a bad sense. [*O E. lefman—lefe, lece (see LAFZ) and MAN*]

LEMMA, *le ma*, *n* (*lit*) That w^h is taken an assumption (*math*) a proposition demonstrated for the purpose of being used in a subsequent proposition. [*L.—Gr lemma—lambano to take, assume*]

LEMMING, *le ming*, *n* A species of rat in northern countries, remarkable for migrating southward in great numbers. [*Norw lemming Sw lmmel, Lapp lemmid*]

LEMON, *le mon*, *n* An oval fruit resembling the orange, with an acid pulp the tree that bears lemons. [*Fr limon—Turk limun, Ar limun*]

LEMONADE, *le mon ad*, *n* A drink made of lemon-juice, water, and sugar

LEMUR, *le mur*, *n* (*lit*) A ghost an animal native of Madagascar, allied to the monkey, which goes about at night, whence its name. [*L. lemur, a ghost*]

LEMURES, *le m úr*, *n pl* (*Mythol*). Spirits of the departed spectres. [*L.*]

LEND, *lend*, *v t* To give for hire to give for a short

time something to be returned: to afford or grant, in general: to let for hire.—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* lent. [O. E. *leenen*, A.S. *lennan*, *lihan*, Ger. *leihen*.]

LENDER, lend'ér, *n.* One who lends, esp. one who makes a business of lending.

LENDING, lend'ing, *n.* The act of giving in loan: (*Shak.*) that which is lent, what is supplied in general.

LENGD, lengd, (*Spenser*). Same as **LONGED**.

LENGER, lengg'ér, (*Spenser*). Same as **LONGER**.

LENGTH, length, *n.* Quality of being long: extent from end to end: the longest measure of anything: certain portion of space or time: extent: distance: long continuance: detail. [A.S. *lengthe*—*lang*, long.]

AT LENGTH, at last: in conclusion.

LENGTHEN, length'n, *v.t.* To increase in length: to draw out.—*v.i.* to grow longer.

LENGTHILY, length'i-li, *adv.* In a lengthy manner: at great length. [*lengthy*.]

LENGTHINESS, length'i-nes, *n.* The state of being

LENGTHWISE, length'wiz, *adj.* In the way or direction of the length. [For **LENGTHWAYS**.]

LENGTHY, length'y, *adj.* Of great length: rather long.

LENIENCE, lé'ni-ens, } *n.* The quality of being

LENIENCY, lé'ni-en-si, } lenient: clemency.

LENIENT, lé'ni-ent, *adj.* (*lit.*) Soft: mild: merciful: softening: emollient.—*n.* (*med.*) That which softens: an emollient. [L. *leniens*, -entis, pr.p. of *lenio*, to soften—*lenis*, soft.]

LENIENTLY, lé'ni-ent-li, *adv.* In a lenient manner.

LENITIVE, len'it-iv, *adj.* Softening or mitigating: laxative.—*n.* (*med.*) An application for easing pain: a mild purgative. [From **LENIENT**.]

LENITY, len'i-ti, *n.* Softness: mildness of temper or treatment: clemency.

LENS, lenz, *n.* (*lit.*) A lentil seed: a piece of glass or other transparent substance with one or both sides convex or concave, used in optical instruments for concentrating or changing the direction of rays of light, so called from its likeness to a lentil seed: the crystal-line humour of the eye. [L. *lens*, *lentis*, the lentil.]

Lenses:

a, double-convex; b, plano-convex; c, double-concave; d, plano-concave; e, convex-meniscus; f, concavo-concave.

LENT, lent, *n.* A fast of forty days, observed in commemoration of the fast of our Saviour, beginning with Ash-Wednesday and continuing till Easter.

[O. E. *lenten*, A.S. *lengten*, *lencten*, spring, Lent, perh. from *leng*, longer, because at this season the days lengthen.]

LENTEN, lent'en, *adj.* Relating to or used in Lent: sparing: (*Shak.*) short.

LENTICULAR, len-tik'ú-lar, *adj.* Resembling a lens or lentil seed: double-convex. [L. *lenticularis*—*lenticula*, dim. of L. *lens*.] [of a lens.]

LENTICULARLY, len-tik'ú-lar-li, *adv.* In the form

LENTIFORM, len'ti-form, *adj.* Same as **LENTICULAR**. [L. *lens*, *lentis* (see **LENS**), and *forma*, form.]

LENTIL, lent'il, *n.* An annual plant of the bean kind, common near the Mediterranean, bearing pulse used for food. [Fr. *lentille*—L. *lens*, *lentis*, the lentil.]

LENTISK, len'tisk, *n.* (*lit.*) Gum-tree: the mastic-tree, a tree or shrub which grows on the Mediterranean coast, from which mastic is obtained. [L. *lentiscus*—*lentus*, sticky.]

LENTOUS, len'tus, *adj.* Sticky: viscid.

LEO, lé'ó, *n.* (*astron.*) The Lion, the fifth sign of the zodiac. [L.]

LEONINE, lé'ó-nín, *adj.* Of or like a lion.

LEONINE, lé'ó-nín, *adj.* A kind of Latin verse which rhymes at the middle and end. [Said to be named from Leoninus, a canon of Paris in the 12th century; or from Pope Leo II, who was a lover of music.]

LEOPARD, lep'ard, *n.* The lion-pard, an animal of the cat-kind, nearly as large as a tiger, with a spotted skin, found in all the tropical parts of the Old World. [Gr. *leopardos*—*león*, lion, *pardos*, pard; because supposed by the ancients to be a mongrel between the panther and lioness.]

LEPER, lep'ér, *n.* One affected with leprosy. [L., Gr. *lepra*, leprosy—*lepros*, scaly—*lepos*, a scale—*lepō*, to peel off.]

LEPEROUS, lep'ér-us, *adj.* (*Shak.*) **LEPROUS**.

LEPIDODENDRON, lep-i-do-den'dron, *n.* An extinct genus of fossil plants, of very frequent occurrence in the coal formation, the stems of which are covered with scale-like marks. [Gr. *lepis*, *lepidos*, a scale, *ptera*, pl. of *pteron*, a wing.]

LEPIDOPTERA, lep-i-dop'tér-a, *n.* An order of insects, with four wings covered with very fine scales like powder, as the butterfly, moth, &c. [Gr. *lepis*, *lepidos*, a scale, *ptera*, pl. of *pteron*, a wing.]

LEPIDOPTERAL, lep-i-dop'tér-al, } *adj.* Pertain-

LEPIDOPTEROUS, lep-i-dop'tér-us, } ing to the lepidoptera.

LEPORINE, lep'ó-rín, *adj.* Pertaining to or resembling the hare. [L. *leporinus*—*lepus*, *leporis*, the hare.]

LEPPED, lep'd, *pa.t.* (*Spenser*). Leaped.

LEPROSY, lep'ro-si, *n.* A disease of the skin marked by scales or scurfy scabs. [See **LEPER**.]

LEPROUS, lep'rus, *adj.* Affected with leprosy.

LEPROUSLY, lep'rus-li, *adv.* In a leprous manner.

LEPROUSNESS, lep'rus-nes, *n.* The state of being leprous.

LERE, lér, *n.* (*Spenser*). Learning, a lesson.—*v.t.* To learn: to teach. [See **LEARN**.]

LESION, lé'zhun, *n.* A hurt: (*med.*) an injury or wound. [Fr.—L. *lasio*—*lædo*, *læsum*, to hurt.]

LESS, les, *adj.* (comp. of **LITTLE**). (*lit.*) Loose, relaxed, diminished: smaller: not so great or so much.—*adv.* Not so much: in a lower degree.—*conj.* (*Milton*) Unless.—*n.* A smaller portion: (*B.*) the inferior or younger. [A.S. *læs*, *læssa*; O. E. *lash*, W. *laes*, slack, loose; O. Fr. *lasche*, slack, weak; It. *lasso*, L. *lassus*, weak, faint, akin to *laxus*, slack, loose.]

LESSEE, les-sé, *n.* One to whom a lease is granted.

LESSEN, les'n, *v.t.* To make less, in any sense: to weaken: to degrade.—*v.i.* to become less.

LESSER, les'ér, *adj.* (*B.*) Less: smaller: inferior.—*adv.* (*Shak.*) Less. [A.S. *læsra*, *læsse*, primitive form of *læssa*, less.]

LESSON, les'n, *n.* A portion of Scripture read in divine service: that which a pupil learns at a time: a precept or doctrine inculcated: instruction derived from experience: severe lecture.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To teach, instruct. [Fr. *leçon*—L. *lectio*—*lego*, to gather, to read. See **LECTION**.]

LESSOR, les'sor, *n.* One who grants a lease.

LEST, lest, *conj.* That the less: that not: for fear that. [O. E. *leste*, least, A.S. *læst*, leastly.]

LEST, lest, *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To listen.

LET, let, *v.t.* To slacken or loose restraint upon: to give leave or power to: to allow, permit, suffer: to grant to a tenant or hirer: (*B.*) to cause to slacken

or give over—that is, to prevent to hinder—*v. t.* (*Bacon*) to forbear —*pr p* letting, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* let—*n* (*law*) Hindrance obstruction delay [*A S* *letan*, to permit, *lettan*, to hinder—*lat* *leo*, *latr*, slow, ong slack, *Ger lassen*, *Fr laisser*, to let, permit. See *LESS*]

LETHAL, le thal, *adj* Death-dealing, blotting out deadly mortal. [*L. lethalis*—*lethum*, *letum*, death, akin to *leo*, simple form of *deleo*, to blot out, or to *Sas* *h*, to melt dissolve]

LETHARGIC, AL, le thar'jik, *al, adj* Pertaining to lethargy unnaturally sleepy dull.

LETHARGICALLY, le thar'jik al h, *adv* In a lethargic manner

LETHARGICNESS, le thar'jik nes, *n.* The state of being lethargic morbid sleepiness

LETHARGY, leth ar ji, *n.* (*lit.*) Forgetful laxness heavy unnatural slumber dullness—*v. t.* To make lethargic or dull. [*L. Gr lethargia*—*lethargos* forgetful—*lethē*, forgetfulness, and *argos*, idle—*a*, *priv*, *ergon*, work.]

LETHE, leth, *n.* (*Shak*) Death. [See **LETHAL**]

LETHÉ, le the, *n.* (*myth*) One of the rivers of hell, said to cause forgetfulness of the past to all who drank of its waters oblivion. [*Gr*—*lethē*, old form of *lanthanō*, to forget]

LETHEAN, le the an, *adj* Of Lethe oblivious

LETHIFEROUS le thur us, *adj* Carrying death deadly [*L. lethifer*—*lethum*, death, *fero*, to bear]

LETTER, let er, *n.* A mark to express one of the simple sounds a written or printed message literal meaning a printing type —*pl.* learning—*v. t.* To stamp letters upon. [*O E.*, *Fr lettre*, *It lettera*—*L. litera*—*lino*, *litum*, to smear]

LETTERED, let'erd, *adj* Marked with letters educated versed in literature belonging to learning

LETTERER, let er er, *n.* One who forms or impresses letters.

LETTER FOUNDER, let er fownder, *n.* One who founds or casts letters or types.

LETTERING, let'er ing, *n.* The act of impressing letters the letters impressed.

LETTER, let'ern, *n.* Same as **LECTURN**

LETTER-OF-CREDIT, let'er ur kred'it, *n.* A letter authorizing credit or cash to a certain sum to be paid to the bearer

LETTER-OF-MARQUE, let'er ur mark, *n.* A commission given to a private ship by a government to make reprisals on the vessels of another state a vessel sailing under such a commission. [See **MARQUE**]

LETTER PRESS, let'er pres, *n.* Letters impressed or matter printed from type, as distinguished from engraving

LETTERS-PATENT, let'erz-pä'tent, *n.* A writing conferring a patent or authorizing a person to enjoy some privilege.

LETTER-WOOD let'er wood, *n.* The heart-wood of a tree found in British Guiana, of a dark brown colour and marked with spots of a darker colour and regularly arranged, somewhat resembling Black Letter

LETTING, let'ing *n.* The act of granting to a tenant the act of giving to a contractor

LETTUCE, let'is *n.* A plant containing a milk white juice, the leaves of which are used as a salad. [*O Fr lactuca*, *L. lactuca*—*lac*, milk.]

LEUCINE, lü'sin, *n.* A white substance which is a constituent of most of the glandular juices of the body [*Gr leukos*, white]

LEVANT le vant, *adj* Pertaining to the rising sun

LEVANT, le vant', *n.* The point where the sun rises

the East the coasts of the Mediterranean east of Italy [*Fr levant*—*lever*, *L. levare*, to raise.]

LEVANTER, le vant'er, *n.* A strong easterly wind in the Levant or eastern part of the Mediterranean

LEVANTINE, le-van'tin or lev'an tin, *adj* Belonging to the Levant

LEVEE, lev'é, *n.* (*lit.*) A rising a morning assembly of visitors an assembly received by a sovereign or other great personage [*Fr levee*—*lever*, to raise]

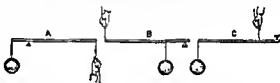
LEVEL, lev'el, *n.* A horizontal line or surface a surface without inequalities proper position state of equality the line of direction an instrument for shewing the horizontal—*adj* Horizontal even, smooth even with anything else in the same line or plane equal in position or dignity—*v. t.* To make horizontal to make flat or smooth to free from inequalities to make equal to direct to some end to take aim—*v. i.* to aim or point, as a gun (*Shak*) to agree to aim, to guess —*pr p* levelling, *pa. p.* levelled. [*A S* *lefel* *It livella*, *L. libella*, a plummet, from *libra*, a level, a balance]

LEVELLER, lev'el er, *n.* One who levels or makes equal one who endeavours to bring all to the same level or condition.

LEVELLING lev'el ing, *n.* The act of making un even surfaces level the process of finding the differences in level between different points on the surface of the earth. [even or equal]

LEVELNESS, lev'el nes, *n.* State of being level

LEVER, lev er *n.* That which lifts or raises a bar of metal or other substance turning on a support



(A) first (B) second, and (C) third kinds of Levers.

called the fulcrum or prop, used in raising weights—usually called the first of the six mechanical powers [*Fr lever*—*lever*, *L. levo*, to raise]

LEVER, lev'er, *adv* (*Spenser*) Rather [*Comp of LIEV*]

LEVERAGE, lev'er aj, *n.* The mechanical power gained by the use of the lever

LEVERET, lev'er et, *n.* A young hare a hare in its first year [*Fr leveret*, dim of *lebre*, *L. lepus leporis*, a hare.] [assessel and collected.]

LEVIABLE, lev'i a bl, *adj* That can be levied or

LEVIATHAN, le-vi'-than, *n.* (*lit.*) An animal bent or twisted in curves (*B*) a huge aquatic animal, generally supposed to be the crocodile (*Milton*) the whale anything of huge size. [*Heb* *li'vithan*—*le'viah*, a wreath, *Ar laiva*, to bend or twist.]

LEVIGATE, lev'i gat *v. t.* To make smooth to grind to a fine, impalpable powder to polish —*pr p* levigating, *pa. p.* levigated. [*L. levigo*, *levigatum*—*levis*, *Gr leuos*, smooth, akin to **LEVEL**]

LEVIGATION, lev'i ga'shun, *n.* The act of grinding to a very fine powder

LEVIN, lev'in *n.* (*Spenser*) Lightning. [*A S. legen*, *lygen*, flaming, like a flame, from *lege*, *l g* a flame.]

LEVIN BRAND (*Spenser*), a thunder bolt.

LEVIRATIF lev'i rat, *adj* Pertaining to

LEVIRATICAL, lev'i rat'ik al, *adj* A Jewish law by which the wife of a man who had a brother and who died without issue was to be married to her brother in law [*L. levir*, a brother in law]

LEVIRATION—LIBIDINOUSNESS.

LEVIRATION, lev-i-rā'shun, *n.* The act of marrying a brother's widow.

LEVITE, lev'it, *n.* One of the tribe of Levi, set apart for the priesthood: an inferior priest of the ancient Jewish Church. [Heb. *Levi*, a son of Jacob, whose descendants were priests.] [Levites: priestly.]

LEVITICAL, le-vit'ik-al, *adj.* Belonging to the Levites.

LEVITICALLY, le-vit'ik-al-li, *adv.* After the manner of the Levites.

LEVITICUS, le-vit'i-kus, *n.* The name of one of the books of the Old Testament, so called from its containing the laws, &c. relating to the Levites.

LEVITY, lev'it-i, *n.* Lightness of weight: lightness of temper or conduct: thoughtlessness: disposition to trifle: vanity. [L. *levitas*—*levis*, light.]

LEVY, lev'i, *v.t.* To raise: to collect by authority, as an army or a tax:—*pr.p.* levying; *pa.p.* levied. —*n.* The act of collecting by authority: the troops so collected: (*Shak.*) war raised. [Fr. *lever*, L. *levo*, to make light or raise—*levis*, light.]

LEWD, lūd or lōd, *adj.* (*lit.*) Belonging to the people, as opposed to the educated clergy: ignorant, vicious, or bad, so in *B.*: lustful: licentious: unchaste: debauched. [A.S. *lawede*—*leod*, the people. See *LAITY*, *LAY*.] [wickedly: lustfully.]

LEWDLY, lūd'li, *adv.* Ignorantly and foolishly:

LEWDNESS, lūd'nes, *n.* Ignorance, want of shame: wickedness: lustful licentiousness.

LEWDSTER, lūd'stēr, *n.* One addicted to lewdness.

LEXICAL, leks'ik-al, *adj.* Pertaining to a lexicon: settled by lexicography.

LEXICOGRAPHER, leks-i-kog'ra-fēr, *n.* One skilled in lexicography or the art of compiling dictionaries.

LEXICOGRAPHIC, -AL, leks-i-ko-graf'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to the compilation of dictionaries, or to the principles on which they should be composed.

LEXICOGRAPHY, leks-i-kog'ra-fi, *n.* The art of writing a dictionary. [Gr. *lexikon*, a dictionary, and *graphō*, to write.] [lexicology.]

LEXICOLOGIST, leks-i-ko'l'o-jist, *n.* One skilled in lexicology.

LEXICOLOGY, leks-i-ko'l'o-ji, *n.* The science of words: that branch of philology which treats of the proper signification of words. [Gr. *lexikos*, belonging to words, and *logos*, a discourse or treatise.]

LEXICON, leks'i-kon, *n.* A word-book or dictionary. [Gr. *lexikon*—*lexis*, a word—*legō*, to speak.]

LEXIGRAPHIC, leks-i-graf'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to or exhibiting lexicography.

LEXIGRAPHY, leks-i-gra-fi, *n.* The art of defining words. [Gr. *lexis*, a word, *graphō*, to write.]

LEY, lē. Same as *LEA*.

LIABILITY, li-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* State of being liable or responsible: that which one is under obligation to pay.

LIABLE, li'a-bl, *adj.* Able to be bound or obliged: responsible: tending: subject: exposed. [Fr. *lier*, L. *ligare*, to bind.]

LIAISON, lē'a-zong, *n.* Union, or bond of union: connection, esp. an illicit intimacy between a man and woman. [Fr.—*lier*, Prov. *liar*, *ligar*, from L. *ligare*, to bind.]

LIAR, lī'ar, *n.* One who lies or utters falsehood.

LIAS, lī'as, *n.* (*geol.*) A formation of argillaceous limestone, &c. occurring between the oolite and new red sandstone. [A corr. of *LAYERS*.]

LIASSIC, li-as'sik, *adj.* Pertaining to, or of the age of the Lias formation.

LIBATION, li-bā'shun, *n.* The pouring forth wine or

other liquid in honour of a deity: the liquid poured. [L. *libatio*—*libo*, Gr. *leibo*, to pour.]

LIBBARD, lib'bard, *n.* (*Spenser*). A leopard.

LIBEL, lī'bel, *n.* (*lit.*) A little book: a written accusation: any malicious defamatory publication: (*law*) the statement of a plaintiff's grounds of complaint against a defendant.—*v.t.* To defame by a libel: to satirise unfairly: (*law*) to proceed against by producing a written complaint.—*v.i.* to spread defamation:—*pr.p.* libelling; *pa.p.* libelled. [L. *libellus*, dim. of *liber*, a book.]

LIBELLER, lī'bel-ēr, *n.* One who defames by libels.

LIBELLOUS, lī'bel-us, *adj.* Containing a libel: defamatory. [manner.]

LIBELLOUSLY, lī'bel-lus-li, *adv.* In a libellous manner.

LIBERAL, lib'er-al, *adj.* (*lit.*) Belonging or suitable to a free-born man: becoming a gentleman: generous: noble-minded: candid: free: free from restraint: licentious: general, extensive.—*n.* One who advocates greater freedom in political institutions. [L. *liberalis*—*liber*, free, doing as one pleases—*libeo*, *libeo*, to please, akin to Gr. *eleutheros*, free, Sans. *lubh*, to desire.]

LIBERALISE, lib'er-al-iz, *v.t.* To make liberal, or enlightened: to enlarge:—*pr.p.* liberalising; *pa.p.* liberalised.

LIBERALISM, lib'er-al-izm, *n.* The principles of a Liberal in politics: the profession of such principles.

LIBERALITY, lib'er-al'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being liberal: generosity: bounty: largeness or nobleness of mind: candour: impartiality.

LIBERALLY, lib'er-al-li, *adv.* In a liberal manner: bountifully: largely: not meanly or selfishly: not strictly or literally.

LIBERATE, lib'er-āt, *v.t.* To set free or at liberty: to release from restraint, confinement, or bondage: to discharge:—*pr.p.* liberating; *pa.p.* liberated. [L. *libero*, *liberatum*—*liber*, free.]

LIBERATION, lib'er-ā'shun, *n.* The act of delivering: the state of being delivered. [freed.]

LIBERATOR, lib'er-āt-or, *n.* One who liberates or

LIBERTARIAN, lib'er-tā'ri-an, *n.* One who believes in free-will as opposed to necessity. [From L. *libertas*, liberty.]

LIBERTARIANISM, lib'er-tā'ri-an-izm, *n.* The doctrine of the freedom of the will, as opposed to Necessitarianism.

LIBERTINE, lib'er-tin or -tīn, *n.* (*lit.*) A freedman: formerly, one who professed free opinions, esp. in religion: one who leads a licentious life, a rake or debauchee.—*adj.* Belonging to a freedman: unrestrained: licentious. [L. *libertinus*—*liber*, free.]

LIBERTINISM, lib'er-tin-izm, *n.* The conduct of a libertine: licentiousness of opinion or practice: lewdness or debauchery.

LIBERTY, lib'er-ti, *n.* The state of being free: freedom to do as one pleases: freedom from restraint: the unrestrained enjoyment of natural rights: privilege: exemption: leave: relaxation of restraint: the bounds within which certain privileges are enjoyed: freedom of speech or action beyond ordinary civility: (*Shak.*) libertinism, licentiousness. [L. *libertas*—*liber*, free.]

LIBIDINOUS, li-bid'in-us, *adj.* Like a libertine: full of desire: lustful: given to the indulgence of the animal passions. [L. *libidinosus*—*libido*, desire—*libet*, it pleases.] [ous manner: lustfully.]

LIBIDINOUSLY, li-bid'in-us-li, *adv.* In a libidinous manner.

LIBIDINOUSNESS, li-bid'in-us-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being libidinous or lustful.

LIBRA, l'bra, *n* *The Balance, the seventh sign in the zodiac.* [L. *libra*, a balance.]

LIBRARIAN, l'brāri an, *n.* (*orig*) *A transcriber of books, a scribe, the keeper of a library.* [L. *librarius*, a transcriber of books—*liber*, a book.]

LIBRARIANSHIP, l'brāri an ship, *n* *The office of a librarian.*

LIBRARY, l'brar i *n.* *A building or room containing a collection of books, a collection of books.* [L. *librarium*—*liber*, a book.]

LIBRATE, l'brāt r.t. (*lit*) *To make level or even to balance*—*v.t.* to move, as a balance to be poised—*pr p* l'brāting, *pa p* l'brāted. [L. *libra*, *libratum*—*libra*, a level, a balance.]

LIBRATION, l'brāshun, *n* *The act of librating or balancing the state of being balanced (astron) an apparent balancing or oscillation in the moon's motion, bringing into view small portions of its usually concealed side.*

LIBRATORY, l'bra tor i, *adj* *Moving like a balance.* [From *LIBRATE*.]

LIBRETTO, l'brēt to *n* *A book of the words of an opera or other musical composition.* [It. *libretto* of *libro*—L. *liber*, a book.]

LICE, liz, *pl* of *LOUSE*.

LICENCE, LICENCE, l'kens, *n* *A being allowed leave grant of permission the document by which authority is conferred excess or abuse of freedom*—*v.t.* To grant license to to authorize or permit—*pr p* l'censing, *pa p* l'censed. [Fr. L. *licentia*—*licet*, to be allowed.]

LICENSED, l'kēst, *p adj* *Having a license permitted by authority.*

LICENSER, l'kens er, *n.* *One who grants license or permission one authorized to license.*

LICENTIATE, l'sen shi at, *n* *One who has a license or grant of permission to exercise a profession.*

LICENTIOUS, l'sen shi us, *adj* *Fall of license indulging in excessive freedom given to the indulgence of the animal passions dissolute immoral sensual.* [manner dissolutely]

LICENTIOUSLY, l'sen shi us l, *adv* *In a licentious manner.*

LICENTIOUSNESS, l'sen shi us n *n* *State of being licentious dissoluteness.*

LICH, l'k, *adj* (*Spenser*) *Like, equal.* [AS *lic*. See *LIKE*.] [*leik* a corpse.]

LICH, l'ch, *n.* *A corpse.* [AS *lic*, Ger *leiche*, Goth. *leichen*—*leichen* from *leichen*, Sans. *lik*, to lick. See *LICK*.]

LICHEN, l'ken or l'chen, *n.* *One of an order of cryptogamous plants that lick up moisture on rocks and the bark of trees an eruption on the skin.* [L. Gr *leichen*, from *leichen*, Sans. *lik*, to lick. See *LICK*.]

LICHENED, l'kēd, *adj* *Pertaining to, or covered with lichens.*

LICHENINE, l'ken in or l'kēn in, *n.* *A etarch like substance, found in Iceland moss and other lichens.*

LICH GATE, l'ch gāt, *n.* *A churchyard gate with a porch to rest the corpse under.* [LICH, a corpse, and *GATE*.]

LICH WAKE, l'ch wak, *n.* *The wake or watch held over a dead body.* [LICH, a corpse, and *WAKE*.]

LICH WAY, l'ch wā, *n.* *The path by which the dead are carried to the grave.* [LICH, a corpse, and *WAY*.]

LICK, l'k, *r.t.* *To pass the tongue over to take in by the tongue to lap (fol. by up), to devour, consume.* [AS. *leccan*, Ger *lecken*, L. *lingo*, Gr *lechein*, Sans. *lik*.]

LICKER, l'k'er *n.* *One who or that which licks.*

LICKERISH, l'k'er ish, *adj* *Eager to lick or taste having a keen relish tempting the appetite.*

LICORICE. Same as *LIQORICE*.

LICTOR, l'k tor, *n* (*lit*) *One who summons an officer who attended the Roman magistrates with the ensigns of office.* [L.—obs *licet*, to summon.]

LID, l'hd, *n* *That which shuts a vessel the cover of the eye.* [AS, Ice *hlid*, O Ger *hlid*, akin to L. *claudo*, Gr *kleō*, to shut in.]

LIDGE, l'ij, *n* (*Spenser*) Same as *LEDGE*.

LIDLESS, l'hd'les, *adj* *Not covered with the lids, as the eyes sleepless, watchful.*

LIE, l, *n* (*lit*) *Fam, idle talk anything meant to deceive an intentional violation of truth anything that misleads*—*v.t.* To utter falsehood with an intention to deceive to make a false representation—*pr p* lying, *pa p* lied (*lid*) [AS *leogan*, Goth. *lugan* Ger *lügen*, to lie, AS *lyge*, a falsehood, Gael *leog* idle talk.]

GIVE THE LIE TO, to charge with falsehood.

LIE, l, *v.t.* *To rest lengthwise on or against something else to lean to be situated or located to abide to consist (law) to be sustainable*—*pr p* lying, *past* lay, *pa p* lain, (*B*) l'ien [AS *leogan*, Goth. *lugan*, Ger *lügen*, to lie, Ice *lugga*, L. *legor*, Gr *legomai*, akin to *LAY*.]

LIE AT ONE'S HEART to be an object of desire—*LIE BY, to remain, to rest*—*LIE IN, to be delivered of a child*—*LIE IN ONE, to be in one's power*—*LIE IN THE WAY, to be an obstacle*—*LIE IN WAIT, to be in ambush*—*LIE ON THE HAYDS, to remain unused or unoccupied*—*LIE OVER, to be deferred to a future occasion*—*LIE TO, to be checked in sailing*—*LIE UNDER, to be subject to or oppressed by*

LIEP, l'ef, *adj* (*poet.*) *Loved, dear*—*adv* *Lovingly willingly.* [AS. *leof*, Ger *lieb*, loved, akin to *LOVE*.]

LIEGE, l'ij, *adj* *Bound by a feudal tenure subject faithful sovereign or having lieges*—*n* *One bound by feudal tenure a vassal a lord or superior or one who has lieges.*

[Fr *lige*, from low L. *litus* *ligus* *ledus* a man between a free man and a serf bound to the soil, and owing certain services to his lord a Latinised form of O Ger *laz*, D *lacte*, whence perhaps *LAD*.]

LIEGE MAN, l'ij man, *n* (*Spenser*) *A vassal a subject.*

LIEN, l'ien or l'ēn, *n* (*lit.*) *A tie, band (law) a right in one to retain the property of another to pay a claim.* [Fr *lien*, L. *ligamen*, from *ligo* to bind.]

LIEN, l'ien (*B*) *pa p* of *LIE*, to lie down.

LIER, l'ier, *n.* *One who lies down.*

LIEU, l'iu, *n.* *Place, stead.* [Fr—L. *locus*, place.]

LIEUTENANCY, l'ef ten an si, *n.* *Office or commission of a lieutenant the body of lieutenants.*

LIEUTENANT, l'ef ten ant, *n.* *An officer holding the place of another in his absence a commissioned officer in the army next below a captain, or in the navy next below a commander.* [Fr., from *lieu*, place, and *tenant*, holding—*tenir*, to hold.]

LIEUTENANT GENERAL, l'ef ten ant-jen-er al, *n.* *An officer in the army next in rank below a general.*

LIEUTENANCY, l'ef ten ant-ri, { *n.* Same as **LIEUTENANTSHIP**, l'ef ten ant-ship, } **LIEUTENANCY**

LIFE, l'if *n* *State of living animato existence union of soul and body the period between birth and death present stato of existence manner of living moral conduct animation a living being system of animal nature social state human affairs course of things narrative of a life eternal happiness also He who bestows it a quickening principle in a moral sense*—*pl.* **LIVES**

l'ite, far, mē, her, mīne, mūte, mūte, mūza, then.

(livz). [A.S., *līc*, and Sw. *lif*; D. *lijf*, body, life; Ger. *leben*, to live.]

LIFE-ASSURANCE, *lif'-ash-shōō'-ans*. Same as **LIFE-INSURANCE**.

LIFE-BELT, *lif'-belt*, *n.* A belt either inflated with air or with cork attached for sustaining a person in the water.

LIFE-BLOOD, *lif'-blud*, *n.* The blood of an animal in the body: that which constitutes or gives strength or life. [cases of shipwreck, &c.]

LIFE-BOAT, *lif'-bōt*, *n.* A boat for saving lives in

LIFE-BUOY, *lif'-bwoi*, *n.* A buoy intended to support a person in the water till he can be rescued.

LIFE-ESTATE, *lif'-es-tāt'*, *n.* An estate held during the life of the possessor.

LIFEFUL, *lif'fool*, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Full of vital energy.

LIFE-GIVING, *lif'-giv'ing*, *p.adj.* Imparting life: invigorating.

LIFE-GUARD, *lif'-gārd*, *n.* A guard of the life or person: a guard of a prince or other dignitary.

LIFEHOLD, *lif'hōld*, *n.* Land held by lease for life.

LIFE-INSURANCE, *lif'-in-shōō'-ans*, *n.* A contract by which a sum of money is insured to be paid at the close of a person's life. [during one's life.]

LIFE-INTEREST, *lif'-intēr'-est*, *n.* An interest lasting

LIFELESS, *lif'les*, *adj.* Having lost life: dead: without vigour: insipid: sluggish.

LIFELESSLY, *lif'les-li*, *adv.* In a lifeless manner.

LIFELESSNESS, *lif'les-nes*, *n.* State of being lifeless: inactivity.

LIFELIKE, *lif'lik*, *adj.* Like a living person.

LIFELONG, *lif'long*, *adj.* During the length of a life.

LIFE-MORTAR, *lif'-mōr-tar*, *n.* A mortar for throwing a shot of some kind to carry a rope from the shore to a ship in distress.

LIFE-PRESERVER, *lif'-pre-zērv'-er*, *n.* An invention for the preservation of life in cases of fire or shipwreck: a cane with a loaded head.

LIFERENT, *lif'rēnt*, *n.* The rent of an estate, or a sum of money enjoyed during life.

LIFE-ROCKET, *lif'-rōk'et*, *n.* A rocket for carrying a line from the shore to a ship in distress.

LIFE-SPRING, *lif'-spring*, *n.* The spring or source of life.

LIFE-TABLE, *lif'-tā'bl*, *n.* A table of statistics as to the probability of life at different ages.

LIFE-TIME, *lif'-tim*, *n.* Continuation or duration of life.

LIFE-WEARY, *lif'-wē'ri*, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Weary of life: wretched.

LIFT, *lift*, *v.t.* To bring to a higher position: to elevate: to elate: to take and carry away: to remove by stealing: (*Spenser*) to bear, support.—*v.i.* to try to raise:—*pa.p.* (*B.*) *lift*.—*n.* Act of lifting: that which is to be raised: that which assists to lift. [A.S. *hlifan*; low Ger. *liften*, *lichten*—*licht*, Goth. *luftus*, O.E. *lift*, *luft*, the sky, air: or akin to Fr. *lever*, L. *levo*, to lift, or make light.]

LIFTER, *lift'er*, *n.* One who or that which lifts: (*Shak.*) a thief.

LIG, *lig*, *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To lie, meaning to rest, &c.

LIGAMENT, *lig'a-ment*, *n.* Anything that binds or unites: a bandage: (*anat.*) the strong elastic membrane connecting the movable bones. [L. *ligamentum*—*ligo*, *ligatum*, to bind.]

LIGAMENTAL, *lig-a-ment'al*, } *adj.* Composing or

LIGAMENOUS, *lig-a-ment'us*, } resembling a ligament: binding.

LIGATION, *li-gā'shun*, *n.* Act of binding: state of being bound: that which binds. [L. *ligatio*—*ligo*, to bind.]

LIGATURE, *lig-a-tūr*, *n.* Anything that binds: a ligament: a bandage: (*mus.*) a line connecting notes: (*print.*) a type of two or more letters cast in

one piece: (*med.*) a cord for tying the blood-vessels to prevent hemorrhage. [See **LIGAMENT**.]

LIGHT, *lit*, *n.* That which shines or is brilliant: the agent by which objects are rendered visible: the state of the atmosphere in which things become visible: day: dawn of day: that which gives light, as the sun, a candle: the illuminated part of a picture: (*fig.*) mental or spiritual illumination: enlightenment: knowledge: public view: life: point of view: a conspicuous person: an aperture for admitting light: (*B.*) prosperity, favour.—*adj.* Not dark: bright: whitish.—*v.t.* To give light to: to set fire to: to attend with a light:—*pr.p.* *light'ing*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *lit* or *light'ed*. [A.S. *leoht*, *lyht*, Ger. *licht*, W. *llug*, Goth. *liuhath*, L. *lux*, light: akin to Sans. *lok*, *loch*, to see, to shine, *ruch*, to shine.]

To BRING TO LIGHT, to reveal.—To COME TO LIGHT, to be revealed.—To SEE THE LIGHT, to be born.

LIGHT, *lit*, *adj.* Not heavy: having little weight: easily suffered or performed: easily digested: not heavily armed: active: not heavily burdened: unimportant: not dense or copious: gentle: easily influenced: gay, lively: amusing: unchaste: not of legal weight: loose, sandy: (*B.*) idle, worthless. [A.S. *leoht*, *leht*; Ger. *leicht*; Ice. *letrr*; L. *levis*; Gr. *elachus*: akin to Sans. *laghu*, light.]

MAKE LIGHT OR, to treat as of little consequence, to slight.

LIGHT, *lit*, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To lighten.

LIGHT, *lit*, *v.i.* (*Fol.* by *on*, *upon*) to stoop from flight: to settle: to rest: to come to by chance: (*fol.* by *down*, *from*) to descend, to alight:—*pr.p.* *light'ing*; *pa.p.* *light'ed*, *lit*. [A.S. *lihtan*: akin to **LIGHT**, not heavy, which see.]

To LIGHTEN UPON (*Pr. Bk.*), to alight or descend upon.

LIGHTEN, *lit'n*, *v.t.* To make light or clear: (*fig.*) to illuminate with knowledge: (*B.*) to free from trouble.—*v.i.* to shine like lightning: to flash: to become less dark.

LIGHTEN, *lit'n*, *v.t.* To make lighter: to reduce in weight: to alleviate: to cheer.

LIGHTER, *lit'er*, *n.* A large open boat used in lightening or unloading and loading ships.

LIGHTERAGE, *lit'er-aj*, *n.* Price paid for unloading ships by lighters: the act of thus unloading.

LIGHTERMAN, *lit'er-man*, *n.* A man who manages a lighter:—*pl.* **LIGHTERMEN**.

LIGHT-FINGERED, *lit'-fing'gērd*, *adj.* Light or active in fingering: thievish.

LIGHTFOOT, -ED, *lit'foot*, -ED, *adj.* Nimble: active.

LIGHT-HEADED, *lit'-hed'ed*, *adj.* With the head light or dizzy: thoughtless: unsteady: bewildered.

LIGHT-HEARTED, *lit'-hārt'ed*, *adj.* Light or merry of heart: free from grief or anxiety: cheerful.

LIGHT-HEARTEDLY, *lit'-hārt'ed-li*, *adv.* With a light heart: gaily. [cheerfulness.]

LIGHT-HEARTEDNESS, *lit'-hārt'ed-nes*, *n.* Gayety.

LIGHT-HORSE, *lit'-hors*, *n.* Light-armed cavalry.

LIGHT-HOUSE, *lit'-hows*, *n.* A tower or house with a light at the top to guide mariners at night.

LIGHT-INFANTRY, *lit'-in-fant-ri*, *n.* Infantry lightly or not heavily armed.

LIGHTLESS, *lit'les*, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Wanting light.

LIGHTLY, *lit'li*, *adv.* With little weight: nimbly, with agility: with little impression: with little effort or difficulty: without sufficient reason: cheerfully: gaily, with levity: not chastely, wantonly: (*Shak.*) usually, commonly. [From **LIGHT**, not heavy.]

LIGHT MINDED, līt' mīnd' ed, *adv* Having a light or unsteady mind volatile not considerate.

LIGHTNESS, līt' nēs, *n*. Want of weight agility, numbness inconstancy fickleness levity, wantonness, unchastity [From **LIGHT**, not heavy]

LIGHTNING, līt' nīng, *n*. That which lightens a discharge of electricity accompanied by a flash of light and usually followed by thunder

LIGHTNING ROD, līt' nīng rod, *n*. A metallic rod for protecting buildings from lightning

LIGHT OF LOVE, līt' o' luv, *n* (*Shak*) An old dance tune, and, from its name, a proverbial expression of levity in love matters. [their light weight]

LIGHTS, līt' s, *n*. The lungs of animals, so called from

LIGHTSOME, līt' sūm, *adv* Light, gay, lively, cheering luminous, not gloomy

LIGHTSOMENESS, līt' sūm nēs, *n*. The quality of being light cheerfulless.

LIGNAGE, līn' aj, *n* (*Spenser*) Lineage.

LIGN ALOES, līn' alō' or līg' nālō' z, *n* (*B*) Aloes wood. [*L. lignum*, wood and *aloes*.]

LIGNEOUS, līg' nē-ū s, *adv* Wooden woody made of wood. [*L. ligneus*—*lignum*, wood.]

LIGNIFEROUS, līg' nīf' ē rūs, *adv* Producing wood [*L. lignum*, wood, and *fero*, to bear]

LIGNIFICATION, līg' nī fī kā shūn, *n*. The process of lignifying or converting into or of becoming wood

LIGNIFORM, līg' nī fōrm, *adv* Resembling wood [*L. lignum*, wood, and *forma*, form.]

LIGNIFY, līg' nī fī, *vt* To turn into wood.—*v* to become wood or woody.—*pr p* lignifying, *pa p* lignified. [*Fr lignifer*—*L. lignum*, wood, and *facio* to make.] (*lignum* wood.)

LIGNINE, līg' nīn, *n*. Pure woody fibre. [From **L**]

LIGNITE, līg' nīt, *n*. Coal retaining the texture of wood. [From *L. lignum*, wood.] (*lignite*)

LIGNITIC, līg' nīt' īk, *adv* Containing or resembling

LIGULATE, līg' ū lāt, *adv* (*bot*) Like a bandage or strap composed of ligules.

LIGULE, līg' ū l, *n* (*bot*) A little tongue (*bot*) the flat part of the leaf of a grass a strap-shaped petal in certain flowers. [*L. ligula*, dim. of *lingua*, a tongue.]

FIGURE, līg' ū r, or līg' ū r, *n* (*B*) A certain precious stone. [*Gr figuron*.]

LIKE, līk, *adv* Equal in quantity, quality, or degree similar likely.—*n*. The like thing or person an exact resemblance counterpart a liking.—*adv* In the same manner in the manner of probably [*A.S. termination līc*, in *gelīc*, like, *Goth. lēls* in *galelīc*, alike, *L. līc*, in *lālīc*, such, *Gr līlos*, in *līlōs*, such.]

LIKE, līk, *vt*. To be pleased with to approve to enjoy (*Shak*) to liken (*obs*) to please.—*v* to be pleased to choose.—*pr p* liking, *pa p* liked [*A.S. gelīcan*, *O Ger līchen*, *Goth. lēls*, *Ice līk*, to be to one's taste.]

LIKEABLE, līk' a bl, *adv* Lovable amiable

LIKELIHOOD, līk' lī hood, *n* (*Shak*) Appearance, show, likeness appearance of truth, probability

LIKELINESS, līk' lī nēs, *n* (*Spenser*) Likeness appearance, show probability

LIKELY, līk' lī, *adv* Like the thing required credible probable: having reason to expect (*Spenser*) similar, alike.—*adv* Probably

LIKELY, līk' lī, *adv* That may be liked pleasing

LIKE MINDED, līk' mīnd' ed, *adv* Having a similar disposition or purpose [compare]

LIAEN, lī' k' n, *vt* To represent as like or similar to

LIKENESS, līk' nēs, *n*. Quality of being like resemble one who resembles another that which resembles a portrait or picture effigy

LIKEWISE, līk' wīz, *adv* In like wise or manner: also moreover too

LIKING, līk' īng, *n*. State of being pleased with inclination satisfaction in (*B*) condition, plight

LILAC, līl' āk, *n*. A pretty flowering shrub, said to be so called because its scent is like that of the *lily*

LILIACEOUS, līl' i' ā shūs, *adv* Pertaining to lilies.

LILED, līl' ed, *adv* Adorned with lilies.

LILL, līl, *vt* (*Spenser*) To LOLL.

LILLIPUTIAN, līl' i' pū shūn, *n*. An inhabitant of the island of Lilliput, described by Swift a person of small size, a dwarf.—*adv* Of small size, dwarfish.

LILT, līt, *vt*. To do anything cleverly or quickly: to sing, dance, or play merrily

LILY, līl, *n*. A bulbous plant, with showy and fragrant flowers. [*AS līc*, *Fr līl*, *L. līlum*, *Gr leuron*]

LILY HANDED, līl' i' hānd' ed, *adv* Having hands white and delicate as the lily [cowardly]

LILY LIVERED, līl' i' līv' ērd, *adv* White-livered.

LILY WHITE, līl' i' hwīt, *adv* White as the lily

LIMB, līm, *n*. A jointed part in animals a projecting part a branch of a tree.—*vt* To supply with limbs to tear off the limbs. [*AS līm*]

LIMB, līm, *n*. An edge or border, as of the sun, &c. the edge of a sextant, &c [*L. limbus* an edge.]

LIMBED, līm' bēd, *n* (*Spenser*) An alembic

LIMBED, līm' bēd, *adv* Having limbs formed in regard to limbs

LIMBER, līm' bē, *adv* Limp slabby flexible plant. [*W lībin*, *līpr*, drooping, *Ice līmpīaz*, to become slack.]

LIMBER, līm' bē, *n*. The part of a gun-carriage consisting of two wheels and a shaft to which the horses are attached.—*vt*. To attach to the limbers, as a gun.

LIMBFAI, līm' fē, *adv* (*Shak*) Piecemeal. [*AS līmmalūm*, by limbs, in parts—*līm*, a limb, and *malūm*, in parts—*mal*, a portion.]

LIMBO, līm' bō, { *n*. In the creed of the R. C Church, a place on the borders of hell, in which the souls of the pious who died before the time of Christ await his coming and where the souls of unbaptized infants remain a place of confinement or restraint. [*L. limbus*, an edge or border]

LIME, līm, *n*. Any slimy or gluey material birdlime the white caustic earth obtained from limestone by heat, and used for cement.—*vt* To cover with lime to cement to masonry with lime to ensnare.—*pr p* liming, *pa p* limed [*A.S.*—*līman*, to glaze, *Ger līm*, glue, *L. līmus*, slime, *Sans h*, to be viscous.] [*fruit*. [*Fr See LEMON*].

LIME, līm, *n*. A kind of citron or lemon tree and its

LIME HOUND, līm' hōūd, *n*. A hound which hunts led by a leash a blood hound. [*Fr līmer*—*L. līgām*, a tie—*līgo*, to bind.]

LIME JUICE, līm' jūs, *n*. The acid juice of the lime, used at sea as a specific against scurvy

LIME KILN, līm' kīl, *n*. A kiln or furnace in which limestone is exposed to a strong heat, and reduced to lime. [procured by burning.]

LIMESTONE, līm' stōn, *n*. Stone from which lime is



Limber

LIME-TREE, lim'-trē, *n.* The linden-tree, common in Europe, with heart-shaped leaves and panicles of yellowish flowers, so called from the *glutinous* juice of the young shoots. [bird-lime.]

LIME-TWIG, lim'-twig, *n.* A twig smeared with

LIME-WATER, lim'-waw'tēr, *n.* Water in which caustic lime is dissolved.

LIMIT, lim'it, *n.* (*lit.*) A cross path, a boundary between two fields: boundary: utmost extent: restriction.—*v.t.* To confine within bounds: to restrain. [*L. limēs, limitis*, akin to *limen*, a threshold.]

LIMITABLE, lim'it-a-bl, *adj.* That may be limited, bounded, or restrained.

LIMITARY, lim'it-ar-i, *adj.* Placed at the boundary, as a guard, &c.: confined within limits.

LIMITATION, lim-it-a'shun, *n.* The act of limiting, bounding, or restraining: the state of being limited, bounded, or restrained: restriction: (*Shak.*) limited time. [restricted.]

LIMITED, lim'it-ed, *adj.* Within limits: narrow:

LIMITEDLY, lim'it-ed-li, *adv.* With limitation.

LIMITEDNESS, lim'it-ed-nes, *n.* State of being limited.

LIMITER, lim'it-ēr, *n.* The person or thing that limits or confines: a friar who had a license to beg within certain bounds.

LIMITLESS, lim'it-less, *adj.* Having no limits: boundless: immense: infinite.

LIMN, lim, *v.t.* (*orig.*) To illuminate with ornamental letters, &c.: to draw or paint, esp. in water-colours. [Contr. of Fr. *enluminer*, low *L. illuminō*, from root of *LUMINARY*.]

LIMNER, lim'nēr, *n.* One who limns or paints on paper or parchment: a portrait-painter.

LIMP, limp, *adj.* (*obs.*) Vapid, weak: wanting stiffness, flexible. [*W. llibin, lleipr*, flaccid, drooping; Ice. *limpiaz*, to become slack.]

LIMP, limp, *v.i.* To halt: to walk lamely.—*n.* Act of limping: a halt. [*A.S. limp*, *healt*, lame; O. Ger. *limphen*, to limp: connected with Sans. *lamb*, to fall.]

LIMPET, lim'pet, *n.* A small univalve shell-fish, which clings to bare rocks. [*L.*; Gr. *lepas*, *lepados*, a bare rock—*lepō*, to peel.]

LIMPID, lim'pid, *adj.* Clear: shining: transparent: pure. [*L. limpidus*, a form of *liquidus*. See *Liquor*.]

LIMPIDITY, lim-pid'i-ty, *n.* The state of being

LIMPIDNESS, lim'pid-nes, *n.* limpid or pure: purity.

LIMPING, limp'ing, *p.adj.* Having the imperfect movement of one who limps.

LIMPINGLY, limp'ing-li, *adv.* In a limping manner.

LIMY, lim'i, *adj.* Containing, resembling, or having the qualities of lime: glutinous: sticky.

LIN, lin, *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To cease, to give over.—*v.t.* to cease from. [*A.S. linnan*, to cease.]

LINCH-PIN, linsh'-pin, *n.* A pin used to keep the wheel of a carriage on the axle-tree. [*A.S. lynis*, D. *lunse*, the axle-tree—O. Ger. *lun*, peg, bolt, and *Pin*.]

LINCOLN-GREEN, lingk'un-grēn, *n.* The colour of cloth made formerly at Lincoln: the cloth itself.

LINCTURE, lingk'tūr, *n.* Medicine to be licked up

LINCTUS, lingk'tns, *n.* by the tongue. [*L. lingo*, *linctum*, to lick.]

LINDEN, lin'den, *n.* The lime-tree. [*A.S., Sw., Ice. lind*, Ger. *linde*, O. Ger. *linta*.]

LINE, lin, *n.* A thread of linen or flax: a slender cord: (*math.*) that which has length without breadth or thickness: an extended stroke: a straight row: a cord extended to direct any operations: lineament:

delineation: outline: a row: a rank: a verse: a trench: limit: method: disposition: the equator: lineage: family: direction: occupation: the regular infantry of an army: the twelfth part of an inch.—*v.t.* To mark out with lines: to cover with lines: to place along by the side of for guarding: to strengthen by additional works or men:—*pr.p.* lin'ing; *pa.p.* lined'. [*L. linea—linum*, flax.]

LINE, lin, *v.t.* To cover on the inside with linen or other material: to cover:—*pr.p.* lin'ing; *pa.p.* lined'.

LINEAGE, lin'e-āj, *n.* Descendants in a line from a common progenitor: race: family.

LINEAL, lin'e-al, *adj.* Of or belonging to a line: composed of lines: delineated: in the direction of a line: descended in a direct line from an ancestor: hereditary.

LINEALLY, lin'e-al-li, *adv.* In a direct line.

LINEAMENT, lin'e-a-ment, *n.* (*lit.*) A line: feature: distinguishing mark in the form.

LINEAR, lin'e-ar, *adj.* Of or belonging to a line: consisting of or having the form of lines: straight.

LINEATE, lin'e-āt, *adj.* Marked longitudinally

LINEATED, lin'e-āt-ed, *adj.* with depressed lines. [*L. lineo*, *lineatum*, to reduce to a straight line—*linea*, a line.]

LINEATION, lin'e-ā'shun. Same as *DELINEATION*.

LINEN, lin'en, *n.* Cloth made of *lint* or flax: under-clothing, particularly that made of linen.—*adj.* Made of flax: resembling linen cloth. [*A.S. linet*, Ice. *lin*, Ger. *lein*, *L. linum*, Gr. *linon*, flax.]

LINEN-DRAPER, lin'en-drāp'ēr, *n.* A cloth-merchant who deals in linens.

LINER, lin'ēr, *n.* A vessel belonging to a regular line or series of packets.

LING, ling, *n.* A fish resembling the cod, so called from its *lengthened* form. [*A.S. lang*, long.]

LINGER, ling'gēr, *v.i.* To remain *long* in any state: to loiter: to hesitate.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to protract: to spend in a wearisome manner: to defer. [*A.S. langian*, to protract—*lang*, loog.]

LINGERER, ling'gēr-ēr, *n.* One who lingers.

LINGERING, ling'gēr-ing, *adj.* Lengthened out in time: protracted.—*n.* A remaining long: tardiness.

LINGERINGLY, ling'gēr-ing-li, *adv.* With delay: tediously. [From *LINGER*.]

LINGET, ling'get, **LINGOT**, ling'got, *n.* Same as *INGOT*. [Fr. *lingot*, from root of *INGOT*.]

LINGUADENTAL, ling-gwa-den'tal, *adj.* Uttered by the joint action of the tongue and teeth, as *d* and *t*.—*n.* A sound thus produced. [*L. lingua*, the tongue, and *DENTAL*.]

LINGUAL, ling'gwal, *adj.* Pertaining to the tongue: pronounced mainly by the tongue.—*n.* A letter pronounced mainly by the tongue, as *l*. [From *L. lingua*, the tongue.]

LINGUIFORM, ling'gwi-form, *adj.* Tongue-shaped. [*L. lingua*, tongue, and *forma*, form.]

LINGUIST, ling'gwist, *n.* One skilled in tongues or languages. [ing to linguistics.]

LINGUISTIC, -AL, ling-gwist'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to linguistics.

LINGUISTICS, ling-gwist'iks, *n.* The science of languages and words.

LINIMENT, lin'i-ment, *n.* Smearing-stuff, a kind of soft ointment. [*L. linimentum—lino*, to besmear.]

LINING, lin'ing, *n.* Act of drawing lines upon, or of marking with lines.

LINING, lin'ing, *n.* The covering of the inside of

- anything (*Shak*) that which is within. [From *Link*, to cover, &c.]
- LINK**, *link*, *n.* *Something bent so as to form a joint* a ring of a chain anything connecting a single part of a series.—*v. t.* To connect as by a link to join in confederacy to unite in a series.—*v. i.* to be connected. [*Ger gelenk—Lenten*, to bend.]
- LINK**, *link*, *n.* *A light or torch of pitch and tow* [Prob from *D lomp*, a gunners match of tow, allied to *L. lychnus* Gr *lychnos*, light.]
- LINKPOY**, *link'boy*, *n.* *A boy who carried a torch for lighting travellers.*
- LINNEAN**, *lin nē an*, *adj.* *Pertaining to Linnæus* LINNEAN, { the celebrated Swedish botanist (1707—78) or to his system.
- LINNET**, *lin'et*, *n.* *A small singing bird so called from feeding on the seed of flax* [A.S. *linette*, Fr. *linot*. See *LINEN*.]
- LINOLEUM**, *lin-ō-le um*, *n.* *A preparation of linseed oil with chloride of sulphur* [See *LINSEED*.]
- LINSEED**, *lin-sēd*, **LINTSEED**, *lin-tēd*, *n.* *Lint or flax seed.*
- LINSEED CAKE**, *lin-sēd kāk*, *n.* *The cake remaining when the oil is pressed out of lint or flax seed.*
- LINSEED OIL**, *lin-sēd-oil*, *n.* *Oil expressed from flax seed, much used in the fine arts in the preparation of paints*
- LINSEY WOOLSEY**, *lin-sē wōl se*, *adj.* *Made of linen and wool mixed mean of unsuitable parts.*—*n.* *A thin coarse stuff of linen and wool mixed anything poor, mean, or incongruous.*
- LINSTOCK**, *lin-stok*, *n.* *A staff for holding a match for firing cannon.* [A corr of *Ger linstenstock—Linte*, a match, and *stock*, a stick.]
- LINT**, *lint*, *n.* *Flax linen scraped into a soft woolly substance to lay on wounds.* [See *LINEN*.]
- LINTEL**, *lin-tel*, *n.* *That which binds or fastens the connecting timber or stone over a doorway the headpiece of a door or casement.* [Sp.—O *L. lumen tun*, for *lumen* the headpiece or threshold of a door—*lipo*, to bind.]
- LINTIE**, *lin-ti*,
LINTWHITE, *lin-t'hwit*, { *n.* Same as *LINNET*
- LION**, *lī-on*, *n.* *A large and fierce quadruped, native of Africa and the warmer parts of Asia, remarkable for its roar (attr) Leo, a sign of the zodiac any object of interest* [*L. leo*, Gr *leōn*, A.S. *leo*, Ger *löwe*.]
- LIONESS**, *lī-on-es*, *n.* *The female of the lion kind.*
- LION HEARTED**, *lī-on hārted*, *adj.* *Having the heart or courage of a lion.*
- LIONISE**, *lī-on iz*, *v. t.* *To treat as a lion or object of interest*—*pr p* *lī-onis-ing*, *pa p* *lī-onis-ed*.
- LIP**, *lip*, *n.* *The muscular border in front of the teeth by which things are taken into the mouth the edge of anything*—*v. t.* *To touch with the lips to kiss*—*pr p* *lip-ping*, *pa p* *lip-ped* [A.S. *lyppe*, *L. labium*, akin to *L. labio*, *L. lap*, expressive of the sound of lapping.]
- LIPLESS**, *lip-less*, *adj.* *Having no lip.*
- LIPPED**, *lip*, *adj.* *Having lips having a raised or rounded edge like the lip.*
- LIQUATE**, *lik-wāt*, *v. t.* (*lit.*) *To liquefy, to melt to separate one metal from another which is less fusible, by applying heat just sufficient to melt the more easily fusible ore.* [*L. liquo*, *liquatum—liqueo*, to be fluid.]
- LIQUATION**, *lik-wā-shun*, *n.* *The act of making liquid or melting the capacity of being melted.*

- LIQUEFACTION**, *lik we fak-shun*, *n.* *The act or process of making liquid the state of being melted.*
- LIQUEFIABLE**, *lik we fī a-bl*, *adj.* *Capable of being melted.*
- LIQUEFY**, *lik we fī*, *v. t.* *To make liquid to dissolve.*—*v. i.* *to become liquid*—*pr p* *liquefying*, *pa p* *liquefied*. [*L. liquefacio—liqueo*, to be fluid or liquid, and *facio*, to make.]
- LIQUESCENCY**, *lik kwes-sen-si*, *n.* *The state of being liquescent aptness to melt*
- LIQUESCENT**, *lik kwes-ent*, *adj.* *Becoming liquid melting* [*L. liquescens entis pr p* of *liqueo*, to be come liquid—*liqueo*, to be liquid.]
- LIQUEUR**, *lik ar*, *n.* *A liquid a flavoured spirit a cordial* [Fr. See *LIQUID*.]
- LIQUID**, *lik-wid*, *adj.* *Flowing fluid soft smooth clear that may be discharged, as a debt*—*n.* *A flowing substance a letter of a smooth flowing sound, as l and r, in pla, pra* [*L. liquidus—liqueo*, to flow.]
- LIQUIDATE**, *lik-wid-āt*, *v. t.* *To make liquid to clear away to pay to diminish to settle*—*pr p* *liquidating*, *pa p* *liquidated*.
- LIQUIDATION**, *lik-wid-ā-shun*, *n.* *The act of liquidating the act of settling and adjusting debts*
- LIQUIDATOR**, *lik-wid-ā-tor*, *n.* *He who or that which liquidates or settles and adjusts*
- LIQUIDISE**, *lik-wid iz*, *v. t.* *To render liquid.*
- LIQUIDITY**, *lik-wid-i-ti*, *n.* *The state of being liquid thinness fluency* [*liquid fluency*]
- LIQUIDNESS**, *lik-wid-nēs*, *n.* *The quality of being liquid*
- LIQUOR**, *lik or*, *n.* *Anything liquid strong drink*—*v. t.* (*Bacon*) *To drench or moisten* (*Shak*) *to rub with oil or grease so as to render impervious to water*
- LIQUORICE**, *lik or-is*, *n.* *A plant with a sweet root which is used for medicinal purposes.* [Gr *glykyrrhiza—glykys*, sweet, and *rhusa* root.]
- LIQUORISH**, *lik or-ish*, *adj.* (*Shak*) *Lecherous*
- LISP**, *lisp*, *v. i.* *To speak with the tongue against the upper teeth or gums as in pronouncing th for s or z, to articulate as a child to utter feebly or imperfectly*—*v. t.* *to pronounce with a lisp*—*n.* *The act or habit of lisping* [A.S. *lisp*, D *lupen*, from the sound.]
- LISPING**, *lisp-ing*, *adj.* *Pronouncing with or having the character of a lisp*—*n.* *The act of speaking with a lisp*
- LISPINGLY**, *lisp-ing li-ade*, *adv.* *With a lisp.*
- LISSOM**, **LISSOME**, *lis-sūm*, *adj.* *Same as, and probably a corr of, LITHE-SOME.*
- LISSOMENESS**, *lis-sūm-nēs*, *n.* **LITHE-SOMENESS.**
- LIST**, *list*, *n.* *The stripe, or border, or selvage of cloth a hint or boundary a row or line a catalogue or roll* (*arch*) *a little square moulding a fillet*—*v. t.* *To sew together, as strips of cloth to form a border to cover with list or strips of cloth to place in a list or catalogue to enrol to engage for the public service, as soldiers.* [A.S. *list*, Fr. *liste*, It. *liste*, Ger *liste*, O Ger *liza*, stripe, border.]
- LIST**, *list*, *n.* (*lit.*) *A girdle a line enclosing a piece of ground, esp for combat*—*pl.* *the ground enclosed for a contest.* [Fr. *lice*, It. *lizza*, *lizza*—*L. lucra*, pl. of *lucrum*, a girdle.]
- TO ENTER THE LISTS**, *to engage in contest*
- LIST**, *list*, *v. i.* *To have pleasure in to desire to like or please to choose*—*n.* (*Shak*) *Inclination desire* [A.S. *lystan*, D *lyste*, to desire, A.S. *lcc*, *lyst*, Ger *lust*, pleasure.]
- LIST**, *list*, *v. t.* or *i.* **DIM. of LISTEN**

LISTEN, lis'n, *v.t.* To hear or attend to.—*v.i.* to give ear or hearken : to follow advice or admonition : to obey. [A.S. *hlstan*, Ice. *hlusta*, L. *cluo*, Gr. *kluo*, to hear—Ice. *hlust*, W. *clust*, an ear.]

LISTENER, lis'n-ér, *n.* One who listens or hearkens.

LISTFUL, list'fool, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Attentive.

LISTLESS, list'les, *adj.* Having no desire or wish : careless : uninterested : weary, indolent. [See **LIST**, to have pleasure in.]

LISTLESSLY, list'les-li, *adv.* In a listless manner : without attention or thought.

LISTLESSNESS, list'les-nes, *n.* The state of being listless : indifference.

LIT, pa.p. of **LIGHT**, to lighten.

LIT, pa.p. of **LIGHT**, to alight.

LITANY, lit'a-ni, *n.* A praying : a form of supplication used in public worship. [Gr. *litaneia*—*litē*, a prayer.]

LITERAL, lit'ér-al, *adj.* Belonging to or consisting of letters : according to the letter : plain : not figurative or metaphorical : following the letter or exact meaning, word for word. [L. *literalis*—*littera*, a letter.]

LITERALISE, lit'ér-al-iz, *v.t.* To interpret according to the letter or the strict meaning of the words.

LITERALISM, lit'ér-al-izm, *n.* That which agrees with the letter or exact word : the mode of interpreting literally. [literal.]

LITERALITY, lit'ér-al'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being

LITERALLY, lit'ér-al-li, *adv.* According to the natural import of words, not figuratively : word by word. [literal.]

LITERALNESS, lit'ér-al-nes, *n.* The state of being

LITERARY, lit'ér-ar-i, *adj.* Belonging to letters or learning : pertaining to men of letters : derived from learning : skilled in learning : consisting of written or printed compositions. [L. *literarius*—*littera*, a letter.]

LITERATE, lit'ér-át, *adj.* Furnished with letters or learning : learned.—*n.* One educated but not having taken a university degree : a literary man. [L. *litteratus*—*littera*, a letter.]

LITERATI, lit'ér-á-ti, *n.* Men of letters, the learned.

LITERATURE, lit'ér-a-tūr, *n.* The science of letters or language : learning : the whole body of literary productions : all literary productions except those relating to positive science and art, usually confined, however, to the belles-lettres or works of taste and sentiment. [L. *litteratura*—*littera*, a letter.]

LITHARGE, lith'arj, *n.* (*lit.*) Stone-silver : the vitrified lead separated from silver in the process of refining. [Fr. ; Gr. *lithargyros*—*lithos*, a stone, and *argyros*, silver.]

LITHE, lith, *adj.* Soft : easily bent, flexible. [A.S. *litle*, Ger. *lind*, Ice. *linr*, akin to L. *lenis*, soft, tender.]

LITHENESS, lith'nes, *n.* The state of being lithe.

LITHER, lith'ér, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Soft, yielding. [See **LITHE**.]

LITHERLY, lith'ér-li, *adv.* Slowly : lazily.

LITHESOME, lith'sum, *adj.* Lithe, supple, nimble.

LITHESOMENESS, lith'sum-nes, *n.* State of being lithesome : suppleness : agility.

LITHIA, lith'i-a, *n.* An alkali, the oxide of lithium, discovered in 1817 by Arfvedson.

LITHIC, lith'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to or obtained from stone, specially from urinary calculi. [Gr. *lithikos*—*lithos*, a stone.]

LITHIUM, lith'i-um, *n.* One of the alkaline metals. of a white silvery appearance, and found in several minerals combined with silica. [Gr. *lithaios*, of stone

—*lithos*, a stone : so called because obtained from a mineral.]

LITHOGRAPH, lith'o-graf, *v.t.* To write or engrave on stone and transfer to paper by printing.—*n.* A print from a drawing on stone. [Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and *graphō*, to write.]

[tises the art of lithography.]

LITHOGRAPHER, lith-og-ra-fér, *n.* One who practices the art of lithography.

LITHOGRAPHIC, -AL, lith-o-graf'ik, -al, *adj.* Belonging to lithography. [means of lithography.]

LITHOGRAPHICALLY, lith-o-graf'ik-al-li, *adv.* By

LITHOGRAPHY, lith-og-rafi, *n.* The art of writing or engraving on stone, and transferring to paper by impression.

LITHOLOGIC, -AL, lith-o-loj'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to lithology : expressing the particular stony structure of a mineral mass. [the science of stones.]

LITHOLOGIST, lith-o-lo-jist, *n.* A person skilled in

LITHOLOGY, lith-o-lo-jí, *n.* The department of geology which treats of the structure and classification of rocks. [Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and *logos*, discourse.]

LITHOMANCY, lith'o-man-si, *n.* Divination by means of stones. [Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and *manteia*, divination.]

LITHONTRIPTIC, lith-on-tript'ik, *adj.* Having the power or tendency to destroy stones in the bladder. [Gr. *lithos*, stone, and *tribō*, to rub.]

LITHOPHAPOUS, lith-of-a-gus, *adj.* Eating stones : perforating stones, as certain molluscs. [Gr. *lithos*, stone, and *phagein*, 2d aorist inf. of *esthiō*, to eat.]

LITHOPHANE, lith'o-fan, *n.* A kind of ornamental porcelain stamped with pictures which shew through the transparency. [Gr. *lithos*, stone, and *phanos*, clear, transparent.]

LITHOPHOTOGRAPHY, lith-o-to-to-gra-fi, *n.* The art of printing from lithographic stones photographic pictures developed upon them.

LITHOPHYTE, lith'o-fit, *n.* (*lit.*) Stone-plant : an animal production apparently both stone and plant, as coral. [Gr. *lithos*, stone, and *phyton*, a plant—*phýō*, to grow.]

LITHOTOMIC, -AL, lith-o-tom'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to or performed by lithotomy.

LITHOTOMIST, lith-ot'o-mist, *n.* One who is skilled in the operation of cutting for stone in the bladder.

LITHOTOMY, lith-ot'o-mi, *n.* The operation or art of cutting for stone in the bladder. [Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and *tomē*, a cutting—*temnō*, to cut.]

LITHOTRIPSY, lith-ot'rip-si, } *n.* The operation of
LITHOTRITY, lith-ot'ri-ti, } breaking a stone in
the bladder. [Gr. *lithos*, stone, and Gr. *tribo*, and
L. *tero*, *tritum*, to rub, grind.]

LITHOTYPY, lith-ot'i-pi, *n.* The process of making a kind of stereotype plates by filling a mould with a composition which, when cooled, becomes hard, and like stone. [Gr. *lithos*, stone, and *typos*, type.] [gated.]

LITIGABLE, lit'i-ga-bl, *adj.* Capable of being liti-

LITIGANT, lit'i-gant, *adj.* Contending at law.—*n.* A person engaged in a lawsuit. [See **LITIGATE**.]

LITIGATE, lit'i-gat, *v.t.* To carry on a strife : to contest in law.—*v.i.* to carry on a lawsuit :—*pr.p.* lit'igating ; *pa.p.* lit'igated. [L. *litigo*, -atum—*lis*, *litis*, a strife, ago, to do.]

LITIGATION, lit-i-ga'shun, *n.* The act or process of carrying on a lawsuit : a lawsuit. [See **LITIGATE**.]

LITIGIOUS, li-tij'us, *adj.* Fond of strife : contentious : inclined to engage in lawsuits : subject to contention : disputable. [See **LITIGATE**.]

LITIGIOUSLY, li-tij'us-li, *adv.* In a litigious manner.

LITIGIOUSNESS, li-tij'us-nes, *n.* The state of being litigious : a wrangling disposition.

LITOTES, lit o-téz, or li, n. (*rhet*) A softening of a statement for *simplicity* and sometimes for *emphasis*. [*Gr litotés, simplicity—litos, plain.*]

LITTER, litér, n. A confused mass of articles gathered and laid down at random any scattered collection of objects esp of little value a heap of straw, &c., for animals to lie upon materials for a bed a bed so supported as to be easily earned about with a person in it a brood of small quadrupeds—*v.t.* To scatter carelessly about to cover or supply with litter to give birth to (said of small animals)—*v.i.* to produce a litter or brood. [*Fr litère, low L. lectaria—L. lectus, a bed—lego, lectum, to gather, to lay*]

LITTERATEUR lit er a-tár, n. A literary man [*Fr*]

LITTERED, lit'ér, *padj* Overspread with litter furnished with straw

LITTLE, lit'l, *adj* (*comp* LESS, *superl* LEAST) Small in quantity or extent contemptible weak inconsiderable brief.—*n* That which is small in quantity or extent a small space.—*adv* In a small quantity or degree not much. [*O E. and Scot. lit, A.S. litch, low L. lectaria—L. lectus, a bed—lego, lectum, to gather, to lay*]

IN LITTLE (*Shak*), in miniature

LITTLENESS, lit'l'nes, n. The state or quality of being little smallness of size meanness

LITTORAL, lit or al, *adj* Belonging to the sea-shore [*L. littus, -oris, the shore*] [*liturgy*]

LITURGIC, AL, li tur'yik, *el, adj* Pertaining to a

LITURGIES, li tur'yiks, n. The doctrine or theory of liturgies.

LITURIST, litur'ist n. One who adheres to or has a knowledge of liturgies.

LITURGY, litur'y, n. A public service or worship the established ritual of a church (*Pom. Cath.*) the mass [*Gr leitourgia—litos, public—laos the people, and ergo, to work, do.*]

LIVE, liv, *v.i.* To have life to continue in life to exist or have being to be exempt from death to last to subsist to enjoy life, to be in a state of happiness to be nourished or supported to be in a flourishing state to dwell.—*v.t.* to spend to act in conformity to —*pr p* living, *p.p* lived

LIVE, liv, *adj* Alive not dead active containing fire burning vivid. [*WOOD*]

LIVELIED liv'li bed, n. (*Spenser*) Same as LIVE

LIVELIHOOD, liv'li hood, n. Means of living support maintenance (*Shak*) livelihood, appearance of life

LIVELINESS liv'li nes n. State or quality of being lively or animated vivacity activity

LIVELODE, liv'li d, (*Spenser*) Same as LIVELIHOOD

LIVFLO'G, liv'long, *adj* That lives or lasts long tedious.

LIVELY, liv'li, *adj* Having or showing life vigor ous, active sprightly spirited strong vivid.—*adv* Vivaciously, vigorously [*feaster of food.*]

LIVER, liv'ér, n. One who lives a resident an

LIVER, liv'ér, n. The largest gland in the body, lying immediately beneath the diaphragm, and which secretes the bile. [*A.S. lifer, Ger leber, Ice. lifur, prob. from Ger leberan, Ice. lifraz, to clot, from its likeness to a mass of clotted blood.*]

LIVER COLOUR, liv'ér kul'ér, *adj* Of the colour of the liver dark red.

LIVERED, liv'ér d, *adj* Having a liver

LIVER-GROWN, liv'ér-grón, *adj* Having a swelled or overgrown liver [*livery*]

LIVERIED, liv'ér id, *adj* Having or wearing a

LIVERWORT, liv'ér wart, n. A natural order of cryptogamous plants formerly included among mosses, probably so called from the loose cellular tissue of the spore cases, like that of the liver

LIVERY, liv'ér, n. (*It*) A delivery or setting free—release from wardship (*law*) the formal delivery of possessions that which is delivered stately, esp. clothes or food the uniform (*delivered to and*) worn by servants a dress peculiar to certain persons or things the being kept and fed at a certain rate, as horses at livery the whole body of liverymen in London.—*v.t* (*Shak*) To clothe in livery [*Fr livrée—liver, L. libero, to deliver* See DELIVER]

LIVERYMAN, liv'ér man, n. A man who wears a livery a freeman of the city of London entitled to wear the livery and enjoy other privileges of his company [*horses are kept at livery*]

LIVERY STABLE liv'ér i stá bl, n. A stable where

LIVES, livz, n. Plural of LIFE

LIVE STOCK liv' stok, n. Living stock the animals employed or reared on a farm.

LIVID, liv'id, *adj* Black and blue of a lead colour discoloured. [*L. lividus—vires, to be of a lead colour, or black and blue.*]

LIVIDITY, liv'id it, } n. A black and blue colour,

LIVIDNESS, liv'id nes, } like that of bruised flesh.

LIVING liv'ing *adj* Having life active, lively—producing action or vigour running or flowing —*n* Means of subsistence a property (*Shak*) possessions the benefice of a clergyman.

LIXIVIATION, liks'iv i a'shun, n. The process of washing or steeping certain substances in a fluid for the purpose of dissolving a portion of their ingredients and so separating them from the insoluble ingredients. [*L. lixivium, water impregnated with salts imbibed from wood ashes—lix, ashes.*]

LIZARD, liv'árd, n. A genus of four footed scaly reptiles with legs like arms [*Fr lizard, It. lucerta, L. lacerta, prob. from lacertus, the arm*]

LLAMA, lame or lama, n. A small species of camel peculiar to South America. [*Peruvian.*]

LLANO, lan o n. One of the vast steppes or plains in the northern part of South America.

LLOYDS, loiz, n. A part of the London Royal Exchange frequented by ship-owners, underwriters, &c., to obtain shipping intelligence and transact marine insurance, so called from their orig. meeting in Lloyd's Coffee-house.

LO, lo, ent Lool see behold. [*A.S. la—locan, to look, a contraction of Look, imperative*]

LOACH lich, n. A small river fish. [*Fr loche, Sp loja*]

LOAD, lod, *v.t* To load or burden to put on as much as can be carried to heap on to put on overmuch to encumber, embarrass to confer or give in great abundance to charge, as a gun—*pr p* loading, *p.p* loaded, (*obs*) loaden.—*n* A lading or burden as much as can be carried at once freight or cargo a measure any large quantity borne a quantity sustained with difficulty encumbrance that which burdens or grieves a weight or encumbrance. [*A.S. hludan, to load.*]

LOADEN, lod'n, old *p.p* of LOAD.

LOADING, lod'ing n. The act of loading or lading a charge, cargo, or lading

LOAD STAR, lod'stár, n. The star that leads or guides the pole-star [*from LEAD and STAR.*]

LOAD STONE, lod'stón, n. A stone or ore of iron that leads or attracts other pieces of iron. [*Prob.*

- a corr. of *Lydian Stone* (L. *Lydius lapis*, a touch-stone, because first found on Tmolus, a mountain of Lydia), with the notion of *leading* afterwards added.]
- LOAF**, lōf, *n.* A regularly shaped mass of bread: a mass of sugar: any lump:—*pl.* **LOAVES** (lōvz). [A.S. *hlaf*, Ger. *laib*, Goth. *hlaiþs*, prob. akin to L. *libum*, a cake.]
- LOAF**, lōf, *v.i.* To loiter about in idleness.—*v.t.* to pass or spend in idleness, as time. [See **LOAFER**.]
- LOAFER**, lōf'ēr, *n.* A vagabond or vagrant: hence, a lazy idle fellow. [Ger. *läufer*, a runner—*laufen*, to run.] [the form of a loaf or cone.]
- LOAF-SUGAR**, lōf-shoog'ar, *n.* Refined sugar in
- LOAM**, lōm, *n.* A muddy soil of clay, sand, lime, and animal and vegetable matter.—*v.t.* To cover with loam. [A.S. *lam*, L. *limus*, mud.]
- LOAMY**, lōm'i, *adj.* Consisting of or resembling loam.
- LOAN**, lōn, *n.* That which is lent: the act of lending: permission to use: money lent for interest.—*v.t.* To lend. [A.S. *læn*, Ice. *lan*, Dan. *laan*.]
- LOATH**, lōth, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Hateful*: disliking: reluctant, unwilling. [A.S. *lath*, hateful, Ger. *leid*, what is offensive to the feelings.]
- LOATHE**, lōth, *v.t.* To hate or feel disgust at: to dislike greatly:—*pr.p.* loathing; *pa.p.* loathed'. [A.S. *lathian*. See **LOATH**.]
- LOATHFUL**, lōth'fōol, *adj.* Full of loathing, hate, or abhorrence: exciting loathing or disgust.
- LOATHING**, lōth'ing, *n.* Extreme hate or disgust: abhorrence.—*adj.* Hating. [From **LOATH**.]
- LOATHINGLY**, lōth'ing-li, *adv.* With extreme disgust or abhorrence. [From **LOATH**.]
- LOATHLY**, lōth'li, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Loathsome.
- LOATHNESS**, lōth'nes, *n.* Unwillingness: reluctance. [From **LOATH**.]
- LOATHSOME**, lōth'sum, *adj.* Exciting loathing or abhorrence: disgusting: detestable.
- LOATHSOMELY**, lōth'sum-li, *adv.* In a manner to excite hatred or disgust.
- LOATHSOMENESS**, lōth'sum-nes, *n.* The quality of exciting hatred or disgust.
- LOATHY**, lōth'i, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Loathsome.
- LOAVES**, lōvz, *n.pl.* of **LOAF**.
- LOB**, lob, *n.* A heavy clumsy person: something thick and heavy.—*v.t.* To let fall in a weary or lazy manner. [W. *lob*. See **LUBBER**.]
- LOBATE**, lōb'at, *adj.* Having or consisting of lobes.
- LOBBY**, lōb'i, *n.* (*lit.*) A place shaded with leaves or foliage: a small hall or waiting-room: a passage between one or more apartments. [Low L. *lobbia*, *laubia*, Ger. *laube*, a portico, arbour—*laub*, foliage. See **LODGE**.]
- LOBE**, lōb, *n.* The lower part of the ear: (*anat.*) a division of the lungs, brain, &c.: (*bot.*) a division of a leaf. [Fr.; It. *lobo*; Gr. *lobos*, from *lepō*, to peel; prob. akin to **LAP**, fold.]
- LOBED**, lōbd, *adj.* Having lobes: lobate.
- LOBELET**, lōb'let, *n.* A small lobe.
- LOBELIA**, lō-bē'li-a, *n.* A genus of herbaceous or half-shrubby plants, abounding chiefly in damp woods in America and the north of India. [Named after Lobel, botanist to James I. of England.]
- LOBSCOUSE**, lōb'skows, *n.* A stew or hash with vegetables, a dish used at sea.
- LOBSTER**, lōb'stēr, *n.* A shell-fish with large claws, used for food. [A.S. *loppestre*, *lopystre*; prob. a corr. of L. *locusta*, a lobster.]
- LOBULATED**, lōb'u-lāt-ed, *adj.* Formed of or having lobules or small lobed divisions.
- LOBULE**, lōb'ul, *n.* A small lobe. [Low L. *lobulus*, dim. of *lobus*. See **LOBE**.]
- LOB-WORM**, lōb'-wurm, *n.* Same as **LUG-WORM**.
- LOCAL**, lōk'al, *adj.* Of or belonging to a place: confined to a spot or district. [Fr.; L. *localis*—*locus*, a place.] [localising.]
- LOCALISATION**, lō-kal-i-zā'shun, *n.* The act of
- LOCALISE**, lōk'al-iz, *v.t.* To make local: to put into a place:—*pr.p.* loc'alising; *pa.p.* loc'alised.
- LOCALISM**, lōk'al-izm, *n.* The state of being local: affection for a place: a mode of speaking or idiom peculiar to a locality.
- LOCALITY**, lō-kal'i-ti, *n.* Condition of being local: existence in a place: position: situation, esp. geographical situation: district. [place.]
- LOCALLY**, lōk'al-li, *adv.* With respect to place: in
- LOCATE**, lō-kāt' or lōk'at, *v.t.* To place: to set in a particular position: to designate the place of:—*pr.p.* loc'ating; *pa.p.* loc'at'ed. [See **LOCAL**.]
- LOCATION**, lō-kā'shun, *n.* Act of locating or placing: situation: that which is located: (*law*) a leasing on rent.
- LOCATIVE**, lōk'a-tiv, *adj.* (*gram.*) Indicating place. [See **LOCAL**.]
- LOCH**, lok, *n.* (*Scot.*) A lake or arm of the sea. [Gael. *loch*, W. *llwch*, Ir. *lough*, A.S. *lugh*, Ice. *laugh*, Sw. *lag*, L. *lacus*. See **LAKE**.]
- LOCHE**, loch, *n.* Same as **LOACH**.
- LOCK**, lok, *n.* Anything that shuts in: an instrument to fasten doors, &c.: a place shut in: an enclosure in a canal for raising or lowering boats: the part of a firearm by which it is discharged: a grapple in wrestling: a state of being immovable: any narrow confined place.—*v.t.* To fasten with a lock: to fasten so as to impede motion: to shut up: to close fast: to embrace closely: to furnish with locks: (*fencing*) to seize the sword-arm of an antagonist.—*v.i.* to become fast: to unite closely. [A.S. *loc*, a lock, *locan*, to lock; Ice. *loka*, to shut, a bolt.]
- LOCK**, lok, *n.* (*lit.*) That which may be plucked: a tuft or ringlet of hair: a flock of wool, &c. [A.S. *loce*, Ice. *loctr*, Ger. *locke*, a lock, A.S. *lyccan*, O. Ger. *liechen*, to pluck.]
- LOCKAGE**, lok'āj, *n.* The locks of a canal: the difference in their levels, and the tolls paid for passing through them.
- LOCKED-JAW**, lokt'-jaw, *n.* Same as **LOCK-JAW**.
- LOCKER**, lok'ēr, *n.* Any closed place that locks.
- LOCKET**, lok'et, *n.* A small lock: a little gold case worn as an ornament.
- LOCK-JAW**, lok'-jaw, *n.* A convulsive contraction of the muscles of the jaw by which its motion is suspended. [Lock and Jaw.]
- LOCK-KEEPER**, lok'-kēp'ēr, *n.* One who keeps or attends the locks of a canal.
- LOCKRAM**, lok'ram, *n.* A kind of coarse linen, so called from *Locronan*, in Bretagne, where it is made.
- LOCKSMITH**, lok'smith, *n.* A smith who makes and mends locks.
- LOCK-STITCH**, lok'-stich, *n.* A stitcb formed by the locking of two threads together.
- LOCK-UP**, lok'-up, *n.* A place for locking up or confining persons for a short time.
- LOCOMOTION**, lōk-o-mō'shun, *n.* Act or power of moving from place to place. [See **LOCOMOTIVE**.]
- LOCOMOTIVE**, lōk-o-mō'iv or lō', *adj.* Moving from place to place: capable of or assisting in locomotion.—*n.* A locomotive machine: a railway engine. [Fr.

locomotiv—*L. locus*, a place, and *motus*, *motum*, to move.] [moving from one place to another]

LOCOMOTIVITY, lōk-o-mō-tiv'itē, *n.* The power of

LOCULOUS lōk u lus, *adj.* (*bot.*) Divided internally into cells. [*L. locus* a cell, *dim. of locus*]

LOCUS, lōk us, *n.* *Ploce* (*math.*) the line traced by a point which varies its position according to a certain law [*L.*]

LOCUST, lōk'ust, *n.* A migratory winged insect in shape like the grasshopper highly destructive to vegetation a name of several plants and trees [*L. locusta*]

LOCUSTA, lō kus'ts *n.* The spikelet of grasses prob. so called from its resemblance to a locust

LODE, lōd, *n.* (*mining*) A course or vein containing metallic ore. [*AS lōd*, a course—*lōdan*, to lead.]

LODE STAR. See **LOAD STAR**.

LODE STONE, lōd ston, *n.* The more correct form of **LOAD-STONE**.

LODGE, lōj v t. To place or lay up as in a *boquer* to infix to settle to furnish with a temporary dwelling to drive to covert to lay flat as grain —*v i.* to reside to rest to dwell for a time (*B* to pass the night) to lie flat, as grain —*pr p* lodging *pa p* lodged —*n.* A place where one may lodge a small house in a park (*B*) a hut the cottage of a gatekeeper a den a cove a secret association, also the place of meeting. [*AS logian*, *Fr loger*, *It alloggiare* to lodge, akin to low *L. laudus*, *Ger laube*, bower See **LOBBY**]

LODGER lōj er, *n.* One who lodges or lives at board or in a hired room one who stays in any place for a time.

LODGING, lōj'ing *n.* A place for lodging or dwelling temporary habitation a room or rooms hired in the house of another, used generally in the *pl.* harbour

LODGMEN, lōj me'nt, *n.* Act of lodging or state of being lodged accumulation of something that remains at rest (*mil*) the occupation of a position by a besieging party, and the works thrown up to maintain it

LOFFE, lōf, v i. (*Shak*) To laugh.

LOFT, lōft, *n.* (*lit*) That which is lifted up the room or space immediately under a roof a gallery in a hall or church (*B*) an upper room. [*Dan. loft* *Ice loft*, the sky or air, *AS lūft*, the air, akin to **LIFT**]

LOFTILY, lōft'li, *adv.* In a lofty or elevated position haughtily with elevation of sentiment or language.

LOFTINESS, lōft'iness, *n.* Elevation, height elevation of sentiment or language haughtiness [*From Loft*]

LOFTY, lōft'i, *adj.* Lifted up airy high in position, character, sentiment, or diction high—stately haughtily [*From Loft*]

LOG, log, *n.* A Hebrew liquid measure, containing acc. to some $\frac{1}{2}$ but acc. to others $\frac{1}{4}$ of a pint [*Heb.* 'a basin'—*lug* to be hollow]

LOG log, *n.* (*lit*) That which is *unwieldy* or *heavy* a bulky piece of wood (*naut*) a piece of wood, with a line for measuring the speed of a ship the record of the rate of a ship's speed. [*D log*, heavy, unwieldy]

LOGAN, log'an, *n.* A rocking stone or large mass of rock so finely poised as to move backwards and forwards with the slightest impulse.

LOGARITHM, log'a rithm, *n.* (*lit*) The number of the ratios the exponent of the power to which a constant number, called the base, must be raised to

produce a required number [Or *logos*, ratio, and *arithmos* number]

LOGARITHMETICALLY, log a-rith met'ik al li, *adv.* By the use of logarithms

LOGARITHMIG, A L log a rith mik, al, *adv.* Pertaining to or consisting of logarithms

LOGARITHMICALLY, log a rith mik al li, *adv.* By the use of logarithms.

LOG BOARD, log' bōrd, } *n* (*naut*) A board and book

LOG BOOK, log' book, } on which the log reckoning is kept

LOG CABIN, log' kab'in, *n.* A cabin built of logs.

LOGGAT, log'at, *n.* (*lit*) A small log or piece of wood an old game somewhat like nine pins. [*Dim. of Log*]

LOGGERHEAD, log er hed, *n.* One with a head like a log a dunce (*naut*) a round piece of timber, in a whale boat over which the line is passed a species of sea turtle.

LOG HOUSE, log' haws, } *n* A house or hut built

LOG HUT, log' hut, } of logs

LOGIC, lōj'ik *n.* The science and art of reasoning correctly the science of the necessary laws of thought. [*Gr logic*, from *logos*, speech, reason.]

LOGICAL, lōj'ik al, *adj.* Pertaining to logic according to the rules of logic skilled in logic discriminating

LOGICALLY, lōj'ik-al li, *adv.* In a logical manner

LOGICIAN, lōj'ish an, *n.* One skilled in logic.

LOGISTIC, A L, lōj'istik, al, *adv.* (*lit*) Skilled in calculating (*math*) made on the scale of sixty [*Gr logistilos*—*logizomenai* to calculate—*logos*, a number]

LOG LINE log' lin, *n.* The line fastened to the log, and marked for finding the speed of a vessel.

LOG MAN, log' man, *n.* (*Shak*) A man who carries logs

LOGOGRAM, log'n gram *n.* A word better, a sign which represents a word a puzzle in which from an original word, by combinations of all or some of its letters other words are formed, which again are concealed under anonymous expressions in a series of verses [*Gr logos*, a word and *gramma*, a letter]

LOGOGRAPHY, log og ra-fi, *n.* (*lit*) The writing of a word a method of printing with whole words cast in a single type. [*Gr logographia*—*logos*, word, and *graphō*, to write]

LOGOMAGHY, log om a-li, *n.* Contentation about words or in words merely [*Gr logomachia*—*logos*, word, and *machē*, fight]

LOGOMANIA, log o-mā ni a, *n.* Disease of the faculty of language [*Gr logos*, speech, and *mania*]

LOGOTYPE log'o tip, *n.* A type containing two or more letters as *fi fi* [*Gr logos*, word, and *typos* type]

LOG REEL, log' rēl, *n.* The reel on which the log line is wound.

LOGWOOD log'wood, *n.* A red, heavy wood much used in dyeing [*Log* and *Wood*]

LOIN loin, *n.* The back of a beast cut for food —*pl* the reins or the lower part of the back. [*Fr lombes*, the loins, *longe*, loin thigh, *L. lumbus*, loin.]

LOITER, lōt'er, v i. (*lit*) To be loose or unswelled to delay to be slow in moving to linger to be dilatory [*D loteren*, *Ice lotra*, prov *Ger lottern*, to be loose, akin to *Lao*, *Louvoe*]

LOITERER, lōt'er-er, *n.* One who loiters an idler

LOITERINGLY, lōt'er ing li, *adv.* In a loitering manner

LOLL, lol, v i To move slowly to lean idly to lounge to hang out from the mouth.—*r t* (*Dryden*)

to thrust out the tongue. [*Ice. lolla*; Swiss *lōlen*, to lounge; *lallen*, to put out the tongue; akin to Gr. *lalein*, to speak.] [principles of the Lollards.]

LOLLARDISM, *lol'ard-izm*, *n.* The doctrines or

LOLLARDS, *lol'ards*, *n.* (*lit.*) The sluggards or idle wanderers: a sect of reformers in Germany, about 1300 A.D.: the followers of Wycliffe in England. [From *LOLL*: also given from low Ger. *lollen*, to sing.]

LOMPISH, *lump'ish*, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Lumpish, heavy.

LONDONER, *lun'dun-ēr*, *n.* A native or citizen of London.

LONE, *lōn*, *adj.* Lonely: (*Shak.*) single, unmarried. [A contraction of *ALONE*.]

LONELINESS, *lōn'li-nes*, *n.* State or condition of being lonely: (*Shak.*) disposition to or love of solitude.

LONELY, *lōn'li*, *adj.* Alone: having no company: solitary: retired: standing by itself.

LONESOME, *lōn'sum*, *adj.* Being alone: solitary: dismal. [manner.]

LONESOMELY, *lōn'sum-li*, *adv.* In a lonesome

LONESOMENESS, *lōn'sum-nes*, *n.* State or quality of being lonesome.

LONG, *long*, *adv.* (*Shak.*) By means (of), owing (to). [A corr. of *along*, A.S. *gelang*, in consequence of.]

LONG, *long*, *adj.* Drawn out in a line: extended: having a certain measure in length: not short: extended in time: protracted: slow in coming: tedious: far-reaching: distant.—*adv.* To a great extent in space or time: at a time far distant: through the whole: all along.—*v.i.* To stretch out the mind after: to desire earnestly: to have an eager appetite. [A.S. *long*, *lang*; Ger. *lang*; *Ice. langr*; Goth. *laggs*; L. *longus*.]

LONG, *long*, *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To belong.

LONG-BOAT, *long'-bōt*, *n.* The longest boat belonging to a ship.

LONG-BOW, *long'-bō*, *n.* A bow of considerable length which is bent by the hand when shooting, called long as distinguished from the cross-bow.

To DRAW OR SHOOT A LONG BOW, to tell incredible stories.

LONG-BREATHED, *long'-bretht*, *adj.* Able to continue violent exercise of the lungs for a long time.

LONGEVAL, *lon-jē'val*, *adj.* Of long or great age. [L. *longus*, long, *ævum*, age.]

LONGEVITY, *lon-jēv'i-ti*, *n.* Long life: old age. [See *LONGEVAL*.]

LONGEVOUS, *lon-jē'vus*, *adj.* Living a long life. [L. *longævus*—*longus*, long, and *ævum*, lifetime, age.]

LONG-HEADED, *long'-hed'ed*, *adj.* Having good intellectual powers: sagacious.

LONGIMANOUS, *lon-jim'a-nus*, *adj.* Long-handed. [L. *longus*, long, and *manus*, a hand.]

LONGING, *long'ing*, *n.* An eager desire: an earnest wish: an aspiration.—*adj.* (*Shak.*) Longed for, or passed in longing or desire. [From *LONG*, *v.*]

LONGINGLY, *long'ing-li*, *adv.* With eager and incessant wishes.

LONGIPENNATE, *lonj-i-pen'nāt*, *n.* One of a family of long-winged swimming birds, as gulls. [L. *longus*, long, and *pennatus*, winged—*penna*, a wing.]

LONGIROSTER, *lonj-i-ros'tēr*, *n.* One of a family of birds of the order Grallæ, having generally a long, slender bill, such as the snipe. [L. *longus*, long, and *rostrum*, a beak.]

LONGISH, *long'ish*, *adj.* Somewhat long.

LONGITUDE, *lonj'i-tūd*, *n.* (*lit.*) Length: distance

of a place east or west of a given meridian: distance in degrees from the vernal equinox, on the ecliptic. [L. *longitudo*.]

LONGITUDINAL, *lonj-i-tūd'in-al*, *adj.* Pertaining to longitude or length: extending lengthwise.

LONGITUDINALLY, *lonj-i-tūd'in-al-li*, *adv.* In the direction of the length.

LONGLY, *long'li*, *adv.* For a long time: tediously: (*Shak.*) longingly.

LONG-MEASURE, *long'-mez'hūr*, *n.* The measure of length.

LONG-PRIMER, *long-prim'ēr*, *n.* A size of type, intermediate between small pica and bourgeois.

LONG-RUN, *long'-run*, *n.* The long or whole run or course of events: the ultimate result.

LONGSHORE-MAN, *long'sbōr-man*, *n.* A man employed along the shore or about wharves in loading and unloading vessels.

LONG-SIGHTED, *long'-sit'ed*, *adj.* Able to see at a long distance: sagacious: far-seeing.

LONG-SIGHTEDNESS, *long'-sit'ed-nes*, *n.* The faculty of seeing at a great distance: a defect of the eyesight by which objects are only seen distinctly at a greater distance than ordinary.

LONG-STOP, *long'-stop*, *n.* (*cricket*). One whose duty is to stand behind the wicket-keeper and stop balls sent a long distance. [clemency.]

LONG-SUFFERANCE, *long'-suf'ēr-ans*, *n.* Forbearance,

LONG-SUFFERING, *long'-suf'ēr-ing*, *adj.* Suffering or enduring long: not easily provoked.—*n.* Long endurance or patience. [babbling.]

LONG-TONGUED, *long'-tungd*, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Talkative,

LONG-WAISTED, *long'-wāst'ed*, *adj.* Having a long waist, long from the armpits to the hips: long from the shoulder to the skirt. [tedious.]

LONG-WINDED, *long'-wind'ed*, *adj.* Long-breathed:

LOO, *lō*, *n.* A game at cards.—*v.t.* To beat in the game of loo. [Prob. from Fr. *lot*, a lot, a prize.]

LOOBY, *lōb'i*, *n.* A clumsy, clownish fellow. [From root of *LOO*.]

LOOF, *lōf*, *n.* The after-part of a ship's bow where the planks begin to curve in towards the cut-water. [See *LUFF*.] [root of *ALOOF*.]

LOOFED, *lōfd*, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Gone to a distance. [From

LOOK, *look*, *v.i.* To turn the eye toward so as to see: to direct the attention to: to watch: to seem: to face, as a house.—*v.t.* to express by a look: to influence by look: (*Shak.*) to look for, to look out.—*n.* The act of looking or seeing: sight: air of the face: appearance: view: watch.—*imp.* or *int.* See! behold. [A.S. *locian*, akin to *leohl*, light; prov. Ger. *luegen*; akin to L. *luceo*, Gr. *leussō*, to look, Sans. *lok*, to see, *ruch*, to shine.]

LOOK AFTER, to take care of: to expect: to seek.—

LOOK DOWN ON, to treat with indifference.—

LOOK FOR, to expect: to seek.—

LOOK INTO, to examine closely.—

LOOK ON, to esteem: to consider: to be a spectator.—

LOOK OUT, to be on the watch, to select.—

LOOK THROUGH, to see or understand perfectly.—

LOOK TO or UNTO, to take care of: to resort to with confidence.

LOOKER, *look'ēr*, *n.* One who looks.

LOOKER ON, *look'ēr on*, *n.* One that looks on, a mere spectator.

LOOKING, *look'ing*, *n.* Seeing: search or searching.

LOOKING-FOR (B.), expectation.

LOOKING-GLASS, *look'ing-glas*, *n.* A glass which reflects the image of the person looking into it: a mirror.

LOOK-OUT, *look'-owt*, *n.* A careful looking out or watching for: an elevated place from which to observe: one engaged in watching.

LOOM, *loom*, *n.* (*lit.*) A utensil: the frame or machine for weaving cloth and other textile fabrics:

the handle of an oar or the part within the rowlock. [A.S. *loma*, furniture utensils.]

LOOM, lōm, *v.t.* To shine or appear above the horizon to appear larger than the real size, as in a mist to appear faintly in the distance to the mind's eye, as something in the future. [A.S. *leoman*, to shine—*lōma*, a beam of light allied to *GLOAMING* Gloom.]

LOOMING, lōm'ing, *n.* The indistinct and magnified appearance of objects seen in certain states of the atmosphere mirage. [From *Loom*, to shine.]

LOON, lōn, *n.* A genus of web footed aquatic birds, with short wings, and legs placed very far back, also called *Divers* from their expertness in diving [Dan. *loom*, Sw. *lomm*, Ger. *lahme*, lame, from their awkwardness in walking on land.]

LOON, lōn, *n.* A stupid worthless person, a clown. [D. *loen*]

LOOP, lōp, *n.* (lit.) A bend or fold a doubling of a cord through which another may pass an ornamental doubling in fringes.—*v.t.* To fasten or ornament with loops. [Ger. *lupe*, Gael. *luib*, a bend, a fold.] [small openings]

LOOPED, lōpt, *adj.* (Shak.) Full of loopholes or

LOOPERS, lōp'ers, *n.* The caterpillars of certain moths, which move by drawing up the hind part of their body to the head, thus forming a loop.

LOOPIHOLE, lōp'hōl, *n.* A small hole in a wall, &c. through which small arms may be fired a means of escape. [holes.]

LOOPIHOLED, lōp'hōld, *adj.* Provided with loops.

LOORD, lōrd, *n.* (Spenser) A lazy, idle fellow, a loat. [Fr. *lourd*, heavy, dull.]

LOOS, lōs, *n.* (Spenser) Praise, fame [L. *laus* praise]

LOOSE, lōs, *adj.* Slack, free unbound not confined not compact not concise not strict not restrained lax licentious inattentive.—*v.t.* To free from any fastening to release to disengage to relax (Spenser) to interpret.—*v.i.* (B.) To set sail —*pr.p.* lōosing, *pa.p.* lōosed [A.S. *lōsan*, *leosan*, Ger. *lösen*, to loose A.S. *leas*, Ger. *los*, loose, akin to Sans. *lu*, to cut.]

BREAK LOOSE to escape from confinement—*Let LOOSE*, to set at liberty

LOOSELY, lōs'h, *adv.* Not firmly without hand age without order or connection carelessly unchastely [From *Loose*]

LOOSELY, lōs'h, *v.t.* To make loose to relax any thing tied or rigid to free from restraint to make less dense.—*v.i.* to become loose to become less tight.

LOSE, lōs, *n.* State of being loose.

LOOT, lōt, *n.* Act of plundering esp. in a conquered city plunder.—*v.t.* or *i.* To plunder [Hind., Sans. *loṭra*, *loṭra*, stolen goods.]

LOP, lop, *v.t.* To cut off the twigs of, as a tree, to prune to cut off the top or extreme parts of —*pr.p.* lopping, *pa.p.* lopped.—*n.* Twigs and small branches of trees cut off [D. *luppen*, to cut, or perh. from Ger. *laub*, foliage, branches.]

LOPE, lop (ōb), *pa.t.* of LEAP

LOPPING lōp'ing, *n.* A cutting off, as of branches that which is cut off. [From *Lop*]

LOPSIDED, lops'id, *adj.* Heavier on one side than the other, as a ship.

LOQUACIOUS, lok wāshus, *adj.* Talkative, noisy [L. *loquax*, *acus*—*loquor*, to speak.]

LOQUACIOUSLY, lok wāshus'h, *adv.* In a loquacious manner

LOQUACIOUSNESS, lok wāshus nes, } *n.* The habit
of talking

LOQUACITY, lok wāsi ti, }
excessively talkativeness.

LORATE lōr'at, *adj.* (bot.) Resembling a thong or strap [L. *loratus*—*lorum*, Gr. *loron*, a thong]

LORCHA, lōr'cha, *n.* A light vessel of European build, but rigged like a Chinese junk.

LORD, lawrd, *n.* (lit.) The origin or supplier of bread a master a superior a husband a ruler the proprietor of a manor a baron a peer of the realm the son of a duke or marquis, or the eldest son of an earl a bishop, if a member of Parliament the Supreme Being Jehovah.—*v.t.* To raise to the peerage.—*v.i.* to act the lord to tyrannise. [O E. *loerd* *laerd*—A.S. *hlaford*—*hlaf*, loaf, bread, ord, origin.]

LORD'S DAY, the first day of the week.—**LORDS-SUPPER** the sacrament of the communion, instituted at our Lord's last supper

LORDLINESS, lawrd'liness, *n.* The station of a lord: high station dignity haughtiness.

LORDLING, lawrd'ling, *n.* A little lord a would be lord.

LORDLY, lawrd'li, *adj.* Like, becoming, or pertaining to a lord dignified haughty tyrannical—*adv.* In a lordly manner haughtily imperiously

LORDSHIP, lawrd'ship, *n.* State or condition of being a lord the territory belonging to a lord dominion authority

LORE, lor, *n.* That which is learned or taught doctrine learning knowledge instruction. [A.S. *lar*, from root of LEARN]

LORE, lor, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* (Spenser) Lost, left [See LORN]

LOREL, lor'el, *n.* (Spenser) A loose, idle fellow [A form of LOREL]

LORICA, lor'ika, *n.* In ancient Rome, a cuirass made of thongs [L., *lorum*, a thong]

LORICATE, lor'ikat, *v.t.* To furnish with a lorica or coat of mail to plate or coat over —*pr.p.* lorica'ting, *pa.p.* lorica'ted—*adj.* Covered with a shell composed of plates, like a coat of mail. [L. *lorica*, *atum*—*lorica*]

LORICATION, lor'ika'shun, *n.* Act of coating or crusting over the coating put on a surface a surface crusted over [See LORICATE.]

LORING, lor'ing, *n.* (Spenser) Learning. [See LORN.]

LORiot, lor'iot, *n.* The golden oriole. [Fr. *le*, the, and *oriole*, Prov. *auriole*, L. *aureolus*, dim. of *aureus*, golden—*aurum*, gold.]

LORN, lor, *adj.* (Spenser) Lost, forsaken. [A.S. *loron*, *pa.p.* of *leosan* to lose.]

LORRY, lor'i, *n.* A four wheeled wagon without sides. [Perhaps from prov. *lurry*, to pull or lag.]

LOSABLE, lōs'a-b'l, *adj.* Capable of being, or liable to be, lost.

LOSE, lōz, *v.t.* To loose or set free to be separated from unwillingly not to gain to part with to be deprived of to waste as time to miss to bewilder to cause to perish to ruin to suffer waste —*pr.p.* losing (lōz'ing), *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* lost. [A.S. *leosan*—*leas*, loose, empty See LOOSE.]

LOSPL, lōzpl, *n.* A sorry worthless fellow—*adj.* Slothful wasteful. [Prob. from root of LOSE.]

LOSEN, lōs'en, *v.i.* (Spenser) To set loose.

LOSER, lōz'er, *n.* One who loses.

LOSING lōz'ing, *adj.* Causing or incurring loss.—*n.* (B.) Loss.

LOSINGLY, lōz'ing-li, *adv.* In a losing manner.

LOSS, los, *n.* The act of losing: injury: destruction: defeat: that which is lost: waste: (*Shak.*) exposure.

LOST, lost, *adj.* Parted with: no longer possessed: missing: thrown away: squandered: ruined. [From *LOSE*.]

LOT, lot, *n.* One's fate in the future: that which falls to any one as his fortune: that which decides by chance: a separate portion.—*v.t.* To allot: to separate into lots: to catalogue:—*pr.p.* lotting; *pa.p.* lotted. [A.S. *hlōt*, a lot, *hleotan*, to cast lots; Ice. *hlutr*, lot, *hluta*, to cast lots.]

CAST OR DRAW LOTS, to determine an event by some arrangement of chances.

LOTE, lōt, *n.* The lotus.

LOTH, lōth, *adj.* Same as **LOATH**.

LOTHFUL, **LOTHLY**. Same as **LOATHFUL**, **LOATHLY**.

LOTION, lō'shun, *n.* (*lit.*) A washing: (*med.*) a fluid for external application to a wound, bruise, &c. [Fr. —*L. lotio*—*lavo*, *lotum*, to wash.]

LOTOS, lō'tos, *n.* The water-lily of Egypt: a tree

LOTUS, lō'tus, *n.* In N. Africa, fabled to make strangers who ate of its fruit forget their home: a genus of leguminous plants. [L. *lotus*, Gr. *lōtos*.]

LOTUS-EATER, an eater of the lotus: one who gives himself up to pleasure-seeking.

LOTTERY, lot'ēr-i, *n.* A distribution of prizes by lot or chance: a game of chance: (*Shak.*) allotment.

LOUD, lowd, *adj.* (*lit.*) Heard: making a great sound: striking the ear with great force: noisy: clamorous.—*adv.* With loudness. [A.S. *hlud*; Ice. *hlíod*, Sv. *ljúd*, Ger. *laut*, sound; L. *inclutus*, much heard of, Gr. *klutos*, heard—*klūō*, Sans. *kru*, to hear.]

LOUDLY, lowd'li, *adv.* In a loud manner: noisily.

LOUDNESS, lowd'nes, *n.* Force of sound: noise: uproar.

LOUD-VOICED, lowd'-voist, *adj.* Having a loud voice: noisy.

LOUGH, lok, Same as **LOCH**.

LOUNGE, lownj, *v.i.* To be in a sleepy state: to recline at one's ease: to move about listlessly:—*pr.p.* lounging; *pa.p.* lounged'.—*n.* The act or state of lounging: an idle stroll: a place for lounging: a kind of sofa. [Swiss *lugg*, loose; D. *luggern*, *lungern*, to lie abed; Bav. *lunzen*, to slumber: conn. with **LAC**.]

LOUNGER, lownj'ēr, *n.* An idler.

LOUP, lōp, *n.* (*Spenser*). Loop.

LOUR, lowr, *v.i.* Same as **LOWER**, to frown.

LOUSE, lows, *n.* (*lit.*) The destroyer: a common wingless parasitic insect:—*pl.* LICE (*lis*). [A.S. *lus*, *pl. lys*; Ger. *laus*—Goth. *lusan*, to destroy, to devour.]

LOUSINESS, lowz'i-nes, *n.* The state of being lousy.

LOUSY, lowzi, *adj.* Swarming with lice.

LOUT, lowt, *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To bend, to bow. [A.S. *lutan*, to bow, to stoop.]

LOUT, lowt, *n.* (*lit.*) One of the common people: a clown: a simple, awkward fellow.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To treat as a lout or simpleton. [A.S. *leode*, Ger. *leute*, Goth. *laude*, people; or akin to **CLON**.]

LOUTISH, lowt'ish, *adj.* Like a lout: awkward and clumsy: clownish.

LOUTISHLY, lowt'ish-li, *adv.* Like a lout: in a rude, awkward manner.

LOUTISHNESS, lowt'ish-nes, *n.* Rude and awkward manners, like those of a lout.

LOUVER, lō'vēr, *n.* An opening in the roofs of

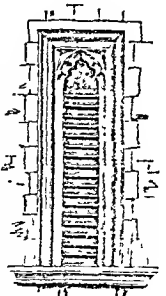
LOUVRE, } ancient houses serving for a sky-light
and a chimney, often in the form of a turret or small

lantern. [Ice. *liori* (pronounced *liovri*), Norw. *liore*—*lios*, light.]

LOUVER-WINDOW, an open window in a church tower.

LOVABLE, lov'a-bl, *adj.* Worthy of love: amiable.

LOVE, luv, *v.t.* To be pleased with, to desire: to be fond of: to regard with affection: to delight in with exclusive affection: to regard with benevolence:—*pr.p.* loving; *pa.p.* loved'.—*n.* Act of loving: an affection of the mind caused by that which delights: pre-eminent kindness: fondness: benevolence: reverential regard: devoted attachment to one of the opposite sex: the object of affection, often used as a term of endearment: the god of love, Cupid. [A.S. *lufian*—*luf*, love; Ger. *lieben*; akin to L. *libeo*, *lubeo*, to please, Sans. *lubh*, to desire.]



Louver-window.

LOVE-APPLE, lov'-ap'pl, *n.* The fruit of the tomato.

LOVE-BIRD, lov'-bērd, *n.* A genus of small birds of the parrot tribe, so called from their love or attachment to each other.

LOVE-BROKER, lov'-brōk'ēr, *n.* (*Shak.*) A third person who carries messages and makes assignments between lovers.

LOVE-FEAST, lov'-fēst, *n.* A religious feast held quarterly by certain sects of Christians in imitation of the love-feasts celebrated by the early Christians in connection with the Lord's Supper.

LOVE-FEAT, lov'-fēt, *n.* The gallant act of a lover.

LOVE-KNOT, lov'-not, *n.* An intricate knot, so called from being used as a token of love. [kindness.]

LOVELESS, luv'les, *adj.* Without love, tenderness, or

LOVE-LETTER, lov'-let'ēr, *n.* A letter of courtship.

LOVE-LIES-BLEEDING, lov'-liz-blēd'ing, *n.* A species of the plant *Amaranthus*.

LOVELINESS, lov'li-nes, *n.* The state of being lovely: qualities of mind or body that excite love.

LOVE-LOCK, lov'-lok, *n.* A lock or curl of hair hanging at the ear, worn by men of fashion in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. [love.]

LOVE-LORN, lov'-lorn, *adj.* Lorn or forsaken by one's

LOVELY, lov'li, *adj.* Worthy of or exciting love or admiration: amiable: pleasing: delightful: (*Spenser*) loving. [affairs of love.]

LOVE-MONGER, lov'-mung'gēr, *n.* One who deals in

LOVER, lō'vēr, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as **LOUVER**.

LOVER, lov'ēr, *n.* One who loves, esp. one in love with a person of the opposite sex: one who is fond of anything: (*B.*) a friend.

LOVE-SICK, lov'-sik, *adj.* Languishing with amorous desire.

LOVE-SUIT, lov'-sūt, *n.* (*Shak.*) Courtship.

LOVING, lov'ing, *adj.* Having love or kindness: affectionate: fond: expressing love.

LOVING-KINDNESS, lov'ing-kind'nes, *n.* Kindness full of love: tender regard: mercy: favour.

LOVINGLY, lov'ing-li, *adv.* With love: affectionately.

LOVINGNESS, lov'ing-nes, *n.* Affection: kindness.

LOW, lō, *v.i.* To make the loud noise of oxen.—*n.* The loud noise made by oxen. [A.S. *hlowan*, from the sound.]

LOW, lō, *adj.* Lying on an inferior place or position: not high or elevated: under the ordinary rate: below the natural level: deep: shallow: soft: not loud: small: cheap: dejected: mean: plain: moderate: in poor circumstances: humble.—*adv.* Not aloft: near the ground: not at a high price: meanly: in subjection, poverty, or disgrace: in times near our own: not loudly: (*astron.* and *geog.*) distant from the equator, in a path near the

equator [D *laag*, Sw *lag*, Ice *lagr*, low, allied to AS *lægan*, to lie.]

LOW CHURCH lō-church, *adj* Applied to the party in the Episcopal Church who do not attach excessive importance to ecclesiastical constitutions, ordinances and forms — opposed to HIGH CHURCH.

LOW CHURCHISM, lō-church-izm, *n* The principles of low-churchmen. [holds low-church principles.]

LOW CHURCHMAN, lō church man, *n* One who

LOWER, lōer *vt* To bring low to depress to de grade to diminish.—*v* to fall to sink to grow less

LOWER, lower, *vt* To look sullen, to frown to gather and appear gloomy, as the clouds to threaten a storm. [D *loeren*, to frown, O Ger *luren*, to look sullen.]

LOWER-CASE lōer kās, *adj* (print.) Kept in a lower case, denoting small letters as distinguished from capitals. [causing to go downward]

LOWERING, lōer ing, *adj* Letting down sinking

LOWERING, lower ing, *adj* Looking sullen appearing dark and threatening [See Lower to look sullen.]

LOWERINGLY, lōer ing lī, *adv* In a lowering

LOWERMOST, lōer mōst, *adj* Lowest.

LOWING lōing, *adj* Bellowing or making the loud noise of oxen.—*n* The bellowing or cry of cattle [the neighboring country]

LOWLAND, lōland, *n* Land low with respect to

LOWLANDER, lōland-er, *n* A native of lowlands esp. of the Lowlands of Scotland, as opposed to Highlander

LOWLIEAD, lōlī hed, } *n* A lowly or humble

LOWLIEHOOD, lōlī hood, } state.

LOWLINESS lōlī nes, *n* State of being lowly humility meanness. [high meek modest]

LOWLY, lōlī, *adj* Of a low or humble mind not

LOWN, lōwn, *n* (Shak) A poor man, a low fellow, a scoundrel [A Sun, poor, Scot *loun*, a servant, a worthless person.]

LOWNESS, lōnes, *n* The state of being low want of elevation meanness of character or condition depression dejection.

LOW PRESSURE, lō presh-ur, *adj* Employing or exerting a low degree of pressure, said of steam and steam-engines.

LOW-SPIRITED, lō-spirit-ed, *adj* Having the spirits low or cast down not lively sad.

LOW-SPIRITEDNESS, lō-spirit-ed nes, *n* Dejection of spirits or courage.

LOW THOUGHTED, lō thawt-ed, *adj* Having the thoughts directed to low pursuits.

LOW WATER, lō wawt-er, *n* The time when the water along a coast is at its lowest point.

LOXODROMIC, lōks-o-drom'ik, *adj* Pertaining to certain lines on the surface of a sphere which cut all meridians at the same angle, and indicate the course held by ships in rhumb sailing. [Gr *loxos*, oblique, and *dromos*, a course.]

LOYAL, lōal, *adj* Observing that fidelity which, according to the laws, is due to the sovereign faithful and obedient true to plighted faith. [Fr.—*L. legalis*, pertaining to the law—*lex*, law.]

LOYALIST, lōal ist, *n* One who renders all loyal or lawful obedience to his sovereign esp. one who adheres to his sovereign in times of revolt or revolution.

LOYALLY, lōal lī, *adv* In a loyal manner [fully]

LOYALTY, lōal tī, *n* The state or quality of being loyal.

LOZENGE, lōzenj, *n* An oblique-angled parallel

ogram or a rhombus (*her*) the shield on which the arms of maids, widows and deceased persons are borne a small cake of flavoured sugar, orig lozenge or diamond shaped. [Fr *lozange*, probably from Gr *loxos*, oblique, *L. angulus*, an angle.]

LOZENGE SHAPED, lōzenj shāpt, *adj* Shaped like a lozenge or rhomb [shaped compartments]

LOZENOX, lōzenj, *adj* (*her*) Divided into lozenge

LUBBER lub-er, *n* An awkward, clumsy fellow a lazy, sturdy fellow [W *lob*, O Ger *lubbe*, Ice *lubba*.]

LUBBERLY, lub-er lī, *adj* Like a lubber clumsy sluggish—*adv* Awkwardly clumsily

LUBRICANT, lūbrī kant, *n* That which lubricates.

LUBRICATE, lūbrī kāt, *vt* To make smooth or slippery—*pr p* lubricating, *pas p* lubricated. [L *lubrico*, -atum—*lubricus*, slippery, akin to Sans. *lu*, to cut.]

LUBRICATION, lū brī kāshun, *n* The act or process of making smooth or slippery

LUBRICATOR, lūbrī kāt-or, *n* He who or that which makes smooth or slippery

LUCERITY, lū-sēr-ē-tī, *n* Supercilious vanity needless instability lewdness. [See LUBRICATE.]

LUCIE, lus, *n* The pike, the fish [L *lucius*, a fish, supposed to be the pike.]

LUCENT, lū-sent, *adj* Full of light, shining bright [L *lucens*, *lucet*, to shine—*lux*, *lucis*, light.]

LUCID, lū-sid, *adj* Full of light, shining transparent easily understood intellectually bright not darkened with madness. [L *lucidus*—*lux*, *lucis*, light.]

LUCIDITY, lū-sid-ē-tī, *n* The state of being lucid [clearness.]

LUCIDLY, lū-sid lī, *adv* In a lucid manner—clearly

LUCIDNESS, lū-sid nes, *n* Same as LUCIDITY

LUCIFER, lū-sī-fer, *n* That which brings light the planet Venus when it appears as the morning star, so called from its bringing in the day Satan a match of wood tipped with a combustible substance, and ignited by friction. [L *lux*, *lucis*, light, and *fero*, to bring.]

LUCIFEROUS, lū-sī-fer-ūs, *adj* Bearing light affording means of discovery [L *lucifer*—*lux*, *lucis*, light, and *fero*, to bear.]

LUCK, luk, *n* Fortune, good or bad chances lot. [Ice *luka*, D *luk*, *gluk*, Ger *glück*, prosperity, fortune.]

LUCKILY, luk' lī, *adv* By good luck fortunately

LUCKINESS, luk' nes, *n* The state or quality of being lucky good fortune. [happy]

LUCKLESS, luk' les, *adj* Without good luck un

LUCKLESSLY, luk' les lī, *adv* In a luckless manner

LUCKY, luk' lī, *adj* Having good luck fortunate—favourable auspicious.

LUCRATIVE, lūkra-tiv, *adj* Bringing lucre or gain profitable. [manner]

LUCRATIVELY, lūkra-tiv lī, *adv* In a lucrative

LUCRE, lūkrē, *n* Pecuniary gain profit, used commonly in a bad sense. [Fr.—*L. lucrare*, gain, akin to Gr *leza*, booty, Ger *lohn*, pay, Sans. *lotra*, booty.]

LUCUBRATE, lūkū brāt, *vt* To work or study by lamp-light or at night [L *lucubro*, -atum—*lux*, *lucis*, light.]

LUCUBRATION, lūkū brāshun, *n* Study by candle-light that which is composed by night any composition produced in retirement. [From LUCUBRATE.]

LUCUBRATORY, lūkū brāt-or lī, *adj* Composed by candle-light. [From LUCUBRATE.]

LUCULENT, lōō'kū-lent, *adj.* Full of light: lucid: transparent: evident. [L. *luculentus*—*lux*, *lucis*, light.]

LUDICROUS, lōō'di-krus, *adj.* That serves for sport: adapted to excite laughter: laughable: comic: ridiculous. [L. *ludicrus*—*ludus*, sport.]

LUDICROUSLY, lōō'di-krus-li, *adv.* In a ludicrous manner. [quality of being ludicrous.]

LUDICROUSNESS, lōō'di-krus-nes, *n.* The state or

LUFF, luf, *n.* The windward side of a ship: the act of sailing a ship close to the wind: the loof.—*v.i.* To turn a ship towards the wind. [D. *loef*; Ger. *lof*, *luv*, akin to *luft*, wind, A.S. *lyft*, air.]

LUG, lug, *v.t.* To pull along by an ear or any loose part: to drag: to pull violently.—*v.i.* to drag: to move heavily:—*pr.p.* *lugging*; *pa.p.* *lugged*. [A.S. *geluggian*, to pull; Swiss *lugg*, loose, *luggen*, to be loose—*lug*, the forelock; Scot. *lug*, the ear.]

LUG, lug, *n.* (*Spenser*). A perch or rod of land.

LUGGAGE, lug'aj, *n.* That which is lugged or dragged along: the trunks, &c. of a traveller.

LUGGER, lug'ér, *n.* A small vessel with three masts, a running bowsprit, and long or lug sails.

LUG-SAIL, lug'-sail, *n.* A square sail bent upon a yard that hangs obliquely to the mast.

LUGUBRIOUS, lōō-gōō'bri-us, *adj.* Mournful: sorrowful: doleful. [L. *lugubris*—*lugeo*, to mourn.]

LUGUBRIOUSLY, lōō-gōō'bri-us-li, *adv.* Mournfully.

LUG-WORM, lug'-wurm, *n.* A sluggish worm living in the sand on the sea-shore, much used for bait by fishermen, also called *Loe* WORM. [From root of *LAG*, *Loe*, and *WORM*.]

LUKEWARM, lōōk'wawrm, *adj.* Partially or moderately warm: indifferent. [A.S. *ulæc*, warm.]

LUKEWARMLY, lōōk'wawrm-li, *adv.* Indifferently.

LUKEWARMNESS, lōōk'wawrm-nes, *n.* The state of being lukewarm: indifference.

LULL, lul, *v.t.* To quiet by soothing sounds: to put to rest.—*v.i.* to become calm: to subside.—*n.* The power or quality of soothing: a season of calm. [Sw.; Ice. *lulla*; Ger. *tullen*; L. *lallo*: from the sound.] [sleep.]

LULLABY, lul'a-bi, *n.* A song to lull children to

LUMBAGO, lum-bā'go, *n.* A rheumatic pain in the loins and small of the back. [L.,—*lumbus*, a loin.]

LUMBAR, lum'bar, } *adj.* Pertaining to or near the

LUMBAL, lum'bal, } loins. [From L. *lumbus*, a loin.]

LUMBER, lum'bér, *n.* Anything cumbersome or useless.—*v.t.* To fill with lumber: to heap together in confusion.—*v.i.* to move heavily and laboriously. [Dan. *belemre*, D. *belemmern*, to encumber.]

LUMBERER, lum'bér-ér, *n.* One employed in felling timber, and bringing it from the forest.

LUMBERING, lum'bér-ing, *adj.* Filling with lumber: putting in confusion: moving heavily or clumsily.

LUMBER-ROOM, lum'bér-rōom, *n.* A room for holding lumber or things not in use.

LUMBRICAL, lum'brik-al, *adj.* (*anat.*) Wormlike. [From L. *lumbricus*, a worm.]

LUMINARY, lōōm'in-ar-i, *n.* Any body which gives light, esp. one of the heavenly bodies: one who illustrates any subject or instructs mankind. [L. *lumen*, *luminis*, light—*luceo*, to shine.]

LUMINE, lōōm'in, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To illumine.

LUMINIFEROUS, lōōm-in-if-ér-us, *adj.* Producing or yielding light. [L. *lumen*, *luminis*, light, and *fero*, to bear.] [being luminous.]

LUMINOSITY, lōōm-in-os'i-ti, *n.* The quality of

LUMINOUS, lōōm'in-us, *adj.* Giving light: shining: illuminated: clear: lucid. [See **LUMINARY**.]

LUMINOUSLY, lōōm'in-us-li, *adv.* In a luminous manner. [being luminous.]

LUMINOUSNESS, lōōm'in-us-nes, *n.* The quality of

LUMP, lump, *n.* A small shapeless mass: the whole together: the gross.—*v.t.* To throw into a confused mass: to take in the gross. [Ice. *lump*, D. *lompe*, Dan. *klump*; connected with *CLUB*, *CLUMP*.]

LUMPER, lump'ér, *n.* A labourer employed in the lading or unloading of ships.

LUMP-FISH, lump'-fish, *n.* A sea-fish with a short, deep, and thick body and head, a ridge on its back, and the ventral fins united by a membrane into a sucking disc.

LUMPING, lump'ing, *adj.* In a lump: heavy: bulky.

LUMPISH, lump'ish, *adj.* Like a lump: heavy: gross: dull.

LUMPISHLY, lump'ish-li, *adv.* In a lumpish manner.

LUMPISHNESS, lump'ish-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being lumpish.

LUMP-SUCKER, lump'-suk'ér, *n.* The lump-fish.

LUMPY, lump'i, *adj.* Full of lumps or compact masses.

LUNACY, lōōn'a-si, *n.* Madness formerly supposed to be affected by the moon. [From L. *luna*, the moon.]

LUNAR, lōōn'ar, } *adj.* Belonging to the moon:

LUNARY, lōōn'ar-i, } measured by the revolutions of the moon: caused by the moon: like the moon. [L. *lunaris*—*luna*, the moon—*luceo*, to shine.]

LUNATE, lōōn'at, } *adj.* Formed like a half-

LUNATED, lōōn'at-ed, } moon: crescent-shaped. [See **LUNARY**.]

LUNATIC, lōōn'a-tik, *adj.* Affected with lunacy.—*n.* A person so affected: a madman. [L. *lunaticus*—*luna*, the moon.]

LUNATION, lōōn-a'shun, *n.* The time of a revolution of the moon: a lunar month. [See **LUNARY**.]

LUNCH, lunsh, } *n.* A lump of something

LUNCHEON, lunsh'un, } eatable: a slight repast between breakfast and dinner.—*v.i.* To take a lunch. [From **LUMP**.]

LUNE, lōōn, *n.* Anything in the shape of a half-moon: (*Shak.*) a fit of lunacy, a mad freak. [Fr. *lune*, L. *luna*, the moon.]

LUNETTE, lōō-net', *n.* A little moon: (*fort.*) a detached bastion: a hole in a concave ceiling to admit light: a watch-glass flattened more than usual in the centre. [Fr. dim. of *lune*.]

LUNG, lung, *n.* One of the organs of breathing. [A.S. *lungan*.]

LUNGE, lunj, *v.i.* (*fencing*). To make a sudden pass or thrust.—*n.* A sudden push or thrust. [Fr. *allonger*, to thrust, from root of **LONG**.]

LUNGED, lungd, *adj.* Having lungs, or the nature of lungs.

LUNGWORT, lung'wurt, *n.* An herb with purple flowers, so called from a fancied likeness of its spotted leaves to the lungs: a lichen that grows on trunks of trees. [LUNG, and A.S. *wurt*, plant.]

LUNIFORM, lōōn'i-form, *adj.* Moon-shaped. [L. *luna*, the moon, and *forma*, form.]

LUNISOLAR, lōōn-i-sō'lar, *adj.* Resulting from the united action of the sun and moon: compounded of the revolution of the sun and the moon. [L. *luna*, moon, and **SOLAR**.]

LUNULATE, lōōn'ū-lit, *adj.* (*bot.*) Shaped like a small crescent. [L. *lunula*, dim. of *luna*, the moon.]



Lunette.

LUNULITE lun'u lit, *n.* A small circular fossil coral [L. *lunula*, dim. of *luna*, the moon, and *Gr lithos*, a stone.]

LUPERCAL, lū' per kal, *n.*

LUPERCALIA, lū' per kal' i a, *n.* A festival among the ancient Romans, held on the 15th February, in honour of Lupercus (the same as Pan), the god of fertility and patron of shepherds. [L. *Lupercus*—*lupus*, a wolf, from his keeping off wolves.]

LUPINE, lū' pin, *adj.* Like a wolf wolfish [L. *lupinus*—*lupus*, *Gr lupus*, a wolf.]

LUPINE lū' pin, *n.* An annual and perennial plant bearing showy flowers, called in Germany *Wolf's bean* [From L. *lupus* a wolf.]

LURCH, lurch, *v. t.* (*Bacon*) To swallow up to devour [L. *lurco*, to eat greedily.]

LURCH, lurch, *n.* A sudden roll of a ship to one side—*v. t.* To roll suddenly to one side (as a ship) to evade by stooping to practise subterfuges to lurk—*v. t.* (*Shak*) to steal, to intercept [From root of *LURK*.]

To LEAVE IN THE LURCH, to leave in a difficult situation, or without help [Acc. to Wedg. *It lurchio Fr louchie, Ger lurs, lurtch*, a game at tables, also used when one party gains every point before the other makes one.]

LURCHER, lurcher, *n.* One who lurks or lies in wait one who watches to steal, or to betray or entrap a dog for game.

LURE, lūr, *n.* (*lit.*) Bait to attract wild animals any enticement—*v. t.* To draw to a lure to entice—*pp* luring, *p. p.* lured [Ger *luder*, bait, *ludern*, to entice.]

LURID, lū' rid, *adj.* Ghastly pale wan gloomy [L. *luridus*.]

LURK, lurb, *v. t.* To be in wait to be concealed. [W. *lurch*, a trick, *Urcian*, to lurk, to sneak about.]

LURKING, lurking, *adj.* Lying hid keeping out of sight. [which one lurks a hiding place.]

LURKING PLACE, lurking plas, *n.* A place in

LUSCIOUS, lush' us, *adj.* Sweet in a great degree delightful fulsome as flattery [O E. *luscious*, perhaps a corr. of *LUXURIOUS*.]

LUSCIOUSLY, lush' us-ly, *adv.* Sweetly in a high degree. [Luscious.]

LUSCIOUSNESS, lush' us-ness, *n.* The state of being lush. [Luscious.]

LUSH, lush, *adj.* (*Shak*) Juicy rank. [Probably an abbreviation of *Luscious*.]

LUSIAD, lū' si ad, *n.* A Portuguese epic poem, celebrating the chief events in the history of Portugal, written by the poet Camoens. [Port. *Os Lusadas*, the Lusitanians.]

LUSK, lusk, *adj.* (*obs.*) Lazy [Prob from O Fr *lasche*, *lasque* (*Fr liche*), from L. *laxus*, loose, disordered.]

LUSKISH, luskish, *adj.* (*obs.*) Somewhat lusk or

LUSKISHNESS, luskish ness, *n.* (*Spenser*) State of being luskish, laziness

LUST, lust, *n.* *Lusting* or *longing desire* eagerness to possess carnal appetite (B) any violent or depraved desire (*Bacon*) vigour—*v. t.* To desire eagerly to have carnal desire to have depraved desires. [A S., Ger and Sw *lust*, Dan. and Ice *lú*, Goth. *lustus*; Sans. *lúsh*, to desire. See *LUST*.]

LUST DIETED, lust'-di-et-ed, *adj.* (*Shak*) Pampered by lust. [lust sensual.]

LUSTFUL, lust' fool, *adj.* Having lust; inciting to

LUSTFULLY, lust' fool h, *adv.* In a lustful manner



Lunulite.

LUSTFULNESS, lust' fool nes, *n.* The state of being lustful.

LUSTIG, lust' ik, *adj.* (*Shak*) Lusty, healthy, vigorous.

LUSTIHEAD, lust' i hed, *n.* The state of being

LUSTIHOOD, lust' i hood, *n.* Lusty bodily activity and strength (*Spenser*) pleasure.

LUSTILY, lust' i ly, *adv.* In a lusty or vigorous manner

LUSTINESS, lust' i nes, *n.* Activity and strength of body [From *LUSTY*.]

LUSTLESS, lust' les, *adj.* (*Spenser*) Lustless, feeble

LUSTRAL, lū' stral, *adj.* Relating to or used in illustration or purification.

LUSTRATION, lū' trā shun, *n.* A purification by sacrifice act of purifying [L. *lustrum* a purification—*lūo*, to purify.]

LUSTRE luster *n.* The solemn offering for purification made by one of the censors in name of the Roman people at the conclusion of the census, which was taken every five years—hence, a period of five years. [L. *lustrum*—*lūo*, to purify.]

LUSTRE luster *n.* Brightness splendour (*fig*) renova a caudestiek ornamented with pendants of cut glass [Fr., It. *lustro*—L. *luceo*, to shine.]

LUSTRELESS, luster les, *adj.* Destitute of lustre; dull.

LUSTRING, lust' ring *n.* A kind of glossy silk cloth. [Fr. *lustrine*, It. *lustrino*, from root of *LUSTRE*, brightness.]

LUSTROUS, lust' rus, *adj.* Having lustre bright; [shining luminous]

LUSTROUSLY, lush' rus ly, *adv.* In a lustrous manner

LUST STAINED, lust' stand, *adj.* (*Shak*) Defiled by lust

LUSTY, lust' i, *adj.* Possessing lust or vigour (obs. meaning of *lust*) stout healthful bulky (*Spenser*) pleasant

LUSTYHEAD, lust' i hed, *n.* Same as *LUSTIHEAD*

LUTATION, lū' tā shun, *n.* The act or process of closing or coating with lute

LUTE, lūt, *n.* (*lit.*) That which is washed over mud a composition like clay, for closing up vessels or protecting them when exposed to fire called also *lutina*—*v. t.* To close or coat with lute—*pp* p luting, *p. p.* luted. [L. *lutum*, from *lūo* to wash.]

LUTE, lūt *n.* (*lit.*) The wood a stringed instrument of music like the guitar—*v. t.* (*Tenn*) To play on a lute, or as on a lute [O Fr *lute*, Fr *luth*, Ger. *laute* Ar at ul—al, the, and ul, wood.]

LUTER lū' ter, *n.* One who plays on a lute

LUTESTRING, lū' tē string, *n.* The string of a lute.

LUTESTRING, lū' tē string, *n.* A vulgar blunder for *LUTERINO*

LUTHERAN, lū' ther an, *adj.* Pertaining to Luther, the German Protestant reformer (1453-1546), or to his doctrines.

LUTHERANISM, lū' ther an izm, *n.* The system of

LUTHERISM, lū' ther izm, *n.* doctrines taught by Luther [w washed over]

LUTING, lū' ting *n.* Same as *LUTE*, (*lit.*) That which

LUTIST, lū' tist, *n.* Same as *LUTER*.

LUXATE, luks at, *v. t.* (*lit.*) To make slanting to put out of joint to displace—*pp* luxating, *p. p.* luxated. [L. *luxo*, *luxatum*—*luxus*, *Gr loxos*, slanting.]

LUXATION, luks at shun, *n.* The act of luxating or putting out of joint that which is put out of joint.

LUXURIANCE, luks' ur i ans, *n.* The state of

LUXURIANCY, luks' ur i an si, *n.* being luxuriant; vigorous growth superabundance.

LUXURIANT, luks-û'ri-ant, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Indulging in luxury*: exuberant in growth: over-abundant.

LUXURIANTLY, luks-û'ri-ant-li, *adv.* In a luxuriant manner.

LUXURIATE, luks-û'ri-ât, *v.i.* To be luxuriant: to grow exuberantly: to live luxuriously: to expatiate with delight:—*pr.p.* luxuriating; *pa.p.* luxuriated.

LUXURIATION, luks-û'ri-â'shun, *n.* The act of luxuriating.

LUXURIOUS, luks-û'ri-us, *adj.* Full of luxury: given to luxury: administering to luxury: furnished with luxuries: softening by pleasure: (*Shak.*) lascivious.

LUXURIOUSLY, luks-û'ri-us-li, *adv.* In a luxurious manner: (*Shak.*) lasciviously.

LUXURY, luks-û'ri, *n.* *Excess, extravagance*: exuberance of growth: free indulgence in sensual pleasures: sensuality: anything delightful: a dainty. [*L. luxuria*, luxury, *luxurio*, -atum, to indulge in luxury—*luxus*, excess.]

LYCANTHROPE, li-kan'thröp, *n.* (*lit.*) *A wolf-man*: one affected with lycanthropy.

LYCANTHROPY, li-kan'thro-pi, *n.* A species of madness, which has sometimes appeared epidemically, in which the patient imagines himself a wolf and imitates its habits: the belief in such transformations. [*Gr. lykanthropia*—*lykos*, a wolf, and *anthrōpos*, a man.]

LYCEUM, li-sē'um, *n.* (*orig.*) The place where Aristotle, the Greek philosopher, taught: a place devoted to instruction by lectures: an association for literary improvement. [*L.*; *Gr. lykeion*, from the temple of Apollo *Lykeios*, the wolf-slayer—*lykos*, a wolf: also given from Apollo *Lykeios*, the shining one—*lykē*, light.]

LYCH-GATE, lich'gât, *n.* Same as LICH-GATE.

LYDIAN, lid'i-an, *adj.* Pertaining to Lydia, a country in Asia Minor: denoting an ancient Greek mode of music, which was retained for sacred music till the Reformation: soft and slow, as music: soft and effeminate. [the main line.]

LYE, li, *n.* A side-piece of railway connected with

LYE, li, *n.* A mixture of ashes and water. [*A.S. leah*; *Ger. lauge*; *L. lixivium*—*lix*, ashes.]

LYING, l'ing, *ndj.* Addicted to telling lies.—*n.* The habit of telling lies.

LYINGLY, l'ing-li, *adv.* In a lying manner.

LYKE-WAKE, lik'-wâk, *n.* Same as LICH-WAKE.

LYM, lim, *n.* (*Shak.*) A lime-hound.

LYME-GRASS, lim'-gras, *n.* A genus of coarse grasses, with spiny pointed leaves, common on sandy shores, where their creeping roots are useful for binding the sand. [From root of LIME in LIME-HOUND.]

LYM-HOUND, lim'-hownd, *n.* (*Shak.*) A lime-hound.

LYMITER, lim'i-tër, *n.* Same as LIMITER.

LYMPH, limf, *n.* (*lit.*) *A water-nymph*: water: a colourless fluid in animal bodies. [*Fr. lymphé*, *L. lymphâ*, akin to *Gr. nymphê*, a water-nymph.]

LYMPHATIC, lim-fat'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to lymph.—*n.* A vessel which conveys the lymph.

LYNCH, linch, *v.t.* To judge and punish without the usual forms of law, as by a mob. [From *Lynch*, a farmer in Virginia, who so acted.]

LYNCH-LAW, linsh'-law, *n.* The practice of punishing persons without a legal trial or any reference to the laws of the country. [See LYNCH.]

LYNE, lin, *n.* (*Spenser*). Linen.

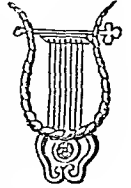
LYNX, lingks, *n.* A small wild animal of the cat kind, noted for its sharp sight. [*L.* and *Gr. lynx*; prob. from *Gr. lykê*, light, or from *lykos*, a wolf.]

LYNX-EYED, lingks'-id, *adj.* Sharp-sighted like the lynx.

LYRATE, l'rât, *adj.* (*bot.*) Lyre-shaped.

LYRE, lir, *n.* A musical instrument like the harp, anciently used as an accompaniment to poetry. [*L.*, *Gr. lyra*.]

LYRE-BIRD, lir'-bêrd, *n.* An Australian bird, about the size of a pheasant, remarkable for the arrangement of its 16 tail-feathers in the form of a lyre.



Lyre.

LYRIC, -al, lir'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to the lyre: fitted to be sung to the lyre: written in stanzas: said of poetry which expresses the individual emotions of the poet: that composes lyrics.—*n.* A lyric poem.

LYRIST, lir'ist, *n.* One who plays on the lyre.

LYTHE, lith, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Pliant, flexible. [Same as LITHE.]

M

MAB, mab, *n.* (*lit.*) *A child*: the queen of the fairies. [*W. mab*, a child.]

MACADAMISATION, mak-ad-am-i-zâ'shun, *n.* The act or process of macadamising.

MACADAMISE, mak-ad'am-iz, *v.t.* To cover, as a road, with small, broken stones, so as to form a durable surface:—*pr.p.* macadamising; *pa.p.* macadamised. [From *Macadam*, the inventor, 1756-1836.]

MACARONI, mak-a-rō'ni, *n.* (*lit.*) Food squeezed into balls: a paste chiefly of wheat-flour in long, slender tubes: a medley: something fanciful and extravagant: a fool: a fop. [*It. maccheroni*, *macaroni*—*maccare*, to crush.]

MACARONIC, mak-a-rō'nik, *adj.* Pertaining to or like a macaroni, medley, or fool: trifling: affected: consisting of modern words Latinised, or Latin words modernised, intermixed with genuine Latin words.—*n.* A jumble: a macaronic composition.

MACAROON, mak-a-rōon', *n.* A cake made chiefly of almonds and sugar.

MACASSAR-OIL, ma-kas'ar-oil, *n.* An oil used for promoting the growth of the hair, exported from Macassar, a district in the island of Celebes.

MACAW, ma-kaw', *n.* A genus of American parrots, some of which are the largest of the family. [Said to be the native name in the W. India Islands.]

MACCABEAN, mak-a-bē'an, *adj.* Pertaining to the Maccabees.

MACCABEES, mak'a-bēz, *n.* An ancient Jewish family who rescued Judea from the persecutions of Antiochus Epiphanes: two historical books of the Apocrypha, treating chiefly of the history of the Maccabean princes.

MACE, mäs, *n.* A spice, the second coat of the nutmeg. [*It. mace*; *L. macis*; *Gr. maker*.]

MACE, mäs, *n.* (*lit.*) *A mallet*, a club of metal: a staff used as an ensign of authority: the heavier rod used in billiards. [*Fr. masse*; *It. mazza*; obs. *L. matea*, whence *L. matola*, a mallet.]

MACE-BEARER, mäs'-bär'er, *n.* One who carries the mace in a procession, or before men in authority.

MACER, mäs'er, *n.* A mace-bearer.

MACERATE, mas'er-ât, *v.t.* To steep: to soften by steeping:—*pr.p.* macerating; *pa.p.* macerated. [*L. macero*, -atum, conn. with *marceo*, to waste away.]

MACERATION, mas-er á shun, *n* The act or process of macerating.

MACHIAVELIAN, mak í a-vel yan, *adj* Pertaining to or like Machiavel or his principles politically cunning crafty — *n* One who imitates Machiavel. [From *Machiavel*, a Florentine statesman and writer, 1469–1527]

MACHIAVELIANISM, mak í a-vel yan ízm, *n* The principles of Machiavel, or the practice of them political cunning and artifice used to maintain arbitrary power

MACHICOLATED, ma chik o lát-ed, *adj* Having machicolations.

MACHICOLATION, mach í ko-lá shun, *n* (*arch*) A projecting parapet with apertures for pouring melted substances upon assailants. [Fr *machecoulis*, from *mèche*, a match, and *coulter*, to flow — *L* *colo*, to filter]



Machicolat ion.

MACHINATE, mak í nāt v t. To contrive skilfully to form a plot or scheme — *pp* *machinating*, *pa p* *machinated*. [*L* *machinor*, *atus*]

MACHINATION, mak í nā shun, *n* Act of machinating or contriving a scheme for executing some purpose, esp an evil one an artful design deliberately formed.

MACHINATOR, mak í nāt-or, *n* One who machinates

MACHINE, ma shen, *n* Any artificial means or contrivance an instrument formed by combining two or more of the mechanical powers an engine (*fig*) supernatural agency in a poem one who can do only what he is told.—*v* *t* To subject to the action of machinery [*L* *machina*, *Gr* *mechanē*—*mēchos*, means.]

MACHINERY, ma shen er í, *n* Machines in general the parts of a machine means for keeping in action supernatural agency in a poem.

MACHINIST, ma-shen'íst, *n* A constructor of machines one well versed in machinery

MACREL, mak er-el, *n* A well known sea-fish largely used for food, so named from its blue spots [D *makreel*, *Ger* *makrel*, *Fr* *maigre*, *It* *macarello*—*macco* *L* *macula*, a spot.]

MACINTOSH, mak ín tosh, *n* A waterproof overcoat. [From *Macintosh*, the inventor]

MACLE, mak l, *n* A name given to certain diagonal black spots in minerals, supposed to proceed from some disturbance of the particles during the process of crystallisation a mineral found imbedded in clay slate. [*L* *macula*, a spot.]

MACROCOSM, mak ro-kozm, *n* The great world the universe —opposed to *Microcosm*. [*Gr* *makros*, long great, and *kosmos*, the world.]

MACROPOD, mak ro-pod, *n* One of a tribe of short-tailed crustaceans remarkable for the length of their feet. [*Gr* *makros*, long, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot.]

MACULA, mak ú la, *n* A spot, as on the skin, or upon the surface of the sun, moon, or planets —*pl* *MACULÆ*. [*L*, a spot.]

MACULATE, mak ú lát, *v t*. To spot, to defile — *pp* *maculating*, *pa p* *maculated*. [*L* *macula*, *-atum*—*macula*, a spot.]

MACULATION, mak ú lá shun, *n* The act of maculating or spotting a spot a blemish.

MAD, mad, *adj* (*lit*) Drunk troubled in mind excited with any violent passion or appetite furious

with anger disordered in intellect insane proceeding from madness (*comp* **MADDER**, *superl* **MADDEST**) —*v t* (*Shal*) To make mad. [*AS* *gemad*; *It* *matto*, silly, *L* *matius*, drunk, *Sans* *mad*, to be drunk, to be mad.]

MADAM, mad am, *n* (*lit*) My dame or lady a courteous form of address to a lady a lady [*Fr* *madame*—*ma*, *L* *mea*, my, and *Fr* *dame*, *L* *domina*, lady]

MADBRAIN, mad'brun, *adj* (*Shal*) Disordered in

MAD BRED, mad hred, *adj* (*Shal*) Bred in madness or heat of passion.

MADCAP, mad'kap, *n* A wild, rash, hot headed

MADDEY, mad n, *v t* To make mad to enrage — *v t* to become mad to act as one mad.

MADDER, mader *n*. A plant whose root dyes red. [*AS* *mæddere* *D* *meed*, *meeden*, to dye.]

MADDER LAKE, mad or lak, *n*. A lake, used either as an oil or water colour, made from madder

MADE, mad, *pa t* and *pa p* of **MAKE**.

MADE CONTINUALLY (*Fr* *Ek*), established for ever

MADEIRA, ma-de-ra, *n* A rich wine made at Madeira.

MADemoisELLE, mad mwa-zel, *n* (*lit*) My dam sel Miss. [*Fr* *ma* my and *démouelle*, *L* as if *dominicula*, *dign* of *domina*, a lady]

MADHOUSE, mad'hows, *n* A house for mad persons.

MADID, mad id, *adj* Wet dank [*L* *madidus*—*madido* to be wet, akin to *Gr* *madáo*]

MADLY, mad l, *adv* In a mad or unreasonable manner insanely wildly

MADMAN, mad man, *n*. A man who is mad.

MADNESS, mad nes, *n* The state of being mad: disorder of the mind wild excitement

MADONNA, **MADONA**, ma-don-a, *n*. (*lit*) My Lady a picture of the Virgin Mary [*It* *madonna*—*L* *mea* *domina*, my lady]

MADREPORE, mad re pór, *n*. The common coral, so called from its being pitted or spotted [*Fr*—*madré*, spotted, and *poré*, a pore]

MADRIGAL, mad rí gal, *n*. (*lit*) A herdsmen's song a pastoral an elaborate vocal composition in five or six parts [*It* *madrigale*, from *mandra*, a sheepfold, *L* *mandra*, a stall, *Gr* *mandra*, a fold, and *galan*, to sing]

MADWORT, mad wurt, *n* A plant, long a popular remedy in curing madness [*It* *madro*, and *AS* *wurt*, plant.]

MAGAZINE, mag a-zen', *n* (*lit*) A storehouse a receptacle for military stores the gunpowder room in a ship a pamphlet published periodically, containing miscellaneous compositions. [*Fr* *magasin*, *Sp* *magacen*, *Port* *armazen*, *Ar* *malhazan*, from *ma*, place *khasana*, to store up.]

MAGDALEN, mag'da len, *n*. A reformed prostitute. [Said to be from Mary Magdalene of Scripture.]

MAGE, máj, *n*. (*Spenser*) A magician.

MAGENTA, ma-jen'ta, *n*. A colour derived from coal tar, so called because introduced in the year (1859) in which the battle of Magenta, in Italy, was fought.

MAGGOT, mag'ot, *n*. A worm or grub, so called from its rapid breeding [*W* *maguad*, *magpod*, worms—*magu*, to breed, *Scot* *mauk*, *mauch*, *Ico* *maikr*, worm.]

MAGGOTY, mag'ot-í, *adj* Full of or infested with

MAGI, máj, *n*. Priests of the Persians the Wise Men of the East. [*L*, *Gr* *magos*, *Ar* *madjus*, *Pers* *mag* or *mog*, a priest]

MAGIAN, mā'ji-an, *adj.* Pertaining to the Magi.—*n.* One of the Magi. [doctrines of the Magi.]

MAGIANISM, mā'ji-an-izm, *n.* The philosophy or

MAGIC, maj'ik, *n.* (*lit.*) The science of the Magi: enchantment: sorcery.

MAGIC, -AL, maj'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to, used in, or done by magic: imposing or startling in performance.

MAGICALLY, maj'ik-al-li, *adv.* By magic or enchantment.

MAGICIAN, ma-jish'an, *n.* One skilled in magic.

MAGILP, ma-gilp', *n.* A gelatinous compound of linseed-oil and mastic varnish, used as a vehicle for colours by oil-painters:—written also *megylp*.

MAGISTERIAL, maj-is-tē'ri-al, *adj.* Pertaining or suitable to a master: authoritative: prond: dignified. [*L. magisterius—magister*, a master—*mag*, root of *L. magnus*, Gr. *megas*, great; akin to Sans. *mah*, great.]

MAGISTERIALLY, maj-is-tē'ri-al-li, *adv.* In the manner of a master: authoritatively: proudly.

MAGISTERIALNESS, maj-is-tē'ri-al-nes, *n.* The manner of a master: arrogance: imperiousness.

MAGISTERY, maj-is-tēr-i, *n.* A term used by chemists to signify a very fine powder made by solution and precipitation.

MAGISTRACY, maj-is-tras-i, *n.* The office or dignity of a magistrate: the body of magistrates.

MAGISTRAL, maj-is-tral, *adj.* Magisterial: prescribed by a master or physician, as a medicine.

MAGISTRATE, maj-is-trāt, *n.* A public civil officer: a justice of the peace. [See **MAGISTERIAL**.]

MAGISTRATIC, -AL, maj-is-trat'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to or having the authority of a magistrate.

MAGNA CHARTA, mag'na kār'ta, *n.* The great charter obtained from King John, 1215 A.D. [*L.*]

MAGNANIMITY, mag-na-nim'i-ti, *n.* Greatness of soul: mental elevation or dignity: generosity. [*L. magnanimitas—magnanimus*, great-souled—*magnus*, great, and *animus*, the mind.]

MAGNANIMOUS, mag-nan'i-mus, *adj.* Having magnanimity: elevated in soul or sentiment: noble or honourable: brave: unselfish.

MAGNANIMOUSLY, mag-nan'i-mus-li, *adv.* With magnanimity: generously.

MAGNATE, mag'nāt, *n.* A great man: a noble: a man of rank or wealth. [*Fr. magnat*, a title of nobles of Hungary and Poland, *L. magnatus—magnus*, great.]

MAGNES, mag'nēz, *n.* (*Spenser*). The magnet. [*L.*]

MAGNESIA, mag-nē'zha, *n.* A primitive earth so called because anciently thought to have the power, like a magnet, of attracting any principle from the atmosphere when exposed to it: a soft, white purgative powder. [*Fr. magnésie, L. magnes, -etis*, a magnet or magnesian stone—*L.* and Gr. *Magnēsia*, a country in *Lydia*, hence called the *Lydian Stone*. See **LOAD-STONE**.] [taining, or resembling magnesia.]

MAGNESIAN, mag-nē'zhan, *adj.* Belonging to, containing.

MAGNESIUM, mag-nē'zhum, *n.* The metallic base of magnesia.

MAGNET, mag'net, *n.* (*lit.*) *Magnesian stone*: the load-stone, an iron ore which attracts iron, and, when freely suspended, points to the poles: a bar or piece of steel to which the properties of the load-stone have been imparted. [*L. magnes*.]

MAGNETIC, -AL, mag-net'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to the magnet: having the properties of the magnet: attractive.

MAGNETICALLY, mag-net'ik-al-li, *adv.* By magnetism: by the power of attraction.

MAGNETISE, mag'net-iz, *v.t.* To render magnetic: to attract as if by a magnet.—*v.i.* to become magnetic:—*pr.p.* magnetising; *pa.p.* magnetised.

MAGNETISER, mag'net-iz-ēr, *n.* One who or that which imparts magnetism.

MAGNETISM, mag'net-izm, *n.* The cause of the attractive power of the magnet: attraction: the science which treats of the properties of the magnet.

MAGNETIST, mag'net-ist, *n.* One skilled in magnetism.

MAGNETO-ELECTRIC, -AL, mag'net-o-e-lek'trik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to magneto-electricity.

MAGNETO-ELECTRICITY, mag'net-o-e-lek-tris'i-ti, *n.* Electricity evolved by magnets: the science which treats of the phenomena where magnetism gives rise to electricity.

MAGNIFIABLE, mag'ni-fi-a-bl, *adj.* That may be magnified: worthy of being extolled.

MAGNIFIC, -AL, mag-nif'ik, -al, *adj.* (*lit.*) Doing great things: great: splendid: illustrious: noble. [*L. magnificus—magnus*, great, and *facio*, to do.]

MAGNIFICALLY, mag-nif'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a magnificent manner.

MAGNIFICAT, mag-nif'i-kat, *n.* (*lit.*) It magnifies: the song of the Virgin Mary, Luke i. 46—55, beginning in the Latin vulgate with this word. [*L.* 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *magnifico*, to magnify.]

MAGNIFICENCE, mag-nif-i-sens, *n.* The state of being magnificent: splendour of appearance or state: liberality.

MAGNIFICENT, mag-nif-i-sent, *adj.* (*lit.*) Doing great things: grand: noble: pompous: displaying grandeur. [See **MAGNIFIC**.]

MAGNIFICENTLY, mag-nif-i-sent-li, *adv.* In a magnificent manner: with grandeur of appearance.

MAGNIFICO, mag-nif-i-ko, *n.* (*Shak.*) A term of courtesy applied to a Venetian grandee.

MAGNIFIER, mag'ni-fi-ēr, *n.* One who or that which magnifies or enlarges: one who extols.

MAGNIFY, mag'ni-fi, *v.t.* To make great or greater: to enlarge: to increase the apparent dimensions of: to exaggerate: to praise highly:—*pr.p.* magnifying; *pa.p.* magnified. [*L. magnus*, great, *facio*, to make.]

MAGNILOQUENCE, mag-ni-lo-kwens, *n.* Loftiness of language: pompous speech. [See **MAGNILOQUENT**.]

MAGNILOQUENT, mag-ni-lo-kwent, *adj.* Speaking in a grand or pompous style: bombastic. [*L. magnus*, great, *loquens*, *pr.p.* of *loquor*, to speak.]

MAGNILOQUENTLY, mag-ni-lo-kwent-li, *adv.* With lofty or pompous language: bombastically.

MAGNITUDE, mag'ni-tūd, *n.* Greatness: size: extent: importance. [*L. magnitudo—magnus*, great.]

MAGNOLIA, mag-nol'i-a, *n.* A species of trees of beautiful flower and foliage, found chiefly in N. America. [Named after *M. Magnol*, professor of botany at Montpellier in France, 1638—1715.]

MAGOT, mag'ot, *n.* The Barbary ape, the only species of monkey existing in Europe.

MAGPIE, mag'pi, *n.* A chattering bird, of a genus allied to the crow, with pied or coloured feathers. [*Mag*, contr. of Margaret or Maggy, a familiar name, and *L. pica*, a magpie or painted one, from *pingo*, *pictum*, to paint.] [Hungary.]

MAGYAR, mod'jor, *n.* One of the prevailing race in

MAHL-STICK. Same as **MAUL-STICK**.

MAHOGANY, ma-hog'a-ni, *n.* A tree of tropical America: its wood, used in making furniture. [*Mahogon*, the native South American name.]

MAHOMEDAN, **MAHOMETAN**, &c. See **MOHAM-MEDAN**.

MAID, mād, n. A female child an unmarried woman, esp. a young one a virgin a female servant. [A.S. *mæden*, *mægð*, Ger *magd*, Goth. *magaths* a maid, Gael. *maighdean*, a maid, *mac*, a son, Welsh and Breton, *maib*, *map*, a son.]

MAID CHILD, mād-child, n. (B) A female child.

MAIDEN, mād-n, n. A maid—adj. Pertaining to a virgin or young woman consisting of maidens (fig) unpolluted fresh, new unused first.

MAIDEN HAIR, mād-n hār, n. A small, delicate, graceful fern, said to have got its name from the use by maidens of a mucilage made from it for stiffening the hair.

MAIDENHEAD, mād-n hed, { n. The state of
MAIDENHOOD, mād-n hood, { being a maid vir-
ginity purity freshness newness.

MAIDENLINESS, mād-n liness, n. The behaviour that becomes a maiden modesty.

MAIDENLY, mād-n lī, adj. Maidenlike becoming a maiden gentle modest [a maiden.

MAIDEN MEER, mād-n mek, adj. (Tenn) Meek as MAIDHOOD, mād-hood, n. (Shak.) Maidenhood.

MAID MARIAN, mād-māri-an, n. The May queen a character in the old Morris dance usually represented by a man in woman's clothes [MARIAN, relating to Mary or to the Virgin Mary]

MAID PALE, mād-pāl, adj. (Shak.) Pale, like a sick girl.

MAID SERVANT, mād-servant, n. A female ser-

MAIL, māl, n. (lit) A spot, a mesh defensive armour for the body formed of steel rings or network armour generally—*v* t To clothe in mail [Fr *maile*, It *mailia*, *maccia*—L *macula*, a spot or mesh.]

MAIL, māl, n. A bag for the conveyance of letters, &c. the contents of such a bag the person or the carriage by which the mail is conveyed. [Fr *malles* a trunk, a mail, Gael. *mala*, old Ger *malahr*, a sack.]

MAIL-COACH, māl-kōch, n. The coach which carries the public mails. [the public mails.

MAIL-GUARD, māl-gārd, n. An officer who guards

MAIL TRAIN, māl-trān, n. A railway train which carries the public mails.

MAIM, mām, n. A bruise an injury a lameness the deprivation of any essential part—*v* t To bruise to disfigure to injure to lame or cripple to render defective. [O Fr *mehaing*, a bruise or defect, *mé* *haig*, *ik* *magny*, *to maim* *skin* to L *manus*, maimed, defective.]

MAIMEDNESS, mām-ed-ness, n. The state of being maimed or injured.

MAIN, mām, n. Strength might the chief or principal part the ocean or main sea a continent or a larger island as compared with a smaller—adj. Strong, powerful huge chief, principal first in importance leading [A.S. *magn*—*magan*, to be strong, Ice. *magn*, *meyn*, O Ger *magin*, strength, skin to L *magnus*, great.]

MAIN DECK, mām-dek, n. The principal deck of a ship.

MAINLAND, mām-land, n. The principal or larger land, as opposed to a smaller portion.

MAINLY, mām-lī, adv. Chiefly greatly entirely

MAINMAST, mām-mast, n. The principal mast of a ship.

MAIN-SHEET, mām-shēt, n. The sheet or rope attached to the lower corner of the mainsail.

MAINSPRING, mām-spring, n. The most important spring in a piece of machinery, esp. the moving spring of a time-piece (fig) the principal cause of action.

MAINSTAY, mām-stā, n. The stay extending from the

mast to the foot of the foremast (fig) chief support or reliance.

MAINTAIN, men-tān, *v* t (lit) To hold by the hand to keep in any state to keep possession of to carry on to keep up to support to make good to support by argument to affirm to defend—*v* i to affirm, as a position to assert. [Fr *maintenir*, from L *manus*, the hand, and *teno*, to hold.]

MAINTAINABLE, men-tā-nā-bl, adj. Able to be maintained supported, or defended.

MAINTAINER, men-tā-ner, n. One who maintains.

MAINTENANCE, mām-ten-ans, n. The set of maintaining supporting or defending continuance the means of support defence, protection.

MAINTOP, mām-top, n. The top of the mainmast.

MAINYARD, mām-yārd, n. The yard of the mainmast.

MAISTER, mās-ter, n. (Spenser) Master [priority

MAISTERY, māst-erī, n. (Spenser) Mastery, super-

MAISTRING, māst-ring, adj. (Spenser) Mastering, controlling superior.

MAIZE, mās, n. A plant, and its fruit, called also Indian corn or wheat. [Sp *maiz*, Fr *maïs*, Italian *mais*, *mahus*]

MAJESTIC, mā-jes-tik, adj. Having or exhibiting

MAJESTICALLY, mā-jes-tik-al-lī, adv. In a majestic manner with dignity.

MAJESTICALNESS, mā-jes-tik-al-ness, n. Majesty

MAJESTY, mā-jes-tī, n. *Græcitas* grandeur dignity elevation of manner or style a title of kings and other sovereigns. [Fr *majesté*, L *majestas*—*majus*, *magnus* great.]

MAJOLICA, mā-jō-lī-kā, n. A kind of pottery made of coloured clay, and coated with a white opaque varnish, so called by the Italians because the first specimens came from Majorca.

MAJOR, mā-jūr, adj. Greater—n. A person of full age (21 years) a military officer in rank between a captain and a lieutenant-colonel. [L, comp of *majus*, great.]

MAJORATE, mā-jūr-āt, { n. The office or rank

MAJORSHIP, mā-jūr-shīp, { of major majority

MAJOR-DOMO, mā-jūr-dō-mo, n. A man who holds a superior place in a house, a steward a chief minister. [Fr *mayordome*, Sp *mayordomo*—L *major*, greater, and *domus*, a house.]

MAJOR-GENERAL, mā-jūr-jen-er-āl, n. An officer in the army ranking next below a lieutenant-general.

MAJORITY, mā-jō-rī-tī, n. The state of being major or greater the greater number the difference between the greater and the less number full age (at 21): the office or rank of major [major majority.

MAJORITYSHIP, mā-jō-rī-tī-shīp, n. The office or rank of

MAKE, mak, *v* t To fashion, frame, or form (Lacón) to give (as judgment) to produce to bring about to perform to cause to be to force to render to turn to occasion to bring into any state or condition to establish to prepare as a bed to obtain to ascertain to be to arrive in sight of, to reach (B) to be occupied with, to do (Lacón) to advantage—*v* i to tend or move to contribute—(B) to feign or pretend—*pp* making, *pa* and *pa* made. [A.S. *mæcan*, D *maken*, Ger *machen*, conn. with A.S. and Goth. *magan*, Sans. *māh*, to be great, and *mag* root of L *magnus*, Gr *megas*, great.]

MAKE AS IF (B) to feign or pretend.—**MAKE AWAY**, to put out of the way, to destroy.—**MAKE BELIEVE**, to pretend, feign.—**MAKE FOR**, to move towards, to tend to the advantage of.—**MAKE FREE WITH**, to treat freely or without ceremony.—**MAKE GOOD**, to maintain, to

late, far, mā, her, mine, mōte, mōte, mōn, tien.

- justify, to fulfil.—**MAKE MUCH OF**, to treat with fondness, to cherish, to foster.—**MAKE OF**, to understand by: to effect: to consider, account.—**MAKE OUT**, to discover, to understand clearly: to prove: to furnish: to succeed.—**MAKE OVER**, to transfer.—**MAKE UP TO**, to approach, to become friendly.—**MAKE UP FOR**, to compensate: to be instead of.
- MAKE**, māk, *n.* Form or shape: structure, texture.
- MAKE**, māk, *n.* (*Spenser*). A mate, consort, equal. [*A.S. maca, Ice. maki, a mate.*]
- MAKE-BELIEVE**, māk'-be-lēv', *n.* A mere pretence.
- MAKELESS**, māk'les, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Without a make or mate.
- MAKE-PEACE**, māk'-pēs, *n.* (*Shak.*) A peace-maker.
- MAKER**, māk'ēr, *n.* One who makes: the Creator.
- MAKE-SHIFT**, māk'-shift, *n.* That which serves a shift or turn: a temporary expedient.
- MAKEETH**, māk'eth, old 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of **MAKE**.
- MAKE-WEIGHT**, māk'-wāt, *n.* That which is thrown into a scale to make up the weight: something of little value added to supply a deficiency.
- MAKING**, māk'ing, *n.* The act of forming or constructing: structure: form.
- MALACHITE**, mal'a-kit, *n.* Carbonate of copper, a hard stone of a beautiful green colour admitting of a fine polish. [*Fr., from Gr. malachē, a mallow, a plant of a green colour.*]
- MALACOLOGY**, mal-a-kol'o-ji, *n.* The branch of natural history which treats of the structure and habits of molluscs. [*Gr. malakos, soft, and logos, a discourse. See MOLLUSC.*]
- MALACOPTERYGIOUS**, mal-a-kop-tēr-ij'i-us, *adj.* Having the rays of the fins *soft*, excepting the first ray of the dorsal and pectoral fins, as in the pike, salmon, &c. [*Gr. malakos, soft, and pteryx, pterygos, a wing, a fin.*]
- MALADJUSTMENT**, mal-ad-just'ment, *n.* A had or wrong adjustment. [*L. malus, bad, and ADJUSTMENT.*]
- MALADMINISTRATION**, mal-ad-min-is-trā'shun, *n.* Bad administration: bad management, esp. of public affairs. [*L. malus, bad, and ADMINISTRATION.*]
- MALADROIT**, mal-a-droit', *adj.* Badly adroit: not dexterous: unskilful: clumsy. [*L. male, badly, and ADROIT.*] [or awkward manner.]
- MALADROITLY**, mal-a-droit'li, *adv.* In a maladroit
- MALADROITNESS**, mal-a-droit'nes, *n.* Want of adroitness or dexterity: awkwardness.
- MALADY**, mal'a-di, *n.* *Illness*: disease, bodily or mental. [*Fr. maladie—L. male, aptus, ill-fitted, indisposed.*] [*Malaga in Spain.*]
- MALAGA**, mal'a-ga, *n.* A wine imported from MALAPERT, mal'a-pért, *adj.* Badly pert: saucy: impudent. [*L. male, badly, and PERT.*]
- MALAPERTLY**, mal'a-pért-li, *adv.* In a malapert manner: saucily.
- MALAPERTNESS**, mal'a-pért-nes, *n.* The quality of being malapert: impudence.
- MALAPROPOS**, mal-ap-ro-pō', *adv.* Badly apropos: not suited to the purpose: unseasonably. [*L. male, badly, and APROPOS.*]
- MALAR**, mā'lar, *adj.* *Pertaining to the cheek.—n.* The bone which forms the prominence of the cheek. [*From L. mala, the cheek, the jaw, the bruising thing—mando, to bruise.*]
- MALARIA**, ma-lā'ri-a, *n.* *Bad air*: the noxious exhalations of marshy districts, producing fever, &c.: miasma. [*It., from mala aria, L. malus, bad, and aer, air.*]
- MALARIAL**, ma-lā'ri-al, } *adj.* Relating to or in-
- MALARIOUS**, ma-lā'ri-us, } fected by malaria.
- MALAY**, -AN, ma-lā', -an, *n.* A native or inhabitant of the Malay Archipelago.—*adj.* Of or pertaining to the Malays.
- MALCONFORMATION**, mal-kon-for-mā'shun, *n.* Bad conformation or form: imperfection or disproportion of parts. [*L. malus, had, and CONFORMATION.*]
- MALCONTENT**, mal'kon-tent, *adj.* Ill content: discontented, dissatisfied, esp. in political matters.—*n.* One who is discontented. [*L. male, ill, and CONTENT.*]
- MALCONTENTEDNESS**, mal-kon-tent'ed-nes, *n.* Discontentedness.
- MALE**, mā, *n.* (*Spenser*). Mail, armour.
- MALE**, mā, *adj.* *Masculine*: pertaining to the sex that begets (not bears) young: (*bot.*) hearing stamens.—*n.* One of the male sex: a be-animal: a stamen-bearing plant. [*O. Fr. masle, Fr. mâle, L. masculus, male—mas, maris, a male.*]
- MALECONTENT**. Same as MALCONTENT.
- MALEDICTION**, mal-e-dik'shun, *n.* *Evil speaking*: denunciation of evil: curse: execration or imprecation.—[*L. maledictio—maledico, to speak ill of—male, badly, and dico, to speak.*]
- MALEFACTION**, mal-e-fak'shun, *n.* (*Shak.*) A crime, an offence. [*L. male, badly, and facio, to do.*]
- MALEFACTOR**, mal'e-fak-tor, *n.* An evil-doer: a criminal. [*L. male, badly, and factor, a doer—facio, to do.*]
- MALEFICE**, mal'e-fis, *n.* An evil deed. [*L. maleficium—male, badly, and facio, to do.*]
- MALEIC**, ma-lē'ik, *adj.* Denoting an acid obtained from maleic acid.
- MALENGINE**, ma-len'jin, *n.* (*Spenser*). Evil device, deceit. [*L. malus, bad, and ingenium, ingenuity.*]
- MALEVOLENCE**, mal-ev'o-lens, *n.* The quality of being malevolent: inclination to injure others: ill-will.
- MALEVOLENT**, mal-ev'o-lent, *adj.* *Wishing evil*: ill-disposed towards others: envious: malicious. [*L. malevolens—male, badly, volens, pr.p. of volo, to wish.*] [malevolent manner: with ill-will.]
- MALEVOLENTLY**, mal-ev'o-lent-li, *adv.* In a
- MALFEASANCE**, mal-fēz'ans, *n.* *Evil-doing*: the doing of what one ought not to do. [*Fr. malfaisance—L. male, evil, and facio, to do.*]
- MALFORMATION**, mal-for-mā'shun, *n.* Bad or wrong formation: irregular or anomalous formation. [*L. malus, bad, and FORMATION.*]
- MALIC**, mā'lik, *adj.* Denoting an acid obtained from the juice of several fruits, esp. the apple. [*L. malum, an apple.*]
- MALICE**, mal'is, *n.* (*lit.*) *Badness* (so in *B.*): ill-will: spite: disposition to harm others: deliberate mischief: (*Bacon*) vice, depravity of manners. [*Fr.; L. malitia—malus, bad.*]
- MALICHO**, mal'i-cbo, *n.* (*Shak.*) Either a corruption of Spanish *malhecor* = a poisoner, or = mischief, from Spanish *malheco*, evil action.
- MALICIOUS**, ma-lish'yus, *adj.* Full of malice: bearing ill-will or spite: prompted by hatred or ill-will: with mischievous intentions.
- MALICIOUSLY**, ma-lish'yus-li, *adv.* In a malicious manner: with malice.
- MALICIOUSNESS**, ma-lish'yus-nes, *n.* The quality of being malicious: malice.
- MALIGN**, ma-lin', *adj.* (*lit.*) Of a bad kind: of an evil nature or disposition towards others: malicious:

unfavourable—*v.t. (orig.)* To treat with malice to speak evil of. [*L. malignus* for *maligenus*—*malus*, bad, and *genus* kind. See *GENUS*.]

MALIGNANCE, *ma-lig'nan-s*, } *n* State or quality
MALIGNANCY, *ma-lig'nan-s*, } of being malignant
malig'ni-ty

MALIGNANT, *ma-lig'nant*, *adj* *Malig'n*, acting maliciously actuated by extreme enmity tending to destroy life—*n*. One of the adherents of the Stuart line, so called by the opposite party [*L. malignans*, *pp* of *malig'no*, to act maliciously. See *MALIG'N*.]

MALIGNANTLY, *ma-lig'nant-ly*, *adv* With bad intention or influence perniciously

MALIGNER, *ma-lig'ner*, *n*. One who maligns or vilifies.

MALIGNITY, *ma-lig'ni-ty*, *n*. Quality of being malignant extreme malevolence virulence deadly quality

MALIGNTLY, *ma-lig'ni-ty*, *adv* In a malignant manner with bad intention perniciously

MALINGER, *ma-ling'ger*, *v.t.* To feign sickness, in order to avoid duty, used chiefly in the military service. [*Fr. malinger*, sickly.]

MALINGERER, *ma-ling'ger-er*, *n*. One who malingers or feigns illness

MALINGERY, *ma-ling'ger-ry*, *n*. Feigned sickness.

MALISON, *ma-liz'n*, *n*. Malediction—opposed to *benison* [*O Fr. malison*, contr from *malediction*. See *MALEDICTION*.]

MALKIN, *maw'kin*, *n*. (*Shal*) A term used in contempt for a dirty wench. [*Dim* of *Mal*, Mary.]

MALL, *mal*, *n*. A large wooden beetle or hammer—*v.t.* To heat with a mall or something heavy to bruise [*Fr. mail*, *It. maglio*, *malleo*, *L. malleus*.]

MALL, *mal* or *mel*, *n*. (*orig.*) A walk for playing in with mallets or mallets and balls a level shaded walk a public walk.

MALLARD, *malard*, *n*. A drake the common duck in its wild state [*Fr. malard*—*mâle*, male, and *suffix ard*.]

MALLEABILITY, *mal-e-a-bil'i-ty*, *n*. The quality of being malleable or capable of being beaten out by hammering.

MALLEABLE, *mal-e-a-bl*, *adj*. That may be malleated or beaten out by hammering

MALLEABLENESS, *mal-e-a-bil'i-ty*, *n*. Malleability

MALLEATE, *mal-e-ât*, *v.t.* To hammer to extend by hammering [*Obs. L. malleo malleatum*—*malleus*, a hammer] [*with* or *as* with a hammer]

MALLEATION, *mal-e-â-shun*, *n*. The act of beating

MALLET, *mal-et*, *n*. A little mall a wooden hammer [*Dim* of *MALL*.]

MALLOW, *malô*, } *n*. A plant having soft, downy
MALLOWS, *mal-ôz*, } leaves, and relaxing properties
[*AS. malwoc*, *malu*, *Ger. malve* *L. malva*, *Gr. malachê*, from *malasseo*, to make soft.]

MALMSEY, *mâm-ze*, *n*. A sort of grape a strong and sweet wine. [*Low Ger. malmeser*, *malmesen*, *Sp. malvasia* from *Malvasia* in the Morea.]

MALPRACTICE, *mal-prak'tis*, *n*. Evil practice or conduct practice contrary to established rules [*L. mal*, evil, and *PRACTICE*.]

MALT, *mawlt*, *n*. (*It.*) That which is melted or dissolved barley or other grain steeped in water, fermented, and dried in a kiln.—*v.t.* To make into malt.—*v.i.* to become malt.—*adj*. Containing or made with malt. [*AS. mawlt*, *malt*, *Ger. malt*, *Ice. malt*, from *melja*, to dissolve, rot.]

MALTALENT, *mal-tal-ent*, *n*. (*Spenser*) Bad talent or inclination, ill humour [*L. malus*, bad, and *TALENT*.]

MALTESE, *mal'têz*, *n*. A native, or the natives of Malta.—*adj*. Belonging to Malta, or to its inhabitants

MALT HORSE, *mawlt' hors*, *n*. A heavy horse, such as used by brewers hence (*Shak*) used in reproach for a dull stupid person.

MALTHUSIAN, *mal'thū-zhan*, *adj*. Relating to Malthus or to the principles he held regarding the necessity of checking the growth of population.

MALTREAT, *mal'trê-t*, *v.t.* To treat ill to abuse to use roughly or unkindly [*L. male*, ill, and *TREAT*.]

MALTREATMENT, *mal'treatment*, *n*. Ill treatment abuse. [occupation it is to make malt.]

MALTSTER, *mawlt'ster*, *n*. One whose trade or

MALTWORM, *mawlt'worm*, *n*. (*Shak*) A lover of malted liquors a tippler

MALVAGEOUS, *mal'vâ-shus*, *adj*. Pertaining to mallows

MALVERSAION, *mal-ver'sâ-shun*, *n*. Evil conduct mean or fraudulent artifices corruption in office. [*Fr.* from *L. male* badly, and *versor*, versatus, to turn or occupy one's self.]

MAMALUKE, *mam' a look*, } *n*. One of a military
MAMLUKE, *mam' e look*, } force in Egypt of Cir
cassian slaves, massacred in 1811 [*Ar. mamlik*, a purchased slave from *malala* to possess.]

MAMMA, *mam'ma*, *n*. Mother—used chiefly by young children. [*L. mamma* the breast, *D. mamma* breast, mother, a repetition of *ma*, the syllable a child first naturally utters.]

MAMMAL, *mam'al*, *n*. An animal that suckles its young—*pl* **MAMMALS**, *mam'alz* [*L. mammalis*, belonging to the breast—*mamma*] [*mammals*]

MAMMALIA, *mam'mâ-li-a*, *n pl*. The whole class of

MAMMALIAN, *mam'mâ-li-an*, *adj*. Pertaining to the mammalia.

MAMMALOLOGY, *mam'mal-o-jy*, *n*. The science which relates to mammalia. [*MAMMAL*, and *logos*, discourse.]

MAMMARY, *mam'ar-y*, *adj*. Relating to the mamma or breasts [*L. mamma*, the breast. See *MAMMA*.]

MAMMEE, *mam'mê*, *n*. A highly esteemed fruit of the West Indies and Tropical America, having a sweet taste and aromatic odour the tree producing the fruit [*Haitian mamey*.]

MAMMER, *mam'er*, *v.i.* (*Shak*) To hesitate, to stand muttering and in doubt [*Prob* from the sound, perh. orig meaning to stammer.]

MAMMET, *mam-et*, *n*. (*S'al*) A puppet a figure dressed up [Confounded with *MAMMER*, an idol.]

MAMMIFER, *mam'i-fer*, *n*. An animal having breasts or paps [*L. mamma*, breast, and *fero*, to bear.]

MAMMIFEROUS, *mam'mi-fer-us*, *adj*. Having breasts from which the young are nourished. [See *MAMMIFER*.]

MAMMIFORM, *mam'i-form*, *adj*. Having the form of breasts or paps [*L. mamma*, the breast, and *forma*, form.]

MAMMILLARY, *mam'il-lar-y*, *adj*. Pertaining to or resembling the paps. [From *L. mammilla*, dim. of *mamma*, breast.]

MAMMILLATED, *mam'il-lat-ed*, *adj*. Having small nipples or paps, or little globes like nipples. [See *MAMMILLARY*.] [*to mangle*.]

MAMMOCK, *mam'uk*, *v.t.* (*Shak*) To tear to pieces,

MAMMON, *mam'un*, *n*. Riches the god of riches. [*L. mammona*, Syriac *mamônâ*.]

MAMMONISH, *mam'un-ish*, *adj*. Devoted to the pursuit of Mammon or riches.

MAMMONISM, *mam'un-izm*, *n*. Devotion to the pursuit of Mammon or wealth.

âte, fir, mâ, her, mine, môte, môte, m'ôn, then.

MAMMONIST, mam'un-ist, *n.* One devoted to Mammon or riches : a worldling.

MAMMOSE, mam-mōs', *adj.* (*bot.*) *Breast-shaped.* [*L. mammosus—mamma, the breast.*]

MAMMOTH, mam'uth, *n.* An extinct species of elephant, so called because believed by the Tartars to have worked its way in the earth like a mole.—*adj.* Resembling the mammoth in size : very large. [*Russ. mamont, mamant, from Tartar mamma, the earth.*]

MAN, man, *n.* (*pl. MEN*). (*lit.*) *The being that thinks :* a human being : mankind : a grown-up male : a male attendant : a husband : a piece used in playing chess or draughts.—*v.t.* To supply with men : to strengthen or fortify :—*pr.p.* mann'ing ; *pa.p.* manned'. [*A.S., Ger., Goth. man ; Icc. madhr for mannr ; Sans. manu—man, to think.*]

MANACLE, man'a-kl, *n.* An iron handcuff.—*v.t.* To put manacles on : to restrain the use of the limbs or natural powers :—*pr.p.* man'ac'ing ; *pa.p.* man'acled. [*L. manicula, dim. of manica, a sleeve—manus, the hand.*]

MANAGE, man'aj, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To govern with the hand :* to conduct with economy : to control : to wield : to handle : to have under command : to contrive : to train, as a horse.—*v.i.* to conduct affairs :—*pr.p.* man'aging ; *pa.p.* man'aged.—*n.* (*Bacon*) Management.

[*Fr. manège, the managing of a horse, ménager, to manage ; It. maneggiare, to handle—L. manus, the hand : or from L. mansio, a mansion, house—maneo, to remain.*]

MANAGEABILITY, man-aj-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being manageable. [*managed : governable.*]

MANAGEABLE, man-aj-a-bl, *adj.* That can be

MANAGEABLENESS, man-aj-a-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being manageable. [*easily managed.*]

MANAGEABLY, man-aj-a-bli, *adv.* So as to be **MANAGEMENT**, man'aj-ment, *n.* Act of managing : manner of directing or using anything : administration : skilful treatment.

MANAGER, man'aj-er, *n.* One who manages : a director : an economist.

MANAGERIAL, man-a-jè'ri-al, *adj.* Of or pertaining to a manager, or to management.

MANCHET, man'shet, *n.* (*Tenn.*) A small loaf or cake of fine white bread.

MAN-CHILD, man'-child, *n.* A male child.

MANCHINEEL, manch-i-nèl', *n.* A West Indian tree, remarkable for the poisonous qualities of its juice, and having a fruit resembling a small apple. [*Sp. mancinilla, a small apple.*]

MANCIPLE, man'si-pl, *n.* A steward : a purveyor, particularly of a college. [*L. mancipium—manceps, a purchaser—manus, the hand, and capio, to take.*]

MANDAMUS, man-dā'mus, *n.* (*lit.*) *We command :* a writ or command issued by the Court of Queen's Bench. [*L.—mando, to command.*]

MANDARIN, man-da-rèn', *n.* A Chinese commander or governor of a province : the court language of China. [*Port. mandarim—mandar, L. mando, to command.*]

MANDATORY, man'da-tar-i, *n.* One to whom a

MANDATE, man'dät, *n.* (*lit.*) *Something put into one's hands :* a charge : an authoritative command : a rescript of the Pope : (*law*) a contract by which one employs another to manage any business for him. [*L. mandatum, from mando, to command—manus, the hand, and do, to give.*]

MANDATORY, man'da-tor-i, *n.* One to whom a

mandate is given.—*adj.* Containing a mandate or command : preceptive : directory.

MANDIBLE, man'di-bl, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which chews :* (*zool.*) a jaw. [*L. mandibula—mando, to chew.*]

MANDIBULAR, man-dib'u-lar, *adj.* Relating to the mandible or jaw.

MANDIBULATE, man-dib'u-lät, } *adj.* Pro-
MANDIBULATED, man-dib'u-lät-ed, } vided with mandibles or jaws.

MANDOLIN, man'do-lin, *n.* A musical instrument of the lute species, having strings, finger-board, and neck like a guitar. [*Fr. mandoline, It. mandola, mandora, pandora. See BANJO.*]

MANDRAGORA, man-drag'o-ra, *n.* (*Shak.*) The **MANDRAKE**, man'drak, *n.* A narcotic plant. [*A.S. mandragora ; L. and Gr. mandragoras.*]

MANDREL, man'drel, *n.* The revolving shank to which turners fix their work in the lathe. [*Fr. mandrin.*]

MANDRILL, man'dril, *n.* The largest species of baboon, characterised by the enormous protuberance of its cheek and by its short tail. [*Fr. mandrille, It. mandrillo.*]

MANE, män, *n.* The long hair flowing from the neck of some quadrupeds, as the horse and lion. [*Ice. mön ; W. mwny ; Ger. mähne.*]

MANED, mänd, *adj.* Having a mane.

MANEGE, man-äzh', *n.* The managing of horses : the art of horsemanship or of training horses : a riding-school. [*From root of MANAGE.*]

MANEH, mä'ne, *n.* A Hebrew weight containing 100 shekels of gold or 60 shekels of silver. [*Heb.*]

MANELIKE, män'lik, *adj.* (*Tenn.*) Like a mane : hanging in the form of a mane.

MANES, mä'néz, *n.* (*Roman myth.*) The benevolent infernal deities : the ghosts or spirits of departed persons. [*L.*] [*courageous.*]

MANFUL, man'fool, *adj.* Full of manliness : bold :

MANFULLY, man'fool-li, *adv.* As becoming a man : boldly : courageously.

MANFULNESS, man'fool-nes, *n.* The quality of being manful : nobleness : bravery.

MANGANESE, mang-ga-néz', *n.* A dusky white or whitish-gray metal, very difficult to fuse. [*Low L. manganeseum, corr. from L. magnes, the magnet, because it resembles magnetic iron ore.*]

MANGANESIAN, mang-ga-néz'hi-an, *adj.* Relating to manganese. [*used in glass manufacture.*]

MANGANITE, mang-ga-nit, *n.* Gray ore of manganese.

MANGE, mänj, *n.* The scab or itch which eats the skin of domestic animals. [*Fr. manger, to eat ; L. manduco, mando, to chew, to eat.*]

MANGEL-WURZEL, mang'gl-wur'zl, *n.* (*lit.*) *Beet-root :* a plant of the beet kind. [*Ger. mangold, red beet, and wurzel, root.*]

MANGER, mänj'ér, *n.* An eating-trough for horses and cattle. [*Fr. manger, to eat. See MANGE.*]

MIANGINESS, mänji'-nes, *n.* State of being mangy : scabbiness.

MANGLE, mang'gl, *v.t.* *To render maimed or imperfect :* to cut and bruise : to tear in cutting : to mutilate : to take by piecemeal :—*pr.p.* mang'ling ; *pa.p.* mang'led.

[*Ger. mangeln, to be wanting ; low Ger. mank, deficient, mutilated ; Ice. minka, to lessen ; allied to L. mancus, maimed, Sans. manak, deficient.*]

MANGLE, mang'gl, *n.* (*lit.*) *The axis of a pulley :* a calender for smoothing linen.—*v.t.* To smooth with a mangle : to calender :—*pr.p.* mang'ling ; *pa.p.*

mangled. [Ger and D *mangel*, It *mangano*, a calender, Gr *manganon*, the axis of a pulley]

MANGLER, mang'gler, *n.* One who mangles.

MANGO, mang'go, *n.* The fruit of the mango-tree, of the East Indies a green musk melon pickled. [Malay *mangga*] [as **MANGEL-WURZEL**]

MANGOLD WURZEL, mang'gold wur'z, *n.* Same

MANGONEL, mang'go-nel, *n.* An engine used before the introduction of artillery for throwing stones &c [Low L. *manganellus mangana*—Gr *manganon*, a machine for throwing stones.]

MANGOSTAN, mang'go stan, } *n.* One of the most

MANGOSTEEN, mang'go-sten, } delicious of all

fruits produced by an E. Indian tree

MANGROVE, mang'gro, *n.* A tree of the E and W Indies, whose bark is used for tanning [Malay]

MANGY, mang'y, *adj.* Infected with mange scabby

MAN HOLE, man hól, *n.* A hole in a drain cess pool, &c., large enough to admit a man for the purpose of cleaning or repairing it.

MAN HOOD, man'hood, *n.* State of being a man manly quality human nature.

MANIA, máni a, *n.* (lit.) Mental excitement, rage excessive or unreasonable desire violent madness insanity [L. *mania* Gr *manía*, from *manomai*, to rage—root *man* to think.] [madman]

MANIAC, máni ak, *n.* One affected with mania a

MANIACAL, máni ak al, *adj.* Affected with mania or madness.

MANIOATE, man'i kát, *adj.* (bot.) Covered with hairs so matted or interwoven as to resemble a sleeve. [L. *manicatus*—*manica*, long sleeves]

MANICHEAN, man i k'ean, *adj.* Pertaining to the Manichees or followers of *Manes*, a Persian, who taught that everything sprang from two chief principles, *light and darkness*, or *good and evil*.

MANICHEISM, man i ke-izm, *n.* The doctrine of the Manichees

MANIFEST, man i fest, *adj.* (lit.) Touched or grasped by the hand clear apparent evident. [L. *manifestus*—*manus*, the hand, and *festus*, *pap.* of oba. *fendo*, to dash against.]

MANIFEST, man i fest, *v.t.* To make manifest to show plainly to put beyond doubt to reveal or declare.

MANIFEST, man i fest, *n.* A list or invoice of a ship's cargo to be exhibited at the custom house.

MANIFESTABLE, man i fest'a-bl, *adj.* That can be manifested.

MANIFESTATION, man i fest á shun, *n.* Act of manifesting or disclosing display revelation.

MANIFESTIBLE, man i fest'i bl, *adj.* That can be manifested. [quality of being manifest]

MANIFESTNESS, man i fest nes, *n.* The state or

MANIFESTO, man i fest o, *n.* A manifested or public written declaration of the intentions of a sovereign or state. [It., from root of **MANIFEST**]

MANIFOLD, man'i fôld, *adj.* (lit.) Of many folds various in kind or quality many in number multiplied.

MANIFOLDED, man'i fôld ed, *adj.* (Spenser) Having many folds or complications. [manner]

MANIFOLDLY, man'i fôld l, *adv.* In a manifold

MANIKIN, man i kin, *n.* (Shak.) A little man a pasteboard model, exhibiting the different parts and organs of the human body [MAN, and dim. *kin*]

MANIOC, máni ok, *n.* A tropical plant from which cassava and tapioca are obtained—also written *Manioc*, *Manioc*, *Maniot*.

MANIPLE, man i pl, *n.* (lit.) A handful a small band of soldiers a kind of scarf worn by a R. C. priest on the left arm, a stole. [L. *manipulus*—*manus*, the hand *pleo*, to fill.] [maniple]

MANIPULAL, man i pú lar, *adj.* Relating to a

MANIPULATE, man i pú lit, *v.t.* To work with the hands—*v.i.* to use the hands esp. in scientific experiments—*pr p* manipulating, *pa p* manipulated. [Low L. *manipulo*, *manipulatum*. See **MANIPUL**]

MANIPULATION, man i pú li shun, *n.* Act of manipulating or working by hand use of the hands, in a skilful manner, in science or art.

MANIPULATIVE, man i pú lit iv, *adj.* Done by manipulation.

MANIPULATOR, man i pú lit or, *n.* One who manipulates or works with the hand.

MANIPULATORY, man i pú la tor i, *adj.* Of or relating to manipulation.

MANKIND, man kind, *n.* The kind or race of man.

MAN LIKE, man lik, *adj.* Having the appearance, characteristics, or qualities of a man manly

MANLINESS, man'li nes, *n.* The quality of being manly dignity bravery

MANLY, man'li, *adj.* Manlike becoming a man brave dignified noble pertaining to manhood—not childish or womanish.

MAN MENDED, man mended, *adj.* (Tenn.) Having the mind or qualities of a man.

MANNA, man a, *n.* The food supplied to the Israelites in the wilderness of Arabia a sweetish exudation from many trees, as the ash of Sicily [Heb. *man hu*, what is it?]

MANNER, man'er, *n.* The way in which anything is handled way of performing anything method fashion peculiar deportment habit custom style of writing or thought sort style—*pl* manners behaviour deportment respectful deportment. [Fr. *manière*—*main*, L. *manus* the hand]

IN A MANNER, to a certain degree—IN or WITH THE MANNER (B), in the very act

MANNERED, man'erd, *adj.* Having manners affected with mannerism

MANNERISM, man'er izm, *n.* Sameness of manner a tasteless uniformity a peculiar mode of action

MANNERIST, man'er ist, *n.* One addicted to mannerism.

MANNERLINESS, man'er li nes, *n.* The quality of being mannerly good manners civility

MANNERLY, man'er li, *adj.* Shewing good manners decent in deportment complaisant not rude—*adv.* With good manners civilly respectfully without rudeness. [bold]

MANNISH, man'ish, *adj.* Like a man masculine

MANŒUVRE, man'no ver or ma nŷ, *n.* (lit.) Handwork dexterous management stratagem an adroit movement in military or naval tactics—*v.t.* To perform a manoeuvre to manage with art—*v.i.* to change the positions of a troops—*pr p* manoeuvring, *pa p* manoeuvred. [Fr.—*main*, L. *manus*, the hand, and *œuvre*, L. *opera*, work.] [(B) a warrior]

MAN OF WAR, man uv waw', *n.* A ship of war

MANOMETER, man-ome ter, *n.* An instrument for measuring the rarity or density of gases from their elastic force. [Gr. *manon*, rare, and *metron*, measure.]

MANOR, man'or, *n.* (lit.) A place for remaining or dwelling in the land belonging to a nobleman, or so much as he formerly kept for his own use jurisdiction of a court baron. [Fr. *manoir*, low L. *manerium*—*maneo*, *manum*, to stay]

file, far, mē, her, mine, m'te, mīle, mōn, then.

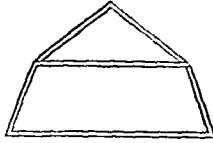
MANOR-HOUSE, man'or-hows, *n.* The house belonging to a manor.

MANORIAL, man-ō'ri-al, *adj.* Pertaining to a manor.

MANOR-SEAT, man'or-sēt, *n.* A manor-house.

MAN-QUELLER, man'kwel'ēr, *n.* (*Shak.*) A man-killer, a murderer. [A.S. *mancweller*—*man*, a man, and *cwellan*, to kill.]

MANSARD-ROOF, man'sard-rōōf, *n.* A form of roof having a break in the slope, the lower part being steeper than the upper, so called from *Mansart*, the inventor.



Mansard-roof.

MANSE, mans, *n.* A house or place for dwelling in: (*Scot.*) the house of a clergyman. [Norm. *manse*; O. Fr. *mas*, house, low L. *mansa*, *massa*—L. *maneo*, *mansum*, to stay.]

MANSION, man'shun, *n.* (*lit.*) A resting-place, so in B.: a house, esp. one of some size: a manor-house. [L. *mansio*. See **MANSE**.]

MANSION-HOUSE, man'shun-hows, *n.* A mansion: the official residence of the Lord Mayor of London.

MANSIONRY, man'shun-ri, *n.* (*Shak.*) A mansion, place of residence.

MANSLAUGHTER, man'slaw'tēr, *n.* The slaying of a man: (*law*) the killing of any one unlawfully, but without premeditation.

MANSLAYER, man'slā'ēr, *n.* One who slays a man.

MANTEL, man'tl, *n.* The mantle or covering of a chimney or fireplace: a narrow shelf or slab above a fireplace. [Same as **MANTLE**.]

MANTELET, man'tel-et, *n.* Same as **MANTLET**.

MANTEL-PIECE, man'tl-pēs, } *n.* Same as **MANTEL-SHELF**, man'tl-shelf, } *TEL.*

MANTIC, mant'ik, *adj.* Relating to divination: prophetic. [Gr. *mantikos*—*mantis*, a prophet.]

MANTILLA, man-til'ā, *n.* A small mantle: a kind of veil covering the head and falling down upon the shoulders. [Sp., from root of **MANTLE**.]

MANTIS, man'tis, *n.* A peculiar genus of orthopterous insects. [Gr. *mantis*, a kind of locust.]

MANTLE, man'tl, *n.* A covering: a kind of cloak or loose outer garment: (*zool.*) the skin of a mollusc.—*v.t.* To cover, as with a mantle: to hide: to disguise.—*v.i.* to expand or spread like a mantle: to revel: to joy: to froth: to rush to the face and impart a crimson glow, as blood:—*pr.p.* mantling; *pa.p.* mantled. [A.S. *mentel*; Ger. *mantel*; Fr. *manteau*; It. *mantello*; L. *mantellum*.]

MANTLET, man'tlet, *n.* A little mantle: a small cloak for women: (*fort.*) a movable parapet to protect pioneers. [Dim. of **MANTLE**.]

MANTLING, man'tling, *n.* (*her.*) The representation of a mantle, or the drapery of a coat-of-arms.

MAN-TRAP, man'-trap, *n.* A trap or machine for catching people who trespass.

MANTUA, man'tū-a, *n.* A lady's cloak or mantle: a lady's gown. [Fr. *manteau*, It. *manto*, a mantle; or from *Mantua*, in Italy.]

MANTUA-MAKER, man'tū-a-māk'ēr, *n.* A maker of mantuas or ladies' dresses.

MANUAL, man'ū-al, *adj.* Pertaining to the hand: done, made, or used by the hand.—*n.* A small book that may be carried in the hand, a hand-book: the service-book of the R. C. Church. [L. *manualis*—*manus*, the hand.]

MANUALLY, man'ū-al-li, *adv.* By hand. [From **MANUAL**.]

MANUFACTORY, man-ū-fakt'or-i, *n.* A factory or place where goods are manufactured.

MANUFACTURE, man-ū-fakt'ūr, *v.t.* To make by the hand: to make from raw materials by any means, into a form suitable for use.—*v.i.* to be occupied in manufactures:—*pr.p.* manufact'uring; *pa.p.* manufact'ured.—*n.* The process of manufacturing: anything manufactured. [Fr.; L. *manus*, the hand, and *factura*, a making, from *facio*, *factum*, to make.]

MANUFACTURER, man-ū-fakt'ūr-ēr, *n.* One who manufactures.

MANUMISSION, man-ū-mish'un, *n.* Act of manumitting or freeing from slavery.

MANUMIT, man-ū-mit', *v.t.* (*lit.*) To send away or free from one's hand or power: to release from slavery: to free, as a slave:—*pr.p.* manumitt'ing; *pa.p.* manumitted. [L. *manumitto*—*manus*, the hand, and *mitto*, *missum*, to send.]

MANURANCE, man-ūr'ans, *n.* (*Spenser*). Cultivation.

MANURE, man-ūr', *v.t.* (*orig.*) To work with the hand or till: to enrich with any fertilising substance:—*pr.p.* manūr'ing; *pa.p.* manūred'.—*n.* Any substance, as dung, used for manuring. [Fr. *manœuvrer*, from root of **MANŒUVRE**.] [fertilises land.]

MANURER, man-ūr'ēr, *n.* One who manures or

MANURING, man-ūr'ing, *n.* Act of manuring: a dressing or spreading of manure on land.

MANUSCRIPT, man'ū-skript, *adj.* Written by the hand.—*n.* A book or paper written by the hand. [L. *manus*, the hand, and *scribo*, *scriptum*, to write.]

MANX, manks, *n.* The language of the Isle of Man, a dialect of the Celtic.—*adj.* Pertaining to the Isle of Man or its inhabitants.

MANY, men'i, *adj.* [*comp.* MORE (mōr); *superl.* MOST (mōst)]. Comprising a great or mixed number of individuals: not few: numerous.—*n.* (*Shak.*) Many persons: a great number: the people. [A.S. *manig*—*maenigeo*, a multitude.]

MAORI, ma-ō'ri, *n.* A native of New Zealand:—*pl.* MAO'RIS. [A New Zealand word signifying *native* or *indigenous*.]

MAP, map, *n.* (*lit.*) A *napkin*: a representation of the surface of the earth, or of part of it on any plane surface: a representation of the celestial sphere.—*v.t.* To draw, as the figure of any portion of land: to describe clearly:—*pr.p.* mapping; *pa.p.* mapped'. [L. *mappa*, napkin, signal-cloth, a Punic word.]

MAPLE, mā'pl, *n.* A tree of several species, from one of which, the rock-maple, sugar is made. [A.S. *mapul-dre*, maple-tree.]

MAP-MOUNTER, map'-mownt'ēr, *n.* One who mounts maps, or backs them with canvas, and fixes them on rollers, &c. [and designing maps.]

MAPPERY, map'ēr-i, *n.* (*Shak.*) The art of planning

MAQUI, mā'kwī, *n.* An evergreen shrub, native of Chili, producing a berry from which wine is made.

MAR, mār, *v.t.* (*lit.*) To hinder: to injure by cutting off a part, or by wounding: to damage: to interrupt: to disfigure:—*pr.p.* marr'ing; *pa.p.* marred'. [A.S. *mirran*, *myrran*; perh. akin to L. *marceo*, Gr. *marainō*, to wither.]

MARABOU, mar-a-bōō', *n.* A species of Indian stork, the feathers of which are much used as ornaments by ladies.

MARANATHA, mar-a-nā'tha or mar-a-nath'a, *n.* (*lit.*) The Lord cometh or has come to take vengeance, part of a curse among the Jews. [Syriac.]

- MARASCHINO** mar as k'no, *n*. A liqueur distilled from a species of cherry grown in Dalmatia. [*It. marasca, a marasca, a sour cherry—L. amarus, bitter*]
- MARASMIUS** ma raz'mus *n* (*Shal.*) A wasting of flesh without apparent disease, a kind of consumption. [*Gr. marasmos—marainō, to decay*]
- MARAUD**, ma rawd, *v* (*lit.*) To wander to rove in quest of plunder [*Fr. marauder, from maraud, rogue*]
- MARAUDER**, ma rawd'er, *n*. One who marauds or roves in quest of booty or plunder
- MARAVEDI**, mar a v'ēdi, *n*. A small Spanish coin of less value than a farthing sterling—not now in use. [*Sp.—Arab. Marabutin, an Arabian dynasty which reigned in Spain in the 11th c.*]
- MARBLE**, mār'bl, *n*. (*lit.*) The sparkling stone any species of limestone taking a high polish that which is made of marble, as a work of art, or a little ball used by boys in play—*adj.* Made of marble veined like marble hard insensible—*v*. *t.* To stain or vein like marble—*pr p* mar'bling, *pa p* mar'bled. [*Fr. marbre, It. marmo, L. marmor, Gr. marmaros—marmarō, to sparkle, flash*]
- MARBLE-BREASTED** mār'bl brest'ed, *adj* (*Shak.*) Hard hearted cruel.
- MARBLE-CONSTANT**, mār'bl kon'stant, *adj* (*Shak.*) Constant or firm as marble, immovable
- MARBLE-EDGED**, mār'bl ejd, *adj* Having the edges marbled, as a book. [*heated, mensurable*]
- MARBLE-HEARTED**, mār'bl hārt'ed, *adj* (*Shak.*) Hard
- MARBLE-PAPER**, mār'bl paper, *n*. Paper coloured in imitation of variegated marble.
- MARBLER**, mār'bl'er, *n*. One who works in marble one who stains or veins in imitation of marble.
- MARBLING** mār'bling *n*. The act of veining or variegating in imitation of marble
- MARBLE**, mār'bl, *adv*. In the manner of marble.
- MARCESCENT**, mar ses'ent *adj* (*bot.*) Withering decaying [*L. marcescens enis prp of marcesco—marceo, akin to Sans. mās to fade.*]
- MARCESCIBLE**, mar ses'ibl, *adj* Liable to wither
- MARCH**, mārč, *n*. The third month of the year, named from *Mars*, the god of war [*L. Martius (mensis a month), belonging to Mars*]
- MARCH**, mārč, *n*. A border frontier of a territory—used chiefly in pl. *MARCHES*. [*Same as MARE.*]
- MARCH**, mārč, *v*. (*lit.*) To go to the boundary to border or be contiguous to move in order, as soldiers to walk in a grave or stately manner—*v*. *t.* to cause to march.—*n*. The movement of troops regular advance a piece of music fitted for marching to the distance passed over [*Fr. marcher, It. marciare, from O Fr. marche boundary or from Celt. march, a horse or from Fr. marque, a mark or footprint.*]
- MARCHIONESS**, mār'chunn es, *n*. The wife or widow of a marquis a lady of the rank of a marquis.
- MARCHPANE**, mārč pan, *n* (*Shak.*) A kind of sweet bread or biscuit composed of sugar, almonds, and a small quantity of flour [*Fr. marzipan, the latter part of the word being from L. panis, bread.*]
- MARE**, mār, *n*. The female of the horse [*AS mare, myre meor, a horse, Ger. mähre, Ice. mar, W. march, a horse.*]
- MARE'S NEST** anything absurd, or existing only in the mind of the finder
- MARESCIAL**, mār'shal. Same as MARSHAL.
- MARGARIC** mar-gar'ik, *adj*. Denoting a fatty acid of a pearly appearance. [*L. margarita, Gr. margaritis, a pearl.*]
- MARGARINE**, mār'gar in, *n*. A peculiar substance which constitutes the solid ingredient of human fat, olive oil, &c. —so called from its pearly lustre. [*See MARGARIC.*]
- MARGE**, mārj, *n*. A margin.
- MARGENT**, mārj ent, *n*. A margin.
- MARGIN** mār'jin, *n*. An edge, border the blank edge on the page of a book. [*Fr. marge, It. margine, L. margo, marginus*]
- MARGINAL**, mār'jin al, *adj*. Pertaining to a margin: placed in the margin.
- MARGINALLY**, mār'jin al l, *adv*. In the margin.
- MARGINATE**, mār'jin at, *adj*. Having a margin.
- MARGINATED** mār'jin at ed, *g*. [*L. marginatus, pap. of margino, to border—margo, a border*]
- MARGRAVATE**, mār'gra-vāt, *n*. The jurisdiction
- MARGRAVIATE**, mār grā vi at, *n*. or dignity of a margrave
- MARGRAVE** mār'grāv, *n* (*orig.*) A lord or keeper of the marches a German nobleman of the same rank as an English marquiss [*Fr., Ger. markgraf—mark, a border, and graf, a count. See MARCH, a border*]
- MARGRAVINE**, mār'gra-vēn, *n*. The wife of a margrave.
- MARIAN**, mār'as, *adj*. Relating to the Virgin Mary relating to Queen Mary of England.
- MARIGOLD**, mar'göld, *n*. (*lit.*) Mary's gold a plant bearing a yellow flower [*From the Virgin Mary, and Gold because of its yellow colour*]
- MARINE**, ma-ren, *adj*. Of or belonging to the sea done at sea representing the sea near the sea.—*n*. A soldier serving on shipboard the whole navy of a country or state naval affairs. [*L. marinus, from mare, the sea, akin to Sans. udra, water*]
- MARINER** mar'ner, *n*. A seaman or sailor one who assists in navigating ships. [*See MARINE.*]
- MARIOLATER**, mā-rī-ol-a-ter, *n*. One who practises mariolatry
- MARIOLATRY**, mā-rī-ol-a-tri, *n*. The worship of the Virgin Mary [*Gr., L. Maria, the Virgin Mary, and Gr. latreia, worship*] [*show*] [*Fr.*]
- MARIONETTE**, mar'ī-ō-net', *n*. A puppet a puppet
- MARISH**, mar'ish, *n*. (*B.*) A marsh.—*adj* (*Bacon*) Marshy
- MARITAL**, mar'it al, *adj*. Pertaining to a husband. [*L. maritalis—maritus, a husband—mas, maris, a male.*]
- MARITIME**, mar'it im, *adj*. Pertaining to the sea relating to navigation or naval affairs situated near the sea having a navy and naval commerce. [*L. maritimus—mare, the sea.*]
- MARJORAM**, mār'jō-ram, *n*. An aromatic plant used as a seasoning in cookery [*Ger. majoran, meiran, Fr. marjolaine, low L. majoraca, L. amaracus, Gr. amarakos, Ar. maryamch*]
- MARK**, mār'k, *n*. A visible sign any object serving as a guide that by which anything is known badge a trace proof any visible effect symptom a thing aimed at a character made by one who cannot write distinction.—*v*. *t.* To make a mark on any thing to impress with a sign to take notice of to regard.—*v*. *i.* to take particular notice. [*AS mare, Ger. mark, Fr. marque, It. marca, Goth. marka, boundary*]
- MARK**, mār'k, *n*. (*orig.*) A certain weight marked off an obsolete English coin = 13s. 4d. a silver coin of Hamburg = 1s. 4d. [*marks or notes.*]
- MARKER**, mār'k'er, *n*. One who or that which

MARKET, mǎrk'et, *n.* (*lit.*) *A place for merchandise*: a public place for the purposes of buying and selling: the time for the market: sale: rate of sale: value.—*v.i.* To deal at a market: to buy and sell. [D. and Ger. *markt*, Fr. *marché*, It. *mercato*, L. *mercatus*—*merz*, merchandise.]

MARKETABLE, mǎrk'et-a-bl, *adj.* Fit for the market: saleable. [being marketable.]

MARKETABLENESS, mǎrk'et-a-bl-nes, *n.* The state of

MARKET-BELL, mǎrk'et-hel, *n.* (*Shak.*) A bell to give notice of the time of a market.

MARKET-CROSS, mǎrk'et-kros, *n.* A cross anciently set up where a market was held.

MARKETING, mǎrk'et-ing, *n.* The act or practice of buying and selling in market.

MARKET-PRICE, mǎrk'et-pris, *n.* The price at which anything is sold in the market: the current price.

MARKET-TOWN, mǎrk'et-town, *n.* A town having the privilege of holding a public market.

MARKING, mǎrk'ing, *n.* A mark or character upon, or made upon, anything.

MARKING-INK, mǎrk'ing-ingk, *n.* Indelible ink, used for marking clothes.

MARKMAN, mǎrk'man, *n.* (*Shak.*) A marksman.

MARKSMAN, mǎrks'man, *n.* One good at hitting a mark: one who shoots well.

MARL, mǎrl, *n.* A fat or rich earth or clay often used as manure.—*v.t.* To cover or manure with marl. [O. Fr. *marle*, L. *marga*, W. *marl*, Ir. and Gael. *marla*.] [ities of or resembling marl.]


MARLACEOUS, mǎrl-'a'shus, *adj.* Having the qual-

MARLINE, mǎrl'in, *n.* A kind of small line for binding or winding round a rope.—*v.t.* To bind or wind round with marline. [D. *marlijn*, *meerling*—*marren*, to bind, and *lijn*, *lien*, a line or rope.]

MARLINE-SPIKE, mǎrl'in-spik, *n.* An iron tool, like a spike, for separating the strands of a rope.

MARLITE, mǎrl'it, *n.* A variety of marl.

MARLITIC, mǎrl-it'ik, *adj.* Relating to or containing marlite.

MARLY, mǎrl'i, *adj.* Having the qualities of or resembling marl: abounding in marl.  *Marline-spike.*

MARMALADE, mǎr'ma-lād, *n.* A jam or preserve, generally of oranges, orig. of quinces. [Port. *marmelada*—*marmelo*, a quince, L. *melimelum*, Gr. *melimelon*, a sweet apple, an apple grafted on a quince—*meli*, honey, *mēlon*, an apple.]

MARMORACEOUS, mar-mor-'a'shus, *adj.* Belonging to or like marble. [From L. *marmor*, marble.]

MARMOREAL, mar-mōr'e-al, } *adj.* Belonging to or

MARMOREAN, mar-mōr'e-an, } like marble: made of marble. [L. *marmoreus*—*marmor*, marble.]

MARMOSET, mǎr'mo-zet, *n.* A small variety of American monkey. [Fr. *marmouset*, dim. of *MARMOT*.]

MARMOT, mǎr'mot, *n.* (*lit.*) The mountain-mouse, a rodent animal, about the size of a rabbit, which inhabits the higher parts of the Alps and Pyrenees. [Fr. *marmotte*, It. *marmotta*, *marmontana*, from L. *mus montanus*, mountain-mouse.]

MAROON, ma-rōon', *adj.* Brownish crimson like the chestnut. [Fr. *marron*, a chestnut, Gr. *maroon*.]

MAROON, ma-rōon', *n.* A fugitive slave living on the mountains, in the W. Indies.—*v.t.* To put on shore on a desolate island. [Fr. *marron*, Sp. *cimarron*, wild—*cima*, a mountain-summit.]

MARLOT, mǎr'plot, *n.* One who mars or defeats a plot or design by officious interference.

MARQUE, mǎrk, *n.* A license to pass the *marches*

or limits of a country to make captures: a ship commissioned for making captures. [Fr., from root of *MARCH*: but acc. to Wedg., a letter of *marque* = (*orig.*) a letter allowing a *market* or *mart* for the disposal of prizes captured.]

MARQUEE, mar-kē, *n.* A large field-tent.

MARQUESS, mǎrk'wes, *n.* (*orig.*) An officer who guarded the *marches* or frontiers of a kingdom: a title of nobility next below that of a duke:—*fem.*

MAR'CHIONESS, [Fr., It. *marchese*, from root of *MARCH*.]

MARQUETRY, mǎrk'et-ri, *n.* Work inlaid with pieces of various-coloured wood. [Fr. *marqueterie*—*marqueter*, to inlay—*marque*, a mark.]

MARQUIS, mǎrk'wis, *n.* Same as *MARQUESS*: (*Shak.*) a marchioness. [lordship of a marquis.]

MARQUISATE, mǎrk'wis-āt, *n.* The dignity or

MARRIAGE, mar'rij, *n.* The act of marrying or state of being married: the ceremony by which a man and woman become husband and wife.

MARRIAGEABLE, mar'rij-a-bl, *adj.* Suitable for marriage: capable of union.

MARRIAGEABLENESS, mar'rij-a-bl-nes, *n.* State of being marriageable.

MARROW, mar'ro, *n.* The soft, fatty matter in the cavities of the bones: the pith of certain plants: the essence, or best part. [A.S. *meari*, Ger. *mark*; A.S. *mearu*, D. *marw*, soft, Ice. *mör*, fat.] [marrow.]

MARROW-BONE, mar'ro-bón, *n.* A bone containing

MARROWFAT, mar'ro-fat, *n.* A rich variety of pea, called also *Dutch Admiral* pea.

MARROWISH, mar'ro-ish, *adj.* Of the nature of or resembling marrow. [row.]

MARROWLESS, mar'ro-less, *adj.* Destitute of mar-

MARROWY, mar'ro-i, *adj.* Full of marrow.

MARRY, mar'ri, *v.t.* (*lit.*) To provide with a male: to take for husband or wife: to unite in matrimony.—*v.i.* to enter into the married state: to take a husband or a wife:—*pr.p.* *mar'rying*; *pa.p.* *mar'ried*. [Fr. *marier*, L. *marito*—*maritus*, a husband—*mas*, *maris*, a male.]

MARRY, mar'ri, *int.* Indeed: forsooth:—a term derived from the practice of swearing by the Virgin *Mary*.

MARS, mǎrz, *n.* (*Rom. myth.*) The god of war: one of the planets next to the earth in the order of distance from the sun. [L. *Mars*, *Martis*.]

MARSALA, mar-sǎ'la, *n.* A light wine resembling sherry, from Marsala in Sicily.

MARSH, mǎrsh, *n.* A tract of low wet land: a morass, swamp, or fen.—*adj.* Pertaining to wet or boggy places. [A.S. *mere*, D. *maerschl*, *maersche*—*maer*, O. Fr. *mare*, E. *mere*, a collection of water, allied to L. *mare*, the sea.]

MARSHAL, mǎr'shal, *n.* (*lit.* and *orig.*) An officer who had the care of horses: a title of honour applied to the holder of various high offices: the chief officer who regulated combats in the lists: a master of ceremonies: a herald: in France, an officer of the highest military rank.—*v.t.* To arrange in order: to lead, as a herald:—*pr.p.* *mar'shalling*; *pa.p.* *mar'shalled*. [O. Fr. *mareschal*, Ger. *marschall*—*mǎrke*, a horse, and *schalk*, a servant.]

MARSHALLER, mǎr'shal-ér, *n.* One who marshals or arranges in order.

MARSHALLING, mǎr'shal-ing, *n.* The act of arranging or disposing in proper order: (*her.*) an arrangement in a shield which denotes the alliances of a family.

MARSHALSHIP, mǎr'shal-ship, *n.* Office of marshal

MARSHINESS mārsh'nes, *n.* State of being marshy

MARSH MALLOW, mārsh malō, *n.* A species of mallow common in meadows and marshes near the sea shore

MARSH MARIGOLD, mārsh mar'gold, *n.* A genus of plants of the *Ranunculus* order, having large yellow flowers, common in marshes and wet meadows.

MARSHY, mārsh'i, *adj.* Pertaining to or produced in marshes abounding in marshes.

MARSUPIAL, mar sup'i al, *adj.* Carrying young in a pouch.—*n.* A marsupial animal. [*L. marsupium*, Gr *marēpion*, a pouch.]

MART, märt, *n.* A market or place of trade (*Shak*). bargain, purchase and sale.—*v. t.* (*Shak*). To traffic in.—*v. i.* (*Shak*). to trade dishonourably [A contraction of *MARKET*]

MARTEL, mar'tel, *v. t.* (*Spenser*) To hammer, to strike [Fr *marteler*, It *martello* See *MARTELLO*.]

MARTELLO mar telo *n.* A circular fort erected to protect a coast, so called because warning was given of the approach of a pirate ship by striking on a bell with a hammer [It *martello*—*L. martulus*, *marculus*, dim. of *marcus*, a hammer]

MARTEIN, mār'ten, *n.* A destructive kind of weasel valued for its fur [*A.S. mearth*, Fr *martre*, *L. martis*]

MAR-TEXT, mār'tekt, *n.* An ignorant preacher

MARTIAL, mār'shal, *adj.* Belonging to Mars, the god of war belonging to war warlike brave [*L. martialis*—*Mars*, *Martius*]

MARTIALLY, mār'shal l, *adv.* In a martial manner

MARTIN, mār'tin, *MARTINET, mār'tin et *n.* A bird of the swallow kind. [Named after *St Martin*]*

MARTINET, mār'tin-et, *n.* A strict disciplinarian. [From *Martinet*, a very strict officer in the army of Louis XIV of France]

MARTINGALE, mār'tin gal or gal, *n.* A strap

MARTINGAL, mār'tin gal, { fastened to a horse's girth to hold his head down in ships a short spur under the bowsprit. [Fr, Sp, It *martingala* horse.] [St Martin, the 11th November]

MARTINMAS, mār'tin mas, *n.* The mass or feast of

MARTELLET, mār'tel-et, *n.* A Martin (*her*) a bird like a swallow, with no visible legs, given as a mark of cadency to the fourth son.

MARTYR, mār'ter, *n.* One who by his death bears witness to the truth. *mar-tēr-sūf-er* for *mar-tēr-sūf*.—*v. t.* To put to death for one's belief. [Gr, a witness.]

MARTYRDOM, mār'ter-dum *n.* The state of being a martyr the sufferings or death of a martyr

MARTYRISE, mār'ter iz, *v. t.* (*Browning*) To offer as a sacrifice to cause to suffer martyrdom.

MARTYROLOGIST, mār'ter-olo-jist, *n.* A writer of martyrology

MARTYROLOGY, mār'ter-olo-jy, *n.* A history of martyrs a discourse on martyrdom. [*MARTYR*, and Gr *logos*, a discourse]

MARVEL, mār'vel, *n.* Anything astonishing or wonderful.—*v. i.* To wonder to feel astonishment.—*pp. p.* mar'velling, *p. p.* mar'velled. [Fr *merveille*, It *maraviglia*, *L. mirabilis*, wonderful—*mirror*, to wonder]

MARVELLOUS mār'vel us, *adj.* Causing one to marvel astonishing beyond belief improbable.

MARVFLLOUSLY, mār'vel us-l, *adv.* In a marvelous manner strangely

MARVELLOUSNESS, mār'vel us-nes, *n.* The quality of being marvellous strangeness.

MARVELOUS American spelling of *MARVELLOUS*.

MARY BUD, mār'i bud, *n.* (*Shak*) The marigold.

MASCLE, mas'kl *n.* (*her*) A bearing lozenge shaped and perforated. [Fr *macle*, *L. macula*, the mesh of a net]

MASCULINE, mas'kū lin, *adj.* Male having the qualities of a man resembling a man robust; bold expressing the male gender [*L. masculinus*—*masculus*, male—*mas*, a male]



Masclé.

MASCULINELY mas'kū lin l, *adv.* In a masculine manner like a man.

MASCULINENESS, mas'kū lin nes, *n.* The quality or state of being masculine.

MASH, mash, *v. t.* To beat into a mixed mass to bruise in brewing to mix malt and hot water together.—*n.* A mixture of ingredients beaten together in brewing a mixture of malt and hot water [Gael *meas*, Ger *mauschen*, *meischen* *L. musco*, to mix.]

MASHING TUB mash'ing tub *n.* A tub in which the mash in breweries is mixed.

MASHY, mash'i, *adj.* Of the nature of a mash.

MASK, mask, *n.* (*lit*) Anything causing laughter: anything disguising or concealing the face anything that disguises a pretence a masquerade a dramatic performance in which the actors appear masked.—*v. t.* To cover the face with a mask to disguise to hide.—*v. i.* to join in a mask or masquerade to be disguised in any way to revel. [Fr *masque*, Port. *máscara*, Ar *maskarah*, an object of laughter—*salhira* to laugh.]

MASKER, mask'er, *n.* One who wears a mask.

MASON, mäs'n, *n.* One who cuts, prepares, and lays stones a builder in stone a freemason. [Fr *maçon*, low *L. machio*—O Ger *maian*, Ger *mauvel*, to cut also given from *L. marcus*, a hammer, and from *L. machina*, a machine.]

MASONIC, ma-son'ik, *adj.* Relating to freemasonry

MASONRY, mäs'n r, *n.* The craft of a mason the work of a mason the art of building in stone freemasonry

MASQUE. Same as *MASK*.

MASQUERADE, mask'eräd, *n.* An assembly of persons wearing masks, generally at a ball disguise.—*v. t.* To put into disguise.—*v. i.* to join in a masquerade to go in disguise.—*pp. p.* masqueraded, *p. p.* masqueraded. [Fr *mascarade*, from root of *MASK*.] [mask one disguised.]

MASQUERADER, mask'er-äder, *n.* One wearing a

MASS, mas, *n.* That which is pressed together a lump of matter a quantity a collected body the gross body the principal part or main body quantity of matter in any body.—*v. t.* To form into a mass to assemble in masses. [Fr *masse*, *L. massa*, Gr *massa*—*massa*, to squeeze together]

MASS, mas, *n.* The celebration of the Lord's Supper in R. C. churches. [Fr *messe*, It *missa*, Sp. *missa*, from the Latin words *missa est comens*, the congregation is dismissed, said at the close.]

MASSACRE, mas'a-ker, *n.* Indiscriminate killing or slaughter, esp. with cruelty carnage (*Shak*) murder.—*v. t.* To kill with violence and cruelty to slaughter.—*pp. p.* massacring, *p. p.* massacred. [Fr, low *L. massacrum*, *massacrum*, from Ger *metzen*, a butcher—*metzen*, to hew]

MASS BOOK, mas' book, *n.* The R. G. service-book.

MASSETER, mas'e-ter, *n.* A muscle which raises the

under jaw, and assists in *chewing*. [Gr.—*masasthai*, to chew.] [bulk.]

MASSINESS, mas'i-nes, *n.* The state of being massy:

MASSIVE, mas'iv, *adj.* Like a mass: bulky: weighty.

MASSIVELY, mas'iv-li, *adv.* In a mass.

MASSIVENESS, mas'iv-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being massive.

MASSY, mas'i, *adj.* Massive.

MAST, mast, *n.* A long upright pole for sustaining the yards, rigging, &c., in a ship.—*v.t.* To supply with a mast or masts. [A.S. *mæst*, Ger. *mast*; Fr. *mât*.]

MAST, mast, *n.* The fruit of the oak, beech, and other forest trees, on which swine feed; nuts, acorns. [A.S. *mæste*, Ger. *mast*—*müsten*, D. *mesten*, to feed. Compare **MEAT**.]

MASTER, mas'ter, *n.* *He that is great or chief*: one eminent in rank or authority: a leader or ruler: he that directs or controls: a lord or owner: a teacher: an employer: the commander of a merchant-ship: the officer who navigates a ship of war under the captain: a degree in universities: one eminently skilled in anything: a title of address.—*adj.* Belonging to a master, chief, principal.—*v.t.* To become master of: to overcome: to become skilful in: to execute with skill. [O. E. *maistre*, A.S. *mæster*, Ger. *meister*, O. Fr. *maître*, It. *maestro*, L. *magister*, from *mag*, root of *magnus*, great.]

MASTER, in many compounds = chief, as in **MASTER-BUILDER**, **MASTER-MASON**, &c.

MASTERDOM, mas'ter-dum, *n.* Dominion: rule.

MASTERFUL, mas'ter-fool, *adj.* Exercising the authority or power of a master: imperious: having the skill of a master.

MASTERFULLY, mas'ter-fool-li, *adv.* In a masterful or imperious manner.

MASTER-HAND, mas'ter-hand, *n.* The hand of a master: a person highly skilled.

MASTER-KEY, mas'ter-kē, *n.* A key that masters or opens many locks: a clue out of difficulties.

MASTERLESS, mas'ter-less, *adj.* Without a master or owner: ungoverned: unsubdued.

MASTERLINESS, mas'ter-li-nes, *n.* Quality of being masterly: masterly skill.

MASTERLY, mas'ter-li, *adj.* Like a master: with the skill of a master: skilful: excellent.—*adv.* With the skill of a master.

MASTER-PIECE, mas'ter-pēs, *n.* A piece or work worthy of a master: a work of superior skill: chief excellence.

MASTERSHIP, mas'ter-ship, *n.* The office of master: rule or dominion: superiority.

MASTER-STROKE, mas'ter-strōk, *n.* A stroke or performance worthy of a master: superior performance.

MASTER-WORK, mas'ter-wurk, *n.* Work worthy of a master: master-piece.

MASTERY, mas'ter-i, *n.* The power or authority of a master: dominion: victory: superiority: the attainment of superior power or skill.

MAST-HEAD, mast'-hed, *n.* The head or top of the mast of a ship. [yards where masts are made.]

MAST-HOUSE, mast'-hows, *n.* The place in dock-

MASTIC, **MASTICH**, mas'tik, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which is masticated or chewed*: a species of gum-resin from the lentisk-tree: a cement from mastic: the tree producing mastic. [Fr.—Gr. *mastiche*—*mastichaō*, to gnash the teeth—*masaomai*, to chew; so called because it is chewed in the East.]

MASTICABLE, mas'ti-ka-bl, *adj.* That can be masticated or chewed.

MASTICATE, mas'ti-kāt, *v.t.* *To chew*: to grind with the teeth:—*pr.p.* masticating; *pa.p.* mastic-

ated. [L. *mastico*, -atum—Gr. *mastichaō*. See **MASTIC**.] [masticating or chewing.]

MASTICATION, mas-ti-kā'shun, *n.* The act of

MASTICATORY, mas'ti-ka-tor-i, *adj.* Chewing: adapted for chewing.—*n. (med.)* A substance to be chewed in order to increase the saliva. [From **MASTICATE**.]

MASTIFF, mas'tif, *n.* (*lit.*) *A house-dog*: a large strong kind of dog much used as a watch-dog. [Fr. *mâtin*, It. *mastino*, for *masnadino*—*masnada*, a family—L. *mansio*, a house. See **MANSION**.]

MASTLESS, mast'les, *adj.* Having no mast, as a ship.

MASTLESS, mast'les, *adj.* (*Dryden*). Bearing or producing no mast or fruit, as an oak.

MASTODON, mas'to-don, *n.* An extinct animal, resembling the elephant, with *nipple-like projections on its teeth*. [Fr. *mastodonte*—Gr. *mastos*, the breast of a woman, *odous*, *odontos*, a tooth.]

MASTOID, mas'toid, *adj. (anat.)* Denoting a bony process resembling the nipple of the breast. [Gr. *mastos*, a nipple, and *eidos*, form.]

MAT, mat, *n.* A texture of sedge, &c., for cleaning the feet on: a web of rope yarn.—*v.t.* To cover with mats: to interweave: to entangle:—*pr.p.* matting; *pa.p.* matted. [Ger. *matte*, L. *matia*.]

MATADORE, mat'a-dör, *n.* The man who kills the bull in bull-fights. [Sp. *matador*—*matar*, to kill; L. *mactator*—*macto*, to kill.]

MATCH, mach, *n.* *The snuff or wick of a lamp*: a prepared rope for firing artillery, &c.: a lucifer. [Fr. *mèche*, It. *miccia*, L. *myzus*, Gr. *myxa*, the snuff or wick of a lamp, from root of *MYCUS*.]

MATCH, mach, *n.* (*lit.*) One of the same *make*, something made in the same way: anything which agrees with another thing: an equal: one able to cope with another: a contest or game: a marriage: one to be gained in marriage.—*v.t.* To be of the same make, size, &c.—*v.t.* to be equal to: to be able to compete with: to find an equal to: to set against as equal: to suit: to give in marriage. [A.S. *maea*, a mate, a wife; Ice. *maki*, an equal, a wife; Ger. *machen*, to make; north E. *mate*, *match*, sort.]

MATCHER, mach'ēr, *n.* One who matches.

MATCHLESS, mach'les, *adj.* Having no match or equal. [matched or equalled.]

MATCHLESSLY, mach'les-li, *adv.* So as not to be

MATCHLESSNESS, mach'les-nes, *n.* The state of being matchless or unequalled.

MATCHLOCK, mach'lok, *n.* The lock of a musket containing a match for firing it: a musket so fired.

MATE, māt, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which is equal by measure*: an equal: a companion: the male or female of animals that go in pairs: in a merchant ship, the second in command: an assistant.—*v.t.* To be equal to: to match: to marry:—*pr.p.* mating; *pa.p.* mated. [Ice. *mati*, an equal—*mati*, D. *mati*, O. Ger. *maza*, measure. See **MEET**, *adj.*] [panion.]

MATELESS, māt'les, *adj.* Without a mate or com-

MATE, māt, *n.* and *v.t.*, in chess, same as **CHECKMATE**.

MATE, māt, *n.* A South American species of holly, the leaves of which furnish the yerba de mate, or Paraguay tea of commerce.

MATE, māt, *v.t.* (*Bacon*). To weaken, to confound, to crush. [Fr. *mater*, Sp. *matar*, to weaken, subdue.]

MATERIAL, ma-tē'ri-al, *adj.* Consisting of matter: corporeal, not spiritual: substantial: essential: important.—*n.* (*esp. in pl.*) That out of which anything is to be made. [L. *materialis*—*materia*, matter.]

MATERIALISE, ma-tē'ri-al-iz, *v.t.* To render material, to reduce to or regard as matter: to

occupy with material interests —*pr p.* materialising, *pa p.* materialised.

MATERIALISM, ma-te-ri-al-izm, *n.* The doctrine that denies the existence of spirit, and maintains that there is but one substance—namely, matter.

MATERIALIST, ma-te-ri-al-ist, *n.* One who holds the doctrine of materialism.

MATERIALISTIC, AL, ma-te-ri-al-ist-ik, *al, adv.* Pertaining to materialism.

MATERIALITY, ma-te-ri-al-i-ti, *n.* The state of being material material existence consequence importance

MATERIALLY, ma-te-ri-al-i-adv *adv.* In the state of matter in substance essentially

MATERIALNESS, ma-te-ri-al-nes *n.* Materiality

MATERIEL, ma-ti-re-el, *n.* The materials or instruments employed (as in an army) as distinguished from the personnel or men. [Fr]

MATERNAL ma-te-r'nal, *adv.* Belonging to a mother motherly [Fr *maternel*, It *maternale*, L. *maternus*—*mater*, mother]

MATERNALLY ma-te-r'nal-l, *adv.* In a maternal or motherly manner

MATERNITY, ma-ter-ni-ti, *n.* The state character, or relation of a mother

MATHEMATIC AL, math-e-mat-ik, *al, adv.* Pertaining to or done by mathematics very accurate

MATHEMATICALLY, math-e-mat-ik-l, *adv.* According to the laws of mathematics.

MATHEMATICIAN math-e-mat-ician, *n.* One versed in mathematics.

MATHEMATICS, math-e-mat-iks *n.* (It) Learning knowledge the sciences of number and quantity [Gr *mathēmatikē* (*epistēmē*) knowledge] relating to learning or sciences—*mathēmata*, things learned—*mathēta*, inf. acc. of *manthano*, to learn]

MATICO, ma-te'ko, *n.* A Peruvian shrub, used in medicine as a styptic and astringent

MATIN, ma-tin, *n.* The morning —*pl.* mornings prayers or service (R C Church) the earliest canonical hours of prayer—*adv.* Relating to the morning used in the morning
[Fr, It *matino*—L. *matutinus* belonging to the morning—*Matula*, the goddess of the morning, skin to mane, morning]

MATINEE ma-ti-nē, *n.* (It) Morning a musical entertainment or reception held early in the day [Fr, from root of *MATIN*]

MATRICE mā-tris, *n.* The same as **MATRIX**.

MATRICIDAL, mat-ri-sid-al, *adv.* Relating to matricide.

MATRICIDE, mat-ri-sid, *n.* The murder or the murderer of a mother [Fr—L. *matricida*, one who kills his mother, *matricidium* the killing of a mother—*mater*, mother *caedo* to kill]

MATRICULATE, ma-trik'u-lat, *vt* (It) To enrol in a public register to admit to membership by entering ones name in a register, esp in a college —*pr p.* matriculating, *pa p.* matriculated—*n.* One admitted to membership in a society [From L. *matricula*, dim of *matris*, parent stock, public register] [of matriculating]

MATRICULATION, ma-trik-u-lat-shun, *n.* The act

MATRIMONIAL, mat-ri-mō-ni-al, *adv.* Relating to or derived from matrimony or marriage.

MATRIMONIALITY, mat-ri-mō-ni-al-l, *adv.* According to the laws or customs of matrimony

MATRIMONY, mat-ri-mō-ni, *n.* (It) That which pertains to a mother marriage the state of marriage. [L. *matrimonium*—*mater*, a mother]

MATRIX, mā-triks, *n.* (lit) A mother, a womb—(anat) the cavity in which an animal is formed before its birth the cavity in which anything is formed a mould (mining) substances in which minerals are found imbedded (dyeing) the five simple colours (black, white, blue red, and yellow) from which all the others are formed. [L. *matrix*, *terre*—*mater*, mother]

MATRON, mā-trun, *n.* (lit) A mother a married woman an elderly lady a nurse in a hospital. [L. *matrona*, a married lady—*mater*, mother]

MATRONAGE, mā-trun-aj *n.* State of a matron

MATRONAL mā-trun-al or mat-ru-nal, *adv.* Pertaining or suitable to a matron motherly grave.

MATRONHOOD, mā-trun-hood, *n.* The state of a matron.

MATRONISE, mā-trun-iz or mat', *vt* To render matronly —*pr p.* matronising, *pa p.* matronised.

MATRONLY, mā-trun-l, *adv.* Like, becoming or belonging to a matron elderly sedate

MATTER, mater *n.* A cream like fluid in abscesses or on festering sores [W *ma'tred*, pus corrupt gore—*madra*, to fester or from the next word with *putrid* understood.]

MATTER, mater, *n.* (lit) That out of which any thing is made the material part of a thing that which occupies space, and with which we become acquainted by our bodily senses the subject or thing treated of that with which one has to do cause of a thing thing of consequence importance indefinite amount —*vt.* To be of importance to signify [O E *matere* Fr *matière*, L. *mater*—*mater*, Sans *matr*, mother, the producer—*ma*, to create.]

MATTERLESS, mat-er-less, *adv.* Destitute of matter

MATTER-OF-FACT, mater-ur-fakt', *adv.* Adhering to the matter of fact not fanciful dry

MATTING mat-ing *n.* A covering with mats a texture like a mat, but larger material for mats.

MATTINS Same as **MATTIN**, *pl.* of **MATTIN**

MATTOCK, mat-ek, *n.* A kind of pickaxe having the iron ends broad instead of pointed. [A.S. *maltoe*, Celt. *madog*]

MATRESS, mat-res, *n.* A kind of quilted bed stuffed with wool, horse hair, &c. [O Fr *matras*, Prov. *almatras*, Ar *al-mat'ra* h, a quilted cushion or from **MAT**]

MATURATE, ma-tu-rat, *vt.* To make mature (med) to promote the suppuration of.—*vt.* (med) to suppurate perfectly —*pr p.* mat'rating, *pa p.* mat'rated. [L. *maturus*, *-atum*—*maturus*, ripe]

MATURATION, mat-ur-at-shun, *n.* The act of maturing or ripening ripeness (med) suppuration.

MATURATIVE, mat-ur-at-iv, *adv.* Maturing or ripening (med) promoting suppuration—*n.* A medicine promoting suppuration.

MATURE, ma-tur, *adv.* Grown to its full size per-fected ripe (med) come to suppuration fully digested, as a plan—*vt.* To ripen to bring to perfection to prepare for use.—*vi.* to become ripe to become payable, as a bill —*pr p.* mat'uring, *pa p.* mat'ured [L. *maturus*, ripe, prob from Sans. *ma*, to be great, to grow]

MATURELY, ma-tur-l, *adv.* In a mature manner ripely with deliberation.

MATURENESS, ma-tur-nes, *n.* Maturity

MATURESCENT, mat-ur-es-cent, *adv.* Becoming mature or ripe approaching maturity [L. *matur-scescent*, *pr p.* of *maturesco*, to become ripe—*maturus*, ripe.]

MATURITY, ma-tū'ri-ti, *n.* State of being mature : ripeness : a state of completeness.

MATUTINAL, mat-ū-tī'nal, } *adj.* Pertaining to the
MATUTINE, mat'ū-tin, } morning : early. [L.
matutinalis, *matutinus*, from root of **MATIN**.]

MAUDLIN, mawd'lin, *adj.* Shedding tears of penitence : expressing contrition : silly : sickly sentimental. [Contr. from O.E. *Maudeleyn*, *Magdalene*, *Mary Magdalene* being usually represented as weeping.]

MAUGER, **MAUGRE**, maw'gēr, *prep.* Not agreeable to or against one's will : in spite of. [Fr. *malgré*, L. *male gratum*—male, badly, *gratum*, agreeable.]

MAUL, mawl. Same as **MALL**.

MAUL-STICK, mawl'-stik, *n.* A stick used by painters to steady their hand when working. [Ger. *malersstock*—*maler*, painter, and *stock*, stick.]

MAUNDER, mǎn'dēr or mawn'dēr, *v.i.* (*lit.*) To beg : to mutter, as beggars do : to talk incoherently. [Perh. from A.S. *mand*, a basket, from the custom of beggars carrying baskets to receive victuals.]

MAUNDY-THURSDAY, mawn'di-thurz'dā, *n.* The Thursday in Passion-week, when royal charity is distributed to the poor at Whitehall.

[So called from the charity being formerly distributed in baskets, A.S. *mand* : or from Fr. *mandé*, L. *mandatum*, command, according to Christ's injunction, *Mandatum novum do vobis*, &c., a new commandment I give unto you, &c., John xiii. 34.]

MAUSOLEAN, maw-so-lē'an, *adj.* Pertaining to a mausoleum : monumental.

MAUSOLEUM, maw-so-lē'um, *n.* A magnificent tomb or monument. [L. *Mausoleum* (*sepulcrum*, tomb), relating to Mausolus, king of Caria, to whom his widow erected a splendid tomb.]

MAUVE, mawv, *n.* A beautiful purple dye extracted from coal-tar, so called from its likeness in colour to the flowers of the *mallow* : this colour. [Fr.—L. *malva*, the *mallow*.]

MAVIS, mā'vis, *n.* The song-thrush. [Fr. *mauvie* ; Bret. *milfid*, *milchoudid* ; Corn. *mel-huez*, a lark, sweet breath.]

MAW, maw, *n.* The stomach, esp. in the lower animals : the craw, in birds. [A.S. *maga*, Ger. *magen*—O. Ger. *magan*, to nourish.]

MAWKISH, mawk'ish, *adj.* Loathsome, disgusting, as anything beginning to breed mawks or maggots. [Vulgar *mawik*, a maggot. See **MAGGOT**.]

MAWKISHLY, mawk'ish-li, *adv.* In a mawkish manner.

MAWKISHNESS, mawk'ish-nes, *n.* Aptness to cause loathing or disgust. [From **MAWKISH**.]

MAWMET, maw'met, *n.* A puppet : an idol. [Origin an image to represent Mohammed. See **MOHAMMEDAN**.]

MAW-SEED, maw'sēd, *n.* Poppy seed, so called when used as food for cage-birds. [See **MAW**.]

MAW-WORM, maw'wurm, *n.* A worm that infests the maw or stomach : the thread-worm.

MAXILLAR, maks'il-ar, } *adj.* Pertaining to the
MAXILLARY, maks'il-ar-i, } jawbone or jaw. [L.
maxillaris—*maxilla*, jawbone, dim. of *mala*, jaw, the bruising thing—*mando*, to bruise.]

MAXIM, maks'im, *n.* A sentence of the greatest importance or authority : a general principle : a proverb. [L. *maxima* (*sententia*, an opinion), superl. of *magnus*, great.]

MAXIMUM, maks'i-mum, *adj.* The greatest.—*n.* The greatest number, quantity, or degree : (*math.*) the value of a variable when it ceases to increase and

begins to decrease :—*pl.* **MAXIMA**. [L., superl. of *magnus*, great.]

MAY, mā, *v.i.* To be able : to be allowed : to be free to act : to be possible : to be by chance :—*pa.t.* might (*mīt*). [A.S. *mæg*, *pr.t.* of *magan*, to be able, *pa.t.* *meahte*, *mihite* ; Ger. *mögen*.]

MAY, mā, *n.* The fifth month of the year : (*Spenser*) a young woman : the early or gay part of life.—*v.i.* To gather May (prov. E., the blossom of the hawthorn, which blooms in May).

[Fr. *Mai*—L. *Maius* (*mensis*, a month), sacred to Maia, the mother of Mercury : prob. from root *mæg*, Sans. *mañ*, to grow, and so May = the month of growth.]

MAY-BEETLE, mā'-bē'tl, } *n.* The cockchafer.

MAY-BUG, mā'-bug, }

MAY-DAY, mā'-dā, *n.* The first day of May.

MAY-FLOWER, mā'-flow'ēr, *n.* The hawthorn, which blooms in May.

[in May.]

MAY-FLY, mā'-flī, *n.* An ephemeral fly which appears

MAY-LILY, mā'-lil'i, *n.* The lily of the valley, so called because it blooms in May.

MAY-MORN, mā'-morn, *n.* (*Shak.*) Freshness, like that of a morning in May—vigour.

MAYOR, mā'ur, *n.* The mayor or chief magistrate of a city or borough. [Fr. *maire*, O. Fr. *maior*—L. *maior*, comp. of *magnus*, great.]

MAYORALTY, mā'ur-al-ti, *n.* The office of a mayor.

MAYORESS, mā'ur-es, *n.* The wife of a mayor.

MAYORSHIP, mā'ur-ship, *n.* The office of a mayor.

MAY-POLE, mā'-pōl, *n.* A pole erected for dancing round on May-day.

MAY-QUEEN, mā'-kwēn, *n.* A young woman crowned with flowers as queen on May-day.

MAZARD, maz'ard, *n.* (*Shak.*) A head or skull. [Prob. from **MAZER**, from the likeness of the skull to a goblet.]

MAZE, mǎz, *n.* A place full of intricate windings : confusion of thought : perplexity.—*v.t.* To bewilder : to confuse :—*pr.p.* *māz'ing* ; *pa.p.* *māzed*. [A.S. *māse*, whirlpool ; Ice. *meis*, winding, curve.]

MAZEFUL, mǎz'fool, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Mazy.

MAZER, maz'ēr, *n.* (*Spenser*). A kind of hard wood, prob. maple : a cup or goblet made of maple, and usually highly ornamented. [O. Fr. *mazere*, a kind of knotty wood ; O. D. *maeser*, a knot of maple.]

MAZILY, mǎzi-li, *adv.* In a mazy or perplexed manner.

[mazed : perplexity.]
MAZINESS, mǎzi-nes, *n.* The quality of being

MAZURKA, ma-zōr'ka, *n.* A lively Polish dance, or music such as is played to it. [cate.]

MAZY, mǎzi, *adj.* Full of mazes or windings : intricate.

MAZZARD, maz'ard, *n.* Same as **MAZARD**.

ME, mē, *personal pron.* The objective case of I.

[A.S., L., Gr. *mē*, Sans. *mā*.]

MEACOCK, mē'kok, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Timorous, effeminate, cowardly. [Perh. from **MEEK**, and **COCK**.]

MEAD, mēd, *n.* Honey and water fermented and flavoured. [A.S. *medo*, D. *mede*, mead ; Gr. *methē*, strong drink ; Sans. *madhu*, sweet ; prob. akin to L., W. *mel*, Gr. *meli*, honey.]

MEAD, mēd, } *n.* A place where grass is mown
MEADOW, mēd'ō, } or cut down : a rich pasture-ground. [A.S. *med*, *mede*ve—*māvan*, D. *maeden*, to mow : akin to L. *meto*, to mow.]

MEADOW-SWEET, mēd'ō-swēt, } *n.* An ornamental
MEADOW-WORT, mēd'ō-wurt, } shrub or plant with white flowers.

MEADOWY, mēd'ō-i, *adj.* Containing meadows.

MEAGRE, **MEAGER**, mē'gēr, *adj.* Lean : poor :

barren scanty without strength. [Fr *maigre*—*L. macer*, lean] [MEAGRE.]

MEAGRELY, *mēgr* l, *adv* Poorly thinly [From MEAGRENESS]

MEAGRENESS, *mēgr* nes, *n*. State of being meagre leanness scantiness

MEAL, *meɪ*, *n*. A portion the food taken at one time the act or the time of taking food. [A.S. *meal*, D. *maal* Sw. *mal*, a portion conn. with the follow ing word.]

MEAL, *meɪ*, *n*. Grain ground and not sifted from the bran or coarser portion. [A.S. *melewe*, Ger. *mehl* D. *meel*, meal, Goth. *malan*, D. *maelen*, *L. molo*, Sans. *math*, to grind.]

MEALINESS, *mēl* nes, *n*. The quality of being mealy state of being soft and friable.

MEAL-TIME, *mēl* tim, *n*. The time for eating meals

MEAL-WORM, *meɪ* wurm, *n*. The larva of an insect abounding in granaries and stores in which meal or flour is kept. [sprinkled as with meal.]

MEALY, *meɪ*l, *adj* Resembling meal soft be

MEALY BUG, *meɪ*l bug, *n*. A small species of cochineal insect covered with a white powdery substance resembling meal or flour

MEALY MOUTHED, *meɪ*l mowthd, *adj* (lit.) Having a mealy or soft mouth unwilling to state the truth in plain terms.

MEAN, *men*, *adj* (lit.) Common low in rank or birth base sordid low in worth or estimation poor humble. [A.S. *mane*, *gemæne*, Ger. *gemein*, *L. communis*, common.]

MEAN, *men*, *adj* Middle coming between moderate—*n*. The middle point quantity, value, or degree instrument that by which an end is attained—*pl* income estate; instrument. [Fr. *moyen*, low *L. medianus*—*L. medius*, Gr. *meios*, Sans. *madhya*, middle.]

By ALL MEANS certainly—By ANY MEANS in any way—By NO MEANS, certainly not—Is THE MEAN (Spenser) in this meantime.

MEAN, *men*, *v* *t* To have in the mind or thoughts to intend to signify—*v* *t* to have in the mind to have meaning—*pa* *t* and *pa* *p* meant (ment) [Goth. *manan*, Ger. *meinen*, to think, Ice. *munna*, *L. memin*, to remember—root *men*, akin to Sans. *man*, to think.]

MEANDER, *me* an der, *n*. A winding course a maze perplexity—*v* *t* To flow or run in a winding course to be intricate—*v* *t* to wind or flow round. [From *Meander*, the name of a winding river in Asia Minor.]

MEANDERING, *me* an der ing *adj* Winding in a course.—*n*. A winding course. [From *MEANDER*.]

MEANING, *mēn* ing, *n*. That which is meant signification the sense intended purpose.—*adj* Significant.

MEANINGLESS, *mēn* ing les, *adj* Without meaning.

MEANINGLY, *mēn* ing l, *adv* With meaning significantly

MEANLY, *mēn* l, *adv* In a mean manner without dignity poorly basely ungenerously moderately

MEANNESS, *mēn* nes, *n*. The quality of being mean want of dignity lowness of rank baseness sordidness.

MEANS, *mēnz*, *n*. Pl. of MEAN See MEAN

MEAN T, *pa* *t* and *pa* *p* of MEAN

MEANTIME, *mēn* tim, } *adv* In the intervening
MEANWHILE, *mēn* hwil, } time.

MEAR, *mēr*, *n*. (Spenser) A boundary See MEAR

MEASLED, *mēz*ld, *adj* Infected with measles.

MEASLES, *mēz*l, *n*. A contagious fever accom-

panied with small red spots upon the skin. [Ger. *mas*, D. *maesse*, spot, *maesselen*, measles.]

MEASLY, *mēz* l, *adj* Infected with measles.

MEASURABLE, *mēz* ur a bl, *adj* That may be measured or computed moderate in small quantity or extent. [quality of being measurable.]

MEASURABLENESS, *mēz* ur a bl nes, *n*. The

MEASURABLY, *mēz* ur a bl, *adv* In a manner that may be measured moderately

MEASURE, *mēz* ūr, *n*. That by which extent is ascertained or expressed the extent of anything a rule by which anything is adjusted proportion: a stated quantity degree extent moderation means to an end metre a metrical foot musical time a kind of dance—*v* *t* To ascertain the dimensions of: to adjust to mark out to allot—*v* *t* to have a certain extent to be equal or uniform—*pr* *p* measuring, *pa* *p* measured. [Fr. *mesure*—*L. mensura*, a measure—*metior*, *mensus*, to measure, akin to Gr. *metron*, a measure, Sans. root *mā*, *māda*, to measure.]

MEASURE (Shak), to dance

MEASURED, *mēz* ūrd, *adj* Of a certain measure equal uniform steady restricted.

MEASURELESS, *mēz* ūr les, *adj* Without measure boundless immense

MEASUREMENT, *mēz* ūr ment, *n*. The act of measuring quantity found by measuring.

MEASURER, *mēz* ūr er, *n*. One who measures.

MEASURING, *mēz* ūr ing *adj* That measures

MEAT, *mēt*, *n*. That which is chewed or ground by the teeth food the flesh of animals used as food. [A.S. *mete*, Goth. *maia*, food—*matjan*, to eat, *L. mendo*, to chew, Sans. *math*, to grind.]

MEATHE, *mēth*, *n*. A form of MEAD, a liquor

MEATINESS, *mēt* nes, *n*. The state or quality of being meaty fleshiness

MEAT OFFERING, *mēt* of fering *n*. An offering of meat or food in the religious services of the Jews.

MEATY, *mēt* i, *adj* Full of meat fleshy

MEAZEL, *mēz* l, *n*. (Shak) A leper [See MEASLES.]

MECHANIC, *AL*, me kan ik, *al*, *adj* Pertaining to machines or to mechanics constructed according to the laws of mechanics acting by physical power done by a machine pertaining to artisans done simply by force of habit vulgar.—*n*. One engaged in a mechanical trade an artisan. [*L. mechanicus*; Gr. *mēchanikos*—*mēchanē*, any artificial means—*mēchos* a means.]

MECHANICAL, me kan ik al, *n*. (Shak) A mechanic.

MECHANICALLY, me kan ik al l, *adv* According to mechanical laws in a mechanical manner by the force of habit.

MECHANICIAN, me kan i shan, *n*. A machine-maker one skilled in mechanics.

MECHANICS, me kan ics, *n*. The science which treats of machines the science which determines the effect produced by forces on a body

MECHANISM, me kan izm, *n*. The construction of a machine.

MECHANIST, me kan ist, *n*. A mechanician.

MECONIC, me kon ik, *adj* Denoting an acid obtained from poppies. [From Gr. *mēlon*, the poppy.]

MEDAL, med al, *n*. A piece of metal in the form of a coin bearing some device or inscription a reward of merit. [Fr. *medaille*, It. *medaglia*—*L. metallum*, a metal.]

MEDALIST, MEDALLIST, med al ist, *n*. One skilled in medals one who has gained a medal.

MEDALLIC, me-dal'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to medals.

MEDALLION, me-dal'yun, *n.* A large antique medal: the representation of a medal in painting or sculpture.

MEDALLURGY, med'al-ur-ji, *n.* The art of producing medals and coins.

MEDDLE, med'l, *v.i.* To mix or interfere with others and their affairs: to have to do.—*v.t.* (*Spenser*) to mix:—*pr.p.* medd'ling; *pa.p.* medd'led. [O. Fr. *medler*, *mesler*; low L. *misculare*—L. *miscere*, to mix.]

MEDDLER, med'lér, *n.* One who meddles or interferes with matters in which he has no concern.

MEDDLESOME, med'l-sum, *adj.* Given to meddling or interfering with the affairs of others.

MEDDLING, med'ling, *adj.* Mixing or interfering in the concerns of others: officious.—*n.* Officious interposition.

MEDLEVAL, mē-di-ē'val, *adj.* Of or relating to the middle ages. [L. *medius*, middle, *ævum*, an age.]

MEDLEVALIST, mē-di-ē'val-ist, *n.* One versed in the history of the middle ages. [From **MEDLEVAL**.]

MEDIAL, mē-di-al, *adj.* Middle: noting a mean or average. [Low L. *medialis*—L. *medius*, akin to Gr. *mesos*, middle.]

MEDIATE, mē-di-āt, *adj.* Middle: between two extremes: acting by or as a means.—*v.i.* To interpose between parties as a friend of each: to intercede.—*v.t.* to effect by mediation:—*pr.p.* mē'di-āt-ing; *pa.p.* mē'di-ated. [Low L. *mediatus*—L. *medius*, middle.]

MEDIATELY, mē-di-āt-li, *adv.* By a mediate or intervening cause.

MEDIATENESS, mē-di-āt-nes, *n.* The state of being mediate or intervening.

MEDIATION, mē-di-ā'shun, *n.* The act of mediating or interposing: entreaty for another.

MEDIATISE, mē-di-āt-iz, *v.t.* To annex as a smaller state or sovereignty to a larger neighbouring one. [From **MEDIATE**.]

MEDIATOR, mē-di-āt-or, *n.* One who mediates or interposes between parties at variance.

MEDIATORIAL, mē-di-ā-tō'ri-al, *adj.* Belonging to a mediator or intercessor.

MEDIATORIALLY, mē-di-ā-tō'ri-al-li, *adv.* In a mediatorial manner. [a mediator.]

MEDIATORSHIP, mē-di-āt-or-ship, *n.* The office of mediator.

MEDIC, med'ik, *n.* A genus of leguminous plants, with leaves like those of clover. [L. *medica*, Gr. *medikē* (poa, grass), a kind of clover introduced from *Media* in Asia.]

MEDICABLE, med'i-ka-bl, *adj.* That may be healed. [See **MEDICAL**.]

MEDICAL, med'i-kal, *adj.* Relating to the art of healing diseases: containing that which heals: intended to promote the study of medicine. [Low L. *medicālis*—L. *medicus*, pertaining to healing—*medeor*, to heal.]

MEDICALLY, med'i-kal-li, *adv.* According to the art of healing: for the purpose of healing. [From **MEDICAL**.]

MEDICAMENT, med'i-ka-ment or me-dik'a-ment, *n.* A medicine or anything used for healing. [See **MEDICAL**.]

MEDICATE, med'i-kāt, *v.t.* To heal: to treat with medicine: to impregnate with anything medicinal:—*pr.p.* med'ic-āt-ing; *pa.p.* med'ic-ated. [L. *medico*, -atum, to heal. See **MEDICAL**.]

MEDICATED, med'i-kāt-ed, *adj.* Containing anything medicinal or healing: treated with medicine.

MEDICATION, med-i-kā'shun, *n.* The act or pro-

cess of medicating or of tincturing with medicinal substances: the use of medicine.

MEDICATIVE, med'i-kāt-iv or me-dik'a-tiv, *adj.* Healing: tending to heal. [From **MEDICATE**.]

MEDICINAL, me-dis'in-al, *adj.* Relating to medicine: fitted to cure or lessen disease or pain.

MEDICINALLY, me-dis'in-al-li, *adv.* In a medicinal manner: as medicine.

MEDICINE, med'i-sin, *n.* Anything applied for the cure or lessening of disease or pain: (*Bacon*) remedy: (*Shak.*) a physician.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To remedy, to cure. [L. *medicina*, *medicus*, from root of **MEDICAL**.]

MEDIEVAL, **MEDIEVALIST**. Same as **MEDLEVAL**, **MEDLEVALIST**.

MEDIOCRE, mē-di-ō-kér, *adj.* Middling: moderate.—*n.* A person of middling or moderate abilities. [Fr.—L. *mediocris*—*medius*, middle.]

MEDIOCRITY, mē-di-ōk'ri-ti, *n.* A mediocre or middle state or condition: moderation: (*Bacon*) a moderate degree.

MEDITATE, med'i-tāt, *v.i.* To think: to consider thoughtfully: to purpose.—*v.t.* to think on: to revolve in the mind: to intend:—*pr.p.* med'it-āt-ing; *pa.p.* med'it-ated. [L. *meditor*, *meditatus*; akin to Gr. *math*, root of *mathanō*, to learn, or perhaps *med*, root of *medomai*, to think on: Sans. *man*, to think.]

MEDITATION, med-i-tā'shun, *n.* The act of meditating: deep thought: serious contemplation.

MEDITATIVE, med'i-tāt-iv, *adj.* Given to meditation: expressing design. [tative manner.]

MEDITATIVELY, med'i-tāt-iv-li, *adv.* In a meditative manner.

MEDITATIVENESS, med'i-tāt-iv-nes, *n.* The quality of being meditative: reflection.

MEDITERRANEAN, med-i-ter-rā'ne-an, } *adj.* Sit-
nated in
MEDITERRANEOUS, med-i-ter-rā'ne-us, } the middle of the earth or land: inland. [L. *medius*, middle, and *terra*, earth, land.]

MEDIUM, mē-di-um, *n.* The middle: the middle place or degree: anything intervening: means or instrument: the substance in which bodies exist, or through which they move. [L.]

MEDLAR, med'lar, *n.* A small tree, common in Britain and Europe, with fruit like a pear. [O. Fr. *meslier*—L. *mespilus*, Gr. *mespilē*.]

MEDLEY, med'li, *n.* A mixture: a mingled and confused mass: a miscellany. [From root of **MEDDLE**.]

MEDOC, me-dok', *n.* A French wine produced at *Medoc*, in the department of the Gironde.

MEDULLAR, me-dul'ar, } *adj.* Consisting of,
MEDULLARY, me-dul'ar-i, } or resembling marrow or pith. [L. *medullaris*, in the marrow—*medulla*, that which has the middle, the marrow—*medius*, middle.]

MEDUSA, me-du'sa, *n.* (*myth.*) One of the Gorgons whose hair was turned into snakes: a genus of gelatinous radiate animals, prob. from the likeness of their tentacles to the snakes on Medusa's head. [Gr. *medousa*, fem. of *medōn*, a ruler—*medō*, to rule.]

MED, mēd, *n.* Wages: reward: that which is bestowed for merit. [A.S. *med*, D. *miede*, Ger. *mieth*, Goth. *mizdo*, a reward; allied to Gr. *misthos*, hire, wages.]

MEEK, mek, *adj.* Soft: mild: gentle: submissive. [D. *muyck*, Goth. *muko*, Sw. *miuk*, Ice. *miukr*.]

MEEKLY, mek'li, *adv.* In a meek manner: submissively. [meek: gentleness.]

MEEKNESS, mek'nes, *n.* The quality of being meek.

MEER, mēr, *n.* A boundary. See **MERE**.

MEERED, merd, *adj* (Shak) Relating to a meer or boundary

MEERSCHAUM, mēr'shawm, *n*. A species of mineral earth, used for making tobacco pipes, so called because once supposed to be the petrified *scum* or *foam* of the sea. [Ger *meer*, *L* *mare*, the sea, and *schaum*, *It* *schiuma*, *L* *spuma*, foam]

MEET, mēt, *adj* According to measure fitting qualified adapted. [AS *ge met*, fit, *ge-met* a measure—*metan*, *L* *metior* to measure *Gr metron*, a measure, Sans. *mad*, *mā*, to measure]

MEET, mēt, *v t* To come face to face to encounter to find to receive, as a welcome.—*v a* to come to gether to assemble to have an encounter —*past* and *pa.p* met.—*n*. A meeting as of hunters. [AS *melan*, *mothan*, Goth. *gamothan* to meet, AS *mot*, *gmet*, a meeting, *I* *ice mot*, opposite]

MEET WIRE, to come to light upon, find to encounter to suffer unexpectedly (Bacon) to obviate (as an objection)

MEETING, mē'ting, *n*. A coming face to face an interview an assembly [From *MEET*]

MEETING HOUSE, mē'ting hows, *n*. A house or building where people, esp. dissenters, meet for public worship [antably]

MEETLY, mē'th, *adv* In a meet or fitting manner

MEETNESS, mē'tnes *n*. State of being meet or fit propriety

MEGALICHTHYS, meg a hīk this, *n*. A genus of fossil fishes, so named from their large size. [Gr *megas* *megall*, great, and *ichthys*, a fish.]

MEGALOSAURUS, meg a lo-saw'rus *n*. The great saurian or lizard, a gigantic fossil found in England. [Gr *megas* *megall*, great, and *saurus*, a lizard.]

MEGATHERIUM, meg-a-the ri'um, *n*. (lit) The great wild beast a gigantic fossil quadruped found in the pampas of S. America. [Gr *megas*, great, and *therion*, wild beast.]

MEGRIM, mē'grim, *n*. A pain affecting one half of the head or face. [Fr *migraine*, corr of Gr *hēmigrana*—*hēmi*, half, and *kranion*, the head.]

MEINE, men, *v t* (Spenser) To mangle, mix. [O *E* *mengo*, AS *mengan*, to mangle.]

MEINY, menī, *n*. (Shak) A retinue, company of servants attending upon a person of high rank. [O Fr *meine*, a company, from root of *MEIN*.]

MEIOECENE. Same as *MIocene*.

MEIOSIS, mē'ōsis, *n* (rhet) A species of hyperbole representing a thing as less than it is. [Gr *meiosis*—*meio*-ō, to lessen.]

MELAMPODE, mel am pōd, *n*. (Spenser) The black hellebore. [*L* *melampodium*—Gr *melas*, black, and *pous*, *podas* a foot.]

MELANCHOLY, mel an kol i, *n*. A disease causing gloomy groundless fears, and general depression of spirits, so called because it was supposed to be occasioned by black bile dejection.—*adj* Gloomy producing grief. [*L* *melancholia*, Gr *melancholia*—*melan*, black, and *cholz*, bile.]

MELANGE, mā-langzh, *n*. A mixture a medley [Fr—*mélér*, to mix.]

MÊLÉE, mā la, *n*. A fight in which the combatants are mingled together a confused conflict an affray [Fr—*mélér*, to mix.]

MELLILOT, meli lot, *n*. A genus of clover like plants having yellow flowers, also called the *honey lotus* [Gr *melilotus*—*mel*, honey, and *lotos* lotos.]

MELIORATE, mē-lor-ē, *v t*. To make better to improve —*pp* *méliorating*, *pp* *méliorated*. [Low *L* *meliore*, to make better—*L* *meliore*, better.]

MELIORATION, mē-lor-ē-shun, *n*. The act of meliorating or making better improvement.

MELIORITY, mē-lor-ē-tā, *n*. (Bacon) The state of being better [From *MELIORATE*.]

MELIPHAGOUS, mel i fag, *adj* Feeding upon honey [Gr *mel*, honey, and *phagō*, to eat.]

MELL, mel, *v i* (Spenser) To mangle, to be concerned with. [Fr *mélér*, to mangle.]

MELLAY, mē'lā, *n* (Tenn) A *mélée*.

MELLIFEROUS, mel i fer us *adj* Honey producing [*L* *mel* *melius*, honey, and *fero*, to produce.]

MELLIFLUENCE, mel i flū-ens, *n* A sweet, smooth flow, as of honey [From *MELLIFLUE*.]

MELLIFLUE, mel i flū-ent, *adj* Flowing with honey or sweetness smooth. [*L* *melius*, honey, and *fluens* *fluens* flowing—*fluō*, to flow.]

MELLIFLUENTLY, mel i flū-ent l, *adv* Sweetly smoothly

MELLIFLOUS, mel i flū us, *adj* Mellifluent

MELLIFLOUSLY, mel i flū-us l, *adv* Sweetly smoothly

MELLOW, melo, *adj* Soft with ripeness soft to the touch.—*v t* To soften by ripeness or age to mature.—*v i* to become soft to be matured. [D *mollig*, soft, Ger *molech*, Fr *molle* overripe, *L* *mollis*, soft, D *molen* W *mally*, to fall away to pieces.]

MELLOWNESS, melō-nēs, *n* State of being mellow: softness maturity

MELLOWY, melō-i, *adj* Soft oily [From *MELLOW*.]

MELOCOTONE, mel ok-o-tōn, *n* (Bacon) A kind of quince [*L* *malum cotoneum*, a quince apple.]

MELODIOUS, melō-di us, *adj* Full of melody harmonious [manner harmoniously]

MELODIOUSLY, melō-di us l, *adv* In a melodious

MELODIOUSNESS, melō-di us nēs *n* Quality of being melodious sweetness of sound.

MELODISE, melo-diz, *v t* To make melodious to reduce to the form of a melody.—*v i* to compose or sing melodies

MELODIST, melo-dist, *n*. A composer or singer of melodies a book of melodies or songs.

MELODRAMA, melo-drama, *n*. A drama, or theatrical performance with songs. [Gr *melos*, a song, and *drama*, a drama.]

MELODRAMATIC, melo dra mat-ik, *adj* Relating to a melodrama.

MELODRAMATIST, melo-dram-a-tist, *n*. One skilled in melodramas, or who prepares them.

MELODY, melo-di, *n*. A lay consisting of a symmetrical succession of parts an agreeable succession of musical sounds an air or tune music [Gr *melodia*—*melos* a part, and *ōde*, a lay.]

MELON, melon, *n*. A kind of cucumber and its fruit, which resembles an apple. [Fr, *L* *melo*, Gr *melon*, an apple.]

MELT, melt, *v t*. To make liquid to dissolve to soften to waste away.—*v i* to become liquid to dissolve to become tender or mild; to be subdued by grief; to lose substance to be discouraged. [AS *melian*, D *emelian*, Gr *melō*, to make liquid.]

MELTING, melting *n*. The act of melting or making liquid or of dissolving the act of softening or rendering tender.

MELTINGLY, melting l, *adv* In a melting manner tenderly

MEMBER, mem'ber, *n*. A limb of an animal a clause one of a community a representative in a legislative body (*B*) in *pl* the appetites and

file, fir; mē, her, mine, mōte, mūte, mōwn, then.

passions. [Fr. *membre*, L. *membrum*, prob. allied to Sans. root *md*, to measure.]

MEMBERED, mem'bêrd, *adj.* Having members or limbs.

MEMBERSHIP, mem'bêr-ship, *n.* The state of being a member or one of a society: a community.

MEMBRANE, mem'brân, *n.* The thin tissue which covers the members or parts of the body: the film containing the seeds of a plant.

MEMBRANEOUS, mem-brân'e-us, } *adj.* Relating to,

MEMBRANOUS, mem'bran-us, } consisting of, or like a membrane.

MEMENTO, me-men'to, *n.* (lit.) Remember thou: a suggestion or notice to awaken memory. [L. imperative of *memini*, to remember—root *men*, akin to Sans. *man*, to think.]

MEMOIR, mem'wôr or me-moîr', *n.* A familiar notice of anything as remembered by the writer: a short biographical sketch: a record of researches on any subject: the transactions of a society. [Fr. *mémoire*—L. *memoria*, memory—*memor*, mindful, akin to Sans. root *smri*, to remember.]

MEMORABLE, mem'ôr-a-bl, *adj.* Deserving to be remembered: remarkable. [L. *memorabilis*—*memor*, mindful.]

MEMORABLY, mem'ôr-a-bli, *adv.* In a memorable manner: so as to be remembered.

MEMORANDUM, mem'ôr-an'dum, *n.* Something to be remembered: a note to assist the memory:—*pl.* MEMORANDA. [L.—*memor*, mindful.]

MEMORIAL, me-mô'ri-al, *adj.* Bringing to memory: contained in memory.—*n.* That which serves to keep in remembrance: a monument: a note to help the memory: a written statement with a petition, laid before a legislative or other body: (*B.*) memory.

MEMORIALISE, me-mô'ri-al-iz, *v.t.* To present a memorial to: to petition by memorial:—*pr.p.* me-mô'ri-alising; *pa.p.* me-mô'ri-alised.

MEMORIALIST, me-mô'ri-al-ist, *n.* One who writes, signs, or presents a memorial.

MEMORISE, mem'ôr-iz, *v.t.* (obs.) To commit to memory: to cause to be remembered.

MEMORY, mem'ôr-i, *n.* Having or keeping in the mind: the faculty of the mind by which it retains the knowledge of previous thoughts or events: retention: remembrance. [See **MEMOIR**.]

MEMPHIAN, mem'fi-an, *adj.* Relating to Memphis, the ancient capital of Egypt: very dark, in allusion to the preternatural darkness in the time of Moses.

MEN, *pl.* of MAN.

MENACE, men'as, *v.t.* To threaten:—*pr.p.* men'ac-ing; *pa.p.* men'aced.—*n.* A threat or threatening. [Fr. *menacer*—L. *minor*, *minatus*, to threaten.]

MENACING, men'as-ing, *adj.* Threatening.

MENACINGLY, men'as-ing-li, *adv.* Threateningly.

MENAGE, men'aj, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To manage.

MENAGERIE, **MENAGERY**, men-az'hêr-i or men-aj'êr-i, *n.* A place for managing and keeping wild animals: a collection of such animals. [Fr., from root of **MANAGE**.]

MEND, mend, *v.t.* To remove a fault: to repair: to correct: to quicken: to improve.—*v.i.* to grow better. [L. *emendo*—*e*, ex, out of, and *mendum*, a fault.]

MENDACIOUS, men-dâ'shus, *adj.* Lying: false. [L. *mendax*, *mendacis*—*mentior*, to lie.]

MENDACITY, men-das'i-ti, *n.* Lying: falsehood. [From **MENDACIOUS**.]

MENDER, mend'êr, *n.* One who mends.

MENDICANCY, men'di-kan-si, *n.* The state of being a mendicant or beggar: beggary.

MENDICANT, men'di-kant, *adj.* In extreme want: poor to beggary: practising beggary.—*n.* One who is in extreme want: a beggar: one of the begging fraternity of the R. C. Church. [L. *mendicans*, -antis, *pr.p.* of *mendico*, to beg—*mendicus*, a beggar, prob. from *menda*, a want.]

MENDICITY, men-dis'i-ti, *n.* The state of being a mendicant or beggar: the life of a beggar.

MENDING, mend'ing, *n.* The act of mending or repairing.

MENDS, mendz, *n.* (*Shak.*) Amends.

MENIAL, mē'ni-al, *adj.* Belonging to a household: servile: low.—*n.* A domestic servant: one performing servile work: a person of servile disposition. [Norm. *meynal*—*mesnée*, household; from L. *maneo*, to dwell.]

MENINGES, men-in'jêz, *n.* The three membranes that envelop the brain. [Gr. *meninx*, *meninggos*, a membrane.]

MENINGITIS, men-in-jî'tis, *n.* Inflammation of the meninges or membranes of the brain.

MENIVER, men'î-vêr, *n.* The ermine: its fur, which is white, with specks of black.—[O. Fr. *menuver*, *menuvair*, grayish fur—*menu*, small, L. *minus*, and *vair*, fur—L. *varius*, changing, mottled.]

MENSAL, mens'al, *adj.* Occurring once in a month: monthly. [From L. *mensis*, a month.]

MENSES, mens'êz, *n.pl.* The monthly discharge from the womb. [From L. *mensis*, a month.]

MENSTRUAL, mens'trô-al, *adj.* Monthly: belonging to a menstruum. [L. *menstrualis*—*mensis*, a month.]

MENSTRUANT, mens'trô-ant, *adj.* Subject to menses. [L. *menstruans*, -antis, *pr.p.* of *menstruo*. See **MENSTRUATE**.]

MENSTRUATE, mens'trô-at, *v.i.* To discharge the menses:—*pr.p.* mens'truating; *pa.p.* mens'truated. [L. *menstruo*, -atum.]

MENSTRUATION, mens-trô-â'shun, *n.* Act of menstruating: period of menstruating.

MENSTRUOUS, mens'trô-us, *adj.* Having, or belonging to, menses.

MENSTRUUM, mens'trô-um, *n.* A solvent or dissolving substance:—*pl.* MENS'TRUA, the menses. [From L. *mensis*, a month, from a fancy of the old chemists that dissolvents could be prepared only at certain stages of the moon.]

MENSURABILITY, mens-ûr-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being measurable.

MENSURABLE, mens'ûr-a-bl, *adj.* That can be measured: measurable. [L. *mensurabilis*, from *mensuro*, -atum, to measure.]

MENSURAL, mens'ûr-al, *adj.* Pertaining to measure.

MENSURATION, mens-ûr-â'shun, *n.* The act, process, or art of measuring: art of finding the length, area, or volume of bodies: the result of measuring.

MENT, ment (*Spenser*), *pa.p.* of obs. **MENGE**, to mix. [See **MENTE**.]

MENTAL, ment'al, *adj.* Pertaining to the mind: intellectual. [From L. *mens*, *mentis*, the mind—Sans. root *man*, to think.] [tually.]

MENTALLY, ment'al-li, *adv.* In the mind: intellectually.

MENTION, men'shun, *n.* (lit.) A remembering or thinking of: a brief notice or remark: a hint.—*v.t.* To notice briefly: to remark: to name. [L. *mentio*, *mentiois*, from *memini*, to remember—root *men*, Sans. *man*, to think.]

MENTIONABLE, men shən a-bl, *adj* That can be mentioned.

MENTOR, men tər, *n* (*lit*) The thinker a wise and faithful counsellor or monitor [From *Mentor*, the friend of Odysseus or Ulysses—from root of **MENTAL**.]

MENTORIAL, men tər i əl, *adj* Containing advice or admonition. [From **MENTOR**.]

MEPHITIC, me-fit'ik, *adj* Pertaining to mephitis, a foul exhalation from the ground offensive to the smell noxious pestilential. [From *L. mephitis*.]

MERCANTILE, mer-kən tīl, *adj* Pertaining to *merchants* commercial. [Fr and It.—*L. mercans*—*antis* pr p of *mercior*, to trade—*merz*, *mercis*, merchandise—*merco*, to gain.]

MERCENARY, mers'en ar i, *adj* Relating to reward or payment hired for money actuated by the hope of reward greedy of gain sold or done for money—*n*. One who is hired a soldier hired into foreign service. [*L. mercenarius*—*merco*, hire, reward—*merco* to gain.]

MERCER, mers'er, *n*. A merchant in silks and wool cloths. [From root of **MERCANTILE**.]

MERCERY, mers'er i, *n*. The trade of a mercer the goods of a mercer.

MERCHANT, merch-and, *v* (*Bacon*) To trade or traffic [Fr *merchander* See **MERCHANT**.]

MERCHANTISE, merch-and iz, *n*. The goods of a merchant anything traded with. [Fr *merchandise*—*merchand*, a merchant.]

MERCHANT merch-ant *n*. One who carries on trade, esp on a large scale one who buys and sells goods a trader—*adj* Pertaining to trade or merchandise. [Fr *merchand*—*L. mercans*, *antis*, pr p of *mercior*, to trade. See **MERCANTILE**.] [a merchant]

MERCHANT LIKE, merch-ant lik, *adj* (*Slat*) Like **MERCHANTMAN**, merchant-man, *n*. A trading ship: (*B*) a merchant.

MERCIABLE, mers'i a-bl, *adj* (*Spenser*) Merciful.

MERCIFUL, mers'i fool, *adj* Full of or exercising mercy willing to pity and spare compassionate tender humane.

MERCIFULLY, mers'i fool i, *adv* In a merciful manner with pity leniently.

MERCIFULNESS, mers'i fool nes, *n*. The quality of being merciful readiness to pity and forgive.

MERCIFY, mers'i fi, *v* t. (*Spenser*) To deal mercifully with, to pity [Mercy, and *L. facio*, to make.]

MERCILFSS, mers'i les, *adj* Without mercy unfeeling hard hearted unsparing cruel.

MERCILESSLY, mers'i les-lī, *adv* In a merciless manner unsparingly.

MERCILESSNESS, mers'i les nes, *n*. Want of mercy.

MERCUrial, mer-kū ri əl, *adj* (*lit*) Pertaining to *Mercury*, the god of eloquence, the guardian of traders &c. having the qualities said to belong to the god Mercury active sprightly containing or consisting of mercury.

MERCURIALISE, mer-kū ri əl iz, *v* t. To make mercurial (*med*) to affect with mercury to expose to the vapour of mercury—*pr p* mercurialising, *pap* mercurialised.

MERCURY, mer-kū ri, *n*. The god of merchandise and eloquence, and the messenger of the gods the planet nearest the sun a white, poisonous metal, also called quicksilver a messenger [*L. Mercurius*, from *merz*, *mercis* merchandise.]

MERCY, mers'i, *n* (*lit*) Pay, reward disposition to overlook injuries, or forgive obligation out of compassion for the offender clemency an act of mercy

leniency tenderness [Fr *merci*, It. *mercé*, *mercade*, reward, compassion, *L. merces*, *mercedis*, pay, reward.]

MERCY SEAT, mers'i sēt, *n*. (*lit*) The seat or place of mercy the covering of the Jewish Ark of the Covenant the throne of God.

MERE, mer, *n* (*Spenser*) A boundary a limit.—*vt*. To bound, to limit [*A.S. mere*, *gmere*, a boundary.]

MERE, mer *n*. A pool or lake. [*A.S. mere*, Fr *mare*, akin to *L. mare*, the sea.]

MERE, mer, *adj* Separated from unmingled pure. only this and nothing else alone absolute. [It. *mero*, *L. merus*, prob akin to Gr *meiroma*, to divide or separate from.]

MERELY, mēr'i, *adv* Purely simply only thus and no other way solely (*Bacon*) entirely [From **MERZ**, *adj*.]

MERESTAD, mēr'et, *n*. The land within the boundaries of a farm. [*MERZ*, a boundary, and **STAD**.] [a mere or boundary]

MERE STONE, mēr'stən, *n*. A stone which marks

MERETRIOUS mer'e trish us *adj* (*lit*) Pertaining to harlots alluring by false show gaudy and deceitful false [*L. meretricus*, from *meretrix*, *meretrice* a harlot, or one who earns money, from *merco* to earn.]

MERETRIOUSLY, mer'e trish us lī, *adv* In a meretricious manner by false allurement.

MERETRIOUSNESS mer'e trish us nes, *n*. The quality of being meretricious false allurement.

MERGANSER mer-ganser, *n*. A name applied to ducks of the genus *Mergus* or divers. [*L. mergus*, a diver—*mergo*, to dive, and *anser*, a goose.]

MERGE, merj, *v* t. To immerse or dip in to sink to cause to be swallowed up—to be swallowed up or lost [*L. mergo*, *mergum*, akin to Sans. *majj*, to dive, to sink.]

MERGER, merjer, *n*. He who or that which merges or swallows up (*law*) the absorption of one estate or contract in another.

MERICARP, meri-kārp, *n*. One carpel or part of the fruit of an umbelliferous plant. [Gr *meros*, a part, and *Larpos* fruit.]

MERIDIAN, me ri di ən, *adj* Pertaining to mid-day being on the meridian or at mid day raised to the highest point.—*n*. Mid-day the highest point, as of success climax an imaginary circle on the earth's surface passing through the poles and any given place (*astron*) an imaginary circle, passing through the poles of the heavens, and the zenith of the spectator, which the sun crosses at mid-day [*L. meridianus*, pertaining to mid-day, from *meridies*, mid-day—*medius*, middle, and *diēs*, day.]

MERIDIONAL, me ri di un əl, *adj* Pertaining to the meridian southern having a southern aspect.

MERIDIONALITY, me ri di un əl i ti, *n*. State of being in the meridian position in the south aspect towards the south.

MERIDIONALLY, me ri di un əl lī, *adv* In the direction of the meridian.

MERINO, me ri'no, *n*. A variety of sheep having very fine wool, orig. from Spain a fabric of merino wool.—*adj* Belonging to the merino sheep or their wool [Sp., from *merino* inspector of sheep-walks, low *L. majoranus* from root of **MAJOR**.]

MERIT, mers't, *n*. That which is deserving excellence that deserves honour or reward worth value that which is earned.—*vt*. To earn to have a right to claim as reward to deserve. [*L. meritum*, from *merco*, *meritum*, to obtain as a lot or portion, to

deserve, Gr. *meiromai*, to divide, akin to Sans. *md*, to measure.]

MERITORIOUS, mer-i-tō'ri-us, *adj.* Possessing merit or desert: deserving of reward, honour, or praise.

MERITORIOUSLY, mer-i-tō'ri-us-li, *adv.* In a meritorious manner.

MERITORIOUSNESS, mer-i-tō'ri-us-nes, *n.* The state of being meritorious.

MERK, mērk, *n.* An old Scotch silver coin worth about 13s. 4d. sterling.

MERLE, mērl, *n.* The blackbird. [Fr.; L. *merula*.]

MERLIN, mērl'in, *n.* A species of small hawk: a wizard. [Fr. *émérillon*: It. *amerlo*; Ger. *schmerl*, *merl*, perhaps from root of **MERLE**.]

MERLON, mērl'on, *n.* (It.) A little wall: (fort.) the part of a parapet which lies between two embrasures. [Fr.; It. *merlo*—*marulus*, dim. of L. *merus*, a wall.]



a, a, Merlon.

MERMAID, mērmād, *n.* *Maid of the sea*, a fabled marine animal, having the upper part like a woman and the lower like a fish. [Fr. *mer*, L. *mare*, the sea, and **MAID**.]

MERMAIDEN, mērmād-n, *n.* (Tenn.) A mermaid.

MERMAID'S-GLOVE, mērmād-z-glūv, *n.* The largest kind of British sponge, so named from the finger-like arrangement of its branches.

MERMAN, mēr'man, *n.* The male of the mermaid.

MEROPIDAN, mē-rōp'i-dan, *n.* A bird of the family of bee-eaters. [Gr., L. *merops*, the bee-eater.]

MERRILY, mēri-li, *adv.* In a merry manner: gaily: cheerfully: with laughter.

MERRIMAKE, mēri-māk, *n.* (Spenser.) A meeting for making merry, a festival, mirth.—*v.i.* To make merry, to feast.

MERRIMENT, mēri-ment, } *n.* State of being merry:
MERRINESS, mēri-nes, } gaiety with laughter
and noise: mirth: hilarity.

MERRY, mēri, *adj.* (comp. **MERRIER**, superl. **MERRIEST**.) *Sportive*: cheerful: noisily gay: causing laughter: lively. [A.S. *mirig*; Gael. *mear*, from *mir*, to sport.]

MERRY-ANDREW, mēri-an'drōō, *n.* A buffoon: one who attends a mountebank or quack doctor. [MERRY, and perhaps from *Andrew Borde*, a physician in the time of Henry VIII., noted for his facetious speeches.]

MERRY-MAKE, mēri-māk, *n.* and *v.* Same as **MERRY-MAKING**, mēri-māk'ing, *n.* A merry festival: a meeting for mirth.—*adj.* Producing mirth.

MERRY-THOUGHT, mēri-thawt, *n.* The forked bone of a fowl's breast, which two persons pull at in play, the one who breaks off the longer part being thought likely to be first married.

MERSION, mēr'shun, *n.* Act of merging.

MERULIDAN, mē-rōō'li-dan, *n.* A bird of the thrush family. [From root of **MERLE**.]

MESEEMS, mē-sēmz, *v. impers.* It seems to me.

MESENTERIC, mes-en-ter'ik, *adj.* Relating to the mesentery.

MESENTERY, mes'en-tēr-i, or mez'-, *n.* A membrane in the middle of the intestines. [Gr. *mesenteron*—*mesos*, middle, *enteron*, intestines—*entos*, within.]

MESFAITH, mes'fāth, *n.* (Tenn.) Wrong faith, error of belief. [Fr. *mes*, for L. *mis*, wrong, and **FAITH**.]

MESH, mesh, *n.* The opening between the threads

of a net: network.—*v.t.* To catch in a net. [A.S. *mæscere*; Ger. *masché*; Dan. *maske*; Ice. *moskvi*.]

MESHY, mesh'i, *adj.* Having meshes: formed like network. [middle.]

MESIAL, mē'zhal, *adj.* *Middle*. [From Gr. *mesos*, the **MESMERIC**, -AL, mez-mer'ik, -al, *adj.* Of or relating to mesmerism.

MESMERISE, mez'mēr-iz, *v.t.* To induce an extraordinary state of the nervous system, in which the actor controls the actions of the subject:—*pr.p.* mes'merising; *pa.p.* mes'merised. [From *Mesmer*, a German physician (1733-1815), who brought the action into notice.]

MESMERISM, mez'mēr-izm, *n.* Art of mesmerising.

MESMERIST, mez'mēr-ist, *n.* One who mesmerises or believes in mesmerism.

MESNE, mēn, *adj.* (law.) *Middle*: intervening: applied to a writ issued between the beginning and end of a suit. [O. Fr. *mesne*, middle. See **MEAN**.]

MESOCARP, mes'o-kārp, *n.* (bot.) The middle or intermediate layer of a pericarp. [Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *karpōs*, fruit.]

MESOGASTRIC, mes-o-gas'trik, *adj.* Of or belonging to the middle of the stomach: denoting the membrane which sustains the stomach. [Gr. *mesos*, middle, *gaster*, the belly.]

MESOZOIC, mes-o-zō'ik, *adj.* Denoting the middle or secondary geological period. [Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *zōē*, life.]

MESPRISE, mes-priz, *n.* (Spenser.) Contempt, scorn. [O. Fr. *mespris*, *mespriser*, to despise—L. *minus*, less, and *pretio*, to prize.]

MESS, mes, *n.* A mixture disagreeable to the sight or taste: a medley: disorder: embarrassment. [From root of **MASH**.]

MESS, mes, *n.* A dish or quantity of food served up at one time: a number of persons who eat together.—*v.t.* To supply with a mess.—*v.i.* To eat of a mess: to feed: to associate and eat at a common table. [It. *messa*, *messo*, a messenger, a course at table; L. *mitto*, *missum*, to send.]

MESSAGE, mes'aj, *n.* Any communication sent from one to another: an errand: an official communication. [Fr.; low L. *messagium*, *missaticum*, from *mitto*, *missum*, to send.]

MESSENGER, mes'en-jēr, *n.* The bearer of a message: one who or that which foreshadows: a forerunner: (law) an officer who executes summonses, called *messenger-at-arms*.

MESSIAH, mes-s'ia, *n.* The anointed one, the Christ. [Heb. *mashiach*, from *mashach*, to anoint.]

MESSIAHSHIP, mes-s'ia-ship, *n.* The office or character of the Messiah. [Messiah.]

MESSIANIC, mes-si-an'ik, *adj.* Relating to the **MESSIAS**, mes-s'ias, *n.* The Messiah.

MESSEURS, mesh'yērz, *n.pl.* Sirs, gentlemen:—*pl.* of *Mr*, abbreviated to *Messrs*. [Fr., pl. of *Monsieur*.]

MESSMATE, mes'māt, *n.* One who eats at the same table.

MESSUAGE, mes'wāj, *n.* (law) A dwelling and offices with the adjoining lands appropriated to the use of the household. [O. Fr.; low L. *messuagium*, from L. *mansio*, a mansion. See **MANSION**.]

MESTEE, mes-tē, *n.* The offspring of a white person and a quadroon. [West Indian.]

MESTIZO, mes-tē'zo, *n.* The offspring of a Spaniard or Creole and a native American Indian. [Sp., O. Fr. *mestis*—L. *mixtus*—*misceo*, to mix.]

MET, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of **MEET**.

METACARPAL, met-a-kár'pal, *adj.* Pertaining to the part of the hand between the wrist and fingers. [Gr *meta*, between, and *karpós*, the wrist.]

METACENTER, met-a-sen'ter, *n.* The point of a floating body in which, when the body is disturbed, the vertical line passing through the centre of buoyancy, meets the line passing through the centres of buoyancy and gravity of the same body when at rest. [Gr *meta* between, and *center*.]

METACHRONISM, met-ak'ron-izm, *n.* The placing of an event after its real time. [Gr *metachronos*—*meta*, beyond, and *chronos* time.]

METAGE, met'aj, *n.* Measurement of coal price of measurement. [From *Metz*.]

METAL, met'al, *n.* A solid, shining opaque body, such as gold, &c. broken stone used for macadamised roads. [Fr *métal*, It *metallo*, L. *metallum*, Gr *metallón*, a mine, a metal.]

METALLIC, met'al-ik, *adj.* Pertaining to or like a metal consisting of metal.

METALLIFEROUS, met'al-ifer-us, *adj.* Producing or yielding metals. [L. *metallum*, metal, and *fero*, to bear, to produce.]

METALLIFORM, met'al-i-form, *adj.* Having the form of metals like metal.

METALLINE, met'al-in or me'tal', *adj.* Pertaining to a metal consisting of or impregnated with metal.

METALLISATION, met'al-iz-á-shun, *n.* The act or art of forming into a metal.

METALLISE, met'al-iz, *v.t.* To form into metal to give to a substance its metallic properties —*pr p* metallising, *pa.p* metallised.

METALLIST, met'al-ist, *n.* A worker in metals one skilled in metals.

METALLOGRAPHY, met'al-og'ra-fí, *n.* An account or description of metals. [Gr *metallón*, metal, and *graphó*, to describe.]

METALLOID, met'al-oid, *n.* That which has a form or appearance like a metal, an inflammable, non-metallic body, as sulphur the metallic base of an alkali—*adj.* Pertaining to the metalloids. [Gr *metallón*, metal, and *eidos*, form.]

METALLURGIC, AL, met'al-ur'j-ik, *al, adj.* Pertaining to metallurgy.

METALLURGIST, met'al-ur-j-ist, *n.* One who works metals one skilled in metallurgy.

METALLURGY, met'al-ur-j-i, *n.* The art of working metals the art of separating metals from their ores. [Gr *metallón*, metal, and *ergon*, work.]

METAMORPHIO, met-a-mor'fik, *adj.* (*lit.*) Subject to change (*geol.*) pertaining to the changes of rocks since their original deposition. [From root of *Metamorphose*.]

METAMORPHISM, met-a-mor'fiz-m, *n.* The state or quality of being metamorphic.

METAMORPHIST, met-a-mor'fist, *n.* One who believes that the body of Christ was transformed into the deity when he ascended.

METAMORPHOSE, met-a-mor'fáz, *v.t.* To change into another form to transform —*pr p* metamorphosing, *pa.p* metamorphosed. [Gr *metamorphos*—*meta*, expressing change, and *morphe* form.]

METAMORPHOSIS, met-a-mor'fo-sis, *n.* Change of form or shape transformation the change living beings undergo in the course of their growth. [From *Metamorphose*.]

METAPHOR, met'a-for, *n.* (*rhet.*) A transferring to one object the sense of another. [Gr *metaphorá*—*metapheró*—*meta*, over, *pheró*, to carry.]

METAPHORIC, AL met-a-for'ik, *al, adj.* Pertaining to or containing metaphor not literal: figurative. [Metaphor; figuratively.]

METAPHORICALLY, met-a-for'ik-al-ly, *adv.* By metaphor.

METAPHORICALNESS, met-a-for'ik-al-ness, *n.* The quality of being metaphorical.

METAPHRASE, met-a-fráz, *n.* A translation from one language into another word for word a phrase answering to another phrase a repartee. [Gr *metaphrasís*—*meta*, denoting change, and *phrasís*, a speaking—*phrazó*, to speak.]

METAPHRAST, met-a-frást, *n.* One who translates word for word. [From *Metaphrasé*.]

METAPHRASTIC, AL, met-a-frást'ik, *al, adj.* Translated or interpreted literally.

METAPHYSICAL, met-a-fiz'ik-al, *adj.* Pertaining to metaphysics abstract.

METAPHYSICALLY, met-a-fiz'ik-al-ly, *adv.* In a metaphysical manner. [In metaphysics.]

METAPHYSICIAN, met-a-fiz'ish-an, *n.* One versed in metaphysics.

METAPHYSICS, met-a-fiz'iks, *n.* (*lit.*) The science next after the treatise on *Physics* in the works of Aristotle the science which investigates the first principles of nature and thought popularly, the science of mind. [Gr *meta*, after, and *physiká*, physics, from *physis*, nature.]

METATAPSEAL, met-a-tá'se-al, *adj.* Belonging to the part of the foot between the toes and the heel. [Gr *meta*, between, and *tarpós*, the part of the foot between the toes and the heel.]

METATHESIS, me-tá'the-sis, *n.* Transposition of the letters of a word. [Gr—*metatithémí*, to transpose—*meta*, over, *tithémí*, to place.]

METE, met, *v.t.* To measure —*pr p* metting, *pa.p* meted. [AS *metan*, Ger *messen*, Goth. *metan*, L. *metor*, Sans. *mā*.]

METEMPSYCHOSIS, me-temp-sí-kó-sis, *n.* The transmigration of the soul after death into some other body. [Gr—*meta*, expressing change, and *empsychósis*, an animating—*en*, in, *psyché*, soul.]

METEOR, me-to-or, *n.* (*lit.*) That which is suspended in the air any appearance in the atmosphere, as clouds, rain a transient fiery body in the atmosphere (*fig.*) anything that transiently dazzles or strikes with wonder. [Gr *metéoros*—*meta*, beyond, and *eóros*, anything suspended, from *aeró*, to lift, perhaps akin to *aēr*, air.]

METEORIC, mé-to-or'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to or consisting of meteors proceeding from a meteor. influenced by the weather.

METEORITE, mé-to-or-ít, } *n.* A meteoric stone.

METEOROLITE, mé-to-or'ol-ít, } [Gr *metéoros*, a meteor, and *lithos* stone.]

METEOROLOGIC, -AL, mé-to-or-ol-og'ik, -al, *adj.* Relating to the atmosphere and its phenomena.

METEOROLOGIST, mé-to-or-ol-og-ist, *n.* One skilled in meteorology.

METEOROLOGY, mé-to-or-ol-og-í, *n.* (*lit.*) A discourse about meteors the science which treats of the atmosphere and its phenomena. [Gr *metéoros*, a meteor, and *logos*, discourse.]

METEOROUS, me-to-or-us, *adj.* (Milton). Having the nature of a meteor.

METER, mé'ter, *n.* One who, or that which measures. [From *Metz*.]

METER, a form of *Metz*. [meting or measuring.]

METE-YARD, mé't'yard, *n.* (B) A yard or rod for

METHFGLIN, meth'eg-lin, *n.* (Shak.) A liquor made of honey and water fermented and flavoured. [W. *meddyglyn*.]

late fir, mé, her, miss, méta, mete, mēn, then.

- METHINKS**, me-thingks', (*B.*) **METHINK'ETH**, *v.* *impers.* It seems to me: I think:—*pa.t.* **METHOUGHT**, me-thaw't.
- METHOD**, meth'od, *n.* (*lit.*) The way to seek after anything: an orderly procedure: manner: arrangement: system: rule: classification. [*L. methodus*, *Gr. methodos*—*meta*, after, and *hodos*, a way.]
- METHODIC**, -AL, meth'od'ik, -al, *adj.* Arranged with method: disposed in a just and natural manner.
- METHODICALLY**, meth'od'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a methodical manner: systematically.
- METHODISE**, meth'od-iz, *v.t.* To reduce to method: to dispose in due order:—*pr.p.* meth'odising; *pa.p.* meth'odised. [*practice* of the Methodists.]
- METHODISM**, meth'od-izm, *n.* The principles and
- METHODIST**, meth'od'ist, *n.* (*orig.*) One who observes method: one of a sect of Christians founded by John Wesley (1703-1791), so called from the strictness of their principles: one strict or formal in religion.
- METHODISTIC**, -AL, meth'od-ist'ik, -al, *adj.* Resembling the Methodists: strict in religious matters.
- METHOUGHT**. See **METHINKS**.
- METHYL**, **METHYLE**, meth'il, *n.* (*chem.*) The name given to the hypothetical radical of methylic alcohol or wood spirit. [*Gr. meta*, after, with, and *hylē*, wood.]
- METHYLATED SPIRIT**, meth'il-ät-ed spir'it, *n.* A mixture of pure alcohol with 10 per cent. of wood spirit.
- METHYLENE**, meth'i-lēn, *n.* A highly inflammable and volatile liquid, obtained by the destructive distillation of wood. [*From METHYL*.]
- METHYLIC**, meth-il'ik, *adj.* Denoting alcohol obtained by the destructive distillation of wood. [*From METHYL*.]
- METONIC**, me-ton'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to the lunar cycle of nineteen years. [*From Meton*, an Athenian, the discoverer.]
- METONYMIC**, -AL, met-o-nim'ik, -al, *adj.* Used by way of metonymy. [*metonymy*.]
- METONYMICALLY**, met-o-nim'ik-al-li, *adv.* By
- METONYMY**, met-on'i-mi or met'o-nim-i, *n.* (*lit.*) A change of name: (*rhēt.*) a trope in which one word is put for another related to it, as the effect for the cause. [*Gr. metōnymia*—*meta*, expressing change, and *onoma*, a name.]
- METOPE**, met'o-pe, *n.* (*arch.*) The space between the triglyphs in the frieze of the Doric order, generally ornamented with carved work. [*Fr.*—*L. metopa*, *Gr. metopē*—*meta*, between, and *opē*, the hole in the frieze left to receive one of the beam-ends.]
- METRA**, me'tra, *n.* An ingenious pocket-instrument, combining a number of instruments of great value to travellers, and engineers in surveying.
- METRE**, **METER**, mē'tēr, *n.* Poetical measure or arrangement of syllables: rhythm: verse: a French measure of length equal to nearly 39½ inches. [*A.S. meter*; *Fr. mètre*; *L. metrum*; *Gr. metron*. See **METE**.]
- METRIC**, -AL, me'trik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to metre or to metrology: consisting of verses: relating to the French system of weights and measures.
- METRICALLY**, me'trik-al-li, *adv.* In a metrical manner: according to metre.
- METRIFICATION**, met-ri-fi-kā'shun, *n.* (*Tenn.*) The act of making verses.
- METROLOGY**, met-ro'l'o-jī, *n.* The science of weights and measures. [*Gr. metron*, measure, and *logos*, discourse.]
- METRONOME**, met-ro-nōm, *n.* (*lit.*) That which distributes measure: an instrument which measures musical time. [*Gr. metron*, measure, and *nēmō*, to distribute.] [*time* by a metronome.]
- METRONOMY**, met-ron'o-mi, *n.* Measurement of
- METRONYMIC**, met-ro-nim'ik, *adj.* Derived from the name of one's mother, or other female ancestor.—*n.* An appellation derived from the name of a mother or other female ancestor. [*Gr. mētēr*, a mother, and *onoma*, name.]
- METROPOLIS**, met-rop'o-lis, *n.* (*lit.*) The mother-city: the chief city or capital of a country. [*Gr. mētēr*, *mētros*, mother, and *polis*, a city.]
- METROPOLITAN**, met-ro-pol'i-tan, *adj.* Belonging to a metropolis: pertaining to the mother-church.—*n.* (*orig.*) The bishop of a metropolis or chief city: the bishop who presides over the other bishops of a province.
- METTLE**, met'l, *n.* (*lit.*) Fine temper of metal: warmth of temperament: spirit: sprightliness: courage: ardour. [*A metaphor* from the metal of a blade.]
- METTLED**, met'ld, } *adj.* Having mettle or
- METTLESOME**, met'l-sum, } *spirit*: high-spirited.
- METTLESOMENESS**, met'l-sum-nes, *n.* The quality or state of being mettlesome.
- MEUTE**, mūt, *n.* A mew, a place where hawks are mewed or confined.
- MEW**, mū, *n.* A sea-fowl: a gull. [*A.S. mawa*.]
- MEW**, mū, *v.t.* To change: to shed or cast: to confine, as in a cage.—*v.i.* to change: to cast the feathers: to moult.—*n.* A cage for hawks while mewing: generally in *pl.* a stable, because the royal stables were built where the king's hawks were mewed or confined: a place of confinement. [*Fr. muer*, *It. mudare*, to mew; *L. muto*, to change.]
- MEW**, mū, *v.i.* To cry as a cat.—*n.* The cry of a cat. [*From the sound*.]
- MEWL**, mūl, *v.i.* (*Shak.*) To cry or squall, as an infant. [*From the sound*.]
- MEXICAN**, meks'i-kan, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Mexico.—*adj.* Pertaining to Mexico or to its inhabitants.
- MEZEREON**, me-zē're-on, *n.* A deciduous shrub with pink flowers, and having an extremely acrid bark, which is used in medicine. [*Fr.*, of Persian origin.]
- MEZZANINE**, me-z'a-nin, *n.* (*arch.*) A low story introduced between two higher ones: a small window used to light such apartments. [*Fr.*; *It. mezzanino*—*mezzo*, *L. medius*, middle, half.]
- MEZZOTINT**, me-d'zo-tint or mez', } *n.* A partic-
- MEZZOTINTO**, me-d'zo-tint'o or mez', } ular kind of engraving on copper, in imitation of the old style of drawings in Indian ink. [*It.*—*mezzo*, middle, half, and *tinto*, *tint*—*L. tingo*, *tinctum*, to colour, dye.]
- MIASM**, mī'azm, } *n.* (*lit.*) Stain, defilement: in-
- MIASMA**, mī-az'ma, } fections matter floating in the air arising from putrefying bodies:—*pl.* MIASMATA, mī-az'ma-ta. [*Gr. miasma*—*miainō*, to stain.]
- MIASMAL**, mī-az'mal, } *adj.* Pertaining to or
- MIASMATIC**, mī-az-mat'ik, } containing miasma.
- MICA**, mī'ka, *n.* A glittering mineral which cleaves into thin transparent plates, sometimes used in place of glass. [*L. mico*, to shine or glitter.]
- MICACEOUS**, mī-kā'shus, *adj.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling mica.
- MICA-SCHIST**, mī'ka-shist, } *n.* A metamorphic rock,
- MICA-SLATE**, mī'ka-slat, } consisting of alternate layers of mica and quartz.

MICE, *pl.* of Mouse.

MICH, MICHE much, *v.* (*Spenser*) To lie hid, to skulk, to act by stealth. [*Fr. muicher, to hide*]

MICHAELMAS mik el mas, *n.* The mass or feast of St Michael, a R. C. festival celebrated Sept 29

MICHER, mich er, *n.* (*Shak.*) One who mitches or lies hid, a truant.

MICHING miching, *p. adj.* (*Shak.*) Lurking secret [*From Mich*] [*mycel* Scot. muckle]

MICKLE, mikl, *adj.* (*Spenser*) Much. [*A.S. micel*, much]

MICROCEPHALOUS mik-ro-sef's las, *adj.* Having a small or imperfectly formed head. [*Gr mikros, small, and kēphalē, the head.*]

MICROCOSM, mik-ro-kozm, *n.* (*lit.*) The little world man, who was regarded by ancient philosophers as a model or epitome of the universe. [*Gr mikros, little, and kosmos, world.*]

MICROCOSMIC, AL, mik-ro-koz'mik, *al, adj.* Pertaining to the microcosm.

MICROGRAPHY, mik-ro-gra-fi, *n.* The description of small or microscopic objects. [*Gr mikros, little, and graphō, to write.*]

MICROLITE mik-ro-lit, *n.* A mineral having very small crystals. [*Gr mikros, small, and lithos, a stone.*]

MICROMETER mik-ro-mē-ter, *n.* An instrument used with a telescope or microscope, for measuring very small distances. [*Gr mikros, little, and metron, measure.*]

MICROMETRIC, mik-ro-mē-tri-kal, *adj.* Belonging to, or made by, the micrometer

MICROMETRY, mik-ro-mē-tri, *n.* The art of measuring small objects or distances with a micrometer

MICROPHONE, mik-ro-fōn, *n.* An instrument which by means of an electric current, renders the faintest sounds distinctly audible. [*Gr mikros, little, and phōnē, sound.*]

MICROPHYLOUS mik-ro-fil-as, *adj.* (*bot.*) Having small leaves. [*Gr mikros, small, and phyllon, leaf.*]

MICROSCOPE, mik-ro-skop, *n.* An optical instrument for viewing small or minute objects. [*Gr mikros, little, and skopō, to look at.*]

MICROSCOPIC, AL, mik-ro-skop'ik, *al, adj.* Pertaining to a microscope made by or resembling a microscope visible only by the aid of a microscope

MICROSCOPICALLY mik-ro-skop'ik-al-i, *adv.* So as to be seen only by the aid of the microscope.

MICROSCOPIST, mik-ro-skop'ist, *n.* One skilled in the use of the microscope

MICTURITION, mik-tu-ri-zā-shun, *n.* The act of passing or the frequent desire to pass urine. [*From L. micturio, micturium, to pass urine.*]

MID mid, *adj.* Middle situated between extremes. [*A.S. middl, Ger mitte, L. medius, Gr mesos, Sans. madhyā.*] [*life, a person in middle life.*]

MID AGE, mid āj, *n.* (*Shak.*) The middle time of

MID DAY, mid-dā, *n.* The middle of the day noon.—*adj.* Pertaining to mid-day

MIDDEST, mid-est, *adj.* (*Spenser*) Middlemost.—*n.* The midst, middle.

MIDDLE, midl, *adj.* Equally distant from the extremes intermediate intervening.—*n.* The middle point or part midst central portion. [*A.S. middel, Ger mitte, allied to L. medius, &c. See Mid.*]

MIDDLE-AGE, midl āj, *adj.* Belonging to the middle ages mediæval. [*middle period of life.*]

MIDDLE-AGED, midl ājd, *adj.* Of or about the

MIDDLE-EARTH, midl-ērth, *n.* (*Shak.*) The earth, considered as placed between the upper and lower regions.

MIDDLE GROUND, midl grownd, *n.* The central portion of a picture, that is, between the foreground and background.

MIDDLE MAN, midl man, *n.* One who stands in the middle between two persons an agent between two parties in Ireland, one who rents land of proprietors in large tracts, and lets it in portions to the peasantry [*middle.*]

MIDDLEMOST, midl mōst, *adj.* (*B.*) Nearest the middle

MIDDLING midling, *adj.* Of middle rank, state, size, or quality about equally distant from the extremes moderate

MIDGE, midj, *n.* The common name of several species of small dipterous insects, resembling gnats, but having a shorter proboscis. [*A.S. mycg mycg, Ger mücke a gnat, Fr. mouche, L. musca, a fly.*]

MIDLAND, mid'land, *adj.* In the middle of or surrounded by land distant from the coast inland.

MIDMOST, mid mōst, *adj.* Middlemost middle

MIDNIGHT mid nit, *n.* The middle of the night. twelve o'clock at night.—*adj.* Being at midnight: dark as midnight

MIDRIB midrib, *n.* (*bot.*) The continuation of the leaf stalk to the point of a leaf.

MIDRIFT, mid rif, *n.* The diaphragm. [*A.S. mid and hryf, the bowels.*] [*of a ship.*]

MIDSHIP, midship, *adj.* (*naut.*) Being in the middle

MIDSHIPMAN, midship man, *n.* A naval cadet or officer whose rank is in the middle between the common seamen and the superior officers.

MIDSHIPS, midships, *adv.* Amidships

MIDST, midst, *n.* The middle.—*adv.* In the middle. [*Obs. Middest, superl. of Mid.*]

MIDSUMMER, mid sum er, *n.* The middle of summer the summer solstice about the 21st of June.

MIDWAY, mid wā, *n.* The middle of the way or distance.—*adj.* Being in the middle of the way or distance.—*adv.* Half way

MIDWIFE, mid wif, *n.* (*lit.*) A woman who acts for a maid or reward a woman who assists others in childbirth. [*O.E. meadwīfe—A.S. mead, mid, reward, and wif, woman.*]

MIDWIFERY, mid wif ri or mid wif ri, *n.* Art or practice of a midwife or accoucheur

MIDWINTER, mid win ter, *n.* The middle of winter the winter solstice (21st December), or the time about it.

MIEN, mēn, *n.* (*lit.*) Way of conducting one's self—manner bearing look external appearance [*Ger mien, Fr. mien, from mener, to lead, conduct, Prov. se menar, to behave one's self—L. mīno, to drive or guide.*]

MIGHT, mit, *part.* of MAY

MIGHT, mit, *n.* Power ability strength energy or intensity of purpose or feeling [*A.S. mecht, mit; Goth. makts, Ger. macht, from root of MAY.*]

MIGHT AND MAIN, utmost strength.

MIGHTFUL, mit'fool, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Mighty, powerful.

MIGHTILY, mit'li, *adv.* In a mighty manner: powerfully vigorously very much.

MIGHTINESS, mit'nes, *n.* Quality of being mighty: power greatness a title of dignity excellency

MIGHTY, mit'i, *adj.* Possessing might having great power strong valiant very great important: exhibiting might wonderful.—*n.* (*B.*) A valiant man.

MIGNONETTE, mig-yo-net', *n.* (*lit.*) Little darling an annual plant, bearing sweet-scented flowers. [*Fr. dñm. of mignon, darling.*]

MIGRATE, mig'rat, *v.* To remove for residence

site, fir, mē, hēr, mīne, mīte, mātē, mōn, then.

- from one country to another:—*pr.p.* *migrāting*; *pa.p.* *migrated*. [*L. migro, migratum.*]
- MIGRATION**, *mī-grā'shun*, *n.* Act of migrating.
- MIGRATORY**, *mī-gra-tor-i*, *adj.* Migrating or accustomed to migrate: wandering.
- MILCH**, *milch*, *adj.* Giving milk, as a cow: (*Shak.*) soft, tender, merciful.
- MILD**, *mild*, *adj.* Tender and gentle in temper and disposition: not sharp or bitter: acting gently: gently and pleasantly affecting the senses: soft: calm. [*A.S. mild, mild, merciful*; *Ger. milde*; *Ice. mildr, gracious.*]
- MILDEW**, *mil'dū*, *n.* (*lit.*) *Mcal-dew*: a white appearance on the leaves of plants, consisting of minute fungi.—*v.t.* To taint with mildew. [*Ger. mehlthau, flour-dew.*]
- MILDLY**, *mild'li*, *adv.* In a mild manner: gently: moderately.
- MILDNESS**, *mild'nes*, *n.* The quality of being mild: tenderness: temperateness.
- MILE**, *mil*, *n.* (*lit.*) A thousand paces: 1760 yards. [*A.S. mil*; *Fr. mille*; *contr. of L. mille passuum, a thousand paces, the Roman mile.*]
- MILEAGE**, *mī'āj*, *n.* Fees paid by the mile for travel or conveyance.
- MILESIAN**, *mī-le'zhan*, *n.* Acc. to Irish legendary history, a descendant of Milesius, a king of Spain, whose two sons conquered Ireland, and established a new nobility, 1300 years B.C.
- MILESTONE**, *mī'stōn*, *n.* A stone set to mark the distance of a mile.
- MILFOIL**, *mīl'foil*, *n.* (*lit.*) *The thousand-leaved plant*: the herb yarrow, remarkable for the numerous divisions of its leaf. [*L. millefolium—mille, thousand, and folium, a leaf.*]
- MILIARY**, *mī'yar-i*, *adj.* Resembling a millet seed: accompanied by an eruption resembling millet seeds. [*Fr. militaire—L. milium, millet.*]
- MILITANT**, *mīl'i-tant*, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Serving as a soldier*: fighting: engaged in warfare. [*L. militans, -antis, pr.p. of milito. See MILITATE.*]
- CHURCH MILITANT, the Christian church on earth engaged in warfare against its enemies, as distinguished from the church triumphant in heaven.
- MILITAR**, *mīl'i-tar*, *adj.* (*Bacon.*) Military.
- MILITARIST**, *mīl'i-tar-ist*, *n.* (*Shak.*) A military man.
- MILITARY**, *mīl'i-tar-i*, *adj.* Pertaining to soldiers or warfare: warlike: becoming a soldier: engaged in the profession of arms: derived from service as a soldier.—*n.* soldiery: the army. [*L. militaris—miles, militis, a soldier.*]
- MILITATE**, *mīl'i-tāt*, *v.i.* (*lit.*) *To be a soldier, to fight*: to contend: to stand opposed:—*pr.p.* *mīl'i-tāting*; *pa.p.* *mīl'itated*. [*L. milito, -atum, to be a soldier—miles, militis, a soldier.*]
- MILITIA**, *mī-līsh'a*, *n.* (*lit.*) *Soldiers, an army*: a body of men enrolled and drilled as soldiers, but only liable to home service. [*Sp. milicia—L. miles, a soldier.*]
- MILITIAMAN**, *mī-līsh'a-man*, *n.* A man or soldier in the militia force.
- MILK**, *milks*, *n.* A white fluid secreted by female mammals for the nourishment of their young: a milk-like juice of certain plants.—*v.t.* To squeeze or draw milk from: to supply with milk. [*A.S. meolc, milk, melcan, to milk.*]
- MILKEN**, *mil'k'n*, *adj.* Consisting of milk.
- MILKEN-WAY**, *mil'k'n-way*, *n.* (*Bacon.*) The milky-way, the galaxy.
- MILKER**, *mil'k'er*, *n.* One who milks: a cow that gives milk.
- MILK-FEVER**, *mil'k-fē'vēr*, *n.* A fever which precedes or accompanies the secretion of milk in women at childbirth.
- MILKILY**, *mil'k'i-li*, *adv.* In the manner of milk.
- MILKINESS**, *mil'k'i-nes*, *n.* The quality of being milky: whiteness: softness.
- MILK-LIVERED**, *mil'k-liv'ērd*, *adj.* (*Shak.*) White-livered: cowardly. [a dairymaid.]
- MILKMAID**, *mil'k'mād*, *n.* A woman who milks:
- MILK-MOLAR**, *mil'k-mō'lar*, *n.* One of the molar teeth in young animals which is early shed.
- MILKSOP**, *mil'k'sop*, *n.* A piece of bread sopped or soaked in milk: an effeminate, silly fellow.
- MILK-TOOTH**, *mil'k-tōōth*, *n.* One of the first fore-teeth of a foal: one of the first teeth of a child.
- MILK-TREE**, *mil'k-trē*, *n.* A tree yielding a milk-like nourishing juice, as the cow-tree of S. America.
- MILK-VETCH**, *mil'k-vech*, *n.* A plant occasionally cultivated as food for cattle.
- MILK-WORT**, *mil'k-wurt*, *n.* A genus of handsome flowering plants, containing a milk-like juice.
- MILKY**, *mil'k'i*, *adj.* Made of, full of, like, or yielding milk: soft: gentle.
- MILKY-WAY**, *mil'k'i-wā*, *n.* (*astron.*) A broad, luminous or whitish zone in the sky, supposed to be the light of innumerable fixed stars.
- MILL**, *mil*, *n.* A machine for grinding any substance, as grain, by crushing it between two hard, rough surfaces.—*v.t.* To grind: to press or stamp in a mill: to stamp, as coin: to clean, as cloth. [*O.E., A.S. miln, Ger. mühle, Gr. mýlē, L. mola, a mill—molo, to grind, akin to Sans. mrid, to bruise.*]
- MILL-COG**, *mīl'-kog*, *n.* A cog of a mill-wheel.
- MILL-DAM**, *mīl'-dam*, *n.* A dam or pond to hold water for driving a mill.
- MILLENARIAN**, *mīl-le-nā'ri-an*, *adj.* Lasting a thousand years: pertaining to the millennium.—*n.* One believing in the millennium. [See MILLENNARY.]
- MILLENARIANISM**, *mīl-le-nā'ri-an-izm*, *n.* The doctrine of millenarians.
- MILLENNARY**, *mīl'e-nar-i*, *adj.* Consisting of a thousand.—*n.* A thousand years. [*L. millenarius—milleni, a thousand each—mille, a thousand.*]
- MILLENNIAL**, *mīl-len'i-al*, *adj.* Pertaining to the millennium, or to a thousand years.
- MILLENNIALIST**, *mīl-len'ni-al-ist*, *n.* A millenarian.
- MILLENNIANISM**, *mīl-len'i-an-izm*, *n.* Belief in
- MILLENNIARISM**, *mīl-len'i-ar-izm*, *n.* the millennium.
- MILLENNIUM**, *mīl-len'i-um*, *n.* A thousand years: the thousand years during which, as some believe, Christ will personally reign on the earth. [*L. mille, a thousand, annus, a year.*]
- MILLEPED**, *mīl'e-ped*, *n.* (*lit.*) *An animal with a thousand feet*: a small worm-like animal with an immense number of legs. [*L. millepeda—mille, and pes, pedis, a foot.*]
- MILLEPORE**, *mīl'e-pōr*, *n.* A species of branching coral, having a smooth surface perforated with numerous minute, distinct pores or cells. [*Fr. ; L. mille, a thousand, and porus, a pore.*]
- MILLER**, *mīl'er*, *n.* One who attends a corn-mill.
- MILLER'S-THUMB**, *mīl'erz-thum*, *n.* A small fresh-water fish with a large, broad, and rounded head like a miller's thumb: the river bull-head.

MILLESIMAL mil les'im al, *adj* Thousandth consisting of thousandth parts. [*L. millesimus—mille, thousand.*]

MILLET, mil'et, *n.* A reed in the E. Indies yielding grain used for food a hardy grass of several species [*AS mil, Fr mil, mullet, L. milium, from mille, thousand, from the number of its seeds.*]

MILLIARD, mil i ar', *n.* A thousand millions. [*Fr —mille, L. mille, a thousand.*]

MILLINER mil'in er, *n.* One who makes head dresses, bonnets, &c. for women. [*From Milaner, a native of Milan, famous for its manufactures of silk and ribbons.*]

MILLINERY, mil'in er i, *n.* The articles made or sold by milliners.

MILLING, mil'ing *n.* The act of passing through a mill the act of fulling cloth the process of indenting corn on the edge.

MILLION, mil'yun, *n.* A thousand thousands (1,000,000) a very great number [*Low L. milio —L. mille thousand.*]

MILLIONAIRE, mil'yun ar, *n.* A man worth a million of money or enormously rich. [*Fr*]

MILLIONARY, mil'yun ar i, *adj* Pertaining to or consisting of millions.

MILLIONED, mil'yund, *adj* (*Shak*) Multiplied by millions.

MILLIONTH, mil'yundth, *adj* or *n.* The ten hundred thousandth.

MILL-POND, mil pond, *n.* A pond to hold water for driving a mill.

MILL-RACE, mil'ra is. The current of water that turns a mill wheel, or the canal in which it runs.

MILLSTONE, mil'ston, *n.* One of the two stones used in a mill for grinding corn.

MILLSTONE-GRIT, mil'stön-grit *n.* (*geol*) A hard gritty variety of sandstone in the coal measures, very suitable for millstones.

MILLWRIGHT mil'writ, *n.* A wright or mechanic who builds and repairs mills.

MILT, mil't, *n.* The soft milk like roe of male fishes (*anad*) the spleen.—*v* To impregnate, as the spawn of the female fish. [*Ger milch, milk, any thing like milk, mil't, Ice myalar, a milking.*]

MILTER, mil'ter, *n.* A male fish. [*From Mitr*]

MILTONIC, mil ton'ik, *adj* Relating to Milton, or to his poetry.

MILVINE, mil vin, *adj* Pertaining to, or like birds of the lute family [*L. milvius—milvus, a kite*]

MIME, mim, *n.* One who mimics an actor in a species of farce or dramatic performance, in which scenes of actual life were represented a ludicrous composition. [*L. mimus, Gr mimos, an imitator*]

MIMETIC, AL, mi met'ik, *al, adj* Apt to mimic or imitate. [*Gr mimētikos—mimos an imitator*]

MIMIC, AL, mim'ik, *al, adj* Imitative apt to copy implying ludicrous imitation miniature [*L. mimicus Gr mimikos—mimos an imitator*]

MIMIC mim'ik, *v* *t*. To imitate for sport —*pr p* mim'icking, *pa p* mim'icked.—*n* One who mimics or imitates a buffoon a servile imitator [*See Mimic, adj*]

MIMICRY, mim'ik ri, *n.* Act or practice of one who mimics.

MIMOSA, mi m'ö za, *n.* A genus of leguminous plants, including the sensitive plant, said to be so called from its imitating animal sensibility. [*From Gr mimos, an imitator*]

MINA, m'fna, *n.* (*B*) A weight of money valued at fifty shekels. [*L. mina, Gr mna.*]

MINARET, min a-ret, *n.* (*lit.*) A lantern, a light-house a turret on a Moham medan mosque, from which the people are summoned to prayers. [*Ar minaret, light house—nara, to shine, akin to Heb. m'nora, a candlestick—hur, to give light*]

MINATORY, min a tor i, *adj* (*Bacon*) Threatening menacing. [*L. minor, minatus, to threaten.*]

MINCE, mins, *v* *t*. To cut into small pieces to chop fine to diminish or suppress a part in speaking to pronounce affectedly —*v* *i* to walk with affected meekness to speak affectedly —*pr p* mincing, *pa p* minced (*minst*) [*O Fr mincer, Fr menuser to break or cut small—L. minuo, to make less—minor, less*]

MINCE PIE mins' pi, **MINCED** PIE, mins't pi *n* A pie made with minced meat, &c.

MINCINO mins'ing, *adj* Not pronouncing fully speaking or walking with affected meekness —*n* (*Shak*) Affectation.

MINCINGLY, mins'ing li, *adv* In a mincing manner; with affected meekness.

MIND, mind, *n.* The faculty by which we think, &c. the understanding intention choice thoughts or sentiments belief remembrance (*B*) disposition.—*v* *t* (*orig*) To remind to attend to to obey: (*Scott*) to remember —*v* *i* (*B*) to intend. [*AS mynd, myndan, to remind, Ger meinen, to think, Ger mahnen, L. moneo, to put in mind, L. mens, mentis, the mind—Sans. root man, to think.*]

To MAKE UP ONE'S MIND, to determine

MINDED minded, *adj* Having a mind disposed, determined. [*mindful or inclined.*]

MINDENESS, minded nes, *n.* State of being **MINDFUL**, mind'fool, *adj* Bearing in mind attentive observant. [*fully*]

MINDFULLY, mind'fool li, *adv* Attentively heed **MINDFULNESS**, mind'fool nes, *n.* The quality of being mindful attention. [*heedless.*]

MINDLESS, mind'les, *adj* Without mind stupid: **MINE**, mta, *adj, pron.* Belonging to me my. [*AS min, Ger mein. See ME, MY*]

MINF min, *n.* A place from which stones or metals are dug an excavation dug under a fortification to blow it up with an explosive substance a rich source of wealth.—*v* *t* To dig or form mines under to excavate to burrow —*v* *t* to form mines under to destroy by secret means —*pr p* mining, *pa p* mined [*Fr miner, to dig under ground—mine, It mina, a mine, Gael. mein, W. mwa, mywa, ore, a mine, maen, a stone.*]

MINER, min'er, *n.* One who digs in a mine.

MINERAL, min'er al, *n.* (*lit.*) That which is dug out of a mine any substance containing a metal—*adj* Relating to minerals impregnated with minerals, as water a term applied to inorganic substances. [*Fr—low L. mineralis—minera, a mine.*]

MINERALISATION, min'er al iz'a-shun, *n.* The act or process of mineralising.

MINERALISE min'er al iz, *v* *t*. To make into a mineral to give the properties of a mineral to: to impregnate with mineral matter.—*v* *i* to collect minerals —*pr p* mineralising, *pa p* mineralised.



Minaret at Tunis.

MINERALIST, min'ér-al-ist, *n.* One versed in or employed about minerals. [*ing* to mineralogy.]

MINERALOGICAL, min-ér-al-ój'ik-al, *adj.* Pertaining to mineralogy.

MINERALOGICALLY, min-ér-al-ój'ik-al-li, *adv.* According to the principles of mineralogy.

MINERALOGIST, min-ér-al-ój'ist, *n.* One versed in mineralogy.

MINERALOGY, min-ér-al-ój-i, *n.* The science of minerals: the art of describing and classifying minerals. [*MINERAL*, and Gr. *logos*, discourse, science.]

MINERVA, mi-nér'va, *n.* (*lit.*) The thinking one: the goddess of wisdom, of the arts and sciences, and of war. [*L.*, O. *L. menerva*—root *men* (*mens*, the mind), Sans. *man*, to think.]

MINEVER, min'e-vér, *n.* Same as **MENIVER**.

MINGLE, ming'gl, *v.t.* To mix: to unite into one mass: to confuse: to join in mutual intercourse.—*v.i.* to be mixed or confused:—*pr.p.* ming'ling; *pa.p.* ming'led. [*A.S.* *mængan*, *D.* *mengelen*, Gr. *mignuō*, to mix.]

MINGLER, ming'glér, *n.* One who mingles.

MINGLING, ming'gling, *n.* Mixture: a mixing or blending together. [*as* to mingle or blend.]

MINGLINGLY, ming'gling-li, *adv.* In a manner so

MINIATURE, min'i-a-túr or min'i-túr, *n.* (*lit.*) A painting in vermilion: a painting on a small scale.—*adj.* On a small scale: minute.—*v.t.* To represent on a small scale. [*Fr.*—low *L. miniatura*, a painting like those used to ornament manuscripts—*minio*, to write with red lead—*L. minium*, vermilion.]

MINIKIN, min'i-kin, *n.* A little darling: a small sort of pin.—*adj.* Small. [*Dim.* of **MINION**.]

MINIM, min'im, *n.* (*lit.*) Anything very small: (*med.*) the smallest liquid measure, a drop, $\frac{1}{48}$ drachm: (*mus.*) a note $\frac{1}{2}$ equal to two crotchets: (*Spenser*) a short poetical encomium. [*Fr. minime*—*L. minimus*, the least, the smallest.] [*evidence*: proof.]

MINIMENT, min'i-ment, *n.* (*Spenser*). Miniment: **MINIMISE**, min'i-míz, *v.t.* To reduce to the smallest possible proportion: to diminish. [*From* **MINIM**.]

MINIMUM, min'i-mum, *n.* The least quantity or degree possible: a trifle:—*pl.* **MINIMA**. [*L.*]

MINIMUS, min'i-mns, *n.* (*Shak.*) A being of the smallest size. [*L.* See **MINIM**.] [*mines*.]

MINING, min'ing, *n.* The art of forming or working

MINION, min'yun, *n.* A darling, a favourite, esp. of a prince: a flatterer: (*printing*) a small kind of type. [*Fr. mignon*, a darling—O. Ger. *minni*, *minnia*, love, *minne*, my love; *D. minnen*, to love.]

MINISH, min'ish, *v.t.* (*B.*) To make little or less: to diminish. [*Fr. menuiser*—*L. minuo*, to lessen—*minor*, less.]

MINISTER, min'is-tér, *n.* One in a lower position: a servant: one serving at the altar: a clergyman: one transacting business under another: one intrusted with the management of state affairs: the representative of a government at a foreign court.—*v.i.* To attend, as a servant: to perform duties: to give things needful.—*v.t.* to furnish. [*L.*—*minor*, less. See **MINOR**.]

MINISTERIAL, min-is-tér-i-al, *adj.* Pertaining to attendance as a minister or servant: acting under superior authority: pertaining to the office of a minister: clerical: executive.

MINISTERIALIST, min-is-tér-i-al-ist, *n.* One who supports ministers or the government.

MINISTERIALLY, min-is-tér-i-al-li, *adv.* In a ministerial manner.

MINISTRANT, min'is-trant, *adj.* Acting as a minister: administering: attendant.

MINISTRATION, min-is-trá'shun, *n.* Act of ministering or performing service: office or service of a minister. [*serving* to aid or assist.]

MINISTRATIVE, min'is-trát-iv, *adj.* Ministering:

MINISTRY, min'is-trí, *n.* Act of ministering: service: office or duties of a minister: the clergy: the clerical profession: the body of ministers of state.

MINIUM, min'i-um, *n.* Red lead, a pigment consisting of two equivalents of the protoxide of lead and one of the peroxide. [*L.*, Sp. *minium*, *minio*, an oxide of lead.]

MINIVER. Same as **MENIVER**.

MINK, mingk, *n.* A small quadruped of the weasel kind, valued for its fur. [*A form* of **MINX**.]

MINNE-SINGER, min'e-sing'ér, *n.* A love-singer: one of the ancient lyric poets of Germany who made love and beauty the predominating subjects of their productions. [*Ger. minne*, love, and *singer*, singer.]

MINNOW, min'á, *n.* A very small fresh-water fish: the young of larger fish. [*O. Fr. menuise*—*menu*, small, from root of **MINOR**.]

MINOR, mī'nor, *adj.* Smaller: less: inferior in importance, degree, bulk, &c.; inconsiderable: lower: (*mus.*) lower by a semitone: (*logic*) the term of a syllogism which forms the subject of the conclusion.—*n.* A person under 21 years of age. [*L.* (*comp.* of *parvus*, small)—root *min*, small.]

MINORITE, mī'nor-it, *n.* A Franciscan friar, so called from the name of the order (*Frates Minorees*, lesser brethren) adopted by St Francis, the founder.

MINORITY, mī-nor'i-ti, *n.* The state of being a minor or under age: the smaller number:—opposed to **MAJORITY**.

MINOTAUR, min'ó-tavr, *n.* The bull of Minos, a fabulous monster, half man half bull. [*L. minotaurus*—*Minos*, an ancient king of Crete, and *taurus*, a bull.]

MINSTER, min'stér, *n.* The church of a monastery, or one to which a monastery has been attached: sometimes, a cathedral church. [*A.S. mynster*, O. Fr. *monastier*, *L. monasterium*, a monastery.]

MINSTREL, min'strel, *n.* One who ministered to the amusement of the rich by music or jesting: one of an order of men who sang to the harp verses composed by themselves or others: a musician. [*O. Fr. menestrel*, low *L. minstrellus*, from *L. minister*. See **MINISTER**.]

MINSTRELSY, min'strel-si, *n.* The art or occupation of a minstrel: the collective body of minstrels: a body of song: instrumental music.

MINT, mint, *n.* The place where money is coined by authority: a place where anything is invented or fabricated: any source of abundant supply.—*v.t.* To coin: to invent. [*A.S. mynet*, money, Ger. *münze*, *L. moneta*, a surname of Juno, in whose temple at Rome money was coined—*money*, to remind.]

MINT, mint, *n.* An aromatic plant producing a highly odoriferous oil. [*A.S. minte*, *D. munte*, Ger. *münze*, *L. mentha*, Gr. *mintha*.]

MINTAGE, mint'áj, *n.* That which is minted or coined: the duty paid for coining. [*inventor*.]

MINTER, mint'ér, *n.* One who mints or coins: an

MINT-JULEP, mint-jó'lep, *n.* A julep or mixture made of brandy, sugar, and pounded ice, flavoured with sprigs of mint, and sucked through a straw or small tube.

MINT-MAN, mint'-man, *n.* One skilled in coining or coinage.

MINT MASTER, *mint' mas'ter* *n.* The master of a mint one who invents.

MINUEND *min-u-end*, *n.* The number to be lessened by subtraction. [*L. minuendum—minus* to lessen, from root of *Minor*.]

MINUET *min-u-et*, *n.* A slow graceful dance with short steps the tune regulating such a dance. [*Fr. menuet—menu* small—root of *Minor*.]

MINUS *mi'nus*, *adj.* Less the sign (—) before quantities requiring to be subtracted. [*L. neuter of* *minus* less.]

MINUTE *min-ut'* *adj.* Very small extremely slender or little of small consequence slight attentive to small things part cular exact. [*Fr. L. minutus* *p.p.* of *minuo* to lessen.]

MINUTE, *min-ut'*, *n.* (*lit.*) Someth'g *in* minute or very small the sixtieth part of an hour the sixtieth part of a degree the sixtieth part of the lower diameter of a column an indefinitely small space of time a brief jotting or note —*pl.* a brief report of the proceedings of a meeting —*v.t.* To make a brief jotting or note of anything. —*pr p.* minut'ing

MINUTE-BELL *min-ut' bel*, *n.* A bell sounded regularly at intervals of one minute.

MINUTE-BOOK, *min-ut' book*, *n.* A book containing minutes or short notes.

MINUTE GLASS *min-ut' glas* *n.* A glass, the sand of which measures a minute in running.

MINUTE-GUN *min-ut' gun*, *n.* A gun discharged every minute, as a signal of distress or mourning.

MINUTE HAND *min-ut' hand*, *n.* The hand that points to the minutes on a clock or watch.

MINUTE-JACK, *min-ut' jak*, *n.* (*Shak.*) A little figure that strikes the hour of the clock.

MINUTELY *min-ut'ly*, *adv.* In a minute manner exactly nicely

MINUTENESS *min-ut'ness*, *n.* The quality of being minute smallness great exactness.

MINUTIE, *min-ut'ie* *n.* Minute or small things the smallest particulars or details. [*L.*]

MINK, *mink*, *n.* (*lit.*) A little pet a pert young girl a she-puppy a mink. [*Contr. of* *MINX*.]

MIOCENE, *mi-o-sen*, *adj.* (*geol.*) Less recent applied to the middle division of the tertiary strata. [*Gr. mi'o's*, less, and *ia* not recent.]

MIRABLE, *mir'a-bl'*, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Admirable.

MIRACLE, *mir'a-kl'*, *n.* (*lit.*) That which causes admiration or wonder anything wonderful a prodigy anything beyond human power and deviating from the common action of the laws of nature a supernatural event. —*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To make wonderful. [*Fr. L. miraculum*, from *miror* *miratus* to wonder.]

MIRACLE-MONGER, *mir'a-kl' mon'g'r* *n.* One who pretends to work miracles an impostor.

MIRACULOUS *mir'a-ku-lus*, *adj.* Of the nature of a miracle done by supernatural power very wonderful able to perform miracles.

MIRACULOUSLY *mir'a-ku-lus-ly*, *adv.* In a miraculous or supernatural manner.

MIRACULOUSNESS, *mir'a-ku-lus-ness*, *n.* The quality of being miraculous.

MIRAGE, *mi-ráž* *n.* An optical illusion by which objects are seen double as if reflected in a mirror or appear as if suspended in the air [*Fr.* from root of *Mirror*.]

MIRE, *mir* *n.* Marsh; ground deep mud. —*v.t.* To plunge and fix in mire to soil with mud. —*v.i.* to

sink in mud —*pr p.* mir'ing *p.p.* mired [*Ice. myrr*, marsh, *D. moer*, mud, bog.]

MIRINESS *mir'i-ness* *n.* State of being miry

MIRK, *merk*, *adj.* Murky dark. [*See* *MURKY*.]

MIRKSOME *merk-som*, *adj.* (*Spenser*) Murky

MIRROR, *mir'or* *n.* A looking glass any polished substance in which objects may be seen a pattern. —*v.t.* To reflect as in a mirror [*Fr. m'ror* —*L. m'ror* *atus* to wonder at.]

MIRTH, *merth*, *n.* *Merriness* pleasure delight noisy gaily jollity laughter [*A.S. mirth*, *Gael. m'radh* —*mir* to sport.]

MIRTHFUL, *merth-fool*, *adj.* Full of mirth or merriment merry jovial.

MIRTHFULLY *merth-fool-ly*, *adv.* In a mirthful manner jovially

MIRTHFULNESS *merth-fool-ness*, *n.* The state or quality of being mirthful mirth.

MIRTHLESS *merth-less*, *adj.* Without mirth joy less cheerless. [*mirth*.]

MIRTHLESSNESS *merth-less-ness*, *n.* Absence of mirth

MIRY, *mir'*, *adj.* Consisting of or abounding in mire covered with mire.

MISACCEPTATION *mis-ak-sep-ta-shun*, *n.* The act of accepting or understanding in a wrong sense.

MISADVENTURE *mis-ad-vent'ur* *n.* An unfortunate adventure ill luck disaster

MISADVISE, *mis-ad-viz'* *v.t.* To give bad advice to.

MISADVISED *mis-ad-vizd* *adj.* Ill advised, ill directed. [*aimed*.]

MISAIMED *mis-aimd* *adj.* (*Spenser*) Not rightly

MISALLOE, *mis-al-lej*, *v.t.* To allege or state erroneously [*alliance* or association.]

MISALLIANCE, *mis-al-li-ans*, *n.* A bad or improper

MISALLOTMENT *mis-al-lot'ment*, *n.* A wrong allotment

MISANTHROPE *mis'an-throp*, *n.* A hater of mankind. [*Fr. —Gr. misanthropos* —*miso* to hate, *an-thropos* a man.]

MISANTHROPIO *AL* *mis-an-thro-pi'*, *al*, *adj.* Hating mankind. [*From* *MISANTHROPE*.]

MISANTHROPIST, *mis-an-thro-pist*, *n.* A misanthrope. [*misanthrope*.]

MISANTHROPOS *mis-an-thro-pos*, *n.* (*Shak.*) A

MISANTHROPY *mis-an-thro-p'* *n.* Hatred to mankind. [*From* *MISANTHROPE*.] [*application*.]

MISAPPLICATION *mis-ap-pli-ka-shun*, *n.* A wrong

MISAPPLY, *mis-ap-pli'*, *v.t.* To apply amiss or wrongly [*rightly* appreciated.]

MISAPPECIATED *mis-ap-pre-shi-ated*, *adj.* Not

MISAPPREHEND *mis-ap-pre-hend* *v.t.* To apprehend wrongly

MISAPPREHENSION *mis-ap-pre-hen-shun*, *n.* Wrong apprehension misconception mistake.

MISAPPREHENSIVELY *mis-ap-pre-hen-siv-ly*, *adv.* By or with misapprehension.

MISAPPROPRIATE, *mis-ap-pro-pri-at*, *v.t.* To appropriate wrongly

MISAPPROPRIATION *mis-ap-pro-pri-a-shun*, *n.* Wrong or improper appropriation.

MISARRANGE, *mis-ar-ranj* *v.t.* To arrange wrongly

MISARRANGEMENT *mis-ar-ranj-ment*, *n.* Wrong arrangement. [*erroneously*.]

MISASSIGN *mis-as-sin* *v.t.* To assign falsely or

MISBECOME, *mis-be-kum*, *v.t.* To ill become not to suit or befit.

MISBEGOT—MISER.

MISBEGOT, mis-be-got', { *p. adj.* (*Shak.*) Un-
MISBEGOTTEN, mis-be-go't'n, } lawfully begotten.
MISBEHAVE, mis-be-hāv', *v.i.* To behave ill or
improperly. [behaved: ill-bred.
MISBEHAVED, mis-be-hāvd', *adj.* (*Shak.*) Badly
MISBEHAVIOUR, mis-be-hāv'yur, *n.* Bad be-
haviour: ill-conduct. [religion.
MISBELIEF, mis-be-lēf', *n.* Wrong belief: false
MISBELIEVE, mis-be-lēv', *v.t.* To believe wrongly
or falsely.
MISBELIEVER, mis-be-lēv'ér, *n.* One who believes
wrongly, or holds a false religion.
MISBESEEM, mis-be-sēm', *v.t.* To suit ill.
MISBESTOW, mis-be-stō', *v.t.* To bestow improperly.
MISBORN, mis'bawn', *adj.* (*Spenser*). Born to evil
or misfortune. [wrongly.
MISCALCULATE, mis-kal'kū-lāt, *v.t.* To calculate
MISCALCULATION, mis-kal-kū-lā'shun, *n.* Wrong
or erroneous calculation. [to abuse or revile.
MISCALL, mis-kaw'l', *v.t.* To call by a wrong name:
MISCARRIAGE, mis-ka'r'rij, *n.* The act of mis-
carrying: failure: ill-conduct: the act of bringing
forth young prematurely.
MISCARRY, mis-ka'r'ri, *v.i.* To carry badly: to be
unsuccessful: to fail of the intended effect: to bring
forth, as young, prematurely.
MISCEGENATION, mis-se-jen-ā'shun, *n.* A mixture
of races. [From *L. misceo*, to mix, and *gen*, root of
gigno, to beget.]
MISCELLANEOUS, mis-sel-lān'i-us, *adj.* Mixed or
mingled: consisting of several kinds. [*L. miscel-
laneus*—*misceo*, to mix.]
MISCELLANEOUSLY, mis-sel-lān'i-us-li, *adv.* In
a miscellaneous or mixed manner.
MISCELLANEOUSNESS, mis-sel-lān'i-us-nes, *n.*
Composition of several kinds. [miscellanies.
MISCELLANIST, mis'el-an-ist, *n.* A writer of
MISCELLANY, mis'el-an-i, *n.* (*lit.*) A mixture of
various kinds: a collection of writings on different
subjects. [See **MISCELLANEOUS**.]
MISCHALLENGE, mis-chal'enj, *n.* (*Spenser*). A
false challenge.
MISCHANCE, mis-chans', *n.* An ill chance: ill-luck:
 mishap, misfortune: calamity.
MISCHARGE, mis-chārij', *v.t.* To charge erro-
neously.—*n.* A mistake in charging, as an account.
MISCHIEF, mis'chif, *n.* That which comes to a head
or ends ill: an ill consequence: evil: injury: dam-
age. [O. Fr. *meschef*, from *mis*, ill, and *chef*, *L. caput*,
the head.]
MISCHIEF-MAKER, mis'chif-māk'ér, *n.* One who
makes or incites to mischief. [ing mischief.
MISCHIEF-MAKING, mis'chif-māk'ing, *adj.* Caus-
MISCHIEVOUS, mis'chiv-us, *adj.* Causing mis-
chief: injurious: prone to mischief.
MISCHIEVOUSLY, mis'chiv-us-li, *adv.* In a mis-
chievous manner: hurtfully: noxiously.
MISCHIEVOUSNESS, mis'chiv-us-nes, *n.* The
quality of being mischievous: hurtfulness.
MISCIBLE, mis'si-bl, *adj.* Able to be mixed. [From
L. misceo, to mix.]
MISCOLLOCATION, mis-kol-lo-kā'shun, *n.* Wrong
collocation. [comprehend incorrectly.
MISCOMPREHEND, mis-kom-pre-hend', *v.t.* To
MISCOMPUTATION, mis-kom-pū-tā'shun, *n.*
Wrong computation: false reckoning. [ception.
MISCONCEIT, mis-kon-sēt', *n.* (*Spenser*). Miscon-

MISCONCEIVE, mis-kon-sōv', *v.t.* To conceive
wrongly: to mistake.—*v.i.* to have a wrong con-
ception of anything.
MISCONCEPTION, mis-kon-sep'shun, *n.* Erroneous
conception, opinion, or understanding.
MISCONDUCT, mis-kon-duk't', *v.t.* To conduct badly.
MISCONDUCT, mis-kon'dukt', *n.* Bad conduct.
MISCONJECTURE, mis-kon-jek'tūr, *n.* A wrong
conjecture or guess.—*v.t.* or *i.* To guess or con-
jecture wrongly.
MISCONSTRUCT, mis-kon-strukt', *v.t.* To construct
wrongly: to construe or interpret erroneously.
MISCONSTRUCTION, mis-kon-struk'shun, *n.*
Wrong construction or interpretation.
MISCONSTRUE, mis-kon'strōo, *v.t.* To construe or
interpret wrongly.
MISCOUNSEL, mis-kown'sel, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To
counsel or advise wrongly. [A wrong counting.
MISCOUNT, mis-kownt', *v.t.* To count wrongly.—*n.*
MISCREANCE, mis'kre-ans, *n.* (*Spenser*). Unbelief,
belief in a false religion. [O. Fr. *mescreance*. See
MISCREANT.]
MISCREANT, mis'kre-ant, *n.* (*lit.*) An unbeliever:
(formerly) an infidel: a vile or unprincipled fellow.
[O. Fr. *mescreant*, It. *miscredente*—*mis*, and *L.*
credens, -entis, prp. of *credo*, to believe.]
MISCREATE, mis-kre-āt', { *adj.* Wrongly cre-
MISCREATED, mis-kre-āt'ed, } ated: deformed.
MISDATE, mis-dāt', *n.* A wrong date.—*v.t.* To date
wrongly or erroneously.
MISDEED, mis-dēd', *n.* A bad deed: fault: crime.
MISDEEM, mis-dēm', *v.t.* (*Milton*). To deem or think
wrongly.
MISDEMEAN, mis-de-mēn', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To demean
or behave ill (fol. by one's self).
MISDEMEANANT, mis-de-mēn'ant, *n.* One who
commits a misdemeanor.
MISDEMEANOUR, mis-de-mēn'ur, *n.* Ill demcan-
our: bad conduct: a petty crime.
MISDESERT, mis-de-zért', *n.* (*Spenser*). Ill-desert.
MISDIET, mis-di'et, *n.* (*Spenser*). Improper diet or
food.
MISDIGHT, mis-di't', *adj.* (*Spenser*). Badly dressed.
MISDIRECT, mis-di-rekt', *v.t.* To direct wrongly.
MISDIRECTION, mis-di-rek'shun, *n.* A wrong
direction: (law) an error of a judge in charging a
jury. [wrong distinctions concerning.
MISDISTINGUISH, mis-dis-ting'gwish, *v.t.* To make
MISDIVIDE, mis-di-vid', *v.t.* To divide wrongly.
MISDIVISION, mis-di-vizh'un, *n.* Wrong or unfair
division. [mit a fault: to do wrong.
MISDO, mis-dōo', *v.t.* To do wrongly.—*v.i.* to com-
MISDOER, mis-dōo'ér, *n.* One who does wrongly:
one who commits a crime.
MISDOUBT, mis-dow't', *v.t.* To have a doubt or
suspicion regarding: to suspect.—*n.* Suspicion:
hesitation. [giving.
MISDOUBTFUL, mis-dow't'fool, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Mis-
MISDREAD, mis-dred', *n.* (*Shak.*) Dread of evil.
MISEMPLOY, mis-em-ploy', *v.t.* To employ wrongly
or amiss: to misuse.
MISEMPLOYMENT, mis-em-ploy'ment, *n.* Ill-em-
ployment: improper application: misuse.
MISENTRY, mis-en'tri, *n.* A wrong entry, as in an
account.
MISER, mī'zér, *n.* A miserable or wretched person:
an extremely covetous person: a niggard: one

- whose chief pleasure is the hoarding of wealth. [*L. miser, wretched or miserable*]
- MISERABLE**, *miz'er a-bl, adj.* *Wretched or exceedingly unhappy causing misery very poor or mean worthless despicable barren.* [*L. miser abilis—miser, wretched.*]
- MISERABLENESS**, *miz'er a-bl nes, n.* The state of being miserable wretchedness.
- MISERABLY**, *miz'er-a bli, adv.* Unhappily wretchedly meanly
- MISEREERE**, *miz'e re re, n.* (It) Have mercy in R. C. Church, the 51st psalm, beginning with this word, and usually appointed for penitential acts a musical composition adapted to this psalm. [*L. 2d pers. sing. imperative of misereor, to have mercy—miser, wretched.*]
- MISERLY**, *miz'er li, adj.* Like a miser excessively covetous sordid niggardly
- MISERY**, *miz'er i, n.* Wretchedness great unhappiness extreme pain of body or mind (*obs*) covetousness. [*From MISER.*]
- MISESTEEM**, *mis es tēm, n.* Want of esteem dis-
- MISESTIMATE**, *mis es'tim at, vt.* To estimate erroneously
- MISEXPLANATION**, *mis-eks plan a'shun, n.* A wrong explanation. [*exposition*]
- MISEXPOSITION**, *mis-eks po-zish'un, n.* A wrong
- MISEXPRESSIO**, *mis-eks presh'un, n.* An erroneous expression.
- MISFAITH**, *mis fath, n.* (Tenn.) Want of faith.
- MISFALL**, *mis fawl, vt.* (Spenser) To befall or happen to unluckily
- MISFAPE**, *mis-far' n.* (Spenser) Ill fare, misfortune —*i* (Spenser) To fare or succeed ill
- MISFEASANCE**, *mis fē'as n.* (law) The doing of a positive wrong, as distinguished from nonfeasance which means a mere omission. [*O Fr misfeasance—mes, wrong and fassance—Fr faire, I do to do.*]
- MISFEIGN**, *mis fan', vt.* (Spenser) To feign with an ill design.
- MISFIT**, *mis-fit', n.* A bad fit.
- MISFORM**, *mis form, vt.* To form or shape badly or improperly [*accident calamity*]
- MISFORTUNE**, *mis-for'tun, n.* Ill fortune an evil
- MISFORTUNED**, *mis for'tund, adj.* (Milton) Unfortunate.
- MISGIVE**, *mis-giv', vt.* (*orig*) To give amiss to fill with doubt to fail, as the heart.
- MISGIVING**, *mis giv'ing, n.* A failing of confidence mistrust.
- MISGO**, *mis-gō, vt.* To go astray or amiss.
- MISGOTTEN**, *mis got'n, p adj.* (Spenser) Unjustly obtained.
- MISGOVERN**, *mis gu'vern, vt.* To govern ill.
- MISGOVERNANCE**, *mis gu'vern ans, n.* (Spenser) Ill government irregularity
- MISGOVERNMENT**, *mis gu'vern ment, n.* Bad government ill management disorder
- MISGRAFF**, *mis graf, { vt. (Shak) To graft amies.*
- MISGRAFT**, *mis-graft, {*
- MISGUIDANCE**, *mis-gid'ans, n.* Wrong guidance false direction. [*into error*]
- MISGUIDE**, *mis-gid, vt.* To guide wrongly to lead
- MISHAP**, *mis hap, n.* Ill hap or chance accident ill luck misfortune.
- MISHAPPEN**, *mis-hap'n, vt.* (Spenser) To happen ill.
- MISHEAR**, *mis her', vt.* To hear incorrectly —*i* to mistake in hearing.
- MISHNA**, *mis na, n.* The text of the Talmud, the civil and canonical laws of the Jews forming an explanation or amplification of the Mosaic Law [*From Heb shana, to learn.*]
- MISIMPROVE**, *mis im proov', vt.* To improve or use to a bad purpose to abuse to misuse.
- MISIMPROVEMENT**, *mis im proov'ment, n.* Bad use or employment abuse [*wrongly*]
- MISINCLINE**, *mis in klin, vt.* To cause to incline
- MISINFER**, *mis in fer', vt.* To infer wrongly. —*i* to draw a wrong inference. [*incorrectly*]
- MISINFORM**, *mis in form, vt.* To inform or tell
- MISINFORMATION**, *mis in for mā'shun, n.* Incorrect information false intelligence.
- MISINFORMER**, *mis in foer'm, n.* One who gives wrong information. [*properly or amiss*]
- MISINSTRUCT**, *mis in-strukt, vt.* To instruct im
- MISINSTRUCTION**, *mis in struk shun, n.* Wrong instruction. [*wrongly*]
- MISINTERPRET**, *mis in ter'pret vt.* To interpret
- MISINTERPRETATION**, *mis in ter pre-tā'shun, n.* A wrong interpretation. [*interprets wrongly*]
- MISINTERPRETER**, *mis in ter-pre-ter, n.* One who
- MISJOIN**, *mis join, vt.* To join improperly or unfitly
- MISJOINDER**, *mis join'er n.* (law) An incorrect union of parties or of causes of action in a suit.
- MISJUDOE**, *mis-juj, vt. and vi.* To judge wrongly
- MISJUDGMENT**, *mis juj'ment, n.* Unjust judgment or determination.
- MISLAY**, *mis la, vt.* To lay in a wrong place or in a place not remembered to lose
- MISLE**, *mis'l.* Same as MISLE.
- MISLEAD**, *mis led, vt.* To lead wrong to guide into error to cause to mistake.
- MISLETOE**, Same as MISLETOE.
- MISLIKE**, *mis lik', vt.* To dislike to disapprove of. —*n* Dislike disapprobation. [*dislike ill*]
- MISMANAGE**, *mis man'j vt.* To manage or con-
- MISMANAGEMENT**, *mis man'j ment, n.* Ill management misconduct.
- MISMATED**, *mis mat'ed, adj.* (Tenn.) Ill matched.
- MISNAME**, *mis nām, vt.* To call by the wrong name.
- MISNOMER**, *mis nōmer n.* A misnaming a wrong name [*Pix. mis and Fr nommer, L. nomen to name*]
- MISOGAMIST**, *mis o'ga-mist, n.* A hater of marriage. [*Gr miso to hate, and gamos marriage.*]
- MISOGAMY**, *mis-o'ga mi, n.* Hatred of marriage.
- MISOGYNIST**, *mis o'ji-nist n.* A woman-hater [*Gr miso to hate, and gynē, a woman.*]
- MISOGYNY**, *mis o'ji-ni, n.* Hatred of women. [*See MISOGYNIST*]
- MISPERSUASION**, *mis-per swā'shun, n.* A wrong persuasion or notion a false opinion.
- MISPLAGE**, *mis-plas', vt.* To put in a wrong place to set on an improper object.
- MISPLACEMENT**, *mis-plas'ment, n.* The act of misplacing state of being misplaced.
- MISPRINT**, *mis print, vt.* To print wrongly —*n.* A mistake in printing.
- MISPRISE**, *mis pri' vt.* (Shak.) To mistake [*O Fr saisir—Fr saisir—misprendre—pix. mes, mis, amiss, and prendre, L. prehendo, to take*]
- MISPRISION**, *mis-priz'un, n.* Act of mispris-ing

MISPRIZE—MISTREATMENT.

(*Shak.*) mistake, an undervaluing, slight, scorn: (*law*) a neglect or contempt. [From MISPRIZE.]

MISPRIZE, mis-priz', *v.t.* To prize lightly: to slight or undervalue. [incorrectly.]

MISPRONOUNCE, mis-pro-nouns', *v.t.* To pronounce

MISPRONUNCIATION, mis-pro-nun-si-ā'shun, *n.* Wrong or improper pronunciation.

MISPROUD, mis-proud', *adj.* (*Shak.*) Viciously or unjustifiably proud. [quotation.]

MISQUOTATION, mis-kwot-ā'shun, *n.* A wrong

MISQUOTE, mis-kwōt', *v.t.* To quote wrongly.

MISRECKON, mis-rek'n, *v.t.* To reckon or compute wrongly. [oning or computation.]

MISRECKONING, mis-rek'n-ing, *n.* A wrong reck-

MISREGARD, mis-re-gārd', *n.* (*Spenser*). Miscon-struction. [or falsely.]

MISRELATE, mis-re-lāt', *v.t.* To relate incorrectly

MISREMEMBER, mis-re-mem'ber, *v.t.* To mistake in remembering.—*v.i.* to fail to remember correctly.

MISREPORT, mis-re-pōrt', *v.t.* To give an incorrect report or account of. [incorrectly.]

MISREPRESENT, mis-rep-re-zent', *v.t.* To represent

MISREPRESENTATION, mis-rep-re-zent-ā'shun, *n.* The act of misrepresenting: a false representation.

MISRULE, mis-rōol', *n.* Wrong or unjust rule: disorder: tumult.

MISS, mis, *n.* A title of address of an unmarried female: a young woman or girl. [Contracted from MISTRESS.]

MISS, mis, *v.t.* To fail to hit, reach, find, or keep: to omit: to fail to have: to discover the absence of: to feel the want of.—*v.i.* to fail to hit: to deviate from the true direction: to mistake: not to succeed: to fail.—*n.* A deviation from the mark: harm from mistake. [*A.S.* *missian*, *D.* *missen*, to miss; *Ice.* *missa*, to lose.]

MISSAL, mis'al, *n.* The *R. C. mass-book*. [Low *L.* *missale*, from *missa*, *mass*. See *MASS*.]

MISSAY, mis-sā', *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To say or speak incorrectly or falsely.—*v.t.* to utter amiss.

MISSEEM, mis-sēm', *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To seem or appear falsely, to misbecome.

MISSEEMING, mis-sēm'ing, *p.adj.* Misbecoming.—*n.* False appearance.

MISSEL, mis'l, } *n.* The largest of the
MISSEL-BIRD, mis'l-bērd, } European thrushes,
which feeds on the berries of the mistletoe.

MISSEL, MISSELTOE. Same as MISTLETOE.

MISSET, mis-set', *v.t.* To set or place wrongly or unfitly.

MISSHAPE, mis-shāp', *v.t.* To shape ill: to deform.

MISSHAPEN, mis-shāp'n, *p.adj.* Ill-shaped.

MISSEATHED, mis-shēthēd', *adj.* (*Shak.*) Wrongly sheathed.

MISSILE, mis'il, *adj.* That may be thrown from the hand or any instrument.—*n.* A missile weapon. [*L.* *missilis*—*mitto*, *missum*, to send, throw.]

MISSING, mis'ing, *adj.* Missed or absent from the place where it was expected to be found: lost: wanting. [occasionally.]

MISSINGLY, mis'ing-li, *adv.* (*Shak.*) With omission,
MISSION, mish'un, *n.* A sending: a being sent with certain powers, esp. to propagate religion: persons sent on a mission: an embassy: a station or association of missionaries: duty on which one is sent: purpose of life.—*v.t.* To send on a mission. [*Fr.*; *L.* *missio*—*mitto*, *missum*, to send.]

MISSIONARY, mish'un-ar-i, *n.* One sent upon a mission, esp. to propagate religion.—*adj.* Pertaining to missions.

MISSIVE, mis'iv, *adj.* That may be sent: intended to be thrown or hurled.—*n.* That which is sent, as a letter. [*Fr.*; *It.* *missiva*—*L.* *mitto*, *missum*, to send.]

MISSPEAK, mis-spēk', *v.t.* To utter wrongly.—*v.i.* to mistake or err in speaking.

MISSPELL, mis-spel', *v.t.* To spell wrongly.

MISSPELLING, mis-spel'ing, *n.* A wrong spelling.

MISSPEND, mis-spend', *v.t.* To spend ill: to waste or squander.

MISSTATE, mis-stāt', *v.t.* To state wrongly or falsely.

MISSTATEMENT, mis-stāt'ment, *n.* An incorrect or false statement.

MIST, mist, *n.* That which dims or darkens: watery particles in the atmosphere near the ground: rain falling in very fine drops.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To cover with mist, to cloud. [*A.S.* *mist*, *mist*, darkness, *mistian*, to darken; *Ice.* *mistr*; *D.* *mist*, *miest*, *mist*.]

MISTAKE, mis-tāk', *v.t.* (*lit.*) To take wrongly: to understand erroneously: to take one thing or person for another.—*v.i.* to err in opinion or judgment.—*n.* A taking or understanding wrongly: an error.

MISTAKEN, mis-tāk'n, *adj.* Taken or understood incorrectly: guilty of a mistake: in error: erroneous: incorrect. [erroneously.]

MISTAKENLY, mis-tāk'n-li, *adv.* By mistake:

MISTEACH, mis-tēch', *v.t.* To teach or instruct wrongly.

MISTELL, mis-tel', *v.t.* To tell wrongly.

MISTEMPER, mis-tem'pēr, *v.t.* To temper ill: to disorder.

MISTER, mis'tēr, *n.* (*orig.*) Trade: (*Spenser*) manner, kind.—*v.i.* (*Spenser*) To signify, be of consequence. [*O. Fr.* *mestier*, *Fr.* *métier*, trade—*L.* *ministerium*, service, from root of MINISTER.]

MISTER, mis'tēr, *n.* Master: sir:—a title of address to a man, written Mr. [A form of MASTER.]

MISTERM, mis-tērm', *v.t.* To term or name wrongly.

MISTERY, mis'tēr-i, *n.* (*Shak.*) An art or trade. [From MISTER, trade.]

MISTFUL, mis't'fool, *adj.* Misty.

MISTHINK, mis-thing'k', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To think ill of.—*v.i.* to think wrongly. [obscurely.]

MISTILY, mis't'i-li, *adv.* In a misty manner:

MISTIME, mis-tim', *v.t.* To time wrongly.

MISTINESS, mis'ti-nes, *n.* State of being misty: obscurity.

MISTITLE, mis-ti'tl, *v.t.* To call by a wrong title.

MISTLE. Same as MIZZLE.

MISTLETOE, mis'l-tō, *n.* A parasitic evergreen plant, sometimes found on the apple and oak. [*A.S.* *mistle*; *Ger.* *mistel*; *Ice.* *mistleinn*—*mistel*, perhaps = *L.* *viscus*, bird-lime, and *teinn*, *A.S.* *tan*, a twig, sprout.] [bring up amiss.]

MISTRAIN, mis-trān', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To train or

MISTRAL, mis'trāl, *n.* A violent north-west wind which at certain seasons prevails on the south coast of France. [*Fr.*] [incorrectly.]

MISTRANSLATE, mis-trans-lāt', *v.t.* To translate

MISTRANSLATION, mis-trans-lāt'shun, *n.* An incorrect translation.

MISTREADING, mis-tred'ing, *n.* (*Shak.*) A wrong treading or going, a false step.

MISTREAT, mis-trēt', *v.t.* To treat ill: to abuse.

MISTREATMENT, mis-trēt'ment, *n.* Ill treatment: abuse.

MISTRESS, *mis'tres*, *n* (*fem* of **MASTER**) (*lit*) A woman who is great or mighty a woman having power or ownership the female head of a family, school, &c. a woman well skilled in anything a woman loved a concubine a form of address, usually written *Mrs*. [O Fr *maistresse*, Fr *maistresse*, from root of **MASTER**.]

MISTRUST, *mis'trust*, *n*. Want of trust or confidence.—*v t*. To regard with suspicion to doubt.

MISTRUSTFUL, *mis'trust'ful*, *adj*. Full of mistrust

MISTRUSTFULLY, *mis'trust'fully*, *adv*. With mistrust or doubt. [*picion* doubt]

MISTRUSTFULNESS, *mis'trust'ful'ness*, *n*. Sus mistrust without confidence. [*trust* or suspicion]

MISTRUSTLESS, *mis'trust'less*, *adj*. Without mistrust

MISTUNE, *mis'tun*, *v t*. To tune wrongly or falsely to put out of tune

MISTY, *mis'ty*, *adj*. Dim obscure. [From *Mist*.]

MISUNDERSTAND, *mis-un'der-stand*, *v t*. To understand wrongly to take in a wrong sense.

MISUNDERSTANDING, *mis-un'der-standing*, *n*. Wrong understanding disagreement difference

MISUSAGE, *mis-uz'*, *n*. Ill usage abuse

MISUSE, *mis-uz'*, *v t*. To use improperly to treat ill to abuse [*a* bad purpose.]

MISUSE, *mis-us'*, *n*. Improper use employment to

MISWEAR, *mis-wear*, *v t*. To wear badly

MISWEEN, *mis-wen*, *v t* (*Spenser*) To ween or judge wrongly [*wrong*]

MISWEND, *mis-wend*, *v i* (*Spenser*) To wend or go

MISWROUGHT, *mis-rawt'*, *adj* (*Dacon*) Badly wrought

MITE, *mit*, *n*. A very minute insect, which generally breeds in cheese so called from its smallness the minutest or smallest of coins about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a farthing anything very small a very little quantity [A S and Fr *mite* for *minute*, L. *minutum*. See **MISMETE**.]

MITIGABLE, *mit'i-ga-bl*, *adj*. That can be mitigated.

MITIGATE, *mit'i-gat*, *v t*. To make soft or mild to alleviate to soften in severity to temper to reduce in amount —*pr p* mitigating, *p p* mitigated [L. *mitigo*, *-atum*—*mitis*, soft, mild.]

MITIGATION, *mit-i-ga'shun*, *n*. Act of mitigating alleviation abatement. [*soothing*]

MITIOATIVE, *mit-i-gat-iv*, *adj*. Tending to mitigate

MITIGATOR, *mit'i-gat-or*, *n*. One who mitigates.

MITIGATORY, *mit'i-gat-or-y*, *adj*. Tending to mitigate or alleviate.

MITRAILLEUSE, *mit'ral-iz'*, *n*. A breech loading firearm mounted on wheels like a cannon and consisting of a number of barrels bound together like a fagot of sticks, and soldered fast in that position, which are discharged almost simultaneously [From Fr *mitraille*, to fire *grape-shot*.]

MITRAL, *mit'ral*, *adj*. Of or resembling a mitre

MITRE, *mit'er*, *n*. A head-dress or crown of arch bishops and bishops, and sometimes of abbots (*fig*) episcopal dignity (*arch*) a junction of two pieces, as of moulding at an angle of 45°—*v t* To adorn with a mitre to unite at an angle of 45°—*pr p* mitring, *p p* mitred. [Fr, L. *mitra*, Gr *mitra*, head dress, akin to *mitos*, thread.]

MITRIFORM, *mit'ri-form*, *adj*. Having the form of a mitre (*bot*) conical, and somewhat dilated at the base.

MITT, *mit*, } *n*. (*lit*) A cover for the hand a

MITTEN, *mit'n*, } kind of glove for winter use, with

out a separate cover for each finger a glove for the hand and wrist, but not the fingers. [Fr *mitaine*, Gael. *mutan*—*math*, the hand.]

MITTIMUS, *mit'i-mus*, *n* (*law*) A warrant granted for sending to prison a person charged with a crime a writ by which a record is transferred out of one court into another [L., 'we send'—*mitto*, to send.]

MITY, *mit'i*, *adj*. Full of mites or insects.

MIX, *miks*, *v t*. To unite two or more things into one mass to mingle to associate.—*v i* to become mixed to be joined to associate. [A S *miccan*, Ger *mischen* L. *micco*, Gr *migo*, Sans. *migr*.]

MIXEN, *miks'n*, *n* (*Tenn*) A dunghill. [A S *mizen*—*miz*, *meor*, dung See **MUCK**.]

MIXER, *miks'er*, *n*. One who mixes.

MIXTURE, *miks'tur*, *n*. Act of mixing or state of being mixed a mass or compound formed by mixing (*chem*) a composition in which the ingredients retain their properties.

MIZZEN, *miz'n*, *n*. In a three masted vessel, the hindmost of the fore and aft sails lying along the middle of the ship—*adj* Belonging to the mizen nearest the stern. [It. *mezzana*, from *mezzo*, L. *medius*, the middle.] [*the mizzen*.]

MIZZEN MAST, *miz'n mast*, *n*. The mast that bears

MIZZLE, *miz'l*, *n*. Mist fine rain. [From root of **Mist**.]

MNEMONIC AL, *ne-mon'ik*, *al*, *adj*. Assisting the memory (Gr *mnēmonikos*—*mnēmōn*, mindful—*mnēmon*, to remember)

MNEMONICS, *ne-mon'iks*, *n*. The art or science of assisting the memory [See **MNEMONIC**.]

MO, *mō*, *adv* and *adv* (*obs*) More.—Also written *Moe*.

MOA, *mō'a*, *n*. A name given by the New Zealanders to a large wingless bird, allied to the ostrich, recently extinct.

MOAN, *mō'n*, *v t*. To make a low sound of grief or pain to lament audibly.—*v t* to lament.—*n*. Audible expression of pain. [A S *moedan*.]

MOANFUL, *mon'fool*, *adj*. Full of moaning; expressing sorrow lamentable

MOANFULLY, *mōn'fool'y*, *adv*. With lamentation.

MOAT, *mō't*, *n*. A deep trench round a castle or fortified place, sometimes filled with water.—*v t* To surround with a moat. [Fr *motte*, a clod, hillock, *mothe*, a little earthen fortress. It. *motta*, clod, *mota*, mud, turf, *perh*. from the root of **MORT**.]

MOB, *mōb*, *n*. The mob the disorderly crowd a riotous assembly.—*v t* To attack in a disorderly crowd to harass tumultuously—*pr p* mobbing, *p p* mobbed [Obs. L. *mobile*, L. *mobile vulgus*—*mobile* movable, from *moere*, to move, and *vulgus*, the people.]

MOB CAP, *mōb kap*, *n*. A plain cap or head-dress worn by women. [*or* excited. [From **MOB**.]

MOBILE, *mō'b'l* or *mō'bēl*, *adj*. That can be moved

MOBILISATION, *mōb-il-iz-a'shun*, *n*. The act of mobilising or calling troops into active service.

MOBILISE, *mōb-il-iz*, *v t*. (*lit*) To convert into *mobilis* to call into active service, as troops. [From **MOB**.]

MOBILITY, *mōb-il-iti*, *n*. The quality of being mobile susceptibility of motion; readiness to move; inconstancy (*colloq*) the populace, the mob

MOBLE, *mō'b'l*, *v t* (*Shak*) To muffle or cover the head, as in a mob or hood.

MOBOCRACY, *mōb-ok'rasi*, *n*. Rule or ascendancy exercised by the mob. [Mon. and Gr *krateo*, to rule.]

MOCCASIN, *mōk'a-sin*, *n*. A shoe of deer-skin or

other soft leather, worn by the North American Indians. [A native word.]

MOCK, *mok*, *v.t.* (*lit.*) To make mouths at: to laugh at: to make sport of: to mimic in ridicule: to disappoint the hopes of: to deceive.—*n.* Ridicule: a snicker.—*adj.* Imitating reality, but not real: false. [Fr. *moquer*, Gr. *mōkeuō*, to mock, *mōkos*, mockery: prob. from making mouths at one.]

MOCKABLE, *mok'a-bl*, *adj.* Exposed to, or deserving derision.

MOCKER, *mok'ér*, *n.* One who mocks: a scoffer.

MOCKERY, *mok'ér-i*, *n.* Act of mocking: derision: ridicule: subject of laughter or sport: vain imitation: false show.

MOCK-HEROIC, *mok-he-rō'ik*, *adj.* Mocking or burlesquing the heroic, or actions or character of heroes.

MOCKING-BIRD, *mok'ing-bérd*, *n.* A bird of North America, of the thrush family, which mocks or imitates the notes of birds and other sounds.

MOCKINGLY, *mok'ing-li*, *adv.* In mockery: insultingly.

MODAL, *mōd'al*, *adj.* Relating to mode or form: consisting of mode only: (*logic*) indicating some mode of expression.

MODALIST, *mōd'al-ist*, *n.* (*theol.*) One of a class who consider the three persons of the Godhead as only modes of being, and not as distinct persons.

MODALITY, *mōd'al-i-ti*, *n.* A modal form or state: (*logic*) a term denoting the most general points of view under which the different objects of thought present themselves to our mind. [mode or form.]

MODALLY, *mōd'al-li*, *adv.* In a manner expressing

MODE, *mōd*, *n.* (*lit.*) A measure: rule: custom: form: manner of existing: that which exists only as a quality of substance: (*logic*) the form of the syllogism: (*gram.*) the inflection of a verb expressing the manner of action or being, also called mood: (*music*) the arrangement of the intervals in the scale, as major and minor. [L. *modus*, a measure, from Sans. *mā*, to measure.]

MODEL, *mōd'el*, *n.* Something to shew the mode or way: something to be copied: a pattern: a mould: an imitation of something on a smaller scale: something worthy of imitation.—*v.t.* To form after a model: to shape: to make a model or copy of: to form in some soft material.—*v.i.* to practise modelling:—*pr.p.* modelling; *pa.p.* modelled. [Fr. *modèle*—L. *modulus*, dim. of *modus*, a measure.]

MODELLER, *mōd'el-ér*, *n.* One who models or plans.

MODELLING, *mōd'el-ing*, *n.* The art or process of preparing models or designs from which a work of sculpture is to be cast or carved.

MODERATE, *mōd'ér-át*, *v.t.* To keep within measure or bounds: to regulate: to reduce in intensity: to make temperate or reasonable: to pacify: to decide as a moderator.—*v.i.* to become less violent or intense: to preside as a moderator:—*pr.p.* moderating; *pa.p.* moderated.—*adj.* Kept within measure or bounds: not excessive or extreme: temperate: of middle rate. [L. *moderō*, -atum—*modus*, a measure.]

MODERATELY, *mōd'ér-át-li*, *adv.* In a moderate manner: mildly: not extremely.

MODERATENESS, *mōd'ér-át-nes*, *n.* The state of being moderate: a middle state between extremes:—commonly used of things, as moderation is of persons.

MODERATION, *mōd'ér-át'shun*, *n.* Act of moderating: state of being moderated or moderate: freedom from excess: calmness of mind.

MODERATISM, *mōd'ér-at-izm*, *n.* Moderate opinions in religion or politics.

MODERATOR, *mōd'ér-át-or*, *n.* One who or that which moderates or restrains: one who presides at a meeting, esp. the president of the General Assembly of the Scotch Church. [of a moderator.]

MODERATORSHIP, *mōd'ér-át-or-ship*, *n.* The office

MODERN, *mōd'érn*, *adj.* Limited to the present or recent time: not ancient.—*n.* One of modern times:—*pl.* the nations after the Greeks and Romans, who are called the ancients. [L. *modernus*—*modo*, only, just now, (*lit.*) with a limit (of time)—*modus*, a measure.]

MODERNISE, *mōd'érn-iz*, *v.t.* To render modern: to adapt to the present time:—*pr.p.* modernising; *pa.p.* modernised.

MODERNISER, *mōd'érn-iz-ér*, *n.* One who modernises.

MODERNISM, *mōd'érn-izm*, *n.* Modern practice: something of modern origin. [modernism.]

MODERNIST, *mōd'érn-ist*, *n.* An admirer of the

MODERNLY, *mōd'érn-li*, *adv.* In modern times.

MODERNNESS, *mōd'érn-nes*, *n.* The quality of being modern: recentness.

MODEST, *mōd'est*, *adj.* Keeping within due measure or limits: restrained by a due sense of propriety: not forward: decent: chaste: pure and delicate, as thoughts or language: moderate. [L. *modestus*—*modus*, a measure.]

MODESTLY, *mōd'est-li*, *adv.* In a modest manner: not presumptuously: not excessively.

MODESTY, *mōd'est-i*, *n.* The quality of being modest: absence of presumption: decency: chastity: purity: moderation.

MODICUM, *mōd'i-kum*, *n.* Something of a moderate size: a little. [L.—*modicus*, moderate—*modus*, a measure.]

MODIFIABLE, *mōd'i-fi-a-bl*, *adj.* That may be modified or altered in form or structure.

MODIFICATION, *mōd-i-fi-kā'shun*, *n.* Act of modifying: form or manner.

MODIFICATORY, *mōd'i-fi-ka-tor-i*, *adj.* Tending to modify: causing change of form or condition.

MODIFIER, *mōd'i-fi-ér*, *n.* One who or that which modifies.

MODIFY, *mōd'i-fi*, *v.t.* To make or set bounds to: to moderate: to change the form of: to vary:—*pr.p.* modifying; *pa.p.* modified. [Fr. *modifier*—L. *modifico*, -atum—*modus*, a measure, and *facio*, to make.]



Modillion.

MODILLION, *mōd-il'yun*, *n.* An ornamental bracket much used in architecture, esp. in the cornices of the Corinthian and composite styles. [Fr.—L. *modulus*—*modus*, a measure.]

MODISH, *mōd'ish*, *adj.* According to or in the mode: fashionable.

MODISHLY, *mōd'ish-li*, *adv.* In a modish manner: fashionably.

MODISHNESS, *mōd'ish-nes*, *n.* The quality of being modish: affectation of the fashion. [fashion.]

MODIST, *mōd'ist*, *n.* One who follows the mode or

MODISTE, *mōd'est*, *n.* One who makes dresses according to the fashionable mode. [Fr.]

MODULAR, *mōd'ú-lar*, *adj.* Of or pertaining to mode or modulation, or to a module.

MODULATE mod'á lât, *v. t.* To measure, to regulate to vary or inflect, as sounds (music) to change the key or mode.—*v. i.* to pass from one key into another.—*pr p* modulating, *pa p* modulated [*L. modulator*—*atus*—*modulus*, a little measure, dim. of *modus*, a measure]

MODULATION, mod'ú lîshun, *n.* The act of modulating state of being modulated (music) the changing of the key note and the alteration of the original scale by the introduction of a new sharp or flat

MODULATOR, mod'á lît-or, *n.* One who or that which modulates a chart in the Tonic Sol fa musical notation on which the modulations or transitions from one scale to another are indicated by the relative position of the notes.

MODULE, mod'ú l, *n.* (*arch.*) A measure for regulating the proportion of columns a model. [*Fr*—*L. modulus*, dim. of *modus* a measure]

MODULUS, mod'ú lus, *n.* (*math.*) A constant multiplier in a function of a variable by which the function is adapted to a particular base. [From root of *MODULATE*.]

MOE, mō, *adj* and *adv* (*Shal*) See *Mō*

MOE, mō, *n.* (*Shak*) A wry mouth, grimace.—*v. t.* To make grimaces—also written *Mow* [*Fr mōue*, a wry face, or from *MOURN*.]

MOHAIR mō'hâr, *n.* The fine silken hair of the Angora goat of Asia Minor cloth made of mohair [*Fr moure*, O *Fr mohere*, *it. moerro*, Ger *mohr*]

MOHAMMEDAN, mō-hamed an, *adj* Pertaining to Mohammed or to his religion.—*n.* A follower of Mohammed one who professes Mohammedanism also written *MAHOMETAN*, *MAHOMEDAN* [From *Mohammed*, the great prophet of Arabia, born about 570—Ar *muhammad*, praiseworthy—*hamida*, to praise.]

MOHAMMEDANISE mō ham ed an îz, *v. t.* To convert to or make conformable to Mohammedanism.

MOHAMMEDANISM, mō-ham ad an îzm, { *n.* The religion of Mohammed, contained in the Koran.

MOHAWK, mō'hawk, { *n.* The name of a tribe of North American Indians hence one of a set of ruffians who at one time infested the streets of London.

MOIETY, mōie-tî, *n.* Half one of two equal parts [*Fr moiet* Prov *moietat*, *it. maieta*—*L. mediatus*, middle, half—*medius*, middle.]

MOIL, mōil, *n.* A spot s desilement [*A.S. mæl, mæl*]

MOIL, mōil, *v. t.* (*lit.*) To wet to daub with dirt. [*Fr mouiller*, to wet, *it. mollare*, to moisten—*molle*, soft wet *L. mollis*, soft.]

MOIL, mōil, *v. t.* To toil, to labour, to drudge. [*L. molior*, to toil—*mole*, a heavy mass, Or *mōles* to strive.]

MOIRE, mwor, *n.* Watered silk. [See *MOHAIR*.]

MOIST, mōist, *adj* Damp humid juicy containing water or other liquid.—*v. t.* (*Shak*) To moisten. [*Fr moite*, O *Fr moiste* *L. mustens* fresh, sappy—*guatum*, juice of grapes, new wine also given from *L. madidus*, moist, and from *Aumectus*, moist.]

MOISTEN, mōist'en, *v. t.* To make moist or damp to wet slightly [being moist.]

MOISTNESS, mōist'nes, *n.* The state or quality of **MOISTURE**, mōist'ar *n.* Moistness that which moistens or makes slightly wet a small quantity of any liquid.

MOLAR, mōlar, *adj* Grinding, as a mill used for

grinding—*n.* A grinding tooth, which is double [*L. molaris*—*mola*, a mill—*molo*, to grind.]

MOLASSES, mō laez *n.* (*lit.*) The honey like substance treacle [*Fr mélasse*, Port. *melaço*—*L. mel-lacus*, honey like—*mél*, mellis honey]

MOLD **MOLDFY**, **MOLDINESS**, &c Same as **MOULD**, **MOULDER**, **MOULDINESS**, &c

MOLE, mōl, *n.* A dark brown spot or mark on the human body [*A.S. mæl*, Ger *mahl*]

MOLE, mōl, *n.* A small animal, with very small eyes and soft fur, which burrows in the ground and casts up little heaps of mould [Contr of **MOULD-WARP**—*A.S. mōld*, mould, *weorpan*, to cast.]

MOLE, mōl, *n.* A huge mass of mason work, as a breakwater the port or haven within a mole [*Fr*—*L. moles*, a huge mass]

MOLE CAST mōl kast, *n.* A small elevation of earth cast up by a mole.

MOLF CRICKET m l krik et, *n.* A burrowing insect like a cricket, with fore legs like those of a mole. [consisting of molecules.]

MOLECULAR, mōl ek'ú lar *adj* Belonging to or **MOLECULARITY**, mōl ek'ú lar'itî, *n.* The state or quality of being molecular

MOLECULE mōle kul, *n.* (*lit.*) A little mole or mass one of the minute particles of which matter is composed. [*Fr*, dim. of *L. moles*, a mass]

MOLE EYED mōl id, *adj* Having eyes like those of a mole hence, seeing imperfectly

MOLE-HILL mōl hil, *n.* A hillock or small elevation of earth thrown up by a mole hence (*fig*), any slight obstacle or difficulty

MOLE-RAT, mōl rat, *n.* A rat-like animal which burrows like a mole, found in Asia, S. E. of Europe, and Cape of Good Hope

MOLESKIN, mōl skin, *n.* A superior kind of fustian, so called from its being soft like the skin of a mole.

MOLEST, mōl est, *v. t.* To trouble, disturb or annoy [*Fr molester*, *L. molestus*—*molestus*, troublesome—*mole*, a mass a difficulty]

MOLESTATION, mōl estîshun, *n.* State of being molested annoyance

MOLFSTER, mōl-est'er, *n.* One who molests.

MOLESTFUL, mōl est'fool, *adj* Troublesome [From **MOLEST**] [mole underground.]

MOLE-TRACK, mōl trak, *n.* A track made by a

MOLLENT, mōlyent, *adj* Softening serving to soften assuaging [*L. mollens*, -entis, *pr p* of *mollis* to soften—*mollis*, soft.] [mollified or softened.]

MOLLIFIABLE, mōlî fi-âbl, *adj* Capable of being **MOLLIFICATION**, mōlî fi kîshun *n.* Act of mollifying state of being mollified mitigation

MOLLIFIER, mōlî fi-er, *n.* He who or that which mollifies or softens.

MOLLIFY, mōlî fi, *v. t.* To make soft or tender to assuage to calm or pacify —*pr p* mollifying, *pa p* mollified. [*L. mollis*, soft, *facio*, to make.]

MOLLUSC, **MOLLUSK**, mōl us'k, *n.* One of the **MOLLUSCA**, those animals which have a soft body, as the snail and all shell fish —*pl.* **MOLLUSCA**, **MOLLUSKS**, or **MOLLUSCA**. [*L. molluscus*, soft—*mollis*, soft.]

MOLLUSCAN, mōl us'kan, *n.* A mollusc.

MOLLUSCAN, mōl us'kan, { *adj* Of or like **MOLLUSCOUS**, mōl us'kus, } mollusca.

MOLLUSK. See **MOLLUSC**.

MOLTEN, mōlt'n, *adj* Melted made of melted metal [Old *pap.* of **MELT**]

- MOLY**, mō'li, *n.* (*Milton*). A fabulous herb of secret power, said by Homer to have been given by Mercury to Ulysses as a counter-charm against the spells of Circe. [Gr.]
- MOLYBDENUM**, mol-ib-dē'num, *n.* A rare metal of a silvery-white colour. [L. *molybdæna*, Gr. *molybdaina*—*molybdos*, lead.]
- MOME**, mōm, *n.* (*obs.*) A buffoon: a dull, stupid person. [O. Fr. *mome*, a buffoon; Gr. *Mōmos*, Momus, the god of pleasantry.]
- MOMENT**, mō'ment, *n.* (*lit.*) A movement: effect or value in causing motion: importance in effect: value: the smallest portion of time in which a movement can be made: an instant: (*mech.*) a force multiplied by the perpendicular to its direction drawn from the axis of motion. [Fr.—L. *momentum*, for *movimentum*—*moveo*, to move.]
- MOMENTANY**, mō'ment-an-i, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Momentary. [moment: moment by moment.]
- MOMENTARILY**, mō'ment-ar-i-li, *adv.* Every
- MOMENTARINESS**, mō'ment-ar-i-nes, *n.* The state of being momentary.
- MOMENTARY**, mō'ment-ar-i, *adj.* Lasting for a moment: done in a moment.
- MOMENTLY**, mō'ment-li, *adv.* For a moment: in a moment: every moment.
- MOMENTOUS**, mo-mēntus, *adj.* Of moment or importance: of great consequence.
- MOMENTOUSLY**, mo-mēnt-us-li, *adv.* Importantly: weightily. [From **MOMENT**.]
- MOMENTOUSNESS**, mo-mēnt-us-nes, *n.* The state of being momentous: importance.
- MOMENTUM**, mo-mēnt-um, *n.* The quantity of motion in a body, which is proportional to the mass multiplied by the velocity:—*pl.* **MOMENT'A**. [From **MOMENT**.]
- MONACHAL**, mon'ak-al, *adj.* Living alone: pertaining to monks or to a monastic life. [From **MONK**.] [of being a monk. [From **MONK**.]]
- MONACHISM**, mon'ak-izm, *n.* Monastic life: state
- MONAD**, mon'ad, *n.* (*lit.*) A unit: an ultimate atom: (*zool.*) one of the simplest of animalcules: an imaginary entity in the philosophy of Leibnitz, a German, 1646–1716. [Fr. *monade*—L. *monas*, -*adis*, Gr. *monas*, -*ados*—*monos*, alone.]
- MONADELPH**, mon'a-delf, *n.* A plant whose stamens are united by their filaments into one set, generally into a tube or ring. [Gr. *monos*, single, and *adelphos*, brother.]
- MONADELPHIAN**, mon-a-delf-i-an, } *adj.* (*bot.*)
- MONADELPHOUS**, mon-a-delf-us, } Having the stamens united into one brotherhood or body by the filaments. [Gr. *monos*, alone, *adelphos*, a brother.]
- MONADIC**, -AL, mon-ad'ik, -al, *adj.* Being or resembling a monad.
- MONANDRIA**, mon-an'dri-a, *n.* A class of plants having only one stamen. [Gr. *monos*, single, and *anēr*, *andros*, a man, male.]
- MONANDRIAN**, mon-an'dri-an, } *adj.* (*bot.*) Having
- MONANDROUS**, mon-an'drus, } only one stamen or male organ. [Gr. *monos*, and *anēr*, *andros*, a male.]
- MONARCH**, mon'ark, *n.* (*lit.*) One who rules alone over a nation: a sovereign: the chief of its kind.—*adj.* Supreme: superior to others. [Gr. *monarchēs*—*monos*, alone, *archē*, rule—*archō*, to rule.]
- MONARCHAL**, mon-ark'al, *adj.* Pertaining to a monarch: regal.
- MONARCHIC**, -AL, mon-ark'ik, -al, *adj.* Relating to a monarch or to monarchy: vested in a single ruler.
- MONARCHISE**, mon'ark-iz, *v.t.* To rule over, as a monarch: to convert into a monarchy.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to play the king:—*pr.p.* mon'archising; *pa.p.* mon'archised.
- MONARCHISM**, mon'ark-izm, *n.* The principles of, or partiality to, monarchy. [monarchy.]
- MONARCHIST**, mon'ark-ist, *n.* An advocate of
- MONARCHO**, mon-ark'o, *n.* (*Shak.*) A fantastic Englishman who assumed Italian airs, any fantastic person. [a monarch: a kingdom.]
- MONARCHY**, mon'ark-i, *n.* Government headed by
- MONASTERY**, mon'as-tēr-i, *n.* A house for monks: an abbey: a convent. [L. *monasterium*, Gr. *monastērion*—*monastēs*, a monk—*monos*, alone.]
- MONASTIC**, -AL, mon-as'tik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to monasteries, monks, and nuns: recluse: solitary.
- MONASTIC**, mon-as'tik, *n.* A monk.
- MONASTICALLY**, mon-as'tik-al-li, *adv.* In a monastic or retired manner: in the manner of monks.
- MONASTICISM**, mon-as'ti-sizm, *n.* Monastic life.
- MONDAY**, mun'dā, *n.* The day sacred to the moon: the second day of the week. [Moon and Day.]
- MONETARY**, mun'c-tar-i, *adj.* Relating to money or to moneyed affairs: consisting in money.
- MONEY**, mun'i, *n.* That which is minted or coined: coin: pieces of stamped metal used in commerce: any currency used as the equivalent of money: wealth:—*pl.* **MONEYS**. [Fr. *monnaie*, L. *moneta*, from root of **MINT**.]
- MONEY-BROKER**, mun'i-brōk'ēr, } *n.* A broker
- MONEY-CHANGER**, mun'i-chān'j'ēr, } who deals in money or exchanges.
- MONEYED**, mun'id, *adj.* Having money: rich in money: consisting in money.
- MONEYLESS**, mun'i-less, *adj.* Destitute of money.
- MONEY-ORDER**, mun'i-or'dēr, *n.* An order for money deposited at one post-office, and payable at another.
- MONGER**, mung'gēr, *n.* A trader: a dealer.—*v.t.* To trade or deal in. [A.S. *mongere*, O. Ger., Ice. *mangari*—*manga*, to trade, L. *mango*, a trader.]
- MONGREL**, mung'grel, *adj.* Of a mixed breed.—*n.* An animal of a mixed breed. [A.S. *mengan*, to mix. See **MIXGLE**.]
- MONIED**, mun'id, *adj.* Moneyed.
- MONIMENT**, mon'i-ment, *n.* (*Spenser*). A monument, memorial: superscription, image. [L. *monimentum*, *monumentum*. See **MONUMENT**.]
- MONITION**, mon-ish'un, *n.* A reminding or admonishing: warning: notice. [L. *monitio*—*monco*, -*itum*, to remind—Sans. *man*, to think.]
- MONITIVE**, mon'i-tiv, *adj.* Conveying admonition. [See **MONITION**.]
- MONITOR**, mon'i-tor, *n.* One who admonishes: an adviser: an instructor: a pupil who assists a school-master. [See **MONITION**.]
- MONITORIAL**, mon-i-tō'ri-al, *adj.* Relating to a monitor: performed or taught by a monitor.
- MONITORIALLY**, mon-i-tō'ri-al-li, *adv.* In a monitorial manner.
- MONITORY**, mon'i-tor-i, *adj.* Reminding or admonishing: giving admonition or warning. [See **MONITION**.]
- MONITRESS**, mon'i-tres, } *n.* A female monitor.
- MONITRIX**, mon'i-triks, }
- MONK**, mungk, *n.* (*lit.*) One who lives alone: a

religious recluse one of a religious community living in a monastery [A.S. *monac*, It. *monaco*, L. *monachus*, Gr. *monachos*—*monos*, alone] [monasticism.]

MONKERY, mung'k'ri, *n.* The life of monks

MONKEY, mung'k'i, *n.* The order of mammals next to man, having their feet developed like hands and an ape a name of contempt, esp. for a mischievous person. [O It. *monachio*, It. *monna*—*monna*, an old woman, an ape contr. of *madonna*, mistress.]

MONKEY BREAD, mung'k'i bred, *n.* A name for the large fruit of a tree of tropical Africa, much used as an article of food by the natives.

MONKEY JACKET, mung'k'i jak'et, *n.* A close-fitting jacket, generally made of some stout coarse material. [acter of a monk.]

MONKHOOD, mung'k'hood, *n.* The state or char

MONKISH, mung'k'ish, *adj.* Pertaining to a monk like a monk monastic.

MONK'S HOOD, mung'k's hood, *n.* The acornite, a poisonous plant with a flower like a monk's hood.

MONOCARDIAN, mon-o-kar'di-an, *adj.* Having a single heart as fishes and reptiles [Gr. *monos*, single, and *kardia* the heart.]

MONOCARPOUS, mon-o-karp'us, *adj.* Bearing fruit only once, as wheat [Gr. *monos*, single, and *karpus* fruit.]

MONOCEROS, mon-o-ser'os, *n.* A one-horned animal the unicorn (Spenser) perhaps the sword fish. [Gr. *monos* single and *keras*, a horn.]

MONOCHORD, mon-o-kord, *n.* A musical instrument of one chord or string. [Gr. *monos*, alone, *Chord*]

MONOCHROMATIC, mon-o-kro-mat'ik, *adj.* Of one colour only [Or *monos*, and *chromatic*.]

MONOCHROME, mon-o-krom, *n.* A painting executed in a single colour [Or *monos*, single, and *chroma*, colour.]

MONOCOTYLEDON, mon-o-kot-i-lé-don, *n.* A plant with only one cotyledon. [Gr. *monos*, alone, and *Cotyledon*.]

MONOCOTYLEDONOUS, mon-o-kot-i-lé-don-us, *adj.* Having but one cotyledon or seed lobe.

MONOCRACY, mon-ok-ra-si, *n.* Rule or government by a single person [Or *monos*, single, and *kratos*, strength, rule.]

MONOCULAP, mon-ok'u-lar, *adj.* With one eye

MONOCULOUS, mon-ok'ul-us, *adj.* [Or *monos*, single, and *Ocular*.]

MONODIST, mon-o-dist, *n.* One who writes monodies.

MONODY, mon-o-di, *n.* A mournful ode or poem in which a single mourner bewails. [Or *monos*, single, and *Ode*.]

MONOCEOUS, mon-o-shus, *adj.* Having the stamens and pistils in separate flowers on the same individual plant. [Or *monos*, single, and *oikos*, a house.]

MONOGAMIST, mon-og-a-mist, *n.* One who upholds monogamy

MONOGAMOUS, mon-og'a-mus, *adj.* (bot.) Having a single flower with united anthers having only one wife, and not permitted to marry a second. [See *MONOGAMY*.]

MONOGAMY, mon-og'a-mi, *n.* Marriage to one wife only the state of such marriage. [Or *monos*, one, *gamos*, marriage.]

MONOGRAM, mon-o-gram, *n.* A single letter or character a character or cipher of several letters interwoven. [Or *monos*, only, *gramma*, a letter.]

MONOGRAPH, mon-o-graf, *n.* A written description

of a single thing or class [Or *monos*, alone, and *graphō*, to write] [monographs.]

MONOGRAPHER, mon-og-ra-f'er, *n.* A writer of

MONOGRAPHIC, AL mon-o-graf'ik, *al, adj.* Pertaining to a monograph drawn in lines without colours. [monographs.]

MONOGRAPhist, mon-og-ra-fist, *n.* A writer of

MONOGRAPHY, mon-og-ra-fi, *n.* A representation by one means only, as lines an outline drawing [From *MONOGRAPH*.]

MONOCYNIAN, mon-o-jin'ian, *adj.* (bot.) Having

MONOGYNOUS, mon-o-jin'us, *adj.* (bot.) Having only one pistil or female organ. [Or *monos*, alone, and *gynē*, a female.]

MONOLITH, mon-o-lith, *n.* A pillar, or the like, of a single stone [Gr. *monos*, alone and *lithos*, stone.]

MONOLITHAL, mon-o-lith'al, *adj.* Consisting of

MONOLITHIC, mon-o-lith'ik, *adj.* formed of a single stone [From *MONOLITH*.]

MONOLOGUE, mon-o-log, *n.* A speech uttered by one person soliloquy a poem, &c. for a single performer [Or *monos*, alone and *logos*, speech.]

MONOMANIA, mon-o-mā-ni-a, *n.* Madness, confined to one subject, or one faculty of the mind. [Or *monos*, alone, and *mania*, madness.]

MONOMANIAO, mon-o-mā-ni-ak, *adj.* Affected with monomania — *n.* One affected with monomania.

MONOME, mon-o-mi, *n.* An algebraic expression of one term only a series of factors of single terms. [Or *monos*, alone, and *nomē*, division.]

MONOMIAL, mon-ō-mi'al, *n.* A monome. — *adj.* Consisting of only a single term or expression.

MONOPETALOUS, mon-o-pet'a-lus, *adj.* (bot.) Having only one petal, or denoting a corolla, the petals of which so cohere as to form a tube. [Or *monos*, single and *Petalous*.]

MONOPHYLOUS, mon-ō-fil'us or mon-ō-fil'us, *adj.* Having a leaf of but one piece. [Or *monos*, alone, *phyllon*, a leaf.]

MONOPOLISE, mon-op-o-liz, *v. t.* To obtain possession of anything so as to be the only seller of it to engross the whole of — *pr. p.* monopolizing, *pa. p.* monopolized. [From Or *monos*, alone, and *polēs*, to sell.]

MONOPOLISER, mon-op-o-liz'er, *n.* One who mon

MONOPOLIST, mon-op'o-lat, *n.* One who has the sole power or privilege of selling any commodity

MONOPOLY, mon-op'o-li, *n.* The sole power of dealing in anything exclusive command or possession — (law) a grant from the crown to an individual for the sole dealing in anything. [See *MONOPOLISE*.]

MONOSEPALOUS, mon-o-sep'a-lus, *adj.* (bot.) Having the sepals united into one body having a calyx of one piece. [Or *monos*, single, and *Sepal*.]

MONOSPERMIOUS, mon-o-sperm'us, *adj.* (bot.) Having one seed only [Or *monos*, alone, *sperma*, seed.]

MONOSTICH, mon-o-stik, *n.* A poem complete in one verse. [Or *monos* alone, *stichos*, verse.]

MONOSTROPHIC, mon-o-strof'ik, *adj.* Having but one strophe not varied in measure. [Or *monos*, alone, *strophē*, a strophe.]

MONOSYLLABIC, mon-o-sil-lab'ik, *adj.* Consisting of one syllable, or of words of one syllable.

MONOSYLLABLE, mon-o-sil-lab'l, *n.* A word of one syllable. [Or *monos*, alone, *syllabē*, a syllable.]

MONOTHEISM, mon-o-thē-izm, *n.* The belief in only one God. [Or *monos*, alone and *theos* God.]

MONOTHEIST, mon'o-thē-ist, *n.* One who believes that there is but one God. [See **MONOTHEISM**.]
MONOTHEISTIC, mon-o-thē-ist'ik, *adj.* Relating to monotheism.
MONOTONE, mon'o-tōn, *n.* A single, unvaried tone or sound: a succession of sounds having the same pitch. [Gr. *monos*, alone, and *tonos*, a tone, note.]
MONOTONOUS, mon-ot'o-nus, *adj.* Uttered in one unvaried tone or key: marked by dull uniformity. [From **MONOTONE**.] [uniformity of tone.
MONOTONOUSLY, mon-ot'o-nus-li, *adv.* With **MONOTONY**, mon-ot'o-ni, *n.* Dull uniformity of tone or sound: (fig.) irksome sameness or want of variety. [From **MONOTONE**.]
MONOTYPE, mon'o-tip, } *adj.* Having only one
MONOTYPIC, mon-o-tip'ik, } type or representative.
[Gr. *monos*, single, and *typos*, **TYPE**.]
MONSOON, mon-sōon', *n.* A periodical wind of the Indian Ocean, which blows from the S.W. from April to October, and from the N.E. the rest of the year: similar winds elsewhere. [Fr. *monson*, *mousson*; Hind. *mausim*—Ar. *mausim*, a time, a season.]
MONSTER, mon'stēr, *n.* (lit.) That which admonishes or warns: anything out of the usual course of nature: a prodigy: anything horrible from ugliness or wickedness.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To make monstrous. [L. *monstrum*, a monster—*moneo*, to admonish—Sans. *man*, to think.]
MONSTRANCE, mon'strans, *n.* In the R. C. Church, the vessel in which the consecrated wafer is shewn to the congregation. [Fr.—L. *monstro*, to shew.]
MONSTROSITY, mon-stros'i-ti, *n.* State of being monstrous: an unnatural production.
MONSTROUS, mon'strus, *adj.* Having the qualities of a monster: out of the common course of nature: enormous: wonderful: horrible.
MONSTROUSLY, mon'strus-li, *adv.* In a monstrous manner: unnaturally: to a great degree: extravagantly. [or quality of being monstrous.
MONSTROUSNESS, mon'strus-nes, *n.* The state
MONTANIC, mon-tan'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to mountains: consisting in mountains. [L. *montanus*—*mons*, *montis*, a mountain.]
MONTANT, mont'ant, *n.* (*Shak.*) A contr. of *montanto*, a term in fencing. [Fr.—*monter*, to mount—L. *mons*, *montis*, a mountain.]
MONTERO, mon-tē-ro, *n.* (*Bacon*). A horseman's cap. [Sp. *montera*—*montero*, a huntsman—*monte*, L. *mons*, *montis*, a mountain.]
MONTH, munth, *n.* The period of one revolution of the moon: one of the twelve parts of the year. [A.S. *monath*, from *mona*, the moon.]
MONTHLING, munth'ling, *n.* That which is a month old or which lasts a month.
MONTHLY, munth'li, *adj.* Performed in a month: happening or published once a month.—*n.* A monthly publication.—*adv.* Once a month: in every month.
MONUMENT, mon'ū-ment, *n.* Anything that reminds: anything that perpetuates the memory of a person or event: a record. [L. *monumentum*—*moneo*, to remind—Sans. *man*, to think.]
MONUMENTAL, mon'ū-ment'al, *adj.* Of or relating to a monument or tomb: serving as a monument: memorial.



Monstrance.

MONUMENTALLY, mou-ū-ment'al-li, *adv.* By way of memorial.
MOOD, mōōd, *n.* Same as **MODE**.
MOOD, mōōd, *n.* Mind, disposition of mind: temporary state of the mind: anger: heat of temper. [A.S. *mod*, mind, disposition; Goth. *moda*; Ice. *móðr*; Ger. *muth*.] [pensively.
MOODILY, mōōd'i-li, *adv.* In a moody manner:
MOODINESS, mōōd'i-nes, *n.* The quality of being moody: peevishness.
MOODY, mōōd'i, *adj.* Indulging or agreeing with moods: out of humour: angry: sad: gloomy.
MOON, mōōn, *n.* (lit.) That which measures time: the planet which revolves round the earth: a planet revolving about any other planet: a month: (*fort.*) a moon-shaped outwork.—*v.t.* (*Milton*) To put in the form of, or to adorn with, the crescent moon.—*v.i.* to wander or gaze idly about. [A.S. *mona*; Goth. *mena*; Ice. *mana*; Ger. *mond*; Gr. *menē*; Sans. *mas*, from *ma*, to measure.]
MOONBEAM, mōōn'bēm, *n.* A beam from the moon.
MOON-CALF, mōōn'-küf, *n.* A false conception or imperfectly formed factus, because formerly supposed to be due to the influence of the moon: (*Shak.*) a monster, a deformed creature: (*Dryden*) a dolt. [inconstant.
MOONISH, mōōn'ish, *adj.* Like the moon: variable:
MOONLESS, mōōn'les, *adj.* Destitute of moonlight.
MOONLIGHT, mōōn'lit, *n.* The light of the moon.—*adj.* Lighted by the moon: occurring during moonlight. [moon.
MOONLIT, mōōn'lit, *adj.* Lit or illumined by the
MOON-SAIL, mōōn'-sāl, *n.* A small sail, sometimes carried in light winds.
MOONSHINE, mōōn'shin, *n.* The shining of the moon: (fig.) show without reality.
MOON-STONE, mōōn'-stōn, *n.* A variety of resplendent felspar presenting a pearly reflection from within.
MOONSTRUCK, mōōn'struk, *adj.* Struck or affected by the moon: lunatic.
MOONY, mōōn'i, *adj.* Relating to or like the moon or a crescent: hearing a crescent.
MOOR, mōōr, *n.* A native of N. Africa, of a dark complexion. [D. *moor*; Ger. *mohr*; L. *maurus*, from Gr. *mauros*, black.]
MOOR, mōōr, *n.* An extensive waste covered with heath, and having a poor, peaty soil: a heath. [A.S. *mor*; D. *moer*; Ice. *mor*, peat, turf, moor.]
MOOR, mōōr, *v.t.* (lit.) To tie: to fasten a ship by cable and anchor.—*v.i.* to be fastened by cables or chains. [Fr. *amarrer*, D. *maren*, *marren* = A.S. *merran*, O. Ger. *marrian*, to hinder.]
MOORAGE, mōōr'āj, *n.* A place for mooring.
MOOR-COCK, mōōr'-kok, } *n.* The red grouse or
MOOR-FOWL, mōōr'-fowl, } heath-cock found in moors. [also called **GALLINULE**.
MOOR-HEN, mōōr'-hen, *n.* The moor or water hen,
MOORING, mōōr'ing, *n.* Act of mooring: that which serves to moor or confine a ship:—*pl.* the place or condition of a ship thus moored.
MOORISH, mōōr'ish, *adj.* Belonging to the Moors.
MOORISH, mōōr'ish, *adj.* Resembling a moor: sterile: marshy: boggy.
MOORLAND, mōōr'land, *n.* Moory land.
MOORY, mōōr'i, *adj.* Resembling a moor: sterile: marshy: hoggy.
MOOSE, mōōs, *n.* The American elk. [A native Indian name.]

- MOOT**, mōt, v. i. (*lit*) To meet to argue or plead on a supposed cause—*v. t.* to discuss to debate to propose for discussion. [A.S. *motian*, from *mot*, an assembly, akin to *meton*, to meet.]
- MOOTABLE**, mōt'a bl, *adj* That can be mooted or debated.
- MOOT CASE**, mōt' kās, *n.* A case or question to be mooted or debated an unsettled question.
- MOOT COURT**, mōt' kōrt, *n.* A meeting or court for mooted or arguing supposed cases.
- MOOT POINT**, mōt' pōint, *n.* A point or case to be mooted or debated.
- MOP**, mop, *n.* An instrument for washing floors made of cloth, &c. fastened to a handle—*v. t.* To rub or wipe with a mop—*pr. p.* mopping *pa. p.* mopped [W *mop mopa*, Ir *mopail* Gael. *mab*, *mōb*, a tuft, mop, akin to L *mappa*, a napkin.]
- MOPE**, mop, v. i. To be silent and dispirited to be dull or stupid—*pr. p.* moping, *pa. p.* moped [D *moppen*, to pout, walk.]
- MOPINGLY**, mōp'ing ly, *adv* In a moping or dejected manner spiritlessly.
- MOPISH**, mōp'ish, *adj* Dull spiritless [From *MOPE*.]
- MOPISHLY**, mōp'ish ly, *adv* In a mopish manner.
- MOPISHNESS**, mōp'ish nes, *n.* State of being mopish dullness dejection.
- MOFFET**, mopet, *n.* A doll of rags like a mop.
- MORAINÉ**, mo-rān, *n.* (*geol*) A line of blocks and gravel found at the bases and edges of glaciers. [Fr, prov Ger *mur*, stones broken off, It *more*, heap of stones, Sp. *moron* a hill.]
- MORAL**, mor'al, *adj* Of or belonging to the manners or conduct of men conformed to right virtuous capable of moral action subject to the moral law instructing with regard to morals supported by reason—*a. pl.* manners the doctrine or practice of the duties of life moral philosophy or ethics conduct—*any* the practical lesson given by anything [L *moralis*, from *mos*, *moris*, manner, custom.]
- MORALE**, mo-rā, *n.* The moral condition mental state, as of a body of men. [Fr.]
- MORALER**, mor'al er, *n.* (*Shak*) A moraliser.
- MORALISE**, mor'al iz, v. t. To apply to a moral purpose to explain in a moral sense—*v. i.* to speak or write on moral subjects to make moral reflections—*pr. p.* moralising, *pa. p.* moralised.
- MORALISER**, mor'al iz'er, *n.* One who moralises a moraliser.
- MORALIST**, mor'al ist, *n.* One who moralises one who teaches morals one who practises moral duties one who prides himself on his morality.
- MORALITY**, mor'al ity, *n.* Quality of being moral the quality of an action which renders it right or wrong the practice of moral duties virtue the doctrine which treats of moral actions ethics a kind of moral allegorical play.
- MORALLY**, mor'al ly, *adv* In a moral manner.
- MORASS**, mo-ras, *n.* (*lit*) Moorish or peaty ground a tract of soft wet ground a marsh. [Ger *morast*, Dan. *morads*, Ice. *myra*, from *mor*, peat, moor.]
- MORAVIAN**, mo-rā vi an, *adj* Pertaining to Moravia or to the Moravians or United Brethren—*n.* One of the United Brethren, a Protestant religious sect, orig from Moravia, in Austria.
- MORBID**, mor'bid, *adj* Diseased sickly not healthful. [L *morbidus*, from *morbus*, disease, perh. from root of *morior*, to die.] [morbid disease.]
- MORBIDITY**, mor'bid ity, *n.* The quality of being morbidly.
- MORBIDLY**, mor'bid ly, *adv* In a morbid manner.
- MORBIDNESS**, mor'bid nes, *n.* The state of being morbid or diseased.
- MORBIFIC**, mor'bifik, *adj* Causing disease [L *morbus* disease, and *facto*, to make.]
- MORBOSE**, mor'bēs, *adj* Proceeding from disease: morbid not healthy [See *MORBID*.]
- MORDACIOUS**, mor-dā shus, *adj* Given to biting biting (*fig*) sarcastic severe. [L *mordax*, *mordax*, from *mordeo*, to bite.]
- MORDACIOUSLY**, mor-dā shus ly, *adv* In a mordacious manner biting sarcastically.
- MORDACITY**, mor-das' ity, *n.* Quality of being mordacious.
- MORDANT**, mor'dant, *adj* (*lit*) Biting into serving to fix colours—*n.* Any substance, as alum, used to give permanency or brilliancy to dyes matter to make gold leaf adhere—*v. t.* To subject to the action of a mordant [Fr, *pr. p.* of *mordre*, L *mordeo*, to bite.]
- MORE**, mōr, *adj* (*comp* of *MANY* and *MUCH*) Greater (so in *B*) additional other besides—*adv* To a greater degree again longer [A.S. *mare*, comp of old positive *ma*, great, Ger *mehr* Gael, *mor*, great, Goth. *mais* *maizo*, akin to L *magis*, more.]
- MORE**, mōr, *n.* (*Spenser*) A root [Prov Eng.]
- MORCES**, mo-rūn, *n.* A stout woollen stuff, used for curtains &c. [A form of *MOHAIRE*.]
- MOREL** See *MORIL*.
- MOREOVER**, mōr' o'v'er, *adv* More over or beyond what has been said further besides also.
- MORESQUE**, mo-rask, *adj* Done after the manner of the Moors—*n.* A kind of ornamentation, same as arabesque. [Fr. It *moresco*.]
- MORGANATIC**, mor-gan atik, *adj* (*lit*) Pertaining to a morning gift noting a marriage of a man with a woman of inferior rank, in which neither the latter nor her children enjoy the rank or inherit the possessions of her husband, except a portion specially assigned her by the husband as a morning gift.
- [Low L *morganatica* a gift from a bridegroom to his bride on the morning before or after the marriage, O Ger *morgangabe*, Ger *morgengabe*—*morgen*, morning and *gabe* a gift.]
- MORGANATICALLY**, mor-gan atik al ly, *adv* After the manner of a morganatic marriage.
- MORBUND**, mor'bund, *adj* About to die dying. [L *morbundus*—*morvus*, to die.]
- MORIL**, mor'il, *n.* A mashroom abounding with little holes. [Fr *morille*, Ger *morchel*, Sw *murkla*.]
- MORION**, mōr'ion, *n.* (*lit*) A covering for the crown of the head an open helmet without visor or beaver [Fr, It *morione*, Sp. *morron*, from *morra*, the crown of the head.]
- MORISCO**, mo-ris'ko, } *n.* The Moorish language a
MORISK, mo-risk, } Moorish dance or dancer
- MORMON**, mor'mon, *n.* One of a religious sect in the United States, founded by Joseph Smith, who claimed to have found an addition to the Bible, called the *Book of Mormon*, from *Mormon*, its supposed author.
- MORMONISM**, mor'mon izm, *n.* The doctrines of the Mormons.
- MORN**, morn, *n.* The first part of the day morning [A.S. *morn*, *morgen*, Ger *morgen*, Ice. *morgun*, Goth. *maurguna*.]
- MORNING**, morn'ing, *n.* The first part of the day: an early part—*adj* Pertaining to the morning done or being in the morning. [From *MORN*.]
- MOROCCO**, mo-rok'ō, *n.* A fine kind of leather of

goat or sheep skin, first brought from Morocco, in the north of Africa.

MOROSE, mor-ös', *adj.* (*lit.*) *Wayward*: of a sour temper: gloomy: severe. [*L. morosus—mos, moris, manner, way of life.*] [*sourly*: peevishly.]

MOROSELY, mor-ös'li, *adv.* In a morose manner: **MOROSENESS**, mor-ös'nes, *n.* The quality of being morose: sullenness.

MOROSITY, mor-ös'i-ti, *n.* (*Shak.*) Moroseness.

MORPHIA, mor'fi-a, } *n.* The narcotic principle
MORPHINE, mor'fin, } of opium. [*Fr. morphine—*
MORPHINA, mor'fi-na, } *Gr. Morpheus, the god of*
dreams, *lit. the fashioner, from morphē, shape.*]

MORPHOLOGIST, mor-fol'o-jist, *n.* One who is versed in or who writes upon morphology.

MORPHOLOGY, mor-fol'o-ji, *n.* The branch of science which treats of the laws which regulate the forms assumed by plants and animals. [*Gr. morphē, form, and logos, a discourse.*]

MORRIS, MORRICE, mor'ris, } *n.* A Moorish
MORRIS-DANCE, mor'ris-dans, } *dance*: a dance in which bells, rattles, tambours, &c. are introduced.

MORRIS-PIKE, mor'ris-pik, *n.* (*Shak.*) A Moorish pike.

MORROW, mor'rū, *n.* (*orig.*) *Morning*: the day following the present: to-morrow: the next following day.

MORSE, mors, *n.* The walrus or sea-horse. [*Russ. mors.*]

MORSEL, mors'el, *n.* A bite or mouthful: a small piece of food: a small quantity. [*O. Fr. morcel; It. morsello; L. morsus, from mordeo, morsum, to bite.*]

MORTAL, mort'al, *adj.* *Liable to die*: causing death: deadly: fatal: punishable with death: belonging to man, who is mortal. [*L. mortalis—mors, mortis, death, morior, mortuus, Sans. mri, to die.*]

MORTALITY, mort-al'i-ti, *n.* Condition of being mortal: death: frequency or number of deaths: the human race. [*fatally*: extremely: intensely.]

MORTALLY, mort'al-li, *adv.* In a mortal manner:

MORTAR, mort'ar, *n.* A vessel in which substances are *pounded* with a pestle: a piece of ordnance, resembling a mortar, for throwing shells, &c.: a cement of lime, sand, and water. [*L. mortarium, proh. from root of mordeo, to bite, akin to Sans. mriid, to grind, to pound.*]

MORTGAGE, mort'gaj, *n.* (*lit.*) A death gage or pledge: a conveyance of property, as security for a debt, which is lost or becomes *dead* to the debtor if the money is not paid on a certain day: the state of being pledged.—*v.t.* To pledge, as security for a debt:—*pr.p.* mort'gaging; *pa.p.* mort'gaged. [*Fr. —mort, L. mortuus, dead, and GAGE.*]

MORTGAGEE, mort'gaj-ē', *n.* One to whom a mortgage is made or given. [*mortgage.*]

MORTGAGER, mort'gaj-ēr, *n.* One who gives a mortgage: **MORTIFEROUS**, mort-if'ēr-us, *adj.* *Death-bringing*: fatal. [*L. mors, death, and fero, to bring.*]

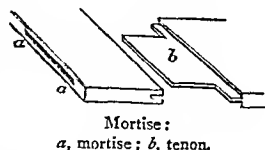
MORTIFICATION, mort-i-fi-kā'shun, *n.* Act of mortifying or state of being mortified: the death of one part of an animal body: subjection of the passions and appetites by bodily severities: humiliation: vexation: that which mortifies or vexes: in Scotch law, a bequest to some institution. [*See MORTMAIN.*]

MORTIFY, mort'i-fi, *v.t.* *To make dead*: to destroy the vital functions of: to bring into subjection: to vex: to humble.—*v.i.* to lose vitality: to practise severities and penance: to be subdued:—*pr.p.*

mortifying; *pa.p.* mortified. [*Low L. mortifico—mors, death, and facio, to make.*]

MORTIFYING, mort'i-fing, *adj.* Tending to mortify or humble: humiliating: vexing.

MORTISE, mort'is, *n.* A cavity cut into a piece of timber to receive the tenon, another piece made to fit it.—*v.t.* To cut a mortise in: to join by a mortise and tenon:—*pr.p.* mort'ising; *pa.p.* mort'ised. [*Fr. mortaise, prob. from L. morsus, catch of a buckle, from mordeo, morsum, to bite.*]



Mortise:

a, mortise; b, tenon.

MORTMAIN, mort'mān, *n.* The transfer of property to a corporation, which is said to be a *dead hand* or one that can never part with it again. [*Fr. mort, dead, and main, L. manus, the hand.*]

MORTUARY, mort'ū-ar-i, *adj.* *Belonging to the burial of the dead.*—*n.* A burial-place: a gift claimed by the minister of a parish on the death of a parishioner. [*From root of MORTAL.*]

MOSAIC, mo-zā'ik, } *n.* (*lit.*) *Work*
MOSAIC-WORK, mo-zā'ik-wurk, } *belonging to the*
Muses: a kind of work in which objects are represented by small pieces of coloured marble, glass, &c. cemented on stucco.—*adj.* Relating to or composed of mosaic. [*Fr. mosaïque; It. mosaico, L. musivum opus, mosaic work—Gr. mouseios, belonging to the Muses.*] [*great Jewish lawgiver.*]

MOSAIC, mo-zā'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to Moses, the **MOSAICALLY**, mo-zā'ik-al-li, *adv.* After the manner of mosaic-work.

MOSCHATEL, mos'ka-tel, *n.* A plant with pale-green flowers and a musky smell. [*Fr. moscateline, low L. moschatellina—L. muscus, Gr. moschos, musk.*]

MOSELLE, mo-zel', *n.* A white wine from the district of the Moselle.

MOSLEM, moz'lem, *n.* (*lit.*) A true believer: a Mussulman or Mohammedan.—*adj.* Of or belonging to the Mohammedans. [*Ar. moslem—salama, to submit to God.*]

MOSQUE, mosk, *n.* A Mohammedan place of worship. [*Fr. mosquée, Port. mesquita—Ar. masjid—sajada, to bend, to adore.*]

MOSQUITO, mos-kē'to, *n.* (*lit.*) A fly: a biting gnat common in tropical countries. [*Sp.—mosca, L. musca, a fly.*]

MOSS, mos, *n.* (*lit.*) The fresh, tender plant: a family of plants with a leafy stem and narrow, simple leaves: a piece of ground covered with moss: a bog.—*v.t.* To cover with moss. [*A.S. meos; Ger. moos; akin to L. muscus, Gr. moschos, oschos, a tender plant, akin to ocos, a twig.*]

MOSSINESS, mos'i-nes, *n.* The state of being mossy.

MOSS-LAND, mos'-land, *n.* Land abounding in moss or peat-bogs.

MOSS-ROSE, mos'-roz, *n.* A variety of rose having a moss-like growth on the calyx.

MOSS-TROOPER, mos'-trōō'p-ēr, *n.* One of the troopers or handits that used to infest the mosses between England and Scotland. [*moss.*]

MOSSY, mos'i, *adj.* Overgrown or abounding with

MOST, mōst, *adj.* (*superl. of MUCH*). *Greatest*: excelling in number.—*adv.* In the highest degree.—*n.* The greatest number or quantity. [*A.S. mæst, superl. of mycel, great. See MUCH, MORE.*] [*chiefly.*]

MOSTLY, mōst'li, *adv.* For the most part: mainly:

MOSTWHAT, *mosthwot*, *adv* (*Spenser*) For the most part, mostly.

NOTE, *mot*. Used by *Spenser* for *MIGHT* or *MUST*.

MOTE, *mot*, *n*. A particle of dust, a spot or speck anything small. [*A.S. mot*, *Ice. moda*, *dust*, *D. mot*, *dust*.]

MOTET, *mo-tet'*, *n*. A short piece of sacred music. [*It. motetto*, *dim.* of *Motro*. See *MOTTO*.]

MOTH, *moth*, *n*. An insect that gnaws cloth, a family of insects like butterflies, of dull colours, seen at night that which eats away gradually and silently. [*A.S. moeththe*, *Ger. motte*, prob. from *Goth. mawan*, *O. Ger. melen*, to cut, to gnaw.]

MOTH EAT, *moth et*, *v t*. To prey upon, as a moth eats a garment. [*moths*]

MOTH EATEN, *moth'et-n*, *adj*. Eaten or cut by.

MOTHEE, *mut'er n*. A thick slimy substance formed in liquors, esp. in vinegar. [*Low Ger. moder*, *D. modder*, *Dan. muddler* allied to *MUD*.]

MOTHER, *mut'er n*. A female parent, esp. of the human race, a matron that which has produced anything—*adj*. Perceived by birth, as it were from one's mother, natural, acting the part of a mother, originating.—*v t*. To adopt as a son or daughter. [*O. E. moder*, *A.S. modor*, *Ger. mutter*, akin to *L. mater*, *Gr. mētēr*, *Sansk. matrī—ma*, to produce.]

MOTHERHOOD, *mut'er hood*, *n*. State of being a mother. [*of one's husband or wife*.]

MOTHER-IN-LAW, *mut'er in law*, *n*. The mother.

MOTHERLESS, *mut'er les*, *adj*. Without a mother.

MOTHERLINESS, *mut'er li nes*, *n*. The quality of being motherly.

MOTHERLY, *mut'er li*, *adj*. Pertaining to or be coming a mother, parental, tender.

MOTHER OF PEARL, *mut'er uv perl*, *n*. The hard, brilliant, internal layer of the shells of several molluscs, esp. of the pearl oyster.

MOTHER TONGUE, *mut'er tung*, *n*. One's native tongue or language, a tongue or language from which another language has its origin. [*sense*.]

MOTHER-WIT, *mut'er wit*, *n*. Natural wit, common.

MOTHERY, *mut'er i*, *adj*. Slimy, like the mother of vinegar.

MOTH HUNTER, *moth hunt'er*, *n*. A little kind of swallow which hunts moths, &c., called also the goat-sucker.

MOTHY, *moth'i*, *adj*. Full of moths.

MOTION, *mo-shun*, *n*. The act or state of moving, a single movement, change of posture, great power of motion, excitement of the mind, proposal made esp. in an assembly—*pl*. (*B*) impulses. (*Bacon*) movements, feelings.—*v t*. To make a significant movement. [*Fr.—L. motio—movere, motum, to move*.]

MOTIONLESS, *mo-shun les*, *adj*. Without motion.

MOTIVE, *mo-tiv*, *adj*. Causing motion, having power to move.—*n*. That which moves, or excites to action, inducement, reason.

MOTIVITY, *mo-tiv-i-ti*, *n*. Power of producing motion, the quality of being influenced by motion.

MOTLEY, *mot'li*, *adj*. Covered with spots of different colours, consisting of different colours composed of various parts. [*O. E. smottred*, bedaubed, *W. ymot*, a spot, *ymotio* to mottle.]

MOTLEY MINDED, *mot'li mind'ed*, *adj*. [*Shal*] Having various inclinations and feelings.

MOTOR, *mo'tor*, *n*. A mover that which gives motion.

MOTORI, *mo'tor i*, *adj*. Giving motion.

MOTTLE, *mot'l*, *v t*. To mark with large spots as if stained. [*See MOTLEY*.]

MOTTLED, *mot'ld*, *adj*. Marked with spots of various colours, or shades of colour. [*See MOTLEY*.]

MOTTO, *mot'o*, *n*. (*lit*) A word muttered, a sentence or phrase prefixed to anything intimating the subject of it, a phrase attached to a device—*pl*. *Mottoes* (*mot'o'es*). [*It. motto*—low *L. mutum—multo*, to mutter. See *MUTTER*.]

MOUFFLON, *mo'fleon*, *n*. A wild animal of the sheep kind inhabiting the mountainous regions of Corsica, Greece &c.

MOUGHT, *mo'wt* (*Bacon*). Obs. *pa t.* of *MAY*.

MOULD, *mold*, *n*. (*lit*) That which is ground, dust, soil rich in decayed matter, the matter of which anything is composed, a minute fungus which grows on bodies in a damp atmosphere, so named from often growing on mould.—*v t*. To cover with mould or soil, to cause to become mouldy.—*v i*. to become mouldy. [*A.S. mold*, *Ger. mull*, *Goth. mulda*; akin to *Goth. malan*, *L. molo*, to grind.]

MOULD, *m ld*, *n*. (*lit*) A model, a hollow form in which anything is cast, a pattern, character.—*v t*. To form in a mould, to knead, as dough. [*Fr. moule*, *Port. molde—L. modulus*. See *MODUL*.]

MOULDALE, *mold a-bl*, *adj*. That may be moulded.

MOULDER, *molder v t*. To crumble to mould, to waste away gradually.—*v t* to turn to dust.

MOULDINESS, *mold'i nes*, *n*. The state of being mouldy.

MOULDINO, *mold'ing*, *n*. Anything moulded (arch.) an ornamental projection beyond a wall, &c.

MOULDWARP, *mold worp*, *n*. The mole, which casts up little heaps of mould.

MOULDY, *mold'i*, *adj*. Overgrown with mould.

MOULT, *molt v t*. To change or cast the feathers, &c. as birds, &c. [*O. E. mout*, *Ger. mausen*, *Fr. muet*, from root of *Mew*.]

MOULTING, *molt'ing*, *n*. The act or process of moulting or casting feathers, skin, &c.

MOUND, *mo'nd*, *n*. (*lit*) A defence (fort.) an artificial bank of earth or stone, an artificial mound, a natural hillock.—*v t*. To fortify with a mound. [*A.S. mund*, a defence, *Ger. mund*, defence, akin to *L. munio*, to protect, and *muna*, a mound.]

MOUND, *mo'nd*, *n* (*her*) The representation of a globe encircled with bands, and surmounted by a cross. [*Fr. monde*, *L. mundus*, the world.]

MOUNT, *mo'nt*, *n*. Ground rising above the level of the surrounding country, a hill, an ornamental mound (*B*) a bulwark for offence or defence.—*v t*. To project or rise up, to be of great elevation.—*v t*. to raise aloft, to climb, to get upon, as a horse: to put on horseback, to put upon something. [*A.S. Fr. mont—L. mons, montis*, a mountain.]

MOUNTABLE, *mo'nt-a-bl*, *adj*. That may be mounted or ascended.

MOUNTAIN, *mo'nt-an* or *in-er*, *n*. A high hill anything very large.—*adj*. Of or relating to a mountain, growing or dwelling on a mountain. [*Fr. montagne*, *Sp. montaña—L. mons, montis*, a mountain.]

MOUNTAIN ASH, *mo'nt'in ash*, *n*. A tree bearing bunches of red berries, common on mountains, the rowan tree.

MOUNTAINEER, *mo'nt-in-er'* or *in-er'*, *n*. An inhabitant of a mountain, a rustic.

MOUNTAIN LIMESTONE, *mo'nt'in lim'ston*, *n*. (*geol.*) A series of limestone strata separating the old red sandstone from the coal measures.

MOUNTAINOUS, *mo'nt'in-us* or *in-us*, *adj*. Full of mountains, large as a mountain range.

MOUNTANT, mownt'ant, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Rising on high. [Fr. *montant*, *pr.p.* of *monter*. See **Mount**.]
MOUNTEBANK, mownt'e-bangk, *n.* (*lit.*) One who mounts a bench: a quack-doctor who boasts of his skill and his medicines: a boastful pretender. [It. *montimbanco*—*montare*, to mount, in, on, upon, and *banco*, a bench.]
MOUNTEBANK, mownt'e-bangk, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To cheat by false boasts or pretences, to humbug.
MOUNTER, mownt'èr, *n.* One who mounts.
MOUNTING, mownt'ing, *n.* The act of mounting or embellishing, as the setting of a gem, &c.
MOURN, mörn, *v.i.* (*lit.*) To murmur or groan: to grieve: to be sorrowful: to wear mourning.—*v.t.* to grieve for: to utter in a sorrowful manner. [A.S. *murnan*, *moornan*; Fr. *morne*, dull, sad; O. Ger. *mornen*, to grieve; Gael. *mairgnich*, to groan, to sob.]
MOURNER, mörn'èr, *n.* One who mourns or grieves: one who follows a funeral in mourning garments.
MOURNFUL, mörn'fool, *adj.* Mourning: causing or expressing sorrow: feeling grief.
MOURNFULLY, mörn'fool-li, *adv.* In a mournful manner: sorrowfully.
MOURNFULNESS, mörn'fool-nes, *n.* The state or appearance of mourning: sorrow: grief.
MOURNING, mörn'ing, *adj.* Grieving: lamenting.—*n.* The act of expressing grief: the dress of mourners.
MOURNINGLY, mörn'ing-li, *adv.* With mourning or grief: sorrowfully.
MOUSE, mows, *n.* (*lit.*) The stealing animal: a little rodent animal found in houses and in the fields:—*pl.* MICE (*mis*). [A.S. *mus*, *pl. mys*, Ger. *maus*, L. and Gr. *mus*, Sans. *musha*, a rat or mouse—*mush*, to steal.]
MOUSE, mowz, *v.i.* To catch mice: to watch for sily:—*pr.p.* mous'ing; *pa.p.* moused'.
MOUSE-EAR, mows'-èr, *n.* The name of several plants with soft leaves shaped like a mouse's ear.
MOUSE-HOLE, mows'-höl, *n.* A hole for mice: a small hole or opening.
MOUSER, mowz'èr, *n.* One that hunts or catches mice.
MOUSE-TAIL, mows'-täl, *n.* A small annual plant, having a spike of seed-vessels resembling the tail of a mouse. [*mice*.]
MOUSE-TRAP, mows'-trap, *n.* A trap for catching mice.
MOUSTACHE, moos-tash', *n.* Same as **MUSTACHE**.
MOUTH, mowth, *n.* The opening in the head of an animal by which it eats and utters sound: opening or entrance, as of a bottle, river, &c.: the instrument of speaking: a speaker. [A.S. *muth*, Scot. *munds*, Goth. *munths*, mouth; E. *munch*, to make a noise in eating; Fr. *manger*, to eat.] [*or swelling*.]
MOUTH, mowth, *v.t.* To utter with a voice overloud.
MOUTHEED, mowth'd, *adj.* Having a mouth.
MOUTHER, mowth'èr, *n.* An affected speaker.
MOUTH-FRIEND, mowth'-frend, *n.* (*Shak.*) One who only professes friendship.
MOUTHFUL, mowth'fool, *n.* As much as fills the mouth: a small quantity:—*pl.* MOUTHFULS.
MOUTH-HONOUR, mowth'-on'ur, *n.* (*Shak.*) Honour or civility insincerely expressed.
MOUTHLESS, mowth'les, *adj.* Without a mouth.
MOUTH-MADE, mowth'-mäd, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Expressed by the mouth, insincere.
MOUTH-PIECE, mowth'-pës, *n.* The piece of a musical instrument for the mouth: one who speaks for others. [*being movable*.]
MOVABILITY, mōōv-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of
MOVABLE, mōōv'a-bl, *adj.* That may be moved,

lifted, &c.: not fixed: changing from one time to another. [*being movable*.]
MOVABLENESS, mōōv'a-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of
MOVABLES, mōōv'a-blz, *n.* (*law*). Such articles of property as may be moved, as furniture, &c.
MOVABLY, mōōv'a-bli, *adv.* In a movable manner.
MOVE, mōōv, *v.t.* To cause to change place or posture: to set in motion: to impel: to excite to action: to persuade: to instigate: to arouse: to provoke: to touch the feelings of: to propose or bring before an assembly: to recommend.—*v.i.* to go from one place to another: to change place or posture: to walk: to change residence: to make a motion as in an assembly:—*pr.p.* moving; *pa.p.* moved'.—*n.* The act of moving: a movement, esp. at chess. [Fr. *mouvoir*—L. *moveo*, to change.]
MOVEMENT, mōōv'ment, *n.* Act or manner of moving: change of position: motion of the mind, emotion: the wheel-work of a clock: (*mus.*) a part having the same measure of time.
MOVER, mōōv'èr, *n.* One who or that which moves: a proposer, as of a resolution.
MOVING, mōōv'ing, *adj.* Causing motion: changing position: affecting the feelings: pathetic.
MOVINGLY, mōōv'ing-li, *adv.* In a moving or affecting manner: pathetically.
MOW, mow, *n.* (*Browning*). A distorted or wry face. [Fr. *moue*, a wry face, grimace.]
MOW, mō, *n.* A heap: a pile of hay or corn in sheaves laid up in a barn.—*v.t.* To lay hay or sheaves of grain in a heap:—*pa.p.* mowed' or mown. [A.S. *more*, *muga*, a heap; Icc. *muga*, a heap of hay.]
MOW, mō, *v.t.* To cut down with a scythe: to cut down in great numbers:—*pa.p.* mowed' or mown. [A.S. *mawan*, D. *maeden*, to cut; allied to L. *melo*, to mow.]
MOWED, mōd, *adj.* Cut down with a scythe: cleared of grass with a scythe, as land.
MOWER, mō'èr, *n.* One who mows or cuts grass.
MOWING, mō'ing, *n.* The art of mowing or cutting down with a scythe: land from which grass is cut.
MOWN, mōn, *adj.* Same as **MOWED**.
MUCH, much, *adj.* Great in quantity: long in duration.—*adv.* To a great degree: by far: often or long: almost.—*n.* A great quantity: a strange thing. [O. E. *moche*, A.S. *micel*, Goth. *mikils*, Gr. *megas*, L. *magnus*, Sans. *gaha*, great.]
MUCHEL, much'el, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Much.
MUCID, müs'id, *adj.* Like mucus: slimy.
MUCIFORM, müs'i-form, *adj.* (*med.*) Having the form or character of mucus: resembling mucus.
MUCILAGE, müs'i-läj, *n.* A slimy substance like mucus, found in certain vegetables: gum.
MUCILAGINOUS, müs-i-laj'in-us, *adj.* Pertaining to or secreting mucilage: slimy.
MUCINE, müs'in, *n.* An albuminous substance forming the chief constituent of mucus.
MUCK, muk, *n.* Dung in a moist state: a mass of decayed vegetable matter: anything low and filthy.—*v.t.* To manure with muck. [A.S. *meox*, Icc. *mocka*—root of L. *maccro*, to steep.] [*mucky*: filth.]
MUCKINESS, muk'i-nes, *n.* The quality of being
MUCK-WORM, muk'-wurm, *n.* A worm that lives in muck: one who acquires money by mean devices: a miser.
MUCKY, muk'i, *adj.* Consisting of muck: nasty, filthy.
MUCOUS, muk'us, *adj.* Like mucus: slimy: viscous.
MUCRONATE, muk'ro-nät, } *adj.* (*bot.*) Ter-
MUCRONATED, muk'ro-nät-ed, } minating in an

- abrupt sharp point. [*L. mucronatus*—*mucro*, *mucronus* a sharp point]
- MUCUS**, muk'us, *n.* *The slimy fluid blown from the nose* the slimy fluid on all the interior canals of the body to moisten them. [*L. mungo*, *Gr myssa*, to blow the nose.]
- MUD** mud, *n.* *Wet soft earth.*—*v. t.* To bury in mud to dirty to stir the sediment in as in liquors—*pr p* mudding, *pa p* muddled. [*D modder*, *Sw modd*, mud, *AS migan*, to wet.]
- MUDDILY**, mud'il, *adv* In a muddy manner turbidly confusedly
- MUDDINESS**, mud'i nes, *n.* The state or quality of being muddily turbidness dullness.
- MUDDLE**, mud'l, *v. t.* To render muddy or foul, as water to confuse especially with liquor—*pr p* muddling, *pa p* muddled.
- MUDDY**, mud'i, *adj* Foul with mud containing mud covered with mud confused stupid.—*v. t.* To dirty to render dull—*pr p* muddying, *pa p* muddied.
- MUDDY HEADED** mud'i hed'ed, *adj* Having a muddy or dull head or understanding
- MUDDY METTLED**, mud'i met'ld, *adj* (Shak.) Dull spirited spiritless.
- MUD WALL** mud waw'l, *n.* A wall composed of mud, or one in which mud is used in place of mortar the bee-eater
- MUEZZIN**, mu-edzin, *n.* The Mohammedan official attached to a mosque, whose duty is to announce the different times of prayer
- MUFF** muf, *n.* A warm, soft cover for the hands in winter usually of fur or dressed skins. [*Fr moufle* *D moff*, *Ger muf* a sleeve.]
- MUFFIN** mufin, *n.* A soft, light, spongy cake [*Prob. from Muffr*, on account of its softness.]
- MUFFLE**, muf'l, *v. t.* To wrap up as with a muff to blindfold to cover up so as to render sound dull to cover from the weather—*pr p* muffling, *pa p* muffled. [*Fr moufler*—*moufle*, a muff.]
- MUFFLER**, muf'ler, *n.* A cover that muffles the face.
- MUFTI**, muf'ti, *n.* A doctor or official expounder of Mohammedan law in Turkey [*Ar*]
- MUG** mug, *n.* A kind of earthen or metal cup for liquor [*Ir mugan*, a mug, *mucog* a cup]
- MUGGY**, mug'i, *adj* Foggy close and damp
- MUGGISH** mug'ish, *adj* (Ice. *mugga*, dark, thick weather, *W mug*, smoke)
- MULATTO** mu'lato *n.* One of a mixed breed like a mule the offspring of black and white parents. [*Sp. mulato*—*mulo*, a mule.]
- MULBERRY**, mul'ber-i, *n.* The berry of a tree the tree itself, the leaves of which form the food of the silkworm. [*Ger maulbeere*, *O Ger murbouma*—*L. morus* *Gr moros*]
- MULCT**, mulkt, *n.* A fine a penalty.—*v. t.* To fine. [*L. mulcto*, to fine]
- MULCTUARY**, mulktu'ar-i, *adj* Imposing a fine. [*From Mulctr*]
- MULE**, mul, *n.* The offspring of the horse and ass an obstinate person. [*AS mul*, *L. mulus*]
- MULE**, mul, *n.* An instrument for cotton spinning. [*From Ger mahl*, a mill]
- MULETEER**, mul'et-er, *n.* One who drives mules.
- MULEBRITY** mul'eb-ri-ti, *n.* Womanhood hence effeminacy, softness. [*L. mulhebritas*—*mulctra*—*multr*, a woman.]
- MULISH**, mul'ish, *adj* Like a mule sullen obstinate
- MULISHLY**, mul'ish li, *adv* In a mulish manner obstinately
- MULISHNESS**, mul'ish nes, *n.* Obstinacy stubbornness
- MULL** mul, *v. t.* To soften or render mild, as wine, by warming and sweetening. [*L. mollis*, to soften.]
- MULLAGATAWNY**, mul a-ga taw'ni, *n.* An East-Indian curry soup [*ened*. (From *MULL*)]
- MULLED**, mul'd, *adj* Softened heated and sweetened
- MULLET**, mul'et, *n.* A genus of fishes nearly cylindrical in form, highly esteemed for the table. [*Fr mulot*, *L. mulius*]
- MULLION** mul'yun, *n.* An upright division in the middle between the lights of windows, &c., in a Gothic arch.—*v. t.* To shape into divisions by mul lions. [*From Fr mouler* to mould.]
- MULTANGULAR**, mult ang'gu lar, *adj* Having many angles or corners. [*L. multus*, many, and *angular*]
- MULTIPACED** mul'ti fast' *adj* Having many faces [*L. multus* many and *factus*]
- MULTIFARIOUS** mul'ti fa'ri us, *adj* Having great diversity manifold. [*L. multus*, many, and *varius* diverse]
- MULTIFARIOUSLY**, mul'ti fa'ri us li, *adv* In a multifarious manner with diversity of modes
- MULTIFARIOUSNESS**, mul'ti fa'ri us nes, *n.* The state of being multifarious multiplied variety (law) the fault of improperly joining in one bill distinct and independent matters, and thereby confounding them.
- MULTIFOIL**, mul'ti foil, *n.* (arch.) A leaf ornament of more than five foils or divisions.
- MULTIFORM**, mul'ti form, *adj* Having many forms. [*L. multus* many, and *forma*.] [*forma*]
- MULTIFORMITY**, mul'ti form'i ti, *n.* Diversity of forms
- MULTILATERAL**, mul'ti lat'er al, *adj* Having many sides [*L. multus* many, and *lateral*]
- MULTILINEAL** mul'ti lin'e al, *adj* Having many lines [*L. multus* many, and *lineal*]
- MULTIPED**, mul'ti ped, *n.* An insect having many feet. [*L. multus*, many, and *pes*, *pedis*, foot.]
- MULTIPLE**, mul'ti pl, *adj* Having many folds or parts repeated many times.—*n.* A number or quantity which contains another an exact number of times. [*L. multiplex*—*multus*, many, and *pl co* to fold.]
- MULTIPLY**, mul'ti plek's, *v. t.* To fold or increase many times to make more numerous to repeat any given number or quantity as often as there are

- units in another number.—*v.i.* to increase:—*pr.p.* multiplying; *pa.p.* multiplied.
- MULTIPOTENT**, mul-tip'o-tent, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Having power to do many things. [*L. multus*, many, and *potens*, -entis, powerful.]
- MULTITUDE**, mul'ti-tūd, *n.* The state of being many: a great number of individuals: a crowd: the vulgar or common people. [*L. multitudo*—*multus*, many.]
- MULTITUDINOUS**, mul-ti-tūd'i-nus, *adj.* Consisting of or having the appearance of a multitude.
- MULTITUDINOUSNESS**, mul-ti-tūd'i-nus-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being multitudinous.
- MULTIVALVE**, mul'ti-valv, *n.* A mollusc having a shell of more than two valves. [*L. multus*, many, and *VALVE*.]
- MUM**, mum, *n.* A kind of malt liquor made in Germany.
- MUM**, mum, *adj.* silent.—*n.* Silence.—*int.* Be silent. [Formed by pressing the lips and implying silence.]
- MUMBLE**, mum'bl, *v.i.* To utter the sound *mum* in speaking: to speak indistinctly: to chew softly: to eat with the lips close.—*v.t.* to utter indistinctly or imperfectly: to mouth gently:—*pr.p.* mum'bling; *pa.p.* mum'bled. [bearer.]
- MUMBLE-NEWS**, mum'bl-nāz, *n.* (*Shak.*) A tale.
- MUMBLER**, mum'blēr, *n.* One who mumbles or speaks with a low, indistinct voice.
- MUMBLING**, mum'bling, *adj.* Uttering with a low, indistinct voice: chewing softly.
- MUMBLINGLY**, mum'bling-li, *adv.* With indistinct utterance.
- MUMM**, mum, *v.t.* To mask: to make diversion in disguise. [*D. mommen*, to mask, *mom*, a mask, from the inarticulate sounds made by the performers.]
- MUMMER**, mum'ēr, *n.* One who mums or makes diversion in disguise: a masker: a buffoon.
- MUMMERY**, mum'ēr-i, *n.* Masking: diversion. [See *MUMM*.]
- MUMMIFY**, mum'i-fi, *v.t.* To make into a mummy: to embalm and dry as a mummy:—*pr.p.* mumm'i-fying; *pa.p.* mumm'ified. [*Mummy*, and *facio*, to make.]
- MUMMING**, mum'ing, *n.* The sports of mummors.—*adj.* Pertaining to the sports of mummors.
- MUMMY**, mum'i, *n.* A human body preserved by the Egyptian art of embalming, in which wax, spices, &c., were employed.—*v.t.* To embalm and dry as a mummy:—*pr.p.* mumm'ing; *pa.p.* mumm'ied. [*Low L. mumia*—*Ar. mum*, wax.]
- MUMP**, mump, *v.t.* or *i.* To mumble or move the lips with the mouth almost closed: to nibble: to cheat: to play the beggar.
- MUMPER**, mump'ēr, *n.* One who mumps: a beggar.
- MUMPISH**, mump'ish, *adj.* Having mumps: silent: dull: sullen.
- MUMPISHLY**, mump'ish-li, *adv.* In a mumpish manner: sullenly: wearily.
- MUMPISHNESS**, mump'ish-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being mumpish.
- MUMPS**, mumps, *n.* A swelling of the glands of the neck, which renders speaking difficult. [From *MUMM*.]
- MUNCH**, munsh, *v.t.* or *i.* To chew with shut month. [*Fr. manger*; *It. mangiare*—*L. manducare*, to chew.]
- MUNCHER**, muush'ēr, *n.* One who munches.
- MUNDANE**, mun'dān, *adj.* Belonging to the world: terrestrial. [*L. mundanus*—*mundus*, the world.]
- MUNDANELY**, mun'dān-li, *adv.* With reference to earthly things. [From *MUNDANE*.]
- MUNICIPAL**, mū-nis'i-pal, *adj.* (*lit.*) Pertaining to a free town: pertaining to a corporation or city or to a country. [*L. municipalis*, from *municipium*, a free town—*munia*, official duties, and *capio*, to take.]
- MUNICIPALITY**, mū-nis-i-pal'i-ti, *n.* A municipal district.
- MUNIFICENCE**, mū-nif'i-sens, *n.* (*Spenser*). Fortification, means of defence. [From *L. munio*, to fortify.]
- MUNIFICENCE**, mū-nif'i-sens, *n.* Quality of being munificent: bonntfulness.
- MUNIFICENT**, mū-nif'i-sent, *adj.* (*lit.*) Present-making: very liberal in giving: generous: bountiful. [*L. munificus*—*munus*, a present, and *facio*, to make.]
- MUNIFICENTLY**, mū-nif'i-sent-li, *adv.* In a munificent manner.
- MUNIMENT**, mū'ni-ment, *n.* That which fortifies: that which defends: a stronghold: place or means of defence: defence: (*law*) a record fortifying a claim: title-deeds. [*L. munimentum*, from *munio*, munium, to fortify, akin to *mons*, a hill, *mænia*, walls.]
- MUNTING**, mūn'ting, *p.adj.* (*Bacon*). Fortifying, strengthening. [*L. munio*, -itum, to fortify.]
- MUNTION**, mū-nish'un, *n.* (*lit.*) A fortifying: materials used in war: military stores of all kinds: (*B.*) stronghold, fortress. [*L. munitio*. See *MUNIMENT*.]
- MUNNION**, mun'yun. Same as *MULLION*.
- MURAL**, mūr'al, *adj.* Pertaining to or like a wall: steep. [*L. muralis*, from *murus*, a wall; akin to *mænia*, walls, and *munio*, to fortify.]
- MURDER**, mur'dēr, *n.* Intentional and illegal putting to death.—*v.t.* To commit murder: to destroy: to put an end to. [*A.S. morthor*, from *morth*, death; *Ger. mord*; *Goth. maurthr*; akin to *L. mors*, *mortis*, death, and *Sans. mri*, to die.]
- MURDERER**, mur'dēr-ēr, *n.* One who murders, or is guilty of murder. [mits murder.]
- MURDERESS**, mur'dēr-es, *n.* A woman who commits murder.
- MURDEROUS**, mur'dēr-us, *adj.* Guilty of murder: consisting in or fond of murder: bloody: cruel.
- MURDEROUSLY**, mur'dēr-us-li, *adv.* In a murderous manner: cruelly.
- MURE**, mūr, *n.* (*Shak.*) A wall.—*v.t.* To enclose in walls: to immerse. [*Fr. mur*, *L. murus*, a wall.]
- MURIATE**, mūri-āt, *n.* A salt composed of muriatic acid and a base.
- MURIATIC**, mūr-i-at'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to or obtained from sea-salt. [*L. muriaticus*—*muria*, brine.]
- MURICATE**, mūr'i-kāt, } *adj.* (*bot.*) Armed
MURICATED, mūr'i-kāt-ed, } with sharp points or prickles. [*L. muricatus*, from *murex*, *muricis*, a pointed rock.]
- MURIFORM**, mūr'i-form, *adj.* (*bot.*) Resembling the bricks in a wall. [*L. murus*, a wall, *forma*, shape.]
- MURK**, murk, *n.* (*Shak.*) Darkness. [*A.S. myrc*; *Ice. myrkr*, *Dan.* and *Sw. mörk*.]
- MURKILY**, murk'i-li, *adv.* In a murky manner: darkly: gloomily.
- MURKINESS**, murk'i-nes, *n.* State of being murky.
- MURKY**, murk'i, *adj.* Dark: obscure: gloomy. [*A.S. myrc*; *Ice. myrkr*, *Dan.* and *Sw. mörk*.]
- MURMUR**, mnr'mnr, *n.* A low, indistinct sound, like that of running water: a complaint in a low, muttering voice.—*v.i.* To utter a murmur: to grumble. [From the sound.]

MURMURER mur'mar er, n. One who murmurs
MURMURINGLY, mur'mur ing lī, adv With a low murmuring sound in a murmuring manner
MURMUIROUS, mur'mur us, adj Attended with murmurs exciting murmur
MURRAIN, mur'rau or rin, n. An infectious and fatal disease among cattle. [O Fr *morine*, a dead carcass, It *morua*—L *morior*, to die]
MURREN, mur'ren, n. (*Milton*) Marraim.
MURRHINE, mur'rin, or rin, adj (*Milton*) Relating to or made of *murra* a kind of stone of which costly vessels were made by the ancients. [L *murthinus*—*murra*.]
MURRION, mur'ri un, same as *MONION*
MUSACEOUS, mu'zashus, adj Relating to an order of endogenous plants, of which the genus *Musa* is the type
MUSCADEL, mus'ka-del, { n. (*lit.*) A wine smell-
MUSCADINE, mus'ka-din, { ing like musk a rich, spicy wine also the grape producing it a fragrant and delicious pear [ft *moscadello*, *moscatello*, low L *moscatellus* dim of *muscatu*, smelling like musk, from *muscatum*, autnag *muscu* musk.]
MUSCAT mus'kat, {
MUSOATEL, mus'ka-tel, { n. Same as *MUSCADEL*.
MUSCLE, mus'l n. (*lit.*) A little mouse the fleshy parts of an animal body by which it moves. [Fr, L *musculus*, dim. of *mus*, a mouse, hence a muscle, referring to its appearance under the skin.]
MUSCLE, mus'l, n. A marine bivalve shell fish, used for food. [A.S *muscle*, *musle*, Oer *muschel* Fr *moule*, L *musculus* See *MUSCLE*, a little mouse]
MUSCOLD, mus'old, adj (*bot*) Moss like.—n. A moss like, flowerless plant. [Fr *muscoide*—L *muscu* moss, and Gr *eidos*, form.]
MUSCOLOGY, mus-kolo-jī, n. The part of botany which treats of mosses. [L *muscu*, moss, and Gr *logos*, discourse]
MUSCULAP, mus'ku lar, adj Pertaining to a muscle consisting of muscles brawny strong vigorous
MUSCULARITY, mus'ku lar i ti, n. The state of being muscular [manner]
MUSCULARLY, mus'ku lar lī, adv In a muscular
MUSCULITE, mus'ku lit, n. A petrified muscle or shell. [L *musculus*, a sea-muscle, and Gr *lithos*, a stone See *MUSCLE*, a shell fish.]
MUSE, muz, v. To study in silence to be absent-minded to meditate.—n. (*Milton*) to think on — *pr p* mus'ing, *pa p* mus'ed.—n. Deep thought contemplation absence of mind. [Fr *muser*, to loiter, to trifle.]
MUSE, mūz, n. (*lit.*) One that invents one of the nine fabled goddesses of poetry, music, and the other liberal arts. [L *musa*, Gr *mousa*, pronounced from *mas*, to invent.] [mused person.
MUSER, mūzer, n. One who muses an absent-
MUSET, muzet, n. (*Shak*) A gap in a fence or thicket through which an animal passes.
MUSEUM, mūz'ū m, n. (*lit.*) A seat of the *Muses* a collection of natural, scientific, or other objects or of works of art.
MUSH, mush, n. A kind of pudding made of Indian meal. [Perh. from Prov E. *mush*, to crush or pound very small.]
MUSHROOM, mush'room, n. A spongy plant growing on mossy ground, some species of which are edible, others poisonous (*fig*) one who rises suddenly from a low condition an upstart.—adj Per

taining to mushrooms like mushrooms in rapidity of growth and decay short lived. [Fr *mousseron*, from *mousse*, moss.]
MUSIC, mūzik, n. (*lit.*) An art over which the *Muses* presided melody or harmony the science which treats of harmony the art of combining sounds so as to please the ear a musical composition. [Fr *musique*, L *musica*, Gr *mousikē* (*technē*, art)]
MUSICAL, mūzik al, adj Pertaining to or producing music pleasing to the ear melodious
MUSICALLY, mūzik al lī, adv In a musical or harmonious manner
MUSICALNESS, mūzik al nes, n. The quality of being musical.
MUSICIAN, mu'zish an, n. One skilled in music a performer of music
MUSING, muz'ing, n. The act of one who muses: contemplation meditation.
MUSINGLY, muz'ing lī, adv In a musing manner
MUSK, musk, n. A strong perfume obtained from a bag behind the navel of the male musk-deer a hornless deer, in Tibet and Nepal, yielding musk.—v. t. To perfume with musk. [Fr *musc*, L *muscu*, Gr *moschos*]
MUSK, musk, n. (*bot*) A name given to a number of plants which smell more or less strongly of musk.
MUSK APPLE, musk' appl, n. A kind of apple, so called from its musky fragrance
MUSK DEER, musk -der, n. A hornless deer, native of Central Asia, which produces the perfume called musk.
MUSK DUCK, musk duk, n. The Muscovy duck, so called from its musky odour
MUSKET, mus'ket n. (*orig*) A sparrow-hawk the common hand gun of soldiers.
[Fr *mousquet*, low L *muschetia*, a bolt, from Prov *mosquet*, Fr *mouchet*, a sparrow hawk, from D *mosche*, *musche*, a sparrow, or from L *musca*, a fly, on account of its speckles]
MUSKETEER, mus'ket er, n. A soldier armed with a musket
MUSKETTOON, mus'ket-tōn, n. A short musket: one armed with a musketoon.
MUSKETRY, mus'ket-ri, n. Muskets in general practice with muskets.
MUSKINESS, mus'ki nes, n. The quality of being musky the odour of musk.
MUSK MELON, musk' mel un, n. A melon having a musky odour
MUSK OX, musk'oks n. A small animal of the ox family, inhabiting the northern parts of America, the flesh of which has a strong musky smell.
MUSK RAT, musk'rat, n. Name given to three species of rats, one native of N America, called popularly *Musquash*, one native of South Russia, and one Indian, so named from their strong musky odour
MUSKY, mus'ki, adj Having the odour of musk.
MUSLIN, muzlin n. A fine thin kind of cotton cloth with a downy nap [Fr *mousseline*, It *musolino*, said to be from *Mousul* in Mesopotamia.]
MUSLINET, muzlin-et, n. A coarse kind of muslin.
MUSQUITO Same as *Mosquito*
MUSS, mus, n. (*Shak*.) A scramble. [O Fr *mouache*, a fly, also a game called *mus*—L *musca*, a fly]
MUSSEL See *MUSCLE*.
MUSSULMAN musul man, n. A *Moslem* or *Mohammedan* —pl. *Mus'ulmans* (*mans*) [Low L *musulmanus*—Ar *moslemāna*, pl. of *moslem*.]

- MUST**, must, *v.i.* To be obliged physically or morally. [A.S. *mot*, *most*; Ger. *müssen*.]
- MUST**, must, *n.* (*lit.*) *New wine*: unfermented juice of the grape. [A.S., Ice., and Sw.; Ger. *most*; L. *mustum*, from *mustus*, young, fresh.]
- MUSTACHE**, mus-tāsh' or mōos-tāsh', } *n.* (*lit.*) *The*
MUSTACHIO, mus-tāsh'o, } *upper lip*: the
 beard upon it. [Fr. *moustache*; Gr. *mustax*, *mustakos*.] [tachios.]
- MUSTACHIOED**, mus-tāsh'ōd, *adj.* Having mustachios.
- MUSTANG**, mustang, *n.* The wild horse of the American prairies.
- MUSTARD**, must'ard, *n.* A plant with a pungent taste: the seed ground and used as a condiment. [O. Fr. *moustarde*; Fr. *moutarde*; Sp. *mostaza*—L. *mustum*, must, orig. used in preparing it.]
- MUSTER**, mns'tēr, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To shew*: to assemble, as troops for duty or inspection: to gather.—*v.i.* to be gathered together, as troops.—*n.* An assembling of troops: a register of troops mustered: assemblage: collected show. [Ger. *mustern*; O. Fr. *mustre*, *monstre*; Fr. *montrer*; L. *monstro*, to shew.]
- MUSTER-BOOK**, must'ēr-book, *n.* (*Shak.*) A book in which military forces are registered.
- MUSTER-FILE**, must'ēr-fil, *n.* (*Shak.*) A muster-roll.
- MUSTER-MASTER**, must'ēr-mas'tēr, *n.* The master of the muster, or who takes an account of troops, their arms, &c.
- MUSTER-ROLL**, must'ēr-rōl, *n.* A roll or register of the officers and men in each company, troop, or regiment.
- MUSTILY**, mns'tī-li, *adv.* In a musty state.
- MUSTINESS**, must'i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being musty: mouldiness.
- MUSTY**, mns'tī, *adj.* *Mouldy*: spoiled by damp: sour: foul. [Gael. *musgach*; Fr. *moisir*, L. *mucos*, to be mouldy, from *mucus*. See *MUCUS*.]
- MUTABILITY**, mūt-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being mutable or subject to change: inconstancy: variability.
- MUTABLE**, mūt'a-bl, *adj.* *That may be changed*: subject to change: inconstant. [L. *mutabilis*—*muto*, *mutatum*, to change—*moveo*, *motum*, to move.]
- MUTABLENESS**, mūt'a-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being mutable: mutability.
- MUTABLY**, mūt'a-bli, *adv.* Changeably: inconstantly.
- MUTATION**, mūt-ā'shun, *n.* *Act* or process of changing: change: alteration. [See *MUTABLE*.]
- MUTE**, mūt, *adj.* Incapable of speaking: dumb: silent: unpronounced.—*n.* One mute or dumb: one who remains silent: a person stationed by undertakers at the door of a house at a funeral: (*gram.*) a letter having no sound without the aid of a vowel, as *b*: (*law*) one who refuses to plead to an indictment. [L. *mutus*, from Gr. *muto*, to utter the sound *mu*, produced by closing the lips.]
- MUTE**, mūt, *v.i.* *To dung*, as birds:—*pr.p.* mūt'ing; *pa.p.* mūt'ed. [O. Fr. *mutir*; *esmūt*, *dung*: conn. with E. *smelt* or *melt*, from being of a liquid nature, or with *smut*.]
- MUTELY**, mūt'li, *adv.* In a mute manner: without uttering sounds: silently.
- MUTENESS**, mūt'nes, *n.* State of being mute: silence.
- MUTILATE**, mūt'i-lāt, *v.t.* *To maim*: to cut off: to remove a material part of:—*pr.p.* mūt'ilating; *pa.p.* mūt'ilated. [L. *mutilo*, *-atum*—*mutilus*, maimed, Gr. *mutilos*, *mitulos*, curtailed, hornless.]
- MUTILATION**, mūt-i-lā'shun, *n.* Act of mutilating: deprivation of a limb or essential part.
- MUTILATOR**, mūt'i-lāt-or, *n.* One who mutilates.
- MUTINE**, mūt'in, *n.* (*Shak.*) A mutineer.
- MUTINEER**, mūt-i-nēr, *n.* One guilty of mutiny.
- MUTINOUS**, mūt'i-nus, *adj.* Disposed to mutiny: seditious. [manner: seditiously.]
- MUTINOUSLY**, mūt'i-nus-li, *adv.* In a mutinous manner.
- MUTINOUSNESS**, mūt'i-nus-nes, *n.* The quality of being mutinous: turbulence.
- MUTINY**, mūt'i-ni, *v.i.* (*lit.*) *To move*: to revolt against rightful authority, esp. in military or naval service:—*pr.p.* mūt'inying; *pa.p.* mūt'inied.—*n.* Insurrection, esp. naval or military: tumult: strife. [Fr. *mutiner*—*mutin*, riotous, O. Fr. *meute*, L. *motus*, rising, insurrection, from *moveo*, *motum*, to move.]
- MUTISM**, mūt'iz-m, *n.* The state or habit of being mute.
- MUTTER**, mut'ēr, *v.i.* To utter words in a low voice: to murmur: to sound with a low, rumbling noise.—*v.t.* to utter indistinctly. [Prov. Ger. *muttern*; L. *mutio*, from root of *MUTE*.]
- MUTTERER**, mut'ēr-ēr, *n.* One who mutters.
- MUTTERINGLY**, mut'ēr-ing-li, *adv.* In a muttering or grumbling manner: with indistinct articulation.
- MUTTON**, mut'n, *n.* The flesh of sheep: a prostitute. [Fr. *mouton*, It. *montone*, a sheep.]
- MUTTON-CHOP**, mut'n-chop, *n.* A rib of mutton chopped at the small end.
- MUTUAL**, mūt'ū-al, *adj.* *Interchanged*: in return: given and received. [Fr. *mutuel*, L. *mutuus*—*muto*, to change.]
- MUTUALITY**, mūt-ū-al'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being mutual: mutual action and reaction.
- MUTUALLY**, mūt'ū-al-li, *adv.* In a mutual or reciprocal manner: in return.
- MUTULE**, mūt'ul, *n.* A kind of square modillion used in the Doric order of architecture.
- MUZZLE**, muzl, *n.* The month: the projecting mouth, lips, and nose of an animal: a fastening for the mouth to prevent biting: the extreme end of a gun, &c.—*v.t.* To put a muzzle on: to restrain from biting: to keep from hurting:—*pr.p.* muzzling; *pa.p.* muzzled. [Gael. *muiseal*, Fr. *museau*, It. *muso*, from L. *morsus*, a bite—*mordeo*, to bite.]
- MY**, mī, *poss. adj.* *Belonging to me*. [Contr. of *MYNE*.]
- MYCOLOGY**, mī-kol'o-jī, *n.* The branch of natural science relating to the fungi or mushrooms. [Gr. *mykes*, fungus, and *logos*, discourse.]
- MYLODON**, mil'o-don, *n.* (*lit.*) *The mill-stone or grinder tooth*: a genus of large fossil sloths. [Gr. *mylos*, a mill-stone, and *odon*, *odontos*, a tooth.]
- MYOGRAPHIC**, -AL, mī-o-grafik, -al, *adj.* Relating to myography.
- MYOGRAPHY**, mī-o-gra-fī, *n.* A description of the muscles of the body. [Gr. *mys*, *myos*, muscle, and *graphē*, a description.]
- MYOLINE**, mī'o-lin, *n.* The essential material of muscle. [Gr. *mys*, *myos*, muscle.]
- MYOLOGY**, mī-o-l'o-jī, *n.* The part of anatomy which treats of the muscles. [Gr. *mys*, *myos*, muscle, and *logos*, discourse.]
- MYOTOMY**, mī-o't'o-mī, *n.* The dissection of the muscles. [Gr. *mys*, *myos*, muscle, and *temnō*, to cut.]
- MYRIAD**, mir'i-ad, *n.* A ten thousand: any immense number. [Gr. *myrias*, *myriados*.]
- MYRIAPOD**, mir'i-a-pod, *n.* (*lit.*) An animal with ten thousand feet: a worm-shaped articulate animal with many jointed legs. [Gr. *myrioi*, 10,000, and *pous*, *podos*, foot.]
- MYRIAPODA**, mir-i-ap'o-da, *n.* A class of articulate

animals, of which some of the lower kinds have an immense number of legs. [Gr *myrios*, numberless, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot.]

MYRMIDON, mer'mi don, *n.* (*org*) One of a tribe of warriors who accompanied Achilles one of a ruffianly band under a daring leader [L. and Gr., usually derived from *myrmex*, an ant.]

MYRRH, mer, *n.* A bitter aromatic, transparent gum, exuded from the bark of a shrub in Arabia, used in medicine for its odour [Fr *myrrhe*, L. and Gr *myrrha*, Ar *murr*, from *marra*, to be bitter]

MYRRHIC, mer'ik, *adj* Relating to or obtained from myrrh

MYRRHINE, mer'in, *n.* Same as MUPPHINE.

MYRTLE, mer'tl, *n.* An evergreen shrub with beautiful and fragrant leaves. [O Ger *myrtel*, L. and Gr *myrtus*—Gr *myron*, any sweet juice.]

MYSELF, mi self, *pron* I or me, in person—used for the sake of emphasis and also as the reciprocal of me. [My and SELF]

MYSTERIOUS, mis-ter'i us, *adj* Containing mysterious obscure secret incomprehensible

MYSTERIOUSLY, mis-ter'i us li, *adv* In a mysterious manner

MYSTERIOUSNESS, mis-ter'i us nes *n.* The quality of being mysterious perplexing obscurity

MYSTERY, mis'ter'i, *n.* That which is closed or concealed anything kept concealed anything very obscure that which is beyond human comprehension anything artfully made difficult (*Bacon*) a hidden meaning [Gr *mysterion*—*myster* one initiated—*mues* to initiate into mysteries—root *mu*, close conn. with *MUTE*]

MYSTIC, AL, mis'tik, al, *adj* Relating to or containing mystery sacredly obscure or secret involving a secret meaning allegorical belonging to mysticism.

MYSTIC, mis'tik, *n.* One of a sect professing to have direct intercourse with the spirit of God who revealed mysteries to them.

MYSTICALLY, mis'tik al li, *adv* In a mystical manner in a manner implying a secret meaning.

MYSTICALNESS, mis'tik al nes, *n.* The quality of being mystical.

MYSTICISM, mis'ti zizm, *n.* The doctrine of the mystics obscurity of doctrine

MYSTIFICATION, mis'ti fi ká shun, *n.* The act of mystifying that which is intended to mystify

MYSTIFY, mis'ti fi r t, *to make* mysterious, obscure, or secret to involve in mystery —*pr p* mystifying, *pa p* mystified [Fr *mystifier*, from Gr *mystés*, and L. *facio*, to make.]

MYTH, muth, *n.* A fable a legend a fabulous narrative founded on a remote event, esp those made in the early period of a people's existence [Gr *mythos*] [fabulous]

MYTHIC, AL, muth'ik, al, *adj* Relating to myths

MYTHICALLY, muth'ik al li, *adv* In a mythical manner

MYTHOLOGIC, -AL, muth-o-loj'ik, al, *adj* Relating to mythology fabulous.

MYTHOLOGICALLY, muth-o-loj'ik al li, *adv* After the manner of a myth fabulously

MYTHOLOGIST, muth ol o-jut, *n.* One versed in or who writes on mythology

MYTHOLOGY, muth-ol o-jut, *n.* A telling of myths: a system of myths a treatise regarding myths the science of myths. [Gr *mythologia*—*mythos*, a fable, and *logos*, a treatise]

N

NABOB, ná'bob, *n.* A deputy or governor under the Mogul empire a European who has enriched himself in the East any man of great wealth. [Corr of Hindu *naib* a deputy, Ar *naucab*, governors, from *naba*, to take out a turn.]

NACRE, ná'ker, *n.* The substance composing the shell of the mollusc which produces pearls, mother-of-pearl the iridescent internal layer of shells. [Fr *nacre*, mother-of-pearl.]

NACREOUS, ná'kre-us, *adj* Consisting of nacre having a pearly lustre.

NADIR, ná'dir, *n.* The point of the heavens directly opposite and corresponding to the zenith the lowest point the time of greatest depression. [Ar *nadr*, *nazir*, from *nazara*, to be like.]

NAG, nag, *n.* A horse, but particularly a small one. (*Shak*) a paramour, in contempt. [Usually given from AS *hnagan* to neigh.]

NAIAD, ná'yad, *n.* A water nymph or female deity, fabled to preside over rivers and springs. [L. and Gr *naias*, *navados* from *nai*, to flow.]

NAIANT, ná'ant, *adj* Floating swimming [L. *nauis*, *nautis* *pr p* of *nare*, to swim.]

NAIL, ná'l, *n.* The horny scale at the end of the human fingers and toes the claw of a bird or other animal a pointed spike of metal for fastening wood a measure of length (2½ inches)—*v t*. To fasten with nails [AS *nagel* Ger *nagel*, allied to L. *unguis*, Gr *onyx*, *onychos*, Sans *nakha*.]

HIT THE NAIL ON THE HEAD, to touch the exact point

NAIL BRUSH, ná'l brush, *n.* A brush for cleaning the nails. [nails]

NAILER, ná'ler, *n.* One whose trade is to make nails are made.

NAILERY, ná'ler'i, *n.* A place where nails are made.

NAIL HEADED, ná'l hed ed, *adj* Having a head like that of a nail formed like nail heads.

NAISSANT, ná'ssant, *adj* (*her*) Rising or coming forth, as an animal. [Fr *pr p* of *naître*, L. *nascor*, *natus*, to be born.]

NAIVE, ná'ev, *adj* With nature or unaffected simplicity artless uningenious. [Fr *naif*, naïve L. *nativus*, native, innate, from *nascor*, *natus*, to be born.]

NAIVELY, ná'ev li, *adv* With unaffected simplicity.

NAIVETÉ, ná'ev ti, *n.* Unaffected and unconscious simplicity and ingenuousness.

NAKED, ná'ked, *adj* Uncovered exposed unarm'd defenceless unconcealed plain or evident without addition or ornament simple, artless (*bot*) without the usual covering [AS *naced*, *nacod*, O Ger *nakot*, Ger *nackt*, Sans *nagna*, akin to L. *nudus*, naked, Sans. *naj*, to be ashamed.]

NAKED EYE, the eye unassisted by glasses of any kind.

NAKEDLY, ná'ked li, *adv* Without covering simply evidently

NAKEDNESS, ná'ked nes, *n.* The state or condition of being naked want of concealment want of defence (*B*) the privy parts of a man or woman.

NABBY PAMBY, ná'b'i pam'bi, *adj* Weakly sentimental or affectingly pretty

NAMÉ, nám, *n.* That by which a person or thing is known or called. a designation reputed character-



NAISSANT.

reputation: fame: celebrity: remembrance: a race or family: appearance: authority, behalf: assumed character of another: (*gram.*) a noun.—*v.t.* To give a name to: to designate: to speak of by name: to nominate:—*pr.p.* *nām'ing*; *pa.p.* *nāmed'.*

[A.S. *nama*, Ger. *name*; L. *nomen*—*nosco*, to know; Gr. *onoma*, for *ognoma*, from *gna*, root of *gignōskō*, to know; Sans. *nāman*—*jna*, to know.]

NAMELESS, *nām'les*, *adj.* Without a name: undistinguished.

NAMELESSLY, *nām'les-li*, *adv.* In a nameless [manner.]

NAMELESSNESS, *nām'les-nes*, *n.* The state of being without a name or of being undistinguished.

NAMELY, *nām'li*, *adv.* By name: that is to say.

NAME-PLATE, *nām'plāt*, *n.* A plate of metal having on it the name of a person.

NAMER, *nām'er*, *n.* One who names.

NAMESAKE, *nām'sāk*, *n.* One whose name has been given to him for the sake of another: one bearing the same name as another.

NANKÉEN, *nan-kén*, *n.* A buff-coloured cotton cloth first made at Nankin in China.

NAP, *nap*, *n.* (*lit.*) A nod: a short sleep.—*v.i.* To take a short sleep: to feel drowsy and secure:—*pr.p.* *napping*; *pa.p.* *napped'.* [A.S. *knæppian*, to nap; Ger. *knappen*, to move to and fro.]

NAP, *nap*, *n.* The woolly substance on the surface of cloth: the downy covering of plants.

[A.S. *knoppa*, Ice. *napp*, allied to Fr. *noper*, to nip off the knots on the surface of cloth, Ger. *noppen*, Gr. *knaptō*, to dress cloth, from *knaō*, to scrape.]

NAPE, *nāp*, *n.* The knob or projecting joint of the neck behind. [A.S. *cnæp*, the top of anything, W. *cnap*, a knob.]

NAPERY, *nāp'ér-i*, *n.* Linen, esp. for the table. [O. Fr. *naperie*; Fr. *nappe*, a table-cloth, L. *mappa*, a napkin.]

NAPHTHA, *nap'tha* or *naft'ha*, *n.* A clear, inflammable liquid distilled from coal-tar: rock-oil. [L., Gr.; Pers., Ar. *naft'h*—*naft'ha*, to boil.]

NAPHTHALIC, *nap-thal'ik* or *naft'*, *adj.* Pertaining to or derived from naphthaline.

NAPHTHALINE, *nap'tha-lin* or *naft'*, *n.* A grayish-white, inflammable substance formed in the rectification of petroleum.

NAPIER'S-BONES, *nā'pérz-bōnz*, *n.* An invention

NAPIER'S-RODS, *nā'pérz-rodz*, *n.* of Napier of Merchiston for performing mechanically the operations of multiplication and division, consisting of sets of rods, of bone or other material, divided into nine compartments, and having the several digits in the top compartment, with the several multiples of each in the other eight.

NAPIFORM, *nā'p'i-form*, *adj.* Shaped like a turnip. [L. *napus*, a turnip, and *forma*, form.]

NAPKIN, *nap'kin*, *n.* (*lit.*) A little cloth: a cloth for wiping the hands: a handkerchief. [Dim. of Fr. *nappe*. See NAFERY.]

NAPLESS, *nap'les*, *adj.* Without nap: threadbare.

NAPLES-YELLOW, *nā'plz-yel'ō*, *n.* A yellow pigment consisting of antimoniate of lead, originally made in Italy by a secret process.

NAPOLEON, *na-pō'le-on*, *n.* A French gold coin worth 20 francs, or 15s. 10½d. [So called after the Emperor Napoleon I.]

NAPPY, *nā'p-i*, *adj.* Sleepy: causing sleepiness, heady, as ale: having a nap, shaggy. [From NAP.]

NAPRON, *nap'tron*, *n.* (*Spenser*). An apron.

NAR, *nār*, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Nearer.

NARCISSUS, *nar-sis'us*, *n.* A genus of flowering plants comprising the daffodils, &c., having narcotic properties. [L., Gr. *narkissos*—*narkē*, torpor.]

NARCOTIC, *nar-kot'ik*, *adj.* Producing torpor, sleep, or deadness.—*n.* A medicine producing sleep or stupor. [See NARCISSUS.]

[a narcotic.]

NARCOTICALLY, *nar-kot'ik-al-li*, *adv.* Acting like

NARCOTINE, *nār'ko-tin*, *n.* One of the organic bases or alkaloids occurring in opium.

NARD, *nard*, *n.* An aromatic plant usually called

SPIKENARD: an unguent prepared from it. [A.S. and Fr.; L. *nardus*, Gr. *nardos*, Ar. *nardin*, Pers. *nard*, Sans. *nalada*.]

[the qualities of nard.]

NARDINE, *nard'in*, *adj.* Pertaining to or having

NARGILE, *nār'jil*, *n.* An apparatus for smoking, in which the smoke is passed through water to cool it. [Per.]

NARRATE, *na-rāt'* or *nar'*, *v.t.* To make known: to tell or recite: to give an account of:—*pr.p.* *narrāt'ing*; *pa.p.* *narrat'ed*. [L. *narrō*, *narratum*—*gnarus*, knowing—root *gna*.]

NARRATION, *nar-rā'shun*, *n.* The act of narrating: that which is narrated, a narrative: (*rhet.*) the second division of a discourse in which the facts of the case are set forth.

NARRATIVE, *na'rā-tiv*, *adj.* Narrating: giving an account of any occurrence: inclined to narration: story-telling.—*n.* That which is narrated: a continued account of any occurrence: story.

NARRATOR, *nar-rā'tor*, *n.* One who narrates.

NARRE, *nār*, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Nearer.

NARRIFY, *nar'i-fi*, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To narrate:—*pr.p.* *narrifying*; *pa.p.* *narrified*.

NARROW, *nar'rō*, *adj.* (*lit.*) Near: of little breadth or extent: limited: contracted in mind: bigoted: not liberal: selfish: within a small distance: close: accurate: careful.—*n.* (oftener used in the pl.) A narrow passage, channel, or strait.—*v.t.* To make narrow: to contract or confine.—*v.i.* To become narrow. [A.S. *nearo*, from *neara*, comp. of *neah*, near.]

NARROWING, *nar'rō-ing*, *n.* The act of making less in breadth: the state of being contracted: the part of anything which is made narrower.

NARROWLY, *nar'rō-li*, *adv.* With little breadth or extent: with close scrutiny: within a little, barely: sparingly.

[narrow or illiberal mind.]

NARROW-MINDED, *nar'rō-mind'ed*, *adj.* Of a

NARROW-MINDEDNESS, *nar'rō-mind'ed-nes*, *n.* A disposition to hold one-sided views: want of liberality.

[extent: poverty: greed.]

NARROWNESS, *nar'rō-nes*, *n.* Want of breadth or

NARROW-PRYING, *nar'rō-pr'ing*, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Scrutinising closely, inquisitive.

NARWHAL, *nār'hwal*, *n.* A species of whale or

NARWAL, *nar'wal*, *n.* {dolphin with a pallid, corpse-like skin and a projecting tusk: the sea-unicorn. [Ice. *na*, nar, a corpse, and WHALE.]

NAS, *nas* (*Spenser*). Has not. [A corruption of *ne has*.]

NASAL, *nā'z'al*, *adj.* Belonging to the nose: affected by or sounded through the nose.—*n.* A letter or sound uttered through the nose. [Fr., from L. *nasus*, the nose.]

NASALISATION, *nā'z'al-i-zā'shun*, *n.* The act of uttering with a nasal sound.

NASALISE, *nā'z'al-iz*, *v.t.* To render nasal, as a sound.—*v.i.* to speak through the nose:—*pr.p.* *nās'alising*; *pa.p.* *nās'alised*.

NASALLY, *nā'z'al-li*, *adv.* Through the nose.

NASCENCY, nas'en si, *n* The beginning of pro-
duction. [From **NASCENT**]

NASCENT, nas'ent *adj* *Sprouting up* arising
beginning to exist or grow [L. *nascens*, *entis*, pr p
of *nascor*, *natus*, to be born to nascere np]

NASTILY, nasti li, *adv* Filthily obscenely

NASTINESS, nasti'nes, *n* The quality of being
dirty or filthy obscenity

NASTURTIVUM, nas tur'ti-um, *n*. (lit.) That which
causes the nose to twist a kind of cress with a
pungent taste. [L. from *nasus*, the nose, and
torqueo, *torquum*, to twist]

NASTY, nasti, *adj* (lit) Wet dirty filthy
obscene nauseous —(comp) **NASTIER**, (superl)
NASTIEST [Prob from Ger *nass*, wet, Ger *netzen*,
for *nassen* to be wet]

NATAL, nat'al, *adj* Pertaining to birth native.
[L. *natalis*—*nascor*, *natus*, to be born.]

NATANT, nat'ant, *adj* Floating on the surface of
water (her) in a horizontal position as if swim-
ming [L. *natans* *antis*, prp of *nato*, inten. of
nare to float or swim] [adapted to swim.]

NATATORIAL, nat a-to-ri-al, *adj* Swimming

NATATORY, nat-a-to-ri, *adj* Adapted for swim-
ming enabling to swim. [L. *natatorius*—*nato* See
NATANT]

NATHLESS, nath'les, *adj* (Spenser) Not the less
nevertheless [A.S. *nathles*—*na*, not, *the*, and *les*,
less.]

NATHMONE, nath'men, } *ade* (Spenser) Not or
NATHMORE, nath'mor, } never the more

NATION, na'shun, *n* Those born of the same ances-
tors the people inhabiting the same country or
under the same government a race a great num-
ber [L. *natio*—*nascor*, *natus*, to be born.]

NATIONAL, nash un al *adj* Pertaining to a nation
public general attached to one's own country

NATIONALISATION, nash un al i zā'shun, *n* The
act of nationalising the state of being nationalised.

NATIONALISE, nash un al iz, *v t* To make national.

NATIONALISM, nash un al izm, } *n* The quality of
NATIONALITY, nash un-ali ti, } being national, or
attached to one's country national character

NATIONALLY, nash un al li, *adv* In a national
manner as a whole nation.

NATIONALNESS, nash un al nes, *n* Reference to
the people of a nation generally

NATIVE, nativ, *adj* From or by birth produced by
nature pertaining to the time or place of birth
original (Shak) allied by nature, congenial—*n*
One born in any place an original inhabitant
(Shak) offspring. [See **NATAL**]

NATIVELY, nativ li, *adv* Naturally originally

NATIVENESS, nativ nes, *n* State of being native.

NATIVISM, nativ izm, *n* The disposition to favour
the natives of a country in preference to immigrants.

NATIVITY, nat-i-ty ti, *n* State of being born time,
place, and manner of birth state or place of being
produced a horoscope. [See **NATAL**]

THE **NATIVITY**, the birthday of the Saviour

NATTY, nat ti, *adj* Neat

NATURAL, nat'ral, *adj* Pertaining to, produced
by, or according to nature unborn not far fetched
not acquired tender unaffected illegitimate
(mus) according to the usual diatonic scale (theol)
discoverable by reason —*n* One born without natural
understanding an idiot (mus.) a character which
removes the effect of a preceding sharp or flat.

NATURAL HISTORY, originally a description of the

universe, including all natural science, now limited to
those branches of science which relate to the crust of
the earth and its productions, sometimes even limited
to the animal kingdom or zoology —**NATURAL PHILOS-
OPHY**, that branch of physical science which has for its
subject those properties and phenomena of bodies which
are unaccompanied by any essential change in the bodies
themselves. —**NATURAL THEOLOGY**, that branch of moral
science which concerns itself with the evidences of the
existence of God drawn from the constitution of the
universe.

NATURALISATION, nat'ral i zā'shun, *n* The
act of investing aliens with the privileges of native
subjects

NATURALISE, natu ral iz, *v t* To make natural
or familiar to adapt to a different climate to
invest with the privileges of natural born subjects
—*pr p* naturalising, *pa p* naturalised

NATURALISM, natu ral izm, *n* Mere state of
nature [nature.]

NATURALIST, natu ral ist, *n* One who studies
nature

NATURALISTIC, nat u ral ist'ik, *adj* Belonging
to the doctrines of naturalism.

NATURALLY, natu ral li, *adv* According to the
power of unassisted nature according to the usual
course of things without art or cultivation with-
out affectation.

NATURALNESS, nat'ral nes, *n* The state of
being given or produced by nature conformity to
nature or to truth and reality

NATURE, natu r *n* (lit) Birth the power which
creates and presides over the material world the
established order of things the universe the
essential qualities of anything constitution species
character natural disposition conformity to that
which is natural a mind or character nakedness.
[L. *natura*—*nascor*, *natus*, to be born—*gna*, a form
of root *gen* = *Or gen*, to be born.]

NATURE PRINTING the process of printing in colours
from plates that have been impressed with some object
of nature as a plant leaf, &c.

NATURED, nat'urd, *adj* Having a certain temper
or disposition used in compounds, as *good-natured*

NAUGHT, nawt, *n*. Do what, nothing—*adv* In no
degree—*adj* Of no value or account worthless
bad. [A.S. *nahht*, *neahht*, *na-wiht*—*na*, not, *wiht*, any
thing]

SET AT **NAUGHT**, to treat as of no account, to despise

NAUGHTILY, nawt li, *adv* Wickedly corruptly

NAUGHTINESS, nawt'nes *n* Wickedness, bad
news perverseness, mischievousness.

NAUGHTY, nawt' *adj* (lit) Of no value or account
(B) worthless bad mischievous perverse [From
NAUGHT]

NAUSEA, naw'ze-a, *n* (lit) Sea sickness any sick-
ness of the stomach, with a propensity to vomit
loathing [L., Gr *nausia*—*naus*, a ship]

NAUSEATE, naw'ze at *v t* To feel nausea to be-
come squeamish to feel disgust—*v t* to loathe to
strike with disgust —*pr p* nauseating, *pa p* nau-
seated. [loathing.]

NAUSEATIVE, naw'ze-a tiv, *adj* Causing nausea or

NAUSEOUS, naw'ze-us, *adj* Producing nausea; dis-
gusting loathsome

NAUSEOUSLY, naw'ze-us li, *adv* Loathsomely;
disgustingly [From **NAUSEOUS**]

NAUSEOUSNESS, naw'ze-us nes, *n* The quality of
being nauseous or of exciting disgust loathsomeness.

NAUTIC, AL, naw'tik, -al, *adj* Pertaining to ships,
sailors, or navigation naval marine [L. *nauteus*,
Gr *nautilus*—L. *navis*, Gr *naus*, Sans. *nav*, a ship.]

NAUTICALLY, naw'tik-al-li, *adv.* In matters pertaining to navigation or to seamen.

NAUTILUS, naw'ti-lus, *n.* A kind of shell-fish furnished with a membrane which was once believed to enable it to sail like a ship. [L.; Gr. *nautilus*—*naus*, a ship.]

NAVAL, nā'val, *adj.* Pertaining to ships: consisting of ships: marine: nautical. [L. *navalis*—*navis*, a ship.]

NAVE, nāv, *n.* The middle or body of a church, distinct from the aisles or wings, perhaps so called from the resemblance of the roof to the hull of a ship. [Fr. *nef*; Sp. *nave*—L. *navis*, a ship.]

NAVE, nāv, *n.* (lit.) A knob or projection: the piece of wood, &c. in the centre of a wheel, through which the axle passes. [See **NAVEL**.]

NAVEL, nāv', *n.* (lit.) A little navel: the mark or depression in the centre of the lower part of the abdomen, at first a small projection. [A.S. *nafu*, navel, *nafela*, navel; Sans. *nabhi*, navel, *nabli*, navel, conn. with *nabbi*, a knoll.]

NAVICULAR, nav-ik'ū-lar, *adj.* Pertaining to small ships or boats: (bot.) boat-shaped. [L. *navicularis*—*navicula*, dim. of *navis*, a ship.]

NAVIGABILITY, nav-i-ga-bil'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being navigable.

NAVIGABLE, nav'i-ga-bl, *adj.* That may be navigated or passed by ships or vessels.

NAVIGABLENESS, nav'i-ga-bl-nes, *n.* Same as **NAVIGABILITY**. [manner.]

NAVIGABLY, nav'i-gab-li, *adv.* In a navigable manner.

NAVIGATE, nav'i-gāt, *v.t.* To steer or manage a ship in sailing: to sail on.—*v.i.* to go in a vessel or ship: to sail:—*pr.p.* navigating; *pa.p.* navigated. [L. *navigo*, -atum—*navis*, a ship.]

NAVIGATION, nav-i-gā'shun, *n.* The act, science, or art of navigating or steering ships.

NAVIGATOR, nav'i-gāt-or, *n.* One who navigates or sails: one who directs the course of a ship.

NAVY, nav'i, *n.* (orig.) A labourer on canals for internal navigation: a labourer. [A contr. of **NAVIGATOR**.]

NAVY, nav'i, *n.* A fleet of ships: the whole of the ships-of-war of a nation: the officers and men belonging to the war-ships of a nation. [From L. *navis*, a ship.]

NAY, nā, *adv.* Not ay or yes: no: not only so: yet more.—*n.* Denial. [A.S. *na* = *ne*, no, and *ax*; Goth. *ni*; Sans. *na*, not.]

NAYWARD, nā'ward, *n.* (Shak.) Tendency to denial.

NAYWORD, nā'wurd, *n.* (Shak.) A proverbial reproach, a by-word, a watchword.

NAZARENE, naz-a-rēn', *n.* A term of reproach applied to the early Christians by the Jews (Acts xxiv. 5): of a sect which arose in the Church in the 2d c., who held Christ to be a mere man and the Jewish law to be binding on Jewish Christians. [Gr. *Nazarēnos*—L. *Nazara*, Gr. *Nazareth*.]

NAZARITE, naz'a-rit, *n.* One vowed or consecrated: a Jew who vowed to abstain from strong drink, &c. [Heb. *nazar*, to consecrate.] [of a Nazarite.]

NAZARITISM, naz'a-rit-izm, *n.* The vow and practice

NAZE, nāz, *n.* A headland or cape. [A.S. *nase*, nose.]

NE, ne, *adv.* Not: never. [A.S. *ne*. See **NAY**.]

NEAF, nēf, *n.* The fist. [Scot. *neive*.]

NEAL, nēl, *v.i.* To be tempered by heat. [See **ANNEAL**.]

NEAP, nēp, *adj.* (lit.) Scanty: low, applied to the lowest tides.—*n.* A neap-tide. [A.S. *nep*; Dan. *neppe*, scarcely, *knap*, scanty; Ice. *neppr*, narrow, contracted.]

NEAPED, nēpt, *adj.* Left in the neap-tide or aground, as a ship.

NEAPOLITAN, nē-a-pol'i-tan, *adj.* Pertaining to the town of Naples or its inhabitants.—*n.* A native or inhabitant of Naples. [L. *Neapolitanus*—Gr. *Neapolis*, Naples, (lit.) Newtown—*neos*, new, and *polis*, city.]

NEAR, nēr, *adj.* Nigh: not far distant: intimate: dear: close to anything followed or imitated: direct: stingy.—*adv.* At a little distance: almost.—*v.t.* To approach: to come nearer to.—*prep.* Close by: at no great distance from. [A.S. *near*, nearer, comp. of *neah*, nigh, now used as a positive; Ice. *na*, *narri*; O. Ger. *naher*, Dan. *nær*, near; Sans. *nah*, bordering.]

NEARLY, nēr'li, *adv.* At no great distance: closely: intimately: pressingly: almost: stingily.

NEARNESS, nēr'nes, *n.* The state of being near: closeness: intimacy: close alliance: stinginess.

NEAR-SIGHTED, nēr'-sit'ed, *adj.* Seeing only when near: short-sighted. [of being short-sighted.]

NEAR-SIGHTEDNESS, nēr'-sit'ed-nes, *n.* The state

NEAT, nēt, *adj.* (lit.) Not knowing, irrational: belonging to the bovine genus.—*n.* Black-cattle: an ox or cow. [A.S. *neat*, cattle, a beast—*nitan* = *ne witan*, not to know; Ice. *naut*, an ox; Scot. *nout*, black-cattle.]

NEAT, nēt, *adj.* Shining: tidy: unadulterated: pure, as style. [O. E. *nett*; Fr. *net*; L. *nitidus*, shining—*niteo*, to shine.] [the care of neat or cattle.]

NEAT-HERD, nēt'-hērd, *n.* One who herds or has

NEAT-HOUSE, nēt'-hows, *n.* A building for the shelter of neat-cattle.

NEATLY, nēt'li, *adv.* With neatness: with good taste.

NEATNESS, nēt'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being neat: cleanliness: purity, as of language: freedom from anything in bad taste.

NEB, neb, *n.* A sharp projecting point: the beak of a bird: the nose. [Ice. *nebbi*; D. *nebbe*, the beak of a bird; Ice. *nibba*, a promontory.]

NEB-NEB, neb'-neb, *n.* The dried pods of a species of acacia found in Africa, which are much used in Egypt for tanning.

NEBULA, neb'ū-la, *n.* A little cloud: a faint, misty, milky patch in the heavens produced by innumerable stars:—*pl.* **NEB'ULÆ**. [L.; Gr. *nephelē*, cloud, mist.]

NEBULAR, neb'ū-lar, } *adj.* Pertaining to nebulae:
NEBULOSE, neb'ū-lās, } having the appearance of clouds: misty: relating to or having the appearance of a nebula.

NEBULOSITY, neb-ū-lo'si-ti, *n.* The state of being nebulous: the hazy appearance surrounding certain stars.

NEBULOUS, neb'ū-los, *adj.* Same as **NEBULOSE**.

NECESSARIAN, nes-es-sā'ri-an, *adj.* Same as **NECESSITARIAN**.

NECESSARIANISM, nes-es-sā'ri-an-izm, *n.* The doctrine of philosophical necessity.

NECESSARILY, nes'es-sar-i-li, *adv.* By necessity: unavoidably: by fate.

NECESSARINESS, nes'es-sar-i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being necessary.

NECESSARY, nes'es-sar-i, *adj.* (lit.) That cannot yield or give way to anything else: unavoidable: indispensable: not free.—*n.* A requisite—used chiefly in *pl.* [L. *necessarius*—*ne*, not, and *cedo*, cession, to yield.]

NECESSITARIAN, ne-ses-i-tā'ri-an, *n.* One who holds the doctrine of necessity, denying freedom of will.

NECESSITATE ne-ses'i:tät, *v.t.* To make necessary to render unavoidable to compel —*pr.p.* **NECESSITATING**, pa.p. **NECESSITATED**. [*of want*]
NECESSITIED, ne-ses'i:təd, *adj.* (*Shak.*) In a state
NECESSITOUS ne-ses'i:tus *adj.* Without what is necessary very poor destitute
NECESSITOUSLY, ne-ses'i:tus lī, *adv.* In a necessitous manner [*poverty great want*]
NECESSITOUSNESS, ne-ses'i:tus-nes n. Extreme
NECESSITY, ne-ses'i:ti, n. That which is necessary or unavoidable compulsion need poverty
NECK, nek, n. The bending part of an animal's body between the head and trunk a long narrow part [*A. Aneca—Anagan, to bend also given from the root of NAPE.*]
NECKATEE, nek-a-tē, n. A neckerchief.
NECKCLOTH, nek'kloth, n. A piece of cloth worn on the neck by men.
NECKED, nekt, *adj.* Having a neck.
NECKERCHIEF, nek'er-chif, n. A kerchief for the neck.
NECKLACE, nek'las, n. A lace or string of beads or precious stones worn on the neck by women.
NECK MOULD, nek' mold, n. A small moulding surrounding a column at the junction of the shaft and capital.
NECKTIE, nek'ti, n. A tie or cloth for the neck.
NECK VERSE, nek' vers, n. The verse formerly read to entitle the person to benefit of clergy—said to be the first of the 51st Psalm. [*fig to necrology*]
NECROLOGIO AL, ne-kro-loj'ik, *al, adj.* Pertaining
NECROLOGIST, ne-kro-loj'ist n. One who gives an account of deaths. [*See NECROLOGY*]
NECROLOGY, ne-kro-loj'i, n. An account of the dead or of deaths a register of deaths. [*Gr nekros dead, and Or logos a discourse*]
NECROMANCER, nek-ro-man'sēr, n. One who practices necromancy a sorcerer
NECROMANCY, nek-ro-man-si, n. The art of revealing future events by communication with the dead enchantment. [*Gr nekromanteia—nekros, dead, and manteia, a prophesying—mantis a prophet*]
NECROMANTIO AL, nek-ro-man'tik, *al, adj.* Pertaining to necromancy performed by necromancy
NECROMANTICALLY, nek-ro-man'tik al lī, *adv.* By necromancy or charms.
NECROPHILISM, ne-krof'ilizm, n. An unnatural love for the dead [*Gr nekros, dead, and philo, to love.*]
NECROPOLIS, ne-krop'o-lis, n. (*lit.*) A city of the dead a cemetery [*Gr nekros, and polis a city*]
NECROSIS, ne-kro'sis, n. The death or mortification of bone (*bot.*) a disease of plants, appearing in black spots, beneath which the substance of the plant decays. [*Gr nekrosis, deadness—nekros, to make dead—nekros dead.*]
NECTAR, nek'tar, n. The red wine or drink of the gods a delicious beverage the honey of the glands of plants. [*L, Gr nectar, usually given from ne, not, and tano, to kill.*]
NECTAREAL, nek tā-re-al, *adj.* Pertaining to or
NECTAREAN, nek tā-re-an, *adj.* resembling nectar delicious.
NECTAREAN, nek'tarē, *adj.* Imbued with nectar mingled or abounding with nectar
NECTAREOUS, nek tā-re-us *adj.* Pertaining to, containing, or resembling nectar delicious.

NECTAREOUSLY, nek tā-re-us lī, *adv.* In a nectareous manner
NECTAREOUSNESS, nek tā-re-us-nes n. The quality of being nectareous
NECTARIFEROUS, nek tar'if-er-us *adj.* Producing nectar or honey having a nectary [*L. nectar, and fero to bear*]
NECTAPINE, nek'ta-pīn *adj.* Sweet as nectar—*n.* A nectareous variety of peach with a smooth fruit.
NECTAROUS, nek'tar-us *adj.* Sweet as nectar
NECTARY, nek'tar-i, n. The part of a flower which secretes the nectar or honey
NEED, ned, n. *Compulsion necessity* a state that requires relief want —*v.t.* To have a necessity for to want. [*A.S. need Ger noth, Ice. nauda, need, or A.S. need—ne not ead prosperity eadig happy, rich.*]
NEED FIRE, ned fr n. Fire produced by friction to which a certain virtue is superstitiously attached. [*Fier, and the root of KNEAD*]
NEEDFUL, ned'fool, *adj.* Full of need, needy necessary requisite
NEEDFULLY, ned'fool lī *adv.* Necessarily
NEEDFULNESS, ned'fool-nes n. The state or quality of being needful.
NEEDILY, ned'ilī, *adv.* In need or poverty poorly
NEEDINESS, ned'i:nes, n. State of being needy want poverty
NEEDLE, ned'l, n. (*lit.*) That which pricks or sews a small, sharp-pointed steel instrument, with an eye for a thread anything like a needle, as the magnet of a compass [*A.S. nadel Ger nadel from Ger nāhen O Ger nagan, to sew, akin to Or nuss, to prick.*]
NEEDLE BOOK, ned'l book, n. A book for needles.
NEEDLEFUL, ned'l fool, n. As much thread as fills a needle —*pl.* **NEEDLES**
NEEDLE GUN, ned'l gun, n. A gun or rifle loaded at the breech with a cartridge containing powder that is exploded by the prick of a needle.
NEEDLE-POINTED, ned'l point'ed, *adj.* Pointed like needles.
NEEDLESS, ned'les *adj.* Not needed unnecessary
NEEDLESSLY, ned'les-lī, *adv.* Unnecessarily
NEEDLESSNESS, ned'les-nes, n. Unnecessariness
NEEDLE WOMAN, ned'l wooman, n. A woman who makes her living by her needle, a seamstress.
NEEDLE WORK, ned'l wu'rk, n. Work done with a needle the business of a seamstress
NEEDLY, ned'ilī, *adv.* (*Shak.*) Necessarily
NEEDMENT, ned'ment n. (*Shak.*) Something needed or wanted.
NEEDS, nedz, *adv.* Of necessity indispensably [*Gen. of need, as in A.S. neodes, of necessity*]
NEEDY, nedī, *adj.* Being in need very poor — (*comp.*) **NEEDIER**, (*superl.*) **NEEDIEST**
NEELD, nedl, } n (*Shak.*) A needle.
NEELE, nel, }
NEER, nār *adv.* Contr. of NEVER.
NEESE, nēz, *v.i.* (*B.*) To sneeze.
NEESING, neez'ing n (*B.*) Old form of SNEEZING
NEFARIOUS ne-fa-ri-us *adj.* Not according to divine law impious wicked in the extreme villainous. [*L. nefarius contrary to divine law—ne, not, fas, divine law, prob. from fari to speak.*]
NEFARIOUSLY, ne-fa-ri-us lī, *adv.* Abominably; wickedly [*of being nefarious.*]
NEFARIOUSNESS, ne-fa-ri-us-nes, n. The quality

NEGATION, ne-gā'shun, *n.* (*lit.*) *Act of saying no: denial: (logic) the absence of certain qualities in anything.* [Fr.—*L. negatio*—*nego*, -atum, to say no—*nec*, not, *ais*, to say yes.]

NEGATIVE, neg'a-tiv, *adj.* *That denies: implying absence: that stops or restrains: (logic) denying the connection between a subject and predicate: (alg.) noting a quantity to be subtracted.—n.* A proposition by which something is denied: (*gram.*) a word that denies.—*v.t.* To prove the contrary: to reject by vote:—*pr.p.* neg'ativ'ing; *pa.p.* negatived. [*L. negativus*—*nego*, to deny.]

NEGATIVELY, neg'a-tiv-li, *adv.* With, or in the form of, denial: in the form of speech implying the absence of something.

NEGATIVENESS, neg'a-tiv-nes, } *n.* The quality of
NEGATIVITY, neg-a-tiv'i-ti, } being negative.

NEGLECT, neg-lekt', *v.t.* (*lit.*) *Not to gather, not to care for: to disregard: to omit by carelessness: not to attend to, &c.: (Shak.) to cause to be omitted or postponed.—n.* Disregard: slight: omission. [*L. negligo*, *neglectum*—*nec*, not, *lego*, to gather, pick up.]

NEGLECTFUL, neg-lekt'fool, *adj.* Full of neglect: careless: accustomed to omit or neglect things: slighting.

NEGLECTFULLY, neg-lekt'fool-li, *adv.* With heedless inattention: with careless indifference.

NEGLECTFULNESS, neg-lekt'fool-nes, *n.* The state of being neglectful. [heedlessly.]

NEGLECTINGLY, neg-lekt'ing-li, *adv.* Carelessly: **NEGLECTION**, neg-lek'shun, *n.* (*Shak.*) The state of being negligent.

NEGLIGEE, neg-li-zhā, *n.* A dress worn negligently: a loose undress: a long necklace, usually of red coral. [Fr. *négligé*—*négliger*, to neglect.]

NEGLIGENCE, neg'li-jens, *n.* Quality of being negligent: habitual neglect: carelessness: omission of duty.

NEGLIGENT, neg'li-jent, *adj.* *Neglecting: careless: inattentive.* [*L. negligens*, -entis, *pr.p.* of *negligo*, to neglect.]

NEGLIGENTLY, neg'li-jent-li, *adv.* Carelessly: without exactness: with scornful inattention.

NEGOTIABILITY, ne-gō-shi-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being negotiable.

NEGOTIABLE, ne-gō-shi-a-bl, *adj.* That may be negotiated or transacted.

NEGOTIATE, ne-gō'shi-āt, *v.i.* *To carry on business: to bargain: to hold intercourse for the purpose of mutual arrangement.—v.t.* to arrange for by agreement: to pass, as a bill: to sell:—*pr.p.* nego'tiāt'ing; *pa.p.* nego'tiated. [*L. negotior*, -atus—*negotium*, business—*nec*, not, *otium*, leisure.]

NEGOTIATION, ne-gō'shi-ā'shun, *n.* Act of negotiating: the treating with another on business.

NEGOTIATOR, ne-gō'shi-āt-or, *n.* One employed to negotiate or treat with others.

NEGOTIATORY, ne-gō'shi-a-tor-i, *adj.* Of or pertaining to negotiation.

NEGRESS, nē'gres, *n.* A female negro.

NEGRO, nē'gro, *n.* One of the black race in Africa:—*fem.* *NEGRESS.* [Sp. *negro*—*L. niger*, black.]

NEGRO-CORN, nē'gro-korn, *n.* The name given in the W. Indies to the plant durra or Indian millet.

NEGROHEAD, nē'gro-hed, *n.* Tobacco soaked in molasses and pressed into cakes, so called from its blackness. [From *NEGRO*.]

NEGUS, nē'gus, *n.* A warm beverage of wine, water, sugar, nutmeg, and lemon-juice. [Said to be so called

from Colonel *Negus*, its first maker, in the reign of Queen Anne.]

NEIF, nēf, *n.* (*Shak.*) The fist.

NEIGH, nā, *v.i.* *To utter the cry of a horse.—n.* The cry of a horse. [From the sound.]

NEIGHBOR, American spelling of *NEIGHBOUR*.

NEIGHBOUR, nā'bur, *n.* A person who dwells near another: (*Shak.*) a confidant: one exhibiting neighbourly feelings.—*adj.* (*B.*) Neighbouring.—*v.t.* To live near each other.—*v.t.* to be near to. [*A.S. neahbur*, *neahgabor*, Ger. *nachbar*—*A.S. neah*, Ger. *nach*, near, *bauer*, a farmer, dweller. See *BOOK*.]

NEIGHBOURHOOD, nā'bur-hood, *n.* State of being neighbours: place near: adjoining district.

NEIGHBOURING, nā'bur-ing, *adj.* Being near.

NEIGHBOURLINESS, nā'bur-li-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being neighbourly.

NEIGHBOURLY, nā'bur-li, *adj.* Like or becoming a neighbour: friendly: social. [manner.]

NEIGHBOURLY, nā'bur-li, *adv.* In a neighbourly

NEIGHBOUR-STAINED, nā'bur-stand, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Stained with neighbours' blood.

NEITHER, nē'thēr or nē'thēr, *adj.*, *pron.*, or *conj.* Not either. [*A.S. nather*—*ne*, not, and *ETHER*.]

NEMATITE, nem'a-lit, *n.* A fibrous hydrate of magnesia. [Gr. *nēma*, thread, and *lithos*, stone.]

NEMATOID, nem'a-toid, *adj.* Thread-like. [Gr. *nēma*, thread, and *eidos*, form.]

NEMEAN, nē'mē-an, *adj.* Pertaining to Nemea, a valley of Argolis in the Peloponnesus, which was celebrated, in ancient Greek history, for public games which took place four times in two Olympiads.

NEMESIS, nem'e-sis, *n.* (*myth.*) The goddess of vengeance: retributive justice. [Gr.—*nemō*, to distribute.]

NEMPT, nemt (*Spenser*). Named, called. [*Pa.p.* of *O. E. nempne*, *A.S. nemnan*, to name.]

NEOLOGIC, -AL, nē-o-loj'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to neology: using new words.

NEOLOGISE, ne-o-lo-jiz, *v.i.* *To introduce new words.* [See *NEOLOGY*.]

NEOLOGISM, ne-o-lo-jism, *n.* A new word, expression, or doctrine. [See *NEOLOGY*.]

NEOLOGIST, ne-o-lo-jist, *n.* (*lit.*) An innovator in language: an innovator in theology. [See *NEOLOGY*.]

NEOLOGY, ne-o-lo-ji, *n.* The introduction of new words into a language: a new word or phrase: (*theol.*) new doctrines, esp. German rationalism. [Gr. *neos*, new, *logos*, word—*legō*, to speak.]

NEOPHYTE, nē'o-fit, *n.* (*lit.*) One newly planted: a new convert: in R. C. Church, one newly admitted to the priesthood or to a monastery: a novice.—*adj.* Newly entered. [*L. neophytus*—Gr. *neophytos*—*neos*, new, *phytos*, grown—*phyo*, to produce.]

NEOTERIC, -AL, nē-o-ter'ik, -al, *adj.* (*lit.*) Belonging to what is newer: of recent origin: modern. [*L. neotericus*—Gr. *neoterikos*—*neōteros*, comp. of *neos*, new.]

NEOZOIC, nē-o-zō'ik, *adj.* (*lit.*) *New life: a geological term denoting all rocks from the Trias to the most recent formations, as opposed to PALÆOZOIC.* [Gr. *neos*, new, and *zōē*, life.]

NEPENTHE, ne-pen'thē, } *n.* (*lit.*) *That which re-*
NEPENTHES, ne-pen'thēz, } *lieves from grief or pain:*
a drug that relieves pain: a genus of plants having a lid attached to the leaf, often filled with a sweetish liquid. [Fr.—Gr. *nēpenthes*, removing sorrow, once applied to an Egyptian drug which lulled sorrow for the day—*nē*, priv., and *penthos*, grief, sorrow.]

NEPHEW *nev'ú* or *nef'ú*, *n.* (*orig*) *A grandson*—so in New Test. the son of a brother or sister [O E. *nevece*, A.S. *nefa*, Fr. *neveu* O Fr. *neveu*, It. *nepote*—L. *nepos nepotis*, a grandson, Gr. *anepmos* a cousin, Sans. *napal*, *napatri*]

NEPHRALGIA, *ne fral'jə*, *n.* *Pain or disease of the kidneys* affected with a disease of the kidneys relieving diseases of the kidneys.—**NEPHRITIC** a medicine for the cure of diseases of the kidneys [From Cr. *nephros*, the kidneys]

NEPHRITIS, *ne-frít'is*, *al*, *adj.* *Pertaining to the kidneys* affected with a disease of the kidneys relieving diseases of the kidneys.—**NEPHRITIC** a medicine for the cure of diseases of the kidneys [From Cr. *nephros*, the kidneys]

NEPHRITIS, *ne-frít'is*, *n.* *Inflammation of the kidneys* [From Cr. *nephros*, the kidneys]

NEPOTISM, *ne-pót'izm*, *n.* (*lit*) *Fondness for nephews* favouritism to one's relations. [See **NEPHEW**]

NEPOTIST, *ne-pót'ist*, *n.* *One who practises nepotism*

NEPTUNE, *neptún*, *n.* (*myth*) *The god of the sea* (*astron*) a large planet discovered in 1846 [L. *Neptunus* akin to Gr. *neptomai*, to bathe or to L. *nubes* Gr. *nephos*, a cloud, Sans. *nabhas* the sky]

NEPTUNIAN, *neptún'ian*, *adj.* *Pertaining to Neptune or to the sea* formed by water

NEREID, *né're'id*, *n.* (*myth*) *A sea-nymph*, one of the daughters of the sea-god Nereus who attended Neptune riding on sea-horses (*zool*) a genus of marine worms like long myriapods [L. *Nereus* Gr. *Nereus* *idos*—*Nereus* a sea god, akin to *neō*, to swim, *naō* to flow and Sans. *nara*, water]

NEREIS, *né're'is*, *n.* (*zool*) *A nereid*.

NERILITE, *né'r'il't*, *n.* *A fossil shell of the genus Nerita*, found in tropical seas [From Gr. *néros*, wet.]

NERVATION, *nérv'áshun*, *n.* *The arrangement of nerves* especially those of leaves.

NERVE, *nérv*, *n.* (*orig*) *A tendon or sinew* physical strength firmness courage (*anat*) one of the fibres which convey sensation from all parts of the body to the brain (*bot*) one of the fibres in the leaves of plants—*v t* To give strength or vigour to—*pr p* *nerving*, *pa p* *nerved* [L. *nervus*—Gr. *neuron*, a sinew, O Ger. *snara* Ger. *schnur*, a lace]

NERVED, *nérv'd*, *adj* (*bot*) *Having nerves or parallel fibres* extending from base to apex, as a leaf.

NERVELESS, *nérv'less*, *adj* *Without nerve or strength*.

NERVINE, *nérv'in*, *adj* *Acting on the nerves* *quenching nervous excitement*—*n* *A medicine that soothes nervous excitement*

NERVOSE, *nérv'óz*, *adj* (*pat*) *Same as NERVED*

NERVOUS, *nérv'ús*, *adj* *Having nerve* sinewy strong vigorous pertaining to the nerves having the nerves affected or weak.

NERVOUS SYSTEM, *the brain, spinal cord, and nerves collectively*

NERVOUSLY, *nérv'ús'li*, *adv* *With strength or vigour* with weakness or agitation of the nerves.

NERVOUSNESS, *nérv'ús'ness*, *n.* *Strength* *formless* *weakness* or agitation of the nerves.

NEURVURE, *nérv'úr*, *n.* *One of the nerves or veins of leaves* one of the horny tubes or divisions which expand the wings of insects. [**NERVE**]

NERVY, *nérv'i*, *adj* (*Shak*) *Strong, vigorous*. [From **NERVUS**]

NESCIENCE, *nésh'ens*, *n.* *Want of knowledge* [L. *nescientia*—*nescio*, to be ignorant—*ne*, not, and *scio* to know]

NESS, *néz*, *n.* (*lit*) *A nose* a promontory or small cape. [A.S. *nos*, *noce* promontory]

NEST, *nest*, *n* *The bed formed by a bird for hatch-*

ing her young the place in which the eggs of any animal are laid and hatched a comfortable residence the abode of a large number a large number going to a place a number of boxes each inside the next larger—*v t* To build and occupy a nest—*v t* to form a nest for [A.S. *nest* *nist*, W. *nyth*, Gael. *nead*, akin to L. *nidus*, for *nidus* Sans. *nida*]

NEST EGG, *nest'eg*, *n* *An egg left in the nest to keep the hen from forsaking it* something laid up as the beginning of an accumulation.

NESTLE, *nest'l*, *v t* *To lie close or snug as in a nest* to settle comfortably—*v t* to cherish as a bird her young—*pr p* *nestling*, *pa p* *nestled*. [A.S. *nest-lan*—*nest*]

NESTLING, *nest'ling*, *adj* *Being in the nest newly hatched*—*n* *A young bird in the nest* (*lacon*) a nest

NESTORIAN, *nes'tor'ian*, *adj* *Pertaining to the doctrine of Nestorius patriarch of Constantinople* (5th cen) resembling *Nestor*, the aged warrior and counsellor mentioned in Homer experienced wise.

NET, *net*, *n* (*lit*) *That which is knitted* an instrument of twine knotted into meshes for catching birds, fishes, &c anything like a net a snare a difficulty—*v t* To form as network to take with a net—*v t* to form network—*pr p* *netting*, *pa p* *netted*. [A.S. *net* *nyt* Ger. *netz*, from root of **KNIT**]

NET, *net*, *adj* (*orig*) *Neat unmixed* (*Spencer*) without flaw or spot clear of all charges—*v t* To produce as clear profit—*pr p* *netting*, *pa p* *netted*. [A.S. *nett* same as **NET**]

NETHER, *néther*, *adj* *Beneath* another lower in fernal [A.S. *núthera*, comp of *núther*, below]

NETHERMOST, *néther'most*, *adj* *Most beneath*, lowest [A.S. *núthemest* *anþer*, of *núther*]

NETHERSTOCKS, *néther'stokz*, *n* (*Shak*) *Short stockings or half hose*

NETHINIM, *NETHINIMS*, *néthin'im*, *nms*, *n* (*B*) *Men given to the Levites to assist them*. [Heb. *nathan*, to give See Numbers viii. 19]

NETHLESSE, *néth'less*, *adv* (*Spencer*) *Same as NETHLESS*.

NETTING, *net'ing*, *n* *Act of forming network* a **NETTLE**, *net'l*, *n* (*lit*) *The plant that pierces like a needle* a common plant covered with hairs which sting sharply—*v t* To fret, as a nettle does the skin to irritate—*pr p* *netting*, *pa p* *nettled*. [See **NETTLE**]

NETTLE RASH, *net'l rash*, *n* *A kind of fever characterized by a rash or eruption on the skin like that caused by the sting of a nettle*

NETTLE TREE, *net'l tré*, *n* *A genus of trees*, with simple and generally serrated leaves, like those of the common nettle, but not stinging remarkable for their fruit, a fleshy, globose, one celled drupe

NETWORK, *net'wérk*, *n* *A piece of work or a fabric formed like a net*

NEURAL, *nú'ral*, *adj* *Pertaining to the nerves* [Or *neurous* See **NERVE**]

NEURALGIA, *nú'ral'jə*, *n* *Pain in the nerves*. [Gr. *neuron* and *algos* pain.]

NEURALGIC, *nú'ral'jik*, *adj* *Pertaining to neuralgia*.

NEURALGY, *nú'ral'jə*, *n* *Neuralgia*.

NEURATION, *nú'ráshun*, *n* *Same as NERVATION*

NEURITIS, *nú'rít'is*, *n* *Inflammation of the nerves*.

NEUROLOGICAL, *nú'rol'ój'ik*, *adj* *Pertaining to neurology*

NEUROLOGIST, *nú'rol'ój'ist*, *n* *One who has a knowledge of or writes a description of the nerves*.

NEUROLOGY, nū-ro'l'o-ji, *n.* *The science of the nerves.* [Gr. *neuron*, and *logos*, science.]

NEUROPTERA, nū-rop'tēr-a, *n.* (*lit.*) *Nerve-wings*: an order of insects which have generally four wings reticulated with many nerves. [Gr. *neuron*, nerve, *ptera*, pl. of *pteron*, a wing.]

NEUROPTERAL, nū-rop'tēr-al, } *adj.* *Nerve-*
NEUROPTEROUS, nū-rop'tēr-us, } *winged*: belong-
ing to the neuroptera.

NEUROTIC, nū-rot'ik, *adj.* *Relating to or seated in the nerves.*—*n.* A disease of the nerves: a medicine useful for diseases of the nerves.

NEUTER, nū'tēr, *adj.* *Neither*: taking no part with either side: (*gram.*) neither masculine nor feminine: (*bot.*) without stamens or pistils: (*zool.*) without sex.—*n.* One taking no part in a contest: (*bot.*) a plant having neither stamens nor pistils: (*zool.*) a sexless animal, esp. the working bee. [L.—*ne*, not, *uter*, either.]

NEUTRAL, nū'tral, *adj.* Being neuter, indifferent: neither very good nor very bad.—*n.* A person or nation that takes no part in a contest.

NEUTRALISATION, nū-tral-i-zā'shun, *n.* The act of neutralising: the state of being neutralised.

NEUTRALISE, nū'tral-iz, *v.t.* *To render neutral or indifferent*:—*pr.p.* neutralising; *pa.p.* neutralised.

NEUTRALISER, nū'tral-iz-ēr, *n.* One who or that which neutralises.

NEUTRALITY, nū'tral'i-ti, *n.* The state of being neutral: those who are neutral.

NEUTRALLY, nū'tral-li, *adv.* In a neutral manner: indifferently.

NEVER, nev'ēr, *adv.* *Not ever*: at no time: in no degree: not. [A.S. *nefre*, *nefre*—*ne*, not, and *æfre*, ever.]

NEVERTHELESS, nev-ēr-the-les', *adv.* *Never or not the less*: notwithstanding: in spite of that.

NEW, nū, *adj.* Lately made: having happened lately: recent: not before seen or known: strange: recently commenced: not of an ancient family: modern: as at first: unaccustomed: fresh from anything: uncultivated or recently cultivated. [A.S. *nīwe*; O. Ger. *nīwi*; Ger. *neu*; Goth. *niujo*; L. *novus*; Gr. *neos*; Sans. *nava*.]

NEWBORN, nū'bawrn, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Recently born.

NEWCOME, nū'kum, *adj.* Recently arrived.

NEW-COMER, nū'kum'ēr, *n.* One who has lately come.

NEW-CREATE, nū'kre-āt, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) *To create for the first time.*

NEWEL, nū'el, *n.* (*arch.*) The upright post about which the steps of a circular staircase wind. [Fr. *noyau*, stone of fruit; O. Fr. *nual*—L. *nucalis*, like a nut—*nux*, *nucis*, a nut.]

NEWEL, nū'el, *n.* (*Spenser.*) Novelty.

NEWFANGLED, nū-fang'gld, *adj.* Fangled or made new: marked by the affectation of novelty: desiring new things. [New, and obs. FANGLED.]

NEW-FANGLEDNESS, nū-fang'gld-nes, } *n.* Vain
NEW-FANGLNESS, nū-fang'gl-nes, } and fool-
ish love of novelty.

NEW-FASHIONED, nū-fash'und, *adj.* Newly fashioned: lately come into fashion.

NEWISH, nū'ish, *adj.* Somewhat new: nearly new.

NEWLY, nū'li, *adv.* Freshly, lately: in a manner different from the former: in a manner not existing before.

NEW-MADE, nū'mād, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Recently made.

NEW-MODEL, nū-mod'el, *v.t.* *To model or form anew.*

NEWNESS, nū'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being new: novelty: recent change: want of practice: a changed or different condition.

NEW RED SANDSTONE, nū red sand'stōn, *n.* (*geol.*) The formation immediately above the coal-measures.

NEWS, nūz, *n.* *Something new*: recent account: fresh information of something that has just happened: intelligence. [sells newspapers.]

NEWS-BOY, nūz'-boy, *n.* A boy who delivers or

NEWS-LETTER, nūz'-let'ēr, *n.* A letter sent for the purpose of conveying news. [newspapers.]

NEWS-MAN, nūz'-man, *n.* One who delivers or sells

NEWSMONGER, nūz'mung'gēr, *n.* *One who deals in news*: one who spends much time in hearing and telling news. [NEWS and MONGER.] [news, &c.]

NEWSPAPER, nūz'pā'pēr, *n.* A paper for circulating

NEWS-ROOM, nūz'-rōom, *n.* A room for the reading of newspapers, magazines, &c. [of newspapers.]

NEWS-VENDER, nūz'-vend'ēr, *n.* A vender or seller

NEWT, nūt, *n.* A genus of animals of the frog tribe, like small lizards. [Contr. from an *ewt*, O. E. *ewt*, A.S. *efete*.]

NEWTONIAN, nū-tō'ni-an, *adj.* Relating to, formed, or discovered by, Sir Isaac Newton, the celebrated philosopher, 1642—1727. [of the new year.]

NEW-YEAR'S-DAY, nū'yērs-dā, *n.* The first day

NEXT, nekst, *adj.* (*superl.* of *NIGH*). *Nearest*.—*adv.* *Nearest or immediately after*. [A.S. *neast*, *nyht*, *superl.* of *neah*, near; O. Ger. *nahest*; Ger. *nächst*.]

NIB, nib, *n.* *Something small and pointed*: a point. [Same as *NEB*.]

NIBBED, nibd, *adj.* Having a nib or point.

NIBBLE, nib'l, *n.* *A little nib or bite*: a trying the bait without swallowing it.—*v.t.* *To hite hy small nips*: to eat hy little at a time.—*v.i.* *to bite*: to find fault:—*pr.p.* nibbling; *pa.p.* nibbled. [Dim. of *NIB*.] [little at a time.]

NIBBLER, nib'lēr, *n.* One who nibbles or bites by

NICE, nis, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Ignorant, foolish*: foolishly particular: hard to please: fastidious: refined: requiring refinement of apprehension or delicacy of treatment: distinguishing minutely: exact: pleasing to the senses: delicate: dainty: agreeable: delightful: (*Shak.*) unimportant. [O. Fr. *nice*, foolish, simple; L. *nescius*, ignorant—*ne*, not, and *sciō*, to know.]

NICELY, nis'li, *adv.* In a nice manner: delicately: accurately: scrupulously.

NICENE, nī'sēn, *adj.* Pertaining to the town of Nice or Nicæa, in Asia Minor, esp. in reference to an ecumenical council held there in 325, at which was drawn up a confession of faith, out of which the present Nicene Creed has grown.

NICENESS, nī'snes, *n.* State of being nice: minute accuracy: extreme delicacy.

NICETY, nī'se-ti, *n.* Quality of being nice: delicate management: exactness of treatment: delicacy of perception: fastidiousness: that which is delicate to the taste: a delicacy.

NICHE, nich, *n.* A shell-like recess in a wall, for a statue, &c. [Fr.; It. *nicchia*—*nicchio*, oyster—L. *mytilus*, *mitulus*, a sea-muscle.]

NICHED, nicht, *adj.* Placed in a niche.

NICK, nik, *n.* *A notch cut into something*: a score for keeping an account.—*v.t.*



Niche from Waltham Cross.

- To cut in notches. [It. *nicchia*; *nochia*, *nocea*, notch or knuckle, Ger *knick*, a crack, breach.]
- NICK**, *nik*, *v t* (lit.) To do a thing at the proper *nick* or instant to strike at the precise time to gain an advantage over—*n* A fortunate conjuncture—the exact time [Ger *knick*, a crack, *nicken*, to wink.]
- NICKEL**, *nikel*, *n*. A grayish white metal, very malleable and ductile. [Sw and Ger, from Sw *koppnickel*, Ger *kupfernickel*, copper of *Nick* or *Nicholas*, because it was thought to be a base ore of copper.]
- NICKKNACK**. Same as **KNICKKNACK**.
- NICKNAME**, *nik nām*, *n*. A *surname* a name given in contempt, or sportive familiarity—*v t* To give a nickname to [O *L. nēle-name*, *ele* name, surname, Ger *ele*name, perh. from Ger *necken*, to tease, and *NAME*.]
- NICOTIAN**, *ni kōshū an*, *adj*. Pertaining to tobacco, from *Nicot*, who introduced it into France in 1560.
- NICOTINE**, *nikō-tin*, *n*. A poisonous liquid forming the active principle of the tobacco plant. [See **NICOTIAN**.]
- NIDIFICATION**, *nid i fī kashūn*, *n*. The act of building a nest and the hatching and rearing of the young [L. *nidus*, a nest, and *facio*, to make.]
- NIECE**, *net*, *n*. (form. of **NEPHEW**). (*Shak*.) A relative in general, a descendant, male or female the daughter of a brother or sister [Fr *niece*, L. *neptis*, a granddaughter, niece, from *nepos*, *nepotis*, a nephew.]
- NIELLO**, *ni-el'lo*, *n*. A method of ornamenting metal plates by engraving the surface and rubbing in a black or coloured composition, so as to fill up the incised lines. [It. *niello*, low L. *niellum*, a black enamel, from L. *nigellus*, dim. of *niger*, black.]
- NIGGARD**, *ni-gard*, *n*. One who scrapes up money a miser [Ice *knöggur*, sparing, economical, Ger *knicker*, a niggard, Ice *nyggja*, Sw *nyggja*, to scrape.]
- NIGGARD**, *ni-gard*, *adj*. Having the qualities of a niggard extremely sparing of expense miserly—*v t* (*Shak*.) To stint, to supply sparingly.
- NIGGARDISE**, *ni-gard iz*, *n* (*Spenser*) Niggardliness.
- NIGGARDLINESS**, *ni-gard li nes*, *n*. The state of being niggardly avarice.
- NIGGARDLY**, *ni-gard li*, *adj*. Niggard.—*adv* Sparingly parsimoniously.
- NIGLI**, *ni*, *adj*. Near not distant not remote in time, &c. close.—*adv* Near almost—*prep* Near to not distant from—*v t* To draw near to to touch.—*v i* to draw near to approach. [A.S. *neah*, *neh*, Ice. *na*, Ger *nahe*, Goth. *neh*. See **NEAR**.]
- NIGHLY**, *nīh*, *adv*. Nearly within a little.
- NIGHNESS**, *nīnes*, *n*. The state or quality of being night nearness.
- NIGHT**, *nit*, *n*. The time from sunset to sunrise darkness intellectual and moral darkness a state of adversity death. [A.S. *niht*, Ger *nacht*, Goth. *nahts*, L. *nox*, *noctis*, Gr *nux*, *nuktos*, Sans *nakta*.]
- NIGHT BIRD**, *ni't berd*, *n*. A bird that flies only at night. (disturbances in the night)
- NIGHT BRAWLER**, *ni't brawler*, *n*. One who raises NIGHTCAP, *ni't kap*, *n*. A cap worn at night in bed.
- NIGHT CHURR**, *ni't chur*, *n*. The British species of goat-sucker, so called from the sound of its cry.
- NIGHT CPGW**, *ni't krow*, *n*. (*Shak*.) A bird that cries in the night. (the night)
- NIGHT DOG**, *ni't dog*, *n* (*Shak*.) A dog that hunts in NIGHT DRESS, *ni't dres*, *n*. The dress worn at night.
- NIGHTED**, *ni'ted*, *adj* (*B & Fl.*) Denighted (*Shak*.) darkened, clouded. (night)
- NIGHTFALL**, *ni't fawl*, *n*. The fall or beginning of the NIGHT FLY, *ni't fli*, *n*. A moth that flies at night.
- NIGHT GOWN**, *ni't gown*, *n*. A loose gown used for a dress at night.
- NIGHT HAWK**, *ni't hawk*, *n*. A species of migratory goat sucker, common in America, which pursues its insect prey chiefly about sunset and dawn.
- NIGHT HERON**, *ni't her'ūn*, *n*. A genus of birds intermediate between the bittern and heron, which feed chiefly by twilight or at night.
- NIGHTINGALE**, *ni'tin gāl*, *n*. A small bird celebrated for its singing at night. [A.S. *nihtgale*—*niht*, night, and *galian*, to sing, O Ger *nahtgala*, Ger *nachtgall*.]
- NIGHT JAR**, *ni't jar*, *n*. The goat sucker, so called from its coming out at night and its jarring noise.
- NIGHTLESS**, *ni'tles*, *adj*. Having no night.
- NIGHTLY**, *ni'tli*, *adj*. Done by night done every night.—*adv* By night every night.
- NIGHTMARE**, *ni't mār*, *n*. (*lit*.) The spectre of the night a dreadful dream accompanied with pressure on the breast and a feeling of powerlessness of motion speech or respiration [Prov Ger *nachtmar*—Ger *nacht*, night, and *mahr*, Ice, Goth. *maro*, the spectre of the night.]
- NIGHT PIECE**, *ni't pi:s*, *n*. A piece of painting representing a night scene a painting to be seen best by candle light.
- NIGHT RAVEN**, *ni't rāvn*, *n*. (*Shak*.) A bird that cries at night, and supposed to be of ill-omen.
- NIGHT REST**, *ni't rest*, *n*. The repose of the night.
- NIGHT RULE**, *ni't rōl*, *n*. (*Shak*.) A frolic at night. [Probably a corruption of *night-revel*.]
- NIGHTSHADE**, *ni'tshād*, *n*. A name of several plants having narcotic properties, often found in damp shady woods. [NIGHT and SHADE.] [sleeping in.]
- NIGHT-SHIRT**, *ni't shirt*, *n*. A plain, loose shirt for NIGHT SHRIEK, *ni't-shrek*, *n*. A cry in the night.
- NIGHT-SOIL**, *ni't-soil*, *n*. The contents of necessaries, cess pools, &c., so called because carried away at night.
- NIGHT TRIPPING**, *ni't tripping*, *adj* (*Shak*.) Tripping about in the night.
- NIGHT WALK**, *ni't wawk*, *n*. A walk in the night.
- NIGHT WALKER**, *ni't wawk'er*, *n*. One who walks in his sleep at night, one who walks about at night for bad purposes.
- NIGHT WALKING**, *ni't wawk'ing*, *n*. Walking in one's sleep roving about at night with evil designs.
- NIGHT WANDERER**, *ni't wōn-der'er*, *n*. One who wanders by night.
- NIGHTWARD**, *ni't ward*, *adj*. Toward night.
- NIGHTWATCH**, *ni't wōch*, *n*. A watch or guard at night time of watch in the night.
- NIGRESCENT**, *ni'gresent* *adj*. Growing black or dark approaching to blackness. [L. *nigrescens*, *pr p* of *nigresco*, to grow black—*niger*, black.]
- NIMBLISS**, *ni'mbl izm*, *n*. Nothingness the doctrine that nothing can be known. [From L. *nihi*, nothing.]
- NILL**, *niil*, *v t* (*Spenser*) To refuse, to reject. [A.S. *niilan*—*er*, not, and *willan*, to will.]
- NIMBLE**, *ni'mbl*, *adj* (lit.) Quick at taking light and quick in motion active swift. [A.S. *nimol*, capable, catching, from *niman*, to tako, Ice. *nāmr*, Dan. *nem*, quick of apprehension, handy.]
- NIMBLENESS**, *ni'mbl nes*, *n*. The quality of being nimble activity agility.
- NIMBLESS**, *ni'm'les*, *n*. (*Spenser*) NIMBLENESS.
- NIMBLY**, *ni'mbli*, *adv*. In a nimble manner quickly; actively.

NIMBUS, nim'bus, *n.* The rain-cloud: (*paint.*) the circle of rays round the heads of saints, &c. [*L.*]
NINE, nīn, *adj.* and *n.* Eight and one. [*A.S. nigon; Goth. niun; L. novem; Gr. ennea; Sans. navan.*]
NINEFOLD, nīn'fold, *adj.* Nine times folded or repeated.
NINE-HOLES, nīn'hōlz, *n.* A game in which a ball is to be bowled into nine holes in the ground.
NINE-MEN'S-MORRIS, *n.* (*Shak.*) A game. [*See MORRIS.*]
NINEPINS, nīn'pinz, *n.* The game of skittles, so called from nine pins being used.
NINE-SCORE, nīn'skōr, *adj.* Nine times twenty.—*n.* The number of nine times twenty.
NINETEEN, nīn'tēn, *adj.* Nine and ten.—*n.* The number of nine and ten. [*A.S. nīgontyne—nigon, nine, tyn, ten.*]
NINETEENTH, nīn'tenth, *adj.* The ninth after the tenth: being one of nineteen equal parts.—*n.* A nineteenth part. [*A.S. nīgonteotha—nigon, nine, teotha, tenth.*]
NINETIETH, nīn'ti-eth, *adj.* The last of ninety: next after the eighty-ninth.—*n.* A ninetieth part.
NINETY, nīn'ti, *adj.* Nine tens or nine times ten.—*n.* The number of nine times ten. [*A.S. nigon, nine, and tig, ten.*]
NINNY, nīn'i, *n.* (*lit.*) A child: a fool: a simpleton. [*Sp. nino, an infant, from the unmeaning word nina, used as a lullaby: or a contraction of the vulgar word nincompoop, a corruption of L. non compos (mentis), not of sound mind.*]
NINTH, nīnth, *adj.* The last of nine: next after the eighth.—*n.* One of nine equal parts. [*A.S. nigotha.*]
NINTHLY, nīnth'li, *adv.* In the ninth place.
NIP, nīp, *n.* A sip or small draught. [*D. nippen, Dan. nippe, H. Ger. nipfen, to sip.*]
NIP, nīp, *v.t.* (*lit.*) To snap the fingers: to pinch: to cut off the edge: to check the growth or vigour of: to destroy.—*pr.p.* nipping; *pa.p.* nipped.—*n.* A pinch: a seizing or closing in upon: a cutting off the end: a blast: destruction by frost. [*Ger. kneipen; O. Ger. knypfen, nippen, to snap the fingers.*]
NIP IN THE BUD, to kill in the earliest stage, to cut off before development.
NIPPER, nīp'ēr, *n.* He or that which nips: one of the 4 fore-teeth of a horse:—*pl.* small pincers.
NIPPINGLY, nīp'ing-li, *adv.* Bitingly: with sarcasm.
NIPPLE, nīpl, *n.* (*lit.*) A little nib: the pap by which milk is drawn from the breasts of females: a teat: a small projection with an orifice, as the nipple of a gun, on which the cap is placed. [*A dim. of NEB or NIB.*]
NIS, nis, (*Spenser.*) Is not. [*A.S. nis—ne, not, and Is.*]
NISAN, nī'san, *n.* The name given after the Captivity to the Jewish month Abib. [*Heb. nisan, for nisān = the month of flowers—nits, a flower; or perhaps from a Persian root, meaning new day.*]
NISI PRIUS, nī'si pri'us, *n.* Unless before: (*law*) the name usually given in England to the sittings of juries in civil cases. [*From the first two words of the old Latin writ summoning the juries to appear at Westminster unless, before the day appointed, the judges shall have come to the county, which they always do.*]
NIT, nit, *n.* The egg of a louse or other small insect. [*A.S. hnitu; Ice. nyl, nit; Ger. nisz; Gr. konis, konidos.*]
NITRATE, nī'trāt, *n.* A salt of nitric acid.
NITRATED, nī'trāt-ed, *adj.* Combined with nitric acid: prepared with nitrate of silver.

NITRE, nī'tēr, *n.* The nitrate of potash, also called saltpetre: (*B.*) the native carbonate of soda. [*Fr.; L. nitrum, Gr. nitron, natron, potash, soda.*]
NITRIC, nī'trik, *adj.* Pertaining to, containing, or resembling nitre.
NITRIFICATION, nī-tri-fi-kā'shun, *n.* The act or process of nitrifying: the state of being nitrified.
NITRIFY, nī'tri-fi, *v.t.* To convert into nitre.—*v.i.* to become nitre:—*pr.p.* nitrifying; *pa.p.* nitrified.
NITRITE, nī'trit, *n.* A salt of nitrous acid.
NITROGEN, nī'tro-jen, *n.* (*lit.*) That which generates nitre: a gas forming nearly four-fifths of common air, so called from its being an essential constituent of nitre. [*Gr. nitron, and gennaō, to generate.*]
NITROGENOUS, nī'troj'en-us, *adj.* Pertaining to or containing nitrogen.
NITROSE, nī'trōs', } *adj.* Pertaining to, resembling
NITROUS, nī'trus, } or obtained from nitre.
NITRY, nī'tri, *adj.* Of or producing nitre.
NIZAM, nī-zam', *n.* The sovereign of an extensive territory in Southern India. [*Hind., 'a ruler.'*]
NO, nō, *adj.* Not any: not one: none.—*adv.* The word of refusal or denial.—*n.* A refusal: a negative vote. [*A.S. na; O. Ger. ni; Goth. nīi, Sans. na.*]
NOACHIAN, nō-ā'ki-an, *adj.* Pertaining to Noah the patriarch, or to his time.
NOBILITY, nō-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being noble: rank: dignity: excellence: greatness: antiquity of family: descent from noble ancestors: the peerage.
NOBLE, nō'bl, *adj.* Well-known: illustrious: exalted in rank: magnificent: ingenuous: generous: excellent.—*n.* A person of exalted rank: a peer: an obs. gold coin = 6s. 8d. sterling. [*Fr.—L. nobilis, obs. nobilis—nosco, gnosco, to know.*]
NOBLEMAN, nō'bl-man, *n.* A man who is noble or of rank: a peer: one above a commoner.
NOBLE-MINDED, nō'bl-mīnd'ed, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Endowed with a noble mind.
NOBLENES, nō'bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being noble: dignity: greatness: ingenuousness: worth.
NOBLESS, **NOBLESSE**, nō-ble's, *n.* (*Spenser*) Nobility: greatness: the nobility collectively. [*Fr. noblesse. See NOBLE.*] [*of NOBLEMAN.*]
NOBLEWOMAN, nō'bl-woom'an, *n.* The feminine
NOBLY, nō'bli, *adv.* Of noble extraction: heroically: magnanimously: splendidly.
NOBODY, nō'bod-i, *n.* No body or person: no one.
NOCTAMBULATION, nok-tam-bū-lā'shun, *n.* A rising from bed and walking in sleep. [*L. nox, noctis, night, and ambulo, -atum, to walk.*]
NOCTAMBULIST, nok-tam'bū-list, *n.* One who rises from bed and walks in his sleep. [*See above.*]
NOCTURN, nok'turn, *n.* A religious service at night. [*L. nocturnus—nox, noctis, night.*]
NOCTURNAL, nok-turn'al, *adj.* Pertaining to night: happening by night: nightly.—*n.* An instrument for observations in the night. [*See NOCTURN.*]
NOCTURNALLY, nok-turn'al-li, *adv.* By night: nightly. [*noceo, to hurt.*]
NOGIOUS, nok'ū-us, *adj.* Hurtful. [*L. nocuus—*
NOD, nod, *v.i.* To incline in any direction: to move the head: to bend downwards quickly: to beckon forward with a nod: to totter: to be drowsy.—*v.t.* to incline: to signify by a nod: to shake:—*pr.p.* nodding; *pa.p.* nodded.—*n.* A bending forward of the head quickly: a slight bow: a command. [*L. nuo, Gr. neūō, to incline in any direction.*]
NODAL, nod'al, *adj.* Pertaining to nodes.

NODATED, nód at ed, *adj* Knotted [From *L. nodus*, a knot. See *NOSE*.]
NODATION, no-dá-shun, *n.* The act of making knots the state of being knotted. [From *L. nodus*, a knot.] [underlying by a nod.]
NODDING, nod-ing, *adj* Inclining the head quickly
NODDLE, nodl, *n.* Properly, the projecting part at the back of the head the head. [See *knod*, the round head of a nail, *D. knod*, Dan. *knude*, a knob, *L. nodus*, a knot.]
NODDY, nodi, *n.* One whose head nods from weakness a stupid fellow a sea fowl, so called from the stupidity with which it allows itself to be taken.
NODE, nod, *n.* The thing knotted or fastened together a knob (*astron.*) one of the two points at which the orbit of a planet intersects the ecliptic (*bot.*) the joint of a stem the plot of a piece in poetry [*L. nodus*, a knot, allied to *KNOW*.]
NODICAL, nod-ik al, *adj* Pertaining to the nodes from a node to the same again.
NODOSE, no-dós, *adj* Full of knots having knots or swelling joints knotty [From *L. nodus*, a knot.]
NODULAR, nod u lar, *adj* Of or like a nodule.
NODULE, nod-ú l, *n.* A little knot a small lamp. [Dim. of *NOSE*.] [knots or lamps]
NODULED, nod-ú d, *adj* Having nodules or little
NODULOSE, nod-ú los, } *adj* Having nodules or
NODULOUS, nod-ú lus, } small knots
NOGGIN, nog-in, *n.* A small mug or wooden cup. [Ir *noigín*, Gael. *noigean*.]
NOGGING, nog-ging, *n.* A partition of timber scantlings with the interstices filled up with bricks.
NOIANCE, noi-ans, (*Shak*) Same as *AVOYANCE*.
NOILS, noils, *n.* Short pieces of wool separated by combing.
NOINT, noint, *v. t.* (*Shak*) Same as *ANOINT*.
NOISE, noiz, *n.* That which annoys or is hurtful quarrel str sound of any kind din frequent or public talk.—*v. t.* To spread by rumour —*v. i.* to sound loud —*pp.* noising, *pa. p.* noised [Fr *noise*, quarrel, *L. noxia*, that which hurts—*noceo*, to hurt.]
NOISELESS, noizles, *adj* Without noise silent
NOISELESSLY, noizles li, *adv* Without noise.
NOISELESSNESS, noizles nes, *n.* A state of silence.
NOISILY, noiz li, *adv* With noise.
NOISINESS, noiz nes, *n.* The state of being noisy loudness of sound.
NOISOME, noi-sum, *adj* Injurious to health disgusting offensive to any of the senses. [From root of *NOXIOUS*.] [noxious stench]
NOISOMELY, noi-sum li, *adv* With an offensive or
NOISOMENESS, noi-sum nes, *n.* Offensiveness to the smell unwholesomeness.
NOISY, noizi, *adj* Making a loud noise or sound clamorous —(*comp.*) *NOISIER*, (*superl.*) *NOISIEST*
NOMAD, **NOMADE**, nom ad, *n.* One of a tribe that wanders about in quest of game, or of pasture. [Gr *nomas*, *nomados*—*nomos*, pasture.]
NOMADIC, no-mad-ik, *adj* Pertaining to the life of nomads pastoral rude uncivilized.
NOMADICALLY, no-mad-ik al li, *adv* In a nomadic manner [nomadic]
NOMADISM, nom ad-izm, *n.* The state of being
NOMARCH, nom-ark, *n.* The ruler of a district or division of a province, as in modern Greece. [Gr *nomos*, district, *arché*, rule.]
NOMARCHY, nom ark i, *n.* The district governed by a nomarch.

NOMENCLATOR, nō men klát or, *n.* One who gives names to things [L.—*nomen*, name, and *calo*, Gr. *lalo*, to call.] [of *NOMENCLATOR*.]
NOMENCLATRICE, nō men klát-rez, *n.* The fem
NOMENCLATURE, nō men klát-ur, *n.* A calling by name a list of names the peculiar terms of a science. [See *NOMENCLATOR*.]
NOMINAL, nom-in al, *adj* Pertaining to a name—existing only in name having a name [L. *nominalis*—*nomen*, name, name]
NOMINALISM, nom in al-izm, *n.* The doctrine that general terms have no corresponding reality either in or out of the mind, being mere words. [From *L. nomen*, a name]
NOMINALIST, nom in al-ist, *n.* One of a sect of philosophers who held the doctrine of nominalism.
NOMINALISTIC, nom in al-ist-ik, *adj* Pertaining to nominalism.
NOMINALLY, nom in al li, *adv* By name in name only [From *L. nomen*, a name.]
NOMINATE, nom in at, *v. t.* To name to appoint: to propose by name —*pp.* nominating, *pa. p.* nominated [L. *nominare*, —*utim*, to name—*nomen*, *nominus*, a name.]
NOMINATION, nom in at-shun, *n.* The act or power of nominating state of being nominated (*Shak*) denomination or name
NOMINATIVE, nom in at-iv, *adv* Naming (*gram.*) applied to the case of the subject.—*n.* The naming case, the case of the subject. [From *NOMINATE*.]
NOMINATOR, nom in at or, *n.* One who nominates.
NOMINEE, nom in e, *n.* One nominated by another—one on whose life depends an annuity or lease—one to whom the holder of a copyhold estate surrenders his interest
NOMOLOGY, no-molo-jy, *n.* The science of the laws of the mind. [Gr *nomos*, law, and *logos*, discourse.]
NON, non, *adv* Not A Latin word used as a prefix
NON ABILITY, non-a-bil-i-ty, *n.* A want of ability
NON ACCEPTANCE, non ak-cept-ans, *n.* The want of acceptance neglect to accept. [acquaintance]
NON ACQUAINTANCE, non ak kwant-ans, *n.* Want of
NON ACQUESCENCE, non ak kw-es-ens, *n.* Refusal of acquiescence [admitted]
NON ADMISSION, non ad-mish-un, *n.* Failure to be
NONAGE, non-ij, *n.* The state of being not of age the time of life before a person becomes legally of age minority [L. *non*, not, and *AGES*.]
NONAGED, non ajd, *adv* Not arrived at maturity, or at one's majority
NONAGENARIAN, non a-jen a-ri-an, *n.* One ninety years old. [L. *nonagenarius*, containing ninety—*nonaginta*, ninety—*nonem*, nine.]
NOYAGON, non-a-gon, *n.* (*math.*) A plane figure having nine sides and nine angles. [L. *noceum*, nine, *gonus*, *math.* and Gr *gonia*, corner, angle]
NON ALIENATION, non al yen at-shun, *n.* Failure to alienate [appear]
NON APPEARANCE, non ap-pér-ans, *n.* Failure to
NON APPOINTMENT, non ap-point-mēt, *n.* Neglect of appointment
NON ARRIVAL, non ar-riv-al, *n.* Failure to arrive.
NON ATTENDANCE, non at-tend-ans, *n.* Failure to attend.
NON ATTENTION, non at-ten-shun, *n.* Inattention.
NONCE, nons, *n.* In the phrase, *For the nonce*, for the occasion. [A *corrupt* for *then once*.]
NON-COMBATANT, non kombat-ant, *n.* Any one connected with an army whose business is not to fight, as a surgeon, &c.

NON-COMMISSIONED, non-kom-mish'und, *adj.* Not having a commission.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER, in the army, an officer between a common soldier and a cornet or ensign: in the navy, an officer between a common sailor and a lieutenant.

NON-COMPLIANCE, non-kom-pli'ans, *n.* Refusal to comply.

NON-CONCURRENCE, non-kon-kur'ens, *n.* Refusal to [concur.]

NON-CONDUCTING, non-kon-duk'ting, *n.* Not conducting or transmitting.

NON-CONDUCTOR, non-kon-duk'tor, *n.* A substance which does not conduct or transmit any influence such as heat or electricity.

NONCONFORMING, non-kon-form'ing, *adj.* Not conforming, especially to an established church.

NONCONFORMIST, non-kon-form'ist, *n.* One who does not conform: esp. one who refused to conform to the established church at the restoration of Charles II.

NONCONFORMITY, non-kon-form'i-ti, *n.* Want of conformity, esp. to the established church.

NON-CONTENT, non-kon-tent', *n.* One not content: in House of Lords, one giving a negative vote.

NON-DELIVERY, non-de-liv'ér-i, *n.* Neglect or failure to deliver.

NONDESCRIPT, non-de-skript, *adj.* Not yet described: novel: odd.—*n.* Anything not yet described or classed: a person or thing not easily described or classed. [L. *non*, not, and *descriptus*, described. See **DESCRIBE**.]

NONE, nun, *adj.* and *pron.* Not one: not any: not the smallest part. [A.S. *nan*—*ne*, not, and *an*, one.]

NON-EFFECTIVE, non-ef-fekt'iv, *adj.* Not efficient or serviceable.

NON-ELECTRIC, -AL, non-e-lek'trik, -al, *adj.* Conduct-
NONENTIFY, non-en'ti-ti, *n.* Want of entity or being: a thing not existing.

NONES, nōnz, *n.* In the Roman calendar, the ninth day before the ides—the 5th of Jan., Feb., April, June, Aug., Sept., Nov., Dec., and the 7th of the other months. [L. *nona*—*nonus* for *novenus*, ninth—*novem*, nine.]

NON-ESSENTIAL, non-es-sen'shal, *adj.* Not essential.

NONESUCH, nun'such, *n.* A thing like which there is none such: an extraordinary thing.

NON-EXISTENCE, non-eks-ist'ens, *n.* Negation of existence: a thing that has no existence.

NON-FEASANCE, non-fé'zans, *n.* Omission of what ought to be done. [Pfx. *non*, not, and O. Fr. *faissance*, doing—*faire*, L. *facere*, to do or make.]

NON-JOINDER, non-join'dér, *n.* (law). The omitting to join all the parties to the action or suit.

NONJURING, non-jōor'ing, *adj.* Not swearing allegiance. [L. *non*, not, and *juro*, to swear.]

NONJUROR, non-jōor'or or non'jōor-or, *n.* One who would not swear allegiance to the government of England at the Revolution of 1688.

NON-METALLIC, non-me-tal'lik, *adj.* Not consisting of metal: not like the metals.

NON-OBSERVANCE, non-ob-zérv'ans, *n.* Neglect or failure to observe.

NONPAREIL, non-pa-rel', *n.* A person or thing without an equal: unequalled excellence: a rich kind of apple: a small printing type.—*adj.* Without an equal: matchless. [Fr.—*non*, not, and *pareil*, equal—low L. *pariculus*, dim. of *par*, equal.]

NON-PERFORMANCE, non-pér-form'ans, *n.* Neglect or failure to perform.

NONPLUS, non'plus, *n.* A state in which no more can be done or said: great difficulty.—*v.t.* To throw

into complete perplexity: to puzzle:—*pr.p.* non'-plussing; *pa.p.* non'plussed. [L. *non*, not, and *plus*, more.]

NON-PROFICIENT, non-pro-fish'ent, *n.* One who has made no progress in the art or study in which he is engaged.

NON-REGARDANCE, non-re-gürd'ans, *n.* Want of [regard.]

NON-RESIDENCE, non-resi'dens, *n.* Failure to reside at a certain place.

NON-RESISTANCE, non-re-zist'ans, *n.* The principle of not offering opposition: passive or ready obedience.

NONSENSE, non'sens, *n.* That which has no sense: language without meaning: absurdity: trifles. [L. *non*, not, and *SENSE*.]

NONSENSICAL, non-sens'ik-al, *adj.* Without sense: [absurd.]

NONSENSICALLY, non-sens'ik-al-li, *adv.* Foolishly: ridiculously.

NONSENSICALNESS, non-sens'ik-al-nes, *n.* Foolish [absurdity: jargon.]

NON-SPARING, non-spär'ing, *adj.* (Shak.) Sparing none, merciless.

NON-SUBMISSION, non-sub-mish'un, *n.* Want of sub- [mission.]

NONSUCH, non'such. Same as **NONESUCH**.

NONSUIT, non'süt, *n.* A withdrawal of a suit at law, either voluntarily or by the judgment of the court.—*v.t.* To record that a plaintiff drops his suit. [L. *non*, not, and *SUIT*.]

NOOK, nōök, *n.* A corner: a narrow place formed by an angle: a recess: a secluded retreat. [Scot. *neuk*, Gael. *Ir. nīuc*.]

NOOK-SHOTTEN, nōök'shot'tn, *adj.* Full of nooks and corners. [From **NOOK** and obs. **SHOTTEN**, having been shot out.]

NOOLOGY, no-o'lo-jī, *n.* The science of the phenomena of the mind. [Gr. *noos*, the mind, and *logos*, discourse.]

NOON, nōön, *n.* (orig.) The ninth hour of the day, or three o'clock in the afternoon, when the Romans took their chief meal: mid-day: twelve o'clock: middle: height.—*adj.* Belonging to mid-day: meridional. [A.S. *non*; D. *noon*; Scot. *none*—L. *nona* (hora), the ninth (hour).]

NOONDAY, nōön'dä, *n.* The noon of the day: mid-day.—*adj.* Pertaining to mid-day: meridional.

NOONTIDE, nōön'tid, *n.* The tide or time of noon: mid-day.—*adj.* Pertaining to noon: meridional.

NOOSE, nōös or nōöz, *n.* A running knot which ties the firmer the closer it is drawn.—*v.t.* To tie or catch in a noose:—*pr.p.* nōösing; *pa.p.* nōösed'. [Ir. *nas*, a band, tie, *nasgaim*, I tie, I bind; L. *nodus*, a knot.]

NOR, nor, *conj.* A particle marking the second or subsequent part of a negative proposition:—correlative to **NEITHER** or **NOT**. [A.S. *ne*, not, and *Or*.]

NORMAL, nor'mal, *adj.* According to rule: regular: analogical: perpendicular.—*n.* A perpendicular. [L. *normalis*—*norma*, a rule.]

NORMALLY, nor'mal-li, *adv.* According to established law or principle: regularly.

NORMAN, nor'man, *n.* (lit.) A north man: a native or inhabitant of Normandy.—*adj.* Pertaining to the Normans or to Normandy.

NORROY, nor'roy, *n.* (lit.) North king: (her.) the third of the three kings at arms, or provincial heralds. [Fr. *nord*, north, and *roy*, roi, king.]

NORSE, nors, *adj.* Pertaining to ancient Scandinavia.—*n.* The language of ancient Scandinavia. [O. Fr. *norvis*, Norwegian, from the name of the people, *Norvegr*.]

NORTH, north, *n.* The point opposite the sun at noon: one of the four cardinal points of the horizon.

—*adj* Lying toward or being in the north.—*v. t.* To move or veer towards the north. [A.S. *north*, Ice. *nordr*, Fr. *nord*.]

NORTH EAST, north est', *n* The point between the north and east, equidistant from each.—*adj* Belonging to or from the north east.

NORTH EASTERLY, north-est'er l, *adj* Toward or coming from the north east.

NORTH EASTERN, north est'er n, *adj* Belonging to the north east being in the north east or in that direction. [the north east.]

NORTH EASTWARD, north est'ward, *adv* Towards

NORTHER, norther, *n* A wind or gale from the north. [towards the north.]

NORTHERLINESS, norther l nes *n* State of being

NORTHERLY, norther l, *adj* Being toward the north from the north.—*adv* Toward or from the north.

NORTHERN, northern, *adj* Pertaining to the north being in the north or in the direction towards it.—*n* An inhabitant of the north.

NORTHERNER, northern er, *n* A native of or resident in the north.

NORTHERNMOST, northern most, *adj* Situate at the point farthest north.

NORTHING, north'ing *n* Motion, distance, or tendency northward distance of a heavenly body from the equinoctial northward difference of latitude made by a ship in sailing northward.

NORTHMAN, northman, *n* One of the ancient Scandinavians

NORTHMOST, north most, *adj* Lying farthest north.

NORTH STAR, north star, *n* The north polar star

NORTHWARD, north ward, *adv* Being toward the north.—*adv* (also *NORTHWARDS*) Toward the north.

NORTHWARDLY, north ward l, *adv* Having a northerly direction.

NORTH WEST, north west, *n* The point between the north and west, equidistant from each.—*adj* Pertaining to or from the north west.

NORTH WESTEPLY, north west'er l, *adv* Toward or from the north west.

NORTH WESTERN, north west'er n, *adj* Pertaining to or being in the north west or in that direction.

NORWEGIAN, nor wē'j an, *adj* Pertaining to Norway.—*n* A native of Norway

NORWEGIAN, nor wē'j an, *adj* (Shal) Same as Norwegian.

NOSE, noz, *n* The organ of smell the power of smelling sagacity.—*v. t.* To smell to oppose rudely to the face to sound through the nose.—*pr p* nos'ing, *pp p* nosed [A.S. *nasa*, Ice. *nā*, Ger. *nase*, L. *nasus*, Sans. *nāsā*, prob from an imitation of sounds made through the nose.]

NOSE BAG, noz' bag, *n* A bag for a horse's nose, containing oats, &c. [position.]

NOSED, noz'd, *adj* Having a nose—used in coin

NOSEGAY, noz'gā, *n* A bunch of (gay) flowers for regaling the nose or sense of smelling a bouquet.

NOSELESS, noz'les, *adj* Without a nose.

NOSE-PIECE, noz' pes *n* The nozzle of a hose or pipe.

NOISING, noz'ing, *n* The projecting rounded edge of the tread of a step or stair, or of a moulding

NOSOLOGICAL, nos-o-loj'ik al, *adj* Pertaining to nosology [in nosology]

NOSOLOGIST, nos-o-lo-jist, *n* One who is versed

NOSOLOGY, nos-o-lo-jy, *n* The science of diseases the branch of medicine which treats of the classifi-

cation and nomenclature of diseases. [Gr. *nosos*, a disease and *logos*, a discourse, an account.]

NOSTOC, nos tok, *n* A genus of plants of the order *Algae* found in moist places, vulgarly supposed to drop from the sky, hence called Star Jelly

NOSTRIL, nos'tril, *n* One of the holes of the nose [O E. *nostril*, A.S. *nasthyrl*—Nose, and *thyr*, a hole, Ger. *thürle*, dim. of *thür*, Gr. *thura*, a door.]

NOSTRUM, nos'trum, *n* (lit.) Our own a medicine, the composition of which is kept secret a quack or patent medicine. [L., from *nos*, we.]

NOT, not *adv* A word expressing denial, negation, or refusal. [A.S. *nafe*, Ger. *nicht*, from negative particle *ne* and A.S. *wit*, a whit.]

NOTABILITY, not'a-bil'i-ty, *n* Quality or state of being notable a notable person or thing.

NOTABLE, not'a-bl *adj* Worthy of being known or noted remarkable memorable distinguished notorious.—*n* A person or thing worthy of note.

NOTABLE, not'a-bl, *adj* Industrious thrifty

NOTABleness, not'a-bl nes, *n* Same as **NOTABILITY** [eminently]

NOTABLY, not'a-bl, *adv* Memorably remarkably

NOTABLY, not'a-bl, *adv* Industiously thriftily.

NOTARIAL, no ta'ri al, *adj* Pertaining to or done by a notary [manner]

NOTARIALLY, no ta'ri al l, *adv* In a notarial

NOTARY, not ar'i, *n* In ancient Rome, one who took notes, a short hand writer an officer who certifies deeds or other writings also called **NOTARY PUBLIC**.

NOTATE, not'at *adj* (lot) Marked with coloured spots or lines [L. *notatus*—note, to mark.]

NOTATION, no ta'shun, *n* A noting or marking; the act or practice of recording by marks or symbols a system of signs or symbols [L. *notatio*—note notatum, to mark.]

NOTCH, noch, *n* A nick cut in anything: an indentation.—*v. t.* To cut a hollow into [O E. *noct*, Ger. *knuten*, to crack. See **NICK**.]

NOTCH BOARD, noch bord, *n* The board which receives the ends of the steps of a staircase

NOTE, not, *n* That by which a person or thing is known a mark or sign a brief explanation a short remark a memorandum a short letter a diplomatic paper (mus) a mark representing a sound, also the sound itself a paper acknowledging a debt and promising payment observation reputation fame (Bacon) notice, information.—*v. t.* To make a note of to notice to attend to to record in writing to furnish with notes.—*pr p* not'ing, *pp p* noted. [L. *nota*, from *gnā*, root of *nosco*, notum, to know.]

NOTE A BILL, to record on the back of it a refusal of acceptance, as a ground of protest.

NOTE, not (Spenser) Wot or knew not (a contr of *ne wot*) also, could not (a contr of *ne mote*)

NOTE BOOK, not' book, *n* A book in which notes or memoranda are written a bill book.

NOTED, not'ed, *adj* Marked well known celebrated eminent notorious. [notice.]

NOTEDLY, not'ed l, *adv* With observation or

NOTELESS, not'les, *adj* Not attracting note or notice.

NOTER, not'er, *n* One who takes note or observes: one who makes notes an annotator [notice.]

NOTEWORTHY, not'wur th, *adj* Worthy of note or

NOTHING, nuth'ing or th, *n* No thing non-existence absence of being no part or degree a low condition no value or use not anything of

importance : utter insignificance : no magnitude : a cipher.—*adv.* In no degree : not at all.

NOTHINGNESS, nūth'ing-nes, *n.* Non-existence : a thing of no value.

NOTICE, nōt'is, *n.* (*lit.*) The state of being known : act of noting : attention : observation : information : warning : a writing containing information : remark.—*v.t.* To mark or see : to regard or attend to : to mention, or make observations upon : to treat with civility :—*pr.p.* nōt'icing ; *pa.p.* nōt'iced. [*L. notitia*—*nosco*, *notum*, to know.]

NOTICEABLE, nōt'is-a-bl, *adj.* Able to be noticed : worthy of observation.

NOTICEABLY, nōt'is-a-bli, *adv.* In a noticeable manner.

NOTIFICATION, nōt-i-fi-kā'shun, *n.* The act of notifying : the notice given : the paper containing the notice.

NOTIFY, nōt'i-fi, *v.t.* To make known : to declare : to give notice or information of. [*L. notifico*, -*atum*—*notus*, known, and *facio*, to make.]

NOTION, nō'shun, *n.* (*lit.*) A becoming acquainted : a conception : opinion : belief : judgment. [*L. notio*—*nosco*, *notum*, to know.]

NOTIONAL, nō'shun-al, *adj.* Of the nature of a notion : ideal : fanciful.

NOTIONALLY, nō'shun-al-li, *adv.* In notion or mental apprehension : an idea, not in reality.

NOTIONIST, nō'shun-ist, *n.* One who holds ungrounded opinions.

NOTORIETY, not-o-rī'e-ti, or nō-, *n.* State of being notorious : publicity : public exposure.

NOTORIOUS, not-ō'rī-us, *adj.* Publicly known (now used in a bad sense) : infamous. [*Low L. notorius*—*noto*, *notatum*, to mark—*nosco*, *notum*, to know.]

NOTORIOUSLY, not-ō'rī-us-li, *adv.* Publicly : openly.

NOTORIOUSNESS, not-ō'rī-us-nes, *n.* Public fame : notoriety.

NOTT-HEADED, not'-hed'ed, } *adj.* (*Shak.*) Having
NOTT-PATED, not'-pā'ted, } the hair cut bare.
[*A.S. knot*, shorn.]

NOTWITHSTANDING, not-with-stand'ing, *conj.* and *prep.* (This) *not* standing against or opposing : nevertheless : however.

NOUGHT, nawt, *n.* *Not* anything : nothing.—*adj.* (*Bacon*) Of no value.—*adv.* In no degree. [Same as *NAUGHT*.]

SET AT NOUGHT, to despise.

NOUL, nōl, *n.* (*Spenser*). The top of the head.

NOULD, nōld (*Spenser*). Would not. [A contraction of *ne would*.]

NOUMENON, nōō'me-non, *n.* (*phil.*) An unknowable substance in the abstract, as opposed to phenomenon, something apart and beyond, something inconceivable and unknowable, but which, say some, we are instinctively led to believe in. [*Gr. noumenon*, the thing perceived, *pass.p.* of *noeō*, to perceive—*nous*, the mind.]

NOUN, nown, *n.* (*gram.*) The name of anything. [*Fr. nom*, *L. nomen*. See *NAME*.]

NOURICE, nur'is, *n.* (*Spenser*). A nurse. [See *NURSE*.]

NOURISH, nur'ish, *v.t.* To suckle : to feed or bring up : to support : to encourage : to cherish : to educate.—*v.i.* (*Bacon*) to promote growth. [*Fr. nourrir*, *L. nutrio*.]

NOURISHABLE, nur'ish-a-bl, *adj.* Able to be nourished.

NOURISHER, nur'ish-ēr, *n.* The person or thing that nourishes.

NOURISHMENT, nur'ish-ment, *n.* The act of

nourishing or the state of being nourished : that which nourishes : food : nutriment.

NOURSLE, nurs'l, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To nurse, to bring up. [*O. E.* from root of *NURSE*.]

NOUS, nous, *n.* Intellect : talent. [*Gr. nous*, mind.]

NOUSLE, nowz'l, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). Same as *NOURSLE* : (*Shak.*) to temper the appetite, to feed with delicacies.

NOVEL, nov'el, *adj.* New, unusual, strange.—*n.* (*obs.*) That which is new : a fictitious tale. [*L. novellus*—*novus*, new. See *NEW*.]

NOVELETTE, nov-e-let', *n.* A small novel.

NOVELISE, nov'el-iz, *v.t.* To change by introducing novelties : to put into the form of novels.—*v.i.* to make innovations.

NOVELIST, nov'el-ist, *n.* Orig. an introducer of new things : a novel-writer. [novel, or strange.]

NOVELTY, nov'el-ti, *n.* Newness : anything new.

NOVEMBER, no-ven'bēr, *n.* The ninth month of the Roman year : the eleventh month of our year. [*L.* from *novem*, nine.]

NOVENARY, nov'en-a-ri, *adj.* Pertaining to the number nine. [*L. novenarius*—*novem*, nine.]

NOVENNIAL, no-ven'y'al, *adj.* Done every ninth year. [*L. novennis*—*novem*, nine, *annus*, a year.]

NOVERCAL, no-vēr'kal, *adj.* Pertaining to or befitting a stepmother. [*L. novercalis*—*noverca*, a step-mother.]

NOVICE, nov'is, *n.* One new in anything : a beginner : one newly received into the church : an inmate of a convent or nunnery who has not yet taken the vow. [*Fr.* ; *L. novitius*—*novus*, new.]

NOVITATE, nō-vish'i-āt, *n.* The state or condition of being a novice : the period of being a novice : a novice.

NOVUM, nō'vum, *n.* (*Shak.*) A certain game at dice, in which the chief throws were nine and five. [*From L. novem*, nine.]

NOW, now, *adv.* At the present time : at this time or a little before.—*conj.* But : after this : things being so.—*n.* The present time.

Now—now, at one time, at another time. [*A.S.*, *Ice.*, *O. Ger.*, *Goth. nu*, *Ger. nun*, *L. nunc*, *Gr. nun*.]

NOWADAYS, now'a-dāz, *adv.* In days now present.

NOWAY, nō'wā, } *adv.* In no way, manner, or
NOWAYS, nō'wāz, } degree.

NOWEL, nō'el, *n.* A joyous shout or song at Christmas. [*Fr. Noël*, *Prov. natal*, *It. natale* ; *L. natalis*, belonging to one's birthday.]

NOWHERE, nō'hwār, *adv.* In no where or place.

NOWHITHER, nō'hwith-ēr, *adv.* Not any whither : in no direction : nowhere.

NOWISE, nō'wiz, *adv.* In no way or degree.

NOWL, nowl, *n.* (*Shak.*) Same as *NOUL*.

NOXIOUS, nok'shus, *adj.* Hurtful : unwholesome : unhealthy : producing evil or injury : destructive : poisonous. [*L. noxius*—*noxa*, hurt—*nocceo*, to hurt.]

NOXIOUSLY, nok'shus-li, *adv.* Hurtfully : perniciously.

NOXIOUSNESS, nok'shus-nes, *n.* Tho quality that destroys or injures : hurtfulness.

NOY, noy, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). Same as *ANNOY*.

NOYANCE, noy'ans, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as *ANNOYANCE*.

NOYAU, nōw'yo, *n.* A liqueur flavoured with kernels of bitter almonds or of peach-stones. [*Fr.* the stone of a fruit, *L. nucalis*, like a nut—*nuz*, *nucis*, a nut.]

NOYOUS, noy'us, *adj.* (*Spenser*) *Serving to annoy* troublesome hurtful. [From the root of **ANNOY**]

NOYSOME, noy'sum, *adj.* (*Spenser*) *Same as NOYSOME.*

NOZZLE, noz'l, *n.* *A little nose the snout the extremity of anything* [Dim. of **NOSE**]

NUOIFORM, nus'form, *adj.* *Nut shaped* [L. *nux*, *nucia*, *nut*, and *forma*, *form*.]

NUCLEAL, nuk'le al, } *adj.* *Pertaining to a nucleus*

NUCLEAR, nuk'le ar, }

NUCLATE, nuk'le at *adj.* *Having a nucleus*—*v. t.* *To gather into or around a nucleus or centre.* [L. *nucleo atom*—*nucleus* See **NUCLEUS**]

NUCLEOBANCH, nuk'le o-brang'k (*pl.* **NUCLEO BRANCHIA TA**), *n.* *One of an order of marine gasteropods which have the gills packed in small compass along with the heart* [L. *nucleus* a nucleus, and *branchia*, gills.]

NUCLEOLE, nuk'le ol, *n.* *A little nucleus a nucleus within a nucleus* [L. *nucleolus*, dim. of *nucleus*.]

NUCLEUS, nuk'le-us, *n.* (*lit.*) *The kernel of a nut the central mass round which matter gathers (astron.) the head of a comet.* [L., from *nux*, *nucie*, a nut]

NUOULE, nuk'ul, *n.* *A little nut (bot.) a gland or acorn a minute growth on some plants connected with their reproduction.* [L. *nucula*, dim. of *nux*, *nucis* a nut.]

NUDE, nud, *adj.* *Naked bare void.* [L. *nudus* See **NAKED**]

NUDELY, nud'ly, *adv.* *Barely nakedly*

NUDGE, nud, *n.* *A gentle push.*—*v. t.* *To push gently*—*pr. p.* nudging *p. p.* nudged [Prob from Prov. Ger. *knutschen* to squeeze]

NUDIBRANCH, nud'i-brang'k (*pl.* **NUDIBRANCHIA TA**), *n.* *One of an order of gasteropoda having no shell, and with the gills exposed on the surface of the body* [L. *nudus* naked, and *branchia*, gills.]

NUDITY, nud'i-ti, *n.* *Nakedness*—*in pl.* *naked parts figures divested of drapery* [From L. *nudus* naked.]

NUCATORY, nug'a-tor-i, *adj.* *Trifling vain insignificant of no power ineffectual* [L. *nugatorius*—*nugas*, jokes, trifles.]

NUGGET, nug'et, *n.* *A lump or mass, as of a metal* [A corruption of **INGOT**]

NUISANCE, nus'ans, *n.* *That which annoys or hurts that which troubles that which is offensive.* [O Fr., from L. *nocere*, to hurt.]

NULL, nul, *adj.* *Of no force void invalid.* [L. *nullus*, not any, from *ne*, not, and *ullus*, any.]

NULLIFICATION, nul'i-fi-kä'shun, *n.* *The act of rendering void and of no effect.*

NULLIFY, nul'i-fi, *v. t.* *To make null to annul to render void.* [L. *nullifico*, *atum*—*nullus*, and *facio*, to make.]

NULLITY, nul'i-ti, *n.* *The state of being null or void nothingness want of existence, force, or efficacy.*

NUMB, num, *adj.* *Deprived of sensation or motion stupefied motionless* (*Shak*) *producing numbness.*—*v. t.* *To make numb to deaden to render motionless.* [A.S., Goth. *numan* (*p. p.* *numen*), Ice. *nema*, to take away, to deprive.] (with cold.)

NUMB COLD, num kold, *adj.* (*Shak*) *Numbed*

NUMBER, num'ber, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which is distributed a collection of things a word or a character expressing how many things are spoken about more than one sounds distributed into harmonies*

metre, verse, esp. in pl. (gram.) the difference in words to express singular or plural.—*pl.* the 4th book of the Old Test., from its having the numbers of the Israelites.—*v. t.* *To count, to reckon as one of a multitude to mark with a number to amount to* [Fr. *nombre*, O Fr. *nombre*, It. *numero*—L. *numerus* akin to Gr. *nomos*, that which is distributed—*nemo* to distribute.]

NUMBERER, num'ber er, *n.* *One who numbers.*

NUMBERLESS, num'ber les, *adj.* *Without number: more than can be counted.*

NUMBNESS, num'nes, *n.* *State of being numb that state of a living body in which it has lost sensation torpor deadness*

NUMERABLE, num'er a bl, *adj.* *That may be numbered or counted.*

NUMERABLENESS, num'er a-bl nes, } *n.* *The state*

NUMERABILITY, num'er a-bil-i-ti, } *or quality of being numerable.*

NUMERABLY, num'er a-bl, *adv.* *In a manner capable of being numbered.*

NUMERAL, num'er al *adj.* *Pertaining to or consisting of number*—*n.* *A figure used to express a number as 1, 2, 3, &c.* [number]

NUMERALLY, num'er al-ly, *adv.* *According to*

NUMERARY, num'er ar-i, *adj.* *Belonging to a certain number.*

NUMERATE, num'er it, *v. t.* *Originally to enumerate, to number to point off and read, as figures*—*pr. p.* numerating, *p. p.* enumerated.

NUMERATION, num'er a-shun, *n.* *Act of numbering the art of reading numbers.*

NUMERATOR, num'er a-tor, *n.* *One who numbers the upper number of a vulgar fraction, which expresses the number of fractional parts taken.*

NUMERIO, AL, num'er-ik al *adj.* *Belonging to, or consisting in number the same both in number and kind.*

NUMERICALLY, num'er-ik al-ly, *adv.* *In numbers with respect to number or sameness in number.*

NUMEROUS, num'er us, *adj.* *Of a great number being many* [great numbers.]

NUMEROUSLY, num'er us-ly, *adv.* *In or with*

NUMEROUSNESS, num'er us-nes, *n.* *The quality of being numerous the quality of consisting of poetic numbers, melodiousness.*

NUMISMATIC, num'is-matik, *adj.* *Pertaining to money, coins or medals.* [L. *numisma*, Gr. *nomisma*, coin of a state fired by law—*nomos*, to establish by law—*nomos* a law.]

NUMISMATICS, num'is-matiks, *n.* *The science of coins and medals.*

NUMISMATIST, num'is-ma-tist, *n.* *One having a knowledge of coins and medals.*

NUMISMATOLOGIST, num'is-ma-to-lo-jist, *n.* *One versed in numismatology.*

NUMISMATOLOGY, num'is-ma-to-lo-jy, *n.* *The science of coins and medals in relation to history* [L. *numisma* Gr. *nomisma*, and *logos*, science. See **NUMISMATIC**.]

NUMMULITE, num'u-lit, *n.* (*geol.*) *A fossil shell resembling a coin.* [L. *nummus*, a coin, and Gr. *lithos*, a stone.]

NUN, nun, *n.* (*lit.*) *An elderly lady* in R. C. Church, a female who devotes herself to celibacy and seclusion (*geol.*) a kind of pigeon with the feathers on its head like the hood of a nun. [A.S. *nonne*, Fr. *nonne*—It. *nonna*, a grandmother, nuns being orig. elderly women.]

NUNC DIMITTIS, nung'k di-mit'tis, *n.* The name given to the canticle of Simeon (Luke ii. 29-32) in the compline office of the R. C. Breviary and the evening service of the Eng. Church. [So called from the first two words in Latin.]

NUNCHION, nun'shun, *n.* A luncheon. [Probably a corruption of *luncheon*, with some reference to noon: also written *noonshion*.] [nuncio.]

NUNCIATURE, nun'shi-a-tür, *n.* The office of a

NUNCIO, nun'shi-o, *n.* (*lit.*) A messenger: an ambassador from the Pope to an emperor or king. [Sp. *nuncio*—*L. nuncius*, a messenger, one who brings news; prob. from *novi-ventius*, newly come—*novus*, new, and *venio, ventum*, to come.]

NUNCLE, nung'kl, *n.* (*Shak.*) A contr. of mine uncle.

NUNCUPATIVE, nun-kü'pa-tiv or nun-kü-pät-iv, }

NUNCUPATORY, nun-kü'pa-tor-i, }
adj. Declaring publicly or solemnly: (*law*) verbal, not written. [It. *nuncupativo*, *nuncupatorio*—*L. nuncupo, -atum*, to take a name for a thing—*nomen*, name, *cipio*, to take.]

NUNDINAL, nun'di-nal, } *adj.* Pertaining to a
NUNDINARY, nun'di-nar-i, } fair or market. [*L. nundinalis, nundinarius*—*nundina*, the market-day, properly the ninth day—*novem*, nine, and *dies*, a day.]

NUNNERY, nun'er-i, *n.* A house for nuns.

NUPTIAL, nup'shal, *adj.* Pertaining to marriage: done at a marriage: constituting marriage.—*n.* A nuptial ceremony: a marriage: now only used in the plural. [*L. nuptialis*—*nuptiæ*, marriage—*nubo, nuptum*, to veil, to marry.]

NURSE, nurs, *n.* A woman who nourishes an infant: a mother, while her infant is at the breast: one who has the care of infants or of the sick: (*hort.*) a shrub or tree which protects a young plant.—*v.t.* To tend, as an infant, or a sick person: to bring up: to manage with care and economy:—*pr.p.* nursing; *pa.p.* nursed'. [O. E. *nourse*, *nourice*—*Fr. nourrice, L. nutrix*—*nutrio*, to suckle, to nourish.]

NURSELIKE, nurs'lik, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Like or becoming a nurse. [of children.]

NURSE-MAID, nurs'-mäd, *n.* A girl who takes care

NURSER, nurs'ér, *n.* One who nurses: one who promotes growth.

NURSERY, nmrs'ér-i, *n.* (*orig.*) The act of nursing: place for nursing: an apartment for young children: (*hort.*) a piece of ground where plants are reared: a place where the growth of anything is promoted: that which educates. [foster-father.]

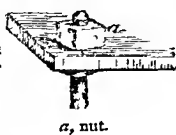
NURSING-FATHER, nurs'ing-fa'thér, *n.* (*B.*) A

NURSLING, nurs'ling, *n.* One who or that which is nursed: an infant. [*NURSE*, and *dim. ling.*]

NURTURE, nurt'ür, *n.* Act of nursing or nourishing: nourishment: education: instruction.—*v.t.* To nourish: to bring up: to educate:—*pr.p.* nurt'üring; *pa.p.* nurt'üred. [O. E. *nouriture*, *Fr. nouriture*—*nourrir*, to nourish.]

NURTURER, nurt'ür-ér, *n.* One who nurtures.

NUT, nut, *n.* (*lit.*) A little knot or ball: the fruit of certain trees, consisting of a kernel in a hard shell: a small block of metal for screwing on the end of a bolt.—*v.i.* To gather nuts:—*pr.p.* nutt'ing; *pa.p.* nutt'ed. [A.S. *hnut*, Gael. *cnuth*, *cnö*; Ioe. *knöt*, a ball; Ger. *nuss*, *L. nux*, a nut.]



a, nut.

NUTANT, nut'ant, *adj.* Nodding: (*bot.*) having the top bent downward. [*L. nutans, nutantis*, *pr.p.* of *nuto*, *inten.* of *nuo*, to nod.]

NUTATION, nü-tä'shun, *n.* A nodding: (*astron.*) a periodical vibratory motion of the earth's axis: (*bot.*) the turning of flowers towards the sun.

NUT-BROWN, nut'-brown, *adj.* Brown, like an old nut.

NUTCRACKER, nut'krak'ér, *n.* An instrument for cracking nuts: a bird in Europe and N. Asia, which feeds on nuts, berries, and insects.

NUTHATCH, nut'hach, *n.* (*orig.*) Nut-hack, a small climbing bird which feeds on nuts and insects, called also **NUT-JOBBER**, **NUT-PECKER**.

NUT-HOOK, nut'-hook, *n.* A stick with a hook at the end for pulling down boughs that the nuts may be gathered: (*Shak.*) a thief who pulled goods out at windows by means of a pole with a hook at the end—also a bailiff.

NUT-JOBBER, nut'-job'ér, *n.* Same as **NUTHATCH**.

NUTMEG, nut'meg, *n.* (*lit.*) The musk-nut: the nut of an E. Indian tree, having an aromatic kernel. [O. E. *notemuge*, O. Fr. *noiz nugnette* (for *musquette*), Fr. *noiz muscade*, low *L. nux muscata*—*L. muscus*, musk.]

NUT-PECKER, nut'-pek'ér, *n.* Same as **NUTHATCH**.

NUTRIA, nü'tri-a, *n.* (*lit.*) An otter: the fur of the Coypu, a kind of beaver, in S. America. [Sp. *nutria*, *nutra*—Gr. *enudris*, an otter.]

NUTRIENT, nü'tri-ent, *adj.* Nourishing.—*n.* Anything nourishing. [*L. nutriens, -entis*—*pr.p.* of *nutrio*, to nourish.]

NUTRIMENT, nü'tri-ment, *n.* That which nourishes: food. [*L. nutrimentum*—*nutrio*, to nourish.]

NUTRIMENTAL, nü'tri-ment'al, *adj.* Having the quality of nutriment or food: nutritious.

NUTRITION, nü'trish'un, *n.* Act of nourishing: process of promoting the growth of bodies. [Low *L. nutritio*—*L. nutrio*, to nourish.]

NUTRITIOUS, nü'trish'us, *adj.* Nourishing: promoting growth.

NUTRITIOUSLY, nü'trish'us-li, *adv.* Nonrishingly.

NUTRITIOUSNESS, nü'trish'us-nes, *n.* The quality of being nutritious.

NUTRITIVE, nü'tri-tiv, *adj.* Nourishing.

NUTRITIVELY, nü'tri-tiv-li, *adv.* Nourishingly.

NUTRITIVENESS, nü'tri-tiv-nes, *n.* The quality of being nutritive.

NUTSHELL, nut'shel, *n.* The hard substance that encloses the kernel of a nut: anything of little value.

IN A NUTSHELL, in small compass.

NUTTER, nut'tér, *n.* One who gathers nuts.

NUX VOMICA, nuks-vom'ik-a, *n.* The seed of an E. Indian tree, which contains three alkaloids that act as powerful poisons. [*L. nux*, a nut, and *vomo*, to vomit.]

NUZZLE, nuzl, *v.i.* (*Shak.*) To push with the nose, like a swine: to go with the nose thrust forward. [From **NOZZLE**.]

NUZZLE, nuzl, *v.t.* (*obs.*) A corruption of **NOURSE**.

NYCTALOPIA, nik-ta-lö-pi-a, *n.* (*lit.*) Seeing by night: a defect of vision, on account of which objects are seen only at night or in the dusk. [Gr. *nyktalopia*—*nyktalos*, seeing by night only—*nyx, nyktos*, night, *ops*, vision.]

NYCTALOPY, nik-ta-lö-pi, *n.* Same as **NYCTALOPIA**.

NYLGHAU, nil'gaw, *n.* (*lit.*) Blue ox: a large species of antelope, in N. Hindustan, the males of which are blue. [Hind. and Pers. *nil-gau*—*nil*, blue, *gaw*, ox, cow.]

NYMPH, nimf, *n.* (*lit.*) A bride: a maiden: (*myth.*)

one of the beautiful females inhabiting every region of the earth and waters [L. *nympha*, Gr. *nymphē*, prob. from L. *nubo*, to veil, from the bride being veiled when led home to the bridegroom.]

NYMPH, nimf, } n. The pupa or chrysalis of an
NYMPHA, nimfa } insect —pl. NYMPHAE (nimfē)

NYMPHÆA, nim fē a, n. A genus of water plants with beautiful fragrant flowers including the water lily, Egyptian lotus, &c. [L. *nympha*, a nymph.]

NYMPHEAN, nim fē an, adj. Pertaining to or inhabited by nymphs.

NYMPHICAL, nimfik al, adj. Pertaining to nymphs.

NYMPHILIKE, nimflik, adj. Like or becoming nymphs.

NYMPHOLEPSY, nimfo-lep-si, n. A species of madness which seized those who had seen nymphs [Gr. *nymphē*, a nymph, and *lambanō*, *leptomai*, to seize.]

NYMPHOMANIA, nimfo-mā-ni-a, n. Morbid and uncontrollable sexual desire, a disease occurring in women. [Gr. *nymphē*, a bride, and *mania*, madness.]

NYS, nis (Spenser) None is. [Nē, not, and is]

O

O, ō, int. An exclamation of wonder, desire, pain, grief, &c. [circle or oval]

O, ō, n. (Shak) Something shaped like the letter O, a

OAF, ōf, n. A changeling, a child left by the fairies in place of another an idiot a dolt. [A corr. or from the root, of Etr]

OAFISH, ōf ish, adj. Like an oaf idiotic doltish.

OAK, ōk, n. A tree of many species, the most famous of which is the British oak, so valuable for its timber [A.S. *ac*, *ead*, *ice* *ek*, Oer *eche*.]

OAK APPLE, ōk' appl, n. A spongy substance on the leaves of the oak, caused by insects so called from its likeness to a small apple. [oak or oaks]

OAK CLEAVING, ōk klē'ving, adj. (Shak.) Clearing

OAKEN, ōk'n, adj. Consisting or made of oak.

OAKER, ōker, n. (Spenser) Ochre.

OAKLING, ōk'ling, n. A young oak.

OAKUM, ōk'um, n. (lit.) That which is combed, tow old ropes untwisted and teased into loose hemp for making the seams of ships. [A.S. *acumbra*, *acumbra-cemb*, that which is combed—*cemban*, to comb.]

OAR, ōr, n. (lit.) That which ploughs the water a pole with a flat end, for rowing boats.—*v.t.* To impel by rowing.—*v.i.* to row [A.S. *ar*—*arian* (root ar) to plough.]

OARED, ōrd, adj. Furnished with oars.

OARSMAN, ōr'sman, n. One who rows with an oar

OARY, ō'ri, adj. Having the form or use of oars.

OASIS, ō-a-sis or ō-a-sis n. A fertile spot in a sandy desert —pl. OASIS (ō'a-sis) [L. *Gr oasis* Ar *wah*.]

OAT, ōt (oftener in pl. OATS ōts) n. (It) That which may be eaten a grassy plant, the seeds of which are much used as food its seeds. [A.S. *ata*, oat, A.S. *at*, *ice*, *ata*, food—A.S. *etan*, to eat.]

OAT CAKE, ōt' kāk, n. A cake made of oat-meal.

OATEN ōt'n, adj. Consisting of an oat stem or straw made of oat-meal.

OAT-GRASS, ōt' gras n. Two species of oat, useful more for the fodder than the seed.

OATH, ōth, n. A solemn statement with an appeal to God as witness, and a calling for His vengeance in

case of falsehood or failure. [O E. *oth*, A.S. *ath*, Ger. *eid*, Ice. *edr*.] [an oath administered to]

OATHABLE, ōth a bl, adj. (Shak) Capable of having

OATH BREAKING, ōth brā'king n. (Shak.) The violation of an oath, perjury

OAT MEAL ōt' mēl, n. Meal made of

oats

OBCORDATE ob-kor'dat, adj. (Bot)

Heart shaped, as a leaf, with the leaf stalk attached to the pointed end. [Pfx. ob against, here = reversed, and Cor DATE]

OBEDURACY, ob'dū ras-i, n. State of Obcordate. being obdurate invincible hardness of heart.

OBOURATE, obdu rat, adj. Hardened against rugged hardened in heart or feelings stubborn.

[L. *obduratus*, p.p. of *obdure*—ob, against, *dure*, to harden—*durus*, hard.] [flexibly impetuously]

OBODURATELY, ob'dū rat-lī, adj. Stubbornly in

OBODURATENESS obdu rat-nēs n. State of being obdurate stubbornness impetuosity

OBODURED, ob-dur'd, adj. Hardened.

OBEAH, ō'be a n. The magical arts or witchcraft practised among the negroes of the West Indies

OBEDIENT, o-be-di-ent, n. State of being obedient compliance with what is required dutifulness.

OBEDIENT, o-be-di-ent, adj. Obeying willing to obey dutiful. [L. *obediens*, *entis*, p.p. of *obedi* to obey]

OBEDIENTLY, o-be-di-ent-lī, adv. In an obedient

OBESANCE, o-bā-sans n. Obedience a bow or act of reverence. [Fr. *obéissance*—*obéissant*, p.p. of *obéir*, to obey]

OBELISK, ob-el-isk, n. (lit.) A little dart a tall, four-sided tapering pillar cut off at the top like a flat pyramid (print) a dagger (†) [Or *obeliskos*, dim. of *obelos*, a spit below a dart—*ballō*, to throw]

OBELUS, ob'e-lus (pl. OBELI), n. A mark (— or —) used in ancient MSS to mark suspected passages, esp. in the Septuagint to indicate passages not in the Hebrew [Or *obelos*, a spit.]

OBESE, o-be's, adj. (lit.) That has eaten fat fleshy [L. *obesus*—ob, and *edo*, *erum*, to eat]

OBESENESS, o-be's-ness, } n. State of being obese

OBESITY, o-be's-i, } fatness unhealthy fatness.

OBEY, o-bī, v.t. (lit.) To hear or listen to to do as told to be ruled by to yield to —*v.i.* (B) to yield obedience (followed by to) [Fr. *obéir*—L. *obedi*—ob, against, towards, *audio*, to hear]

OBEYER, o-bī-er, n. One who obeys.

OBEYINGLY, o-bī-ing-lī, adv. Obediently

OBFUSCATE ob-fas'kāt, v.t. To darken to obscure to confuse —*pr.p.* obfuscating, *pa.p.* obfuscated. [L. *ofusco*, *ofuscatum*—ob, inten, and *fusco*, dark.]

OBFUSCATION, ob-fas-kā-shun, n. The act of darkening or confusing the state of being darkened.

OBIT, ōbit or ob'it, n. (lit.) A going to meet death death funeral solemnities an anniversary service for the repose of a departed soul. [L. *obitus*—*obeo*, to go to meet—ob, against, eo, to go.]

OBITUAL, o-bī-tū al, adj. Pertaining to obits.

OBITUARY, o-bī-tū ar, adj. Pertaining to the death of a person.—n. A register of deaths, eng. in a monastery an account of a deceased person or notice of his death. [From OBIT]

OBJECT, ob-jekt', v.t. (lit.) To throw in the way of to offer in opposition to oppose.—*v.i.* to oppose



[*L. objecto*, from *objicio*, -jectum—*ob*, in the way of, and *facio*, to throw.]

OBJECT, ob'jekt, *n.* (*lit.*) Anything thrown in the way of one: anything set before the mind: that which is sought for: end: motive: (*gram.*) that which follows a transitive verb.

OBJECT-GLASS, ob'jekt-glas, *n.* The glass at the end of a telescope or microscope next the object.

OBJECTION, ob-jek'shun, *n.* Act of objecting: anything in opposition: argument against.

OBJECTIONABLE, ob-jek'shun-a-bl, *adj.* That may be objected to. [jective philosophy.]

OBJECTIST, ob'jekt-ist, *n.* One versed in the ob-

OBJECTIVE, ob-jekt'iv, *adj.* Relating to an object: being exterior to the mind: (*gram.*) belonging to the case of the object.—*n.* (*gram.*) The case of the object.

OBJECTIVELY, ob-jekt'iv-li, *adv.* In an objective manner: in the state of an object.

OBJECTIVENESS, ob-jekt'iv-nes, } *n.* State of being
OBJECTIVITY, ob-jekt'iv-i-ti, } objective.

OBJECTLESS, ob'jekt-less, *adj.* Having no object: purposeless.

OBJECTOR, oh-jekt'or, *n.* One who objects.

OBANCEOLATE, ob-lan'se-o-lat, *adj.* (*bot.*) Shaped like the bead of a lance, as a leaf, with the narrow end next the leaf-stalk. [Pfx. *ob*, against, here = reversed, and *LAN-CEOLATE*.]

OBLATE, ob-lat', *adj.* Offered up: noting one who on embracing a monastic life has given up all his goods to the community, or one who has been dedicated to a religious order from childhood. [*L. oblatius*, offered up—*offero*, to offer.]

OBLATE, ob-lat', *adj.* Carried out or widened forwards at the sides, like an orange. [*L. oblatius*, *pa.p.* of *offero*, to carry forward, to offer—*ob*, against, and *fero*, to bring.] [of being oblate.]

OBLATENESS, ob-lat'nes, *n.* The state or quality

OBLATION, ob-la'shun, *n.* Anything offered in worship or sacred service: an offering. [*L. oblatio*. See **OBLATE**.]

OBLIGATE, ob-li-gat', *v.t.* To oblige or constrain: to bind by contract or duty:—*pr.p.* obligating; *pa.p.* obligated. [*L. obligo*, obligatum—*ob*, inten., and *ligo*, to bind.]

OBLIGATION, ob-li-ga'shun, *n.* Act of obliging: that which binds: any act which binds one to do something for another: state of being bound by a favour: (*law*) a bond containing a penalty on failure.

OBLIGATORILY, ob-li-ga-to-ri-li, *adv.* By constraint: under obligation.

OBLIGATORINESS, ob-li-ga-to-ri-nes, *n.* The quality of binding or coercing.

OBLIGATORY, ob-li-ga-tor-i, *adj.* Binding: imposing duty. [From **OBLIGE**.]

OBLIGE, ob-lij', *v.t.* To bind or constrain: to do a favour to:—*pr.p.* obliging; *pa.p.* obliged'. [*L. obligo*, obligatum—*ob*, and *ligo*, to bind.]

OBLIGEE, ob-li-jé', *n.* (*law*). The person to whom another is obliged or bound. [confer favours.]

OBLIGING, ob-lij'ing, *adj.* Disposed to oblige or obligingly, ob-lij'ing-li, *adv.* With civility: kindly.

OBLIGINGNESS, ob-lij'ing-nes, *n.* Obligation: force: civility: complaisance.



Obanceolate.

OBLIGOR, ob-li-gor', *n.* (*law*). The person who binds himself to another. [From **OBLIGE**.]

OBLIQUE, ob-lek', *adj.* Slanting: not perpendicular: not parallel: not straightforward: obscure: (*geom.*) not a right angle: (*gram.*) denoting any case except the nominative. [*Fr.*; *L. obliquus*—*ob*, and *liquis*, oblique.]

OBLIQUELY, ob-lek'li, *adv.* Not directly: not perpendicularly: not in the direct meaning.

OBLIQUENESS, ob-lek'nes, *n.* State of being oblique: a slanting direction: error or wrong: irregularity.

OBLIQUID, ob-lek'wid, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Oblique.

OBLIQUITY, ob-lik'wi-ti, *n.* Obliqueness.

OBLITERATE, ob-li'tér-at, *v.t.* (*lit.*) To smear: to blot out: to wear out: to destroy: to reduce to a very low state:—*pr.p.* obliterating; *pa.p.* obliterated. [*L. oblittero*, -atum—*ob*, and *lino*, litum, to besmear.]

OBLITERATION, ob-li'tér-a'shun, *n.* Act of obliterating: a blotting or wearing out: extinction.

OBLIVION, ob-liv'i-on, *n.* (*lit.*) A blotting out by drawing a black mark through: act of forgetting or state of being forgotten: remission of punishment. [*L. oblivio*, oblivionis—*obliscor*, to forget, from root of *lividus*, black.] [forgetfulness: forgetful.]

OBLIVIOUS, ob-liv'i-us, *adj.* Causing oblivion or obliviously, ob-liv'i-us-li, *adv.* In an oblivious manner: forgetfully.

OBLIVIOUSNESS, ob-liv'i-us-nes, *n.* The state of being oblivious or forgetful.

OBLONG, ob'long, *adj.* Long in one way: longer than broad.—*n.* (*geom.*) A rectangle longer than broad: any oblong figure. [*L. ob*, longus, long.]

OBLIQUELY, ob-lo-kwi, *n.* (*lit.*) A speaking against: reproachful language: censure: calumny. [*L. obloquium*—*ob*, against, and *loquor*, to speak.]

OBNOXIOUS, ob-nok'shus, *adj.* Liable to hurt or punishment: blameworthy: offensive: (*Bacon*) subject, answerable. [*L. obnoxius*—*ob*, before, and *noxa*, hurt.]

OBNOXIOUS TO (*Bacon*), liable or exposed to, liable to opposition from.

OBNOXIOUSLY, ob-nok'shus-li, *adv.* In an obnoxious manner.

OBNOXIOUSNESS, ob-nok'shus-nes, *n.* The state of being obnoxious: liability: offensiveness.

OBOE. See **HAUTOBOY**.

OBOLUS, ob'o-lus, *n.* In ancient Greece, a small coin, worth rather more than three half-pence; also a weight, the sixth part of a drachma. [*Gr. obelos*, a spit, from the coin being marked with a spit, or from iron or copper nails being used in ancient barter.]

OBOVATE, ob-ô'vât, *adj.* (*bot.*) Egg-shaped, as a leaf, with the narrow end next the leaf-stalk. [Pfx. *ob*, against, here = reversed, and **OVATE**.]

OBSCENE, ob-sen', *adj.* (*lit.*) That should be concealed: offensive to chastity: unchaste: disgusting. [*L. obscenus*; prob. akin to Sans. *sku*, to cover.]

OBSCENELY, ob-sen'li, *adv.* In an impure or unchaste manner.

OBSCENENESS, ob-sen'nes, } *n.* Quality of being
OBSCENITY, ob-sen'i-ti, } obscene: lewdness.

OBSCURANT, ob-skûr'ant, *n.* One who obscures: a writer who opposes the progress of modern enlightenment.

OBSCURANTISM, ob-skûr'ant-izm, *n.* The doctrine or principles of an obscurant. [SCURANT.]

OBSCURANTIST, ob-skûr'ant-ist, *n.* Same as **OB-**

OBSCURATION, ob-skur' i shun, *n.* The act of obscuring or state of being obscured.

OBSCURE, ob-skur', *adj.* (*lit.*) Covered over dark not distinct not easily understood not clear or legible unknown humble living in darkness.—*n.* (*Milton*) Obscurity.—*v.t.* To make obscure to darken to make less plain —*pr p* obscuring, *pp* obscured. [*L. obscurus*, akin to Sans *akṛ*, to cover]

OBSCURELY, ob-skur'li, *adv.* Not brightly. not clearly not conspicuously

OBSCURITY, ob-skur' i ti, *n.* State or quality of being obscure unintelligibility humility

OBSEQUIES, ob-se kwiz, *n.* (*lit.*) A following funeral rites and solemnities. [*L. obsequius*—ob, and *sequor*, to follow]

OBSEQUIOUS, ob-se'kw i us, *adj.* (*lit.*) Following after (*orig*) compliant compliant to excess meanly condescending [From root of *OBSEQUER*]

OBSEQUIOUSLY, ob-se'kw i us li, *adv.* (*Shak*) With funeral obsequies or rites obediently with prompt compliance.

OBSEQUIOUSNESS, ob-se'kw i us nes, *n.* Ready obedience servile submission.

OBSEQUIY, ob-se kwiz (*Milton*), *conj.* of *OBSEQUIES*. (rarely used)

OBSERVABLE, ob-zerv'a-bl, *adj.* That may be observed or noticed worthy of observation.

OBSERVABLENESS, ob-zerv'a-bl nes, *n.* The state or quality of being observable.

OBSERVABLY, ob-zerv'a-bli, *adv.* In a manner worthy of note.

OBSERVANCE, ob-zerv'ans, *n.* Act of observing performance attention that which is to be observed rule of practice.

OBSERVANT, ob-zerv'ant, *adj.* Observing taking notice adhering to carefully attentive.—*n.* (*Shak*) A formal, slavish attendant (*Ch. Hist.*) one of a monkish community which professes to observe strictly the original rules of the order

OBSERVANTLY, ob-zerv'ant li, *adv.* In an observant manner attentively

OBSERVATION, ob-zerv'ashun, *n.* Act of observing attention that which is observed a remark performance —*pl* (*Bacon*) observances

OBSERVATIONAL, ob-zerv'ashun al, *adj.* Consisting of or containing observations or remarks.

OBSERVATOR, ob-zerv'a-tor or ob-zerv'at-or, *n.* One who observes a remarker

OBSERVATORY, ob-zerv'a-tor-i, *n.* A place for making astronomical and physical observations.

OBSERVE, ob-zerv', *v.t.* (*lit.*) To keep in view to notice to regard attentively to remark to comply with to keep religiously (*B*) to keep or guard—*v.i.* to take notice to attend to remark —*pr p* observing, *pp* observed. [*L. observo*, —atum—ob, and *servo*, to heed, keep]

OBSERVER, ob-zerv'er, *n.* (*Spenser*) One who keeps any law, custom, or practice one who looks closely at persons and things one habitually engaged in observation.

OBSERVING, ob-zerv'ing, *adj.* Habitually taking notice attentive. [From *OBSEVER*]

OBSERVINGLY, ob-zerv'ing li, *adv.* Attentively carefully

OBSIDIAN, ob-sid-i-an, *n.* A hard and brittle mineral or native glass, with remarkably vitreous lustre, found in volcanic situations. [Acc. to Pliny, by whom it was first described, named after one Obsidius, by whom it was found in Ethiopia]

OBSOLESCENT, ob-so les ent, *adj.* Going out of use. [*L. obsolescens*, *entis*, *pp* of *obsoleo*, *obsoletum*—ob, and *soleo*, to be wont]

OBSELETE, ob-so-let, *adj.* Gone out of use antiquated (*zool.*) obscure, rudimental

OBSELETENESS, ob-so-let nes, *n.* The state of having gone out of use or fashion. (*nat. hist.*) imperfect development

OBSTACLE, obsta-kl, *n.* (*lit.*) That which stands in the way anything that hinders progress obstruction. [*L. obstaculum*—ob, in the way, *sto*, to stand.]

OBSTETRIC, AL, ob-stet'rik, al, *adj.* (*lit.*) That stands before pertaining to midwifery [*L. obstetricus*—obstetriz, *ica*, a midwife—ob, before, and *sto*, to stand.] [*wifery*]

OBSTETRICES, ob-stet'riks, *n.* The science of midwifery

OBSTINACY, obstin-a-i, *n.* Quality of being obstinate fixedness in opinion or resolution stubbornness fixedness that yields with difficulty

OBSTINATE, obstin-at, *adj.* (*lit.*) Standing in the way of another's wishes firmly resolved unyielding stubborn not easily subdued. [*L. obstino*, —atum—ob, in way of, *sto*, to stand.]

OBSTINATELY, obstin-at li, *adv.* Stubbornly pertinaciously

OBSTINATENESS, obstin-at nes, *n.* The state or quality of being obstinate stubbornness

OBSTREPEROUS, ob-strep'er us, *adj.* Making a loud noise clamorous noisy [*L. obstreperus*—ob, and *strepere*, to make a noise.]

OBSTREPEROUSLY, ob-strep'er us-li, *adv.* With obstreperous or tumultuous noise clamorously

OBSTRUCT, ob-strukt, *v.t.* (*lit.*) To pile up in the way of to block up to hinder from passing to retard. [*L. ob*, in the way of, *struo*, *structum*, to pile up]

OBSTRUCTION, ob-strukshun, *n.* Act of obstructing that which obstructs obstacles impediment

OBSTRUCTIVE, ob-struktiv, *adj.* Tending to obstruct hindering. [*obstructive* manner]

OBSTRUCTIVELY, ob-struktiv li, *adv.* In an obstructive manner

OBSTRUENT, ob-stru-ent, *adj.* Obstructing blocking up.—*n.* (*med*) Anything that obstructs in the body [*L. obstruens*, *entis*, *pp* of *obstruo*, to obstruct.]

OBTAIN, ob-tain, *v.t.* To lay hold of to hold to procure by effort to gain.—*v.i.* to be established to continue in use to become held or prevalent to subsist (rare) to succeed. [*L. obtineo*—ob, and *teneo*, to hold.]

OBTAIN (*Bacon*), to attain to.

OBTAINABLE, ob-tain-a-bl, *adj.* That may be obtained, procured, or acquired.

OBTRUDE, ob-trud, *v.t.* To thrust in upon when not wanted to urge upon against the will of.—*v.i.* to thrust or be thrust upon —*pr p* obtruding, *pp* obtruded. [*L. obtrudo*—ob, and *trudo*, *trusum*, to thrust.]

OBTRUDING, ob-trud'ing, } *n.* A thrusting in or
OBTRUSION, ob-tru'shun, } upon against the will of. [From *OBTRUDE*.]

OBTRUSIVE, ob-tru'siv, *adj.* Disposed to obtrude or thrust one's self among others.

OBTRUSIVELY, ob-tru'siv li, *adv.* In an obtrusive manner

OBTUSE, ob-tus', *adj.* Blunt not pointed stupid; not shrill (*geom.*) greater than a right angle. [*L. obtusus*—obtusio, to blunt—ob, against, *tundo*, to beat.]

OBTUSE-ANGLED—OCTAGONAL.

OBTUSE-ANGLED, ob-tūs-ang'gld, *adj.* Having an angle greater than a right angle.

OBTUSELY, ob-tūs'li, *adv.* In an obtuse manner: dully: stupidly.

OBTUSENESS, ob-tūs'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being obtuse: dullness.

OBVERSE, ob-vērs', *adj.* Turned towards one: bearing the face: (*bot.*) having the base narrower than the top. [*L. obversus*—*ob*, towards, and *verto*, *versum*, to turn.]

OBVERSE, ob-vērs, *n.* The side of a coin containing the principal figure:—opposed to **REVERSE**.

OBVERSELY, ob-vērs'li, *adv.* In an obverse form or manner.

OBVIATE, ob-vi-āt, *v.t. (lit.)* To meet in the way: to remove, as difficulties:—*pr.p.* obviating; *pa.p.* obviated. [*L. obvio*—*ob*, in the way of, and *vio*, *viatum*, to go—*via*, a way.]

OBVIOUS, ob-vi-us, *adj.* Meeting in the way: evident. [*L. obvius*, from root of **OBVIATE**.]

OBVIOUSLY, ob-vi-us'li, *adv.* Evidently: apparently: naturally. [From **OBVIOUS**.]

OBVIOUSNESS, ob-vi-us-nes, *n.* The state of being obvious, evident, or apparent.

OBVOLUTE, ob-vo-lūt, *adj.* Rolled or turned

OBVOLUTED, ob-vo-lūt-ed, *in: (bot.)* arranged so as alternately to overlap. [*L. obvolutus*—*ob*, and *volvo*, *volutum*, to roll.]

OCCASION, ok-kā'zhun, *n.* That which falls in the way or happens: occurrence: opportunity: requirement.—*v.t.* To cause: to influence. [*L. occasio*—*occido*—*ob*, in the way of, and *cado*, *casum*, to fall.]

OCCASIONAL, ok-kā'zhun-al, *adj.* On occasions: occurring only at times: resulting from accident: produced on some special event.

OCCASIONALISM, ok-kā'zhun-al-izm, *n.* The philosophical system of the Cartesian school for explaining the action of mind upon matter, or the combined action of both.

OCCASIONALLY, ok-kā'zhun-al-li, *adv.* In an occasional manner: at times, as convenience requires or opportunity offers.

OCCIDENT, ok-si-dent, *n.* The western quarter of the hemisphere where the sun goes down or sets: the west. [*L. occidens, -entis*, *pr.p.* of *occido*, to fall down.]

OCCIDENTAL, ok-si-dent'al, *adj.* Noting the quarter where the sun goes down or sets: western. [See **OCCIDENT**.]

OCCIDENTALLY, ok-si-dent'al-li, *adv.* In the occident or west: after the sun.

OCCIPITAL, ok-sip'it'al, *adj.* Pertaining to the occiput or back part of the head.

OCCIPUT, ok-si-pūt, *n.* The back part of the head or skull. [*L.—ob*, at the back, *caput*, head.]

OCCULT, ok-kult, *adj.* Covered over: hidden: secret: unknown. [*L. occulto*, to hide—*occulo*, to cover over—*ob*, over, and *cal*, root of *celo*, to conceal, *clam*, secretly, *Gr. kryptō*, *kalyptō*, to hide, *E. hula*, a husk.]

OCCULTATION, ok-kul-tā'shun, *n.* A concealing, esp. of one of the heavenly bodies by another. [From **OCCULT**.]

OCCULTED, ok-kult'ed, *adj. (Shak.)* Hidden, secret: (*astron.*) concealed, as by a body coming between. [From **OCCULT**.] [occult or hid: secretness.]

OCCULTNESS, ok-kult'nes, *n.* State of being occult.

OCCUPANCY, ok-ū-pan-si, *n.* The act of occupying, or of taking or holding possession: possession.

OCCUPANT, ok-ū-pant, *n.* One who occupies: one who takes or has possession.

OCCUPATE, ok-ū-pāt, *v.t. (Bacon).* To hold: to possess:—*pr.p.* occupying; *pa.p.* occupied. [*L. occupo*, *occupatum*—*ob*, inten., and *capio*, to seize, to hold.] [*pres. ind.* of **OCCUPATE**.]

OCCUPATETH, ok-ū-pāt-etb (*Bacon*), 3d pers. sing.

OCCUPATION, ok-ū-pā'shun, *n.* The act of occupying or taking possession: possession: employment.

OCCUPIER, ok-ū-pi-ēr, *n.* An occupant: (*B.*) a trader.

OCCUPY, ok-ū-pi, *v.t.* To take or seize: to hold possession of: to cover or fill: to employ: (*B.*) to use: to trade with.—*v.i.* to hold possession: (*B.*) to trade:—*pr.p.* occupying; *pa.p.* occupied. [*L. occupo*, *-atum*—*ob*, and *capio*, to take.]

OCCUR, ok-kur', *v.i. (lit.)* To run towards a person or place: to come or be presented to the mind: to happen: to appear: to be found here and there:—*pr.p.* occurring; *pa.p.* occurred'. [*L. occurro*—*ob*, towards, and *curro*, to run.]

OCCURRENCE, ok-kur'ens, *n.* Anything that occurs: an event: occasional presentation.

OCCURRENT, ok-kur'rent, *n. (B.)* An occurrence or chance.—*adj. (B.)* Coming in the way.

OCEAN, ō'shun, *n.* The vast body of water on the surface of the globe: also, one of its five great divisions: any immense expanse.—*adj.* Pertaining to the great sea. [*L. oceanus*; *Gr. ōkeanos*, perh. from *ōkys*, swift, and *naō*, to flow.]

OCEANIC, ō-she-an'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to the ocean: found or formed in the ocean.

OCEANOLOGY, ō-shun-ol'ō-jī, *n.* The science of the ocean: a treatise on the ocean. [*Gr. ōkeanos*, ocean, and *logos*, discourse.]

OCELLATED, ō'sel-lāt-ed or o-sel'at-ed, *adj.* Resembling an eye. [*L. ocellatus*—*ocellus*, dim. of *oculus*, an eye.]

OCELOT, ō'se-lot, *n.* The name of several species of animals in the tropical parts of S. America, allied to the leopard, but much smaller. [*Mex. ocelotl*.]

OCHER, ō'kēr, *n.* Same as **OCHRE**.

OCHEROUS, ō'kēr-us, *adj.* Same as **OCHREOUS**.

OCHERY, ō'kēr-i, *adj.* Same as **OCHREOUS**.

OCHLOCRACY, ok-lok'ra-si, *n.* Mob-rule: a government by the populace. [*Gr. ochlokratia*—*ochlos*, the mob, and *kratos*, rule.]

OCHLOCRATIC, -AL, ok-lo-krat'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to, or having the form or nature of an ochlocracy. [an ochlocratic manner.]

OCHLOCRATICALLY, ok-lo-krat'ik-al-li, *adv.* In

OCHRACEOUS, o-kra'shus, *adj.* Of an ochre colour.

OCHRE, ō'kēr, *n.* A fine clay, mostly pale yellow. [*L. ochra*; *Gr. ōchra*—*ōchros*, pale yellow; *Sans. hari*, yellow.]

OCHREA, ō'kre-a (*pl.* **OCHREÆ**), *n. (bot.)* A sheath formed of two stipules united round a stem. [*L. ochrea*, a legging.]

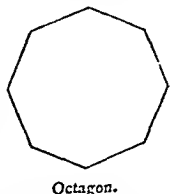
OCHREATE, ō'kre-āt, *adj. (bot.)* Having ochreæ.

OCHREOUS, ō'kre-us, *adj.* Consisting of, containing, or resembling ochre.

OCHRY, ō'kri, *adj.* Same as **OCHREOUS**.

OCTAGON, ok'ta-gon, *n.* A plane figure of eight sides and eight angles. [*Gr. oktō*, eight, and *gōnia*, an angle.]

OCTAGONAL, ok-tag'on-al, *adj.* Having eight sides



Octagon.

OCTAGYNOUS, ok taj'i nus, *adj* (bot.) Having eight pistils or styles. [Gr *okto*, eight, and *gynē*, wife]

OCTAHEDRAL, ok ta be'dral, *adj* Having eight equal faces or sides.

OCTAHEDRON, ok ta-he'dron, *n*. A solid figure with eight equal equilateral triangles resting on eight equal bases. [Gr *okto*, eight, and *hedra*, a base.]



Octahedron.

OCTANDROUS, ok tan'drus, *adj* (bot.) Having eight stamens. [Gr *okto*, eight, and *andros*, a man, a male.]

OCTANGULAR, ok tang'gu lar, *adj* Having eight angles. [L *octo*, eight, and *ANGULAR*.]

OCTANT, ok tant, *n*. The eighth part of a circle the aspect of two planets when 45° or 1/4 of a circle apart. [L *octans*, *octantis*—*octo*, eight.]

OCTAPLA, ok ta pla, *n*. Something eightfold. A Bible in eight languages. [Gr *oktaplous*, eightfold.]

OCTAVE, ok'tav, *adj* Eight consisting of eight—*n*. An eighth that which consists of eight the eighth day inclusive after a church festival the eighth day following a festival inclusive (*mus*) an eighth, or an interval of twelve semitones. [L *octavus*, eighth—*octo*, eight.]

OCTAVO, ok ta'vo, *adj* Having eight leaves to the sheet.—*n*. A book having eight leaves to the sheet, contracted 8vo.—*pl*. OCTAVOS

OCTENNIAL, ok ten'ni al, *adj* Happening every eighth year lasting eight years. [L *octennis*—*octo*, eight, and *annus*, a year.]

OCTILLION, ok til'yun, *n*. The number produced by raising a million to the eighth power, expressed by a unit with forty-eight ciphers. [L *octo*, eight, and *millio*.]

OCTOBER, ok tō'ber, *n*. The eighth month of the Roman year, which began in March, but the tenth in our calendar. [L *octo*, eight.]

OCTODECIMAL, ok to-de'si mal, *adj* (crystal) Having eighteen faces. [L *octodecim*, eighteen—*octo*, eight, and *decem*, ten.]

OCTODEGIMO, ok to-de'si mo, *adj* Having eighteen leaves to the sheet, contracted 18mo. [L *octodecim*, eighteen—*octo*, eight, and *decem*, ten.]

OCTOGENARIAN, ok to-je'n a ri an, *n*. One who OCTOGENARY, ok toj'en a ri, *n*. { *u* eighty years old. [See next word.]

OCTOGENARY, ok toj'en a ri, *adj* Of eighty years of age. [L *octogenarius*—*octogēni*, eighty each.]

OCTOGYNOUS, ok toj'i nus, *adj* Same as OCTAGYNOUS.

OCTOPOD, ok'to-pod, *n*. An animal having eight feet or legs. [Gr *okto*, eight, and *pous* *podos*, foot.]

OCTOROON, ok to-roon, *n*. The offspring of a quadron and a white person. [From L *octo*, eight.]

OCTOSTYLE, ok'to-stil, *n*. An edifice or portico with eight pillars in front. [Gr *okto*, eight, and *stylos*, a pillar.]

OCTOSYLLABIC, ok to-sil lab'ik, *adj* Consisting of eight syllables. [L *octo*, eight, and *SYLLABIC*.]

OCTROI, ok trōi, *n*. A grant of the exclusive right of trade a tax levied at the gates of a city on articles brought in. [Fr—*octroyer*, to grant, allow—L *audorare*, to authorize—*audor*, author.]

OCULAR, ok'u lar, *adj* Pertaining to the eye formed in or known by the eye received by actual sight. [L *ocularis*—*oculus*, Gr *oklos*, akin to Sans *aksha*, the eye—*aksha*, to see.]

OCULARLY, ok'u lar li, *adv* By sight to the observation of the eye. [From OCULAR.]

OCULIST, ok'u list, *n*. One skilled in eye diseases. [See OCULAR.]

OD, od, *n*. A peculiar force having the power of acting on the nervous system, assumed to exist in light, heat, electricity, living bodies, and all material substances whatever, and to produce the phenomena of mesmerism. [Gr *hodos*, a way, passage.]

ODALISQUE, ōda list, *n*. A chamber-companion—a female slave in a Turkish harem. [Fr.—Turk. *odalik*—*odah*, a chamber.]

ODD, od, *adj* (lit) Having one point over not paired with another not even left over after a round number has been taken not exactly divisible by two unusual trifling. [Dan *odd*, Sw *udd*—Ice. *oddr*, a point.]

ODD FELLOW, od fel'lo, *n*. One of a secret benevolent society called odd fellows.

ODDITY, od'iti, *n*. The state of being odd or singular strangeness a singular person or thing.

ODO LOOKING, od look'ing, *adj* Having a singular appearance. [strangely]

ODDLY, od'li, *adv* Not evenly unaccountably.

ODDNESS, od'nes, *n*. The state of being odd or uneven strangeness uncommonness.

ODDS, odz, *n*. Inequality difference in favour of one against another more than an even wager advantage dispute. [From *ODD*.]

ODE, od, *n*. A song a poem written to be set to music. [L *ode*, *oda*, Gr *ōde*, contracted from *ōdē*—*ōdē*, to sing.]

ODIOUS, ōdi us, *adj* Hatred offensive repulsive hated. [L *odiosus*—*odi*, to hate.]

ODIOUSLY, ōdi us li, *adv* Hatredfully in a way to deserve or excite hatred.

ODIOUSNESS, ōdi us nes, *n*. The quality of being odious hatefulness.

ODIUM, ōdi um, *n*. Hatred offensiveness quality of provoking hate. [L—*odi*, to hate.]

ODOMETER, ō-dom'e ter, *n*. An instrument for measuring the distance passed over by a carriage by marking the number of revolutions of the wheels. [Gr *hodos*, way and *metron*, measure.]

ODONTOID, ō-don toid, *adj* Tooth-shaped tooth-like. [Gr *odonta*, *odontos*, a tooth, and *eidēs*, form, shape.]

ODONTOLOGY, ō-don tol o-jī, *n*. The science which treats of the teeth. [Gr *odous* *odontos* a tooth, and *logos*, discourse, science.]

ODOR. American spelling of *ODOUR*.

ODORIFEROUS, ō-dar if'er us, *adj* Bearing odours diffusing fragrance perfumed. [L *odoriferus*—*odor*, odour, and *fero*, to bear.]

ODORIFEROUSLY, ō-dar if'er us li, *adv* In an odoriferous manner.

ODORIFEROUSNESS, ō-dar if'er us nes, *n*. The quality of being odoriferous.

ODOROUS, ō-dar us, *adj* Emitting an odour or scent sweet smelling fragrant.

ODOROUSLY, ō-dar us li, *adv* Fragrantly.

ODOROUSNESS, ō-dar us nes, *n*. The quality of exciting the sensation of smell.

ODOUR, ō-dar, *n*. Small perfume estimation. [L *odor*—root *od*, allied to Gr *osē* to smell.]

ODOURLESS, ō-dar les, *adj* Without odour.

ODS PITIKINS, ōdz pit'i kins, *n*. (Shak) An oath, a corr of God's pity.

ODYLE, ó'dil, *n.* Same as *Od.* [Gr. *hodos*, way, passage, and *hylē*, matter.]

ODYSSEY, ód'is-si, *n.* A Greek epic poem, supposed to have been written by Homer, describing the return of the Greeks from the Trojan War, and esp. of Odysseus (Ulysses) to Ithaca.

CEDEMA, e-dē'ma, *n.* (*med.*) The swelling occasioned by the effusion or infiltration of serum into cellular or areolar structures. [Gr. *oídēma*—*oídeō*, to swell.]

CEILAD, e-il'yad, *n.* (*Shak.*) A glance, wink, or token given with the eye. [Fr. *ceillade*—*ceíl*—*L. oculus*, the eye.]

CENOLOGUE, en'ó-log, *n.* One who has studied the science of wines. [Gr. *oinos*, wine, and *logos*, discourse.]

CENOLOGY, en-ol'ó-jí, *n.* The science of wines. [Gr. *oinos*, wine, and *logos*, discourse.]

CENOMEL, en'ó-mel, *n.* (*Browning.*) Wine mixed with honey: mead. [Gr. *oinos*, wine, and *melí*, honey.]

O'ER, őr. Contracted from *OVER*.

OES, öz, *n.* (*Bacon.*) Circlets of gold or silver, so named from their shape.

ESOPHAGUS. See *ESOPHAGUS*.

OF, uv, *prep.* From or out from (so used by *Bacon*): belonging to: out of: among: proceeding from, so in the Litany and Nicene Creed: owing to: concerning: with regard to: (*B.* and *Pr. Bk.*) sometimes = *by*, *from*, *on*, or *over*. [A.S. *of*; Sw., Goth. *af*; *L. ab*; Gr. *apo*; Sans. *apa*, away from.]

OF PURPOSE (*B.*), intentionally.

OFF, of, *adv.* From: away from: not on.—*adj.* Most distant: right, right hand.—*prep.* Not on.—*int.* Away! depart! [Same as *OF*, differently used.]

OFFAL, of'al, *n.* (*lit.*) That which falls off: waste meat: the part of an animal unfit for use: refuse.

OFFENCE, of-fens', *n.* A striking against: a stumbling: an injury: a crime: a sin: anger: displeasure: affront: assault: (*Bacon*) physical injury. [From root of *OFFEND*.]

OFFENCEFUL, of-fens'fool, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Giving offence or displeasure: injurious.

OFFENCELESS, of-fens'les, *adj.* (*Milton.*) Unoffending: innocent.

OFFEND, of-fend', *v.t.* (*lit.*) To strike against: to annoy: to displease: to affront: (*B.*) to cause to sin.—*v.i.* to sin: to cause anger: (*B.*) to be made to sin. [*L. ob*, against, and *fendo*, to strike.]

OFFENDER, of-fend'ér, *n.* One who offends or injures: a trespasser: a criminal. [offends.]

OFFENDRESS, of-fend'res, *n.* (*Shak.*) A female who offends, &c. Same as *OFFENCE*, &c.

OFFENSIVE, of-fens'iv, *adj.* Causing offence: displeasing: injurious: used in attack: making the first attack.—*n.* The act of the attacking party: the posture of one who attacks. [Fr. *offensif*—*L. offendo*, *offensum*—*ob*, and *fendo*. See *OFFEND*.]

OFFENSIVELY, of-fens'iv-li, *adv.* In an offensive manner: unpleasantly.

OFFENSIVENESS, of-fens'iv-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being offensive: unpleasantness.

OFFER, of'ér, *v.t.* To bring to or before: to make a proposal to: to lay before: to present to the mind: to attempt: to propose to give: to present in worship.—*v.i.* to present itself: to be at hand: to declare a willingness.—*n.* Act of offering: first advance: that which is offered: proposal made. [*L. offerre*—*ob*, towards, *fero*, *ferre*, to bring.]

OFFERABLE, of'ér-a-bl, *adj.* That may be offered.

OFFERER, of'ér-ér, *n.* One who offers: one who offers sacrifice.

OFFERING, of'ér-ing, *n.* That which is offered: (*B.*) that which is offered on an altar: a sacrifice:—*pl.* (*Church of Eng.*) certain dues payable at Easter.

OFFERTORY, of'ér-tor-i, *n.* (*orig.*) Act of offering: (*Eng. Church*) that part of the liturgy where the people's offerings are made: (*R. C. Church*) an anthem chanted during the first part of the mass.

OFF-HAND, of-hand, *adj.* Not studied or prepared.—*n.* The right hand in driving.

OFFICE, of'is, *n.* (*lit.*) A rendering of aid: settled duty or employment: business: act of good or ill: act of worship: formula of devotion: peculiar use: a place for business: a benefice with no jurisdiction attached:—*pl.* the apartments of a house in which the domestics discharge their duties. [Fr.—*L. officium*—*opis*, aid, *facio*, to do.] [office.]

OFFICE-BEARER, of'is-bär'ér, *n.* One who holds OFFICER, of'is-sér, *n.* One who holds an office: a person who performs some public office.—*v.t.* To furnish with officers: to command, as officers.

OFFICIAL, of-fish'al, *adj.* Pertaining to an office: depending on the proper office or authority: done by authority.—*n.* One who holds an office: a subordinate public officer: the deputy of a bishop, &c.

OFFICIALLY, of-fish'al-li, *adv.* In an official manner or capacity.

OFFICIATE, of-fish'i-at, *v.i.* To perform the duties of an office: to perform official duties for another:—*pr.p.* officiating; *pa.p.* officiated.

OFFICIAL, of-fis'in-al or of-fis'i-nal, *adj.* Belonging to or used in a shop: denoting an approved medicine kept prepared by apothecaries. [Fr.—*L. officina*, a workshop, contr. from *opificina*—*opifex*, -*icis*, a workman—*opus*, work, *facio*, to do.]

OFFICIOUS, of-fish'us, *adj.* (*orig.*) Doing good offices, obliging (so used by *Bacon*): overkind: intermeddling.

OFFICIOUSLY, of-fish'us-li, *adv.* In an officious manner: kindly: with excessive forwardness: meddling. [being officious: forwardness.]

OFFICIOUSNESS, of-fish'us-nes, *n.* Quality of

OFFING, of'ing, *n.* A part of the sea off from the shore.

OFFSCOURING, of'skowr-ing, *n.* Matter, scoured off: refuse: anything vile or despised.

OFFSET, of'set, *n.* In accounts, a sum or value set off against another as an equivalent: a young shoot or bulb: a terrace on a hill-side: (*arch.*) a horizontal ledge on the face of a wall.—*v.t.* In accounts, to place against as an equivalent.

OFFSHOOT, of'shoot, *n.* That which shoots off the parent stem: anything growing out of another.

OFFSPRING, of'spring, *n.* (*lit.*) That which springs off from: the thing caused: children: issue: production of any kind.

OFFT, of't, } *adv.* Frequently: many times.—*adj.*

OFTEN, of'n, } **OFTEN**: (*B.*) frequent. [A.S., Ger. *oft*, akin to *häufig*, crowded, frequent.]

OFTENNESS, of'n-nes, *n.* Frequency.

OFTENTIMES, of'n-timz, } *adv.* Many times: fre-

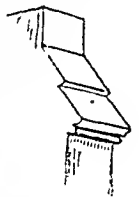
OFTTIMES, of'timz, } quently.

OGLE, ó'gl, *v.t.* To look at with side glances.—*v.i.* to practise ogling:—*pr.p.* ó'gling; *pa.p.* ó'gled. [Ger. *äugeln*, to twinkle, *äugen*, to eye—*auge*, eye; low *L. oculare*—*oculus*, eye.]

OGLER, ó'glér, *n.* One who ogles.

OGLING, ó'gling, *n.* Act of ogling or viewing with side-glances.

OGRE, ó'gér, *n.* (*lit.*) A fiend from hell: a man-eating



Offset.

monster or giant of fairy tales—*fem.* *O'gress*. (Fr *ogre*, Sp *ogro*—It. *Orco*, the god of the infernal regions—L. *orcus*, hell.)

OH, *ô, int.* Denoting surprise, pain, sorrow, &c.

OIL, oil, *n.* (*lit.*) The juice from the fruit of the olive tree any greasy liquid—*vt.* To smear or anoint with oil [L. *oleum*, Gr. *elaion*—*elaia*, the olive.]

OIL-BAG, oil bag, *n.* A bag or cyst in animals containing oil. [*lit.* the oil is pressed out]

OIL-CAKE, oil kâk, *n.* A cake made of flax seed after OIL-CLOTH, oil cloth, *n.* Cloth covered with oil or paint. [*mixed with oil.*]

OIL-COLOUR, oil kulur, *n.* A colouring substance OILINESS, oil nes, *n.* Quality of being oily a quality approaching that of oil.

OIL-MAN, oil man, *n.* One who deals in oils.

OIL-NUT, oil nut, *n.* The butter nut of N. America.

OIL-PAINTING, oil pânting *n.* A picture painted in oil-colours the art of painting in oil-colours.

OLEY, oil, *adj.* Consisting of, containing, or having the qualities of oil greasy

OINTMENT, ointment, *n.* The anointing or smearing thing (*med.*) any greasy substance applied to diseased or wounded parts (*B.*) a perfume (Fr *oindre*, to anoint, L. *unguentum*—*unguen*, an ointment—*ungo* to smear akin to Sans *ang*, to cause to shine by rubbing with greasy embrocations.)

OLD, old, *adj.* Grown, grown up advanced in years having been long in existence decayed by time out of date begun long since ancient having the age or duration of long practised. [A.S. *eald*, Ger. *alt*, O Ger. *alen*, to grow, Goth. *alan*, to nourish, Ice. *ala*, L. *alo*, to nourish.]

OLDEN, olden, *adj.* Old ancient

OLDNESS, old nes, *n.* State of being old old age.

OLEAGINOUS, ô-le-aj-nûs, *adj.* Oily (*bot.*) fleshy and oily [L. *olegiuus*—*oleum*, oil.]

OLEASTER, ô-le-as'ter, *n.* The wild olive.

OLEIFEROUS, ô-le-if-er-ûs, *adj.* Producing oil, as seeds. [L. *oleum*, oil, and *fero*, to bear.]

OLFACTORY, ol fak-tor-î, *adj.* Pertaining to or used in smelling [L. *olfacto* to smell—*oleo*, to smell, and *facio*, to do or make.]

OLIGARCH, ol gârk, *n.* A member of an oligarchy

OLIGARCHAL, ol i gârk'al, *adj.* Pertaining

OLIGARCHICAL, ol i gârk'ik al, *adj.* to an oligarchy

OLIGARCHY, ol gârk-î, *n.* Government by a few a state governed by a few [Gr. *oligarchia*—*oligos*, few, *archê*, government—*archê*, to rule.]

OLIO, ô-li-ô, *n.* A dish of different sorts of meat and vegetables boiled together a mixture (*meat*) a medley a literary miscellany [Sp. *olla*—L. *olla*, a pot.] [*olive-green.*]

OLIVACEOUS, ol i-vâ-shûs, *adj.* Olive-coloured

OLIVE, oliv, *n.* A tree cultivated round the Mediterranean for its oily fruit its fruit peace, of which the olive was the emblem a colour like the unripe olive [L. *olea*, Gr. *elaia*.]

OLIVENITE, olive nit, *n.* A mineral consisting chiefly of arsenic acid and protoxide of iron, generally of a dark, olive-green colour

OLLAPODRIDA, ol i-pô-drî-da, *n.* A mixed stew or hash of meat and vegetables in common use in Spain any incongruous mixture or miscellaneous collection [Sp. *lit.* putrid or rotten pot—L. *olla*, a pot, and *podere*—L. *puter*, putrid.]

OLYMPIAD, ô-lym-pî-ad, *n.* In ancient Greece, a period of four years, being the interval between the Olympic games, used in reckoning time (the date of

the 1st Olympiad is 776 B.C.) [Gr. *olympias*, *-ados*, belonging to *Olympia*, a district in Elis in ancient Greece.]

OLYMPIAN, ô-lym-pî-an, *adj.* Pertaining to Olympic, ô-lym-pîk, *adj.* *pr.* where the Olympic games were celebrated, or to *Alc. Olympia*, the fabled seat of the gods.

OLYMPICS, OLYMPIC GAMES, games celebrated every four years dedicated to Olympian Jupiter

OMBRE, omb'er, *n.* A game of cards played by three persons. [Fr—Sp *hombré*—L. *homo*, a man.]

OMEGA, ô-mê-ga or ô-mê-ga, *n.* (*lit.*) The great O, the last letter of the Greek alphabet (*B.*) the end. [Gr. *ô mega*, the great or long ô—*mega*, great.]

OMELET, OMELETTE, om-e-let, *n.* (*lit.*) Mixed eggs a pancake chiefly of eggs. [Fr—*œufs mêlés*—*œufs*, eggs, *mêlés*, pap. of *mêler*, to mix.]

OMEN, ô-men, *n.* A sign of some future event.

[L. for *omen*, that which is uttered by the mouth, L. *os* or *ocumen*—*ocum*, *ocum* that which divines with its mouth, a divining bird—or *an* *ocum*, to divine.]

OMENED, ô-men-ed, *adj.* Containing omens.

OMER, ô-mer, *n.* A Hebrew dry measure containing 1½ part of a homer [Heb. from *amar*, to heap up.]

OMINOUS, om-in-ûs, *adj.* Pertaining to or containing an omen foreboding evil inauspicious

OMINOUSLY, om-in-ûs-lî, *adv.* In an ominous manner [quality of being ominous.]

OMINOUSNESS, om-in-ûs-nes, *n.* The state or

OMISSIBLE, ô-mî-sî-bl, *adj.* That may be omitted.

OMISSION, ô-mî-sh-un, *n.* Act of omitting the neglect or failure to do something required that which is left out.

OMISSIVE, ô-mî-sîv, *adj.* Omitting or leaving out.

OMIT, ô-mî-t, *v. t.* (*lit.*) To send away to leave out—to neglect to fail—*pr. p.* omitting, *pa. p.* omitted. [L. *omitto*, *omissum*—*ob*, away, *mitto*, to send.]

OMITTANCE, ô-mî-tans, *n.* The act of omitting—the state of being omitted forbearance.

OMNIBUS, om-nî-bûs, *n.* (*lit.*) For all a large four-wheeled vehicle, chiefly used in towns. [L. dative pl. of *omnis*, all.]

OMNIFARIOUS, om-nî-fâr-i-ûs, *adj.* Of all varieties or kinds [L. *omnifarius*—*omnis*, all, and *varius*, various.]

OMNIFEROUS, om-nî-fêr-ûs, *adj.* Bearing or producing all kinds. [L. *omnifer*—*omnis*, all, and *fero*, to bear.]

OMNIFIC, om-nî-fîk, *adj.* All-creating [L. *as if* *omnifex*—*omnis*, and *facio*, to make.]

OMNIPAROUS, om-nî-pâ-rûs, *adj.* Producing all things. [L. *omnis*, all, and *pario*, to bring forth, produce.]

OMNIPOTENCE, om-nî-pô-tens, *n.* Unlimited

OMNIPOTENCY, om-nî-pô-tên-sî, *n.* power [from *OMNIPOTENT*.]

OMNIPOTENT, om-nî-pô-tent, *adj.* All-powerful—possessing unlimited power

THE OMNIPOTENT, God. [L. *omnipotens*—*omnis* all, and *potens*.]

OMNIPOTENTLY, om-nî-pô-tent-lî, *adv.* With almighty power

OMNIPRESENCE, om-nî-prê-zens, *n.* The quality or attribute of being omnipresent unbounded or universal presence.

OMNIPRESENT, om-nî-prê-sent, *adj.* Present everywhere [L. *omnis*, all, and *præsent*.]

OMNISCIENCE, om-nî-shên-s, *n.* The quality or attribute of being omniscient.

OMNISCIENT, om-nish'ent, *adj.* *All-knowing*: all-seeing: infinitely wise. [L. *omnis*, all, and *sciens*, *scientis*, knowing—*scio*, to know.] [science.]

OMNISCIENTLY, om-nish'ent-li, *adv.* By omnium.

OMNIUM, om'ni-um, *n.* A term used at the Stock Exchange to express the aggregate value of the different stocks in which a loan is funded. [L., of all; gen. pl. of *omnis*, all.]

OMNIUM-GATHERUM, om'ni-um-gath'ér-um, *n.* A miscellaneous collection of things or persons. [L. *omnium*, of all, gen. pl. of *omnis*, all, and a Latinised form of Eng. *gather*.]

OMNIVOROUS, om-niv'or-us, *adj.* *All-devouring*: (zool.) feeding on both animal and vegetable food. [L. *omnivorus*—*omnis*, all, *voro*, to devour.]

OMPHALIC, om-fal'ik, *adj.* *Pertaining to the navel*. [Gr. *omphalikos*—*omphalos*, the navel.]

ON, on, *prep.* *In* or *at*: in contact with the upper part of: upon or acting by contact with: at or near: at or during: in addition to: toward, for: at the peril of: in consequence: immediately after: (B.) off.—*adv.* Above, or next beyond: forward, in succession: in continuance: not off.—*int.* Go on! proceed! [A.S. *on*, *an*, Ger. *an*; orig. = IN.]

ONAGER, on'a-jér, *n.* *The wild ass* of Central Asia. [L.—Gr. *onagros*—*onos*, an ass, *agrios*, living in the fields—*agros*, a field.] [xxxviii. 9.]

ONANISM, ó'nan-izm, *n.* Self-pollution. [See Gen.]

ONCE, ons, *n.* (lit.) *The lynx*: a small animal of the cat kind found in the northern regions. [Fr.; Sp. *onza*, It. *lonza*—L. *lynx*.]

ONCE, wuns, *adv.* *At one time*: a single time: at a former time.—*n.* One time. [O. E. *ones*; Ger. *einst*—*ein*, one.]

ONE, wun, *n.* A person spoken of indefinitely. [Fr. *on*, O. Fr. *hom*, L. *homo*, a man.]

ONE, wun, *adj.* *Single in number*: single: undivided: the same. [A.S. *an*, *æn*, Ger. *ein*, L. *unus*, Gr. *heis*, *henos*—root *hen*.]

ONELY, ón'li, *adv.* (*Spenser*). Only.

ONENESS, wun'nes, *n.* State of being one: unity.

ONERARY, on'ér-ar-i, *adj.* *Fitted or intended for carrying burdens*: comprising burdens. [L. *onerarius*—*onus*, *oneris*, a burden.]

ONEROUS, on'ér-us, *adj.* *Burdensome*: oppressive. [L. *onerosus*—*onus*, a burden.]

ONEROUSLY, on'ér-us-li, *adv.* In an onerous manner: oppressively.

ONE-SIDED, wun'sid'ed, *adj.* Having one side only: partial: (*bot.*) growing on one side.

ONE-SIDEDNESS, wun'sid'ed-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being one-sided.

ONEYER, on'i-ér, *n.* (*Shak.*) An accountant of the exchequer, a banker. [From the mark *o.ni.*, an abbreviation of the Latin form, *oneretur*, *nisi habeat sufficientum exonerationem*.] [procedure.]

ON-GOING, on'gó-ing, *n.* The act of going forward.

ONION, un'yun, *n.* (lit.) *A single one*: a common plant, with a bulbous root. [Fr. *oignon*; L. *unio*, from *unus*, one.]

ONION-EYED, un'yun-id, *adj.* Having the eyes full of tears, as if by the use of onions.

ONLY, ón'li, *adj.* (lit.) *One-like*: single: this above all others: alone.—*adv.* In one manner: for one purpose: singly: merely: barely. [A.S. *ænlic*—*an*, one, and *lic*, like.]

ONOMATOLOGY, on-o-ma-to'ló-ji, *n.* The science of or a treatise on the derivation of names. [Gr. *onoma*, *onomatos*, name, and *logos*, discourse.]

ONOMATOPEIA, on-o-mat-o-pé'ya, *n.* (lit.) *Name-making*: (*gram.*) the formation of a word with resemblance in sound to that made by the thing signified: the use of such a word. [Gr. *onoma*, -*atos*, a name, *poieō*, to make.]

ONOMATOPEITIC, on-o-mat-o-po-et'ik, *adj.* Sounding, when spoken, like the thing signified.

ONSET, on'set, *n.* *A setting or rushing on or upon*: violent attack: assault: a storming.

ONSLAUGHT, on'slawt, *n.* (lit.) *A coming on to slaughter*: onset: assault. [to ontology.]

ONTOLOGIC, -AL, on-to-loj'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining

ONTOLOGIST, on-to'ló-jist, *n.* One versed in the nature and qualities of being.

ONTOLOGY, on-to'ló-ji, *n.* (lit.) *A discourse about being*: metaphysics. [Gr. *ón*, *ontos*, being, pr.p. of *eimi* (Sans. *as*), to be, and *logos*, discourse.]

ONUS, ónus, *n.* *The burden*. [L.]

ONWARD, on'ward, *adj.* *Going on*: advancing: advanced.—*adv.* Toward a point on or in front: forward.

ONWARDS, on'wardz, *adv.* Same as ONWARD.

ONYX, on'iks, *n.* (*min.*) An agate formed of layers of chalcedony of different colours, used for making cameos: so called from its likeness to the nail in colour. [L. Gr. *onyx*, a finger-nail.]

OOHITE, ó'o-lit, *n.* (*geol.*) A kind of limestone, composed of grains like the eggs or roe of a fish. [Gr. *ōon*, an egg, and *lithos*, stone.]

OOITIC, ó-o-lit'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling oolite.

OOZE, óoz, *n.* (lit.) *Moisture*: soft mud: gentle flow: the liquor of a tan vat.—*v.i.* To flow gently: to percolate, as a liquid through pores.—*v.t.* to cause to flow gently: to drop or shed:—*pr.p.* óozing; *pa.p.* óozed. [A.S. *woos*, juice: Ice. *vos*, moisture; A.S. *wase*, mud: akin to WATER, WET.]

OOZY, óoz'i, *adj.* Resembling ooze: slimy.

OPACITY, o-pas'i-ti, *n.* Opaqueness: obscurity.

OPACOUS, o-pák'us, *adj.* Same as OPAQUE.

OPAH, ó'pa, *n.* A large, brilliantly coloured sea-fish of the Dory family, also called *king-fish*.

OPAL, ó'pal, *n.* (lit.) *The gleaming stone*: a precious stone of a milky hue, remarkable for its changing colours. [L. *opalus*, acc. to Wedgwood, from Polish *palad*, to glow, Serbian *opaliti*, to shoot.]

OPALINE, ó'pal-in, *adj.* Relating to, or like opal.

OPAQUE, o-pák, *adj.* *Shady*, *dark*: not transparent. [Fr.; L. *opacus*.]

OPAQUENESS, o-pák'nes, *n.* Quality of being opaque: want of transparency.

OPE, óp, *v.t.* and *i.* In poetry, to open.—*adj.* (*Herbert*) Open.

OPEN, ó'pn, *adj.* (lit.) *Lifted up*: not shnt: free of access: free from trees: not fenced: not drawn together: not frozen up: not frosty: free to be used, &c.; public: without reserve: frank: easily understood: generous: liberal: clear: unbalanced, as an account: attentive: free to be discussed.—*v.t.* To make open: to bring to view: to explain: to begin.—*v.i.* to become open: to unclosed: to be unclosed: to begin to appear: to begin. [A.S. *open*; Ger. *offen*, prob. from *oben*, up; Ice. *opinn*, open, mouth upwards: conn. with UP.]

OPENER, ó'pn-ér, *n.* One who or that which opens.

OPEN-EYED, ó'pn-id, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Watchful.

OPEN-HANDED, ó'pn-hand'ed, *adj.* With an open hand: generous: liberal.

OPEN-HEARTED, ó'pn-härt'ed, *adj.* With an open heart: frank: generous.

OPEN HEARTEDNESS ɔpn hɑrt'ɪd nes *n.* Liberality
generosity frankness candour

OPENING ɔpnɪŋ *n.* An open place a breach an
aperture beginning, first appearance

OPENLY ɔpnli, *adv.* Publicly not secretly plainly
without disguise [clamorous]

OPEN MOUTHED ɔpn maʊθd, *adj.* Gaping greedy

OPENNESS ɔpn nes, *n.* The state or quality of being
open clearness freedom from disguise mildness, as
of the weather

OPEN WORK, ɔpn wɜrk *n.* Anything manufactured
so as to shew openings throu' it.

OPERA ɔpə, *n.* (It) A work a musical drama.
[L. from *opus operis* Sans. *apras* work.]

OPERA GLASS ɔpə a-glas *n.* A small glass or
telescope for use at operas, theatres &c.

OPERA HOUSE, ɔpə ə həʊs *n.* A theatre where
operas are represented.

OPPERTANT ɔpə ant *adj.* (Shak.) Having power to
produce an effect *act v.* [See **OPERATE**.]

OPERATE, ɔpə tɪt *v.* To work to exert strength
to produce any effect to exert moral power (*med*)
to take effect upon the human system (*nurg*) to
perform some unusual act upon the body with
the hand or an instrument. *v.t.* to effect to pro-
duce by agency —*pr p* operating *pass p* operated.
[L. *operor alius—opus operis* work.]

OPERATIC ɔl ɔp rə tɪk, *al adj.* Pertaining to
or resembling the opera.

OPERATION ɔpə rə tʃən, *n.* Act or process of
operating agency influence method of working
act on or movements surgical performance

OPERATIVE, ɔpə rə tɪv *adj.* Having the power of
operating or acting exerting force producing
effects.—*n.* One who works a workman in a
manufactory a labourer [at *ve* manner]

OPERATIVELY ɔpə rə tɪvli, *adv.* In an oper-
ative manner

OPERATOR, ɔpə rə tɪzər *n.* One who or that which
operates or produces an effect. [operator]

OPERECULAR, ɔpə rə kʊlər *adj.* Pertaining to the
OPERECULATE, ɔpə rə kʊlɪt, *adj.* (bot) Closed

OPERECULATED ɔpə rə kʊlɪt ed {by a} door cover
having an operculum or apparatus for protecting
[See **OPERECULUM**.]

OPERCULUM ɔpə rə kʊləm, *n.* (bot) A cover or
lid (ool) the plate over the entrance of a shell
the apparatus which protects the gills of fishes
[L. from *operio* to cover]

OFFRETTA ɔpə rɛ tʃə, *n.* A short, light, musical
drama. [It. *dum.* of opera.]

OPPOSE, ɔpə zɪt, *adv.* (It) *Peri* ng work or
labour tedious. [L. *opponere—opus operis* work.]

OPHICLEIDE, ɔfɪ klɪd, *n.* (It) A serpent with
horns a large bass trumpet with a deep pitch. [Fr.
Gr *ophis* a serpent, and *kleus kleidos* a key]

OPHIDIAN ɔfɪ dɪən, *n.* One of the true serpents
in which the ribs are the only organs of locomotion.
[Gr *ophidion* *dum.* of *ophis* *ophidius* a serpent.]

OPHIDIAN ɔfɪ dɪən, *adj.* Pertaining to ser-
pents [See **OPHIDIAN** *n.*]

OPHIOLGY ɔfɪ o-lɔ-ɔ-ɔ-ɔ, *n.* The branch of natural
history which treats of serpents. [Gr *ophis* serpent,
and *logos* discourse]

OPHITE, ɔfɪ tɪ, *n.* One of a Gnostic sect who wor-
shipped the serpent, regarding the serpent which
tempted Eve as the benefactor of the human race
[Gr *ophis* a serpent.]

OPHTHALMIA, ɔfθəl mi ə, *n.* Inflammation of
the eye. [Gr *ophthalmos* eye.]

OPHTHALMIC ɔfθəl mɪk *adj.* Pertaining to the
eye [See **OPHTHALMIA**.]

OPHTHALMOSCOPE, ɔfθəl mɔ skɒp *n.* An in-
strument by which the interior of the eye is ren-
dered visible. [Gr *ophthalmos* eye and *skopeō* to
view]

OPHTHALMIA ɔfθəl mi, *n.* Inflammation of the
eye generally more strictly and properly an in-
flammatory affect on the coats of the eye [Gr
ophthalmos eye]

OPIATE ɔpət *n.* Any medicine that contains
opium and induces sleep that which induces rest.
—*adv.* Inducing sleep causing rest.

OPIATED ɔpət ed, *adj.* Mixed with opiates
under the influence of opiates

OPINE, ɔpɪn *v.* To think to suppose —*pr p*
opining *pass p* opined [L. *opinor* to think.]

OPINION ɔpɪnɪən *n.* (It) A thinking a convic-
tion on probable evidence judgment notion
estimation (Bacon) medical advice. [L. *opinio*—
opino to think.]

OPINIONATED ɔpɪnɪənət ed, *adj.* Firmly ad-
hering to one's own opinion.

OPINIONATELY ɔpɪnɪənətli, *adv.* Obstinate-
ly conceitedly

OPINIONATIVE ɔpɪnɪənətɪv *adj.* Unduly
attached to one's own opinion stubborn.

OPINIONATIVELY ɔpɪnɪənətɪvli, *adv.* With
stubborn adhesion to one's own opinion.

OPINIONATIVENESS ɔpɪnɪənətɪv nəs *n.*
Stubbornness in holding one's own opinion

OPIUM ɔpɪəm *n.* The narcotic juice of the white
poppy [L. Gr *opon* from *opos* vegetable juice.]

OPOSSUM ɔpɒsəm, *n.* An American quadruped
with a prehensile tail the female having a pouch in
which she carries her young [An Indian name]

OPPIDA ɔpɪdən *n.* (orig) An inhabitant of the
town at Eton a student who boards in the town,
and not in the college. [L. *oppidanus—oppidum* a
town]

OPPOONENT ɔpə nɪt *adj.* Opposing situated
in front adverse.—*n.* One who opposes especially
in argument an adversary

OPPORTUNE ɔpə pɔ tʃən *adj.* (It) At or before
the time present at a proper time seasonable.
[L. *opportunus—ob* before, and *portus* a harbour]

OPPORTUNELY ɔpə pɔ tʃənli, *adv.* In an oppor-
tune manner seasonably

OPPORTUNENESS ɔpə pɔ tʃən nəs, *n.* The state
or quality of being opportune

OPPORTUNITY ɔpə pɔ tʃən tɪ, *n.* An opportune
or convenient time occasion. [opposed.]

OPPOSABLE, ɔpə zə bəl, *adj.* Capable of being
opposed

OPPOSE ɔpə zɪt *v.* To place before or in the way
of to set against to place as an obstacle to resist
to check to compete with.—*v.t.* to make objec-
tion —*pr p* opposing *pass p* opposed [L. *oppono*
—*ob* in the way and *pono positum*, to place.]

OPPOSELESS ɔpə zɪt ləs, *adj.* (Shak.) Not to be
opposed, irresistible.

OPPOSER, ɔpə zɪtər *n.* One that opposes an
opponent a rival an enemy

OPPOSITE, ɔpə zɪt, *adj.* Placed over against
standing in front contrasted with adverse con-
trary.—*n.* That which is opposed or contrary an
opponent.

OPPOSITELY ɔpə zɪtli, *adv.* In such a way as to
face each other against each other

OPPOSITENESS, op'o-zit-nes, *n.* The state of being opposite or contrary.

OPPOSITION, op-o-zish'un, *n.* State of being opposed or placed over against: standing over against: repugnance: contrariety: act of opposing: resistance: that which opposes: obstacle: the party that opposes the ministry or existing administration: (*astron.*) the situation of heavenly bodies when 180° apart.

OPPOSITIONIST, op-o-zish'un-ist, *n.* One who belongs to an opposing party, especially that opposed to the government.

OPPRESS, op-pres', *v.t.* (*lit.*) To press against or down: to use severely: to burden: to lie heavy upon: to constrain: to overpower. [*L. opprimo, oppressum*—*ob*, against, and *premo*, to press.]

OPPRESSION, op-pres'h'un, *n.* Act of oppressing: severity: cruelty: state of being oppressed: misery: hardship: injustice: dullness.

OPPRESSIVE, op-pres'iv, *adj.* Tending to oppress: over-burdensome: unjustly severe: heavy: overpowering. [*sive* or severe manner.]

OPPRESSIVELY, op-pres'iv-ly, *adv.* In an oppressive manner.

OPPRESSIVENESS, op-pres'iv-nes, *n.* The quality of being oppressive.

OPPRESSOR, op-pres'or, *n.* One who oppresses.

OPPROBRIOUS, op-prō'bri-us, *adj.* Expressive of opprobrium: reproachful: infamous: despised.

OPPROBRIOUSLY, op-prō'bri-us-ly, *adv.* In an opprobrious manner: reproachfully.

OPPROBRIOUSNESS, op-prō'bri-us-nes, *n.* Reprobachfulness: scurrility.

OPPROBRIUM, op-prō'bri-um, *n.* (*lit.*) Reproach with contempt or disdain: disgrace: infamy. [*L. ob*, against, *probrum*, reproach—perhaps contracted from *prohibrum*—*prohibeo*, to prohibit.]

OPPUGN, op-pūn', *v.t.* (*lit.*) To fight against: to oppose: to resist. [*L. oppugno*, to fight against—*ob*, against, and *pugna*, a fight.]

OPPUGNANCY, op-pug'nān-si, *n.* (*Shak.*) Opposition, resistance.

OPPUGNANT, op-pug'nant, *adj.* Opposing: hostile.—*n.* An opponent. [*L. oppugnans, -antis*, *pr.p.* of *oppugno*. See *OPPUGN*.] [opposes.]

OPPUGNER, op-pūn'ēr, *n.* One who or that which opposes.

OPTATIVE, op'ta-tiv or op-tā'tiv, *adj.* Expressing desire or wish.—*n.* (*gram.*) A mode of the verb expressing wish. [*L. optativus*, from *opto*, *optatum*, to wish.] [sion of desire.]

OPTATIVELY, op'ta-tiv-ly, *adv.* With the expressiveness.

OPTIC, op'tik, *n.* (*Pope*) An organ of sight: an eye. [See next word.]

OPTIC, -AL, op'tik, -al, *adj.* Relating to sight, or to optics. [*Gr. optikos*—*op*, root of *opsomai*, fut. of *horaō*, to see.]

OPTICALLY, op'tik-al-ly, *adv.* By optics or sight.

OPTICIAN, op-tish'an, *n.* One skilled in optics: one who makes or sells optical instruments.

OPTICS, op'tiks, *n.* The science of the nature and laws of vision and light.

OPTIME, op'ti-me, *n.* In the university of Cambridge, one of those in the second rank of honours, next to the wranglers. [*L. optimus*, best.]

OPTIMISM, op'tim-izm, *n.* The doctrine that everything is ordered for the best. [*L. optimus*, best.]

OPTIMIST, op'tim-ist, *n.* A believer in optimism.

OPTION, op'shun, *n.* Act of choosing: power of choosing or wishing: wish. [*L. optio, optionis*—*opto*, to wish.]

OPTIONAL, op'shun-al, *adj.* Left to one's option or choice.

OPTIONALLY, op'shun-al-ly, *adv.* With the privilege of choice. [riches: wealth.]

OPULENCE, op'ū-lens, *n.* State of being opulent: [riches: wealth.]

OPULENT, op'ū-lent, *adj.* Abounding in means: wealthy. [*L. opulens*—*ops*, means; akin to Sans. root *ap*, to obtain.] [manner: richly.]

OPULENTLY, op'ū-lent-ly, *adv.* In an opulent manner.

OPUSCLE, o-pus'cl, } *n.* A little work. [*L. opus-*
OPUSCULE, o-pus'kul, } *culum*, dim. of *opus*, work.]

OR, or, *adv.* (*Spenser*). Ere, before. [See *ERE*.]

OR, or, *n.* (*her.*) Gold or yellow colour, represented in engraving by dots. [*Fr. or*, *L. aurum*, gold.]

OR, or, *conj.* Marking an alternative. [*A.S. oththe*, *outher*; *Goth. aiththan*; *L. aut*.]

ORACLE, or'a-kl, *n.* The answer spoken or uttered by the gods: the place where responses were given, and the deities supposed to give them: one famed for wisdom: a wise decision: (*B.*) the sanctuary:—*pl.* the revelations made to the prophets. [*L. oraculum*—*oro*, to speak—*os*, *oris*, the mouth.]

ORACULAR, o-rak'ū-lar, *adj.* Delivering oracles: resembling oracles: grave: venerable: equivocal: obscure.

ORACULARLY, o-rak'ū-lar-ly, *adv.* In the manner of an oracle: authoritatively: positively.

ORACULARNESS, o-rak'ū-lar-nes, *n.* The quality of being oracular.

ORACULOUS, o-rak'ū-lus, *adj.* Same as *ORACULAR*.

ORAISON, or'a-zun, *n.* (*Shak.*) Same as *ORISON*.

ORAL, ō'al, *adj.* Uttered by the mouth; spoken. [From *L. os*, *oris*, the mouth.]

ORALLY, ō'al-ly, *adv.* By word of mouth: in the mouth. [From *L. os*, *oris*, the mouth.]

ORANG, o-rang', *n.* (*lit.*) A man: a kind of ape resembling man, found chiefly in the forests of Malacca. [*Malay*.]

ORANGE, or'anj, *n.* A tree with a well-known gold-coloured fruit: its fruit.—*adj.* Pertaining to an orange: orange-coloured. [*Fr.*; *It. arancia*, from Pers. *narenj*; the *n* being dropped, it was thought to come from *L. aurum*, gold, hence low *L. aurantium*, golden.] [orange juice.]

ORANGEADE, or-anj-ad', *n.* A drink made with orange juice.

ORANGE-COLOURED, or'anj-kul'urd, *adj.* Having the colour of an orange.

ORANGEMAN, or'anj-man, *n.* A member of a secret society instituted in Ireland in 1795 to uphold Protestantism, so called because its distinctive colour was orange. [trees.]

ORANGERY, or'anj-ēr-i, *n.* A plantation of orange-trees.

ORANGE-TAWNY, or'anj-taw'ni, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Of a colour between orange and brown.—*n.* The colour itself. [who sells oranges.]

ORANGE-WIFE, or'anj-wif, *n.* (*Shak.*) A woman who sells oranges.

ORANG-OUTANG, o-rang'-ōō-tang', } *n.* (*lit.*) Man
ORANG-UTAN, o-rang'-ōō-tan', } of the woods:
the Indian or red orang. [*Malay*.]

ORATION, o-rā'shun, *n.* A speaking: a speech made according to the laws of rhetoric, and spoken in public: a public address: a harangue. [*L. oratio*—*oro*, to speak—*os*, *oris*, the mouth.]

ORATOR, or'a-tor, *n.* A public speaker: a man of eloquence. [See *ORATION*.]

ORATORICAL, or-a-tor'ik-al, *adj.* Pertaining to oratory: becoming an orator.

ORATORICALLY, or a tor'ik al li, *adv* In an oratorical or rhetorical manner

ORATORIO, or a tor'io, *n.* (*lit*) A place of prayer a kind of musical drama, usually founded on Scripture [*It.*—low *L.* *oratorium*—*L.* orator, one who speaks or prays. See ORATOR.]

ORATORY, or a tor i, *n.* The art of speaking well, or so as to please and persuade, esp publicly the exercise of eloquence (*R G Church*) an apartment or building for private worship [*Low L.* *oratorium*—*L.* orator, one who speaks or prays. See ORATOR.]

ORATRESS, or a tres, } *n.* A female orator

ORATRIX, or a-triks, }

ORB, orb *n.* (*arch.*) A blank window or panel. [*L.* *orbis*, deprived, destitute.]

ORB, orb, *n.* A circle a sphere a celestial body a wheel any rolling body the eye.—*v.* (*Tenn.*) to become transformed like an orb [*L.* *orbis*]

ORBED, orbd, *adj* In the form of an orb circular

ORBICULAR, or bik u lar, *adj* Having the form of an orb spherical round

ORBICULARLY, or bik' u lar li, *adv* Spherically

ORBICULARNESS, or bik u lar nes, *n.* The state of being orbicular

ORBIULATE, or bik a lit, } *adj* In the form

ORBIculated, or bik' u lat-ed, } of an orb

ORBUCLATION, or bik u lishun, *n.* The state of being moulded into an orb or circle

ORBIT, or'bit, *n.* (*lit*) The track made by a wheel a course the path described by a celestial body in the heavens the bony cavity for the eyeball the skin round the eye. [*L.* *orbis*—*orbis*, an orb]

ORBITAL, or'bit-al, *adj* Pertaining to an orbit

ORO, ork, *n.* (*Milton*) A species of whale, the grampus. [*L.* *orca*, *Gr* *oryx*, a great fish.]

ORCHARD, orchard, *n.* A yard or enclosure for woods or vegetables a garden of fruit-trees, esp apple trees. [*AS* *origard*, *O* *Ger* *urzgarte*, *Goth* *aurigards* See *WORT* and *YARD*]

ORCHESTRA, or'kes tra, *n.* In the Greek theatre the place where the chorus danced the part of a theatre for the musicians the performers in an orchestra. [*Gr* *orchestra*—*orchēstrā*, a dancer—*orchēstomai*, to dance.]

ORCHESTRAL, or'kes tral or 'kes', *adj* Pertaining to an orchestra performed in an orchestra.

ORCHESTRATION, or kes-trāshun, *n.* The arrangement of music for an orchestra instrumentation.

ORCHID, or'kid, *n.* An orchidaceous plant.

ORCHIDACEOUS, or ki-dāshus, *adj* Relating to a natural order of plants with testicated roots and beautiful fragrant flowers. [*Gr* *orchis*, a testicle.]

ORCHIS, or'kis, *n.* A genus of orchidaceous plants

ORCINE, or'kin, *n.* A colouring matter obtained from lichens. [*Low L.* *Falcolaria orcina*, a species of lichen.—*Orcus*, the lower world, so called from its dark colour]

ORDAIN, or-dān, *v.* To put in order to appoint to regulate to set in order to invest with ministerial functions. [*L.* *ordino*, *ordinatum*—*ordo*, *ordinus*, order]

ORDEAL, or'dē al, *n.* A dealing out or giving of just judgment an ancient form of trial by lot, fire, water, &c. any severe trial or examination. [*AS* *ordal*, *D* *cordele*, *Ger* *urtheil*, judgment.—*Ice* *ur*, out of, an *thid*, a part—*Goth* *thiden*, *AS* *dalan*, to divide.]

ORDER, or'der, *n.* Regular arrangement method proper state rule regular government command

a class a society of persons a religious fraternity—a scientific division of objects (*arch*) a system of the parts of columns —*pl* the Christian ministry —*v.* To arrange to conduct to command.—*v.* to give command. [*Fr* *ordre*—*L.* *ordo*]

TAKE ORDER (*Bacon*), to take measures.

ORDERING, or der ing, *n.* Arrangement management. [*From ORDER*]

ORDERLESS, or'der les, *adj* Without order disorderly

ORDERLINESS, or'der li nes, *n.* The state of being orderly regularity

ORDERLY, or'der li, *adj* In order regular well regulated quiet being on duty.—*adv* Regularly methodically —*n.* A soldier who attends on a superior

ORDINAL, or'din al, *adj* Shewing order or succession. —*n.* A number noting order a ritual for ordination.

ORDINANCE, or'din ans, *n.* That which is ordained by authority a law an established rite

ORDINANT, or'din ant, *adj* (*Shak.*) Ordaining, decreeing

ORDINARILY, or'din a ri li, *adv* According to established order or rules commonly usually

ORDINARY, or'din a ri, *adj* According to the common order usual of common rank plain of little merit —*n.* An established judge of ecclesiastical causes settled establishment actual office a bishop a place where meals are provided at fixed charges

ORDINATE, or'din ēt, *adj* (*lit*) In order regular —*n.* A straight line in a curve terminated on both sides by the curve and bisected by the diameter

ORDINATELY, or'din ēt li, *adv* In a regular methodical manner [*ing* established order.]

ORDINATION, or'din āshun, *n.* The act of ordaining

ORDNANCE, or'dnans, *n.* (*orig*) Any arrangement, disposition, or equipment great guns artillery

ORDURE, or'dū, *n.* Dirt dung excrement [*Fr* ; *It* *ordura*, *ordura*—*L.* *luridus*, dirty]

ORE, or, *n.* One of the native minerals, so called from the veins running through it metal [*Ger* *ader*, *Ice* *ader*, *car*, *Dan* *are*, a vein.]

OREAD, ore ad (*pl* *OREADS* or *ORE'ADES*) *n.* (*myth.*) A mountain nymph. [*Gr* *Oreias*, *oreiades*, *-oros*, a mountain.]

ORGAN, or'gan, *n.* (*lit*) That with which anything may be done that by which a natural operation is carried on a musical instrument with pipes, bellows, and keys the medium of conveyance or communication [*L.* *organum*, *Gr* *organon*—*ergo*, to do or make.]

ORGANIC, AL or gan'ik, -al, *adj* Pertaining to an organ consisting of or containing organs produced by the organs instrumental

ORGANICALLY, or gan'ik al li, *adv* With organic structure by means of organs.

ORGANISABLE, or gan'iz a bl, *adj* That may be organised or arranged.

ORGANISATION, or gan'iz āshun, *n.* The act of organising the state of being organised

ORGANISE, or'gan iz, *v.* To supply with organs to form, as an organised body to arrange.—*pr* *p.* *organising*, *p* *p* *organised*.

ORGANISM, or'gan izm, *n.* Organic structure.

ORGANIST, or'gan ist, *n.* One who plays on the organ. [*organ* standa.]

ORGAN LOFT, or'gan loft, *n.* The loft where an organ is placed

ORGANOGRAPHY, or gan'og-ra-fi, *n.* A description of the organs of plants or of animals. [*organ*]

ORGAN PIPE, or'gan pip, *n.* The pipe of a musical instrument

ORGAN-POINT, or'gan-point, *n.* A note sustained through a series of chords, although only in harmony with the first and last.

ORGEAT, or'zhat, *n.* A liquor extracted from barley and sweet almonds. [Fr. *orge*, Prov. *ordí*, L. *hordeum*, barley.]

ORGIES, or'jiz, *n.* (*orig.*) Ceremonies observed in the worship of Bacchus, distinguished by furious revelry: any drunken nocturnal rites or revelry. [Fr.; Gr. *orgia*, secret rites, prob. from *ergon*, work, as *erdō*, to work, also meant, to perform sacred rites; or from *orgē*, fury.]

ORGILLOUS, or'il-lus, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Proud, haughty. [From A.S. *orger*, pride.]

ORGUES, orgz, *n.* Long, thick wooden beams shod with iron, hung vertically over the entrance to a fortified place, and dropped into position when required to serve the purpose of a portcullis. [Fr. *orgue*—L. *organum*. See **ORGAN**.]

ORGULOUS, or'gu-lus, *adj.* Same as **ORGILLOUS**.

ORICHALCH, or'i-kalk, *n.* (*Spenser*). A gold-coloured alloy resembling brass. [Fr. *or*, L. *aurum*, gold.]

ORIEL, or'i-el, *n.* (*lit.*) An ear: (*orig.*) a chamber or apartment: a window that juts out so as to form a small apartment. [O. Fr. *oriol*, corridor; low L. *oriolum*, hall, prob. dim. of L. *auris*, the ear, from its projecting; L. *auricula*, Fr. *oreille*.]

ORIENT, or'i-ent, *adj.* (*lit.*) Rising as the sun: eastern: shining.—*n.* The part where the sun rises: the east. [L. *oriens*, -entis, pr.p. of *orior*, to rise.]

ORIENTAL, or'i-ental, *adj.* Eastern: pertaining to, 'in, or from the east.—*n.* A native of the east. [From **ORIENT**.]

ORIENTALISM, or'i-ent'al-izm, *n.* Oriental doctrine.

ORIENTALIST, or'i-ent'al-ist, *n.* One versed in the eastern languages: an oriental. [From **ORIENT**.]

ORIENTATION, or'i-en-ti'shun, *n.* In taking bearings, the process of determining the east: the tendency of a revolving body when suspended in a certain way to bring the axis of rotation parallel with the earth's axis: (*arch.*) the deviation of a church from pointing due east: an eastern exposure or prospect.

ORIFICE, or'i-fis, *n.* Something made like a mouth or opening. [Fr.—L. *orificium*—os, mouth, and *facio*, to make.]

ORIFLAMME, or'i-flam, *n.* A little banner of red silk with many points streaming like flames, borne on a gilt staff—the ancient royal standard of France. [Fr., low L. *auriflamma*, a little banner—L. *aurum*, gold, *flamma*, a flame.]

ORIGAN, or'i-gan, } *n.* (*Spenser*). Marjoram.

ORIGANUM, or-rig'a-num, } [Gr. *origanon*, prob. from *oros*, mountain, and *ganos*, brightness, beauty.]

ORIGIN, or'i-jin, *n.* The rising or first existence of anything: that from which anything first proceeds: cause: derivation. [L. *origo*, *originis*—*orior*, to rise.]

ORIGINAL, o-r'i'jin-al, *adj.* Pertaining to the origin: first in order or existence: not copied: not translated: having the power to originate, as thought.—*n.* Origin: first copy: the precise language used by a writer: an untranslated tongue.

ORIGINALITY, o-r'i-jin-al'i-ti, *n.* Quality or state of being original or of originating ideas.

ORIGINALLY, o-r'i'jin-al-li, *adv.* In the original manner: from the beginning: at first: by the first author.

ORIGINALNESS, o-r'i'jin-al-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being original.

ORIGINATE, o-r'i'jin-at, *v.t.* To give origin to: to bring into existence.—*v.i.* to have origin: to begin:—*pr.p.* *originating*; *pa.p.* *originated*.

ORIGATION, o-r'i-jin-i'shun, *n.* Act of originating or of coming into existence: mode of production.

ORIGINATIVE, o-r'i'jin-at-iv, *adj.* Having power to originate or bring into existence.

ORIGINATOR, o-r'i'jin-at-or, *n.* One who originates or commences.

ORILLON, o-ril'lon, *n.* A semicircular projection at the shoulder of a bastion intended to cover the guns and defenders on the flank. [Fr., lit. 'a little ear,' from *oreille*, an ear—L. *auricula*, dim. of *auris*, ear.]



ORIOLE, or'i-ol, *n.* A kind of thrush, of a golden-yellow colour. [Fr. *oriol*, Prov. *auriol*—L. *aureolus*, dim. of *aureus*, golden—*aurum*, gold.]

ORION, o-r'ion, *n.* (*astron.*) One of the constellations. [From *Orion* (*myth.*), a giant placed among the stars at his death.]

ORISON, or'i-zun, *n.* A prayer. [Fr. *oraison*, O. Fr. *orison*—L. *oratio*—oro, -atum, to speak, pray.]

ORLE, orl, *n.* (*arch.*) A fillet under the ovolo of a capital: (*her.*) a border surrounding a shield at a short distance from the edge. [O. Fr., border, from low L. *orlum*, dim. of L. *ora*, border, margin.]

ORLOP, or'lop, *n.* The deck of a ship where the cables, &c. are stowed: the under-deck of a ship of the line. [D. *overloop*, the upper-deck—*overloopen*, to run over.]

ORMOLU, or-mo-lō', *n.* (*lit.*) Milled or beaten gold: a kind of brass like gold from the quantity of copper in it. [Fr. *or*, L. *aurum*, gold, and Fr. *moulu*, pap. of *moudre*, to grind, L. *molo*, to mill.]

ORMUZD, ormu'zd, *n.* In the Persian dualistic religion, originally represented as the creator and lord of the whole universe, who appeared under two (good and bad) aspects, later the good principle alone, as opposed to Ahriman, the bad. [A corr. of Pers. *Ahu-ro-Mazda* = the Spiritual Being (who is) the Creator of all things.]

ORNAMENT, or'na-ment, *n.* That which adorns: anything which adds beauty: additional beauty:—*pl.* (*Pr. Bk.*) all the articles used in the services of the church.—*v.t.* To adorn: to furnish with ornaments. [L. *ornamentum*—orno, to adorn.]

ORNAMENTAL, or-na-mental, *adj.* Serving to ornament or beautify.

ORNAMENTALLY, or-na-ment'al-li, *adv.* In such a manner as to ornament.

ORNAMENTATION, or-na-men-ta'shun, *n.* Act or art of ornamenting: (*arch.*) ornamental work.

ORNATE, or-nat', *adj.* Ornamented: decorated.

ORNATELY, or-nat-li, *adv.* With decoration: finely.

ORNATENESS, or-nat-nes, *n.* The state of being ornate.

ORNITHICHITE, or-nith'ik-nit, *n.* (*geol.*) The foot-mark of a bird. [Gr. *ornis*, *ornithos*, a bird, and *ichnos*, a track.]

ORNITHOLITE, or-nith'o-lit, *n.* (*geol.*) The fossil remains of a bird: a stone occurring of various colours and forms bearing the figures of birds. [Gr. *ornis*, *ornithos*, a bird, and *lithos*, stone.]

ORNITHOLOGICAL, or-ni-tho-loj'ik-al, *adj.* Pertaining to ornithology.



Oriflamme.

ORNITHOLOGICALLY, or *ni tho-loj-ik al li*, *adv*
According to ornithology [in ornithology]
ORNITHOLOGIST, or *ni tho-lo-j-ist*, *n*. One versed
in ornithology, or *ni tho-lo-j-ist*, *n*. The science of
birds [Gr *ornis*, *ornithos*, a bird, *logos*, science]
ORNITHOMANCY, or *ni-th-o-man-ee* or *ni-th*, *n*.
Divination by birds their flight, &c [Gr *ornis*,
ornithos, a bird, and *manterea*, divination]
ORNITHORHYNCHUS, or *ni-th-o-rin-g'kus*, *n* (*lit*)
Bird-snout an animal in Australia with a body
like an otter and a snout like the bill of a duck, also
called Duck bill. [Gr *ornis* *ornithos* bird, *rhynchos*,
snout] [pertaining to orography]
OROGRAPHIC, *AL* or *o-graf-ik*, *al*, *adj* Of or
pertaining to orography
OROGRAPHY, or *o-gra-fi*, *n*. The description of
mountains [Gr *oros*, a mountain, and *grapho*, to
describe.] [to orology]
OROLOGICAL, or *o-loj-ik al*, *adj* Of or pertaining
to orology
OROLOGIST, or *o-lo-j-ist*, *n*. One versed in orology
OPOLOGY, or *o-lo-j-i*, *n*. The science or description
of mountains. [See **OROGRAPHY**]
OROTUND, or *o-ro-tund*, *adj* Full clear, and musical,
as speech.—*n*. Full, clear, and musical speech, as
when directly from the larynx. [*L* *os*, *oris*, the
mouth and *rotundus*, round.]
ORPHAN, or *or-fan*, *n*. A child bereft of father or
mother or of both.—*adj* Bereft of parents. [Gr
orphanos, akin to *L* *orbus*, bereaved, rapio, Sans
rah, to take away]
ORPHANAGE or *or-fan-aj*, *n*. The state of being an
orphan an institution where orphans are educated.
ORPHEAN, or *or-an*, *adj* Pertaining to Orpheus
(*myth*) a poet who had the power of moving inani-
mate objects by the music of his lyre.
ORPHREY, or *or-in*, *n*. Gold or other rich embroidery
attached to vestments [Fr *orpre*—*or*, *L* *aurum*
gold, and Fr *frange*, fringe.]
ORPIMENT, or *or-pi-ment*, *n*. Yellow sulphuret of
arsenic, used for the gold or yellow paint called king's
yellow [Fr, Port. *europimienta*—*L* *europigmentum*
—*aurum*, gold, *pigmentum* paint.]
ORPIN, or *or-pin*, *n*. A deep gold or yellow colour
[See next word.]
ORPINE, or *or-pin*, *n*. A plant with gold or purplish
rose coloured flowers. [Fr *orpin*, same as *orpinment*.]
ORRERY, or *er-i*, *n*. An apparatus for illustrating
by wheels mounted on rods, the size, positions,
motions, &c. of the heavenly bodies. [From the
Earl of Orrery, for whom one of the first was made.]
ORIS, or *oris*, *n*. A species of iris in the south of
Europe, the dried root of which has a smell of violets,
used in perfumery [Prob a corruption of *iris*.]
ORT, or *ort*, *n*. (used in pl.) Things left or thrown away,
refuse. [P.p. of *A.S* *orettan*, to ruin, destroy]
ORTHODOX, or *orth-o-doks*, *adj* Right in doctrine
believing the genuine doctrines taught in Scripture
according with Scripture. [Gr *orthodoxos*—*orthos*,
right, *doxa*, opinion—*dokos*, to think.]
ORTHODOXY, or *orth-o-doks li*, *adv* In an orthodox
manner with soundness of belief.
ORTHODOXY, or *orth-o-doks i*, *n*. Soundness of opinion
or doctrine belief in the genuine doctrines of Scrip-
ture [From **ORTHODOX**.]
ORTHODROMICS, or *orth-drom-iks*, *n*. The art of
great circle sailing, or of sailing in a direct course.
[Gr *orthos*, straight, and *dromos*, a running course
—*dromen*, 2nd of *trecho*, to run.]
ORTHOEPIC, *AL*, or *orth-o-ep-ik*, *al*, *adj* Pertaining
to orthoepy

ORTHOEPIST, or *orth-o-ep-ist*, *n*. One skilled in
orthoepy
ORTHOEPY, or *orth-o-ep-i* or *orth*, *n* (*gram*) Cor-
rect pronunciation of words [Gr *orthos*, right, *epos*,
a word.]
ORTHOGON, or *orth-gon*, *n* (*geom*) A figure with all
its angles right angles [Gr *orthos* right *gonia*, angle.]
ORTHOGONAL or *thog-o-nal*, *adj* Rectangular
right-angled. [From **ORTHOGON**.]
ORTHOGRAPHER, or *orth-og-ra-fer*, *n*. One who spells
words correctly
ORTHOGRAPHIC, *AL*, or *orth-o-graf-ik*, *al*, *adj*
Pertaining or according to orthography spelled
correctly
ORTHOGRAPHICALLY, or *orth-o-graf-ik al li*, *adv*
According to the rules of correct spelling in the
manner of an orthographic projection.
ORTHOGRAPHIST, or *orth-og-ra-fist*, *n*. One who
spells words correctly
ORTHOGRAPHY, or *orth-og-ra-fi*, *n* (*lit*) The correct
writing of words (*gram*) the correct spelling of
words [Gr *orthographia*—*orthos*, right, *grapho*, to
write.]
ORTHOPEDY, or *orth-op-e-di*, *n*. The prevention and
cure of deformities of the feet [Gr *orthos*, straight,
and *L* *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.]
ORTHOPHONY, or *orth-of-o-ni*, *n*. The art of correct
speaking [Gr *orthos*, straight, and *phnno*, to speak
—*phnno*, voice.]
ORTHOPTERA, or *orth-opt-er-a*, *n* (*lit*) Straight wing
an order of insects with uniform wing covers that
overlap at the top when shut under which are the
true wings which fold lengthwise like a fan. [Gr
orthos, straight, *ptera*, pl of *pteron* wing.]
ORTHOPTEROUS, or *orth-opt-er-us*, *adj* Pertaining
to the orthoptera.
ORTHOSTYLE, or *orth-o-stil*, *n*. (*arch*) An arrange-
ment of columns in a straight line. [Gr *orthos*,
straight, and *stylos*, a column.]
ORTOLAN, or *ort-o-lan*, *n* (*lit*) The frequenter of gar-
dens a kind of bunting, common in Europe, and
considered very delicious food. [Fr, It. *ortolano*—
L *hortolanus*, belonging to gardens—*hortulus*, dim.
of *hortus*, a garden.]
OSCILLATE or *os-il-lat*, *v.i*. To swing to move back
wards and forwards to fluctuate between certain
limits —*prp* oscillating, *pp* oscillated. [*L*
oscillo, -*atum*, to swing—*oscillum*, a swing]
OSCILLATION, or *os-il-la-shun*, *n*. Act of oscillating :
a swinging like a pendulum. [*ing*.]
OSCILLATORY, or *os-il-la-tor-i*, *adj* Oscillating swing-
ing
OSCUANT, or *os-ku-lant*, *adj* Kissing adhering
or touching closely [*L* *osculans*, *antis*, pr.p. of
oscular See **OSCULATE**.]
OSGULATP or *os-ku-lat*, *v.i*. To kiss to touch, as two
curves —*prp* osculating, *pp* osculated. [*L*
oscular, -*atum*—*osculum*, a little mouth, a kiss, dim.
of *os*, mouth.]
OSCUATION, or *os-ku-la-shun*, *n*. The act of kissing :
the contact of two curves. [From **OSCUATE**.]
OSCUATORY, or *os-ku-la-tor-i*, *n*. A tablet with a
picture of the Virgin or of Christ, which was kissed
by the priest and then by the people. [From **OSCU-**
LATE.]
OSCUATORY, or *os-ku-la-tor-i*, *adj* Of or pertaining
to kissing (*geom*) having the same curvature at the
point of contact. [From **OSCUATE**.]
OSGULE, or *os-ku-l*, *n*. A little mouth a small bilabiate
aperture. [*L* *osculum* dim of *os*, mouth.]
OSIER, or *os-her*, *n*. The water willow used in making

- baskets.—*adj.* Made of or like osiers. [Fr.; Bret. *ozil*, *aozil*, Gr. *oisos*.] [osiers.]
- OSIERED**, oʒhi-érd, *adj.* Covered or adorned with
- OSMIUM**, oʒmi-um, *n.* A gray-coloured metal found with platinum, the oxide of which has a disagreeable smell. [Low L.—Gr. *osmē*, smell.]
- OSMOSE**, oʒmōs, *n.* The tendency of fluids to mix or become equally diffused when in contact, even through an intervening membrane or porous structure. [Gr. *ōsmos* = *ōsis*, impulse—*ōthēō*, to push.]
- OSMOTIC**, oʒ-moʹtik, *adj.* Pertaining to or having the property of osmose.
- OSNABURG**, oʒ-na-burg, *n.* A coarse kind of linen, orig. brought from Osnaburg in Germany.
- OSPREY**, **OSPRAY**, oʒpri, *n.* (*lit.*) Bone-breaker: the fish-hawk, a species of eagle very common on the coast of N. America. [Corr. from **OSSIFRAGE**.]
- OSSEOUS**, oʒe-us, *adj.* Bony: composed of or resembling bone. [L. *osseus*—*os*, *ossis*, bone.]
- OSSICLE**, oʒi-kl, *n.* A small bone. [Dim. of L. *os*, a bone.]
- OSSIFEROUS**, oʒ-i-fēr-us, *adj.* Producing bone: (*geol.*) containing bones. [L. *os*, a bone, and *fero*, to bear.]
- OSSIFICATION**, oʒ-i-fi-kāʹshun, *n.* The change, or state of being changed, into a bony substance. [From **OSSIFY**.]
- OSSIFRAGE**, oʒi-frāj, *n.* (*lit.*) The bone-breaker: the sea or bald eagle, common in the United States: (*B.*) the bearded vulture, the largest of European birds. [L. *ossifragus*, breaking bones—*os*, a bone, and *frag*, root of *frango*, *fractum*, to break.]
- OSSIFY**, oʒi-fi, *v.t.* To make into bone or into a bone-like substance.—*v.i.* to become bone. [L. *ossifico*—*os*, a bone, and *facio*, to make.]
- OSSIVOROUS**, oʒ-iv-or-us, *adj.* Devouring or feeding on bones. [L. *os*, a bone, and *voro*, to devour.]
- OSSUARY**, oʒʹa-ri, *n.* A place where the bones of the dead are deposited: a charnel-house. [From L. *os*, a bone.] [quality of being ostensible.]
- OSTENSIBILITY**, oʒ-tens-i-bilʹti, *n.* The state or
- OSTENSIBLE**, oʒ-tensʹi-bl, *adj.* (*lit.*) That may be shewn: declared: apparent. [From L. *ostendo*, *ostensum*, to shew.] [manner.]
- OSTENSIBLY**, oʒ-tensʹi-bli, *adv.* In an ostensible
- OSTENSIVE**, oʒ-tensʹiv, *adj.* Shewing: exhibiting. [See **OSTENSIBLE**.] [exhibiting: openly.]
- OSTENSIVELY**, oʒ-tensʹiv-li, *adv.* In the way of
- OSTENT**, oʒʹtent or -tentʹ, *n.* (*Shak.*) Appearance, manner: token: portent, prodigy. [L. *ostentum*—*ostendo*. See **OSTENSIBLE**.]
- OSTENTATION**, oʒ-ten-tāʹshun, *n.* Act of making a display: ambitious display: boasting. [Fr.—L. *ostentatio*—*ostento*, -atum, inten. of *ostendo*, to shew.]
- OSTENTATIOUS**, oʒ-ten-tāʹshus, *adj.* Given to ostentation: fond of self-display: intended for display.
- OSTENTATIONOUSLY**, oʒ-ten-tāʹshus-li, *adv.* With ostentation or vain display: boastfully.
- OSTENTATIUSNESS**, oʒ-ten-tāʹshus-nes, *n.* Vain display: boastfulness. [From **OSTENTATIOUS**.]
- OSTEOLEPIS**, oʒ-te-o-leʹpis, *n.* A genus of fossil ganoid fishes peculiar to the Old Red Sandstone, so called from the bony appearance of their scales. [Gr. *osteon*, bone, and *lepis*, scale.] [to osteology.]
- OSTEOLOGICAL**, oʒ-te-o-lojʹik-al, *adj.* Pertaining
- OSTEOLOGICALLY**, oʒ-te-o-lojʹik-al-li, *adv.* According to osteology. [osteology.]
- OSTEOLOGIST**, oʒ-te-o-loʹ-jist, *n.* One versed in
- OSTEOLOGY**, oʒ-te-o-loʹ-ji, *n.* The part of anatomy which treats of the bones. [Gr. *osteon*, bone, and *logos*, discourse.]
- OSTLER**, oʒl'er, same as **HOSILER**.
- OSTRACISE**, oʒʹtra-siz, *v.t.* In ancient Greece, to banish by the vote of the people written on a shell: to banish from society. [Gr. *ostrakizō*—*ostrakon*, a shell.] [cising.]
- OSTRACISM**, oʒʹtra-sizm, *n.* Banishment by ostracising.
- OSTRICH**, oʒʹtrich, *n.* (*lit.*) The bird: the largest of birds, found in Africa, remarkable for its speed in running, and prized for its feathers. [Fr. *autruche*, O. Fr. *ostruche*, Sp. *avestruz*—L. *avis*, bird, *struthio*, ostrich—Gr. *strouthos*, little bird, *megas strouthos*, the large bird, the ostrich.]
- OSTRIDGE**, oʒʹtrij, *n.* (*Shak.*) Same as **OSTRICH**.
- OTACUSTIC**, oʒ-a-kowsʹtik, *adj.* Assisting the sense of hearing.—*n.* (also **OTACUSTICON**) An instrument to assist the hearing. [Gr. *akoustikos*, relating to hearing—*akouō*, to hear—*ous*, *ōtos*, ear.]
- OTARY**, oʒʹar-i, *n.* A genus of seals distinguished by an external ear. [Gr. *ōtaros*, large-eared—*ous*, *ōtos*, an ear.]
- OTHER**, uʒl'er, *adj.* and *pron.* Different, not the same: additional: second of two. [A.S. *other*, Goth. *anþar*, Ger. *ander*, Sans. *antara*.]
- OTHERGATES**, uʒl'er-gätz, *adv.* (*obs.*) In another way. [OTHER, and *gate*, way, manner.]
- OTHERWHERE**, uʒl'er-hw'är, *adv.* Elsewhere.
- OTHERWHILE**, uʒl'er-hwil, } *adv.* At other times:
- OTHERWHILES**, uʒl'er-hw'ilz, } sometimes.
- OTHERWISE**, uʒl'er-wiz, *adv.* In another way or manner: by other causes: in other respects.
- OTIOSE**, oʒʹshi-ōz, *adj.* Being at ease: unoccupied: lazy. [L. *otiosus*—*otium*, rest.]
- OTTIS**, oʒʹtis, *n.* Inflammation of the tympanic cavity of the ear. [From Gr. *ous*, *ōtos*, the ear.]
- OTTER**, oʒ'er, *n.* A large kind of weasel living entirely on fish. [A.S. *oter*, *otor*.]
- OTTO**, oʒ'o, **OTTAR**, oʒʹar, *n.* (*lit.*) Perfume: a fragrant oil obtained from certain flowers, esp. the rose. [Ar. *itr*—*atira*, to smell sweet.]
- OTTOMAN**, oʒ'o-man, *adj.* Pertaining to the Turkish empire, founded by *Othoman* about 1300.—*n.* A Turk: a low stuffed seat without a back, first used in Turkey. [Turk.]
- OTTOMITE**, oʒ'o-mit, *n.* (*Shak.*) An Ottoman or
- OUBLIETTE**, oʒ-bli-et', *n.* A dungeon with no opening but at the top, for those condemned to perpetual imprisonment. [Fr. From Fr. *oublier*, forget—L. *obliviscor*.]
- OUCH**, oʒwch, *n.* The bezel or collet in which a jewel is set: an ornament of gold. [A corruption of O.E. *nouche*; Low L. *nusca nochia*; O. Ger. *nusche*.]
- OUGHT**, same as **AUGHT**.
- OUGHT**, awt, *v.i.* (*lit.*) Owed: to be under obligation: to be proper or necessary.—*v.t.* (*Spenser*) to own or possess. [P.A.t. of **OWE**.]
- OUNCE**, owns, *n.* The twelfth part of a pound troy: $\frac{1}{16}$ of a pound avoirdupois. [A.S. *ynce*, $\frac{1}{16}$ of a foot, an inch; Fr. *once*, It. *uncia*—L. *uncia*, the twelfth part of anything.]
- OUNCE**, owns, *n.* The animal, same as **ONCE**.
- OUPHE**, oʒi, *n.* (*Shak.*) Same as **OAF**.
- OUPHEN**, oʒi'n, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Elfish.
- OUR**, oʒw, *adj.* and *pron.* Pertaining or belonging to us. [A.S. *ure*, contr. from *user*, *usser*, to us.]
- OURANG-OUTANG**, same as **ORANG-OUTANG**.
- OURS**, oʒwz, *pron.* Possessive of **WE**.
- OURSELF**, oʒw-self, *pron.* Myself, in the regal style:—*pl.* **OURSELVES** (-selvz'), we, not others: us.

OUSEL, ousl, *n.* (*lit.*) The little bird a kind of thrush. [A.S. *osle*, Fr. *oiseau*, O Fr. *oysel*, L. *avicella*, *dum.* of *avis* a bird.]

OUST, oust, *vt.* To take away to eject or expel. [Fr. *lier*, O Fr. *osier*, to take away variously derived, from OUr, from L. *obstis* to oppose, and from L. *hauris* freq. of *haurio*, to take away]

OSTER, owt'er, *n.* (*law*) Ejection dispossession. [From Oust]

OUT, owt *adv.* Without not within gone forth abroad in a state of discovery in a state of exhaustion extinction, &c. completely freely for cibly at a loss unsheltered uncovered.—*inf.* Away! begone! [A.S. *ut*, Ger. *aus*]

Out of course, out of order—**OUT OF HAND** instantly

OUTBALANCE, out-balans, *vt.* To more than balance to exceed in weight or effect.

OUTBAR, owt bār, *vt.* (*Spenser*) To bar out, esp. to shut out by fortifications [higher price.]

OUTBUD, owt bud, *vt.* To bud beyond to offer a port or country [aries, limits]

OUTBOUNDS, owt'bownds *n.pl.* (*Spenser*) Bound

OUTBRAVE, owt-brav' *vt.* (*Shak*) To excel in bravery or boldness to defy

OUTBREAK, owt-brak, *n.* A breaking out a bursting forth that which breaks forth.

OUTBREAKER, owt-brak'er *n.* A breaker or wave which breaks on the shore or on rocks.

OUTBREATHE, owt-brēth' *vt.* (*Spenser*) To breathe out as breath or life (*Shak*) to weary by having better breath.

OUTBUD, owt bud, *v.t.* (*Spenser*) To sprout forth.

OUTBURST, owt-burst, *n.* A bursting out.

OUTCAST, owt-kast, *adj.* Cast out exiled rejected.—*n.* A person banished an exile.

OUTCOME, owt-kum, *n.* That which comes out of or follows from something else the result or consequence [craft or cunning]

OUTCRAFT, owt-kraft, *vt.* (*Shak*) To exceed in

OUTCROP, owt-krop *n.* (*geol.*) The exposure of a stratum at the earth's surface the part of a stratum exposed at the surface.—*v.t.* To appear at the surface said of strata.

OUTCRY, owt-kri, *n.* A crying out a loud cry a cry of distress noise clamour

OUTDARE, owt-dār, *vt.* To surpass in daring.

OUTDO, owt-dō, *vt.* To do beyond to surpass

OUTDOOR, owt-dōr or -dōr, *adj.* Outside the door or the house in the open air

OUTDOORS, owt-dōr *adv.* Out-of-doors out of the house abroad [stay beyond.]

OUTDWELL, owt-dwel, *vt.* (*Shak*) To dwell or

OUTER, owt'er *adj.* More out or without external—opposed to *inner*. [Comp. of OUr]

OUTERMOST, owt'er most *adj.* Most or furthest out most distant [Superl. of OUr]

OUTFACE, owt-fas, *vt.* To starve down to bear down by bravery or impudence

OUTFIT, owt-fit, *n.* A fitting out an equipment the articles or the expenses for fitting out the means for an outfit [fits.]

OUTFITTER, owt-fit-er *n.* One who furnishes out-

OUTFITTING, owt-fit-ing, *n.* An outfit

OUTFLANK, owt-flang, *v.t.* To extend the flank of one army beyond that of another

OUTFLOW, owt-flō, *v.t.* To flow out

OUTFLOW, owt-flō, *n.* A flowing out

OUTFLY, owt-flī, *vt.* To surpass in flying.

OUTFROWN, owt-frown, *vt.* (*Shak*) To frown down. [crabshup.]

OUTGENERAL, owt-jeo'er al, *vt.* To outdo in gen

OUTGO, owt-go, *vt.* To advance before in going to surpass to overreach.—*v.t.* to go out to come to an end. [ture.]

OUTGO, owt-go, *n.* That which goes out expend

OUTGOING, owt-gō-ing *n.* The act or state of going out outlay the limit or border

OUTGROW, owt-grō, *vt.* To grow beyond or surpass in growth to grow out of.

OUTGROWTH, owt-grōth *n.* That which grows out of or proceeds from a thing growth to excess.

OUTGUARD, owt-gard *n.* A guard at a distance or at the farthest distance from the main body

OUTHAUL, owt-hawl, *n.* A rope for hauling out the clew of a sail.

OUT HEROD, owt-her'od, *n.t.* To surpass Herod in cruelty to exceed especially in anything bad.

OUTHIRE, owt-hir, *vt.* (*Spenser*) To hire out.

OUTHOUSE, owt-hows, *n.* A small building outside a dwelling house [curse or airing.]

OUTING, owt-ing *n.* The act of going out, an ex-

OUTJET, owt-jet, *vt.* (*Shak*) To overpower by jeting; to excel in jeting. [anything.]

OUTJET, owt-jet, *n.* That which projects from

OUTLAND, owt-land, *adj.* (*Tenn.*) Foreign.

OUTLANDISH, owt-land-ish, *adj.* Belonging to an out or foreign land foreign strange rustic, rude, vulgar

OUTLAST, owt-last, *vt.* To last longer than.

OUTLAW, owt-law, *n.* One out of the protection of the law a robber or bandit.—*vt.* To place beyond the law to deprive of the benefit of the law to proscribe.

OUTLAWRY, owt-law ry, *n.* The act of outlawing or putting a man out of the protection of the law

OUTLAY, owt-lā, *n.* That which is laid out expend iture. [excel in learning]

OUTLEARN, owt-lerā, *vt.* (*Spenser*) To learn to

OUTLET, owt-let *n.* The place or means by which anything is let out the passage outward.

OUTLIER, owt-ler, *n.* (*geol.*) A portion of a stratum detached from the principal mass, and lying at some distance from it.

OUTLINE, owt-līn, *n.* The outer or exterior line the lines by which any figure is bounded a sketch a draft.—*v.t.* To draw the exterior line of to delineate or sketch.

OUTLIVE, owt-liv, *vt.* To live beyond to survive.

OUTLOOK, owt-look, *n.* A looking out vigilant watch; prospect the place from which one looks out. [brightness.]

OUTLUSTRE, owt-luster, *vt.* (*Shak*) To excel in

OUTLYING, owt-ly-ing *adj.* Lying out or beyond remote on the exterior or frontier

OUTMARCH, owt-mārch, *vt.* To go beyond in marching to march faster than.

OUTMOST, owt-mōst, same as **OUTERMOST**

OUTNUMBER, owt-number, *vt.* To exceed in number [moon; singular]

OUT OF THE-WAY, owt-ur the-wā, *adj.* Uncom-

OUTPARAMOUR, owt-parā-mōr, *v.t.* (*Shak*) To exceed in keeping mistresses.

OUTPATIENT, owt-pā-shent, *n.* A patient who receives aid from a hospital, but lives outside of it.

OUTPEER—OVALLY.

- OUTPEER**, owt-pēr', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To surpass or excel.
- OUT-PENSIONER**, owt-pen'shun-ēr, *n.* A pensioner on any institution who has liberty to live where he pleases. [*capital.*]
- OUTPORT**, owt-pōrt, *n.* A port remote from the
- OUTPOST**, owt-pōst, *n.* A post or station without a camp, or away from the main body of an army: the troops placed there.
- OUTPOUR**, owt-pōr', *v.t.* To pour out.
- OUTPOURING**, owt-pōr-ing, *n.* A pouring out.
- OUTPRAY**, owt-prā', *v.t.* To exceed in earnestness of prayer. [*value set upon it.*]
- OUTPRIZE**, owt-priz', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To exceed in the
- OUTQUENCH**, owt-kwensh', *v.t.* (*Spenser.*) To extinguish.
- OUTRAGE**, owt-rāj, *v.t.* To exceed in rage: to treat with excessive abuse: to injure by violence.—*v.i.* to be guilty of outrage:—*pr.p.* outrāging; *pa.p.* outrāged.—*n.* Violence beyond measure: excessive abuse: wanton mischief. [*Fr., O. Fr. outrage, low L. ultragium, from ultra, beyond.*]
- OUTRAGEOUS**, out-rāj'us, *adj.* With outrage: excessive: furious: turbulent: atrocious: enormous.
- OUTRAGEOUSLY**, out-rāj'us-li, *adv.* With outrage: furiously: excessively.
- OUTRAGEOUSNESS**, owt-rāj'us-nēs, *n.* The state of being outrageous: fury: violence.
- OUTREACH**, owt-rēch', *v.t.* To reach or extend beyond. [*redder than.*]
- OUTREDDEN**, owt-red'n, *v.t.* (*Tenn.*) To grow
- OUTREIGN**, owt-rān', *v.t.* (*Spenser.*) To reign through the whole of. [*faster than.*]
- OUTRIDE**, owt-rid', *v.t.* To ride beyond: to ride
- OUTRIDER**, owt-rid-ēr, *n.* One who rides abroad: a servant on horseback who attends a carriage.
- OUTRIGGER**, owt-rig-ēr, *n.* A projecting spar for extending sails or any part of the rigging: an apparatus fixed to a boat to increase the leverage of the oar: a boat with this apparatus.
- OUTRIGHT**, owt-rit, *adv.* Right out: directly: immediately: at once: completely.
- OUTRIVAL**, owt-rī'val, *v.t.* To go beyond in rivalry: to surpass.
- OUTROAD**, owt-rōd, *n. (obs.)* A riding out into an enemy's country, a hostile attack. [*ing.*]
- OUTROAR**, owt-rōr', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To exceed in roar.
- OUTROOT**, owt-rōōt', *v.t.* To root out.
- OUTRUN**, owt-run', *v.t.* To go beyond in running: to exceed. [*scolding.*]
- OUTSCOLD**, owt-skōld', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To exceed in
- OUTSCORN**, owt-skōrn', *v.t.* To bear down or confront by contempt.
- OUTSELL**, owt-sel', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To sell for a higher price: to exceed in the number or amount of sales.
- OUT-SENTRY**, owt-sen-tri, *n.* A sentry who guards the entrance to a place at a distance.
- OUTSET**, owt-set, *n.* A setting out: beginning.
- OUTSHINE**, owt-shīn', *v.i.* To shine out or forth.—*v.t.* to excel in shining: to excel.
- OUTSIDE**, owt'sīd, *n.* The outer side: the surface: the exterior.—*adj.* On the outside: exterior: superficial: external.
- OUTSIDER**, owt'sīd-ēr, *n.* One outside or not connected with the thing in question.
- OUTSKIRT**, owt-skērt, *n.* The outer skirt: border: suburb:—often used in *pl.* [*than.*]
- OUTSLEEP**, owt-slēp', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To sleep longer
- OUTSPEAK**, owt-spēk', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To speak more, louder, or longer than. [*sporting.*]
- OUTSPORT**, owt-sport', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To outdo in
- OUTSPREAD**, owt-sprēd', *v.t.* To spread out or over.
- OUTSTAND**, owt-stand', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To stand beyond the proper time: to resist or withstand.
- OUTSTANDING**, owt-standing', *adj.* Standing out: uncollected: remaining unpaid.
- OUTSTARE**, owt-stār', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To stare down or abash with effrontery.
- OUTSTAY**, owt-stā', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To stay beyond.
- OUTSTRETCH**, owt-strech', *v.t.* To stretch or spread out: to extend. [*so as to overpower.*]
- OUTSTRIKE**, owt-strik', *v.t.* To exceed in striking,
- OUTSTRIP**, owt-strip', *v.t.* To go beyond or excel in stripping: to outrun: to leave behind.
- OUTSWEAR**, owt-swār', *v.t.* To exceed in swearing.
- OUTSWEETEN**, owt-swēt'n, *v.t.* To excel in sweetness.
- OUTSWELL**, owt-swēl', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To overflow.
- OUTTALK**, owt-tawk', *v.t.* To exceed in talking, so as to overpower. [*by talk or noise.*]
- OUTTONGUE**, owt-tung', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To hear down
- OUTVENOM**, owt-ven'um, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To exceed in poison. [*to exceed: to surpass.*]
- OUTVIE**, owt-vī', *v.t.* To go beyond in vying with:
- OUTVILLAIN**, owt-vī'ān, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To exceed in villainy.
- OUTVOICE**, owt-vois', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To exceed in clamour or noise, to drown the voice of.
- OUTVOTE**, owt-vōt', *v.t.* To defeat by a greater number of votes.
- OUTWARD**, owt'ward, *adj.* Toward the outside: external: exterior.—*adv.* (also **OUTWARDS**) To the outer parts: toward the exterior: to a foreign port.
- OUTWARD**, owt'ward, *n.* (*Shak.*) External form, the outside.
- OUTWARD-BOUND**, owt'ward-bownd, *adj.* Bound outwards or to a foreign port.
- OUTWARDLY**, owt'ward-li, *adv.* In an outward manner: externally: in appearance.
- OUTWEAR**, owt-wār', *v.t.* To wear out: to spend tediously: to last longer than. [*as a weed.*]
- OUTWEED**, owt-wēd', *v.t.* (*Spenser.*) To extirpate,
- OUTWEIGH**, owt-wā', *v.t.* To exceed in weight, value, or importance. [*out.*]
- OUTWELL**, owt-wel', *v.t.* or *v.i.* (*Spenser.*) To pour
- OUTWENT**, owt-went', *part.* of *Ourao* (*New Test.*) Went faster than.
- OUTWIN**, owt-wīn', *v.t.* (*Spenser.*) To get out of. . . ,
- OUTWIND**, owt-wīnd', *v.t.* To extricate by winding, to unloose.
- OUTWIT**, owt-wit', *v.t.* To surpass in wit or ingenuity: to defeat by superior ingenuity:—*pr.p.* outwitting; *pa.p.* outwitted.
- OUTWORK**, owt-wurk, *n.* A work outside the principal wall or line of fortification.
- OUTWORK**, owt-wurk', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To surpass, in work or labour. [*valnc.*]
- OUTWORTH**, owt-wurth', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To exceed in
- OUTWREST**, owt-rest', *v.t.* (*Spenser.*) To extort by violence.
- OUZEL**, ōz'el, *n.* (*Shak.*) The blackbird.
- OVAL**, ō'val, *adj.* Having the shape of an egg.—*n.* Anything oval: an ellipse. [*Fr. ovale, from L. ovum, an egg.*]
- OVALLY**, ō'val-li, *adv.* In an oval form.

OVARIAL, ov-är'ä l, } *adj* Belonging to the ovary;
OVARIAN, ov-är'ä an, } esp of women.
OVARIOUS, ov-är'ä us, *adj* Consisting of eggs [See
OVAL]
OVARY, ov-är'ä, *n.* The part of the female animal in
which the egg of the offspring is formed. (Not) the
part of the pistil which contains the seed. [Low L.
ovarium, from root of **OVAL**]
OVATE ov'ät, }
OVATED, ov'ät-ed, } *adj* Egg shaped. [See **OVAL**]
OVATION, ov-äsh'n *n.* In ancient Rome, a lesser
triumph in which sheep were sacrificed instead of
bullocks, as in the greater outburst of popular
applause. [Fr. L. *ovatio*—*ovis* ovium, to celebrate
a triumph, from *ovis* a sheep or from *ovis*, a shout
of exultation and triumph.]
OVEN, ov'n, *n.* An arched cavity over a fire for
baking, heating or drying any apparatus used as
an oven. [A.S. and Oer *ofen*, Ice *ofn*, Goth. *ofnans*,
conn. with L. *igne* Sans. *agni* fire]
OVER, ö-ver *prep* (lit) Upper above across on
the surface of upon the whole surface of through
—*aly* Above across from one to another from
one country to another above in measure too
much to excess completely —*adj* Upper beyond
past [A.S. *ofer*, Ice *yfir* Goth. *ufar* Ger *über*, L.
super, Gr *hyper* Sans *upari*]
OVERACT, ö-ver-äkt' *vt* To act overmuch or to
excess.—*v* to act more than is necessary
OVERALL, ö-ver-awl, *adv* (Spenser) Everywhere
all over [all the other dress
OVERALLS, ö-ver-awl, *n.* Loose trousers worn over
OVERARCH, ö-ver-ärch, *vt* To arch over
OVERAWE, ö-ver-aw' *vt* To cast awe over to
have superior influence
OVERBALANCE, ö-ver-bal-ans *vt* To more than
balance to exceed in weight, value, or importance.
OVERBALANCE ö-ver-bal-ans, *n.* Excess of weight
or value something more than an equivalent.
OVERBATTLE ö-ver-battl, *adj* Too fat or fruit
ful [See **BATTEN**]
OVERBEAR, ö-ver-bär, *vt* To bear over or down
to overpower to overwhelm.
OVERBEARING, ö-ver-bär'ing *adj* Bearing down
haughty and dogmatical impetuous
OVERBLOW, ö-ver-blö, *vt* To blow over or be
past its violence to blow with too much violence
OVERBOARD ö-ver-börd, *adv* Over the board or
side from on board out of a ship
OVERBOLD ö-ver-böld, *adj* (Shak) Excessively
bold impudent [idently
OVERBOLDLY, ö-ver-böld'ly, *adv* (Shak) Impu
OVERBROW, ö-ver-brow', *vt* To overhang like a
brow [bulk
OVERBULK, ö-ver-bulk', *vt* (Shak) To oppress by
OVERBURDEN, ö-ver-bür'dn, *vt* To burden over
much. [dear a rate
OVERBUY, ö-ver-bü', *vt* (Dryden) To buy at too
OVERCANOPY, ö-ver-kan-ö-pi, *vt* (Shak) To cover
as with a canopy [excess
OVERCAREFUL, ö-ver-kär'fool, *adj* Careful to
OVERCAST, ö-ver-käst', *vt* To cast over to cloud
to cover with gloom to compute at too high a rate
to sew over slightly
OVERCATCH, ö-ver-käch', *vt* (Spenser) To overtake
OVERCHARGE, ö-ver-chär', *vt* To charge over
much to load with too great a charge to charge
too much.

OVERCHARGE, ö-ver-chär', *n* An excessive charge
a charge above what is just an excessive load or
burden. [clouds
OVERCLOUD, ö-ver-klowd, *vt* To cover over with
OVERCLOY ö-ver-kloy', *vt* (Shak) To fill beyond
satiety [dress
OVERCOAT ö-ver-köt, *n.* A coat over all the other
OVERCOME ö-ver-kum *vt* To come over or upon
to get the better of to conquer or subdue.—*v* to
be victorious [completely
OVERCOVER ö-ver-kuv'er, *vt* (Shak) To cover
OVERCREDULOUS, ö-ver-kred'ü-lus *adj* Credu
lous to excess [over, to insult
OVERCROW ö-ver-kro', *vt* (Spenser) To crow
OVERDARING ö-ver-där'ing *adj* Daring to excess
OVERDIGHT, ö-ver-dit', *adj* (Spenser) Dight or
covered over
OVERDO ö-ver-döo *vt* To do overmuch to
harass to fatigue to cook too much.
OVERDOSE ö-ver-döz, *adv* Too much done over
acted fatigued cooked too much.
OVERDOSE, ö-ver-döz' *vt* To dose overmuch
OVERDOSE ö-ver-döz *n* An excessive dose
OVERDRAW ö-ver-draw' *vt* To draw overmuch
to draw beyond one's credit to exaggerate.
OVERDUE, ö-ver-du, *adj* Due beyond the time
OVERDYE, ö-ver-di, *vt* (Shak) To dye or tinge
too deeply [earnest.
OVEREARNEST, ö-ver-er'nest *adj* (Shak) Too
OVERESTIMATE, ö-ver-es'tim-ät *vt* To estimate
overmuch.—*n.* An excessive estimate.
OVEREYE, ö-ver-i, *vt* (Shak) To overlook or
superintend (Shak) to observe or remark.
OVERFINENESS ö-ver-fin'ness, *n.* (Tenn.) Excessive
finesness.
OVERFLOW, ö-ver-flö, *vt* To flow over to flood
to overwhelm to cover, as with numbers.—*v* to
run over to abound.
OVERFLOW, ö-ver-flö *n* A flowing over, an inun
dation superabundance
OVERFLOWING ö-ver-flö'ing *adj* Flowing over
abundant.—*n* Abundance copiousness
OVERFOND, ö-ver-fond, *adj* Fond to excess
OVERFULL ö-ver-fool, *adj* (Shak) Too full.
OVERGIVE, ö-ver-giv', *vt* (Spenser) To give over or
surrender [hastily over
OVERGLANCE, ö-ver-glans', *vt* (Shak) To look
OVERGO ö-ver-gö, *vt* To exceed to cover
OVERGORGE ö-ver-gör', *vt* (Shak) To gorge to
excess.
OVERGRASSED ö-ver-gräst', *adj* (Spenser) Over
stocked or overgrown with grass.
OVERGREEDY, ö-ver-gréd'ly, *adj* Excessively greedy
OVERGROW, ö-ver-grö, *vt* To grow over or be
yond to rise above to cover with growth.—*v* to
grow beyond the proper size. [OVERHAUL
OVERHALL, ö-ver-häl', *vt* (Spenser) Same as
OVERHANDLE, ö-ver-han dl, *vt* (Shak) To handle
or mention too often.
OVERHANG, ö-ver-hang', *vt* To hang over to
project over to impend.—*v* to hang over
OVERHAPPY, ö-ver-häp', *adj* Excessively or too
happy
OVERHAUL, ö-ver-hawl', *vt* To haul or draw
over to turn over for examination to examine to
re-examine (naut.) to overtake.

OVERHAUL—OVERTEDIOUS.

OVERHAUL, ô-vér-hawl, *n.* A hauling over: examination: repair. [in the zenith.]
OVERHEAD, ô-vér-hed', *adv.* Over the head: aloft:
OVERHEAR, ô-vér-hér', *v.t.* To hear what was not intended to be heard: to hear by accident.
OVERHEND, ô-vér-hend', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To overtaken.
OVERJOY, ô-vér-joy', *v.t.* To fill with great joy: to transport with delight or gladness.
OVERJOY, ô-vér-joy; *n.* Joy to excess: transport.
OVERKIND, ô-vér-kind', *adj.* Excessively kind.
OVERKINDNESS, ô-vér-kind'nes, *n.* Excess of kindness. [burden.]
OVERLADE, ô-vér-lád', *v.t.* To load with too great a
OVERLAND, ô-vér-land, *adj.* Passing by or over land.
OVERLAP, ô-vér-lap', *v.t.* To lap over.
OVERLAY, ô-vér-lá', *v.t.* To lay over: to spread over: to cover completely: to smother: to cloud.
OVERLEAP, ô-vér-lép', *v.t.* To leap over.
OVERLEATHER, ô-vér-leth'ér, *n.* (*Shak.*) The upper part of a shoe or boot. [to mix too much with.]
OVERLEAVEN, ô-vér-leven', *v.t.* To leaven too much:
OVERLIE, ô-vér-lí', *v.t.* To lie over or upon.
OVERLIVE, ô-vér-liv', *v.t.* (*B.*) To outlive: to survive.
OVERLOAD, ô-vér-lód', *v.t.* To load or fill overmuch.
OVERLONG, ô-vér-long, *adj.* Too long.
OVERLOOK, ô-vér-look', *v.t.* To look over: to be higher: to inspect: to neglect by carelessness or inadvertence: to pass by indulgently: to pardon: to slight.
OVERLUSTY, ô-vér-lusti, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Too lusty.
OVERMASTER, ô-vér-mas'tér, *v.t.* To subdue, to govern.
OVERMATCH, ô-vér-mach, *n.* One who is more than a match: one of superior powers.
OVERMATCH, ô-vér-mach', *v.t.* To be more than a match for: to conquer.
OVERMEASURE, ô-vér-mezh-ür, *n.* (*Shak.*) Something given over the due measure.
OVERMELLOW, ô-vér-mel'lo, *adj.* (*Tenn.*) Excessively or too mellow. [go higher than.]
OVERMOUNT, ô-vér-mownt', *v.t.* To surmount: to
OVERMUCH, ô-vér-much', *adj.* and *adv.* Too much.
OVERNAME, ô-vér-nám', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To name in a series, to recount. [cially of the previous day.]
OVERNIGHT, ô-vér-nít, *n.* The late evening, especially the previous night.
OVERNIGHT, ô-vér-nít, *adv.* During the night, especially the previous night.
OVEROFFICE, ô-vér-ofis, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To lord it over by virtue of an office. [ôverpast']
OVERPASS, ô-vér-pas', *v.t.* To pass over:—*pa.p.* (*B.*)
OVERPAY, ô-vér-pá', *v.t.* To pay over too much.
OVERPEER, ô-vér-pér', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To overlook, to hover above. [fly over.]
OVERPERCH, ô-vér-pérch', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To perch or
OVERPICTURE, ô-vér-pik'tür, *v.t.* To exceed the representation or picture of.
OVERPLUS, ô-vér-plus, *n.* That which is more than enough: surplus. [OVER, and *L. plus*, more.]
OVERPOISE, ô-vér-poi-z, *n.* Preponderant weight.
OVERPOST, ô-vér-póst', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To get over quickly. [power over: to subdue.]
OVERPOWER, ô-vér-pow'ér, *v.t.* To have or gain
OVERPRESS, ô-vér-pres', *v.t.* To overwhelm, to crush: to overcome by importunity.
OVERPROUD, ô-vér-prowd', *adj.* Exceedingly proud.
OVERRATE, ô-vér-rát', *v.t.* To rate overmuch.

OVERREACH, ô-vér-réach', *v.t.* To reach or extend beyond: to cheat.—*v.i.* to strike the hind-foot against the fore-foot, as a horse. [peruse.]
OVERREAD, ô-vér-réd', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To read over, to
OVERRED, ô-vér-réd', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To smear with a red colour.
OVERRIDE, ô-vér-ríd', *v.t.* To ride too much: to pass on horseback: to trample down or set aside.
OVERRIPEN, ô-vér-rip'n, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To make too ripe. [much.]
OVERROAST, ô-vér-rést', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To roast too
OVERRULE, ô-vér-róol', *v.t.* To rule over: to influence by greater power: (*law*) to supersede.
OVERRUN, ô-vér-run', *v.t.* To run or spread over: to grow over: to spread over and take possession of: (*B.*) to outrun.—*v.i.* to run over.
OVERSCUTCHED, ô-vér-skucht', *adj.* (*Shak.*) Wiped or brushed over slightly. [From *SCUTCH*.]
OVERSEE, ô-vér-sé, *v.t.* To see or look over: to superintend.
OVERSEER, ô-vér-sé'ér, *n.* One who oversees: a superintendent: an officer who has the care of the poor.
OVERSET, ô-vér-sét', *v.t.* To set or turn over: to upset: to overthrow.—*v.i.* to turn or be turned over.
OVERSHADE, ô-vér-shád', *v.t.* To cast a shadow over: (*Shak.*) to cover with anything that causes darkness.
OVERSHADOW, ô-vér-shad'ô, *v.t.* To throw a shadow over: to shelter or protect.
OVERSHINE, ô-vér-shín', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To outshine.
OVERSHOE, ô-vér-shō, *n.* A shoe worn over another, especially of waterproof.
OVERSHOOT, ô-vér-shōót', *v.t.* To shoot over or beyond, as a mark: to pass swiftly over.—*v.i.* to shoot or fly beyond the mark.
OVERSIGHT, ô-vér-sít, *n.* (*orig.*) Superintendence: a failing to notice: mistake: omission.
OVERSIZE, ô-vér-siz', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To cover with any viscid matter, to plaster over. [From *SIZE*, weak glue.] [over: (*Shak.*) to escape.]
OVERSKIP, ô-vér-skip', *v.t.* To skip, leap, or pass
OVERSPREAD, ô-vér-spre'd', *v.t.* To spread over: to scatter over.—*v.i.* to be spread over.
OVERSTATE, ô-vér-stát', *v.t.* To state over or above: to exaggerate. [grated statement.]
OVERSTATEMENT, ô-vér-stát'ment, *n.* An exaggeration.
OVERSTEP, ô-vér-step', *v.t.* To step over or beyond: to exceed. [to fill too full.]
OVERSTOCK, ô-vér-stok', *v.t.* To stock overmuch:
OVERSTRAIN, ô-vér-strán', *v.t.* or *i.* To strain or stretch too far. [scatter over.]
OVERSTREW, ô-vér-strēw', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To spread or
OVERSWAY, ô-vér-swá', *v.t.* To overrule, to bear down. [rise above.]
OVERSWELL, ô-vér-swell', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To swell or
OVERT, ô-vért, *adj.* Uncovered, opened: open to view: public: apparent. [Fr. *ouvert*, *pa.p.* of *ouvrir*, to open, prob. from *O. Fr. a-ovrir, adubrir*, from *L. de-aperio*, to uncover—*de=un*, and *aperio*, to cover.]
OVERTAKE, ô-vér-ták', *v.t.* To take a person that is over or before one: to come up with: to catch: to come upon.
OVERTASK, ô-vér-task', *v.t.* To task overmuch: to impose too heavy a task on.
OVERTAX, ô-vér-taks', *v.t.* To tax overmuch.
OVERTEDIOUS, ô-vér-té'di-us, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Too tedious.

OVERTHROW, 3-ver thrú, *v.t.* To throw or turn over to upset to bring to an end to demolish to defeat utterly

OVERTHROW, 3-ver thro, *n.* Act of overthrowing or state of being overthrown ruin defeat

OVERTLY, 3-ver-tli, *adv* Openly publicly [From **OVERT**]

OVERTOIL, 3-ver toil, *v.t.* To overwork one's self

OVERTOP, 3-ver top, *v.t.* To rise over the top of to surpass to obscure. [for beyond capital]

OVERTRADE, 3-ver trad, *v.t.* To trade overmuch

OVERTRADING, 3-ver tradíng, *n.* The buying of goods beyond the means of paying or beyond the demand. [numbly over]

OVERTRIP, 3-ver trip, *v.t.* (Shak.) To trip or walk

OVERTURE, 3-ver tur, *n.* (obs.) An open place, a recess, disclosure a proposal (music) a piece introductory to a greater piece or ballet—*v.t.* To lay an overture or proposal before [From root of **OVERT**]

OVERTURN, 3-ver turn, *v.t.* To turn over to throw from the foundation to overpower

OVERTURN, 3-ver turn *n.* The act of overturning the state of being overturned overthrow

OVERVALUE, 3-ver valú, *v.t.* To value overmuch.

OVERVEIL, 3-ver val, *v.t.* (Shak.) To veil or cover

OVERVIEW, 3-ver vü, *n.* (Shak.) An inspection.

OVERWATCH, 3-ver woch, *v.t.* To watch excessively to overcome with long want of rest

OVERWEATHER, 3-ver weathér, *v.t.* (Shak.) To batter by violence of weather

OVERWEEN, 3-ver wein, *v.t.* (Shak.) To think too highly or favourably, esp. of one's self.

OVERWEENING, 3-ver weening, *adj* Weening or thinking too highly conceited vain.

OVERWEIGH, 3-ver wü, *v.t.* To weigh over to outweigh.

OVERWEIGHT, 3-ver wü't, *n.* Overmuch weight

OVERWHELM, 3-ver hwelm, *v.t.* To overwhelm or turn over to overspread and crush by something heavy or strong to immerse and bear down to overcome

OVERWISE, 3-ver wü'z, *adj* Wise overmuch or to affectation [tion]

OVERWISELY, 3-ver wü'zli, *adv* Wisely to affecta

OVERWORK, 3-ver wurk', *v.t.* and *v.t.* To work over much or beyond the strength to tire.

OVERWORK, 3-ver wurk, *n.* Work done beyond what is required or beyond regular hours excessive labour

OVERWORN, 3-ver wörn', *adj* Too much worn worn out subdued by toil spoiled by use

OVERWREST, 3-ver rest', *v.t.* (Shak.) To wrest from the proper position. [come by wrestling]

OVERWRESTLE, 3-ver rest', *v.t.* (Spenser) To over

OVERWROUGHT, 3-ver rawt', *pa p.* of **OVERWORK**. Wrought overmuch worked all over

OVIDIAN, 3-vil-án, *adj* Belonging to, or rescuing the style of, the Latin poet Ovid.

OVIFEROUS, 3-ver fer us, *adj* Egg-bearing [L. *ovum*, egg, and *fero*, to bear]

OVIFORM, 3-vi form, *adj* Having the form of an oval or egg. [L. *ovum*, egg, and *form*.]

OVIGEROUS, 3-ver er us, *adj* Egg bearing [L. *ovum*, an egg and *gero*, to bear]

OVIPAROUS, 3-ver pa-rus, *adj* Bringing forth eggs [L. *ovum*, egg, and *pario*, to bring forth.].

OVISAC, 3-vi-sak, *n.* The cavity in the ovary which immediately contains the ovum. [L. *ovum*, an egg, and *sac*]

OVOID, 3-void, } *adj* Oval or egg shaped [L. **OVOIDAL** or *ovoid*, } *ovum*, egg and (*Gr* *oidos*, form.)

OVOLO, 3-vo-lo, *n.* (arch.) A quarter round moulding frequently cut with the egg and arrow ornament. [It—L. *ovum*, an egg]

OVOVIVIPAROUS, 3-vo vi vip ar us, *adj* Producing eggs containing the fetus alive [L. *ovum*, an egg, *vivus*, living, and *pario*, to bring forth.]

OVULE, 3-ful *n.* The seed of a plant in its rudimentary state, borne by the placenta. [Dim. of L. *ovum*, an egg]

OVULITE, 3-ful lit, *n.* A fossil egg [L. *ovum*, an egg, and *Gr* *lithos*, a stone.]

OWCHE, 3-owch, *n.* Same as **ORCH**.

OWE, 3-ut, (*orig*) To possess to possess what belongs to another to be bound to pay to be obliged for —*pa p* owing, *pa p* owed [AS *agan*, Icc. *egan*, 3-ver *egan*, to possess.]

OWENITE 3-en it *n.* A disciple of Robert Owen (1771-1858) a social theorist, who proposed to establish society on a basis of co-operation and mutual usefulness

OWING, 3-ung, *adj* Due ascribable to imputable to

OWL, owl, *n.* A nocturnal carnivorous bird, noted for its howling or hooting noise [From the sound.]

OWLET, owlét, *n.* A little owl [Dim. of **OWL**.]

OWLISH, owlsh, *adj* Like an owl.

OWN, 3-ut, *v.t.* To possess to have a rightful title to to admit as belonging to to acknowledge [AS *agan*. See **OWE**.]

OWN, 3-ut, *adj* Possessed belonging to peculiar [AS *agan*, *pa p* of *agan*, to own, to possess.]

OWNER, 3-er, *n.* One who owns or possesses

OWNERSHIP, 3-er ship, *n.* The state of being an owner property rightful possession.

OWRE, 3-ur, *n.* (Spenser) Same as **AVROUCH**.

OX, oks, *n.* A ruminant quadruped of the bovine family the male of this cow, esp when castrated —*pl* **OXES**, oks'n, used for both male and female. [AS *oxa* Icc. Sw. and Dan. *ox*, Oer *oxs*, Goth. *auhs*, Sans *ubshan*.]

OXALATE, oks'a-lat, *n.* A salt formed by a combination of oxalic acid with a base. [OXALIC]

OXALIC, oks'alik, *adj* Obtained from sorrel. [See **OXALIS**.]

OXALIS, oks'a lis, *n.* Wood sorrel (*bot*) a genus of plants having an acid taste [Gr. from *oxy*, acid.]

OXALITE, oks'a lit *n.* A yellow mineral composed of oxalate of iron. [OXALIC, and *Gr* *lithos*, a stone.]

OXEN, oks'n, *pl.* of **OX**.

OX EYE, oks i, *n.* A common plant in meadows so called because its flower is like the eye of an ox.

OX EYED, oks'ed, *adj* Having large full eyes like those of an ox. [oxen.]

OX FLY, oks'fli, *n.* A fly hatched under the skin of

OX HEAD, oks'hed, *n.* (Shak.) Blockhead, dolt.

OXIDABLE, oks'id a bl, *adj* Capable of being converted into an oxide

OXIDATE, oks'id at, *v.t.* Same as **OXIDISE**.

OXIDATION, oks'id a shun, *n.* Act or process of oxidizing.

OXIDATOR, oks'id it-or, *n.* A contrivance for drawing a current of air to the flame of a lamp [From **OXIDATE**.] [base destitute of acid properties.]

OXIDE, oks'id, *n.* A compound of oxygen and a



Grecian ovolo.

OXIDISABLE, oks-id-iz'a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being oxidised.

OXIDISE, oks'id-iz, *v.t.* To convert into an oxide.—*v.i.* to become an oxide:—*pr.p.* oxidising; *pa.p.* oxidised. [TON.]

OXIDISEMENT, oks'id-iz-ment, *n.* Same as OXIDATION.

OXIDISER, oks'id-iz-ér, *n.* That which oxidises. Same as OXIDATOR.

OXLIP, oks'lip, *n.* A species of primrose having its flowers in an umbel on a stalk like the cowslip.

OXONIAN, oks-ó-ni-an, *n.* A student or graduate of Oxford university.

OXYGEN, oks'i-jen, *n.* (*lit.*) That which generates acids: a gas without taste, colour, or smell, forming part of the air, water, &c., and supporting life and combustion. [From Gr. *oxy*s, sharp, acid, and *gennáo*, to generate.]

OXYGENATE, oks'i-jen-át, *v.t.* To unite or cause to unite with oxygen:—*pr.p.* oxygenating; *pa.p.* oxygenated.

OXYGENATION, oks-i-jen-a'shun, *n.* The act or process of combining with oxygen.

OXYGENISE, oks'i-jen-iz. Same as OXYGENATE.

OXYGENOUS, oks-ij'en-us, *adj.* Pertaining to or obtained from oxygen.

OXYMEL, oks'i-mel, *n.* (*lit.*) Sour honey: a mixture of vinegar and honey. [Gr. *oxy*s, sour, *meli*, honey.]

OXYTONE, oks'i-tón, *adj.* Having an acute sound: having the acute accent on the last syllable. [Gr. *oxy*s, sharp, and *tonos*, tone, accent.]

OYER, ó'yér, *n.* (*lit.*) A hearing: (*law*) a commission which confers the power of hearing and determining treasons, &c. [Norm.; Fr. *ouir*, L. *audire*, to hear.]

OYEZ, OYES, ó'yes, *int.* (*lit.*) Hear ye: the introductory call of a public crier for attention. [Fr. 2d pers. pl. imperative of *ouir*, to hear. See OYER.]

OYSTER, óis'tér, *n.* A well-known bivalve shell-fish. [A.S. *ostre*; L. *ostrea*; Gr. *ostreon*, an oyster, akin to *osteon*, a bone, and *ostrakon*, burned clay, a shell.]

OZOCERITE, oz-o-sé'rit, *n.* A waxy-like substance, having a weak bituminous odour, found in Moldavia, and used for making candles. [Gr. *ozô*, to smell, and *keros*, wax.]

OZONE, óz'ón, *n.* A substance of at present unknown nature, so called because its presence is attended with a peculiar smell. [From Gr. *ozô*, to smell.]

P

PABULAR, pab'ú-lar, *adj.* Pertaining to pabulum or food.

PABULUM, pab'ú-lum, *n.* Food: provender: fuel. [L.—*pasco*, to feed.]

PACE, pás, *n.* (*lit.*) A stretching out of the feet in walking: a step: space between the feet in walking, 2½ feet: gait: degree of quickness: mode of stepping in horses in which the legs on the same side are lifted together: amble.—*v.t.* To measure by steps: to cause to progress: to regulate in motion.—*v.i.* to walk: to walk slowly: to amble:—*pr.p.* pacing; *pa.p.* paced'. [Fr. *pas*, L. *passus*—*pando*, *passum*, to stretch.] [horse.]

PACER, pás'ér, *n.* One who paces: an easy-paced horse.

PACHA, pa-shaw' or pá'sha, *n.* (*lit.*) Powerful king: a Turkish viceroy, or governor of a province or city. [Per. *basha*, *pasha*, governor of a province, corr. of *badshah*—*pad*, powerful, and *shah*, king.]

PACHALIC, pa-shaw'lík, *n.* The jurisdiction of a pacha.

PACHYDERM, pak'i-dérm, *n.* One of an order of non-ruminant hoofed mammals, distinguished for the thickness of their skin, as the elephant. [Gr. *pachys*, thick, and *derma*, skin.]

PACHYDERMATOUS, pak-i-dérm'a-tus, *adj.* Relating to a pachyderm, or of the order of pachyderms.

PACIFIC, pas-í'fik, *adj.* Peace-making: appeasing: mild: tranquil.—*n.* The ocean between Asia and America, so called because found peaceful by its discoverer Magellan, after weathering Cape Horn. [See PACIFY.]

PACIFICATION, pas-í'f-i-ká'shun, *n.* The act of making peace between parties at variance.

PACIFICATOR, pas-í'f-i-ká-tor or pas'-, **PACIFIER**, pas'-fi-ér, *n.* A peace-maker.

PACIFY, pas'-í-fi, *v.t.* To make peaceful: to appease: to calm: to soothe:—*pr.p.* pacifying; *pa.p.* pacified. [L. *pacifico*—*pac*, *pacis*, peace, and *facio*, to make.]

PACK, pak, *n.* (*lit.*) That which is bound up: a bundle: a burden: a complete number of cards: a number of hounds hunting, or kept together: a number of persons combined for bad purposes: any great number.—*v.t.* To press together and fasten up: to place in close order: to select persons for some unjust object. [Ger. *pack*; *packen*, to pack; It. *pacco*, a bundle; L. *pango*, *pactum*, Gr. *pégnuô*, to fasten, from root *pag*, Sans. *pag*, to bind.]

PACKAGE, pak'áj, *n.* Something packed: a bundle or bale: charge made for packing.

PACK-CLOTH, pak'-kloth, *n.* A cloth in which goods are tied up.

PACKER, pak'ér, *n.* One who packs goods.

PACKET, pak'et, *n.* A small package: (*orig.*) a despatch vessel, so called from its carrying the packets of letters: a vessel plying regularly between ports.—*v.t.* To bind in a packet or parcel.

PACKET-BOAT, pak'et-bót, *n.* Same as PACKET, a vessel.

PACKET-DAY, pak'et-dá, *n.* The day of the departure or arrival of a mail-ship. [vessel.]

PACKET-SHIP, pak'et-ship, *n.* Same as PACKET, a vessel.

PACK-HORSE, pak'-hors, *n.* A horse for carrying packs or baggage. [floating ice.]

PACK-ICE, pak'-is, *n.* A collection of large pieces of ice.

PACKING, pak'ing, *n.* The act of putting in packs or tying up for carriage: material for packing.

PACKING-PRESS, pak'ing-pres, *n.* A powerful press for squeezing goods into small compass for packing.

PACKING-SHEET, pak'ing-shét, *n.* A piece of coarse cloth or canvas for packing or covering goods.

PACK-LOAD, pak'-lód, *n.* The load an animal can carry on its back. [a pack.]

PACKMAN, pak'man, *n.* A pedler or man who carries packs.

PACK-SADDLE, pak'-sad'l, *n.* A saddle for packs or burdens.

PACKTHREAD, pak'thred, *n.* Thread used in packing.

PACK-WAY, pak'-wá, *n.* A narrow path fit for pack-horses.

PACO, pá'ko, } *n.* Same as ALPACA.
PACOS, pá'kos, }

PACT, pakt, *n.* That which is fixed or agreed on: a contract. [L. *pactum*—*paciscor*, to make a contract—Sans. root *pag*, to bind.]

PACTION, pak'shun, *n.* That which is fixed or settled: a contract or agreement. [From PACT.]

PAD, pad, *n.* A path: a thief on the public path or road: an easy-paced horse.—*v.i.* To walk on foot: to rob on foot:—*pr.p.* padding; *pa.p.* padded. [Ger. *pfad*. See PATH.]

PAD, *pad*, *n.* Anything stuffed with a soft material a soft saddle, cushion, &c. a package of some soft material for writing upon.—*v.t.* To stuff with any thing soft to fix colours in cloth.—*pr p* padding, *pa p* padded. [Perh conn. with WAD.]

PADDING, *padding*, *n.* The soft stuffing of a saddle, &c. the material used for stuffing saddles, &c.

PADDLE, *padl*, *v.t.* To dabble in water with the feet to finger to beat the water as with the feet, to row.—*v.t.* to move with an oar or paddle.—*pr p* paddling, *pa p* paddled.—*n.* A broad, short oar, used for moving canoes the blade of an oar one of the boards at the circumference of a paddle wheel (*B*) a little spade.

[Fr *patrouiller*—*paille*, Ger *pfote*, L. *pes pedes* Gr *pous*, *podos*, foot or from Gael. *spadal* a short oar, Scot *paille*, prob a dim. of SPARE.]

PADDLE-BEAM, *padl bēm*, *n.* One of the large timbers at the side of a paddle wheel.

PADDLE-BOARD, *padl bord*, *n.* One of the floats on the circumference of a paddle wheel.

PADDLE-BOX, *padl boks*, *n.* A wooden erection covering in each of the paddle-wheels of a steamer.

PADDLER, *padler*, *n.* One who paddles. [wheels]

PADDLE-SHAFT, *padl shaft*, *n.* The axle of a steamer's

PADDLE-WHEEL, *padl hwel*, *n.* The wheel used in paddling or propelling steam vessels.

PADDOCK, *padok*, *n.* A small park under pasture, immediately adjoining the stables of a domain. [From A.S. *pearroc*, a park.]

PADDOCK, *padok*, *n.* A toad or frog [From A.S. *padde*, frog toad.]

PADDOCK STOOL, *padok stōl*, *n.* A toad stool.

PADDY, *padl*, *n.* Rice in the husk. [East Indian.]

PADELLA, *pa-della*, *n.* A shallow vessel of metal or earthenware used in illuminations as a lamp by filling it with tallow with a wick in the centre [*L.*, a frying pan.]

PADLOCK, *pad'lok*, *n.* A lock with a link to pass through a staple or eye.—*v.t.* To fasten with a padlock. [Perh. from A.S. *pad*, a path, and *lock*, as being used for a gate, &c.]

PAD NAG, *pad nag*, *n.* An ambling nag.

PÆAN, *pæan*, *n.* (*orig*) A song in honour of Apollo a song of triumph [L, Gr *pæan*, an epithet of Apollo.]

PÆDOBAPTISM, *pæ-do-bap'tizm*, *n.* See PÆDO

PÆONY, *pæ-oni*, *n.* Same as PÆONY

PAGAN, *pā'gān*, *n.* (*lit*) A countryman a heathen—*adj* Heathen [L *paganus*, belonging to the country—*pagus*, a district bound together as a whole—*pango*, to fix See PAGE.]

PAGANISE, *pā'gāniz*, *v.t.* To render pagan or heathen to convert to paganism.—*pr p* paganism, *pa p* paganism.

PAGANISH, *pā'gān ish*, *adj* Heathenish. [From PAGAN.]

PAGANISM, *pā'gānizm*, *n.* Heathenism. [From PAGAN.]

PAGE, *pāj*, *n.* A boy attending on a person of distinction [Fr *lt paggio*, low *L. pagus*—Gr *paidon*, dim. of *pais* *poulos* a boy.]

PAGE, *pāj*, *n.* (*orig*) A leaf of a book, so called because leaves were fastened together to form a book one side of a leaf—*pl* writings.—*v.t.* To number the pages of.—*pr p* paging, *pa p* paged [L *pagina*, the thing fastened—*pag* root of *pago*, *pango* to fasten.]

PAGEANT, *pa'jant* or *pā*, *n.* (*orig*) A scaffold for the purpose of scenic exhibition a showy exhibi-

tion a spectacle a fleeting show—*adj* Showy pompous.—*v.t.* (*Shak*) To exhibit in show, to represent

[Prob from L. *pegma*, a machine in the theatre which moved of itself, and by which the players were suddenly raised = Gr *pegma*, anything fastened—*pegma* to fasten. See PAGE.]

PAGEANTRY, *pa'an trī*, *n.* Ostentatious display pompous exhibition or spectacle. [From PAGEANT.]

PAGINATION, *pa'j nāshun*, *n.* The act of paging a book the figures that indicate the number of pages [the pages of a book.]

PAGING, *pā'jng*, *n.* The marking or numbering of

PAGOD, *pā'god*, *n.* Same as PAGODA.

PAGODA, *pa-goda*, *n.* An idol-house an Indian idol its temple. [Pers *put*, idol, and *gada*, house.]

PAH, *pā*, *int* An exclamation expressing contempt or disgust.

PAID, *pad*, *pa't* and *pa p* of PAY

PAIDEUTICS, *pa-dutiks*, *n.* The science or theory of teaching [Gr *paideutikē*—*paideus*, to teach—*pais* *paios*, a child.]

PAIL, *pāl*, *n.* An open vessel of wood, &c. for holding ing or carrying liquids [Sp *paila*, a basin, *lt. padella* L. *patella* a pan—*pateo*, to be open.]

PAILFUL, *pāl fool*, *n.* As much as fills a pail.

PAILLASSE, *pāl yas* = PALLASSE. Same as PALLET, a bed.

PAIN, *pān*, *n.* (*lit*) That which purifies a penalty, bodily suffering anguish—*pl* labour the throes of childbirth.—*v.t.* To distress to torment to grieve [A.S. *pin*, *Ice* *pina*, Fr *paine*, L. *pains*, Gr *point*, punishment—Sans root *pu*, to purify.]

PAINED, *pānd*, *adj* (*B*) In pain in labour

PAINFUL, *pān fool*, *adj* Full of pain causing pain distressing difficult.

PAINFULLY, *pān fool lī*, *adv* With pain laboriously diligently with uneasiness, suffering, or affliction.

PAINFULNESS, *pān fool nes*, *n.* State of being painful labouriousness industry uneasiness affliction, sorrow

PAINIM, *pānim*, *n.* A pagan, an infidel.—*adj* Pagan infidel. [O E. *paynim*, Fr *payen*—L *paganus* See PAGAN.]

PAINLESS, *pānles*, *adj* Without pain.

PAINLESSNESS, *pānles nes*, *n.* The state of being painless.

PAINS, *pānz*, *n.* Care, trouble. [From PAIR.]

PAINSTAKER, *pānz'tak-er*, *n.* One who takes pains a laborious person.

PAINSTAKING, *pānz'tak ing*, *adj* Taking pains or care laborious diligent.—*n.* Labour diligence

PAINT, *pānt*, *v.t.* To colour to represent in colours to describe.—*v.t.* to practise painting to lay colours on the face—*n.* A colouring substance. [O Fr *pandre*, *paint*, L *pingo*, *pectrum*, to paint, Sans *puj*, to colour.]

PAINTER, *pānt'er*, *n.* One whose employment is to paint on colours one skilled in painting

PAINTER, *pānt'er*, *n.* A rope used to fasten a boat to anything

PAINTING, *pānting*, *n.* The act or employment of painting or laying on colours the act of representing objects by colours a picture vivid description in words.

PAINTURE, *pānt'ar*, *n.* (*Dryden*) The art of painting.

PAIR, *pār*, *v.t.* (*Spenser*) To impair

PAIR, *pār*, *n.* Two things equal, or suited to each

PAIRING-OFF—PALFREY.

other, or used together : a couple : a man and his wife.—*v.t.* To join in couples.—*v.i.* to be joined in couples : to fit as a counterpart. [Fr. *paire*, a couple—*L. par*, equal.]

PAIR OFF, to go off in pairs : to make an arrangement with one of an opposite opinion by which the votes of both are withheld.

PAIRING-OFF, *pär'ing-of*, *n.* An agreement between two of opposite opinions to refrain from voting, so that both may absent themselves.

PAIRING-TIME, *pär'ing-tim*, *n.* The time when birds go together in pairs.

PAIR-ROYAL, *pär-roi'al*, *n.* Three things of the same kind, used specially in some games at cards. [Fr. *pair*, *L. par*, equal, and *ROYAL*.]

PAISE, *päz*, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as POISE.

PAJOCK, *pä'jok*, *n.* (*Shak.*) Same as PEACOCK.

PALACE, *pal'as*, *n.* A royal house : a house eminently splendid. [Fr. *palais* ; *L. Palatium*, one of the seven hills on which Rome was built, and where Augustus had his residence.]

PALADIN, *pal'a-din*, *n.* A distinguished knight. [Fr. ; low *L. palatinus*, from root of *PALATINE*.]

PALÆOGRAPHER, *pä-le-og'ra-fér*, *n.* Same as PALEOGRAPHER.

PALANQUIN, *pal-an-kén'*, *n.* A light covered carriage used in China, &c. for a single person, and borne on the shoulders of men. [*Javanese palangki* ; *Hind. palki*.]

PALAPTERYX, *pal-ap'tér-iks*, *n.* A genus of fossil birds found in the river silt deposits of New Zealand, and resembling the Apterix. [Gr. *palaïos*, ancient, and *APTERYX*.]

PALATABLE, *pal'at-ab-l*, *adj.* Agreeable to the palate or taste : savoury.

PALATABLENESS, *pal'at-ab-l-nes*, *n.* The quality of being agreeable to the taste.

PALATABLY, *pal'at-ab-li*, *adv.* In a palatable manner : agreeably.

PALATAL, *pal'at-al*, *adj.* Pertaining to the palate : uttered by aid of the palate.—*n.* A letter pronounced chiefly by the aid of the palate.

PALATE, *pal'ät*, *n.* The roof of the mouth touched by the food : taste : relish.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To perceive by the taste. [*L. palatum*, prob. akin to Sans. root *pal* = *pa*, to feed.] [*royal* : magnificent.]

PALATIAL, *pal-lä'shi-al*, *adj.* Pertaining to a palace :

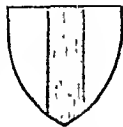
PALATINATE, *pal-at'in-ät*, *n.* Province of a palatine.

PALATINE, *pal'a-tin*, *adj.* Pertaining to a palace, orig. applied to officers of the royal household : possessing royal privileges.—*n.* A noble invested with royal privileges : a subject of a palatinate. [See *PALACE*.]

COUNT PALATINE, a feudal lord to whom a province was made over with supreme judicial authority.—COUNTY PALATINE, the province governed by a count palatine.

PALAUVER, *pal-lä'vër*, *n.* Idle talk : talk intended to deceive : a public deliberation or conference. [*Sp. palabra*, Port. *palavra*, a word. See *PARABLE*.]

PALE, *päl*, *n.* That which is fixed : a narrow piece of wood used in enclosing grounds : anything that encloses : any enclosure : limit : district : (*her.*) one of the figures known as ordinaries, consisting of a perpendicular band in the middle of the shield, of which it is said to occupy one-third.—*v.t.* To enclose with stakes : to encompass :—*pr.p.* *päl'ing* ; *pa.p.* *päled'*. [*A.S. pal*—*L. palus*, a stake, for *paglus*—root *pag*, to fix.]



Pale.

PALE, *päl*, *adj.* (*lit.*) Gray : not ruddy or fresh of colour : wan : of a faint lustre : dim.—*v.t.* To make pale.—*v.i.* to turn pale :—*pr.p.* *päl'ing* ; *pa.p.* *päled'*. [Fr. ; *L. pallidus* ; akin to Gr. *pellos*, dusky, and Sans. *pālita*, gray.]

PALEACEOUS, *pä-le-ä'shus*, *adj.* (*bot.*) Resembling, consisting of, or furnished with chaff, chaffy. [From *L. palea*, chaff.] [*dimmed.*]

PALE-EYED, *päl'id*, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Having the eyes

PALE-HEARTED, *päl-härt'ed*, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Having the heart dispirited.

PALELY, *päl'li*, *adv.* Wanly : not ruddily. [From *PALE*.]

PALENESS, *päl'nes*, *n.* State of being pale : sickly whiteness of look : want of colour : (*Shak.*) want of colour or lustre. [*in paleography.*]

PALEOGRAPHER, *pä-le-og'ra-fér*, *n.* One skilled

PALEOGRAPHIC, *-äl*, *pä-le-o-grä'fik*, *-äl*, *adj.* Of or pertaining to paleography.

PALEOGRAPHIST, *pä-le-og'ra-fist*, *n.* Same as PALEOGRAPHER.

PALEOGRAPHY, *pä-le-og'ra-fi*, *n.* Study of ancient writings and modes of writing. [Gr. *palaïos*, ancient, and *graphō*, to write.]

PALEOLOGIST, *pä-le-ol'o-jist*, *n.* One versed in paleology : a student of antiquity.

PALEOLOGY, *pä-le-ol'o-ji*, *n.* A discourse or treatise on antiquities : archæology. [Gr. *palaïos*, ancient, and *logos*, discourse.]

PALEONTOGRAPHICAL, *pä-le-on-to-grä'fik-al*, *adj.* Pertaining to paleontology.

PALEONTOGRAPHY, *pä-le-on-to-grä-fi*, *n.* The description of fossil remains. [Gr. *palaïos*, ancient, *onta*, existences, and *graphō*, to write, describe.]

PALEONTOLOGICAL, *pä-le-on-to-loj'ik-al*, *adj.* Belonging to paleontology.

PALEONTOLOGIST, *pä-le-on-to-l'o-jist*, *n.* One versed in paleontology.

PALEONTOLOGY, *pä-le-on-to-l'o-ji*, *n.* A discourse on ancient creatures : science of fossils. [Gr. *palaïos*, ancient, *onta*, existences, and *logos*, discourse. See *PALEONTOGRAPHY*.]

PALEOSAURUS, *pä-le-o-saw'rus*, *n.* A genus of fossil saurian reptiles belonging to the Permian period. [Gr. *palaïos*, ancient, and *sauros*, lizard.]

PALEOTHERIUM, *pä-le-o-thér-i-um*, *n.* A genus of pachydermatous mammalia whose remains are found in the Eocene beds. [Gr. *palaïos*, ancient, and *thērion*, a wild beast.]

PALEOZOIC, *pä-le-o-zō'ik*, *adj.* Denoting the lowest division of the fossiliferous rocks, so called because they contain the earliest forms of life. [Gr. *palaïos*, ancient, and *zōē*, life.]

PALESTRA, *pal-es'tra*, *n.* A wrestling school. [Gr. *palaistra*—*pālē*, wrestling.]

PALESTRIC, *-äl*, *pal-es'trik*, *-äl*, *adj.* Pertaining to wrestling. [From *PALESTRA*.]

PALETOT, *päl'c-tō*, *n.* A loose overcoat. [Fr., from *L. palla*, a long upper garment, and *toque*, a cap, and so = a hooded coat.]

PALETTE, *pal'et*, *n.* (*lit.*) A spade : a little oval board on which a painter mixes his colours. [Fr. ; *It. palette*—*L. pala*, a spade.]

PALETTE-KNIFE, *pal'et-nif*, *n.* A thin round-pointed knife used for mixing colours on the grinding slab. [*no colour in the face.*]

PALE-VISAGED, *päl-viz'äjd*, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Having

PALFREY, *pal'fri*, *n.* (*lit.*) A beside or extra horse : a saddle-horse : a small horse for a lady. [Fr.

palefros, It. *palefreno*, low L. *parafredus*—prob Gr *para*, beside, and L. *veredus*, a post horse, contr from *veho*, to carry, and *rheda*, a carriage.]

PALIMPSEST, palimp-sest, *n*. A manuscript which has been written upon twice the first writing having been rubbed off to make room for the second. [Gr *palimpsestos*, rubbed a second time—*pala*, again, and *psa*, to rub away.]

PALINDROME, palin-drom, *n*. (*lit.*) A running back a word or sentence that reads the same either backward or forward, as *madam*. [Gr *palindromia*—*pala*, back, and *dromos*, a running.]

PALING, pāling, *n*. Pales in general a fence of pales an enclosure.

PALINGENESIS pal in jen'e sis, *n*. A new birth or creation regeneration. [Gr *pala*, again, and *genesis* birth.]

PALINODE, palin-ōd, *n*. A song recanted a song or poem retracting a former one a recantation. [Gr *pala*, back, and *ōdē*, a song.]

PALISADE, pal i sād, *n*. A fence of pointed pales or stakes set in the ground.—*v t* To surround with a palisade.—*pr p* palisading, *pa p* palisaded. [Fr *palissade*, from L. *pala* a stake.]

PALISADO, pal i sādō, *n*. Same as **PALISADE**.

PALISH, pal'ish, *adj*. Somewhat pale or wan.

PALL, pawl, *n*. A cloak or mantle a kind of scarf worn by the pope, and sent by him to archbishops (*her*) a figure in imitation of this scarf the cloth over a coffin at a funeral.—*v t* (Shak) To cloak or invest [AS *pall*, It. *pallio*, L. *pallium*.]



Pall.

PALL, pawl, *v t*. (*lit*) To fail to become rapid to lose strength, life, spirit, or taste.—*v t* To make rapid or insipid to dissipate or depress to cloy [W *pallu*, to fail, *pall*, loss of energy, failure.]

PALLADIUM pal lād i um, *n*. (*lit*) A statue of *Pallas*, on the preservation of which the safety of ancient Troy was supposed to depend any safe guard a rare metal found with platinum [L, Gr *palladon*—*Pallas*, *Pallados*, *Pallas* or *Minerva*.]

PALL-BEARER, pawl bār'er, *n*. One of the mourners at a funeral who used to bear up the pall.

PALLET, palet, *n*. (*lit*) A spade a palette the shaping tool used by potters an instrument for spreading gold leaf. [Same as **PALETTE**.]

PALLET, palet, *n*. A small bed, orig. made of chaff or straw an under mattress of straw [Fr *paillasse*, from *paille*, straw, L. *palea*, chaff.]

PALLIAMENT, pal i a-ment, *n*. (Shak) A dress or robe. [From L. *pallium*, a cloak.]

PALLIASSE, pal yās', *n*. Same as **PALLET**, a bed.

PALLIATE, pal i at, *v t*. (*orig*) To cover with a pall or dress to excuse to soften by favourable representations.—*pr p* palliating, *pa p* palliated. [Low L. *pallio pallatum*—L. *pallium*. See **PALL**, a cloak.]

PALLIATION pal i āshun, *n*. Act of palliating or excusing extenuation mitigation.

PALLIATIVE, pal i ā-tiv, *adj*. Serving to palliate or extenuate mitigating.—*n*. That which extenuates, mitigates, or alleviates.

PALLIATORY, pal i ā-tor i, *adj*. Same as **PALLIATIVE**.

PALLID, pal id, *adj*. Pale having little colour wan.

PALLIDLY, pal id l i, *adv*. Palely wanly.

PALLIDNESS, pal id nes, *n*. Paleness wanness.

PALL-MALL, pel mel, *n*. A game, now disused, in which a ball was driven through an iron ring with a

mallet the mallet so used a street in London where the game used to be played. [O Fr *palemail*, It. *pallamaglio*—*palla*, ball, and *maglio*, a mallet.]

PALLOR, palor, *n*. Quality or state of being pallid or pale paleness [L, from root of **PALE**.]

PALM, pām, *n*. The inner part of the hand a tropical branchless tree of many varieties, bearing at the summit large leaves like the palm borne in token of victory or rejoicing (*fig*) triumph or victory.—*v t* To stroke with the palm or hand to conceal in the palm of the hand to impose by fraud. [Fr *palme*, L. *palma*, Gr *palamē*.]

PALMACEOUS, pal māshus, *adj*. Belonging to the order of palm trees.

PALMAR, palmar, } *adj*. Of, relating to or of

PALMARY, palmar i, } the breadth of the palm of the hand.

PALMARY, palmar i, *adj*. Worthy of the palm pre-eminent chief. [L. *palmaris*—*palma*, a palm.]

PALMATE, palmāt, } *adj*. Shaped like the

PALMATED, palmāt-ed, } palm of the hand entirely webbed, as feet.

PALMER, pāmer *n*. A pilgrim from the Holy Land, distinguished by his carrying a branch of palm.

PALMER-WORM, pām ēr wurm, *n*. A hairy worm which wanders like a palmer devouring leaves, &c.

PALMETTO, pal metto, *n*. A species of palm found in the maritime regions of North America, and in the south of Europe [Dum. of L. *palma*, a palm.]

PALM HOUSE, pām hows, *n*. A glass house for raising palms and other tropical plants.

PALMIGRADE, palm grād, *adj*. Noting animals that walk on the sole of the foot and not merely on the toes plantigrade. [L. *palma*, palm, and *gradior*, to walk.]

PALMIPED, palmi ped, *adj*. (*lit*) Palm footed web footed.—*n*. A web-footed or swimming bird. [L. *palma*, palm of the hand, and *pes*, *pedis* the foot.]

PALMISTER, palmis tēr, *n*. One who tells fortunes by the lines of the palm of the hand.

PALMISTRY, palmis tr, *n*. Foretelling fortunes by lines in the palm of the hand an action of the hand.

PALMITIC, pal mitik, *adj*. Pertaining to or obtained from palm-oil.

PALMITINE, palmitin, *n*. A white fat, usually occurring, when crystallised from ether, in the form of acy crystals, so called from the abundance in which it occurs in palm-oil.

PALM OIL, pām oil, *n*. An oil or fat obtained from the pulp of the drupe of a genus of palms allied to the cocoa-nut palm.

PALM-SUNDAY, pām-sun dā, *n*. The Sunday before Easter, the day our Saviour entered Jerusalem, when palm branches were strewed in his way.

PALMY, pām i, *adj*. Bearing palms flourishing victorious.

PALP, palp, *n*. (*lit.*) A feeler a jointed sensiferous organ attached in pairs to the labium or maxilla of insects, and thus distinguished from antennae, which are on the top of the head. [Low L. *palpus*—L. *palpo*, to stroke, to touch.]

PALPABILITY, pal pa-hil'i ti, *n*. Quality of being palpable obviousness.

PALPABLE, pal pa-bl, *adj*. That can be touched or felt readily perceived obvious gross. [Fr, L. *palpalis*—*palpo*, *palpatum*, to touch softly.]

- PALPABLENESS**, pal'pa-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being palpable: plainness. [plainly.]
- PALPABLY**, pal'pa-bli, *adv.* In a palpable manner:
- PALPITATE**, pal'pi-tăt, *v.i.* To move often and quickly: to beat rapidly: to throb:—*pr.p.* pal'pităt-ing; *pa.p.* pal'pităted. [L. *palpito*, -atum, inten. of *palpo*, to touch softly.]
- PALPITATION**, pal-pi-tăt-shun, *n.* Act of palpitating: a disease of the heart, characterised by forcible pulsations.
- PALSIED**, pawl'zid, *adj.* Affected with palsy.
- PALSY**, pawl'zi, *n.* A contr. of PARALYSIS.—*v.t.* To affect with palsy: to deprive of action or energy: to paralyse:—*pr.p.* pal'sying; *pa.p.* palsied.
- PALTER**, pawl'tēr, *v.i.* To act in a paltry or insincere manner: to trifle: to dodge.
- PALTRINESS**, pawl'tri-nes, *n.* The state of being paltry or worthless.
- PALTRY**, pawl'tri, *adj.* (lit.) In rags and tatters: mean: vile: worthless. [Low Ger. *paltrig*, from *palte*, a rag, tatter; Sw. *palta*; Scot. *paltrie*, trash; Ice. *paltra*, rags.]
- PALUDAL**, pal-ūd'al, *adj.* Marshy. [From L. *palus*, *paludis*, a marsh, Gr. *pēlos*, mud, and *ud*, root of Gr. *hydōr*, L. *unda*, water.]
- PALUDINOUS**, pal-ūd'in-us, *adj.* Belonging to or produced in marshes. [See PALUDAL.]
- PALY**, pāl'i, *adj.* (Shak.) Pale: (her.) divided by pales into equal parts.
- PAMPAS**, pam'paz, *n.* Vast plains in S. America. [Peruvian *pampa*, a field, plain.]
- PAMPER**, pam'pēr, *v.t.* To feed luxuriously or to the full: to glut. [Usually given from O. Fr. *pamprer*, from *pampre*, a leafy vine-branch, L. *pampinus*, a vine-leaf.]
- PAMPERER**, pam'pēr-ēr, *n.* One who pampers.
- PAMPERO**, pam-pā'ro, *n.* A violent wind which sweeps over the pampas of S. America. [Sp.—Peruvian *pampa*, a plain.]
- PAMPHLET**, pam'flet, *n.* A small book consisting of one or more sheets stitched together. [From Sp. *papeleta*, slip of paper; or L. *pagina filata*, threaded page: also given from Fr. *par un flet*, (stitched) by a thread.] [phlets.]
- PAMPHLETEER**, pam-flet-ēr', *n.* A writer of pamphlets.—*n.* The writing of pamphlets.
- PAMPHLETEERING**, pam-flet-ēr'ing, *adj.* Writing pamphlets.—*n.* The writing of pamphlets.
- PAN**, pan, *n.* A broad shallow vessel for domestic use: the part of a fire-lock which holds the priming. [A.S. *panne*, Ice. *panna*, Ger. *pfanne*.]
- PANACEA**, pan-a-sē'a, *n.* An all-healing remedy: a universal medicine. [Gr. *panakeia*—*pas*, pan, all, and *akeomai*, to heal.]
- PANACHEA**, pan-a-chē'a, *n.* (Spenser). PANACEA.
- PANCAKE**, pan'kāk, *n.* A thin cake of eggs, flour, sugar, and milk, fried in a pan.
- PANCREAS**, pan'kre-as, *n.* (lit.) All flesh: a fleshy gland situated under and behind the stomach, secreting a saliva-like fluid which assists digestion in the intestines. [Gr. *pas*, pan, all, and *kreas*, flesh.]
- PANCREATIC**, pan-kre-a'tik, *adj.* Pertaining to the pancreas. [god Pan.]
- PANDEAN**, pan-dē'an, *adj.* Of or relating to the PANDECT.
- PANDECT**, pan'dekt, *n.* A treatise containing the whole of any science:—*pl.* the digest of Roman or civil law made by command of the emperor Justinian. [L. *pandectes*, from Gr. *pas*, pan, all, and *dechomai*, to take, receive.]
- PANDEMONIUM**, pan-de-mō'ni-nm, *n.* The place of all the demons: the great hall of demons or evil spirits, spoken of by Milton. [Gr. *pas*, pan, all, and *daimōn*, a demon.]
- PANDER**, pan'dēr, *n.* One who procures for another the gratification of his passions: a pimp.—*v.t.* To play the pander for.—*v.i.* to act as a pander: to minister to the passions. [From *Pandarus*, the pimp in the story of Troilus and Cressida.]
- PANDERAGE**, pan'dēr-āj, *n.* Act, employment, or vices of a pander. [practices of a pander.]
- PANDERISM**, pan'dēr-izm, *n.* The employment or
- PANDERLY**, pan'dēr-li, *adj.* (Shak.) Acting as a pander.
- PANDIT**, pan'dit, *n.* A learned Brahmin. [Sans. *pandita*, a learned man.]
- PANDORE**, pan-dōr', *n.* A musical instrument of the lute kind with three or four strings. [Gr. *pandoura*, an instrument of three strings, invented by Pan.]
- PANDOUR**, pan'dōor, *n.* A Hungarian foot-soldier in the Austrian service. [From *Pandur*, a village in Hungary, where they were originally raised.]
- PANE**, pān, *n.* A patch, esp. in variegated work: a plate of glass. [A.S. *pan*, a piece, plait, or hem; Fr. *pan*, a lappet, pane; L. *parnus*, a cloth, akin to Gr. *pēnos*, thread; or from L. *pagina*, a page.]
- PANED**, pānd, *adj.* Composed of panes or small squares: variegated.
- PANEGYRIC**, pan-e-jir'ik, *n.* In ancient Greece, pertaining to an assembly of the whole nation when rewards were given to the deserving: an oration or eulogy in praise of some person or event: an encomium. [Gr. *panēgyrikos*—*panēgyris*, an assembly of a whole nation—*pas*, pan, all, and *agyris*, a gathering—*ageirō*, to assemble.]
- PANEGYRIC**, -AL, pan-e-jir'ik, -al, *adj.* Expressing panegyric: containing praise or eulogy.
- PANEGYRICALLY**, pan-e-jir'ik-al-li, *adv.* By way of panegyric or praise.
- PANEGYRISE**, pan'e-jir-iz or pa-nej'ir-iz, *v.t.* To write or pronounce a panegyric on: to praise highly:—*pr.p.* pan'egyrising; *pa.p.* pan'egyrised.
- PANEGYRIST**, pan-e-jir'ist, *n.* One who bestows a panegyric or praise.
- PANEL**, pan'el, *n.* A little pane: (arch.) a compartment with raised margins: a board with a surrounding frame: a thin board on which a picture is painted: (law) (also spelled PAN'NEL) a schedule containing the names of those summoned to serve as jurors: the jury: (Scots law) a prisoner at the bar.—*v.t.* To furnish with panels:—*pr.p.* pan'elling; *pa.p.* pan'elled. [Dim. of PANE.]
- PANELLING**, pan'el-ing, *n.* The laying out in panels: panel-work. [that a pan will hold.]
- PANFUL**, pan'fool (*pl.* PANFULS), *n.* The quantity
- PANG**, pang, *n.* (lit.) A prick: a violent momentary pain: a paroxysm of extreme sorrow: a throe.—*v.t.* (Shak.) To torment cruelly. [A.S. *pyngan*, L. *pungo*, to prick.]
- PANHellenic**, pan-hel-len'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to all Greece. [Gr. *pas*, pan, all, and *Hellenikos*, Greek—*Hellas*, Greece.]
- PANHellenism**, pan-hel-len-izm, *n.* A scheme for forming all Greeks into one political body.
- PANHellenist**, pan-hel-len-ist, *n.* One who favours Panhellenism.
- PANIC**, pan'ik, *n.* (lit.) Fear caused by the god Pan: extreme or sudden fright.—*adj.* Of the nature of a panic: extreme or sudden: imaginary. [Gr.

panikon, from *panikos*, belonging to Pan, god of the woods, to whom sudden frights were ascribed.]

PANICLE pan'ikl, *n* (*lit.*) A tuft on plants (*bot*) a form of inflorescence in which the cluster is irregularly branched, as in oats. [*L. panicula*, dim. of *panus* Gr *penos*, thread wound on a bobbin.]

PANICLED, pan'ikld, *adj* (*bot*) Furnished with panicles, arranged in or like panicles.

PANIC-STRICKEN, pan'ik strik'en, } *adj* Struck
PANIC-STROOK, pan'ik struk, } with a panic
 or sudden fear

PANICULATE, pan'ik'u lät, } *adj* Furnished
PANICULATED, pan'ik'u lät-ed, } with, arranged
 in, or like panicles.

PANNEL, pan'el, *n* (*lit.*) A little pane a kind of rustic saddle the stomach of a hawk an artillery carriage on which mortars and their beds are conveyed on a march. [From root of *PANEL*.]

PANNIER, pan'yer or pan'ier, *n* (*lit.*) A bread basket, one of two baskets slung across a horse for carrying light produce to market (*arch.*) a corbel. [*Fr. panier*, *L. panarium*, from *panis*, bread, akin to Sans. *pa*, to feed.]

PAN'IKEL pan'ikl, *n* The brain pan (*Spenser*) the skull. [Dim. of *PAN*.]

PANOPIED, pan-o-plid, *adj* Dressed in panoply

PANOPLY, pan-o-pli, *n* Complete armour a full suit of armour [*Gr. panoplia*—*pas*, all, and *hoplon*, a tool, in pl' arms.]

PANOPTICON, pan-op-ti-kon, *n* A prison so constructed that all the prisoners can be watched from one point an exhibition room. [*Gr. pas*, pan, all, and *horas*, int' *optomai*, to see.]

PANORAMA, pan-o-ra-ma or rā-ma, *n* (*lit.*) A view of all things a picture representing a number of scenes unrolled and made to pass before the spectator [*Gr. pan*, all, and *horama*, a view, from *horas*, to see.]

PANORAMIO AL, pan-o-ramik, *al, adj* Pertaining to or like a panorama.

PAN SCLAVIC, &c. Same as *PAN SLAVIC*, &c.

PAN SLAVIC, pan-slav'ik, *adj* Pertaining to all the Slavic races [*Gr. pan*, all, and *SLAVIC*.]

PAN SLAVISM, pan-slav'izm, *n* A movement for the amalgamation of all the Slavonic races into one body, having one language, one literature, and one social polity [*Pan Slavism*.]

PAN SLAVIST, pan-slav'ist, *n* One who favours *PAN SLAVONIAN*, pan-slav-oni-an, *adj* Same as *PAN SLAVIC*.

PANSY, pan'zi, *n* (*lit.*) The flower of thought a species of violet, heart-ease. [*Fr. pensee*—*penser*, to think, from *L. penso* to weigh, to ponder, freq. of *pendo*, *pensum*, to weigh.]

PANT, pant, *v.* To breathe quickly to gasp to throb to desire ardently [From the sound.]

PANT, pant, } *n* Rapid breathing palpa-
PANTING, panting, } tion longing [From *PANT*, *v.*]

PANTAGRAPH, pant-a-graf, *n* An instrument for copying an engraving on paper, to any scale. [*Gr. panta*, pl. neut. of *pas*, all, and *grapho*, to write, engrave.]

PANTAGRAPHIC, AL, pant-a-grafik, *al, adj* Pertaining to or done by a pantagraph.

PANTAGRUFLISM, pan tag-roo-el-izm, *n* Themedical profession, used in ridicule. [From *Pantagruel*, one of the characters of Rabelais romance.]

PANTALON, pan-ta-lon, *n* (*orig.*) A ridiculous character in Italian comedy also a gamerot worn

by him, consisting of breeches and stockings all in one piece in pantomimes, a character wearing pantaloon, a hufion — *pl. trousers*.

[*Fr. pantalon* *It. pantalone*, from *Pantaleone*, the patron saint of Venice and a common Christian name among the Venetians whence applied to them as a nickname by the other Italians.]

PANTEGHNIGON pan tek'n'i kon, *n* A place where every species of workmanship is sold. [*Gr. pas*, pan, all, and *tekhne*, art.]

PANTER, pan'ter, *n* (*obs.*) Same as *PANTHER*.

PANTHEISM, pan the-izm, *n* The doctrine that nature or the universe is God. [*Or. pan*, all, and *THEISM*.]

PANTHIEIST, pan the-ist, *n* A believer in pantheism.

PANTHIEISTIC AL, pan the-istik, *al, adj* Pertaining to or resembling pantheism (*sculp.*) bearing the symbols of several deities together

PANTHIEOLOGIST pan the-ol-o-jist, *n* One versed in pantheology

PANTHIEOLOGY, pan the-ol-o-ji, *n* A system of theology embracing all religions and the knowledge of all gods. [*Gr. pan*, all, and *THEOLOGY*.]

PANTHEON, pan-the-on or thē-on, *n* A temple dedicated to all the gods a complete mythology [*Gr. pan*, all, and *theon*, God.]

PANTHER, pan'ther, *n* A fierce carnivorous quadruped with a spotted skin, found in Asia and Africa. [*L. and Gr.*]

PANTINGLY, panting'li, *adv* In a panting manner with hard and rapid breathing

PANTISOCRACY, pant-i-sok-ra-si, *n* A Utopian community in which all are of equal rank or social position [*Gr. pas*, *pantos*, all, *isos*, equal, and *krateo* to rule, govern.]

PANTLER, pan'tler, *n* (*Shak.*) The officer in a great family who had charge of the bread and other provisions. [*Fr. panetier*—*L. panis*, bread.]

PANTOGRAPHIO, pant-o-grafik, *adj* Same as *PANTAGRAPHIC*

PANTOGRAPHY, pant-o-gra-fi, *n* General description entire view [*Gr. pas*, *pantos*, all, and *graphein*, to write.]

PANTOMIME, pant'o-mim, *n* (*lit.*) An imitator of all things one who expresses his meaning by imitation a representation or an entertainment in dumb-show — *adj* Representing only by mute action. [*L. pantomimus* Gr *pantomimos*—*pas*, *pantos*, all, and *mimos*, an imitator.]

PANTOMIMIC, AL, pant-o-mimik, *al, adj* Pertaining to or consisting of pantomime.

PANTOMIMICALLY, pant'o-mimik al'i, *adv* In the manner of pantomime.

PANTOMIMIST, pant'o-mim-ist, *n* An actor in a pantomime.

PANTRY, pan'tri, *n* (*lit.*) A place where bread is kept a room or closet for provisions. [*Fr. paneterie* from *L. panis*, bread.]

PAP, pap, *n* Soft food for infants pulp of fruit support or nourishment a nipple or teat. [From the first cries of infants for food.]

PAPA, pa-pä, *n* Father [A reduplication of one of the first utterances of a child.]

PAPACY, pä-pä-si, *n* The office of the pope the authority of the pope popery the pope, as a body [*Low L. papaina*—*papa*, a father.]

PAPAL, pä-päl, *adj* Belonging or relating to the pope or to popery popish.

PAPALLY, pä-päl'i, *adv* In a papal manner

PAPAVERACEOUS—PARADISE.

PAPAVERACEOUS, pa-pav-ér-ú'shus, *adj.* *Per-taining to or resembling the poppy family.* [From *L. papaver*, the poppy.]

PAPAVEROUS, pa-pav-ér-us, *adj.* *Resembling or having the qualities of the poppy.* [From *L. papaver*, the poppy.]

PAPER, pá-pér, *n.* The substance on which we commonly write and print: a piece of paper: a document: a newspaper: paper money: paper-hangings. —*adj.* Consisting or made of paper.—*v.t.* To cover with paper: to fold in paper. [Fr. *papier*—*L. papyrus*. See *PAPYRUS*.]

PAPER-CREDIT, pá-pér-kred'it, *n.* The system of dealing on credit by means of acknowledgments of indebtedness written on paper.

PAPER-FACED, pá-pér-fásd, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Having a face as white as paper.

PAPER-HANGER, pá-pér-hang'ér, *n.* One who hangs paper on the walls of rooms, &c.

PAPER-HANGINGS, pá-pér-hang'ingz, *n.* Paper for hanging on or covering walls.

PAPERING, pá-pér-ing, *n.* The operation of covering or hanging with paper: the paper itself.

PAPER-MONEY, pá-pér-mun'í, *n.* Printed and authorised papers issued by banks and circulated in place of coin or money.

PAPER-REED, pá-pér-réd, *n.* (*B.*) The papyrus.

PAPER-STAINER, pá-pér-stán'ér, *n.* One who stains or prepares paper-hangings.

PAPER-WEIGHT, pá-pér-wát, *n.* A small weight for laying on a bundle of loose papers to prevent them being displaced.

PAPIER-MACHE, pap-yá-ma'shā, *n.* (*lit.*) *Paper mashed or chewed:* pulped paper formed into moulds and then japed. [Fr.]

PAPILIONACEOUS, pa-pil-yon-ú'shus, *adj.* (*bot.*) Having a winged corolla somewhat like a butterfly, as the bean, pea, &c. [From *L. papilio*, *papilionis*, butterfly.]

PAPILLA, pa-pil'la (*pl.* *PAPILLÆ*), *n.* A small nipple: one of the minute elevations on the skin, especially on the upper surface of the tongue and palm of the hand, and in which the nerves terminate: (*bot.*) a nipple-like protuberance. [*L. papilla*, a nipple of the breast.]

PAPILLARY, pap'il-lar-i or pa-pil'ar-i, } *adj.* *Belong-*
PAPILLOUS, pap'il-lus, } *ing to or re-*
sembling *pimples*, nipples, or teats: covered with
pimples or nipples: warty. [From *L. papilla*, a
pimple or nipple, from *papula*, a pimple.]

PAPIST, pá-p'ist, *n.* An adherent of the pope: a Roman Catholic.

PAPISTIC, -AL, pa-pist'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to
PAPISTICALLY, pa-pist'ik-al-li, *adv.* In the manner
of or for the benefit of papists.

PAPPOUS, pap'us, } *adj.* *Provided with down:*
PAPPOSE, pap'ús, } downy. [From *L. pappus*, Gr.
pappos, down.]

PAPPUS, pap'us, *n.* (*bot.*) The fine hairy or mem-
branous calyx of the individual florets of certain
compound flowers: the light downy matter of the
seeds of certain plants. [Gr. *pappos*, down.]

PAPULAR, pap'ú-lar, *adj.* Covered with papulæ or
pimples. [From *L. papula*, a pimple.]

PAPULOSE, pap'ú-lus, } *adj.* *Full of pimples.* [From
PAPULOSE, pap'ú-lós, } *L. papula*, a pimple.]

PAPYRACEOUS, pap-ir-ú'shus, } *adj.* Pertaining to
PAPYREAN, pa-pir'e-an, } the papyrus or to
papyri: like paper in appearance and consistency.

PAPYRUS, pa-pí-rus, *n.* A kind of reed, common in

Egypt, from which the ancients made their paper:
a manuscript on papyrus. [*L.*; Gr. *papyrus*.]

PAR, pār, *n.* *State of equality:* equal value: equality
of nominal and market value: equality of condition.
[*L. par*, equal.]

PAR, pār, *n.* Same as *PARR*.

PARA, pa-rá, *n.* A coin of copper, silver, or mixed
metal in use in Turkey and Egypt, the 40th part of
a piastre, and worth about $\frac{1}{15}$ th of a penny in Tur-
key and $\frac{1}{12}$ th in Egypt.

PARABLE, par'a-bl, *n.* (*lit.*) *A placing beside:* a
comparison: a fable or allegory in which some fact
or doctrine is illustrated. [Gr. *parabolē*—*paraballō*,
to compare—*para*, beside, *ballō*, to throw.]

PARABOLA, par-ab'o-la, *n.* (*geom.*) A conic section
formed by the intersection of the cone with a plane
parallel to one side. [Gr. *parabolē*. See *PARABLE*.]

PARABOLE, par-ab'o-le, *n.* (*rhet.*) A parable, a
comparison or similitude. [Gr.; see *PARABLE*.]

PARABOLIC, -AL, par-a-hol'ik, -al, *adj.* Expressed
by a parable: belonging to or of the form of a par-
abola.

PARABOLICALLY, par-a-bol'ik-al-li, *adv.* By way
or in the form of a parable.

PARABOLOID, par-ab'o-loid, *n.* The solid which
would be generated by the rotation of a parabola
about its principal axis. [Gr. *parabolē*, parabola,
and *eidos*, form.]

PARACELSIAN, par-a-sel'si-an, *adj.* Of or relating
to Paracelsus, a Swiss physician at the end of the
15th century, or resembling his theories or practice.

PARACHUTE, par'a-shōōt, *n.* (*lit.*) *A guard against
falling:* an apparatus resembling a huge umbrella
for descending safely from a balloon. [Fr., from
parer, to ward off, and *chute*, a fall.]

PARACLETE, par-a-klēt, *n.* (*lit.*) *One called to stand
beside one, an advocate:* the Holy Ghost. [*L. para-*
clētus, Gr. *paraklētos*—*para*, beside, and *kaleō*, to
call.]

PARACLOSE, par'a-klōs, *n.* (*arch.*) A screen separ-
ating a chapel from the body of the church. [O.
Fr., an enclosed place—*L. per*, through, and *claudō*,
clausum, to shut.]

PARADE, par-ad', *n.* (*lit.*) *A preparation for exhi-*
bition: pompous display: military display: the
arrangement of troops for display or inspection:
the place where such a display takes place.—*v.t.* To
shew off: to marshal in military order.—*v.i.* To walk
about as if for show: to pass in military order:
to march in procession:—*pr.p.* parād'ing; *pa.p.*
parād'ed. [Fr., It. *parata*, from *L. paro*, *paratum*,
to prepare.]

PARADIGM, par'a-dim, *n.* An example: model:
(*gram.*) an example of the inflection of a word.
[*L. paradigma*, Gr. *paradeigma*—*para*, beside, and
deiknumi, to shew.]

PARADIGMATIC, -AL, par-a-dig-mat'ik, -al, *adj.*
Consisting of or resembling paradigms: exemplary.

PARADIGMATIC, par-a-dig-mat'ik, *n.* One who
narrated the lives of religious persons by way of
examples. [From *PARADIGM*.]

PARADIGMATICALLY, par-a-dig-mat'ik-al-li, *adv.*
By way of paradigm or example.

PARADISAIC, -AL, par-a-di-sá'ik, -al, *adj.* Per-
taining to or resembling paradisc.

PARADISE, par'a-dis, *n.* (*lit.*) *A pleasure-ground:* the
garden of Eden: heaven: any place or state of
blissful delights. [*L. paradísus*, Gr. *paradeisos*,
Sans. *paradeśa*, a high, well-tilled land; Heb.

PARAPHERNALIA—PARENTHETIC.

PARAPHERNALIA, par-a-fér-nál'i-a, *n.* That which a bride brings *beyond her dowry*: the clothes, jewels, &c., which a wife possesses beyond her dowry in her own right: ornaments of dress generally: trappings. [Gr. *parapherna*—*para*, beyond, and. *phernē*, a dowry—*phérō*, to bring.]

PARAPHRASE, par'a-frāz, *n.* Anything said beside or like something said before: a saying of the same thing in other words: an explanation of a passage: a loose or free translation.—*v.t.* To say the same thing in other words: to render more fully: to interpret or translate freely.—*v.i.* to make a paraphrase:—*pr.p.* par'aphrāsing; *pa.p.* par'aphrased. [Gr. *paraphrasis*—*para*, beside, and *phrasis*, a speaking—*phrazō*, to speak.]

PARAPHRAST, par'a-frast, *n.* One who paraphrases.

PARAPHRASTIC, -AL, par-a-frast'ik, -al, *adj.* Of the nature of a paraphrase: clear and ample in explanation: free, loose, diffuse.

PARAPHRASTICALLY, par-a-frast'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a paraphrastic manner.

PARAQUITO, par-a-ké'to, *n.* (*Shak.*) **PAROQUET**.

PARASANG, par'a-sang, *n.* A Persian measure of length, containing 30 stadia, equal to about 3½ miles. [Gr. *parasangēs*, Pers. *farsang*.]

PARASITE, par'a-sit, *n.* (*lit.*) One who feeds with another: one who frequents another's table: a hanger-on: (*bot.*) a plant nourished by the juices of another: (*zool.*) an animal which lives on another. [Fr.—Gr. *parasitos*—*para*, beside, *sitō*, to feed—*sitos*, corn, food.]

PARASITIC, -AL, par-a-sit'ik, -al, *adj.* Like a parasite: fawning: living on other plants or animals.

PARASITICALLY, par-a-sit'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a parasitic, flattering, or wheedling manner: by dependence upon another. [state of being parasitical.]

PARASITICALNESS, par-a-sit'ik-al-nes, *n.* The

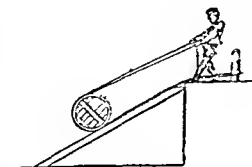
PARASOL, par'a-sol, *n.* That which keeps off or protects from the sun: a small umbrella as a shade from the sun. [Fr.; It. *parasole*—*parare*, to hold or keep off (same as Fr. *parer* in **PARACHUTE**)—L. *paro*, to prepare, and *sol*, *solis*, the sun.]

PARAVANT, **PARAVAUNT**, par'a-vānt, *adv.* (*Spenser*). In front, first, beforehand. [O. Fr. *paravant*—*par*, through, and *avant*, before—L. *ab*, from, and *ante*, before.]

PARBOIL, pār-boil, *v.t.* To hoil in part.

PARBREAK, pār-brāk, *v.t.* or *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To throw out, to vomit.—*n.* (*Spenser*) Vomit. [Fr. *par*, through, and **BREAK**.]

PARBUCKLE, pār-buk-l, *n.* A contrivance for drawing up or lowering down an inclined plane any cylindrical object, as a barrel; it consists in passing a rope round some object at the top, and then passing under and over the object to he moved the ends of the rope, which are then hauled in or let out.—*v.t.* To hoist or lower by a parbuckle:—*pr.p.* par'buckling; *pa.p.* par'buckled.



Parbuckle.

PARCEL, pār'sel, *n.* A little part: a portion: a quantity: a package.—*v.t.* To divide into portions:—*pr.p.* par'celling; *pa.p.* par'celled. [Fr. *parcelle*, It. *particella*—L. *particula*, dim. of *pars*, *partis*, a part.] [bawd.]

PARCEL-BAWD, pār'sel-hawd, *n.* (*Shak.*) In part a

PARCEL-BEARDED, pār'sel-bērd'ed, *adj.* (*Tenn.*) Partially bearded.

PARCEL-GILT, pār'sel-gilt, *adj.* Partially gilded.

PARCH, pārčh, *v.t.* To burn slightly: to scorch.—*v.i.* to be scorched: to become very dry. [Acc. to Wedg., prob. from the crackling sound of things burning.]

PARCHED, pārčh, *adj.* Scorched. [From **PARCH**.]

PARCHEDLY, pārčh'ed-li, *adv.* In a parched manner.

PARCHEDNESS, pārčh'ed-nes, *n.* The state of being parched.

PARCHMENT, pārčh'ment, *n.* The skin of a sheep or goat prepared for writing on. [Fr. *perchemin*, Prov. *pergamen*—L. *pergamena* (*charta*, paper), from *Pergamus*, in Asia Minor, noted for its preparation.]

PARD, pārđ, *n.* The panther: the leopard: (*poet.*) any spotted animal. [A.S. *pard*, L. *pardus*, Gr. *pardos*, the panther, the leopard.]

PARDALÉ, pārđ'al, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as **PARD**, the panther.

PARDIEU, pārđü, *adv.* (*Spenser*) In truth: certainly. [Fr., by God—*par*, L. *per*, through, *hy*, and Fr. *Dieu*, L. *deus*, God.]

PARDON, pār'dn, *v.t.* (*lit.*) To give up, to forgive: to remit the penalty of:—*pr.p.* par'doning; *pa.p.* par'doned (-dund).—*n.* Forgiveness: remission of a penalty or punishment: (*Bacon*) allowance made. [Fr. *pardonner*, It. *perdonare*—L. *per*, through, *away*, and *dono*, *donare*, to give.] [doned: excusable.]

PARDONABLE, pār'dn-a-bl, *adj.* That may be pardoned.

PARDONABLENESS, pār'dn-a-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being pardonable.

PARDONABLY, pār'dn-a-bli, *adv.* In a manner admitting of pardon: excusably.

PARDONER, pār'dn-ér, *n.* One who forgives another.

PARDONING, pār'dn-ing, *p.adj.* Disposed to pardon, forgiving: exercising the right or power to pardon: conferring authority to grant pardon.

PARDY, pārđi, *adv.* A form of **PARDIEU**.

PARÉ, pār, *v.t.* (*lit.*) To prepare or make ready: to cut or shave off: to diminish by litlets:—*pr.p.* par'ing; *pa.p.* par'ed'. [Fr. *parer*, It. *parare*, to dress—L. *paro*, to prepare.]

PARÉGORIC, par-e-gor'ik, *adj.* Soothing: assuaging pain.—*n.* A medicine that assuages pain, tincture of opium. [L. *paregoricus*, Gr. *parēgorikos*—*parēgoreō*, to soothe.]

PARÉLLA, pa-rel'la, } *n.* A species of lichen found
PARÉLLE, pa-rel', } on rocks in mountainous regions of Europe, from which a dye-stuff, litmus, is obtained. [Fr. *parella*, *parelle*.]

PARENT, pär'ent, *n.* One who begets or brings forth: a father or mother: that which produces, a cause. [Fr.—L. *parens*, for *pariens*, -entis, *pr.p.* of *pario*, to beget, bring forth.]

PARENTAGE, pär'ent-āj, *n.* Birth: extraction: descent: (*Spenser*) parent. [From **PARENT**.]

PARENTAL, par-ent'al, *adj.* Pertaining to or becoming parents: affectionate: tender.

PARENTALLY, par-ent'al-li, *adv.* In a tender or parental manner.

PARENTHESIS, par-en'the-sis, *n.* A word, phrase, or sentence put in or inserted in another complete without it:—*pl.* **PAREN'THESES** (-sēz), the marks () used to shew this. [Gr.—*para*, beside, *en*, in, *thesis*, a placing—*tithēmi*, to place.]

PARENTHETIC, -AL, par-en-thet'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to or expressed in a parenthesis: using or abounding in parentheses.

PARENTHETICALLY, par en the'tik al i, *adv* In the manner or form of a parenthesis by parenthesis

PARENTESS, par'ent les, *adj* Without a parent

PARGET, par'jet, *n* (*Spenser*) The plaster of a wall paint.—*v t* To plaster to paint. [O *E. pariet*—*L. paries, parietis*, a wall]

PARHELION, par hel' un, *n* A bright light sometimes seen near the sun a mock-sun. [Gr *para*, beside, near, *helios*, the sun]

PARIAN, pā'ri a or pā', *n* (*lit*) A mountaineer one who has lost his caste in *Hiadestus* an outcast [Hind. *pahariya* a mountaineer]

PARIAN par'i an, *adj* Pertaining to or found in the island of Paros, in the *Aegean Sea*

PARIETAL, par'et al, *adj* Pertaining to walls (*anat*) forming the sides or walls (*bot*) growing from the inner lining or wall of another organ. [L. *parietalis*—*paries, parietis*, a wall]

PARING par'ing, *n* That which is pared off and the cutting off the surface of grass land for tillage.

PARISH, par'ish, *n* (*lit*) A number of dwellings near one another a district under one pastor a district having officers of its own and supporting its own poor.—*adj* Belonging or relating to a parish employed or supported by the parish. [Fr *paroisse* O *Fr. paroche*, *L. parochia*, *Gr. paroikia*—*paroikos*, dwelling beside or near—*para*, beside, near, *oikos*, a dwelling]

PARISHIONER, par'ish un er, *n* One who belongs to or is connected with a parish.

PARISIAN, par'iz' an, *adj* Of or pertaining to Paris.—*n* A native or resident of Paris.

PARITOR, par'i tor, *n* Same as **APPARITOR**.

PARITY, par'i ti, *n* State of being equal resemblance analogy [Fr *parité*, *L. paritas*—*par*, equal]

PARK, pārk, *n* An enclosure a piece of ground surrounding a mansion a piece of ground enclosed for recreation (*mil*) a space in an encampment occupied by the artillery hence, a collection of artillery, or stores in an encampment.—*v t* To enclose to bring together in a body, as artillery [Fr and *W. para*, *AS. pearroc*]

PARLANCE, par'lans, *n* Speaking conversation plom of conversation. [O *Fr. parlar*, *pr. p. of parler*, to speak]

PARLE, parl, *v t* (*Shak*) To talk, to converse.—*n* (*Shak*) Talk, conversation. [See **PARLEY**]

PARLFY, par'ly, *v t* (*lit*) To throw words together to speak with another to confer to treat with an enemy.—*n* Talk a conference with an enemy in war [Fr *parler*, *It. parlare*, low *L. parabolare*, to speak—*L. parabola*, *Gr. parabole*, a parable, speech, word. See **PARABLE**]

PARLIAMENT, par'li ment, *n* (*lit*) A parleying or speaking meeting for consultation the legislature of the nation consisting of the sovereign, lords, and commons. [Fr *parlement*—*parler*, to speak]

PARLIAMENTARIAN, par'li men tā'ri an, *adj* Adhering to the parliament in opposition to King Charles I.—*n* An adherent of the parliament in the time of Charles I.

PARLIAMENTARY, par'li ment'ar i, *adj* Pertaining to parliament enacted or done by parliament according to the rules of legislative bodies.

PARLOUR, par'lur, *n* (*orig*) A room in a monastery for conversation an ordinary sitting room. [Fr *parloir*, *It. parlatorio*—*parlare*, to speak]

PARLOUS par'lus, *adj* Perilous; (*Shak*) venturesome, notable. [A corruption of **PERILOUS**]

PARMACITY, par mas' it'i, *n* (*Shak*) A corruption of **SPEZMACETYL**.

PARNASSIAN, par nash' i an, *adj* Pertaining to Parnassus, a mountain in Greece, celebrated as being sacred to Apollo and the Muses

PAROCHIAL, par'ō'ki al, *adj* Of or relating to a parish. [From **PARISH**]

PAROCHIALISE, par-ō'ki al iz, *v t* To form into parishes [From **PARISH**]

PAROCHIALLY, par'ō'ki al i, *adv* In or by a parish

PARODIST, par'ō-dist, *n* One who writes parodies

PARODY, par'ō-di, *n* An ode or poetical composition beside or like another the alteration of a poem to another subject.—*v t* To apply in parody—*pr p* parodying, *pa p* parodied. [Gr *parōidia*—*para*, beside, *ōde*, an ode or song]

PAROLE, par-ōl, *n* A word word of honour (*mil*) a promise by a prisoner of war to fulfil certain conditions the daily password, as distinguished from the countersign.—*adj* Given by word of mouth. [Fr *parole*, *It. parola*—*L. parabola*, a parable, speech, word]

PARONYMIE, par'ō-nim, *n* A paronymous word.

PARONYMOUS par'ō-ni mus, *adj* Formed by a slight change of word or name derived from the same root having the same sound, but different in spelling and meaning. [From *Gr. paronymas*, to form a word by a slight change—*para*, beside, *onoma*, a, to name—*onoma*, a name]

PAROQUET, par-ō-ket or par', *n* (*lit*) Little Peter a small kind of parrot found in tropical countries. [Fr *perroquet*—*Pierrot*, dim. of *Pierre*, Peter]

PAROTID, par'ōtid, *n* The largest of the three

PAROTIS, par'ōtis, *n* pair of salivary glands, and situated immediately in front of the ear [Gr *para*, beside, near, and *ous*, *otos*, the ear]

PAROXYSM, par'ōks izm, *n* A fit of acute pain occurring at intervals a fit of passion any sudden violent action. [L. *paroxysmus*—*Gr. paroxysmos*—*para*, beyond, *oxys*, to sharpen—*oxys*, sharp]

PAROXYSMAL, par'ōks iz'm al, *adj* Pertaining to or occurring in paroxysms.

PARQUETRY, par'ket-ri, *n* A kind of wood mosaic used for flooring usually composed of blocks of wood combined so as to form a geometric pattern. [Fr *parqueterie*—*parquet*, dim. of *parc* an enclosure]

PARR, pārr, *n* A young salmon.

PARRAKEFT, par'a-ket', *n* Same as **PAROQUET**

PARRICIDAL, par'ri-sid al, *adj* Pertaining to or committing parricide.

PARRICIDE par'ri s'it l, *n* The murder of a father or mother the murder of any one to whom reverence is due the murderer of a parent. [L. *parricidium*—*pater*, father, *caedo*, to kill]

PARROT par'ot, *n* One of a family of tropical birds, with brilliant plumage and a hooked bill, remarkable for their faculty of imitating the human voice. [Contr from *Fr. perroquet*. See **PAROQUET**]

PARRY, par'ri, *v t* To ward or keep off to turn aside—*pr p* parrying, *pa p* parried. [Fr *parer*, *It. parare*—*L. paro*, to prepare, keep off]

PARSE, pārs *v t* (*gram*) To tell the parts of speech of a sentence and their relations—*pr p* parsing, *pa p* parsed. [L. *pars* (orations, of a speech), a part]

PARSEE, par'sē or par-sē', *n* One of the adherents of the ancient Persian religion, now settled in India. [Per *parsi*, a Persian]

PARSIMONIOUS, par-si mō'ni us, *adj* sparing in

PARSIMONIOUSLY—PARTITE

the use of money: frugal to excess: covetous. [From **PARSIMONY**.]
PARSIMONIOUSLY, pār-si-mō'nī-us-li, *adv.* Frugally: covetously.
PARSIMONIOUSNESS, pār-si-mō'nī-us-nes, *n.* A disposition to spare and save. [See **PARSIMONY**.]
PARSIMONY, pār-si-mun-i, *n.* *Sparingness* in the spending of money: frugality: niggardliness. [L. *parsimonia*, *parcimonia*—*parco*, to spare.]
PARSING, pār'sing, *n.* The act or art of parsing.
PARSLEY, pār'sli, *n.* (*lit.*) *Rock-plant*: a bright-green plant cultivated as a pot-herb. [O. E. *persely*, A.S. *peterselige*, It. *petrosellino*, L. *petroselinum*—Gr. *petroselinon*—*petros*, a rock, *selinon*, a genus of plants including parsley.]
PARSNIP, **PARSNER**, pār'snip, *n.* (*lit.*) *The dibble root*: an edible plant with a carrot-like root. [Corr. from L. *pastinaca*—*pastinum*, a dibble, *napus*, a kind of turnip.]
PARSON, pār'sn, *n.* The priest or incumbent of a *parish*: a clergyman. [From L. *parochianus*, the parish (clergyman). See **PARISH**.]
PARSONAGE, pār'sn-āj, *n.* (*orig.*) *The benefice of a parish*: the residence of the incumbent of a parish. [From **PARSON**.]
PARSONISH, pār'sn-ish, *adj.* Pertaining to or like [a parson.]
PART, pārt, *n.* *A piece cut off*: a portion: a quantity or number making up with others a larger quantity or number: a fraction: a member: a proportional quantity: share: interest: side or party: action: (*music*) one of the melodies of a harmony:—*pl.* qualities: talents.—*v.t.* To divide: to make into parts: to put or keep asunder.—*v.i.* to be separated: to be torn asunder: to have a part or share. [L. *pars*, *partis*—Gr. *pharsos*, a piece cut off—*pharō*, *pharōs*, to cut.]
PART OF SPEECH (*gram.*), one of the classes of words.
 —IN GOOD-PART, IN BAD-PART, favourably, unfavourably.
PARTAKE, par-tāk', *v.i.* To take or have a part: to have something of the properties, &c.: to be admitted.—*v.t.* to have a part in: to share.
PARTAKER, par-tāk'ér, *n.* One who partakes.
PARTAKING, par-tāk'ing, *n.* *A sharing* (*law*) a combination in an evil design. [From **PARTAKE**.]
PARTED, pārt'ed, *adj.* (*bot.*) Deeply cleft, so as to be divided into distinct parts or segments, as a leaf.
PARTERRE, pār-tār', *n.* (*lit.*) *Something on the ground*: a system of plots with spaces of turf or gravel for walks. [Fr.—*par*, on, *terre*, L. *terra*, ground.]
PARTHENOGENESIS, pār-the-no-jen'e-sis, *n.* *Reproduction without intercourse with a male, as in the case of some of the lowest organisms by gemination.* [Gr. *parthenos*, a virgin, and *genesis*, production.]
PARTHENON, pār'the-non, *n.* The temple of Minerva at Athens. [Gr. *Parthenōn*—*parthenos*, a virgin.]
PARTIAL, pār'shal, *adj.* Relating to a part only: not total or entire: inclined to favour one party: having a preference: (*bot.*) subordinate. [Fr.—low L. *partialis*—L. *pars*, *partis*, a part.] [partial.]
PARTIALISE, pār'shal-iz, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To render
PARTIALISM, pār'shi-al-izm, *n.* The doctrine of the partialists.
PARTIALIST, pār'shi-al-ist, *n.* One who holds that the efficacy of the atonement of Christ was limited, the elect only being benefited by it.
PARTIALITY, pār'shi-al'it-i, *n.* Quality of being partial or inclined to favour one party or side: liking for one thing more than others.

PARTIALLY, pār'shal-li, *adv.* In part, not altogether: with bias of mind to one party or side.
PARTIBILITY, pārt-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* Capability of being parted or divided. [separable.]
PARTIBLE, pārti-bl, *adj.* That may be parted:
PARTICIPABLE, par-tis'i-pa-bl, *adj.* Capable of being participated in or shared.
PARTICIPANT, par-tis'i-pant, *adj.* Participating: sharing.—*n.* A partaker.
PARTICIPANTLY, par-tis'i-pant-li, *adv.* In a participating manner.
PARTICIPATE, par-tis'i-pāt, *v.i.* To partake: to have a share.—*v.t.* to partake of, to share:—*pr.p.* partic'ipating; *pa.p.* partic'ipated. [L. *participo*, -atum—*pars*, *partis*, a part, and *capio*, to take.]
PARTICIPATION, par-tis-i-pā'shun, *n.* The act or state of sharing something in common: distribution.
PARTICIPATIVE, par-tis'i-pāt-iv, *adj.* Capable of participating. [partakes with another.]
PARTICIPATOR, par-tis'i-pāt-or, *n.* One who
PARTICIPIAL, pārt-i-sip'i-al, *adj.* Having the nature of a participle: formed from a participle.
PARTICIPIALLY, pārt-i-sip'i-al-li, *adv.* In the manner or sense of a participle.
PARTICIPLE, pārt'i-sip-l, *n.* A word *partaking* of the nature of both adjective and verb. [L. *participium*—*particeps*, sharing—*pars*, *partis*, a part, and *capio*, to take.]
PARTICLE, pārti-kl, *n.* *A little part*: a very small portion: (*physics*) the minutest part into which a body can be divided: (*gram.*) an indeclinable word, or a word that cannot be used alone: (*R. C. Church*) a crumb of consecrated bread, also the 'smaller breads' used in the communion of the laity. [L. *particula*, dim. of *pars*, *partis*, a part.]
PARTICULAR, par-tik'ū-lar, *adj.* Relating to a particle: pertaining to a single person or thing: individual: special: worthy of special attention: concerned with things single or distinct: exact: nice in taste: precise.—*n.* A distinct or minute part: a single point: a single instance:—*pl.* details.
 IN PARTICULAR, specially, distinctly.
PARTICULARISE, par-tik'ū-lar-iz, *v.t.* To mention the particulars of: to enumerate in detail.—*v.i.* to mention or attend to single things or minute details:—*pr.p.* partic'ularising; *pa.p.* partic'ularised.
PARTICULARISM, par-tik'ū-lar-izm, *n.* A particular or minute description: the Calvinistic doctrine that the subjects of election are not classes but individuals.
PARTICULARIST, par-tik'ū-lar-ist, *n.* One who holds the doctrine of particularism.
PARTICULARITY, par-tik'ū-lar'it-i, *n.* Quality of being particular: minuteness of detail: a single act or case: something peculiar or singular.
PARTICULARLY, par-tik'ū-lar-li, *adv.* (*B.*) In detail: (*Bacon*) in one's own case.
PARTING, pārt'ing, *adj.* Putting apart: separating: departing: given at parting.—*n.* The act of parting: a division: (*geol.*) a fissure in strata.
PARTISAN, pārti-zan, *n.* An adherent of a party.—*adj.* Adhering to a party. [Fr.—*parti*, a party. See **PARTY**.]
PARTISAN, pārti-zan, *n.* A kind of *pike* or halbert: a baton or truncheon. [Fr. *pertuisane*—O. Fr. *per-tuiser*, to pierce.]
PARTISANSHIP, pārti-zan-ship, *n.* The state of being a partisan: adherence to a party or interest.
PARTITE, pārt'it, *adj.* (*bot.*) Parted nearly to the

PARTITION—PASSING BELL.

base [L. *partitus*, p.p. of *partior*, to divide—*para*, *partis* a part.]

PARTITION par'tish un, *n* Act of parting or dividing state of being divided separate part that which divides a wall between apartments the place where separation is made—*vt* To divide into shares to divide into parts by walls. [Fr—L. *partitus*—*partior*, to divide—*para* *partis* a part.]

PARTITIVE part'i tiv, *adj* Parting dividing distributive—*n* (*gram*) A word denoting a part or partition. [manner]

PARTITIVELY part'i tiv li, *adv* In a partitive

PARTLET part'let *n* A ruff or band worn by women (*Shak*) a hen, from ruffling her feathers so as to form a ruff about her neck. [Dim. of *PART*]

PARTLY part'li, *adv* In part in some degree.

PARTNER part'ner, *n* One who has a part a sharer an associate one who dances with another a husband or wife—*vt* (*Shak*) To associate with, as a partner, to join.

PARTNERSHIP part'ner ship *n* State of being a partner a contract between persons engaged in any business

PARTOOK par took *part* of *PARTAKE*.

PARTRIDGE part'ri j, *n* A genus of gallinaceous birds preserved for game. [O. E. *partrich*, Fr *perdre* L. *perdix*, Gr *perdix*]

PARTHIDGE WOOD part'i jid wood, *n* A hard wood, from Brazil and the W Indies, so called from the grain resembling the feathers of a partridge

PART SONG part' song *n* A song adapted to be sung in two or more distinct vocal parts.

PARTURE part'ur, *n* (*Spenser*) Departure.

PARTURIENT par tur'i ent, *adj* Bringing or about to bring forth young. [L. *parturiens*, entis p.p. of *parturio*—*pario*, to bring forth.]

PARTUPITION, par tū' nish un *n* Act of bringing forth. [Fr—L. *parturiō*—*pario*, to bring forth.]

PARTY part'i, *n* A part of a greater number of persons a faction a company met for a particular purpose an assembly one concerned in any affair a single individual spoken of (*mil*) a detachment—*adj* Belonging to a party and not to the whole consisting of different parties, parts, or things (*her*) parted or divided. [Fr *parti*—O Fr *partir*—L. *partior*, to divide from *para* *partis* a part.]

PARTY COLOUPED part'i kul'rid, *adj* Coloured differently at different parts. [joint verdict]

PARTY VERDICT part'i ver'dikt *n* (*Shak*) A

PARTY WALL part'i wāl, *n* A wall that separates one house from the next.

PARTISAN part'i-zən *n* An upstart one newly risen into notice or power [Fr, p.p. of *partenir* L. *partenire*, to arrive at—*per*, quite to, come to come]

PASCH pas'k *n* The Jewish *passover* Easter [A.S. *pasche* L. Gr *pascha*—Heb. *pesach*, the Pass-over—*pasach*, to pass over]

PASCH OF THE CROSS, Good Friday

PASCHAL pas'kal, *adj* Pertaining to the Pasch or Passover, or to Easter

PASCH FLOWER, **PASQUE-FLOWER**, pas'k' flower *n* A kind of anemone, which flowers about the time of the Pasch or Easter

PASH, pas'h, *v* t. (*Shak*) To strike to dash, to crush—*n* A blow [perhaps from the sound.]

PASH, pas'h, *n* (*Shak*) The head, the face. [Scot. *pasch*, the head. See *PART*]

PASRA, PASHAW Same as *PACHA*.

PASQUIL pas'kwil, *n* Same as *PASQUIN*

PASQUIN pas'kwil, **PASQUINADE** pas'kwil a i, *n* A lampoon or satire—*vt* or *vi* To lampoon or satirize. [From *Pasquino*, a tailor in Rome in 15th cent., remarkable for his sarcastic humour]

PASS, pas *v* t. To pace or walk onward to move from one place to another to travel to go from one state to another to change to circulate to be regarded to go by to go unheeded or neglected to elapse, as time to be finished to move away: to disappear (*B*) to pass away to go through inspection to be approved to happen to fall as by inheritance to flow through to thrust, as with a sword to run, as a road—*pp* passing, *pa* passed and past [Fr *passer*, It. *passare*—L. *passus*, a step]

PASS pas, *v* t. To go by, over, beyond, through, &c.: to spend, as time to omit, to disregard to sur pass to enact, or to be enacted by to cause to move to send to transfer to give forth to cause to go by to approve to give circulation to (*fencing*) to thrust

COME TO PASS to happen—**PASS OFF**, to impose fraudulently to palm off—**PASS ON** or **UPON** to come upon, to affect to give judgment or sentence to practice artfully to impose upon, to palm off—**PASS OVER** or **BY** to overlook to disregard.

PASS, pas, *n* That through which one passes a narrow passage a narrow defile a passport (*fencing*) a thrust

PASSABLE pas'a-bl, *adj* That may be passed, travelled, or navigated that may bear inspection tolerable.

PASSABLY pas'a-bl, *adv* Tolerably: moderately

PASSADO pas'a-do or si *n* (*Shak*) A push or thrust with a sword the motion of a horse turning backwards or forwards on the same spot of ground.

PASSAGE pas'j, *n* Act of passing journey course time occupied in passing way entrance enactment of a law right of passing occurrence a single clause or part of a book, &c. (*B*) a mountain pass ford of a river (*zool*) migratory habits—*pl* (*Bacon*) introductory remarks.

PASSANT pas'ant, *adj* Passing from one to another cursory, careless (*her*) walking.

PASS BOOK, pas'book, *n* A book that passes between a trader or banker and his customer and in which credit purchases or deposits are entered.

PASS CHECK, pas' chek, *n* A ticket of admission to a place or of readmission when one goes out intending to return.

PASSENGER pas'en-jer, *n* One who passes one who travels in some public conveyance.

PASSER, pas'er, *n* One who passes

PASSER-BY pas'er bi, *n* One who goes by

PASSERINE, pas'er in, *adj* (*Pelican*) to the *passerines*, an order of birds of which the *sparrow* is the type. [L. *passer*, a sparrow]

PASSIBILITY, pas-i-bil-i-ty, *n* **PASSIBLENESS**

PASSIBLE, pas'i-bl *adj* Susceptible of suffering, or of impressions from external agents. [L. *passibilis*—*patior*, *passus*, to suffer] [being possible]

PASSIBLENESS pas'i-bl-ness *n* The quality of

PASSIBLY, pas'i-bl, *adv* In a possible manner.

PASSING pas'ing *adj* Going by surpassing—*adv* Exceedingly [from *Pass*]

PASSING BELL pas'ing bel, *n* The bell rung while a person is dying, to obtain prayers for the passing soul the bell rung while a corpse is being carried to the grave.

PASSING-NOTE, pas'ing-nōt, *n.* (*mus.*) A note smaller than the others, indicating a note introduced between two others, but forming no essential part of the harmony.

PASSION, pash'un, *n.* (*lit.*) *Suffering*: the sufferings, esp. the death of Christ: endurance of an effect, as opposed to action: state of the soul when receiving an impression: strong agitation of mind, esp. rage; ardent love: eager desire:—*pl.* excited conditions of mind.—*v.t.* To give a passionate character to.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to be extremely agitated: to become excited: to be grieved. [Fr.—*L.* *passio*—*pator*, *passus*, to suffer.]

PASSIONATE, pash'un-āt, *adj.* *Moved by passion*: easily moved to anger: intense.—*v.t.* (*Spenser*). To express passionately. [Low *L.* *passionatus*—*L.* *pator*, *passus*, to suffer.]

PASSIONATELY, pash'un-āt-li, *adv.* With passion or strong feeling: ardently: angrily.

PASSIONATENESS, pash'un-āt-nes, *n.* The state of being subject to passion or anger.

PASSION-FLOWER, pash'un-flow'ēr, *n.* A flower so called from a fancied resemblance to a halo and crown of thorns, the emblems of Christ's passion.

PASSIONLESS, pash'un-les, *adj.* Free from passion: not easily excited to anger.

PASSION-PALE, pash'un-pāl, *adj.* (*Tenn.*) Pale with passion or rage.

PASSION-WEEK, pash'un-wēk, *n.* The week of Christ's passion or suffering, that is, his trial and crucifixion: name commonly given to the week immediately before Easter, but, according to the rubric, the week before Holy Week.

PASSIVE, pas'iv, *adj.* *Suffering*: unresisting: not acting: (*gram.*) expressing the suffering of an action. [*L.* *passivus*—*pator*, *passus*, to suffer.]

PASSIVELY, pas'iv-li, *adv.* In a passive manner: with a passive nature: unresistingly: (*gram.*) according to the form of a verb passive.

PASSIVENESS, pas'iv-nes, *n.* The quality of being passive: the capability of suffering: patience.

PASSIVITY, pas-iv'i-ti, *n.* (*lit.*) Passiveness: (*physics*) tendency of a body to preserve a given state, either of motion or rest.

PASS-KEY, pas'-kē, *n.* A key for opening more locks than one: a key for lifting the latch of a door.

PASSMAN, pas'man, *n.* At a university, one who merely passes without honours.

PASSOVER, pas'ōv-ēr, *n.* A feast of the Jews to commemorate the destruction of the first-born of the Egyptians and the passing over of the Israelites.

PASSPORT, pas'pōrt, *n.* (*orig.*) Permission to pass out of port or through the gates: a written warrant granting permission to travel. [*PASS*, and *L.* *portus*, a harbor, or *porta*, a gate.]

PASS-WORD, pas'-wurd, *n.* A word used as a signal, and by which a friend or privileged person is distinguished from a stranger and allowed to pass.

PASSY-MEASURE, pas'si-mēzh'ūr, *n.* (*Shak.*) An old stately-kind of dance. [*It.* *passamezzo*—*passare*, to pass—*passo*, *L.* *passus*, a pace, a step, and *mezzo*, *L.* *medius*, the middle.]

PAST, past, *pa.p.* of *PASS*.—*adj.* Gone by: elapsed: ended: in time already passed.—*prep.* Farther than: out of reach of: no longer capable of.—*adv.* By.

PASTE, pāst, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which is moulded*: dough prepared for pies, &c.: a cement of flour and water: anything mixed up to a viscous consistency: a fine kind of glass for making artificial gems.—*v.t.* To fasten with paste:—*pr.p.* past'ing; *pa.p.* past'ed.

[*O. Fr.* *paste*, *It.* *pasta*, *Sp.* *plasta*—*Gr.* *plastos*, moulded—*plasso*, to mould.]

PASTE-BOARD, pāst'-bōrd, *n.* A stiff, thick kind of paper formed of sheets of paper pasted together, or of paper-pulp.

PASTEL, past'el, *n.* A roll of paste used for a crayon: a medicated lozenge: a small cone of charcoal and aromatic drugs, burned to perfume a room. [*Fr.* *pastille*, *It.* *pastela*, dim. of *pasta*, paste.]

PASTERN, past'ern, *n.* (*lit.*) A shackle for cattle at pasture: the part of a horse's foot from the fetlock to the hoof, where the shackle is fastened. [*Fr.* *pâtron*; low *L.* *pastorium*—from root of *PASTURE*. For III, see *HORSE*.]

PASTIL, past'il, *n.* Same as *PASTEL*.

PASTIME, pas'tim, *n.* That which serves to pass away the time: amusement: recreation.

PASTOR, pas'tor, *n.* (*lit.*) One who feeds, a shepherd, a clergyman. [*L.*, from *pasco*, *pastum*, to feed, akin to Sans. *pa*, to preserve.]

PASTORAL, pas'tor-al, *adj.* Relating to shepherds: rustic: relating to the pastor of a church: addressed to the clergy of a diocese.—*n.* A poem which professes to delineate the scenery and life of the country: a pastoral letter or address. [From *PASTOR*.]

PASTORATE, pas'tor-āt, *n.* The office of a pastor.

PASTORLY, pas'tor-li, *adj.* Becoming a pastor.

PASTORSHIP, pas'tor-ship, *n.* The office or rank of a pastor.

PASTRY, pāst'ri, *n.* Articles of food made of paste or dough: act or art of making articles of paste: (*Shak.*) the place where pastry is made.

PASTRY-COOK, pāst'ri-kook, *n.* One whose trade is to make or sell pastry.

PASTURABLE, pas'tūr-a-bl, *adj.* That can be pastured: fit for pasture.

PASTURAGE, pas'tūr-āj, *n.* The business of feeding cattle: pasture. [From *PASTURE*.]

PASTURE, pas'tūr, *n.* Feeding: grass for grazing: ground covered with grass for grazing.—*v.t.* To feed on pasture: to supply with grass.—*v.i.* to feed on pasture: to graze:—*pr.p.* past'uring; *pa.p.* past'ured. [*L.* *pastura*—*pasco*, *pastum*, to feed.]

PASTY, pāst'i, *adj.* Like paste.—*n.* A small pie of crust baked without a dish.

PAT, pat, *n.* A light, quick blow, as with the hand.—*v.t.* To strike gently: to tap:—*pr.p.* patt'ing; *pa.p.* patt'ed. [From the sound.]

PAT, pat, *adj.* Fit: appropriate: exactly suitable as to time or place.—*adv.* Fitly: conveniently: seasonably.

PATCH, pach, *v.t.* To put on a piece: to mend with a piece: to repair clumsily: to make up of pieces: to make hastily.—*n.* A piece sewed or put on; anything like a patch: a small piece of ground: a plot: (*Shak.*) a rogue, a knave. [Low Ger. *patschen*, prob. conn. with *Piece*.] [forgery. [From *PATCH*.]

PATCHERY, pach'ēr-i, *n.* (*Shak.*) Bungling work, **PATCHOCKE**, pach'ok, *n.* (*Spenser*). A clown. [From *PATCH*.]

PATCHOULI, pach-ōū-li, *n.* The dried branches of an eastern tree, which are highly odoriferous: the perfume distilled from them.

PATCHWORK, pach'wuk, *n.* Work formed of patches or pieces sewed together: a thing patched up or clumsily executed. [patches.]

PATCHY, pach'i, *adj.* Covered with or abounding in **PATE**, pat, *n.* (*lit.*) The skull-pan: the head. [Akin

- to *L. patina*, a basin or pan, and *Sw panna*, the forehead.]
- PATED**, *pát'ed*, *adj* Having a pate
- PATELLA**, *pa-tel'la*, *n* A little dish or vase the knee pan a genus of gasteropodous univalve molluscs, the limpet [*L.* dim of *patina* a pan or dish.]
- PATELLIFORM**, *pa-tel'h form*, *adj* Of the form of a small dish or saucer [*L. patella*, dim of *patina*, a dish, and *forma*, form]
- PATEN**, *pat'en*, *n* (*lit*) That which is open the plate for the bread in the Eucharist [*L. patina*, from *pateo*, to be open.]
- PATENT**, *pát'ent* or *pat'ent*, *adj* Open conspicuous public protected by a patent (*bot*) expanding — *n* An official document, open but sealed at the foot, conferring a privilege — *v t* To grant or secure by patent. [*Fr*, *L. patens*, *pr p* of *pateo* to be open]
- PATENTABLE**, *pat'ent-a-bl*, *adj* Capable of being patented.
- PATENTEE**, *pat'ent-é* *n* One who holds a patent
- PATENT LEATHER**, *pat'ent leath'r*, *n* A kind of leather to which a permanently polished surface is given by a japanning process
- PATERNAL**, *pat'er-nal*, *adj* Pertaining to or derived from a father shewing the disposition of a father hereditary [*L. paternus* from *pater*, *Gr pater*, a father, akin to *Sans pa*, to preserve]
- PATERNALLY**, *pat'er-nal-l*, *adv* In a paternal manner
- PATERNITY**, *pat'er-ni-ti*, *n* (*lit*) Fatherly feeling or care the relation of a father to his offspring origination or authorship. [*L. paternitas*, from *paternus* See **PATERNAL**]
- PATERNOSTER**, *pat'er-nos-ter* or *pá-ter nos-ter*, *n* (*lit*) Our Father the Lord's Prayer [*L. pater noster*, the first two words of the Lord's Prayer]
- PATH**, *páth*, *n* That along which one goes a way track road course of action or conduct — *pl* **PATHS** (*páthz*) — *v i* (*S&A*) To walk abroad [*AS patha*, *Cer pñad*, *Gr patos*, *Sans. patha*, from *path*, to go]
- PATHETIC**, *AL*, *pa-thet'ik*, *al*, *adj* (*lit*) Subject to feeling affecting the tender emotions touching. [*Gr pathētikos*, from root of **PATHO**]
- PATHETICALLY**, *pa-thet'ik al-l*, *adv* In a pathetic manner [of being pathetic]
- PATHETICALNESS**, *pa-thet'ik al-ness*, *n* The state
- PATHLESS**, *páth-less*, *adj* Without a path untrodden. [*ing* to pathology]
- PATHOLOGIC**, *AL*, *path-o-loj'ik*, *al*, *adj* Pertaining
- PATHOLOGICALLY**, *path-o-loj'ik al-l*, *adv* In a pathological manner [pathology]
- PATHOLOGIST**, *pa-tholo-jist*, *n* One versed in
- PATHOLOGY**, *pa-tholo-jí*, *n* (*lit*) A discourse on path science of diseases. [*Gr pathos*, suffering *logos*, discourse.]
- PATIOS**, *pá-thos*, *n* (*lit*) Suffering that which raises the tender emotions the expression of deep feeling. [*Gr*, from root *path*, to suffer, to pain.]
- PATRWAY**, *path wá*, *n* A path or way a footpath course of action.
- PATIENCE**, *pa-shens*, *n* Quality of being patient or calmly enduring
- PATIENT**, *pa-shent*, *adj* (*lit*) Bearing, suffering sustaining pain, &c. without repining not easily provoked persevering expecting with calmness. — *n* One who bears or suffers a person under medical treatment. — *c t* (*Shak*) To compose one's self to
- patience [*Fr*, *L. patients*, *entis*, *pr p* of *patior*, to bear, akin to *Sans. baddh*, to suffer]
- PATIENTLY**, *pa-shent-l*, *adv* With calmness or composure without discontent or murmuring
- PATIN**, *PATINE*, *pat'in* Same as **PATEN**
- PATINA**, *pat'ina* or *pa-tē*, *n* The incrustation which age gives to works of art the peculiar varnish like rust which covers ancient bronzes and medals [*It*, from *L. patina*, a dish, a kind of cake]
- PATLY**, *pat'l*, *adv* Fitly appropriately (From **PAT**, fit)
- PATNESS**, *pat'ness* *n* Fitness suitableness appropriateness (From **PAT**, fit)
- PATOIS** *pat waw'* or *pat'*, *n* A dialect peculiar to the lower classes. [*Fr*, formed from the *aund*, and akin to **PATTER**]
- PATONCE** *pa-ton's*, *adj* (*her*) Denoting a cross which has its terminations expanding like an opening blossom. [*L. patens*, expanding, *pr p* of *pateo*, to expand.]
- PATRIARCH** *pá-tri-ark*, *n* (*lit*) The chief father one who governs his family by paternal right in eastern churches, a dignitary superior to an arch bishop. [*Gr patriarchēs*—*pater*, a father and *archos*, a chief] (subject to a patriarch)
- PATRIARCHAL**, *pá-tri-ark al*, *adj* Belonging or
- PATRIARCHATE**, *pá-tri-ark at*, *n* The office or jurisdiction of a patriarch or church dignitary the residence of a patriarch.
- PATRIARCHIC**, *pá-tri-ark ik*, *adj* Patriarchal.
- PATRIARCHISM**, *pá-tri-ark izm*, *n* Government by a patriarch.
- PATRICIAN**, *pa-trish'an*, *n* A descendant of the fathers or first Roman senators a nobleman.—*adj* Pertaining to a patrician or nobleman noble [*L. patricius*—*pater*, a father]
- PATRICIDAL**, *pat'ri-sid al*, *adj* Relating to patricide or the murder of a father
- PATRICIDE**, *pat'ri-sid* *n* The murder or the murderer of a father [*L. pater*, *patris*, a father, and *cid*, to kill]
- PATRIMONIAL**, *pat'n-roñi al*, *adj* Pertaining to a patrimony inherited from ancestors
- PATRIMONY**, *pat'n-mun i*, *n* A right or estate inherited from a father or one's ancestors. [*L. patrimonium*—*pater*, a father]
- PATRIOT**, *pat'ri-ot*, *n* One who truly loves and serves his fatherland. [*Gr patrōtēs*—*patros*, of one's father or fatherland—*pater*, a father]
- PATRIOTIC**, *pat'n-ot'ik*, *adj* Like a patriot actuated by a love of one's country. directed to the public welfare. [*otic* manner]
- PATRIOTICALLY**, *pat'n-ot'ik al-l*, *adv* In a patriotic
- PATRIOTISM**, *pá-tri-ot-izm* *n* Quality of being patriotic love of one's country
- PATRISTIC**, *AL*, *pat-n's'tik*, *al*, *adj* Pertaining to the fathers of the Christian Church. (From *L. pater*, *patris* a father)
- PATROL**, *pa-tról*, *v i* (*lit*) To paddle or tread about to go the rounds in a camp or garrison. — *v t* to pass round as a sentry — *pr p* patrolling, *pa p* patrolled — *n* The marching round of a guard in the night the guard which makes a patrol (Fr *patrouiller*, to paddle, *Sp. patrulla*, from root *pat*, to tread.)
- PATRON**, *pá-tron*, *n* (*lit*) One acting as a father a protector one who countenances: one who has the gift of a benefice.—*fem* **PATRONESS** (*pá-tron-es*) [*L. patronus*—*pater*, a father]

- PATRONAGE**, pat'ron-aj, *n.* The support of a patron : guardianship of saints : the right of bestowing offices, privileges, or church benefices : (*Spenser*) defence. [*(Spenser)* a female defender.]
- PATRONESS**, pat'ron-es, *n.* A female patron.
- PATRONISE**, pat'ron-iz, *v.t.* To act as patron toward : to support : to assume the air of a patron to : —*pr.p.* pat'ronising ; *pa.p.* pat'ronised.
- PATRONISER**, pat'ron-iz-er, *n.* One who patronises.
- PATRONISINGLY**, pat'ron-iz-ing-li, *adv.* In a patronising manner.
- PATRONYMIC**, pat-ro-nim'ik, *adj.* Derived from the name of a father or ancestor.—*n.* A name taken from one's father or ancestor. [*Gr. pater*, a father, *onoma*, a name.]
- PATTEE**, pat-tē, *adj. (her.)* Denoting a cross whose arms expand very much towards the extremities. [*Fr. patté*, *paté*, from *patte*, a paw, a foot.]
- PATTEN**, pat'en, *n. (lit.)* A skate : a wooden sole with an iron ring worn under the shoe to keep it from the wet : the base of a pillar. [*Fr. patin*, a skate, clog ; *It. pattino*, a skate ; from *pat*, the sound of the foot in walking.]
- PATTER**, pat'er, *v.i.* To pat or strike often, as hail. [*A freq. of PAT.*]
- PATTERN**, pat'ern, *n. (lit.)* A patron, or one whom we imitate : that which is to be copied : a model : an example : style of ornamental work : anything to serve as a guide in forming objects. [*Fr. patron*. See **PATRON**.]
- PATTY**, pat'i, *n.* A little pie. [*Fr. pâté*. See **PASTE**.]
- PAUCITY**, paw'si-ti, *n.* Fewness : smallness of number or quantity. [*L. paucitas*—*paucus*, few ; *E. Few*.]
- PAULINE**, paw'l-in, *adj.* Pertaining to or written by the apostle Paul. [*L. Paulinus*—*Paulus*, Paul.]
- PAUNCE**, päns, *n. (obs.)* A pansy.
- PAUNCH**, pänsch or pawnsch, *n.* The bowels : the belly and its contents.—*v.t.* To pierce or rip the belly of : to eviscerate. [*O. Fr. panche* ; *Fr. panse* ; *It. pancia* ; *L. panter*, *panticis*.]
- PAUPER**, paw'p-er, *n.* A poor person : one supported by charity or some public provision. [*L.*]
- PAUPERISATION**, paw'p-er-i-zä'shun, *n.* The act or process of reducing to pauperism.
- PAUPERISE**, paw'p-er-iz, *v.t.* To reduce to pauperism : —*pr.p.* pau'perising ; *pa.p.* pau'perised.
- PAUPERISM**, paw'p-er-izm, *n.* State of being a pauper.
- PAUSE**, pawz, *n.* A ceasing : a temporary stop : cessation caused by doubt : suspense : a mark for suspending the voice : (*mus.*) a mark shewing continuance of a note or rest.—*v.i.* To make a pause : —*pr.p.* pau'sing ; *pa.p.* paused'. [*L. pausa* ; *Gr. pausis*, from *pauō*, to cause to cease.]
- PAUSER**, pawz'er, *n.* One who pauses or deliberates.
- PAUSINGLY**, pawz'ing-li, *adv. (Shak.)* With pauses, by breaks.
- PAVE**, päv, *v.t.* To beat or lay down stone, &c. to form a level surface for walking on : to prepare, as a way or passage : —*pr.p.* päving ; *pa.p.* päved. [*Fr. paver* ; *L. pavio*, *Gr. paōō*, to heat.]
- PAVEMENT**, päv'ment, *n.* That which is paved : a paved causeway or floor : that with which anything is paved. [stones for pavement.]
- PAVER**, päv'er, *n.* One whose occupation is to lay
- PAVILION**, pa-vil'yun, *n. (lit.)* That which is spread out like the wings of a butterfly : a tent : an ornamental building often turreted or domed : (*mil.*) a tent raised on posts.—*v.t.* To furnish with pavilions. [*Fr. pavillon*, *L. papilio*, a butterfly, a tent.]
- PAVIN**, pav'in, *n. (Shak.)* A dance.
- PAVING**, päv'ing, *n.* The act of laying pavement : pavement.—*adj.* Employed or spent for paving.
- PAVIOUR**, päv'yur, *n.* One whose trade is to pave.
- PAVONE**, pa-vön', *n. (Spenser)*. The peacock. [*L. pavo*, *pavonis*, a peacock.]
- PAVONINE**, pav'o-nin, *adj.* Pertaining to the peacock : resembling the tail of a peacock or made of its feathers : iridescent. [*L. pavoninus*—*pavo*, *pavonis*, a peacock.]
- PAW**, paw, *n.* The foot of a beast of prey having claws : the hand, used in contempt.—*v.i.* To draw the fore-foot along the ground like a horse.—*v.t.* To scrape with the fore-foot : to handle with the paws : to handle roughly : to flatter. [*W. pawen* (*palf*, the hand), *O. Fr. poue*, allied to *L. pes*, *pedis*, *Gr. pous*, *podos*, the foot, *Sans. pad*, to go.]
- PAWED**, pawd, *adj.* Having paws : broad-footed.
- PAWL**, pawl, *n.* A pale or stake : a short bar of wood or iron used to prevent the recoil of a windlass, &c. : a catch. [*W. pawl*, a stake, conn. with *L. palus*, a stake.]
- PAWN**, pawn, *n. (lit.)* A foot-soldier : a common piece in chess. [*Fr. pion*, *O. Fr. peon*, *It. pedonc*, a foot-soldier, from *L. pes*, *pedis*, the foot.]
- PAWN**, pawn, *n. (lit.)* That which binds : something given as security for the repayment of money.—*v.t.* To give in pledge. [*Fr. pan*, *It. pegno*, *L. pignus*, a pledge, from *pango*, to bind. See **PACK**.]
- PAWNBROKER**, pawn'brök'er, *n.* A broker who lends money on pawns or pledges.
- PAWNBROKING**, pawn'brök'ing, *n.* The business of a pawnbroker. [pawn.]
- PAWNEE**, pawn-e', *n.* One who takes anything in
- PAWNER**, pawn'er, *n.* One who gives a pawn or pledge as security for money borrowed.
- PAX**, paks, *n.* The kiss of peace (*Rom. xvi. 16*), a ceremony still practised in the R. C. Church : a sacred utensil used in giving the kiss of peace when the mass is celebrated by a high dignitary, being a crucifix, a tablet with the image of Christ on the cross sculptured upon it, or a reliquary. [*L. paz*, peace.]
- PAY**, pä, *v.t.* To appease or bring to peace : to discharge a debt : to requite with what is deserved : to reward : (*Shak.*) to take revenge upon : to punish.—*v.i.* to recompense : —*pr.p.* päying ; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* päid.—*n.* That which satisfies : money given for service : salary, wages. [*Fr. payer*, *It. pagare*, *L. pacare*, to appease, from *paz*, *pacis*, peace.]
- PAYABLE**, pä'a-hl, *adj.* That may be paid : that ought to be paid.
- PAYEE**, pä-e', *n.* One to whom money is paid.
- PAYER**, pä'er, *n.* One who pays.
- PAYMASTER**, pä'mas't-er, *n.* The master who pays : an officer in the army whose duty it is to pay soldiers.
- PAYMENT**, pä'ment, *n.* The act of paying : that which is paid : recompense : reward. [self.]
- PAYNE**, pän, *v.i. (Spenser)*. To take pains, exert one's
- PAYSE**, päz, *v.i. (Spenser)*. To poise, to balance.
- PEA**, pē, *n.* A common plant much cultivated for food, so called from the peas requiring to be peeled from the pod : —*def. pl.* PEAS ; *indef. pl.* PEASE. [*A.S. pise*, *Fr. pois*, *L. pisum*, from *ptissō*, to husk, to winnow. Pea is erroneously formed, the s of the root being mistaken for the sign of the plural.]
- PEACE**, pēs, *n. (lit.)* That which binds or fastens : a state of quiet : freedom from disturbance : freedom

from war friendliness calm rest harmony silence—*mt.* Silence 'lust'—*r.* (*Shak*) To become quiet. [A.S. *paiz*, Fr. *paiz*, L. *paiz*, *paice*, from root *pag*, as in *pango*, Gr. *pégnuo*, Sans *pag*, to bind or fasten.]

HOLD ONE'S PEACE, to be silent

PEACEABLE, *pe'a bl*, *adj.* Disposed to peace quiet tranquil. [being peaceable quietness]

PEACEABLENESS, *pe'a bl nes*, *n.* The state of PEACEABLY, *pe'a-bl*, *adv.* In a peaceable manner without war or quarrelling without tumults or commotion without disturbance

PEACEFUL, *pe's fool*, *adj.* Full of peace quiet tranquil calm serene.

PEACEFULLY, *pe's fool li*, *adv.* In a peaceful manner quietly gently

PEACEFULNESS, *pe's fool nes*, *n.* Freedom from discord, war, tumult, or disturbance

PEACEMAKER, *pe's maker*, *n.* One who makes or produces peace

PEACE OFFERING, *pe's offer ing*, *n.* An offering propitiating peace among the Jews, an offering to God, either in gratitude for past or petition for future mercies satisfaction to an offended person.

PEACE OFFICER, *pe's ofis er*, *n.* An officer whose duty it is to preserve the peace a police-officer

PEACE PARTED, *pe's part ed*, *adj.* (*Shak*) Dismissed from the world in peace.

PEACE-PARTY, *pe's part i*, *n.* A political party advocating the preservation of peace

PEACH, *pech*, *v.* (*Shak*) To betray one's accomplice, to become informer [A corruption of *LITRACH*.]

PEACH, *pech*, *n.* (*lit.*) The Persian apple a tree with delicious fruit. [Fr. *pêche*, It. *pesco*, *persico*, L. *Peruncum* (*malum*) the Persian (apple), from *Persia*, belonging to Persia.]

PEACH COLOURED, *pech kul urd*, *adj.* Of the colour of a peach blossom, pale red.

PEACHY, *pech i*, *adj.* Like or containing peaches.

PEACOCK, *pe'kok*, *n.* A large gallinaceous bird remarkable for the beauty of its plumage, named from its cry [Fr. from A.S. *pauc*, Fr. *paon*, L. *patro*, and *Cock*.]

PEA CRAB, *pe'krab*, *n.* A genus of small crustaceans which live within the mantle lobes of mussels, oysters &c. [Cock.]

PEAHEN, *pe'hen*, *n.* The hen or female of the pea-

PEA-JACKET, *pe jak et*, *n.* A coarse jacket worn especially by seamen. [Fr. from D. *pye*, coarse, thick cloth, and *JACK*.]

PEAK, *pek*, *n.* A point the pointed end of any thing the top of a mountain (*naut*) the upper outer corner of a sail extended by a gaff or yard, also the extremity of the gaff—*r.* To become sharpened in figure or features (*Shak*) to look thin or sickly, also, to make a mean figure, to sneak—*r.* To put into a perpendicular position. [A.S. *pac*, Fr. *pac*, It. *pecco* W. *pac* a point, Ir. *perc*, Gael. *beac*.]

PEAKED, *pekt*, *adj.* Ending in a peak or point.

PEAKISH, *pek'ish*, *adj.* Having peaks.

PEAKY, *pek'i*, *adj.* (*Term.*) Having peaks.

PEAL, *pe'l*, *v.* To resound like a bell to utter or give forth loud or solemn sounds—*r.* To assail with noise to celebrate—*n.* A loud sound a set of bells tuned to each other the changes rung upon a set of bells. [Ice. *byla*, to resound, *balla*, a bell.]

PEA MAGGOT, *pe' mag'ut*, *n.* The caterpillar of a small moth which lays its eggs in pods of peas

PEAN, *pe'an*, *n.* One of the heraldic furs, differing

from ermine only in the tinctures, the ground being sable, and the spots of gold. [O Fr. *pannes*, furs.]

PEAN See PEAN

PEAR, *par*, *n.* A common tree bearing delicious fruit the fruit itself. [A.S. *peru*, Ice. *pera*, Fr. *pear*, It. *pera*, L. *pirus*, the fruit, *pirum*, the tree.]

PEAR *pear*, *n.* (*Spenser*) Same as PEAN.

PEARL, *perl*, *n.* (*lit.*) A small berry a well known shining gem, found in several shell fish, but mostly in the mother of pearl oyster anything round and clear anything very precious a jewel a white speck or film on the eye (*print*) the smallest type except diamond—*adj.* Made of or belonging to pearls—*r.* To set or adorn with pearls—*r.* (*Spenser*) to resemble pearls. [A.S., Fr. *perle*, It. *perla*, O Ger. *perala*, *berala*, a dim. of *beer*, a berry also given from L. *perula*, from *pirum*, a pear.]

PEARLACEOUS, *perl a shus*, *adj.* Resembling pearls or mother of pearl.

PEARL ASH, *perl ash*, *n.* A purer carbonate of potash, obtained by calcining potashes, so called from its pearly white colour

PEARL-BARLEY, *perl bär'l*, *n.* Barley after the skin has been ground off.

PEARL-BUTTON, *perl but'n*, *n.* A button made of mother-of-pearl. [produces pearls.]

PEARL OYSTER, *perl oys ter*, *n.* The oyster which

PEARLY, *perl i*, *adj.* Containing or resembling pearls clear pure transparent

PEAR-SHAPED, *par shäpt*, *adj.* Shaped like a pear, that is, thick at one end, and tapering to the other

PEASANT, *pe'ant*, *n.* A countryman a rustic one whose occupation is rural labour—*adj.* Of or relating to peasants rustic rural. [O Fr. *paisant*, Fr. *peyan*, from *pays*, L. *pagus*, a district, a country.]

PEASANTRY, *pe'ant ri*, *n.* The body of peasants or tillers of the soil rustic labourers.

PEAS COD, *pe' kod*, *n.* The pod or pericarp of the pea.

PEASE, *pez*, *n.* (*Spenser*) A blow

PEASE, *pe*, *indef. pl.* of PEA.

PEA SHOOTER, *pe shüt'er*, *n.* A small metal tube for blowing peas through.

PEAT, *pet*, *n.* A vegetable substance like turf, found in boggy places, and used as fuel. [Acc. to Wedg wood, from O E. *bete*, to mend a fire perhaps allied to Ice. *puttr*, a pool, or to Ger. *pfutze*, a bog.]

PEATY, *pet i*, *adj.* Composed of or resembling peat.

PEBBLE, *pebl*, *n.* A small roundish ball or stone transparent and colourless rock crystal. [A.S. *pebol*, Ice. *pepull*, a ball.]

PEBBLED, *pebl d*, *adj.* Full of pebbles.

PEBBLY, *pebl i*, *adj.* Full of pebbles.

PECCABILITY, *pek a bli ti*, *n.* The state of being peccable or liable to sin.

PECCABLE, *pek'a-bl*, *adj.* Liable to sin. [Fr., It. *peccabile*, from L. *pecco*—*atum*, to sin.]

PECCADILLO, *pek a dilo*, *n.* A little or trifling sin a petty fault. [Sp. *peccadillo*, dim. of *pecado*—L. *peccatum*, a sin.]

PECCANCY, *pek'an-si*, *n.* The quality of being peccant or sinful an offence.

PECCANT, *pek'ant*, *adj.* Sinning transgressing; guilty morally offensive bad. [L. *peccans*,—*antis*, prp. of *pecco*,—*atum*, to sin.]

PECCANTLY, *pek'ant-li*, *adv.* Sinfully by transgression. [From PECCANT.]

PECCARY, *pek ar i*, *n.* A genus of pachydermata,

- much resembling hogs, natives of South America. [South American.]
- PECK, pek, *n.* A dry measure = 2 gallons, or $\frac{1}{2}$ of a bushel. [Fr. *picotin*; prob. a form of PACK.]
- PECK, pek, *v.t.* To strike with the beak: to pick up with the beak: to strike with anything pointed: to strike with repeated blows. [O. Fr. *becquer*, It. *beccare*, from *bec*. See BEAK.]
- PECKER, pek'ér, *n.* One who pecks: a woodpecker.
- PECTEN, pekt'en, *n.* A genus of molluscs, one species of which is the *scallop*, and so called from the valves having ribs radiating from the umbo to the margin: a membrane on the eyes of birds. [L. *pecten*, a comb.]
- PECTINAL, pekt'in-al, *adj.* Pertaining to or like a comb.—*n.* A fish with bones like the teeth of a comb. [L. *pecten*, *pectinis*, a comb—*pecto*, Gr. *pekteō*, from *pekō*, to comb.]
- PECTINATE, pekt'in-ät, } *adj.* Resembling the
PECTINATED, pekt'in-ät-ed, } teeth of a comb. [See PECTINAL.]
- PECTINATELY, pekt'in-ät-li, *adv.* In a pectinate manner.
- PECTINATION, pekt-in-ä'shun, *n.* The state of being pectinated: the act of combing.
- PECTORAL, pekt'or-al, *adj.* Relating to the breast or chest.—*n.* A pectoral fin: a medicine for the chest. [Fr.; L. *pectoralis*—*pectus*, *pectoris*, the breast.] [with the breast.]
- PECTORALLY, pekt'or-al-li, *adv.* In connection
- PECTORILOQUY, pekt-or-il'o-kwi, *n.* The sound of the voice which is heard through the stethoscope applied to the chest in certain morbid conditions of the lungs. [L. *pectus*, *pectoris*, the chest, and *loqui*, to speak.]
- PECULATE, pek'ü-lät, *v.t.* To take what one ought not: to steal.—*pr.p.* pec'ülating; *pa.p.* pec'ülated. [L. *peculor*, *peculatus*, from *peculium*, private property—*pecunia*, money. See PECUNIARY.]
- PECULATION, pek-ü-lä'shun, *n.* Embezzlement of public money or funds. [From PECULATE.]
- PECULATOR, pek'ü-lät-or, *n.* One who peculates or takes what he ought not.
- PECULIAR, pe-kül'yar, *adj.* (lit.) Relating to private property: one's own: appropriate: particular: strange. [L. *peculiaris*—*peculium*, private property.]
- PECULIARITY, pe-kül-i-ar-i-ti, *n.* The state of being peculiar: something peculiar to a person, thing, class, system, &c.
- PECULIARLY, pe-kül'yar-li, *adv.* Particularly, singly: in a manner not common to others.
- PECUNIARILY, pe-kün'i-ar-i-li, *adv.* In a pecuniary manner.
- PECUNIARY, pe-kün'i-ar-i, *adj.* Relating to money. [L. *pecuniarius*—*pecunia*, money—*pecus*, cattle; cattle forming orig. the wealth of the Romans.]
- PED, ped, *n.* (Spenser). A basket, a hamper. [A form of PAD.]
- PEDAGOGIC, -AL, ped-a-goj'ik, -al, *adj.* Relating to teaching. [See PEDAGOGUE.]
- PEDAGOGICS, ped-a-goj'iks, } *n.* The science of
PEDAGOGY, ped-a-goj-i, } teaching. [See PEDAGOGUE.]
- PEDAGOGUE, ped-a-gog, *n.* (lit.) A leader of a boy to and from school: a teacher: a pedant. [Fr.; L. *pedagogus*, Gr. *paidagōgos*—*pais*, *paidos*, a boy, *agōgos*, a leader—*agō*, to lead.]
- PEDAL, ped'al or pē'dal, *adj.* Belonging to a foot.—*n.* Something acted on by the foot: in musical instruments, a lever moved by the foot. [L. *pedalis*, —*pes*, *pedis*, Gr. *pous*, *podos*, Sans. *pād*, the foot.]
- PEDANT, ped'ant, *n.* (lit.) A *pedagogue*: one making a vain and useless display of learning. [Fr., contr. from L. *pedagogans*, —*antis*—*pedagogo*, to educate—*pedagogus*. [See PEDAGOGUE.]
- PEDANTIC, -AL, ped-ant'ik, -al, *adj.* Belonging to a pedant: vainly displaying knowledge.
- PEDANTICALLY, ped-ant'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a pedantic manner.
- PEDANTRY, ped'ant-ri, *n.* The qualities of a pedant: a vain and useless display of learning.
- PEDDLE, ped'l, *v.i.* To travel about with a basket or bundle of goods, esp. small-wares, for sale: to be busy about trifles.—*v.t.* to retail in very small quantities.—*pr.p.* pedd'ling; *pa.p.* pedd'led. [Prov. E. *pedder*, from *ped*, a basket.]
- PEDDLER, ped'lér, *n.* One who peddles or travels about on foot with small-wares for sale.
- PEDDLERY, ped'lér-i, *n.* The trade of a peddler: the wares sold by a peddler.
- PEDDLING, ped'ling, *n.* The trade of a peddler.
- PEDESTAL, ped'es-tal, *n.* The foot or base of a pillar, &c. For III., see COLUMN. [Sp.; It. *pedestallo*—L. *pes*, *pedis*, foot, and It. *stallo*, a place. See STALL.]
- PEDESTRIAN, ped-es'tri-an, *adj.* Going on foot: performed on foot.—*n.* One journeying on foot: an expert walker. [L. *pedestris*—*pes*, *pedis*, the foot.]
- PEDESTRIANISM, ped-es'tri-an-izm, *n.* A going on foot: walking: the act or practice of a pedestrian: [From PEDESTRIAN.]
- PEDICEL, ped'i-sel, } *n.* The little foot-stalk by
PEDICLE, ped'i-kl, } which a leaf or fruit is fixed on
the tree. [Fr. *pedicelle*—L. *pediculus*, dim. of *pes*, *pedis*, foot.]
- PEDIGREE, ped'i-grē, *n.* A register of descent from ancestors: lineage: genealogy.
- PEDIMENT, ped'i-ment, *n.* (arch.) A triangular or circular ornament, which finishes the fronts of



Pediment.

buildings, and serves as a decoration over gates. [From L. *pes*, *pedis*, foot.]

PEDIMENTAL, ped-i-ment'al, *adj.* Pertaining to or forming pediments.

PEDLAR, PEDLER. Same as PEDDLER.

PEDOBAPTISM, pē-do-bap'tizm, *n.* Infant baptism. [Gr. *pais*, *paidos*, a child, and BAPTISM.]

PEDOBAPTIST, pē-do-bap'tist, *n.* One who believes in pedobaptism.

PEDOMETER, ped-om'e-tēr, *n.* An instrument, somewhat like a watch, by which the steps of a pedestrian are registered, and the distance he walks thus measured. [L. *pes*, *pedis*, a foot, and Gr. *metron*, measure.]

PEDUNCLE, pe-dung'kl, *n.* Same as PEDICEL. [Fr. *pedoncule*—low L. *pedunculus*—L. *pes*, *pedis*, foot.]

PEDUNCULAR, pe-dung'kl-ä-lar, *adj.* Pertaining to or growing from a peduncle.

PEECE, pēs, *n.* (Shak.) A fabric, a fortified place.

PEECED, pēsd, *adj.* (Spenser). Imperfect.

PEEL, *pél*, *n.* A strong tower or small fort. [Scot. *pele*, *peel*, a fortification, properly of earth, *A.S. pil*, a pole, a stake, *L. pila*, a stake, a structure.]

PEEL, *pél*, *v.t.* To strip off the skin or bark to bare to plunder—*v.i.* to come off, as the skin—*n.* The skin, rind, or bark. [O *Fr. peler*, to unskin, *Fr. peller*, *L. pila*, to plunder, from *pilus*, a hair or from *pella*, *Gr. pella*, a skin.] [plundered]

PEELED, *péld*, *adj.* Stripped of skin, rind, or bark.

PEELER, *péler*, *n.* One who peels a plunderer.

PEEP, *pép*, *v.t.* To cry as a chicken to chirp to look through a narrow space to look slyly or closely to begin to appear—*n.* The cry of a chicken a sly look a beginning to appear

[D *pepen*, *Fr. péper*, *L. pipio*, *Gr. pipen*, to chirp, and then prob transferred from the sound made by chickens on the first breaking of the shell to the look accompanying it.]

PEEPER, *pep'er*, *n.* One that peeps a chicken just breaking the shell.

PEEP HOLE, *pep hál*, *n.* A hole through which one may look without being seen.

PEEP SHOW, *pep shá*, *n.* A small show exhibited or viewed through a small hole.

PEEP, *per*, *v.s.* To come just in sight to appear to look narrowly to peep. [*L. pareo*, to come forth.]

PEER, *per*, *n.* An equal an associate a nobleman a member of the House of Lords. [O *Fr.*, *Norm. par*, *It. par*—*L. par*, equal.]

PEERAGE, *per's*, *n.* The rank or dignity of a peer the body of peers [lady]

PEERLESS, *pér'es*, *n.* The lady of a peer a noble

PEERLESS, *pér'es*, *adj.* Having no peer or equal matchless. [matchlessly]

PEERLESSLY, *pér'es lú*, *adv.* Without an equal

PEERLESSNESS, *pér'es nes*, *n.* The state of being peerless.

PEEVISH, *pévish*, *adj.* Habitually fretful easily annoyed hard to please. [O *E. perache*, prob corrupted from *Fr. perver*, *E. perver*, by omitting the *r's*.] [murmuring fretfully]

PEEVISHLY, *pévish lú*, *adv.* With discontent and

PEEVISHNESS, *pévish nes*, *n.* The quality of being peevish disposition to murmur fretfulness.

PEG, *pég*, *n.* A wooden pin for fastening boards, &c., one of the pins of a musical instrument—*v.t.* To fasten with a peg—*pr p* pegging, *pa p* pegged. [akin to *Gr. pegnui*, to fasten. See *PACK*.]

PEGASUS, *pég'a-us*, *n.* (*myth.*) A winged horse which arose from the blood of the Gorgon Medusa, when she was slain by Perseus a genus of small fishes, natives of the Indian seas, so called from their extremely large, wing like, pectoral fins.

PEGGED, *pegd*, *adj.* Fastened or supplied with pegs.

PEINCT, *páinkt*, *v.t.* (*Spenser*) To paint.

PEISE, *páz*, *v.t.* (*Spenser, Shak.*) To pose, to weigh—*n.* A weight. [A corruption of *POISE*.]

PEKOE, *pé'ko*, *n.* A scented variety of black tea. [*Fr*—*Chin. p'eh hou*.]

PELAGIAN, *pe lá'j'án*, *n.* One who holds the views of Pelagius, a British monk of the 4th century, in respect to original sin—*adj.* Pertaining to Pelagius and his doctrines.

PELAGIANISM, *pe lá'j'án'izm*, *n.* The doctrine of Pelagius, who denied that sin is propagated physically, and maintained that all men are born in a state of innocence, possess the power of free-will, and may therefore live without sin.

PELARGONIUM, *pel ar gó'n'ím*, *n.* *Stork's bill*,

a genus of plants allied to the geranium [Low *L.*—*Gr. pelargos*, a stork.]

PELERINE, *pelerín*, *n.* A cape worn by ladies with long ends coming down in front. [*Fr.*, a tippet—*pelerin*, a pilgrim—*L. peregrinus*, wandering foreign]

PELF, *pelf*, *n.* (*orig.*) Wealth acquired by pilfering riches money [Prob allied to *PILFER*.]

PELICAN, *pel'í'kán*, *n.* A large water fowl, having an enormous bill of the shape of an axe [*L. pelicanus*, *Gr. pelikan*—*peleus*, an axe]

PELISSE, *pel'es*, *n.* (*orig.*) A furled robe now a silk habit worn by ladies [*Fr*—*L. pella* a skin.]

PELL, *pél*, *n.* A skin or hide a roll of parchment [*L. pella*, a skin or hide]

PELLAGRA, *pel lá'grá* or *pél*, *n.* A loathsome skin disease supposed to be endemic in the rice producing part of the north of Italy. [*Gr. pella*, skin, and *agra*, seizure]

PELLET, *pel'et*, *n.* A little ball, as of lint or wax. [*Fr. pelote*, low *L. pelota* *L. pila*, a ball to play with]

PELLETED, *pel'et-ed*, *adj.* Consisting of pellets pelted, as with bullets.

PELLICLE, *pel'í'kl*, *n.* A thin skin or film the film which gathers on liquors. [From *PELL*.]

PELLITORY, *pel'í'tor'í*, *n.* (*lit.*) Wall plant a genus of plants found most commonly on old walls and heaps of rubbish. [A corr. of *L. parietaria*, the wall plant—*parietarius*, belonging to a wall—*paries*, *parvius*, a wall.]

PELL-MELL, *n.* Same as *PALL-MALL*.

PELL MELL, *pel mál*, *adv.* Mixed confusedly promiscuously [*Fr. pêle mêle*, *pele-mele*, *pele* being prob an unmeaning rhyming addition to *mêle* from *mêle*, to mix.]

PELLUCID, *pel'ú'síd*, *adj.* Perfectly clear transparent. [*L. pellucidus*—*per*, perfectly, and *lucidus*, clear—*lucio*, to shine.] [clearly]

PELLUCIDLY, *pel'ú'síd lú*, *adv.* Transparently

PELLUCIDNESS, *pel'ú'síd nes*, *n.* The quality of being pellucid partial transparency

PELT, *pelt*, *n.* A raw hide the quarry or prey of a hawk all torn [From *PELL*.]

PELT, *pelt*, *v.t.* To strike with pellets, or with some thing thrown to throw or cast—*n.* A blow from a pellet, or from something thrown.

PELTING, *pel'ting*, *n.* An assault with a pellet, or with anything thrown.

PELTS, *pel'tín*, *n.* The skins of animals producing for furs [From *PELL*, a hide.]

PELVIS, *pel'vís*, *n.* The basin or bony cavity forming the lower part of the abdomen. [*L.*]

PEMMICAN, *PEMIGAN*, *pe'mí'kán*, *n.* (*orig.*) A N American Indian preparation, consisting of lean venison, dried, pounded, and pressed into cakes, and introduced into the British navy for the Arctic expeditions. [From two Indian words signifying "fat substance".]

PEN, *pen*, *v.t.* To shut up to encage—*pr p* penning, *pa p* penned or pent—*n.* A small enclosure a coop. [*A.S. p'endan*, to shut up.]

PEN, *pen*, *n.* An instrument used for writing, formerly of the feather of a bird, but now of steel, &c.—*v.t.* In write—*pr p* penning, *pa p* penned [*A.S. penna*, O *Fr. penna*—*L. penna*, old form *pena*, a feather—*Gr. petomai*, Sans. *pat*, to fly.]

PENAL, *pén'al*, *adj.* Pertaining to punishment to censure or denouncing punishment used for punish meat. [*L. penalis*—*pena*, *Gr. poine*, punishment.]

PENALLY, *pén'al lú*, *adv.* In a penal manner

PENALTY—PENNYWORTH.

- PENALTY**, pen'al-ti, *n.* *Punishment*: personal or pecuniary punishment: a fine. [From **PENAL**.]
- PENANCE**, pen'ans, *n.* (*R. C. Church*). The punishment inflicted by a penitent upon himself.
- PENATES**, pen-'tēz, *n.* The tutelary deities of the ancient Romans: small images, kept and worshipped in the household, to represent these deities. [From the root of *L. penitus*, within, interior.]
- PENCE**, pens, *n.* Plural of **PENNY**.
- PENCHANT**, pān-shong', *n.* *Inclination*: taste. [Fr. *pencher*, to incline, to bend—*L.* as if *pendicare*—*pendere*, to hang down.]
- PENCIL**, pen'sil, *n.* (*lit.*) *A little tail*: a small hair-brush for laying on colours: any pointed instrument for writing or drawing, without ink: a collection of rays: the art of painting or drawing.—*v.t.* To write, sketch, or mark with a pencil: to paint or draw:—*pr.p.* pen'cilling; *pa.p.* pen'cilled. [*L. penicillum* = *peniculus*, dim. of *penis*, a tail.]
- PENCILLED**, pen'sild, *adj.* Written or marked with a pencil: having pencils of rays: radiated: (*bot.*) marked with fine lines, as with a pencil.
- PENCILLING**, pen'sil-ing, *n.* The art of writing, sketching, or marking with a pencil: a sketch.
- PENDANT**, pend'ant, *n.* *Anything hanging*, esp. for ornament: an earring: a long narrow flag, at the head of the principal mast in a royal ship. [*L. pendens*, -*entis*—*pendeo*, to hang.]
- PENDENCE**, pend'ens, } *n.* *A hanging in suspense*:
PENDENCY, pend'ens-i, } state of being undecided.
[See **PENDANT**.]
- PENDENT**, pend'ent, *adj.* *Hanging*: projecting: supported above the ground or base. [See **PENDANT**.]
- PENDENTIVE**, pend-ent'iv, *n.* (*arch.*) The portion of a vault between the arches under a dome. [From *L. pendeo*, to hang down.]
- PENDICLE**, pend'ikl, *n.* An appendage: something attached to another, as a privilege, a small piece of ground. [From *L. pendeo*, to hang down.]
- PENDING**, pend'ing, *adj.* *Hanging*: depending: remaining undecided or in suspense.—*prep.* During. [From *L. pendeo*, to hang down.]
- PENDULOSITY**, pend-ū-loſ-i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being pendulous: suspension.
- PENDULOUS**, pend'ū-lus, *adj.* *Hanging*: swinging. [From *L. pendeo*, to hang down.] [manner.]
- PENDULOUSLY**, pend'ū-lus-li, *adv.* In a swinging
- PENDULOUSNESS**, pend'ū-lus-nes, *n.* Same as **PENDULOSITY**.
- PENDULUM**, pend'ū-lum, *n.* Any weight so hung or suspended from a fixed point as to swing freely. [From *L. pendeo*, to hang down.]
- PENETRABILITY**, pen-e-tra-hil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being penetrable by another body.
- PENETRABLE**, pen'e-tra-hl, *adj.* That may be penetrated or pierced by another body: capable of having the mind affected. [PENETRABILITY.]
- PENETRABLENESS**, pen'e-tra-hl-nes, *n.* Same as **PENETRABLY**.
- PENETRABLY**, pen'e-tra-hli, *adv.* So as to be penetrated.
- PENETRATE**, pen'e-trāt, *v.t.* *To thrust into the inside*: to pierce into: to affect the feelings: to understand: to find out.—*v.i.* to make way: to pass inwards:—*pr.p.* pen'etrating; *pa.p.* pen'etrated. [*L. penetra*, -*atū*—root *pen*, within.]
- PENETRATING**, pen'e-trāt-ing, *adj.* *Piercing* or entering: sharp: subtle: acute: discerning. [From **PENETRATE**.]
- PENETRATION**, pen-e-trā'shun, *n.* The act of penetrating or entering: acuteness: discernment.
- PENETRATIVE**, pen'e-trāt-iv, *adj.* Tending to penetrate: piercing: sagacious: affecting the mind.
- PENETRATIVELY**, pen'e-trāt-iv-li, *adv.* In a penetrative manner.
- PENETRATIVENESS**, pen'e-trāt-iv-nes, *n.* The quality of being penetrative.
- PENGUIN**, pen'gwin, *n.* An aquatic bird in the southern hemisphere, so called from its *fatness*. [From *L. pinguis*, fat.]
- PENINSULA**, pen-in'sū-la, *n.* Land so surrounded by water as to be almost an island. [*L.*—*pæne*, almost, *insula*, an island.]
- PENINSULAR**, pen-in'sū-lar, *adj.* Pertaining to, in the form of, or inhabiting a peninsula.
- PENINSULATE**, pen-in'sū-lāt, *v.t.* To form into a peninsula: to surround almost entirely with water.
- PENITENCE**, pen'i-tens, *n.* The state of being penitent: sorrow for sin.
- PENITENT**, pen'i-tent, *adj.* Suffering pain or sorrow for sin: contrite: repentant.—*n.* One grieved for sin: one under penance. [*L. penitens*, -*entis*—*peniteo*, to cause to repent—*pæna*, punishment.]
- PENITENTIAL**, pen-i-ten'shal, *adj.* Pertaining to or expressive of penitence.—*n.* A book of rules relating to penance. [tent or contrite manner.]
- PENITENTIALLY**, pen-i-ten'shal-li, *adv.* In a penitential manner.
- PENITENTIARY**, pen-i-ten'shar-i, *adj.* Relating to penance: penitential.—*n.* A penitent: an office at the court of Rome for secret bulls, &c.: a place for penance: a house of correction for offenders.
- PENITENTLY**, pen'i-tent-li, *adv.* With penitence, contrition, or sorrow for sin.
- PENKNIFE**, pen'nif, *n.* A small knife orig. for making and mending quill pens.
- PENMAN**, pen'man, *n.* A man skilled in the use of the pen: an author.
- PENMANSHIP**, pen'man-ship, *n.* The use of the pen in writing: art of writing: manner of writing.
- PENNANT**, pen'ant, *n.* A small flag: a banner: a long narrow piece of bunting at the mast-heads of ships-of-war. [*L. penna*, wing, feather; old forms, *penna*, *petna*, from the root *pet*, to fly. See **FEATHER**.]
- PENNATE**, pen'nāt, } *adj.* *Winged*: (*bot.*) same
PENNATED, pen'nāt-ed, } as **PINNATE**. [*L. pennatus*—*penna*, feather, wing.]
- PENNE**, pen, *n.* (*Spenser*). A feather. [See **PEN**.]
- PENNILESS**, pen'i-les, *adj.* Without a penny: without money: poor.
- PENNON**, pen'on. Same as **PENNANT**.
- PENNONCELLE**, pen'on-sel, *n.* Same as **PENNON**.
- PENNY**, pen'i, *n.* A copper coin, orig. silver = $\frac{1}{20}$ th of a shilling, or four farthings: a small sum: money in general: in New Test., a silver coin = $\frac{1}{4}$ th.—*pl.* **PENNIES** (pen'iz), denoting the number of coins, **PENCE** (pens), the amount of pennies in value.
[A.S. *pening*, *penig*; Ger. *pfennig*; Ice. *peningr*, cattle, money, because cattle used to represent the money of pastoral people: or from Bret. *gwennek*, dim. of *gwen*, white, from the coin being of silver.]
- PENNY-A-LINER**, pen'i-a-lin'ēr, *n.* One who writes for a public journal at so much a line: a writer for pay.
- PENNY-ROYAL**, pen'i-roy'al, *n.* A species of mint.
- PENNYWEIGHT**, pen'i-wāt, *n.* (*lit.*) The weight of a silver penny: twenty-four grains of troy weight.
- PENNY-WISE**, pen'i-wiz, *adj.* Saving small sums at the hazard of larger: niggardly on improper occasions.
- PENNYWORTH**, pen'i-wurth, *n.* A penny's worth of anything: a good bargain.

PENSILE, pen sîl, *adj* Hanging suspended. [*L. pensile—pendeo*, to hang.]

PENSILENESS, pen sîl nes, *n*. The state of being pensile or hanging

PENSION, pen shun, *n*. (lit) A weighing (obs) pay ment a stated allowance to a person for past services a sum paid to a clergyman in place of tithes —*v t*. To grant a pension to [*L. pensio—pendo*, *pensum*, to weigh, pay, akin to *pendeo*, to hang]

PENSIONARY, pen shun ar i, *adj* Receiving a pension consisting of a pension.—*n*. One who receives a pension a chief magistrate of a Dutch town.

PENSIONER, pen shun er, *n*. One who receives a pension a dependent.

PENSIVE, pensiv, *adj* Weighing in the mind thoughtful reflecting expressing thoughtfulness with sadness. [From *L. penso*, inten. of *pendo*, to weigh]

PENSIVELY, pensiv li, *adv* In a pensive manner with melancholy thoughtfulness or seriousness.

PENSIVENESS, pensiv nes, *n*. State of being pensive gloomy thoughtfulness melancholy seriousness.

PENT, pəp, of *PEN*, to shut up.

PENTACHORD, pent'a kord, *n*. A musical instrument with five strings. [*Gr pentachordos* five-stringed—*pentē*, five, *chordē*, string.]

PENTAGLE, pent'a-gl, *n*. A figure formed by two equilateral triangles intersecting regularly so as to form a six pointed star [From *Gr pente*, five.]

PENTAGON, pent'a gon, *n*. (geom.) A plane figure having five angles and five sides. [*Gr pentagonon—pentē*, five, *gonia*, angle]

PENTAGONAL, pent'a-go-nal, *adj* Having five angles or corners

PENTAGYNIA, pent'a-jun i a, *n*. (bot) A Linnæan order of plants characterised by their flowers having five pistils [*Gr pente*, five, and *gynē*, a wife, a female.]

PENTAGYNIAN, pent'a-jun i an, *adj* Having five **PENTAGYNOS**, pent'a-jun i nus, *adj* pistils of or pertaining to plants of the order Pentagynia.

PENTAHEDRAL, pent'a-he dral, *adj* Having five equal sides [See **PENTAHEDRON**]

PENTAHEDRON, pent'a-hē dron, *n*. (geom) A solid figure having five equal sides [*Gr pente*, five, and *hedra*, coat, base.]

PENTAMEROUS, pent'am-er us, *adj* (bot) Consisting of or divided into five parts [*Gr pente*, five, and *meros*, part]

PENTAMETER, pent'am-e-ter, *n*. A verse of five measures or feet.—*adj* Having five feet. [*Gr pentamētros—pente* five, and *metron*, a measure.]

PENTANDRIA, pent'an-dri a, *n*. (bot) A Linnæan order of plants, characterised by their flowers having five stamens [*Gr pente*, five, and *aner*, andros, a man, a male]

PENTANDRIAN, pent'an-dri-an, *adj* Having five **PENTANDROUS**, pent'an-drus, *adj* stamens of or pertaining to plants of the order Pentandria.

PENTAGONULAR, pent'ang-gu lar, *adj* Having five angles. [*Gr pente*, five, and *Angulon*]

PENTAPETALOUS, pen ta-pet'a-lus, *adj* Having five petals [*Gr pente*, five, and *petalon*, a petal]

PENTAPHYLLOUS, pent'a-phil us or pent'a-phil, *adj* Having five leaves. [*Gr pente*, five, and *phylon*, a leaf]

PENTAPCHY, pent'a-ki, *n*. Government by five persons. [*Gr pente*, five, archē, rule]

PENTASPERMIUS, pent'a-sper-mus, *adj*. (bot)

Containing five seeds [*Gr pente*, five, and *sperma*, seed.]

PENTASTYLE, pent'a-stil, *n* (arch) A building with a portico of five columns [*Gr pente*, five, and *stulos* a pillar]

PENTATEUCH, pent'a-tuk, *n*. The first five books of the Old Testament [*Gr pentateuchos—pente*, five, and *teuchos*, a tool, book, from *teuchos*, to prepare.]

PENTATEUCHAL, pent'a-tuk'al, *adj* Pertaining to the Pentateuch.

PENTECOST, pent'e kost *n*. A Jewish festival on the fiftieth day after the Passover in commemoration of the giving of the law Whituntide/ [*Gr pentekoste* (hēmera), the fiftieth (day)]

PENTECOSTAL, pent'e kost'al, *adj* Pertaining to Pentecost.

PENTECOSTALS, pent'e kost'alz, *n*. Oblations formerly made by parishioners to their priest at Whituntide [From **PENTECOST**]

PENT HOUSE, pent' hows, *n*. A shed hanging out from a building [A corr of *pentico—Fr pente*, slope, as if from *L. pendeo*, to hang, and *House*]

PENT ROOF, pent' rūf, *n* (lit) A hanging roof a roof with a slope on one side only [See **PENT HOUSE**]

PENULT, pen ult or penult, *n* (lit) The almost **PENULTIMA**, pen ult'i ma, *last* the syllable last but one [*L. penultima—pene*, almost, *ultima*, last]

PENULTIMATE, pen ult'i māt, *adj* (lit) Almost last last but one —*n* The penult [See **PENULT**]

PENUMBRA, pen um'bra, *n* (lit) Anything almost a shadow a partial shadow round the perfect shadow of an eclipse the part of a picture where the light and shade blend. [*L. pene*, almost, and *umbra* shade]

PENUMBRAI, pen um'bral, *adj* Pertaining to or resembling a penumbra.

PENURIOUS, pen' ū ri us, *adj* Showing penny or scarcity not bountiful sordid miserly

PENURIOUSLY, pen' ū ri us li, *adv* In a penurious manner sparingly and greedily not plentifully

PENURIOUSNESS, pen' ū ri us nes, *n*. State of being penurious scantiness a disposition to save money

PENURY, pen' ū ri, *n*. Want absence of means or resources poverty [*L. penuria*, akin to *Gr peno* mai to toil, to have need of]

PEONY, pē-o-ni, *n*. A plant having beautiful crimson flowers. [From *Gr Paeon* Apollo who used this plant to heal the wounds of the gods]

PEOPLE, pe-pl, *n*. Persons generally an indefinite number inhabitants a nation the vulgar the populace —*pl* **PEOPLES** (p-plz) races, tribes.—*v t*. To stock with people or inhabitants —*pr p* peo'pling, *p p* peo'pled.

[*Fr* *peuple*, *L. populus* prob. from *ple*, root of *plebs* people formed by reduplication from root *p-l*, which appears in *Gr pollos*, the many, *L. ple(n)s*, full, and akin to *Ger viel*, many, *E. Full*]

PEPPER, pep' er, *n*. A plant and its fruit, with a hot, pungent taste.—*v t*. To sprinkle with pepper [*A.S. pepper*, *L. piper*, *Gr pepen*, Sans. *pippali*]

PEPPER-BOX, pep' er boks, *n*. A box for holding pepper, with a perforated top for sprinkling it on food.

PEPPER-CORN, pep' er korn, *n*. The corn or berry of the pepper plant something of little value.

PEPPERMINT, pep' er mint, *n*. A species of mint, aromatic and pungent like pepper a liquor distilled from the plant.

PEPPERY—PEREMPTORILY.

- PEPPERY**, pep'ér-i, *adj.* Possessing the qualities of pepper: hot: pungent.
- PEPSINE**, pep'sin, *n.* One of the essential constituents of the gastric juice, used in the process of digestion. [Gr. *pepsis*, digestion—*peptō*, *pepsō*, to cook, digest.]
- PEPTIC**, pep'tik, *adj.* Relating to or promoting digestion. [Gr. *peptikos*—*peptō*, to digest.]
- PEPTICS**, pep'tiks, *n.* Digestion considered as a science. [From **PEPTIC**.]
- PERADVENTURE**, per-ad-vent'ūr, *adv.* By adventure: by chance: perhaps. [L. *per*, by, **ADVENTURE**.]
- PERAMBULATE**, per-am'bū-lāt, *v.t.* To walk through or over: to pass through to survey:—*pr.p.* perambulating; *pa.p.* perambulated. [L. *perambulo*, -atum—*per*, through, and *ambulo*, to walk.]
- PERAMBULATION**, per-am'hū-lā'shun, *n.* Act of perambulating: the district within which a person has the right of inspection.
- PERAMBULATOR**, per-am'bū-lāt-or, *n.* One who perambulates: an instrument for measuring distances on roads: a light carriage for a child.
- PERCASE**, per-kās', *adv.* (Bacon). *Perchance*, perhaps. [L. *per*, through, by, and *casus*, a chance.]
- PERCEABLE**, pēr'sa-hl, *adj.* (Spenser). Same as **PIERCEABLE**.
- PERCEANT**, pēr'sant, *adj.* (Spenser). Piercing, penetrating. [Fr. *perçant*, p.p. of *percer*, to pierce.]
- PERCEIVABLE**, per-sēv'a-hl, *adj.* Capable of being perceived or discerned by the mind. [ceived.]
- PERCEIVABLY**, per-sēv'a-hli, *adv.* So as to be perceived.
- PERCEIVE**, per-sēv', *v.t.* (lit.) To take or comprehend perfectly: to obtain knowledge through the senses: to see: to understand: to discern:—*pr.p.* perceiving; *pa.p.* perceived. [Fr. *percevoir*; L. *percipio*, *perceptum*—*per*, perfectly, and *cipio*, to take.]
- PERCEIVER**, per-sēv'ér, *n.* One who perceives.
- PERCEIVING**, per-sēv'ing, *n.* (Bacon). Perception.
- PERCEN**, pēr'sen, *v.t.* (Spenser). To pierce. [Fr. *percer*, to pierce.]
- PERCENTAGE**, per-sent'āj, *n.* The duty, commission, or allowance on a hundred. [L. *per*, by, and *centum*, a hundred.]
- PERCEPT**, pēr'sept, *n.* That which is perceived.
- PERCEPTIBILITY**, per-sept-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being perceptible.
- PERCEPTIBLE**, per-sept'i-bl, *adj.* That can be perceived: that may be known: discernible.
- PERCEPTIBLY**, pcr-sept'i-hli, *adv.* In such a manner as may be perceived.
- PERCEPTION**, per-sep'shun, *n.* Act of perceiving: discernment: the faculty of perceiving: the evidence of external objects by our senses.
- PERCEPTIVE**, per-sept'iv, *adj.* Having the power of perceiving or discerning.
- PERCEPTIVITY**, per-sep-tiv'i-ti, *n.* The power or faculty of perception.
- PERCH**, pērč, *n.* A genus of voracious fishes, so called from their dusky colour. [Fr. *perche*; It. *perca*; Gr. *perke*, from *perkos*, dark-coloured.]
- PERCH**, pērč, *n.* (lit.) That which extends out: anything on which birds roost: a measure = 5½ yds.: a square measure = 30½ square yds.—*v.i.* To sit or roost on a perch: to settle.—*v.t.* to place, as on a perch. [Fr. *perche*; L. *pertica*, prob. from *pertingo*, to reach, to extend.]
- PERCHANCE**, per-chans', *adv.* By chance: perhaps. [L. *per*, by, and **CHANCE**.]
- PERCHER**, pērč'ér, *n.* That which perches: a bird that perches on trees.
- PERCIPIENT**, per-sip'i-ent, *adj.* Perceiving: having the faculty of perception.—*n.* One who perceives.
- PERCLOSE**, per-klōs', *n.* An enclosure: (arch.) a railing or other enclosure separating a tomb or chapel from the rest of the church: (her.) the lower half of a garter with the huckle. [O. Fr.—*per*, through, and *clos*, p.p. of *clore*. See **CLOSE**.]
- PERCOID**, pēr'koid, *adj.* Like the perch: pertaining to the perch family. [Gr. *perkē*, *peroh*, and *eidos*, form.]
- PERCOLATE**, pēr'ko-lāt, *v.t.* To strain through: to filter.—*v.i.* to filter:—*pr.p.* percolating; *pa.p.* percolated. [L. *percolo*, -atum—*per*, through, *colo*, to strain.] [ing or filtering.]
- PERCOLATION**, pēr-ko-lā'shun, *n.* Act of percolating.
- PERCOLATOR**, pēr'ko-lāt-or, *n.* A filtering vessel. [From **PERCOLATE**.]
- PERCURSORY**, per-kur'sor-i, *adj.* Same as **CURSORY**. [L. *percurro*, *percursum*, to run through—*per*, through, and *curro*. See **CURSORY**.]
- PERCUSS**, per-kus', *v.t.* To strike so that the effect goes through the object: to strike forcibly. [L. *percutio*, *percutsum*—*per*, through, and *quatio*, to strike.]
- PERCUSSION**, per-kush'un, *n.* (lit.) A striking thoroughly: the striking of one body against another: collision, or the shock produced by it: impression of sound on the ear: (med.) the tapping upon the body to find the condition of an internal organ by the sounds. [L. *percussio*—*percutio*, *percutsum*—*per*, thoroughly, and *quatio*, to shake, strike.]
- PERCUSSIVE**, per-kus'iv, *adj.* Striking against. [From **PERCUSS**.]
- PERCUTIENT**, per-kū'shi-ent, *adj.* Striking or having power to strike.—*n.* That which strikes or has power to strike. [L. *percutiens*, -entis, p.p. of *percutio*. See **PERCUSS**.]
- PERDIE**, } pēr'di, *adv.* (Spenser). Same as **PARDIEU**.
- PERDY**, }
- PERDITION**, per-dish'un, *n.* (lit.) State of being put entirely away: the utter loss of happiness in a future state. [L. *perditio*—*perdo*, *perditum*—*per*, entirely, and *do*, Sans. *dha*, to put.]
- PERDU**, per-dū', *adj.* Lost to view: concealed.—*n.* (Shak.) One lying in concealment or ambush. [Fr., p.p. of *perdre*, to lose. See **PERDITION**.]
- PERDURABLE**, per-dūr'a-hl, *adj.* (Shak.) Very durable, long continued. [L. *perduro*—*per*, through, and *duro*, to last. See **DURABLE**.] [durably.]
- PERDURABLY**, per-dūr'a-bli, *adv.* (Shak.) Very
- PEREGAL**, per'e-gal, *adj.* (Spenser). Fully equal. [Pfx. *per*, inter-, and Fr. *égal*, equal.]
- PEREGRINATE**, per'e-grin-āt, *v.i.* To travel through the country: to travel about: to live in a foreign country:—*pr.p.* peregrinating; *pa.p.* peregrinated. [L. *peregrino*, -atum—*peregrinus*, foreign—*pereger*, away from home, probably from *per*, through, *ager*, a field, territory.]
- PEREGRINATION**, per-e-grin-ā'shun, *n.* Act of peregrinating or travelling about.
- PEREGRINATOR**, per'e-grin-āt-or, *n.* One who peregrinates or travels about.
- PEREGRINE**, per'e-grin, *adj.* (Bacon). Foreign, not native. [L. *peregrinus*—*peregre*, abroad, prob. from *per*, through, and *ager*, a field, territory.]
- PEREGRINE FALCON**, a species of falcon, the female of which was that used in the ancient sport of falconry.
- PEREMPTORILY**, per'emp-tor-i-li, *adv.* In a peremptory manner: absolutely: positively.

PEREMPTORINESS per emp-tor-i-nēs *n.* Quality of being peremptory positiveness absolute decision dogmatism.

PEREMPTORY per emp-tor-i, *adj.* (*lit.*) Taking away entirely, preventing debate authoritative dogmatical. [*L. peremptorius* from *permo*, *peremp-tum*—*per*, entirely, and *emo* to take.]

PERENNIAL per-en-gal *adj.* Lasting through the year perpetual (*bot.*) lasting more than two years —*n.* (*bot.*) A plant whose root lives more than two years although its stem grows and perishes annually [*L. perennus*—*per*, through, and *annus*, a year.]

PERENNIALLY per-en-gal-lī, *adv.* Perpetually without ceasing. [From **PERENNIAL**.]

PERFECT per-fekt, *adj.* Done thoroughly or completely, completed not defective unblemished possessing every moral excellence completely skilled or acquainted (*gram.*) expressing an act completed.—*v. t.* To make perfect or complete to finish. [*L. perfectus* *p. p.* of *perficio*—*per* thoroughly, and *facio* to do.]

PERFECTER per-fekt-er *n.* One who makes perfect

PERFECTIBILITY per-fekt-i-bil-i-tē, *n.* The quality of being perfectible.

PERFECTIBLE per-fekt-i-bl, *adj.* That may be made perfect

PERFECTION per-fekshun *n.* State of being perfect a perfect quality or acquirement

PERFECTIONISM per-fek-shun-izm, *n.* The doctrine of the perfectionists

PERFECTIONIST per-fekshun-ist, *n.* One who believes that perfection is attainable an enthusiast in religion or politics one of a small American religious sect.

PERFECTIVE per-fektiv *adj.* Tending to make perfect.

PERFECTIVELY per-fektiv-lī, *adv.* In a perfect manner completely exactly

PERFECTNESS per-fekt-nēs, *n.* State or quality of being perfect consummate excellence.

PERFIDIOUS per-fid-i-us, *adj.* Full of perfidy unfaithful violating trust or confidence treacherous

PERFIDIOUSLY per-fid-i-us-lī, *adv.* In a perfidious manner by breach of faith treacherously

PERFIDIOUSNESS per-fid-i-us-nēs, *n.* Quality of being perfidious breach of faith treachery

PERFIDY per-fid-i *n.* Want of faithfulness treachery [*L. perfidus*—*perfidus*, faithless—*per*, away from *fides* faith.]

PERFOLIATE per-fol-i-at *adj.* (*bot.*) Having the stem as it were passing through the leaf having the leaf round the stem at the base. [*L. per*, through *fol-um*, a leaf.]

PERFORATE per-for-at *v. t.* To bore through to pierce to make a hole through —*p. p.* perforating [*L. perforo* *atum*—*per*, through, *foro* to bore akin to *Bore*.]

PERFORATED per-for-at-ed, *adj.* (*bot.*) Pierced with holes, or having transparent dots [From **PERFORATE**.]

PERFORATION per-for-ā-shun *n.* Act of perforating or piercing through a hole through anything

PERFORATIVE per-for-at-iv, *adj.* Having power to pierce [perforating or boring]

PERFORATOR per-for-at-or, *n.* An instrument for piercing

PERFORCE per-fors, *adv.* By force violently of necessity [*L. per*, by and *force*.]

PERFORM per-form, *v. t.* To form or do thoroughly

to carry out to achieve to act—to do to act a part to play, as on a musical instrument [*L. per*, thoroughly and *formo* to form.]

PERFORMABLE per-form-a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being performed practicable

PERFORMANCE per-form-ans, *n.* Act of performing carrying out of something something done public execution of anything an act or action

PERFORMER per-form-er *n.* One who performs, esp. one who makes a public exhibition of his skill.

PERFUME per-fum or per-fum, *n.* Odorous sweet-smelling scent anything which yields a sweet odour —*v. t.* **PERFUME** to fill with a pleasant odour to scent —*p. p.* perfuming, *p. p.* perfumed [*Fr. parfum*, *Sp. perfume*—*L. per*, through, *fumus*, smoke.]

PERFUMER per-fum-er *n.* One who or that which perfumes one who trades in perfumes

PERFUMERY per-fum-er-i, *n.* Perfumes in general the art of preparing perfumes

PERFUNCTORILY per-funk-tor-i-lī, *adv.* In a perfunctory manner or merely to satisfy external form negligently carelessly

PERFUNCTORINESS per-funk-tor-i-nēs, *n.* Quality of being perfunctory negligence carelessness

PERFUNCTORY per-funk-tor-i, *adj.* Done merely to get a duty through negligent slight [*L. perfunctorius*—*perfunctus* *p. p.* of *perfungo*, to execute—*per* through and *fungo*, to perform.]

PERIAPS per-haps *adv.* By hap or chance it may be possibly [*L. per*, by, and *hap*.]

PERI per-i *n.* In Persian mythology, an imaginary female fairy [Pers.]

PERIANTH per-i-anth, *n.* (*bot.*) The floral envelope of those plants in which the calyx and corolla are not easily distinguished. [*Gr. peri*, around, about, and *anthos* a flower.]

PERICARDIAC per-i-kard-i-ak, *adj.* Pertaining

PERICARDIAL per-i-kard-i-al, *adj.* to the pericardium

PERICARDIAN per-i-kard-i-an, *adj.*

PERICARDITIS per-i-kard-i-tis *n.* Inflammation of the pericardium.

PERICARDIUM per-i-kard-i-um, *n.* (*anat.*) The sac which surrounds the heart. [*Low L.*—*Gr. perikardion*—*peri*, around, *kardia*, the heart.]

PERICARP per-i-karp *n.* (*bot.*) The covering shell, or rind of fruits a seed vessel. [*Gr. pericarpion*, —*peri*, around, *karpōs* fruit.]

PERICARPIAL per-i-karp-i-al, *adj.* [the pericarp.]

PERICRANIUM per-i-kran-i-um, *n.* (*anat.*) The membrane that surrounds the cranium. [*Low L.*—*Gr. peri*, around, *kranion*, the skull.]

PERIGEE per-i-jee, *n.* (*astron.*) The point of the moon's orbit nearest the earth—opposed to **APOGEE**.

[*Fr. périgée*—*Gr. peri*, near, *gē*, the earth.]

PERIGYNOUS per-i-jy-nus, *adj.* (*bot.*) Denoting flowers which have the petals and stamens borne on the calyx. [*Gr. peri*, about, and *gynē*, a wife a female.]

PERIHELION per-i-heli-on, *n.* The point of the

PERIHELIAL per-i-heli-al, *adj.* orbit of a planet or comet nearest to the sun—opposed to **APHELION**.

[*Gr. peri*, near, *hēlios*, the sun.]

PERIL per-il *n.* That which tries exposure to danger—*v. t.* To expose to danger —*p. p.* periling, *p. p.* perilled. [*Fr. péril*—*L. periculum*—root of *peritus*, tried, *experior*, to try, akin to *Gr. peras*, to try, *peras*, to pass through.]

PERILOUS, per'il-us, *adj.* Full of peril: dangerous.
PERILOUSLY, per'il-us-li, *adv.* With peril: dangerously. [being perilous: danger.]
PERILOUSNESS, per'il-us-nes, *n.* The quality of
PERIMETER, per-im'e-tér, *n.* The measure round about a body: (*geom.*) the sum of all the sides of a plane figure. [Gr. *perimetros*—peri, around, *metron*, measure.] [to the perimeter.]
PERIMETRICAL, per-i-met'ri-kal, *adj.* Pertaining
PERIOD, pé'ri-od, *n.* A going round, a circuit: the time in which anything is performed: (*astron.*) the time occupied by a body in its revolution: a portion of time: a series of years: length of duration: (*Milton*) the time at which anything ends, conclusion: (*gram.*) a mark at the end of a sentence (:): (*rhet.*) a sentence in which the meaning is suspended till the end.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To put an end to. [L. *periodus*, Gr. *peridos*—peri, around, *hodos*, a way.]
PERIODIC, -AL, pé-ri-od'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to a period: occurring at regular intervals: pertaining to periodicals.
PERIODICAL, pé-ri-od'ik-al, *n.* A magazine or other publication which appears in parts at regular periods.
PERIODICALIST, pé-ri-od'ik-al-ist, *n.* One who publishes or writes in a periodical.
PERIODICALLY, pé-ri-od'ik-al-li, *adv.* At stated periods or times. [periodic.]
PERIODICITY, pé-ri-o-dis'it-i, *n.* State of being
PERIOSTEUM, per-i-os'te-um, *n.* A tough fibrous membrane which forms the outer coating of bones. [Gr. *periosteon*—peri, around, and *osteon*, a bone.]
PERIPATETIC, per-i-pat-et'ik, *adj.* (*lit.*) Walking about: pertaining to the philosophy of Aristotle, who is said to have given his instructions while walking in the Lyceum at Athens.—*n.* An adherent of the philosophy of Aristotle: one accustomed or obliged to walk. [Gr. *peripatētikos*—peri, about, *pateō*, to walk.]
PERIPATETICISM, per-i-pat-et'i-sism, *n.* The philosophical system of Aristotle and his disciples. [From *PERIPATETIC*.]
PERIPHERAL, per-if'er-al, *adj.* Pertaining to or constituting a periphery: external.
PERIPHERY, per-if'er-i, *n.* (*lit.*) That which is carried round: (*geom.*) the circumference of a circle or any figure. [L. *periphēria*—Gr. *periphēreia*—peri, around, *pherō*, to carry.]
PERIPHRASE, per'i-frāz, } *n.* A roundabout way
PERIPHRAISIS, per-if'ra-sis, } of speaking: the use of more words than are necessary to express an idea: (*rhet.*) a figure employed to avoid a common expression. [Gr. *periphrasis*—peri, round, about, *phrasis*, a speaking—*phrazō*, to speak.]
PERIPHRASTIC, -AL, per-i-fras'tik, -al, *adj.* Containing or expressed by periphrasis or circumlocution.
PERIPHRASTICALLY, per-i-fras'tik-al-li, *adv.* In a periphrastic or roundabout way of speaking: with circumlocution.
PERIPTERAL, per-ip'tér-al, *adj.* Having a periphery or range of columns all round.
PERIPTEROUS, per-ip'tér-us, *adj.* Feathered on all sides. [See *PERIPTERY*.]
PERIPTERY, per-ip'tér-i, *n.* (*arch.*) An edifice surrounded by a wing or aisle formed of insulated columns exterior to the building. [Gr. *peripteros*—peri, round, about, and *pteron*, a wing, row of columns.]
PERISH, per'ish, *v.i.* To pass away completely: to

waste away: to decay: to lose life: to be destroyed: to be ruined or lost.—*v.t.* to destroy. [Fr. *périr*, *pr.p.* *périssant*—L. *perire*, to perish—*per*, completely, and *eo*, ire, to go.]
PERISHABILITY, per-ish-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being liable to decay or destruction.
PERISHABLE, per'ish-a-bl, *adj.* That may perish or decay: subject to speedy decay.
PERISHABLENESS, per'ish-a-bl-nes, *n.* Same as **PERISHABILITY**. [manner.]
PERISHABLY, per'ish-a-hli, *adv.* In a perishing
PERISHEN, per'ish-en, *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To perish.
PERISPERM, per-i-spér-m, *n.* (*bot.*) That which is round a seed, the albumen. [Gr. *peri*, around, and *sperma*, seed.]
PERISTALTIC, per-i-stal'tik, *adj.* Noting the action of the alimentary canal, by which it forces its contents onwards, consisting of successive contractions of the muscles of the canal. [Gr. *peristaltikos*, clapping and compressing—*peristaltō*, to surround—*peri*, around, and *stallō*, to place.]
PERISTYLE, per'i-stil, *n.* A range of columns round a building or square: a court, square, &c. with columns on three sides. [L. *peristylum*, Gr. *peristylon*—*peri*, around, *stylos*, a column.]
PERITONEUM, per-i-to-né-um, *n.* A serous membrane which invests all the viscera lying in the abdominal and pelvic cavities, and is then reflected upon the walls of the abdomen. [Gr. *peritoneion*—*peri*, around, and *teinō*, to stretch.]
PERITONITIS, per-i-ton'itis, *n.* Inflammation of the peritoneum.
PERIWIG, per'i-wig, *n.* A peruke or small wig. [O. E. *perruwig*, *perevake*, corr. of Fr. *perruque*, shortened into *WIG*. See *PERVEE*.]
PERIWINKLE, per-i-wing'k'l, *n.* A small univalve mollusc. [A.S. *pinewincle*—*wincle*, a wheelk.]
PERIWINKLE, per-i-wing'k'l, *n.* A genus of binding or creeping evergreen plants, growing in woods. [O. E. *perwinke*, A.S. *pervince*, Fr. *pervénche*—L. *pervinca*, *vincapervinca*, *proh.* from *vincio*, to bind.]
PERJURE, per'jūr, *v.t.* To forswear: to swear falsely (followed by a reciprocal pronoun):—*pr.p.* per'jūring; *pa.p.* per'jūred.—*n.* (*Shak.*) A perjured person. [L. *perjuro*—*per*, away or wrongly, *juro*, to swear.]
PERJURED, per'jōrd, *adj.* Having sworn falsely: being sworn falsely, as an oath.
PERJURER, per'jōr-ér, *n.* One given to perjury.
PERJURY, per'jōr-i, *n.* Act of perjuring: false swearing: (*law*) the act of wilfully giving false evidence on an oath.
PERK, pèrk, *v.t.* (*orig.*) To make smart.—*v.i.* to hold up the head with smartness.—*adj.* (*Spenser*) Pert, brisk, airy. [Fr. *percer*, to make smart, W. *perc*, trim, smart.]
PERKY, pèrk'i, *adj.* (*Tenn.*) Perk, trim.
PERLOUS, pèrl'us, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Same as **PERILOUS**.
PERMANENCY, pèr-man-en-si, } *n.* State or quality
PERMANENCE, pèr-man-ens, } of being permanent: continuance in the same state: duration.
PERMANENT, pèr-man-ent, *adj.* Continuing through to the end: durable: lasting. [L. *permanens*, -entis, *pr.p.* of *permaneo*—*per*, through, *maneo*, to continue.]
PERMANENTLY, pèr-man-ent-li, *adv.* In a permanent manner: durably: lastingly.
PERMEABILITY, pèr-me-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being permeable. [permeated.]
PERMEABLE, pèr-me-a-bl, *adj.* That may be

- PERMEABLY**, *per'me-a-blĭ, adv* In a permeable manner
- PERMEATE**, *per'me-at, vt* To pass through the pores of, to penetrate and pass through —*pr p.* *per'me-ating, pa p. per'me-ated.* [*L. permeo, atum* —*per*, through, *meo*, to go]
- PERMEATION**, *per'me-ā-shun, n* The act of permeating or passing through, esp. the pores or interstices of a body
- PERMIAN**, *per'mi-an, adj (geol)* Denoting the lower division of the New Red Sandstone rocks. [So called by Marchison in 1841, because he found them largely developed in the part of Russia which formed the ancient kingdom of Permian.]
- PERMISSIBLE**, *per'mis-i-blĭ, adj* That may be permitted allowable [*allowance.*]
- PERMISSIBLY**, *per'mis-i-blĭ, adv* By permission or
- PERMISSION**, *per'mish-un, n* Act of permitting liberty granted allowance
- PERMISSIVE**, *per'mis-iv, adj* Granting permission or liberty allowing granted. [without hindrance]
- PERMISSIVELY**, *per'mis-iv-lĭ, adv* By allowance
- PERMIT**, *per'mit, vt. (lit)* To send through, to let go to give leave to, to allow to afford means —*pr p.* *per'mit-ting, pa p. per'mit-ed.* [*L. permittio, mittere*, to let through —*per*, through, *mittere*, to send.]
- PERMIT**, *per'mit, n* Permission, esp. from a custom house officer, to remove goods warrant
- PERMUTABLE**, *per'mut-a-blĭ, adj* Movable or that may be changed one for another [*L. permutabilis* —*per*, through, *mutare*, to change.]
- PERMUTABLENESS**, *per'mut-a-blĭ-ness, n* The state of being permutable
- PERMUTABLY**, *per'mut-a-blĭ, adv* By interchange
- PERMUTATION**, *per'mūt-ā-shun, n* Act of changing one thing for another (*math.*) the arrangement of things in every possible order [See **PERMUTABLE**.]
- PERNICIOUS**, *per'nish-us, adj* Killing utterly harmful destructive highly injurious. [*L. perniciosus* —*per*, completely, *neco*, to kill.]
- PERNICIOUSLY**, *per'nish-us-lĭ, adv* In a pernicious manner destructively mischievously ruinously
- PERNICIOUSNESS**, *per'nish-us-ness, n* The quality of being pernicious, injurious, or destructive
- PERNOCTATION**, *per'nok-tā-shun, n* Act of passing the whole night. [*L. per, through, nox, noctis*, night.]
- PERORATION**, *per'ō-rā-shun, n* That which ends a speech the conclusion of a speech. [*L. peroratio* —*peroro*, to bring a speech to an end —*per*, through, *oro*, to speak —*or*, *oris*, the mouth.]
- PERPEND**, *per'pend, vt. (Shak)* To weigh in the mind, to consider carefully [*L. perpendo* —*per*, intens., and *pendo*, to weigh.]
- PERPENDICULAR**, *per'pen-dik-u-lar, adj (lit)* According to the plumb-line exactly upright extending in a straight line toward the centre of the earth (*geom.*) at right angles to a given base or surface. —*n.* A perpendicular line or plane [*L. perpendicularis* —*perpendicularum*, a plumb-line —*per*, thoroughly, and *pendo*, to weigh.]
- PERPENDICULARITY**, *per'pen-dik-u-lar-i-tĭ, n* The state of being perpendicular
- PERPENDICULARLY**, *per'pen-dik-u-lar-lĭ, adv* In a perpendicular manner in the direction of a line straight up and down so as to cut another straight line at right angles
- PERPETRATE**, *per'pet-rāt, vt. (lit)* To perform thoroughly to execute to commit (usually in a bad sense) —*pr p.* *per'pet-rat-ing, pa p. per'pet-rated.* [*L. perpetro* —*atum* —*per*, thoroughly, and *patro* to perform.]
- PERPETRATION**, *per'pet-rā-shun, n* Act of perpetrating or committing a crime the thing perpetrated
- PERPETRATOR**, *per'pet-rāt-or, n* One who perpetrates
- PERPETUAL**, *per'pet-u-al, adj (lit)* Going on continuing throughout never ceasing everlasting not temporary [*L. perpetuus* —*perpetuus*, continuous —*per*, through, and *root pet*, to go]
- PERPETUALLY**, *per'pet-u-al-lĭ, adv* In a perpetual manner constantly continually
- PERPETUATE**, *per'pet-u-āt, vt* To make perpetual to preserve from extinction or oblivion —*pr p.* *per'pet-uat-ing, pa p. per'pet-uat-ed.* [*L. perpetuo, atum* —*perpetuus* See **PERPETUAL**.]
- PERPETUATE**, *per'pet-u-āt, adj* Made per-
- PERPETUATED**, *per'pet-u-āt-ed, adj* perpetual continued for an indefinite time
- PERPETUATION**, *per'pet-u-ā-shun, n* Act of perpetuating or preserving from oblivion
- PERPETUITY**, *per'pet-u-i-tĭ, n* State of being perpetual endless duration duration for an indefinite period something perpetual the sum paid for a perpetual annuity
- PERPLEX**, *per'pleks, vt (lit)* To plait or interweave completely to make difficult to be understood to embarrass to puzzle to tease with suspense or doubt [*L. perplexus* entangled —*per*, completely, and *plexus*, involved, from *plectō*, akin to *Gr. plectō*, to plait, interweave.]
- PERPLEXITY**, *per'pleks-i-tĭ, n* State of being perplexed intricacy embarrassment doubt
- PERQUISITE**, *per'kwiz-it, n (lit)* Anything acquired after diligently an allowance granted more than the settled wages a fee allowed by law to an officer for a specific service [*L. per quantum, from perquiso* —*per*, thoroughly, *quero, quantum*, to ask.]
- PERRY**, *per'i, n* The fermented juice of pears. [Fr. *poire*, from *poire*, a pear See **PEAR**.]
- PERSANT**, *per'sant, adj (Spenser)* Same as **PENCHANT**
- PERSECUTE**, *per'se-kūt, vt (lit)* To follow personally to pursue so as to injure or annoy to harass to annoy or punish, esp. for religious or political opinions —*pr p.* *per'se-cut-ing, pa p. per'se-cuted.* [*L. persequor, persecutus* —*per*, through, and *sequor*, to follow.]
- PERSECUTION**, *per'se-kū-shun, n* Act or practice of persecuting state of being persecuted
- PERSECUTOR**, *per'se-kūt-or, n* One who persecutes
- PERSEVERANCE**, *per'se-ver-āns, n* Act or state of persevering
- PERSEVERE**, *per'se-ver, vt. (lit)* To adhere steadily or strictly to anything to persist in anything to pursue anything steadily —*pr p.* *per'se-ver-ing, pa p. per'se-ver-ed.* [*L. persevero* —*perseverus* very strict —*per*, very, and *severus*, strict. See **SEVERE**.]
- PERSEVERINGLY**, *per'se-ver-ing-lĭ, adv* With perseverance or persistence
- PERSIAN**, *per'si-an, adj* Of, from, or relating to Persia, its inhabitants, or language —*n.* A native of Persia the language of Persia (*arch.*) male figures used instead of columns
- PERSIFLAGE**, *per'si-fizh, n* A frivolous way of talking or treating any subject banter [Fr. *persifler*, to banter —*L. per* through, and Fr. *siffler*, *L. sibilare*, to whistle to hiss.]
- PERSIST**, *per-sist, vt. (lit)* To stand throughout to something began to continue in any course to persevere. [*L. persisto* —*per*, through, and *isto*, to stand.]

PERSISTENCE—PERTURBATION.

PERSISTENCE, per-sist'ens, } *n.* Quality of heing
PERSISTENCY, per-sist'en-si, } persistent: persever-
 ance: obstinacy: duration.

PERSISTENT, per-sist'ent, *adj.* Persisting: tenacious: fixed: (*bot.*) remaining till or after the fruit is ripe.

PERSISTENTLY, per-sist'ent-li, *adv.* In a persistent manner.

PERSISTIVE, per-sist'iv, *adj.* (*Shak.*) **PERSISTENT.**

PERSON, pers'n, *n.* (*lit.*) The thing sounded through, a mask: character represented, as on the stage: character: an individual: a living soul: the outward appearance, &c.: hody: (*gram.*) the part played in conversation, whether speaking, spoken to, or spoken of.—*v.t.* (*Milton*) To represent as a person, to make to resemble. [*L. persona—persono, -atum—per, through, and sono, to sound.*]

In **PERSON**, by one's self, not by a representative.

PERSONABLE, pers'on-a-bl, *adj.* Having a well-formed body or person: of good appearance.

PERSONAGE, pers'on-āj, *n.* A person: character represented: an individual of eminence.

PERSONAL, pers'on-al, *adj.* Belonging to a person: peculiar to a person or his private concerns: pertaining to the external appearance: done in person: applying offensively to one's character: (*gram.*) denoting the person.

PERSONALITY, pers'on-al'i-ti, *n.* That which constitutes a person: a personal remark or reflection.

PERSONALLY, pers'on-al-li, *adv.* In a personal or direct manner: in person: individually.

PERSONALTY, pers'on-al-ti, *n.* (*law.*) Personal estate or all sort of movable property.

PERSONATE, pers'on-āt, *v.t.* To assume the person or character of: to represent: to counterfeit:—*pr.p.* pers'onāting; *pa.p.* pers'onated.

PERSONATION, pers'on-ā'shun, *n.* The act of personating.

PERSONATOR, pers'on-āt-or, *n.* One who personates.

PERSONIFICATION, per-son-i-fi-kā'shun, *n.* The act of personifying: (*rhet.*) a figure in which inanimate things are represented as animate.

PERSONIFY, per-son-i-fi, *v.t.* (*lit.*) To make a person: (*rhet.*) to ascribe to anything the qualities of a person:—*pr.p.* person'ifying; *pa.p.* person'ified.

PERSONNEL, per-son-el', *n.* The persons employed in any public service, as distinguished from the materiel.

PERSPECTIVE, per-spekt'iv, *n.* (*lit.*) A looking through: a view, vista: the art of delineating objects on a plane surface as they appear to the eye: a picture in perspective.—*adj.* Pertaining or according to perspective. [*From L. perspicio, perspectum—per, through, and specio, to look.*]

PERSPECTIVELY, per-spekt'iv-li, *adv.* According to the rules of perspective.

PERSPICACIOUS, per-spik-ā'shus, *adj.* (*lit.*) Seeing through: of acute understanding. [*L. perspicax, perspicacis—per-spicio, to look through.*]

PERSPICACIOUSLY, per-spik-ā'shus-li, *adv.* In a perspicacious, quick-sighted, or discerning manner.

PERSPICACIOUSNESS, per-spik-ā'shus-nes, *n.* Same as **PERSPICACITY.**

PERSPICACITY, per-spik-as'i-ti, *n.* State of being perspicacious or acute in discerning.

PERSPICUITY, per-spik-ā'i-ti, *n.* State of being perspicuous: clearness: freedom from obscurity.

PERSPICUOUS, per-spik'ū-us, *adj.* (*lit.*) Seen through: clear to the mind: not obscure in any way: evident. [*L. perspicuus—per-spicio, to look through.*]

PERSPICUOUSLY, per-spik'ū-us-li, *adv.* In a perspicuous manner: clearly: plainly.

PERSPICUOUSNESS, per-spik'ū-us-nes, *n.* Same as **PERSPICUITY.**

PERSPIRATION, per-spir-ā'shun, *n.* Act of perspiring: that which is perspired: sweat.

PERSPIRATORY, per-spir-a-tor-i, *adj.* Pertaining to or causing perspiration.

PERSPIRE, per-spir', *v.i.* and *v.t.* (*lit.*) To breathe through: to emit through the pores of the skin: to sweat:—*pr.p.* perspir'ing; *pa.p.* perspired'. [*L. perspiro, -atum—per, through, and spiro, to breathe.*]

PERSUADE, per-swād', *v.t.* (*lit.*) To advise thoroughly, so in *B.*: to influence successfully by argument, advice, &c.: to convince: to prevail on: (*B.*) to use persuasion or advice: (*Bacon*) to inculcate by argument or expostulation:—*pr.p.* persuad'ing; *pa.p.* persuad'ed. [*L. persuadeo, -suasum—per, thoroughly, and suadeo, to ndvise.*]

PERSUADER, per-swād'er, *n.* One who or that which persuades: that which incites.

PERSUASIBILITY, per-swāz-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* The possibility of being moved by persuasion.

PERSUASIBLE, per-swāz-i-bl, *adj.* Capable of being persuaded. [*as PERSUASIBILITY.*]

PERSUASIBLENESS, per-swāz-i-bl-nes, *n.* Same as **PERSUASION.**

PERSUASION, per-swā'zhun, *n.* Act of persuading: state of being persuaded: settled opinion: a creed: a party adhering to a creed.

PERSUASIVE, per-swās'iv, *adj.* Having the power to persuade: influencing the mind or passions.

PERSUASIVELY, per-swās'iv-li, *adv.* So as to persuade or convince. [*of being persuasive.*]

PERSUASIVENESS, per-swās'iv-nes, *n.* The quality of being persuasive.

PERSUE, pers'ū, *n.* (*Spenser.*) A track.

PERT, pert, *adj.* (*obs.*) Open: evident: plain. [*O. Fr. apert—L. aperio, apertum, to open.*]

PERT, pert, *adj.* (*lit.*) Smart, pretty: forward: saucy: impertinent. [*W.*]

PERTAIN, per-tān', *v.i.* (*lit.*) To hold thoroughly: to belong: to relate to. [*L. pertinere—per, thoroughly, and teneo, to hold, akin to Gr. teinō, Sans. tan, to stretch.*]

PERTINACIOUS, per-tin-ā'shus, *adj.* Thoroughly tenacious: holding obstinately to an opinion or purpose: obstinate. [*L. pertinax, -acis—per, thoroughly, and tenax, tenacious—teneo, to hold.*]

PERTINACIOUSLY, per-tin-ā'shus-li, *adv.* In a pertinacious manner. [*as PERTINACITY.*]

PERTINACIOUSNESS, per-tin-ā'shus-nes, *n.* Same as **PERTINACITY.**

PERTINACITY, per-tin-as'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being pertinacious or unyielding: obstinacy.

PERTINENCE, pert'in-ens, } *n.* State of being
PERTINENCY, pert'in-en-si, } pertinent: apposite-
 ness: fitness.

PERTINENT, pert'in-ent, *adj.* Pertaining or related to a subject: fitting or appropriate.

PERTINENTLY, pert'in-ent-li, *adv.* In a pertinent manner: appropriately: to the purpose.

PERTLY, pert'li, *adv.* In a pert manner: smartly: santly.

PERTNESS, pert'nes, *n.* State of being pert: sprightliness without dignity: sauciness: impudence.

PERTURB, per-turb', *v.t.* (*lit.*) To throw into utter confusion: to agitate. [*L. perturbo, -atum—per, thoroughly, and turba, confusion. See TURBID.*]

PERTURBATION, per-turb-ā'shun, *n.* State of being perturbed: disquiet of mind: (*astron.*) a deviation of a heavenly body from its orbit.

- PERUKE**, per'ook or per ruk', *n*. An artificial cap of hair a perwig [Fr *perruque*, It *perrucca*, Sp *peluca*—L. *pilius* hair]
- PERUSAL** per'uz'al, *n*. The act of perusing examination study
- PERUSE**, per'uz' or 'ooz', *v.t.* (lit.) To scan or reread thoroughly, to read attentively to examine —*pr p* perusing, *pa p* perused [Corr of *peruse* *peruse*—L. *peruiculus*, -ium, to look over—*per*, throughout, and *uideo*, to look]
- PERUSER**, per'üz'er, *n*. One who peruses
- PERUVIAN**, per'oo'vi'an, *adj*. Pertaining to Peru in S America.—*n* A native of Peru
- PERVADE**, per väd, *v.t.* To go or come through to penetrate to spread all over —*pr p* pervading *pa p* pervaded. [L. *pervado*, *pervium*—*per*, through, and *vado*, to go, conn. with **WADE**]
- PERVASIVE**, per väiv, *adj*. Tending to or having power to pervade
- PERVERSE**, per vers, *adj*. Perverted or turned aside obstinate in the wrong stubborn vexatious
- PERVERSELY**, per vers'h, *adv*. In a perverse manner [perverse]
- PERVERSENESS**, per vers'nes, *n*. State of being
- PERVERSION**, per ver'shun, *n*. The act of perverting a diverting from the true object a turning from truth or propriety misapplication
- PERVERTISY**, per vers'i ti, *n*. The state of being perverse
- PERVERT**, per vert, *v.t.* To turn away or from the right course to change from its true use to corrupt to turn from truth or virtue [L. *pervertio*—*per*, away, and *verto*, *versum*, to turn]
- PERVERT**, per'vert, *n*. One who has turned from the right way one who has adopted wrong opinions [See the verb]
- PERVERTER**, per vert'er, *n*. One who perverts
- PERVERTIBLE**, per vert'i bl, *adj*. Able to be perverted. [PERVERTE]
- PERVEYANCE**, per vä'ins, *n* (Spenser) Same as
- PERVIOUS**, per'vi'us, *adj*. Affording a way or passage through penetrable [L. *pervius*—*per*, through, *via*, a way] [being pervious]
- PERVIOUSNESS**, per'vi'us nes, *n*. The quality of
- PESSIMIST**, pes'i mist, *n*. One who looks upon the worst side of everything—opposed to **OPTIMIST** [From L. *pessimus* worst]
- PEST**, pest, *n*. A contagious disease a plague any thing destructive [L. *pestis*, a contagious disease]
- PESTER**, pes'ter, *v.t.* To encumber to annoy [Acc. to *Dier*, from Fr *empêtrer*, to entangle—It. *impastare*, to shackle a horse—*pastora*, low L. *pastorum*, the foot shackle of a horse—L. *pastor* *pastum*, to pasture, but perhaps from *PEST*, a plague.]
- PEST HOUSE** pest how, *n*. A house or hospital for persons afflicted with any pest or contagious disease
- PESTIFEROUS**, pest-if'er us, *adj*. Bearing pestilence pestilent. [L. *pestis* a plague and *fero*, to bear]
- PESTIFEROUSLY**, pest-if'er us'h, *adv*. In a pestiferous manner [disease. [See **PEST**]]
- PESTILFENCE**, pest'i lens, *n*. Any contagious deadly
- PESTILENT**, pest'i lent, *adj*. Producing pestilence hurtful to health and life mischievous corrupt troublesome
- PESTILENTIAL**, pest'i len'shal, *adj*. Of the nature of pestilence producing pestilence destructive
- PESTILENTIALLY**, pest'i len'shal'h, *adv*. Pestilently
- PESTILENTLY**, pest'i lent'h, *adv*. In a pestilent manner noxiously mischievously
- PESTLE** pest'l, *n*. An instrument for pounding anything in a mortar—*v.t.* and *v.t.* To pound with a pestle—*pr p* pestling, *pa p* pestled. [Low L. *pestellum*—L. *pistillum*, a pounder—*pisto*, *intem* of *piso* = *pino* (skin to Sans root *push*), to pound]
- PET** pet, *n*. A sudden fit of peevishness or slight passion [Prob contr from **PETULANT**]
- PET**, pet, *n*. Any little animal fondled a word of endearment often used to young children—*v.t.* To treat as a pet to fondle—*pr p* petting, *pa p* petted. [Prob contracted from **PETTER**]
- PETAL** petal or pä'tal, *n*. A flower leaf [L. *petalum*, Gr *petalon*, a leaf—*petannus*, to spread out]
- PETALED**, petald, *adj*. Having petals or flower leaves
- PETALINE**, petal in, *adj*. Pertaining to or resembling a petal attached to a petal
- PETALOID**, petal oid, *adj*. Having the form of a petal. [PETAL, and Gr *eidos*, form.]
- PETALOUS**, pet'a-lus, *adj*. Having petals
- PETAR**, pe tar', *n*. (Shak) Same as **PETARD**
- PETARD**, pe tard, *n*. An instrument for blowing open gates &c, consisting of a half cone of iron filled with powder and balls and fastened to a plank, which is fastened by hooks to the object to be destroyed. [Fr—*peler*, L. *pedere*, Gr *perdo*, Sans *pard*, to crack, to explode]
- PETEREL** Same as **PETREL**
- PETERPENNY**, pë'ter pens, *n*. An annual tax of a silver penny, formerly paid by the English to the pope in honour of St Peter, whose successor he claims to be
- PETIOLAR** pet'i-o-lar, *adj*. Pertaining to, proceeding from shaped like, or growing upon a petiole
- PETIOLATE**, pet'i-o lit, *adj*. Growing on a petiole
- PETIOLE**, pet'i-ol, *n*. The footstalk of a leaf [L. *petiolus* a little foot—*pes*, *pedis*, a foot]
- PETITION**, pe tish'un, *n*. (lit.) A falling upon a request a prayer a supplication—*v.t.* To present a petition to supplicate. [L. *petitio*—*peto*, to ask, prob akin to Sans root *pal*, to fall]
- PETITIONARY**, pe tish'un ar'i, *adj*. Containing a petition supplicatory [petition or prayer]
- PETITIONER**, pe tish'un-er, *n*. One who offers a
- PETITIONING**, pe tish'un ing, *n*. The act of presenting a petition entreating solicitation
- PETRE** Same as **SALTPETRE**
- PETREL**, pet rel, *n*. A genus of ocean birds, which appear during flight sometimes to touch the surface of the waves with their feet prob so called in allusion to St Peter's walking on the sea
- PETRIFICATION**, pet ri fak'shun, *n*. The act of turning into stone the state of being turned into stone that which is made stone. [From **PETRIFY**]
- PETRIFACTIVE**, pet ri fak'tiv, *adj*. Having the power to change into stone [From **PETRIFY**]
- PETRIFIC**, pet ri fik, *adj*. Having the power to change into stone. [From **PETRIFY**]
- PETRIFY**, pet ri fi, *v.t.* To make or convert into stone to make callous to fix in amazement—*v.t.* to become stone, or hard like stone—*pr p* petrifying, *pa p* petrified. [L. *petra*, a rock, and *facio*, *factum*, to make]
- PETRINE**, pet rin, *adj*. Pertaining to or written by the Apostle Peter [L. *Petrinus*—*Petrus* Peter]
- PETROLEUM**, pet-ro'le-um, *n*. Rock-oil a liquid

inflammable substance issuing from certain rocks. [L. *petra*, rock, and *oleum*, Gr. *elaion*, oil.]

PETROLOGY, pe-trol'o-ji, *n.* A treatise on or the subject of rocks. [Gr. *petra*, a rock, and *logos*, discourse.]

PETRONEL, pet'ro-nel, *n.* A large horse-pistol or small carbine. [Fr. *poitrine*, O. Fr. *petrinal*, the breast; so called because the stock was placed against the breast when fired.]

PETTED, pet'ed, *adj.* Treated as a pet: indulged.

PETTICOAT, pet'i-köt, *n.* A petty or little coat: a loose under-garment worn by females. [coat.]

PETTICOATED, pet'i-köt-ed, *adj.* Wearing a petticoat.

PETTIFOGGER, pet'i-fog'er, *n.* A lawyer who practises only in petty or paltry cases. [PETTY, and prov. E. *fog*, to practise in small cases.]

PETTIFOGGERY, pet'i-fog'er-i, *n.* The practice of a pettifogger: mean tricks: quibbles. [ner.]

PETTILY, pet'i-li, *adv.* In a petty or frivolous manner.

PETTINESS, pet'i-nes, *n.* Smallness: littleness: insignificance. [From PETTY.] [fretful.]

PETTISH, pet'ish, *adj.* Shewing a pet: peevish.

PETTISHLY, pet'ish-li, *adv.* In a pettish manner: in a pet. [ness.]

PETTISHNESS, pet'ish-nes, *n.* Peevishness: fretful.

PETTITOES, pet'i-töz, *n. pl.* The feet of a sucking pig: (Shak.) human feet. [PETTY and TOE.]

PETTY, pet'i, *adj.* Small: inconsiderable: contemptible. [Fr. *petit*; W. *pitw*, small.]

PETULANCE, pet'ü-lans, } *n.* The state of being
PETULANCY, pet'ü-lans-i, } petulant: forwardness:
 impudence: sauciness: peevishness: wantonness.

PETULANT, pet'ü-lant, *adj.* Falling upon or assailing saucily: forward: impudent: peevish. [L. *petulans*, -antis—obs. *petulo*—*peto*, to fall upon.]

PETULANTLY, pet'ü-lant-li, *adv.* With petulance: with pertness.

PEW, pü, *n.* (lit.) A raised place: an enclosed seat in a church. [D. *puyje*; O. Fr. *pui*, a raised place—L. *podium*, a projecting seat in the amphitheatre for the emperor, &c.]

PEW-FELLOW, pü-fel'lö, *n.* One who sits in the same pew: (Shak.) a companion.

PEWIT, pe'wit, } *n.* The lapwing, a bird, with a
PEWET, pe'wet, } black head and crest, common in
 moors, so called from its note.

PEW-OPENER, pü-öp'ner, *n.* An attendant who opens pews in a church.

PEWTER, püt'er, *n.* An alloy of lead and tin, or lead and zinc: vessels made of pewter.—*adj.* Made of pewter. [O. Fr. *peutre*—low L. *peutrum*.]

PEWTEBER, püt'er-er, *n.* One who works in pewter.

PEWTERY, püt'er-i, *adj.* Belonging to pewter.

PHAETON, fa'e-tun, *n.* A kind of open pleasure-carriage on four wheels, named after *Phaëton*, the fabled son of Helios, the Sun, whose chariot he attempted to drive: the tropic bird.

PHALANGAL, fa-lang'gal, } *adj.* Pertaining to
PHALANGEAL, fa-lang'je-al, } the phalanges or
 bones of the fingers and toes.

PHALANGES, fa-lan'jéz, *pl.* of PHALANX.

PHALANSTERY, fal'an-stér-i, *n.* An association, living in an immense edifice furnished with all the appliances of industry and art, in which, according to the social system of Fourier, a French socialist, society ought to live. [Gr. *phalangks*, a phalanx, and *stereos*, firm, solid.]

PHALANX, fal'angks or fä'-, *n.* A square battalion

of heavy armed troops drawn up in ranks and files close and deep: any compact body of men:—*pl.* PHALAN'GES, the small bones of the fingers and toes. [L.; Gr. *phalangks*.]

PHANEROGAMOUS, fan-ér-og'a-mus, *adj.* Having visible flowers containing stamens and pistils. [Gr. *phaneros*, open, and *gamos*, marriage.]

PHANTASM, fant'azm, *n.* A vain, airy appearance: a fancied vision: a spectre:—*pl.* PHANTASMS, PHANTAS'MATA. [Gr. *phantasma*—*phantazō*, to make visible—*phainō*, to bring to light—*phaō*, Sans. *bha*, to shine.]

PHANTASMA, fant-az'ma, *n.* (Shak.) Same as PHANTASM.

PHANTASMAGORIA, fant-az-ma-gō'ri-a, *n.* A gathering of appearances or figures upon a flat surface by a magic lantern. [Gr. *phantasma*, an appearance, and *agora*, an assembly—*ageirō*, to gather.]

PHANTASMAGORIAL, fant-az-ma-gō'ri-al, *adj.* Pertaining to or resembling a phantasmagoria.

PHANTASTIC, PHANTASY. Same as FANTASTIC, FANTASY.

PHANTOM, fant'um, *n.* Same as PHANTASM.

PHARISAIC, -AL, far-i-sā'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to or like the Pharisees: hypocritical.

PHARISAICALLY, far-i-sā'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a pharisaic manner: hypocritically.

PHARISAICALNESS, far-i-sā'ik-al-nes, *n.* The state of being pharisaic.

PHARISAISM, far-i-sā-izm, *n.* The practice and opinions of the Pharisees: strict observance of outward forms in religion without the spirit of it: hypocrisy.

PHARISEE, far-i-sē, *n.* One of a religious school among the Jews who, by reason of their strict observance of the law and of religious ordinances, were in this sense separated from the other Jews. [Gr. *pharisaioi*, Heb. *parush*—*parash*, to separate.]

PHARISEEISM, far-i-sē-izm, *n.* Same as PHARISAISM.

PHARMACEUTIC, -AL, fār-ma-süt'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to the knowledge or art of pharmacy.

PHARMACEUTICALLY, fār-ma-süt'ik-al-li, *adv.* In the manner of pharmacy.

PHARMACEUTICS, fār-ma-süt'iks, *n.* PHARMACY.

PHARMACEUTIST, fār-ma-süt'ist, *n.* One who practises pharmacy.

PHARMACOLOGY, fār-ma-kol'o-ji, *n.* PHARMACY.

PHARMACOPŒIA, fār-ma-ko-pē'ya, *n.* A book containing rules for the making or composition of medicines. [Gr. *pharmakon*, and *poieō*, to make.]

PHARMACY, fār-ma-si, *n.* The knowledge of medicines: the art of preparing and mixing medicines. [Fr. *pharmacie*—Gr. *pharmakeia*—*pharmakon*, any artificial means, especially a medicine.]

PHAROS, fā'ros, *n.* A light-house or beacon, so named from the famous light-house on the island of *Pharos*, in the bay of Alexandria.

PHARYNGEAL, fa-rin'je-al, *adj.* Belonging to or connected with the pharynx.

PHARYNGOTOMY, fa-rin-got'o-mi, *n.* The operation of making an incision into the pharynx, to remove a tumour or other obstruction. [Gr. *pharyngks*, *pharynggos*, the pharynx, and *tomos*, a cutting—*temnō*, to cut.]

PHARYNX, far'ingks or fā'ringks, *n.* The cleft or cavity forming the upper part of the gullet. [Gr. *pharyngks*—*pharō*, to cleave.]

PHASE, fáz, { *n.* An appearance the illuminated
PHASIS fásis { surface exhibited by a planet the
 particular state at any time of a phenomenon which
 undergoes a periodic change — *pl.* PHASES. [Gr
phasis—*phainō*, to shew]
PREASANT, fez'ant *n.* The Phasian bird, a gallin
 accens bird abundant in Britain and highly valued
 as food. [*L.* *phasianus*, Gr *phasianos*—*Phasis*, a
 river in Asia Minor, whence the bird was brought
 to Europe] [*phæasants*]
PREASANTRY, fez'ant-ri, *n.* An enclosure for
PHEER, fer, *n.* (Shak.) Same as **FERR**, a mate.
PHEESAR, fez'ar, *n.* (Shak.) One who pheeases.
PHEESE, fez, *vt.* (Shak.) To beat to chastise to
 humble otherwise given to comb, to fleece to curry,
 to tickle. [Prov E.]
PHENIX feniks *n.* A fabulous bird said to exist
 500 years single and to rise again from its own
 ashes hence the emblem of immortality [*L.*
phœnix, Gr *phœnix*.]
PHENOGAMIA, fen-o-gá-mi-a, *n.* The class of
 plants comprising all having flowers with distinct
 stamens and pistils [Gr *phainō* to appear, and
gamos, marriage] [*PHANEROGAMOUS*.]
PHENGAMOUS, fen-o-gá-mus, *adv.* Same as
PHENOMENAL, fen-om-eu-al, *adv.* Pertaining to
 a phenomenon. [*phenomenon*.]
PHENOMENALLY, fen-om-e-nal-i, *adv.* As a
PHENOMENON, fen-om-en-on, *n.* An appearance
 any result of observation or experiment a remark
 able or unusual appearance — *pl.* PHENOMENA. [Gr
phainomenon—*phainō*, to shew]
PHENYL, fen-il, *n.* An organic radical found esp
 in carbolic acid, benzole, and aniline, prob so called
 from its poisonous properties [*Gr* root *phénō*, to
 slay]
PHEGY, fí-on *n.* (Aer.) The barbed iron head of a
 dart the broad arrow used as a mark of property
 belonging to the crown.
PHIAL, fí-al, *n.* A small glass vessel or bottle.
 [*L.* *phiala*, Gr *phialē*.]
PHILANDER, fí-lan-der, *vt.* To make love to flirt
 or coquet. [Gr *philandros* loving men—*philos* dear
 —*philō* to love, and *andros*, and *andros* a man.]
PHILANTHROPIC, AL, fí-an-throp-ik, -al, *adv.*
 Loving mankind shewing philanthropy benevo-
 lent. [From **PHILANTHROPY**.]
PHILANTHROPIGALLY, fí-an-throp-ik-al-i, *adv.*
 In a philanthropical manner
PHILANTHROPIST, fí-an-thro-pist, *n.* One who
 displays philanthropy one who loves and wishes
 to serve mankind.
PHILANTHROPY, fí-an-thro-pi, *n.* Love of man-
 kind good will towards all men. [Gr *philanthrōpía*
 —*philō*, to love and *anthrōpōs*, a man.]
PHILHARMONIC fí-lar-mon-ik, *adv.* Loving har-
 mony or music. [Gr *philos*, loving, *harmonia*
 harmony]
PHILHILLENIC, fí-lhel-len-ik, *adv.* Having a love
 for Greece. [Gr *philos*, loving, and *Hellēnia*.]
PHILHELLENISM, fí-hellen-izm, *n.* Love of
 Greece.
PHILHILLENIST, fí-hellen-ist, *n.* A lover of
 Greece one who supports the cause of Greece or
 its people. [Gr *philos* loving, and *Hellēna*, a Greek.]
PHILIBEO See **PHILIBER**
PHILIPPIC, fí-lip-ik, *n.* One of the orations of
 Demosthenes against Philip of Macedon a discourse
 full of invective.

PHILL-HORSE, fí-lhor, *n.* (Shak.) THILL-HORSE.
PHILOGYN, fí-lo-jin, *n.* Love of women uxori-
 ousness. [Gr *philos*, loving, and *gynē* a woman.]
PHILOLOGIO, AL, fí-lo-loj-ik, al, *adv.* Pertaining
 to philology. [*philological* manner]
PHILOLOGICALLY, fí-lo-loj-ik-al-i, *adv.* In a
PHILOLOGIST, fí-lo-loj-ist, *n.* One versed in phil-
 ology
PHILOLOGY, fí-lo-lo-jí, *n.* (lit.) Love of words
 (*orv*) the study of the classical languages of Greece
 and Rome the study of etymology, grammar,
 rhetoric, and literary criticism. [Gr *philologia*—
philologos fond of words—*philos* loving *logos*, word.]
PHILOMEL fí-lo-mel, { *n.* The nightingale [Gr
PHILOMELA, fí-lo-mé-la, { *Phylomēla*, daughter of
 Pandion king of Athens fabled to have been changed
 into a nightingale.]
PHILOPROGENITIVENESS fí-lo-pro-jen-i-tiv-
 nes *n.* The love of offspring or of children [Gr
philos, loving, and *L.* *progenies* offspring]
PHILOSOPHER fí-lo-so-fer *n.* A lover of wisdom
 one versed in or devoted to philosophy one who
 acts calmly and rationally [Gr *philosophos*—*philos*,
 a lover, and *sophos*, wise]
PHILOSOPHIC, AL, fí-lo-sof-ik, al, *adv.* Pertain-
 ing to or according to philosophy skilled in or given
 to philosophy rational calm.
PHILOSOPHICALLY, fí-lo-sof-ik-al-i, *adv.* In a
 philosophical manner rationally calmly
PHILOSOPHISE, fí-lo-so-fíz, *vt.* To reason like a
 philosopher — *pr* *p* philosophising, *p* *p* philos-
 ophised.
PHILOSOPHY, fí-lo-so-fí, *n.* (lit.) The love of wisdom
 the knowledge of the causes of all phenomena the
 collection of general laws or principles belonging to
 any department of knowledge reasoning a par-
 ticular philosophical system [Gr *philosophia*—
philos loving, and *sophia*, wisdom.]
PHILTER, PHILTRE fí-ltr, *n.* A charm or spell
 to excite love.—*vt.* To give a love-potion to
 excite to love. [Fr *philtre*, *L.* *philtum*, Gr *phul-*
tron—*philō*, to love] [*of* **PHYSIOGOMY**.]
PHISOMY, fí-no-mi, *n.* (Shak.) The face—a core
PHLEBITIS fleb-í-tis, *n.* Inflammation of a vein.
 [Gr *phleps* *phlebos*, a vein, and term *itis*, implying
 inflammation.]
PHLEOLITE, fleb-o-lít, *n.* A calcareous concretion
 found in a vein. [Gr *phleps*, *phlebos*, a vein, and
lithos, a stone]
PHLEBOTOMY, fleb-o-tó-mi, *n.* (lit.) Cutting of a
 vein act of letting blood. [Gr *phleps* *phlebos*, a
 vein, *tomē* a cutting—*temnō* to cut.]
PHLEGETHONTIC fleb-e-thon-tik, *adv.* Pertaining
 to or resembling the river Phlegethon a mythologi-
 cal river of the infernal regions flowing into the lake
 of Acheron whose waves rolled torrents of fire.
 [Gr *phlegethon* *pr* *p* of *phlegēthōs*, poetic form of
phlegō, to burn.]
PHLEGM, flem, *n.* (lit.) Inflammation the thick,
 slimy matter secreted in the throat and discharged
 by coughing sluggishness indifference. [*Gr*
phlegma, a flame, inflammation—*phlegō*, to burn.]
PHLEGMATIC, AL fleg-mat-ik, al, *adv.* Abound-
 ing in or generating phlegm cold sluggish not
 easily excited. [*phlegmatic* manner]
PHLEGMATICALLY, fleg-mat-ik-al-i, *adv.* In a
PHLOGISTIC, flo-jut-ik, *adv.* (chem.) Containing
 or resembling phlogiston inflaming (*mod*) inflam-
 matory

PHLOGISTON, flog-jis'ton, *n.* (*chem.*) A hypothetical element, which by combining with a body rendered it inflammable or combustible, and which caused combustion by its disengagement—a theory held till the discovery of oxygen about the end of last century. [Gr. *phlogistos*, burning—*phlogizō*, to burn—*phlox*, *phlogos*, a flame—*phlegō*, to burn.]

PHOCINE, fō'sin, *adj.* Pertaining to the seal family. [L. *phoca*, Gr. *phōkē*, a seal.]

PHOENIX. Same as PHENIX.

PHONETIC, -AL, fo-net'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to the sound of the voice: representing the sounds actually spoken. [Gr. *phōnetikos*—*phōnē*, a sound.]

PHONETICALLY, fo-net'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a phonetic manner: according to the principles of phonetics.

PHONETICS, fo-net'iks, *n.* The science of the sounds of the human voice: the art of combining musical sounds. [See PHONETIC.]

PHONIC, fon'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to sound. [From Gr. *phōnē*, a sound.]

PHONICS, fon'iks, *n.* Same as PHONETICS.

PHONOGRAM, fōn'o-gram, *n.* Same as PHONOGRAPH. [Gr. *phōnē*, sound, and *gramma*, a letter.]

PHONOGRAPH, fōn'o-graf, *n.* A written mark representing a spoken sound in phonography. [See PHONOGRAPHY.]

PHONOGRAPHER, fon-og'ra-fēr, } *n.* One versed in
PHONOGRAPHIST, fon-og'ra-fist, } phonography.

PHONOGRAPHIC, -AL, fōn-o-graf'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to phonography: representing sounds.

PHONOGRAPHICALLY, fōn-o-graf'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a phonographic manner.

PHONOGRAPHY, fon-og'ra-fi, *n.* The art of representing spoken sounds by characters, a system of shorthand. [From Gr. *phōnē*, sound, and *graphō*, to write.]

PHONOLOGICAL, fōn-o-loj'ik-al, *adj.* Pertaining

PHONOLOGIST, fon-ol'o-jist, *n.* One versed in phonology.

PHONOLOGY, fon-ol'o-ji, *n.* Phonetics. [Gr. *phōnē*, sound, *logos*, discourse, science.]

PHONOTYPE, fōn'o-tip, *n.* A type or sign representing a sound. [Gr. *phōnē*, sound, and *typos*, type.]

PHONOTYPIC, -AL, fo-no-tip'ik, -al, *adj.* Of or belonging to a phonotype or to phonotypy.

PHONOTYPY, fon-ot'ip-i, *n.* The art of representing sounds by types or distinct characters. [From PHONOTYPE.]

PHORMYNX, for'mingks, *n.* A kind of cithara or lyre. [Gr. *phormingx*.]

PHOSPHATE, fos'fat, *n.* A salt formed by the combination of phosphoric acid with a base.

PHOSPHORESCE, fos-for-es', *v.i.* To shine in the dark like phosphorus:—*pr.p.* phosphoresc'ing; *pa.p.* phosphoresced (-est).

PHOSPHORESCENCE, fos-for-es'ens, *n.* The state of being phosphorescent.

PHOSPHORESCENT, fos-for-es'ent, *adj.* Shining in the dark like phosphorus.

PHOSPHORIC, fos-for'ik, } *adj.* Pertaining to or
PHOSPHOROUS, fos-for-us, } obtained from phosphorus.

PHOSPHORUS, fos-for-us, *n.* (*lit.*) The light-bearer: the morning-star: a yellowish substance, like wax, inflammable and luminous in the dark. [L.—Gr. *phōsphoros*, light-bearer—*phōs*, light, and *pherō*, to bear, to carry.]

PHOSPHURET, fos'fū-ret, *n.* A compound of phos-

PHOSPHURETED, **PHOSPHURETTED**, fos'fū-ret-ed, *adj.* Combined with phosphorus.

PHOTOGLYPHIC, fōt-o-glif'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to the art of engraving by the chemical action of light and of acids. [Gr. *phōs*, *phōtos*, light, and *glyphō*, to engrave.]

[by photography.]

PHOTOGRAPH, fōt'o-graf, *n.* A picture produced

PHOTOGRAPHER, fot-og'ra-fēr, } *n.* One who
PHOTOGRAPHIST, fot-og'ra-fist, } practises photography.

PHOTOGRAPHIC, -AL, fōt-o-graf'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to or done by photography.

PHOTOGRAPHICALLY, fōt-o-graf'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a photographic manner.

PHOTOGRAPHY, fot-og'raf-i, *n.* The art of drawing or producing pictures by light on chemically prepared surfaces. [Gr. *phōs*, *phōtos*, light, *graphō*, to draw.]

PHOTOLITHOGRAPHY, fōt'o-li-thog'ra-fi, *n.* A mode of lithography in which the picture is taken on a prepared stone by means of photography, and the etching done by acids.

PHOTOLOGY, fot-ol'o-ji, *n.* The science of light. [Gr. *phōs*, *phōtos*, light, and *logos*, discourse.]

PHOTOMETER, fot-om'et-ēr, *n.* An instrument for measuring the intensity of light. [Gr. *phōs*, *phōtos*, light, *mētron*, a measure.]

PHOTOMETRY, fot-om'e-tri, *n.* The measurement of the intensity of light. [Gr. *phōs*, *phōtos*, light, and *mētron*, measure.]

PHOTOMICROGRAPHY, fōt-o-mi-krog'ra-fi, *n.* The enlargement of microscopic objects, by means of the microscope, and the projection of the enlarged image on a sensitive collodion film. [Gr. *phōs*, *phōtos*, light, and *MicroGRAPHY*.]

PHOTOSCULPTURE, fōt-o-skulp'tūr, *n.* The art of taking likenesses in the form of statuettes or medallions by the aid of photography, photographs taken simultaneously from all sides of the subject being used in the construction of the model.

PHOTOTYPE, fōt'o-tip, *n.* A type or plate of the same nature as an engraved plate, produced from a photograph.

PHOTO-XYLOGRAPHY, fōt'o -ksil -og'ra-fi, *n.* Wood-engraving after an impression has been taken on the wood-block by photography. [Gr. *phōs*, *phōtos*, light, *xylon*, a log of wood, and *graphō*, I write.]

PHOTOZINCGRAPHY, fōt'o-zing-kog'ra-fi, *n.* The process of engraving on zinc by taking an impression by photography and etching with acids. [Gr. *phōs*, *phōtos*, light, *ZINC*, and Gr. *graphō*, to write.]

PHRASE, frāz, *n.* (*lit.*) Something spoken: a short pithy expression: a form of speech: (*mus.*) a short clause or portion of a sentence.—*v.t.* To express in words: to style:—*pr.p.* phrās'ing; *pa.p.* phrased'. [Fr.; Gr. *phrasis*—*phrazō*, to speak.]

PHRASE-BOOK, frāz'-book, *n.* A book containing or explaining phrases.

PHRASELESS, frāz'les, *adj.* Incapable of being described by phrases or language.

PHRASEOLOGIC, -AL, frāz-e-o-loj'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to phraseology: consisting of phrases.

PHRASEOLOGICALLY, frāz-e-o-loj'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a phraseological manner.

PHRASEOLOGY, frāz-e-o-lo-ji, *n.* Style or manner of expression or use of phrases: peculiarities of diction: a collection of phrases in a language. [Gr. *phrasis*, *phrasēs*, phrase, and *logos*, science.]

PHRENESY, fren'e-si, *n.* Same as FRENZY.

PHRENIC, fren'ik, *adj.* Belonging to the diaphragm. [Gr. *phrēn*, *phrenos*, the diaphragm.]

PHRENOLOGICAL, fren-o-loj-ik al, *adj* Pertaining or according to phrenology

PHRENOLOGICALLY, fren-o-loj-ik al li, *adv* By the principles of phrenology

PHRENOLOGIST, fren-o-lo-jist, n One who believes or is versed in phrenology

PHRENOLOGY, fren-o-lo-jy, n (*orig*) The science of mind the science of the functions of the brain and its different parts. [Gr *phrén*, *phrenos*, mind, and *logos*, science]

PHRENSY, fren'zi, n Same as **FRENZY**

PHTHISICAL, tiz'ik al, *adj* Pertaining to or having phthisis breathing hard

PHTHISIS, thiz'is, n A wasting away or consumption of the lungs [Gr —*phthis*, to waste away]

PHYLACTERIC, AL, fil-ak ter'ik, al, *adj* Pertaining to phylacteres

PHYLACTERY, fil-ak ter-i, n A charm to protect from danger among the Jews, a slip of parchment inscribed with four passages of Scripture, worn on the left arm and forehead. [Gr *phylaktérion*, *phylaktér*, a guard — *phylasseo*, to guard]

PHYSIO, fiz'ik, n Something to assist nature medicines the art of healing — *v* To give medicine to [See **PHYSICAL**]

PHYSICAL, fiz'ik al, *adj* Pertaining to nature or natural objects pertaining to material things known to the senses pertaining to the body [Gr *phýsikos* — *physic*, nature]

PHYSICALLY, fiz'ik al li, *adv* According to nature by natural operation. [See **PHYSICAL**]

PHYSICIAN, fiz-iz-an, n One skilled in the use of physic or the art of healing one who prescribes remedies for diseases

PHYSICIST, fiz-iz-ist, n A student of nature one versed in physics [From root of **PHYSICS**]

PHYSICS, fiz'iks, n (*orig*) The science of nature or of all natural objects the science which treats of the general properties of natural bodies, natural philosophy [L *physica*, Gr *phýsika* (*theoria*, theory) — *physic*, nature]

PHYSIOGNOMIC, -AL, fiz-i-og-nom'ik, al, *adj* Pertaining to physiognomy

PHYSIOGNOMICALLY, fiz-i-og-nom'ik al li, *adv* In a physiognomical manner [See **PHYSIOGNOMY**]

PHYSIOGNOMICS, fiz-i-og-nom'iks, n Same as **PHYSIOGNOMIST**

PHYSIOGNOMIST, fiz-i-og-nom-ist, n One skilled in physiognomy one who tells fortunes by the face

PHYSIOGNOMY, fiz-i-og-nom-i, n The science or art of knowing a man's nature and disposition from his features expression of countenance the face [Gr *physiognómion* — *physis* nature *gnómion*, knowing judging — *gínōnai*, to know]

PHYSIOLOGIC, AL, fiz-i-o-loj-ik, al, *adj* Pertaining to physiology [physiological manner]

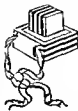
PHYSIOLOGICALLY, fiz-i-o-loj-ik al li, *adv* In a physiological manner

PHYSIOLOGY, fiz-i-o-lo-jy, n (*lit*) The science of nature the science which treats of the different organs in plants and animals. [Gr *phýsio*, nature, and *logos*, science]

PHYSIQUE, fiz-ek, n The physical structure or natural constitution of a person. [Fr, from root of **PHYSICAL**]

PHYSOMY, fiz-no-mi, n (*Spenser*). **PHYSIOGOMY**

PHYTOGRAPHY, fit-og'raf-i, n The art of printing



Phylactery

from nature, by taking impressions from plants &c. on soft metal, from which an electrotpe plate is taken [Gr *phyton*, a plant and *glyphō*, to engrave]

PHYTOGRAPHICAL, fit-o-graf-ik al, *adj* Pertaining to the description of plants [See **PHYTOGRAPHY**]

PHYTOGRAPHY, fit-og'raf-i, n The particular description of species of plants [Gr *phyton*, a plant, and *graphō*, a writing]

PHYTOLOGICAL, fit-o-loj-ik al, *adj* Pertaining to phytology or botany [ology a botanist]

PHYTOLOGIST, fit-o-lo-jist, n One versed in phytology

PHYTOLOGY, fit-o-lo-jy, n The science of plants, botany [Gr *phyton*, a plant, *logos*, discourse, science]

PHYTONOMY, fit-on-o-mi, n **PHYTOLOGY** [Gr *phyton* a plant, and *nomos* a law]

PHYTOTOMY, fit-o-to-mi, n The dissection of plants [Gr *phyton*, a plant, and *tomos*, n cutting — *temnō*, to cut]

PHYTOZOA, fit-o-zō-a, n Minute bodies produced amidst a mucilaginous fluid on many cryptogamous plants which are either aquatic or delight in moist situations, and have an animal appearance. [Gr *phyton* a plant and *zōon*, an animal]

PIACULAR, pi-ak-ū-lar, *adj* Serving to appease, expiatory requiring expiation atrociously bad. [L *piacularis* — *piaculum*, a sacrifice — *pio*, to appease, to expiate]

PIA MATER, pi'a-mā-ter, n The vascular membrane investing the brain (*Shak*) the brain. [L, 'pious mother]

PIANIST, pi-ā-nist, n One who plays on the piano forte, or one well skilled in it

PIANO, pi-ā-no, *adv* (*mus*) Softly [It. *piano*, plain, smooth — L *planus* plain]

PIANOFORTE, pi-ā-no-for-ti, n A musical instrument with wires struck by little hammers moved by keys so as to produce both soft and strong sounds. [It. *piano*, and *forte*, strongly — L *fortis*, strong]

PIAZZA, pi-ā-zza, n A place or square surrounded by buildings a walk under a roof supported by pillars [It., Sp *piazza*, Fr *place* See **PLACE**]

PIBROCH, pe-brok, n (*lit*) Pipe music the martial music of the Scottish bagpiper. [Gael. *piobaireachd* — *piobair*, a piper — *piob*, a pipe, bagpipe]

PICA, pik-a, n The magpie a morbid appetite, either unnatural from excess or from the unwhole some things desired an ordinary or service-book, the orders in which used to begin with a large black letter (*litra picala*) a kind of type of two sizes (*pica* and *small pica*) such as was used in the pica or service-book which is used as a standard for other type [L *pica*, n magpie]

PICCOLO, pik-o-lo, n A flute of small size, having the same compass as an ordinary flute while the notes all sound an octave higher than their notation. [It. (*flauto*) *piccino*, small (flute) — O Rom. *pic*, a point]

PICK, pik, v, t To prick with a sharp pointed instrument to peck, as a bird to pierce to open with a pointed instrument, as a lock to pluck or gather, as flowers, &c. to separate from to clean with the teeth to gather to choose to select to seek, as a quarrel — *v* to do anything nicely to eat by morsels to steal — Any sharp-pointed instrument chosen. [AS *piccan*, Ger *picken*, Fr *picquer*, akin to **PICK**, **POKE**, **BEAK**, **PEAK**]

PICKAXE, pik-aks, n The axe or picking tool used in digging

PICKER, pik-er, n One who or that which picks

PICKET, pik-et, n (*lit*) A pointed peg or stake, used

- in camps for tying horses to, &c. : a small outpost or guard.—*v.t.* To fasten to a stake, as a horse : to post as a vanguard. [Fr. *piquet*—*piquer*, to pierce.]
- PICKING**, pik'ing, *n.* The act of picking, selecting, gathering, pilfering : that which is left to be picked.
- PICKLE**, pik'l, *v.t.* (*orig.*) To clean for keeping, as fish : to preserve :—*pr.p.* pick'ling ; *pa.p.* pick'led.—*n.* A liquid in which substances are preserved : anything pickled. [D. *pekel*, Ger. *pökel* ; O. E. *pykyn*, cleaning, *pykelynge*, a cleansing.] [locks.]
- PICKLOCK**, pik'lök, *n.* An instrument for picking
- PICKPOCKET**, pik'pok-et, *n.* One who picks or steals from other people's pockets.
- PICK-PURSE**, pik'purs, *n.* One who steals the purse or from the purse of another.
- PICK-THANK**, pik'thangk, *n.* (*obs.*) An officious person who does what he is not desired to do in order to gain favour : a parasite.
- PICNIC**, pik'nik, *n.* (*lit.*) A small charge or duty to be performed : an entertainment in the open air, at which each person contributes some article for the common table.—*v.t.* To go on a picnic :—*pr.p.* pic'nicking ; *pa.p.* pic'nicked. [Fr. *pique-nique*, from It. *piccolo nicchia*, a little charge.]
- PICT**, pikt, *n.* One of the ancient inhabitants of the north-eastern provinces of Scotland. [L. *picti*, pl. of *p.a.p.* of *pingo*, *pictum*, to paint, from their practice of tattooing their bodies.]
- PICTORIAL**, pikt-ör'i-al, *adj.* Relating to pictures : illustrated by pictures.
- PICTORIALLY**, pikt-ör'i-al-li, *adv.* In a pictorial manner : with pictures.
- PICTURAL**, pikt'ür-al, *n.* (*Spenser*). A picture.
- PICTURE**, pikt'ür, *n.* A painting : a likeness in colours : a drawing : painting : a resemblance : an image.—*v.t.* To paint, to represent by painting : to form an ideal likeness of : to describe vividly :—*pr.p.* pict'uring ; *pa.p.* pict'ured. [L. *pictura*—*pingo*, *pictum*, Sans. *pinj*, to paint.]
- PICTURE-FRAME**, pikt'ür-främ, *n.* A frame surrounding a picture.
- PICTURE-GALLERY**, pikt'ür-gal'er-i, *n.* A gallery, or large room, in which pictures are hung up for exhibition.
- PICTURESQUE**, pikt-ür-esk', *adj.* Like a picture : fit to make a picture : natural : a vividly described representation. [Fr. *pittoresque*, It. *pittoresco*—*pittura*, L. *pictura*, a picture.]
- PICTURESQUELY**, pikt-ür-esk'li, *adv.* In a picturesque manner.
- PICTURESQUENESS**, pikt-ür-esk'nes, *n.* The state of being picturesque.
- PIDDLE**, pid'l, *v.i.* To peddle or deal in trifles : to trifle :—*pr.p.* pidd'ling ; *pa.p.* pidd'led. [A form of *PEDDLE*.]
- PIE**, pi, *n.* An article of food of paste with something baked in or under it. [Contr. of *PASTY*.]
- PIE**, pi, *n.* A hook which ordered the manner of performing divine service. [See *PICA*.]
- PIE**, pi, *n.* That which is painted : the magpie : (*prinl.*) type mixed or unsorted. [Fr., It., and L. *pica*—*pingo*, to paint.]
- PIEBALD**, pi'bawld, *adj.* With pied or coloured balls or patches : of various colours.
- PIECE**, pēs, *n.* A part of anything : a single article : a separate performance : a literary or artistic composition : a gun : a coin : a person (slightingly) : (*Spenser*) a building, a castle.—*v.t.* To enlarge by adding a piece : to patch.—*v.i.* to unite by a coalescence of parts : to join :—*pr.p.* piec'ing ; *pa.p.* pieced'. [Fr. ; It. *pezza*, low L. *petium*, a piece of land, from Gael. *peos*, W. *peth*, a part, Bret. *pez*, a bit : or through It. from Gr. *peza*, an edge or border.]
- PIECELESS**, pēs'les, *adj.* Not made of pieces : entire.
- PIECEMEAL**, pēs'mel, *adj.* Made of pieces or parts : single.—*adv.* In pieces or fragments : by pieces : gradually. [PIECE, and MEAL, a portion.]
- PIECEWORK**, pēs'wuk, *n.* Work done by the piece or job.
- PIED**, pid, *adj.* Painted or variegated : of various colours : spotted. [From *PIE*, that which is painted.]
- PIEDNESS**, pid'nes, *n.* The state of being pied.
- PIELED**, pēld, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Peeled, bare, bald.
- PIER**, pēr, *n.* The mass of stone-work between the openings of a building, also that supporting an arch, bridge, &c. : a mass of stone-work projecting into the sea : a wharf. [A.S. *pere* ; Fr. *pierre*, a stone, L. and Gr. *petra*, a rock.]
- PIERCE**, pērs, *v.t.* or *v.i.* To thrust or make a hole through : to enter, or force a way into : to touch or move deeply : to dive into, as a secret :—*pr.p.* pierc'ing ; *pa.p.* pierced'. [Fr. *percer*, Prov. *pertusar*, It. *pertugiare*, L. *pertundo*, -*tusum*—*per*, through, and *tundo*, to beat.] [pierced.]
- PIERCEABLE**, pērs'a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being
- PIERCER**, pērs'ēr, *n.* One who or an instrument that pierces.
- PIER-GLASS**, pēr-glas, *n.* A glass hung on a pier or stone-work between windows.
- PIERIAN**, pi-ē'ri-an, *adj.* Pertaining to the Muses. [L. *Pierius*—Mt. Pierus, in Thessaly, the haunt of the Muses.]
- PIET**, piēt, *n.* A pie or magpie. [A form of *PIE*.]
- PIETISM**, piēt-izm, *n.* The doctrine and practice of the Pietists.
- PIETIST**, piēt-ist, *n.* One of a sect of German religious reformers of the 17th century, characterised by great piety or practical religion.
- PIETISTIC**, -AL, piēt-ist'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to the Pietists : affectedly religious.
- PIETY**, piēt-i, *n.* The quality of being pious : reverence for the Deity, parents, friends, or country : sense of duty : dutiful conduct. [L. *pietas*—root of *Pious*.]
- PIEZOMETER**, pi-ēz-om'e-tēr, *n.* An instrument for measuring the compressibility of liquids. [Gr. *piezō*, to press, and *metron*, a measure.]
- PIG**, pig, *n.* (*lit.*) A little one : a young swine : an oblong mass of metal, so called because it is made to flow when melted in channels called pigs, branching from a main channel called the sow.—*v.i.* To bring forth pigs : to live together like pigs :—*pr.p.* pigging ; *pa.p.* pigged'. [Gael. *big*, little ones, pl. of *beag*, little, D. *bigge*, *big*, a pig. Compare A.S. *piga*, Ice. *pika*, a little maid.]
- PIGEON**, pi'jūn, *n.* (*lit.*) That which peeps or chirps : a well-known bird, the dove. [Fr., Prov. *pignon*, It. *piccione*, *pippione*, L. *pipio*, a young bird or pigeon, from *pipio*, to chirp : from the sound.]
- PIGEON-HEARTED**, pi'jūn-hārted, *adj.* Having a heart like a pigeon's : timid : fearful.
- PIGEON-HOLE**, pi'jūn-hōl, *n.* A hole for pigeons into their dwelling : a division of a case for papers, &c.
- PIGEON-LIVERED**, pi'jūn-liv'erd, *adj.* Having a liver like a pigeon's : timid : cowardly.
- PIGGERY**, pig'ēr-i, *n.* A place where pigs are kept.
- PIGGISH**, pig'ish, *adj.* Belonging to or like pigs.
- PIG-HEADED**, pig'hed'ed, *adj.* Having a large or ill-formed head : stupidly obstinate.

FIGHT, p.t. v.t. (*Spenser*) To place, to fix. [*See next word.*]

FIGHT, p.t. adj. (*Spenser*) Placed, fixed, determined. [*Old pap. of PITCH, to place*]

FIG IRON, pig'urn, n. Iron in pigs or rough bars.

FIGMEAN, pig mēan, adj. Like a pigmy very small.

PIGMENT, pig'ment, n. *Paint* any substance for colouring that which gives the iris of the eye its various colours. [*Fr. L. pigmentum—pingo, to paint*]

PIGMENTAL, pig ment'al, adj. Pertaining to pigments.

PIGMY Same as **PROXY**

PIG NUT, pig'nut, n. Same as **EARTH NUT**

PIG TAIL, pig'tal, n. The tail of a pig the hair of the head tied behind in the form of a pig's tail tobacco twisted in small rolls.

PIKE, pik, n. (*lit.*) That which pikes or has a sharp point a weapon with a shaft and spear head, formerly used by foot soldiers a voracious fresh water fish with a pointed snout the peak or summit of a hill a turnpike road. [*Fr. pique See PICK.*]

PIKED, pikt, adj. Ending in a pike or point

PIKEMAN, pik man n. A man armed with a pike.

PIKESTAFF, pik'estaf n. The staff or shaft of a pike a staff with a pike at the end.

PILASTER, pi las'ter, n. A square pillar or column, usually set within a wall. [*Fr. pilastre, It. pilastro, low L. pilasterum—L. pila, a pillar*]

PILASTERED, pi las'terd, adj. Furred with pilasters or inserted pilasters.

PILCH, pilch, n. (*Shak*) A cloak or gown lined with furs [*A.S. pylce, low L. pellucum. See PELISE.*]

PILCHARD, pilshard, n. A sea fish like the herring, but thicker and rounder with a smooth, beautiful skin. [*O E. pilcher, from A.S. pylce, Ger. pelz, Fr. peluse, It. pelliccia, a furred garment—L. pellicius, made of skins—pellis, a skin.*]

PILE, pil, n. A ball a roundish mass a heap combustible for burning esp dead bodies a large building a heap of shot or shell in electricity, a form of battery—v.t. To lay in a pile or heap to collect in a mass to heap up to fill above the him —*pp* piling, *pa.p* piled [*Fr. L. pila, a ball, Sans. pāl, to accumulate*]

PILE, pil, n. A pillar one of the large stakes driven into the earth to support foundations—v.t. To drive piles into. [*A.S. pil, L. pila, a pillar*]

PILE, pil, n. Hair the nap on cloth. [*O Fr. pel, L. pilus, Or pilos, hair*]

PILEATE, pile at or pile-, adj. Having the form of a cap or hat. [*L. pileatus—pilus, Or pilos, hair wrought into felt.*]

PILE DRIVER, pil-driver, n. An engine for driving piles—v.t. To drive piles.

PILES, pilz, n. Hemorrhoids.

PILEFFER, pilfer, v.t. To strip bare to rob to steal small things—v.t. To steal by petty theft. [*A strengthened form of PILL, to strip bare*]

PILEFFINO, pilfering n. Petty theft. [*From PILEFFER*]

PILGRIM, pilgrim, n. One who passes through different lands a wanderer one who travels to a distance to visit a sacred place.—adj. Of or belonging to pil-

grims. [*O Ger and Dan., Ger pilger, Fr pelerin, Prov. pelegrin, It. pellegrino, peregrino, L. peregrinus, a traveller—per, through, and ager, land.*]

PILGRIMAGE, pilgrim'aj, n. The journey of a pilgrim a journey to a shrine or other sacred place

PILIFORM, pil'i form, adj. Having the form of or resembling hairs [*L. pilus, a hair, and forma, form.*]

PILING, pil'ing, n. The act of piling or heaping up the driving of piles a series of piles placed in order

PILL, pil, n. A little ball of medicine anything nauseous [*L. pilula, dim. of pila, a ball.*]

PILL, pil, v.t. To strip bare to rob or plunder—v.t. to be peeled off to come off in flakes. [*Fr. piller, It. pigliare, L. pilare, to plunder, prob. from pilus, hair.*]

PILLAGE, pil'aj n. The act of pillaging or stripping bare plunder spoil, esp taken in war—v.t. To plunder or spoil —*pp* pillaging, *pa.p* pillaged.

PILLAGER, pil'aj'er, n. One who pillages.

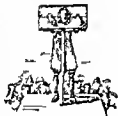
PILLAR, pil'ar, n. A pile a column an upright support anything that sustains. [*Fr. pilier—L. pila, a pillar.*]

PILLARED, pil'ard, adj. Supported by a pillar having the form of a pillar

PILICOOK, pil'i kok, n. (*Shak*) A term of endear

PILION, pil'yun, n. (*lit.*) A skin for riding on a cushion for a woman behind a horseman the cushion of a saddle [*Fr. pillin, Gael. pillean, a pad, prall, a skin or mat akin to L. pellis, the skin derived by some from PILLOW.*]

PILORY, pil'or'i, n. A wooden frame, supported by an upright pillar or post, and having holes, through which the head and hands of a criminal were put as a punishment —v.t. To punish in the pilory —*pp* pilorying, *pa.p* piloried. [*Fr. pilori, low L. pillorium, pilorium—L. pila, a pillar.*]



Pilory

PILLOW, pil's n. A cushion filled with feathers for resting the head on any cushion—v.t. To lay on for support. [*O E. pilow, A.S. pylle, D. peluwe, akin to L. pilatus, acc. to Wedgwood from pluma, a feather.*]

PILLOW CASE, pil's kēs, n. A case for a pillow

PILLOWY, pil's-i, adj. Like a pillow soft

PILOSE, pil's-ē, adj. Hairy consisting of or covered with hairs [*L. pilosus—pilus, a hair.*]

PILOSY, pil-os'i-ti, n. The state of being pilose or hairy

PILOT, pil'ot, n. One who conducts ships in and out of a harbour, along a dangerous coast, &c. n guide.—v.t. To conduct as a pilot. [*Fr. pilote D. piloot, from pelen, to sound, and loot, Ger. loth, n sounding lead.*]

PILOTAGE, pil'ot-aj, n. The act of piloting the fee or wages of pilots.

PILOT CLOTH, pil'ot-kloth, n. (*lit.*) Cloth for pilots a coarse, stout kind of cloth for overcoats.

PILOT ENGINE, pil'ot en-jin, n. A locomotive engine sent on before a train to clear its way, as a pilot.

PILOT FISH, pil'ot fish, n. A fish of the same family as the mackerel, so called from its often following ships for a long time, so that it was believed by the ancients to point out to mariners their course.

PILOUS, pil'us. Same as **PILOSE**.

PIMENTA, pi-men'ta, } *n.* (*lit.*) Anything spicy:

PIMENTO, pi-men'to, } allspice or Jamaica pepper:
the tree producing it. [*Sp. pimienta*, *It. pimento*—*L. pigmentum*, paint, juice of plants, anything spicy.]

PIMP, pimp, *n.* One who procures gratifications for the lust of others: a pander.—*v.t.* To procure women for others: to pander. [Perhaps from prov. *E. pimp*, to couple.]

PIMPERNEL, pim'pér-nel, *n.* A plant having a double series of small leaves. [*Fr. pimprenelle*, *It. pimpinella*, low *L. bipinnella*, for *bipinnula*, two-winged, from *bipennis*—*bis*, twice, and *penna*, feather, wing.]

PIMPLE, pimp'l, *n.* A pustule: a small swelling. [*A.S. pinpel*, *Fr. pompette*, akin to *L. papula*, a pustule: or from *W. pumpl*, dim. of *pump*, a knob.]

PIMPLED, pimp'ld, } *adj.* Having pimples.

PIMPLY, pimp'li, }

PIN, pin, *n.* (*lit.*) A feather: a sharp-pointed instrument, esp. for fastening articles together: anything that holds parts together: a peg used in musical instruments for fastening the strings: anything of little value: (*med.*) a speck in the cornea of the eye: an obscurity of vision arising from such a speck.—*v.t.* To fasten with a pin: to fasten: to enclose:—*pr.p.* pinning; *pa.p.* pinned'. [*W.*, *Gael.* and *Ger. pinne*, *L. pinna* or *penna*, a feather.]

PINAFORE, pin'a-fór, *n.* An apron for a child pinned or fastened before. [pointed buttock.]

PIN-BUTTOCK, pin'-but'ok, *n.* (*Shak.*) A sharp,

PINCASE, pin'kās, *n.* A case or cushion for holding pins.

PINCERS. Same as **PINCHERS**.

PINCH, pinsh, *v.t.* To gripe hard: to squeeze: to squeeze the flesh so as to give pain: to nip: to distress: to gripe.—*v.i.* to act with force: to bear or press hard: to spare.—*n.* A close compression with the fingers: what can be taken up by the compressed fingers: a gripe: distress: oppression. [*Fr. pincer*, *Sp. pinchar*, *pizcar*, *It. pizzicare*, to pinch, *pinzo*, a prick; akin to *O. Ger. pizchiar*, to nip, *D. pinsen*, *pitsen*, to pinch.]

PINCHBECK, pinsh'bek, *n.* A gold-coloured alloy of copper and zinc. [Said to be from the name of the inventor.] [pinches.]

PINCHER, pinsh'ér, *n.* One who or that which

PINCHERS, pinsh'érz, *n.* An instrument for seizing anything, esp. for drawing out nails, &c. [From **PINCH**.] [manner.]

PINCHINGLY, pinsh'ing-li, *adv.* In a pinching

PINCUSHION, pin'koosh-un, *n.* A cushion for holding pins.

PINDARIC, pin-dar'ik, *adj.* After the style and manner of Pindar, a Greek lyric poet.—*n.* A Pindaric ode: an irregular ode.

PINE, pin, *v.i.* (*lit.*) To suffer pain: to waste away under pain or mental distress.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to wear out: to make to languish: to grieve for in silence.—*n.* (*obs.*) Pain: woe: want:—*pr.p.* pinning; *pa.p.* pined'. [*A.S. pinan*, from *pin*, pain; *O. Ger. peinen*; *Ger. peinigen*. See **PAIN**.]

PINE, pin, *n.* The pin-like or pointed tree: a northern cone-bearing, resinous tree, furnishing valuable timber. [*A.S.* and *Fr. pin*; *L. pinus*; *Gr. pitus*: perhaps from **PIN**.]

PINE-APPLE, pin'-ap'l, *n.* A tropical plant, and its fruit, shaped like a pine-cone.

PINE-CLAD, pin'-klad, } *adj.* Clad or

PINE-CROWNED, pin'-krownd, } crowned with pine-trees.

PINERY, pin'ér-i, *n.* A place where pine-apples are raised.

PINEY, pin'i, *adj.* Same as **PINY**.

PINFOLD, pin'fôld, *n.* A place in which beasts are enclosed. [**PEN** and **FOLD**.]

PINGUIN, pin'gwin, *n.* Same as **PENGUIN**.

PINIC, pin'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to or obtained from the pine: noting an acid consisting of the portion of common resin soluble in cold alcohol.

PINION, pin'yun, *n.* (*lit.*) That which flies, a wing: the joint of a wing most remote from the body: a smaller wheel with teeth working into others.—*v.t.* To confine the wings of: to cut off the pinion: to confine by binding the arms. [*Fr. pignon*; prov. *Fr. pinon*, *L. penna*, wing.]

PINK, pingk, *n.* (*lit.*) Small eye: a plant with beautiful flowers, sometimes marked like an eye: a colour like that of the flower: the minnow, from the colour of its abdomen in summer: that which is supremely excellent.—*v.t.* To work in eyelet holes: to cut in small scoops or angles: to stab or pierce. [*D. pinken*, to twinkle with the eyes.]

PINK-EYED, pingk'id, *adj.* Having small eyes. [From **PINK**.] [pinkening or scolloping.]

PINKING-IRON, pingk'ing-irun, *n.* A tool for a wife for private expenses, originally to buy pins.

PINNACE, pin'ās, *n.* A small vessel with oars and sails: a boat with eight oars. [*Fr. pinasse*; *It. pinassa*—*L. pinus*, a pine, a ship.]

PINNAACLE, pin'a-kl, *n.* (*lit.*) That which is pointed like a pin or feather: a slender turret: a high spiring point.—*v.t.* To build with pinnacles:—*pr.p.* pinnacled; *pa.p.* pinnacled. [Low *L. pinnaculum*, from *pinna*, a feather.]

PINNATE, pin'at, *adj.* (*bot.*) Shaped like a feather: (*zool.*) furnished with fins. [From *L. pinna*, a feather.]

PINNATELY, pin'at-li, *adv.* In a pinnate manner.

PINNER, pin'ér, *n.* One who pins or fastens: a pin-maker: the lappet of a head-dress flying loose.

PINNET, pin'et, *n.* (*Scott.*) A pinnacle.

PINNOED, pin'od, *adj.* (*Spenser.*) Finioned.

PINNULE, pin'ul, *n.* (*bot.*) One of the branchlets of a pinnate leaf: (*paleon.*) one of the lateral divisions of the digitations of an encrinite. [*L. pinnula*, dim. of *pinna*, a feather.]

PIN-POINT, pin'-point, *n.* The point of a pin: a trifle.

PINT, pint, *n.* A painted or marked measure = $\frac{1}{2}$ quart or 4 gills: (*med.*) 12 ounces liquid measure. [*A.S. pynt*; *Ger.* and *Fr. pinte*; *Sp. pinta*, mark, pint, from *L. pingo*, Sans. *pinj*, to paint.]

PINTAIL, pin'tal, *n.* A genus of ducks, of the section with the hind-toe destitute of membrane, characterised by the tail of the male being long and tapering to a point.

PINTLE, pin'tl, *n.* A little pin: a long iron bolt for preventing the recoil of a cannon: the bolt on which the rudder of a ship is hung. [Dim. of **PIN**.]

PINY, pin'i, *adj.* Abounding with pine-trees.

PIONEER, pi-o-nér, *n.* (*lit.*) A foot-soldier: a soldier who clears the road before an army, sinks mines, &c.: one who goes before to prepare the way.—*v.t.* To act as pioneer to. [*Fr. pionnier*; *O. Fr. peonier*—*peon*, *It. pedone*, a foot-soldier—*L. pes, pedis*, a foot.]

PIONER, pi'on-ér, *n.* (*Shak.*) A pioneer.

PIONIED, pi'o-nid, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Furnished with piones. [pioneers.]

PIONING, pi'on-ing, *n.* (*Spenser.*) The work of

PIONY. Same as **PEONY**.

PIOUS *píus, adj.* Devout having reverence and love for the Deity, proceeding from religious feeling practised under the appearance of religion. [*L. pius*] [higiously]

PIOUSLY *píus-ly, adv.* In a pious manner re

PIOUS MINDED *píus-minded, adj.* Of a pious disposition.

PIP *pip, n.* A disease of fowls, in which a horry substance grows on the tip of the tongue. [*D. pip* Ger *pype*, Fr *pépe*, It. *pupata*, L. *pipula*, akin to Gr *pitúo*, to spit]

PIP *pip, n.* The seed of fruit, as the apple orange &c. a spot in cards [*O. E. and Fr. pipus* It. *pipita*, Sp *pepita*.]

PIPE *pip, n.* A musical wind instrument consisting of a long tube any long tube a tube of clay &c with a bowl at one end for smoking tobacco the wind pipe with the organs of voice (*Shak*) the key or sound of the voice a roll kept in the exchequer the exchequer itself a cask containing two hds.—*v. i.* To play upon a pipe to whistle —*v. i.* to play on a pipe to call with a pipe as on board ships —*pr. p.* piping, *pa. p.* piped [*A. S. pip*, Ger and Fr *pipe*, It *pipa*, L. *pipa* Gr *puppis*, to peep or chirp—from the sound.]

PIPE-CLAY *pip kla, n.* White clay used for making tobacco-pipes and earthenware

PIPE FISH *pip fish, n.* A genus of fishes having a long thin body covered with partially ossified plates the head long and the jaws elongated so as to form a tubular snout, hence the name.

PIPE LAYING *pip laing n.* The laying down of pipes for gas, water, &c. [instrument.

PIPER *pip'er, n.* One who plays on a pipe or wind

PIPE STICK *pip stik, n.* The wooden tube used for some tobacco-pipes.

PIPE WINE *pip win, n.* (*Shak*) Canary

PIPING *pip'ing, adj.* Uttering a weak, shrill sound, like a sick person sickly feeble boiling.

PIPIT *pipit, n.* A genus of birds resembling larks in plumage and wagtails in habits the most common British species being the titlark.

PIPKIN *pip'kin, n.* (*lit*) A little pipe a small earthen boiler [*Dim. of PIPE*.]

PIPPIN *pip'in, n.* A kind of tart apple, prob. so called from the pipe or spots on its skin.

PIPY *pip, adj.* Like pipes. [being piquant.

PIQUANCY *pi'kan si, n.* The state or quality of

PIQUANT *pi'kant, adj.* (*lit*) Pricking stimulating to the palate sharp severe cutting. [From root of *PIQUZ*.]

PIQUANTLY *pi'kant-ly, adv.* In a piquant manner

PIQUE *pek, v. t.* (*lit*) To pick or prick, as with sharp words to wound the pride of to offend to excite to action to touch with emulation to pride or value (*fol.* by a reciprocal pronoun) —*pr. p.* piquing, *pa. p.* piqued —*n.* An offence taken wounded pride spite nicely punctilio. [*Fr. piquer* See *PICK*.]

PIQUET Same as *PICKER*

PIQUET *pi ket, n.* A game at cards played between two persons. [*Fr. pique*, a point.]

PIRACY *píra-n, n.* The crime of a pirate robbery on the high seas infringement of copyright literary theft.

PIRATE *pírat, n.* One who attempts to capture ships at sea a sea robber an armed vessel used by pirates one who steals or infringes a copyright. —*v. t.* To take without permission as books or

writings —*pr. p.* pirating, *pa. p.* pirated. [*L. pirata* Gr *peiratis* from *peirao*, to attempt]

PIRATICAL *pi ratik al, adj.* Pertaining to a pirate practising piracy [manner]

PIRATICALLY *pi ratik al ly, adv.* In a piratical

PIROUETTE *pi ró et', n.* A wheeling about on the toes in dancing the repeated turning round of a horse on the same ground.—*v. i.* To execute a piroette [*Fr.* from *piot*, foot, and *rouette* dim of *roue* a wheel.]

PISCATORIAL *pis ka-tó'ri al, } adj. Relating to*
PISCATORY *pis'ka tor i, } fishes or fishing*
[From L. *piscus*, a fish.]

PISCES *pis'ez, n.* The fishes the twelfth sign of the zodiac. [*L. pl. of piscis*, a fish.]

PISCICULTURE *pis'ikul tur, n.* The introduction and protection of fish by artificial methods. [*L. piscis*, a fish, and *CULTURE*.]

PISCINA *pis'fna, n.* (*arch.*) A basin or a nk on the south side of the altar, into which is emptied water used in washing any of the sacred vessels. [*L.*, a fish pond a cistern—*piscis* a fish.]

PISCINAL *pis't nal or pi's'nal, adj.* Belonging to a fish pond. [*L. piscinalis*, from *piscina*, a fish pond.]

PISCINE *pis'tn adj.* Pertaining to fishes [From L. *piscis*, a fish.]

PISCIVOROUS *pis'iv'o rus adj.* Devouring or feeding on fishes [*L. piscis* fish and *voro*, to devour.]

PISH *push, inf.* An exclamation on contempt.

PISIFORM *pi'si form adj.* Pea shaped. [*Lat. pium*, pea, and *forma*, shaped.]

PISMIRE *pi'sm'ir n.* An ant or emmet
[From *Pis* and *Mis* obs. an ant, because it discharges moisture like urine D *pis-miere* A.S. and low Ger. *mir*, Gr *myrmis* Pers. *mur*, an ant.]

PISS *pis v. i.* To discharge urine or make water —*n.* Urine. [*D* and Ger *passen*—from the sound.]

PISTACHIO *pis tá sho n.* The fruit of a tree cultivated on the Mediterranean coasts, the kernel of the stone of which resembles the sweet almond. [*It. pistachio*, L. *putacium*, Gr *putaios*—Pers. *putak*.]

PISTIL *pis'til, n.* (*bot*) The female organ in the centre of a flower essentially consisting of the ovary, which contains the young seeds, the style or central part, and the stigma or upper part, so called from its likeness to the pestle of a mortar [*Fr.*, L. *pestillum*. See *PESTLE*.]

PISTILLACEOUS *pis til'ia shus, adj.* Growing on a pistil pertaining to or having the nature of a pistil.

PISTILLATE *pis til'at, adj.* Having a pistil.

PISTILLIFEROUS *pis til'if'er-us, adj.* Bearing a pistil without stamens [*PISTIL*, and *fero* to bear.]

PISTOL *pis tol, n.* A small hand gun. [*Fr. pistolet*, It *pistola*, said to be from *Pistoya*, O. It. *Pistola*, a town in Italy, where it is said to have been first made.]

PISTOLE *pis tol, n.* A gold coin current in Spain, Italy and several parts of Germany, of the value of about 16s. [*Fr.*, It. *pistola*, a corr. of *pastruola*, dim. of *pastra*, orig. a thin plate of metal.]

PISTOLET *pis-to-let, n.* A little pistol.

PISTON *pis'ton, n.* (*lit*) The pounder a short solid cylinder, fitting and moving up and down within another hollow cylinder used in pumps &c. [*Fr.*, It *pistone*, from L. *pinso* to pound. See *PESTLE*.] [piston is moved.]

PISTON ROD *pis ton rod, n.* The rod by which the

PIT *pit n.* A deep hole in the earth a place from

which anything is dng: an abyss: the bottomless pit: the grave: a hole used as a trap for wild beasts: whatever insnares: the hollow of the stomach: the hollow under the arm: the indentation left by small-pox: the ground-floor of a theatre: the shaft of a mine: the area used for cock-fighting.—*v.t.* To mark with pits or little hollows: to set in competition:—*pr.p.* pitting; *pa.p.* pit'ted. [A.S. *pytt*; Ir. and Gael. *pit*; L. *puteus*.]

PITAPAT, pit'a-pat, *adv.* With palpitation or quick beating.—*n.* A light, quick repeated movement or sound as of the heart or footstep. [A repetition of *pat*.]

PITCH, pich, *n.* A black, sticky substance, used in calking ships, &c.—*v.t.* To smear with pitch. [A.S. *pic*; Ger. *pech*; Ice. *bik*; L. *pix*; Gr. *pissa*, akin to *peukē*, L. *picea*, the fir.]

PITCH, pich, *v.t.* (*lit.*) To pick or strike with a pike: to throw: to fix or set in array: to fix the tone.—*v.i.* to settle, as something pitched: to come to rest from flight: to fall headlong: to fix the choice: to encamp: to rise and fall, as a ship.—*n.* Any point or degree of elevation or depression: (*Shak.*) highest rise: the height to which a falcon soared before she stooped upon her prey: degree: degree of slope: a descent: (*mus.*) the height of a note: (*mech.*) distance between the centres of two teeth: (*arch.*) the proportion between the height and the span of a roof. [A form of *PICK*.]

PITCH AND PAY (*Shak.*), pay down at once, pay ready money.—**PITCHED-BATTLE**, a battle in which the contending parties have fixed positions.

PITCH-DARK, pich'd-ārk, *adj.* Dark as pitch: very dark.

PITCHER, pich'ēr, *n.* A vessel for holding and pouring out water, &c. [O. Fr. *pitchier*, Sp. and Port. *pitchel*, Basque *pitcherra*, a tankard, pitcher; It. *bicchiera*. See *BEAKER*.]

PITCHER-PLANT, pich'ēr-plant, *n.* A tropical plant with vase-shaped leaves holding water like pitchers. [hay, &c.]

PITCHFORK, pich'fork, *n.* A fork for pitching **PITCHPIPE**, pich'pīp, *n.* A small pipe to pitch the voice or tune with.

PITCHY, pich'ī, *adj.* Having the qualities of pitch: smeared with pitch: black like pitch: dark: dismal. **PIT-COAL**, pit'-kōl, *n.* Coal dug from a pit in the earth.

PITEOUS, pit'e-us, *adj.* Exciting pity, sorrowful, mournful: affected by pity: compassionate: pitiful, wretched.

PITEOUSLY, pit'e-us-li, *adv.* In a piteous manner.

PITEOUSNESS, pit'e-us-nes, *n.* The state of being piteous.

PITFALL, pit'fawl, *n.* A pit slightly covered, so that wild beasts fall into it and are caught.

PITH, pith, *n.* The marrow or soft substance in the centre of plants: force: importance: condensed substance: quintessence. [A.S. *piþa*; D. *pit*, marrow.]

PITHILY, pith'ī-li, *adv.* With pith, strength, or energy.

PITHINESS, pith'ī-nes, *n.* The state of being pithy.

PITHLESS, pith'les, *adj.* Wanting pith, force, or energy.

PITHY, pith'ī, *adj.* Full of pith: expressing concentrated force: strong: energetic. [wretched.]

PITIABLE, pit'i-a-bl, *adj.* Deserving pity: affecting:

PITIABLENESS, pit'i-a-bl-nes, *n.* The state of being pitiable.

PITIABLY, pit'i-a-bli, *adv.* In a pitiable manner.

PITIFUL, pit'i-fool, *adj.* Full of pity: compassionate: sad: deserving contemptuous pity: despicable.

PITIFULLY, pit'i-fool-li, *adv.* In a pitiful manner.

PITIFULNESS, pit'i-fool-nes, *n.* The state of being pitiful. [pathising: cruel.]

PITILESS, pit'i-les, *adj.* Without pity: unsym-

PITILESSLY, pit'i-les-li, *adv.* In a pitiless manner.

PITILESSNESS, pit'i-les-nes, *n.* The state of being pitiless. [pit or a saw-pit.]

PITMAN, pit'man, *n.* A man who works in a coal-

PIT-SAW, pit'-saw, *n.* A large saw worked vertically by two men, one of whom stands in a pit below.

PITTANCE, pit'ans, *n.* (*orig.*) A monk's allowance of food: a very small portion or quantity. [It.; Sp.; Port. *pitanza*; Fr. *pittance*: variously derived from It. *apitansant*, appetising, *pieta*, pity, and *pite*, a small coin, a morsel.]

PITTEOUS, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Same as **PITEOUS**.

PITY, pit'ī, *n.* (*lit.* and *orig.*) *Piety*: sympathy with the grief or suffering of another: a subject of pity or regret.—*v.t.* To sympathise with.—*v.i.* to be compassionate:—*pr.p.* pit'y'ing; *pa.p.* pit'ied. [Fr. *pitié*; It. *pieta*; L. *pietas*—*pius*, pious.]

IT **PITIETH** THEM (*Pr. Bk.*), it causeth pity in them.

PITYINGLY, pit'ī-ing-li, *adv.* In a pitying manner.

PIVOT, piv'ot, *n.* The small *peg* or *stake* on which anything turns: the officer or soldier at the flank on which a company wheels. [Fr., contr. of *pieuvot*, dim. of *pieu*, a stake; It. *pivolo*, a peg or pin, conn. with **PIPE**.]

PIVOTING, piv'ot-ing, *n.* The pivot-work in machines.

PIVOT-MAN, piv'ot-man, *n.* The officer or soldier at the flank on which a line of soldiers wheels.

PIX, piks, *n.* Same as **PRX**.

PIXY, piks', *n.* A fairy. [A corruption of *Pucksy*; from *Puck*.]

PIXY-RING, piks'ī-ring, *n.* A fairy ring, a well-marked ring of a different kind of grass, common on meadows and heaths.

PIXY-STOOL, piks'ī-stōol, *n.* A toad-stool or mushroom.

PIZZLE, piz'l, *n.* (*Shak.*) The penis.

PLACABILITY, plāk'a-bil'ī-ti, *n.* The quality of being placable: willingness to be appeased.

PLACABLE, plāk'a-bl or plāk'a-bl, *adj.* That may be appeased: relenting: forgiving. [L. *placabilis*—*placo*, to appease.] [ABILITY.]

PLACABLENESS, plāk'a-bl-nes, *n.* Same as **PLAC-**

PLACABLY, plāk'a-bli, *adv.* In a placable manner.

PLACARD, pla-kārd' or plak'ard, *n.* Anything broad and flat: a bill stuck upon a wall as an advertisement, or as a libel, censure, &c.: an edict or manifesto. [Fr. *placard*, a bill stuck on a wall—*plaquer*, to stick, *plaque*, plate, tablet—Gr. *plax*, *plakos*, anything broad and flat.] [placards.]

PLACARD, pla-kārd, *v.t.* To publish or notify by

PLACE, plas, *n.* A broad way in a city: any portion of space: spot: situation: locality: a town: a residence: local existence: rank: office: room: stead: way: (*Bacon*) effect, implying the making room for: passage in a book.—*v.t.* To put in any place or condition: to settle: to invest: to lend: to ascribe:—*pr.p.* plac'ing; *pa.p.* placed'. [Fr.; L. *platea*, a broad way in a city; Gr. *plateia*, a street—*platys*, broad.]

TO **GIVE PLACE**, to make room, to yield.—TO **HAVE PLACE**, to have existence.—TO **TAKE PLACE**, to come to pass.

PLACEMAN, plás'man, *n.* One who has a place or office under a government

PLACENTA, plá'sen-ta, *n.* The spongy, flattened organ developed during pregnancy, connecting the foetus in the womb with the mother by the navel string, and expelled after birth (*bot*) the part of a plant to which the seeds are attached —*pl. PLACENTAE*. [*L., Gr. plaz, platos, anything flat and broad.*]

PLACENTAL, plá'sen-tal, *adj.* Pertaining to or having a placenta.—*n.* A mammal having a placenta.

PLACER, plás'er, *n.* One who places or sets.

PLACID, plás'id, *adj.* (*orig*) Pleasing gentle peaceful soft mild. [*L. placidus—placere, to please, akin to placo* See **PLACABLE**]

PLACIDITY, plás'id-i-ti, *n.* The quality of being placid. [*quiet manner*]

PLACIDLY, plás'id-li, *adv.* In a placid, calm or placidness, plás'id-nes, *n.* Same as **PLACIDITY**

PLACIT, plás'it, *n.* A decree or determination. [*L. placitum, a determination—placere, to please.*]

PLACK, plák, *n.* A small copper coin formerly current in Scotland, equal in value to the third part of an English penny [*Fr. plaque, a piece*]

PLACKET, plák'et, *n.* (*Shak*) A petticoat. [*Fr. plaque—plaque, to clap or lay on.*]

PLACODERM, plák-o-derm, *adj.* Noting an order of fossil fishes having their skin covered with bony plates [*Gr. plaz, platos, anything flat and broad, and derma, a skin*]

PLACOID, plák-oid, *adj.* Noting an order of fishes having irregular bony plates, not imbricated like scales, but placed near together in the skin, and including both fossil and existing genera. [*Gr. plaz, platos, anything flat and broad, and eidos form.*]

PLAGIARISE, plá'j-i-ar-íz, *v. t.* To steal from the writings of another —*pr. p.* plagiarising, *pa. p.* plagiarised [*See PLAGIARY*] [*of plagiarising*]

PLAGIARISM, plá'j-i-ar-izm, *n.* The act or practice

PLAGIARIST, plá'j-i-ar-ist, *n.* One who plagiarises.

PLAGIARY, plá'j-i-ar-i, *n.* (*orig*) A man stealer one who steals the thoughts or writings of others and gives them out as his own.—*adj.* Practising literary theft [*L. plagiarus, a man-stealer—plagium, man stealing—plago, to surround with a net, to steal—laga, a net, akin to plak, root of Gr. plédo, to entwine.*]

PLAGUE, plág, *n.* (*lit*) A stroke, a wound any great natural evil a pestilence anything trouble some a state of misery —*v. t.* To infect with disease or calamity to trouble to make uneasy —*pr. p.* plaguing, *pa. p.* plagued [*D. plage, a wound—L. plaga, Gr. plégē, a stroke—pléssō, to strike.*]

PLAGUE MARK, plág'mark, *n.* A mark or spot

PLAGUE-SPOT, plág'spot, *n.* A mark or spot of plague or foul disease. [*Amoy.*]

PLAGUER, plág'er, *n.* One who plagues, vexes, or

PLAGUY, plág'i, *adj.* (*Shak*) Vexatious troublesome.

PLAICE, plás, *n.* A species of broad, flat fish. [*L. platea, a flat fish—Gr. platys, broad, flat.*]

PLAID, plád, *n.* (*lit*) A blanket a loose outer garment of woollen cloth, chiefly worn by the Highlanders of Scotland. [*Gael. plaid, a blanket, contr. of peaval, a sheep-skin—peall, a skin.*]

PLAIDED, plád'ed, *adj.* Wearing a plaid.

PLAIDING, plád'ing, *n.* Plaid cloth.

PLAIN, plán, *v. t.* and *v. i.* (*Spenar, Milton*) To complain to lament.—*n.* Complaint.

PLAIN, plán, *adj.* Even flat level smooth simple unembellished homely honest frank

artless sincere evident mere not coloured or figured.—*n.* Level land any flat expanse an open field.—*adv.* Honestly distinctly [*L. planus, prob. akin to Gr. platys, wide, broad, flat.*] [*plaintiff.*]

PLAINANT, plán-ant, *n.* One who complains

PLAIN DEALER, plán-deler, *n.* One who deals or speaks his mind plainly or frankly

PLAIN DEALING, plán-deling, *adj.* Dealing, speaking or acting plainly or honestly open candid.—*n.* Frank and candid speaking or acting sincerely.

PLAIN HEARTED, plán'hárt'ed, *adj.* Having a plain or honest heart sincere straightforward

PLAIN HEARTEDNESS, plán'hárt'ed-nes, *n.* Sincerity

PLAINING, plá'ing, *n.* (*Shak.*) Complaint

PLAINLY, plán'li, *adv.* In a plain manner

PLAINNESS, plán-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being plain.

PLAIN SONG, plán song, *n.* (*Shak.*) The plain, unvaried ecclesiastical chant so called in contradistinction to *prick song* or variegated music sung by note.

PLAIN SPEAKING, plán-spék'ing, *n.* Plainness of speech candour [*plain, rough sincerity*]

PLAIN SPOKEN, plán-spók'en, *adj.* Speaking with

PLAINT, pláint, *n.* (*lit*) A beating of the breast in mourning lamentation complaint a sad song (*law*) the exhibiting of an action in writing by a plaintiff. [*Norm. plante, O Fr. plaunt, L. plantatus—plango, plandum, to beat the breast, &c., in mourning* See **COMPLAIN**] [*ing sorrow.*]

PLAINFUL, pláint'fúl, *adj.* Complaining expressing

PLAINTIFF, pláint'if, *n.* A complainant (*law*) one who commences and carries on a suit against another.

PLAINTIF, pláint'if, *adj.* Same as **PLAINTIVE**

PLAINTIVE, pláint'iv, *adj.* Complaining expressing sorrow sad.

PLAINTIVELY, pláint'iv-li, *adv.* In a plaintive manner [*quality of being plaintive*]

PLAINTIVENESS, pláint'iv-nes, *n.* This state or

PLAINTLESS, pláint'les, *adj.* Without complaint unrepining

PLAIN WORK, plán wúrk, *n.* Plain needlework, as distinguished from embroidery

PLAISE, plás, *n.* Same as **PLAICE**

PLAISTER, plás'ter, *n.* (*Shak.*) Same as **PLASTER**

PLAIT, plát, *v. t.* To fold to double in narrow folds to interweave (*Shak.*) to entangle.—*n.* A fold a doubling a brand, as of hair [*L. plicare, plicatum, akin to Gr. plédo, to fold.*]

PLAITER, plát'er, *n.* One who plait or brands

PLAN, plán, *n.* A drawing of anything on a plane or flat surface as a map or chart a horizontal section or ground plan of a building a scheme or project a contrivance.—*v. t.* To make a sketch of on a flat surface to form in design —*pr. p.* planning, *pa. p.* planned [*Fr.—L. planus, flat.* See **PLANE**]

PLANARY, plán-á-ri, *adj.* Relating to a plane

PLANCH, pláns, *v. t.* (*Shak.*) To cover with or make of planks or boards. (*See PLANK.*)

PLANE, plán, *adj.* Plain even level pertaining to, lying in, or forming a plane.—*n.* A level surface, a tool for smoothing boards (*geom.*) a superficies, a surface such that if any two points in it be taken, the straight line which joins them will lie wholly in the surface.—*v. t.* To make level —*pr. p.* planning, *pa. p.* planned. [*L. planus* See **PLATY**]

PLANET, plan'et, *n.* One of the bodies in the solar system which revolve round the sun so called from

their wandering or moving about among the other stars. [Gr. *planētēs*, a wanderer—*planāō*, to make to wander.]

PLANETARIUM, plan-et-ā'ri-um, *n.* A machine shewing the motions and orbits of the planets.

PLANETARY, plan'et-ar-i, *adj.* Pertaining to the planets : consisting of or produced by planets : under the influence of a planet : erratic : revolving.

PLANETOID, plan'et-oid, *n.* A celestial body having the form of a planet : an asteroid. [Gr. *planētēs*, and *eidos*, form—*eidō*, *L. video*, to see.]

PLANE-TREE, plān'trē, *n.* A fine tall tree, with large broad leaves and spreading form. [Fr. *plane*, *platane*, *L. platanus*, Gr. *platanos*—*platys*, broad. See **PLATANE**.]

PLANET-STRICKEN, plan'et-strik'en, } *adj.* (astrol.)
PLANET-STRUCK, plan'et-struk, } Struck or
affected by the planets : blasted.

PLANIMETER, plan-im'e-tēr, *n.* An instrument for measuring the area of a plane figure drawn on paper. [PLANE, and Gr. *metron*, measure.]

PLANIMETRY, plan-im'e-tri, *n.* The mensuration of plane surfaces. [PLANE, and *metron*, measure.]

PLANING-MACHINE, plan'ing-ma-shēn', *n.* A machine for planing wood or metals.

PLANISPHERE, plan'is-sfēr, *n.* A sphere projected on a plane.

PLANK, plangk, *n.* A long, plain piece of timber, thicker than a board : (*fig.*) something to trust to, a support.—*v.t.* To cover with planks. [*L. planca*, a board—*planus*. See **PLAIN**.]

PLANKING, plangk'ing, *n.* The act of laying planks : a series of planks. [plan : a projector.]

PLANNER, plan'er, *n.* One who plans or forms a
PLANT, plant, *n.* (*lit.*) That which is spread out : a sprout : any vegetable production : a sapling : a child : a descendant : the tools or material of any trade or business.—*v.t.* To put into the ground for growth : to furnish with plants : to set in the mind : to establish : to fix.—*v.i.* to perform the act of planting. [A.S. ; Fr. *plante*—*L. planta*, the flattened thing, a shoot—*planus*, flat. See **PLAIN**.]

PLANTAGE, plant'āj, *n.* (*Shak.*) Plants in general, or the vegetable kingdom.

PLANTAIN, plant'an, *n.* An important food-plant of tropical countries. [Fr.—*L. plantago*.]

PLANTAR, plant'ar, *adj.* Pertaining to the sole of the foot. [*L. planta*, the sole of the foot.]

PLANTATION, plant-ā'shun, *n.* (*Milton*) The act of planting : a place planted : in the U.S., a large estate : a colony : introduction : establishment.

PLANTER, plant'ēr, *n.* One who plants or introduces : the owner of a plantation.

PLANTIGRADE, planti-grād, *adj.* That walks on the sole of the foot.—*n.* A plantigrade animal, as the bear. [*L. planta*, the sole of the foot—*planus*, flat, and *gradior*, to walk.]

PLANTING, plant'ing, *n.* The act of setting in the ground for growth : the art of forming plantations of trees : a plantation.

PLASH, plash, *n.* A small branch of a tree partly cut, and bound to or twisted among other branches.—*v.t.* To bind and interweave the branches of. [O. Fr. *plassier*—*L. plexus*—*plecto*, to twist.]

PLASH, plash, *n.* A dash of water : a splash : a puddle : a shallow pool.—*v.i.* To dabble in water : to splash. [D. *plash*, a puddle, *plasschen*, to splash ; from the sound.] [puddles : watery.]

PLASHY, plash'i, *adj.* Abounding with splashes or

PLASTER, plas'tēr, *n.* Something that can be moulded into figures : a composition of lime, water, hair, and sand for overlaying walls, &c. : (*med.*) an external application spread on cloth, &c.—*adj.* Made of plaster.—*v.t.* To cover with plaster : to cover with a plaster, as a wound. [A.S. *plaster*, O. Fr. *plastre*—*L. emplastrum*, Gr. *emplastron*—*em*, upon, *plassō*, to mould, to fashion.]

PLASTERER, plas'tēr-ēr, *n.* One who plasters, or one who works in plaster.

PLASTERING, plas'tēr-ing, *n.* A covering of plaster : the plaster-work of a building.

PLASTIC, plas'tik, *adj.* Moulding : having power to give form : capable of being moulded. [Gr. *plastikos*—*plassō*, to mould.] [being plastic.]

PLASTICITY, plas-tis'i-ti, *n.* State or quality of
PLAT, *v.t.* Same as **PLAIT**.

PLAT, plat, *n.* A plot or piece of flat ground : a piece of ground laid out.—*adj.* Plain : flat : level. [Fr. *plat*, Ger. *platt*, akin to Gr. *platys*, flat.]

PLATAN, **PLATANE**, plat'an, *n.* The plane-tree. [*L. platanus*, Gr. *platanos*—*platys*, broad, flat.]

PLATE, plāt, *n.* Something flat : a thin extended piece of metal : wrought gold and silver ; household utensils in gold and silver : a flat dish : an engraved plate of metal : (*Spenser*) armour composed of flat pieces of metal, as distinguished from mail, which is composed of small pieces or scales.—*v.t.* To overlay with a coating of plate or metal : to adorn with metal : to beat into thin plates :—*pr.p.* plat'ing ; *pa.p.* plat'ed. [Fr. *plat*, O. Fr. *plate*, Prov. *plata*, a scale, a plate, silver, from root of **PLAT**.]

PLATE-ARMOUR, plat'arm'or, *n.* Armour of strong metal plates for protecting ships of war, &c.

PLATEAU, pla-tō', *n.* (*lit.*) A large flat dish : a broad flat space : a table-land. [Fr. See **PLAT**.]

PLATEFUL, plat'fool, *n.* As much as a plate will hold.

PLATE-GLASS, plat'glas, *n.* A kind of glass cast in thick plates, used for mirrors, &c.

PLATE-LAYER, plat'lā-ēr, *n.* A workman whose occupation it is to lay the rails of a railway and fix them to the sleepers. [gold or silver plate.]

PLATE-MARK, plat'mārk, *n.* A mark or stamp on

PLATFORM, plat'form, *n.* Something which has a flat or level surface : a raised level scaffolding : the sketch of anything horizontally delineated : (*mil.*) an elevated floor for cannon : the position which a body of men avowedly assume : a declaration of principles to which any body of men declare their adhesion.

PLATINA, plat'in-a, } *n.* A metal of a dim silvery
PLATINUM, plat'in-um, } appearance. [Sp. *platina*—*plata*, plate, silver, from root of **PLAT**.]

PLATING, plat'ing, *n.* The overlaying with a coating of plate or metal : a thin coating of metal.

PLATTITUDE, plat'i-tūd, *n.* Flatness : that which exhibits dullness : an empty remark. [See **PLAT**.]

PLATONIC, -AL, plat-on'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to Plato, the Greek philosopher, or to his philosophical opinions : pure and unmixed with carnal desires.

PLATONICALLY, plat-on'ik-al-li, *adv.* After the manner of Plato or of the Platonists.

PLATONISM, plat'on-izm, *n.* The philosophical opinions of Plato. [Plato in philosophy.]

PLATONIST, plat'o-nist or plat', *n.* A follower of

PLATOON, plat-tōon, *n.* (*lit.*) A knot or group of men : (*mil.*) orig. a body of soldiers in a hollow square : a subdivision of a company. [Fr. *peloton*, a ball, a knot of men—low *L. pelota*—*L. pila*, a ball.]

PLATTER, plater *n.* A large flat plato or dish. [See **PLAT**]

PLAUDIT, plawd it *n.* Applause praise bestowed a shout of approbation. [*L. plaud* to do ye praise a call for applause *ad pers. pl. imperat. ve. of plaudo* *plaudum* to praise.]

PLAUDITORY plawd t-*or* *adj.* Applauding

PLAUSIBILITY plawz bil ity, *n.* The state or quality of being plausible speciousness.

PLAUSIBLE, plawz bl, *adj.* That may be applauded fitted to gain praise superficially pleasing apparently right popular [*Bacon*] disarming of applause [*L. plaus* *dis*—*plaudo*]

PLAUSIBLENESS plawz bl nes, *n.* **PLACIBILITY**

PLAUSIBLY plawz bli, *adv.* In a plausible manner

PLAUSIVE, plawz v *adv.* Applauding (*Shak*) plausible.

PLAY pla, *v. t.* To engage in some exercise or in a game to sport to trifle to act with levity to give a fanciful turn to as a word to practise sarcastic merriment (*fol. by upon*) to move irregularly to operate to act in a theatre to perform on a musical instrument to practise a trick to act a character to gamble.—*v. t.* to put in motion to perform upon to perform to act a sportive part to compete with for amusement.—*n.* Any exercise for amusement amusement a contending for victory in a game practice in a contest gaming action or use manner of dealing as fair play a dramatic composition on performance on a musical instrument movement room for motion liberty of action. [*O E. play* *player* *A.S. plegan, plegian* to ply or exercise, to sport.]

PLAY ACTOR, pla aktor *n.* One who acts a part in a play an actor

PLAY BILL, pla bil, *n.* A printed advertisement of a play with the actors names and parts.

PLAY BOOK, pla book, *n.* A book of dramatic compositions or plays. [*holiday*]

PLAY DAY pla da, *n.* A day devoted to play

PLAYER, pler *n.* An actor of plays or dramas a musician. [*A.S. plegara*]

PLAYFELLOW pla fel li, *n.* A companion in amusements a playmate. [*fall of levity*]

PLAYFUL pla fool, *adj.* Given to play : sportive

PLAYFULLY pla fool li, *adv.* In a playful manner

PLAYFULNESS pla fool nes, *n.* The state or quality of being playful. [*on which to play*]

PLAY GROUND pla grownd, *n.* A ground or place

PLAY HOUSE, pla hows, *n.* A house where dramatic performances are represented a theatre.

PLAYING-CARD pling kard, *n.* One of a set of fifty two cards used in playing games.

PLAYMATE, pla mit, *n.* A companion in amusements a playfellow. [*to amuse* a toy]

PLAYTHING, pla thing, *n.* Anything that serves

PLAYWRIGHT plairt, *n.* A writer of plays one who adapts dramatic compositions for the stage.

PLEA, pla, *n.* (*lit.*) That which is said in order to plead the act of pleading the defender's answer to the plaintiff's declaration a cause in court an excuse an apology : urgent entreaty [*O E. plead* *Fr. plaid* *O Fr. plaist* *low L. pladium, plactum*, a conference, lit. an opinion, determination—*L. placet* it pleases, seems good—*placere* to please.]

PLEACH, plech, *v. t.* (*Tenn.*) To plead to interweave. [*Fr. pluer* from *L. pluo* to fold or wind together]

PLEAD, plid, *v. t.* To carry on a plea or lawsuit to argue in support of a cause against another to seek

to persuade by argument or supplication to admit or deny a charge of guilt.—*v. t.* to discuss or attempt to maintain by arguments to allege in pleading or defence to offer in excuse. [*Fr. plaider*—*plaid*, a plea. See **PLEA**.] [*in a court of justice.*]

PLEADER, plier *n.* One who pleads especially

PLEADING plieding, *adj.* Imploring.—*n. pl.* (*law*) The statements of the two parties in a lawsuit.

PLEADINGLY plieding li, *adv.* In a pleading manner by pleading

PLEASANCE, plezans, *n.* The state of being pleasant pleasurable merriment.

PLEASANT plezant, *adj.* Pleasing agreeable : cheerful gay trifling, fitted to raise mirth [*Fr. plaçant*, *pp. of plaire* See **PLEASE**.]

PLEASANTLY plezant li, *adv.* In a pleasant manner

PLEASANTNESS plezant nes, *n.* The state or quality of being pleasant.

PLEASANTRY plezant ri, *n.* Anything that promotes pleasure merriment humour lively talk.

PLEASE, plez, *v. t.* To make cheerful to delight : to give pleasure to to satisfy.—*v. i.* to give pleasure to like to choose to condescend, comply [*Fr. plaie*, *O Fr. plaier* *Sp. placer*—*L. placere* to please, akin to *placo* to make cheerful.]

PLEASEMAN plzman, *n.* (*Shak*) An officious fellow a clerk.

PLEASEE, plezer *n.* One who pleases or gratifies.

PLEASING plezing, *adj.* Giving pleasure agreeable gratifying.

PLEASINGLY plezing li, *adv.* In a pleasing manner

PLEASINGNESS, plezing nes, *n.* The quality of giving pleasure.

PLEASURABLE, plezhur a-bl, *adj.* Able to give pleasure delightful gratifying

PLEASURABLENESS, plezhur a-bl nes, *n.* The quality of being pleasurable.

PLEASURABLY plezhur a bli, *adv.* In a pleasurable manner with pleasure.

PLEASURE plezhur *n.* That which pleases agreeable emotions gratification on of the mind or senses carnal gratification what the will prefers purpose command approbation a favour.—*v. t.* (*Shak*) To give pleasure to to please to gratify.—*v. t.* to take or seek pleasure.—*pp.* *pleasuring* *pp.* *pleasured*. [*Fr. plaie* *r*—*L. placere*. See **PLEASE**.]

PLEASURE BOAT plezhur bot, *n.* A boat used only for sailing for amusement.

PLEASURE-GROUND plezhur grownd, *n.* Ground laid out in an ornamental manner or devoted to purposes of pleasure or recreation.

PLEAT plit, *v. t.* Same as **PLAIT**

PLEBEIAN, pleb-*yan* *adj.* Pertaining to or consisting of the common people popular vulgar.—*n.* (*orig.*) One of the common people of ancient Rome one of the lower classes. [*Fr. plebeien*, *L. plebeius*—*plebs* *plebis* the common people.]

PLEBEIANISM pleb-*yan* izm, *n.* The conduct or manners of plebeians vulgarity

PLEBISCITE, pleb-*ist*, *n.* A vote of the whole people. [*Fr.*—*L. plebiscitum*, a law enacted by the common people—*plebs*, *plebis* the common people, and *scito*, a decree—*scire* or *scire*, to know.]

PLED, pled, *pp.* and *pp.* of **PLEAD**.

PLEDGE, plej, *n.* Anything offered as security security pawn a hostage : a drinking of oaths health.—*v. t.* To give as security : to put in pawn to engage for by promise to invite to drink by

partaking of the cup first: to drink to the health of:—*pr.p.* pledging; *pa.p.* pledged.

[O. Fr. *plege*, low L. *plegium*, *plivium*, a pledge, *plegiare*, *plevire*, to pledge, prob. from *præbere*, to proffer (*fidem*, a promise of security): or acc. to Wedgwood, akin to D. *pleghe*, Ger. *pflicht*, duty, service due to a feudal superior—*pflegen*, to ply. See FLIGHT, *PLY*.]

PLEDGER, plej'ér, *n.* One who pledges.

PLEIADS, plé'yadz, } *n.pl.* (*myth.*) The seven

PLEIADES, plé'ya-déz, } daughters of Atlas and Pleione, after death changed into stars: (*astron.*) a group of seven stars, six of which are visible to the naked eye, on the shoulder of the constellation Taurus.

PLEIOCENE, plé'o-sén, *adj.* (*geol.*) Relating to the strata more recent than the miocene or second tertiary. [Gr. *pleiôn*, more, *kainos*, recent.]

PLEISTOCENE, plist'o-sén, *adj.* (*geol.*) Pertaining to the most recent tertiary deposits. [Gr. *pleistos*, most, *kainos*, recent.]

PLENARY, plen'ar-i or plé', *adj.* Full: entire: complete. [Low L. *plenarius*—L. *plenus*, filled, full—*pleo*, to fill.]

• **PLENARY INSPIRATION**, inspiration which excludes all mixture of error.

PLENIPOTENTIARY, plen-i-po-ten'shi-ar-i, *adj.* Containing or invested with full power.—*n.* One having full power to transact any business, esp. an ambassador to a foreign court. [From L. *plenus*, full, and *potentia*, power.]

PLENITUDE, plen'i-túd, *n.* State of being full or complete: fullness. [L. *plenitudo*—*plenus*, full.]

PLENTEOUS, plen'te-us, *adj.* Containing plenty: abundant: fruitful. [manner.]

PLENTEOUSLY, plen'te-us-li, *adv.* In a plenteous

PLENTEOUSNESS, plen'te-us-nes, *n.* The state of being plenteous: abundance.

PLENTIFUL, plen'ti-fool, *adj.* Containing plenty: ample: fruitful. [copiously.]

PLENTIFULLY, plen'ti-fool-li, *adv.* Abundantly:

PLENTIFULNESS, plen'ti-fool-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being plentiful: abundance.

PLENTY, plen'ti, *n.* A full or sufficient supply: abundance: fruitfulness.—*adj.* (*Shak.*) Plentiful. [O. Fr. *plenté*, Prov. *plentat*—L. *plentitas*, fullness—*plenus*, full.]

PLEONASM, plé'on-azm, *n.* Use of more words than are necessary: (*rhet.*) redundancy of language. [Gr. *pleonasmos*—*pleiôn*, more, *pleos*, full.]

PLEONASTIC, -AL, plé-on-as'tik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to pleonasm: redundant.

PLEONASTICALLY, plé-on-as'tik-al-li, *adv.* In a pleonastic manner.

PLESH, plesh, *n.* (*Spenser*). A splash, a pool of water. [See *PLASH*.]

PLESIOSAURUS, plé-si-o-saw'rus, *n.* A genus of extinct amphibious animals, found especially in the Lias strata. [Gr. *plésion*, near to, and *saura*, a lizard.]

PLETHORA, pleth'o-ra, *n.* (*med.*) Excessive fullness of blood: overfulness in any way. [Gr. *plēthōra*—*plēthēō*, to be or become full—*pleos*, full.]

PLETHORETIC, pleth-o-ret'ik, *adj.* Having or characterised by plethora or excess of blood.

PLETHORIC, ple-thor'ik or pleth', *adj.* Characterised by plethora either physically or metaphorically.

PLEURA, plé'ra, *n.* A rib: the side: a delicate serous membrane, which covers the lungs and the sides of the chest:—*pl.* *PLEURÆ*. [Gr.]

PLEURISY, plé'ri-si, *n.* Inflammation of the pleura. **PLEURITIC**, -AL, plé-rit'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to or affected with pleurisy.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, plé'ro-nū-mō'ni-a, *n.* Inflammation of the pleura and lungs. [Gr. *pleura*, and *pneumones*, the lungs. See *PNEUMONIA*.]

PLEXURE, pleks'ur, *n.* The act or process of weaving together: that which is woven together. [L. *plexus*, a twining—*plecto*, *plexum*, to twine.]

PLIABILITY, pli-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being pliable: flexibility.

PLIABLE, pli'a-bl, *adj.* Easily bent or folded: supple: easily persuaded. [See *PLY*.]

PLIABLENESS, pli'a-bl-nes, *n.* Quality of being pliable or flexible.

PLIABLY, pli'a-bli, *adv.* In a pliable manner.

PLIANCY, pli'ans-i, *n.* The state of being pliant.

PLIANT, pli'ant, *adj.* Easily bent: flexible: tractable: easily persuaded. [See *PLY*.]

PLIANTLY, pli'ant-li, *adv.* In a pliant manner.

PLIANTNESS, pli'ant-nes, *n.* The state of being pliant.

PLICATE, plik'at, } *adj.* (*bot.*) Folded or plaited
PLICATED, plik'at-ed, } like a fan. [L. *plicatus*—*plico*. See *PLY*, *PLAIT*.]

PLIERS, plir'z, *n.* Pincers for seizing and bending.

PLIGHT, plit, *v.t.* To plait, to braid, to weave.—*n.* (*Spenser*) A plait, a fold. [L. *plecto*, freq. of *plico*. See *PLAIT*.]

PLIGHT, plit, *v.t.* To pledge: to give as security.—*n.* A pledge: a security: dangerous condition: (*Spenser*) condition, state, without anything bad or dangerous. [A.S. *plihtan*, to expose to danger, to pledge, *pliht*, danger, a pledge; D. *pligt*, Ger. *pflicht*, an obligation. See *PLEDGE*, *PLY*.] [plighted.]

PLIGHTED, plit'ed, *p.adj.* (*Shak.*) Involved, complicated.

PLIGHTER, plit'ér, *n.* One who or that which plights.

PLINTH, plinth, *n.* (*arch.*) The lowest brick-shaped part of the base of a column or pedestal (for III. see *COLUMN*): the projecting face at the bottom of a wall. [L. *plinthus*, Gr. *plinthos*, a brick.]

PLIOCENE. Same as *PLEIOCENE*.

PLOD, plod, *v.i.* To travel laboriously: to toil: to drudge: to study heavily or closely:—*pr.p.* plodding; *pa.p.* plodded. [laborious man.]

PLODDER, plod'ér, *n.* One who plods: a dull, heavy,

PLODDING, plod'ing, *adj.* Laborious, but slow.—*n.* Slow movement or stody.

PLODDINGLY, plod'ing-li, *adv.* In a plodding manner.

PLOT, plot, *n.* A plat or small extent of ground: (*Shak.*) (*fig.*) the carcass, body.—*v.t.* To make a plan of: to delineate:—*pr.p.* plotting; *pa.p.* plotted. [A form of *PLAT*.]

PLOT, plot, *n.* A twisted or intricate scheme: a conspiracy: stratagem: the complicated chain of incidents which form the story of a play, &c.—*v.i.* To scheme, contrive: to form a scheme of mischief: to conspire.—*v.t.* To devise, contrive:—*pr.p.* plotting; *pa.p.* plotted. [L. *plico*, *plicatum*, Gr. *plekō*, to twist, to fold: or from the idea of laying out or planning. See *PLOT* above, and *PLAN*.]

PLOTTER, plot'ér, *n.* One who plots: a conspirator.

PLOUGH, plow, *n.* An instrument for turning up the soil: tillage: an instrument for cutting the edges of hooks.—*v.t.* To turn up with the plough: to furrow: to tear: to divide: to run through in sailing.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to use a plough. [Ger. *plock*, Dan. *plog*, *plok*, a peg, *plow*, Ger. *plug*, a plough.]

PLOUGHABLE, plow'a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being ploughed arable [guides horses in ploughing]
PLOUGHBOY, plow'boy *n.* A boy who drives or ploughs, plower *n.* One who ploughs land.
PLOUGHMAN, plow'man, *n.* A man who ploughs a husbandman *n.* rust *e.*
PLOUGHSHARE, plow'shär *n.* The part of a plough which shears or cuts the ground. [Plough, and A.S. *scor* a share of a plough, a shearing—*scoran*, to cut See *SHARE*.]
PLOVER, pluv'er *n.* (lit) The *ra* *n* bird a wading bird which chiefly frequents low moist grounds. [Fr *pluvier*—*L. pluvia* rain]
PLOW, plow *Old spelling of PLOUGH*
FLOWER, plow'er, *n.* Same as *PLOUGH*.
PLUCK, pluk *vt* To pull away to snatch to strip (Shak) to draw—*n.* A single act of plucking the heart, liver and lungs of an animal (*fig*) courage [A.S. *pluccian* O Ger *plücken* Fr *éplicher* It. *peluccare*, conn with *L. pilus* a hair]
PLUCKILY, pluk'i-li, *adv.* In a brave or bold manner
PLUCKINESS, pluk'i-ness *n.* Bravery
PLUCKY, pluk'i, *adj.* Having pluck or spirit
PLUG, plug *n.* A block or peg used to stop a hole.—*vt* To stop with a plug to drive plugs into —*pp* plugging *pa p* plugged [D *plug* a bang a peg Sw *plugg* a peg conn with *BLOCK*.]
PLUGGING, plug'ing *n.* The act of stopping with a plug the material of which a plug is made.
PLUM, plum, *n.* A well known stone fruit of various colours (Shak) a raisin (*Dyren*) the sum of £100 000 the person possessing that sum. [A.S. *plume* Fr *prune*, *L. prunum*.]
PLUMAGE, plum'aj, *n.* The whole feathers of a bird. [See *PLUM*.]
PLUMB, plum *n.* A mass of lead or other material, hung on a string to shew the perpendicular position —*adj.* Standing according to the plumb-line perpendicular downright.—*vt* To adjust by a plumb line to make perpendicular to something by a plumb-line—*adv.* In a plumb direction perpendicular [Fr *plomb*—*L. plumbum* lead.]
PLUMBAGO, plum'bag'o *n.* A mineral consisting properly of carbon but mixed with small quantities of iron silver &c used for pencils &c wrongly thought to be lead, from its resemblance to it. [From *L. plumbum* lead.]
PLUMBEOUS, plum'be-us, *adj.* Consisting of or resembling lead stupid. [See *PLUMB*.]
PLUMBER, plumber *n.* One who works in lead. [See *PLUMB*.]
PLUMBERY, plumber'i, *n.* Articles of lead the business of a plumber a place for plumbing. [See *PLUMB*.]
PLUMBIC, plum'bik, *adj.* Pertaining to or obtained from lead. [See *PLUMB*.]
PLUMBING, plum'ing *n.* The art of casting and working in lead, &c. [See *PLUMB*.]
PLUMB-LINE, plum'lin, *n.* A line attached to a mass of lead to shew the perpendicular a plummet a line perpendicular to the plane of the horizon. [See *PLUMB*.]
PLUMB-RULE, plum'rool, *n.* A narrow board with a plumb-line fastened to the top, used by artificers to determine a perpendicular
PLUMCAKE, plum'kask, *n.* Cake containing plums (raisins) currants, or other fruit.
PLUME, plum, *n.* A feather a feather worn as an

ornament a crest token of honour prize of contest (Shak) pride towering men (bot) a plumule.—*vt* To sort the feathers of as a bird to adorn with plumes to strip of feathers to set or place as a plume or crest to boast (fol. by a reciprocal pronoun)—*pp* pluming *pa p* plumed [Fr—*L. pluma* a small soft feather]
PLUMMET, plum'et *n.* A weight of lead hung at a string for sounding depths *n.* plumb-line. [From *L. plumbum* lead.]
PLUMOSE, plum'os *adj.* Featherly plume like.
PLUMOUS, plum'us *adj.* [See *PLUM*.]
PLUMP, plump *adj.* Like a lump massive fat rounded unreserved, that is blurring out as in a lump—*n.* A clump a knot a cluster.—*vi* To fall like a lump to fall suddenly—*vt* to swell to fill out to give in the lump or undivided (as a vote to one only)—*adv* Heavily suddenly [Ger *plump*, Ice *plumpr* D *plomp* massive lumpish an imitative word.]
PLUMPER, plumper *n.* A vote given to one candidate only when more are to be elected thus swelling the number of his votes above that of the others a person who so votes.
PLUMPLY, plump'i *adv.* In a plump manner with out reserve
PLUMPTNESS, plump'ness *n.* The state or quality of being plump.
PLUMPUDDING, plum'pudding *n.* Pudding containing plums (raisins) or other fruit.
PLUMPY, plump'i, *adj.* (Shak) Plump fat.
PLUMULE, plum'ul, *n.* (bot) The growing point of the embryo or the ascending scaly part of the heart of a seed which in germination becomes the stem. [*L. plumula*, dim. of *pluma* a feather]
PLUMY, plum'i, *adj.* Covered or adorned with plumes.
PLUNDER, plunder *vt* To seize the baggage or goods of another by force to pillage to rob—*n.* That which is seized by force booty spoils of war [D *plunderen*, Ger *plundern* to seize the goods of another—D *plunje* clothes Ger *plunder*, baggage.]
PLUNDERER, plunder'er *n.* One who plunders a spoiler a robber
PLUNCE, plunj *vt* (lit) To fall like a plumb line to cast suddenly into water or other fluid to put or force into any state or condition to baptism by immersion.—*vi* to sink suddenly into any fluid to dive to rush headlong as a horse to fall or rush into any danger or distress —*pp* plunging, *pa p* plunged —*n.* Act of plunging act of rushing headlong as a horse difficulty distress. [Fr *plonger*, It. *plombare* to fall like a plumb-line—*L. plumbum*, lead.]
PLUNGER, plunjer *n.* One who plunges a diver a long solid cylinder used as a forcer in pumps.
PLUNGING, plun'ing *adj.* Pushing headlong plunging downward—*n.* The putting or sinking under water or other fluid the act of a horse trying to throw its rider [From *PLUNGE*.]
PLUPEFECT, plu'per'fekt, *adj.* (lit) More than or before perfect (*gram*) denoting that an act on happened before some period referred to. [*L. plus* more and *PERFECT*.]
PLURAL, plu'al *adj.* Expressing more than one containing more than one.—*n.* (*gram*) The number denoting more than one. [*L. pluralis*—*plus* plura, more.]
PLURALISM, plu'al'izm *n.* The state of being plural the holding of more than one ecclesiastical living

PLURALIST, plōōr'al-ist, *n.* A clergyman who holds more than one ecclesiastical benefice.

PLURALITY, plōōr'al-i-ti, *n.* The state of being plural: a number consisting of more than one: the majority: the holding of more than one benefice.

PLURALLY, plōōr'al-li, *adv.* In a sense implying more than one.

PLURISY, plōōr'i-si, *n.* (*Shak.*) Superabundance. [*L. plus, pluris, more.*]

PLUS, plus, *n.* The sign (+) prefixed to positive quantities, and set between quantities or numbers to be added together. [*L. plus, more.*]

PLUSH, plush, *n.* A variety of cloth-like velvet, with a pile or hairy surface. [*Fr. peluche; D. pluus, a kind of cloth with a shaggy pile—L. pilus, hair. See PILE.*]

PLUTOCRACY, plōō-tok'ra-si, *n.* Government by the wealthy. [*Gr. ploutokratia—ploutos, wealth, and kratos, rule.*]

PLUTONIAN, plōō-tō'ni-an, } *adj.* (*lit.*) Belonging to
PLUTONIC, plōō-ton'ik, } *Pluto*: formed by the
agency of fire: infernal: dark. [*L. Plutonium; Gr. Ploutōnios—L. Pluto, Gr. Ploutōn, Pluto, the god of the infernal regions or regions of fire.*]

PLUVIAL, plōō-vi-al, } *adj.* Pertaining to rain:
PLUVIOUS, plōō-vi-us, } rainy. [*L. pluvialis—pluvia, rain—pluo, to rain, akin to fluo, Sans. plu, to flow.*]

PLY, pli, *v.t.* (*lit.*) To bend, to fold: to work at steadily: to perform diligently: (*Shak.*) to solicit with importunity: to urge: (*Spenser*) to advance.—*v.i.* to work steadily: to go in haste: to make regular passages between two ports: to make way against the wind:—*pr.p.* plying; *pa.p.* plied.—*n.* A fold: bent: direction. [*Ger. plegen, to take care of, to be accustomed to; Fr. plier, to ply; L. plico, plicatum, to bend; Gr. plekō, to fold.*]

PLYERS. Same as **PLIERS**.

PNEUMATIC, -AL, nū-mat'ik, -al, *adj.* Relating to air: consisting of air: moved by air or wind: pertaining to pneumatics. [*Gr. pneumatikos—pneuma, wind, air—pneō, to blow, to breathe.*]

PNEUMATICALLY, nū-mat'ik-al-li, *adv.* In the manner of air or elastic fluids.

PNEUMATICS, nū-mat'iks, *n.* The science which treats of air and other elastic fluids or gases. [*See PNEUMATIC.*] [*in pneumatology.*]

PNEUMATOLOGIST, nū-mat-ol'o-jist, *n.* One versed in pneumatology.

PNEUMATOLOGY, nū-mat-ol'o-ji, *n.* The science of elastic fluids, or more generally, of spiritual substances: doctrine of spiritual existence. [*Gr. pneuma, wind, spirit, and logos, science.*]

PNEUMONIA, nū-mō'ni-a, *n.* Inflammation of the lungs.—*Gr.* from *pneumōn*, pl. *pneumones*, the lungs—*pneuma*, air.]

PNEUMONIC, nū-mon'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to the lungs.—*n.* A medicine for the lungs. [*See PNEUMONIA.*]

POACH, pōch, *v.t.* (*lit.*) To poke or thrust with the fingers: to dress, as eggs, by beating and boiling slightly: to steal game.—*v.i.* to intrude on another's preserves in order to steal game. [*O. Fr. pocher, to thrust with the fingers. See POKE, to thrust.*]

POACHER, pōch'ēr, *n.* One who poaches or steals game.

POCK, pok, *n.* (*lit.*) A bag: a small elevation of the skin containing matter, as in small-pox. [*A.S. poce, Ger. pocke.*]

POCKET, pok'et, *n.* A little pouch or bag, esp. one attached to a dress: in billiards, a small bag or pouch at the corners or sides of the table to receive

the balls.—*v.t.* To put in the pocket: to take stealthily. [*Dim. of A.S. pocca, Icc. poki, a pocket.*]

POCKET-BOOK, pok'et-book, *n.* A small book or case carried in the pocket, used for taking notes in and for carrying papers. [*hold.*]

POCKETFUL, pok'et-fool, *n.* As much as a pocket will hold.

POCKET-GLASS, pok'et-glas, *n.* A small looking-glass for carrying in the pocket. [*pocket.*]

POCKET-HOLE, pok'et-hōl, *n.* The opening into a pocket.

POCKET-KNIFE, pok'et-nif, *n.* A knife, with one or more blades attached to the handle by a hinge so as to fold into it, for carrying in the pocket.

POCKET-MONEY, pok'et-mun'i, *n.* Money carried in the pocket for incidental expenses.

POCK-MARK, pok'-mark, *n.* A mark or scar made by small-pox.

POCK-PITTED, pok'-pit'ed, } *adj.* Pitted by small-
POCK-PITTEN, pok'-pit'n, } *pox.*

POCKY, pok'i, *adj.* Infected with small-pox.

POD, pod, *n.* The covering of the seed of plants, as the pea or bean.—*v.i.* To fill, as a pod: to produce pods:—*pr.p.* podd'ing; *pa.p.* podded'. [*A.S. pad, a covering.*]

PODAGRIC, -AL, po-dag'rik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to or afflicted with gout: gouty. [*Gr. podagrikos—podagra, gout—pous, podos, foot, and agra, a catching.*]

POEM, pōem, *n.* (*lit.*) Anything made or created: a composition in verse. [*Fr. poème, L. poema—Gr. poiēma—poiēō, to do or make.*]

POESY, pō'e-si, *n.* The art of composing poems: poetry: a poem: (*Shak.*) a short conceit engraved on a ring. [*Fr. poésie, L. poesis—Gr. poiēsis—poiēō, to do or make.*]

POET, pō'et, *n.* (*lit.*) A maker of a poem: the author of a poem: one skilled in making poetry: one with a strong imagination. [*Fr. poète, L. poeta, Gr. poiētēs—poiēō, to do or make.*]

POETASTER, pō'et-as-tēr, *n.* A petty poet: a writer of contemptible verses. [*Freq. of POET.*]

POETESS, pō'et-es, *n.* A female poet.

POETIC, -AL, po-et'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining or suitable to poetry: expressed in poetry: marked by poetic language: fond of poetry: imaginative.

POETICALLY, po-et'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a poetic manner.

POETICS, po-et'iks, *n.* The branch of criticism which relates to poetry.

POETISE, pō'et-iz, *v.i.* To write as a poet: to make verses:—*pr.p.* pō'et'ising; *pa.p.* pō'et'ised.

POET-LAUREATE, pō'et-law're-āt, *n.* The court poet. See **LAUREATE**.

POETRESS, pō'et-res, *n.* (*Spenser.*) A poetess.

POETRY, pō'et-ri, *n.* The art or practice of writing poems: metrical composition: the language of excited imagination or feeling.

POIGNANCY, poin'an-si, *n.* State of being poignant.

POIGNANT, poin'ant, *adj.* Stinging, pricking: sharp: penetrating: acutely painful: satirical: pungent. [*Fr. poignant, pr.p. of O. Fr. poindre, to sting—L. pungo, to sting, to prick.*] [*manner.*]

POIGNANTLY, poin'ant-li, *adv.* In a poignant manner.

POINT, point, *n.* That which pricks or pierces: anything coming to a sharp end: the mark made by a sharp instrument: (*geom.*) that which has neither length, breadth, nor thickness: a tract of land, narrow at the end, extending into the sea, a promontory: (*Shak.*) a string with a tag: a mark shewing the divisions of a sentence: (*mus.*) a dot at the right hand of a note, to raise its value one-half: a very small space: a moment of time: verge, as of death: a small affair: nicety: a single thing: exact place:

the place to which anything is directed degree that which *stings*, as the point of an epigram, a lively turn of thought that which awakens attention a peculiarity —*pl* the switch on a railway [Fr., *It. punta*—*L. punctus*—*pungo*, to prick.]

POINT, point *v. t.* To give a point to to sharpen to aim to direct one's attention to indicate the purpose of to punctuate, as a sentence to fill the joints of with mortar, as a wall (*Spenser*) to appoint, to fix upon.—*v. i.* to direct the finger towards an object to shew game by looking, as a dog

POINT OUT (*B.*), to assign.—To **POINT** (*Spenser*) exactly

POINT BLANK, point blangk, *n.* (*lit*) A white spot to aim at.—*adv* Aimed directly at the mark direct.—*adv* Directly [Fr *point-blanc*, white point. See **BLANK**.]

POINT DEVICE } point-de vis', *n.* (*orig*) A kind
POINT DEVISE, } of lace worked with devices anything uncommonly nice and exact. [Fr *point*, lace, and *devisé* furnished with a device]

POINTED, pointed, *adj* Having a sharp point sharp direct personal keen telling (*arch*) having arches sharply pointed, Gothic

POINTEDLY, pointedly, *adv* With direct assertion explicitly with lively turns of expression.

POINTEDNESS, pointedness, *n.* The state of being pointed. [trained to point out game]

POINTER, pointer, *n.* That which points a dog

POINTING, pointing, *n.* The marking of divisions in writing by points or marks state of being pointed with marks act of filling the crevices of a wall with mortar [wrought with this needle]

POINT LACE, point lace, *n.* A fine kind of lace

POINTLESS, pointless, *adj* Having no point blunt dull wanting keenness or smartness.

POINTS MAN, points'man, *n.* A man who has charge of the points or switches on a railway

POISE, poiz, *v. t.* (*lit*) To hang or weigh to balance to make of equal weight to examine to weigh down —*pr p* poising, *pap* poised —*n* Weight balance equilibrium that which balances, a regulating power the weight used with steelyards. [O Fr *poiser*, *It. pesare*—*L. pendo*, inten. of *pendo*, to hang, to weigh.]

POISON, poizn, *n.* (*lit*) A poison or draught any substance having injurious or deadly effects any thing malignant or infectious that which taints or destroys moral purity —*v. t* To infect or to kill with poison to taint to imbitter to corrupt. [Fr—*L. poto* a draught—*poto*, to drink.]

POISONER, poizn er, *n.* One who or that which poisons or corrupts.

POISON FANG, poizn fang, *n.* One of two large tubular teeth in the upper jaw of venomous serpents, through which poison passes from glands at their roots when the animal bites.

POISONOUS, poizn us, *adj* Having the quality of poison destructive impairing soundness or purity

POISONOUSLY, poizn us li, *adv.* Venomously with fatal or injurious effects.

POISONOUSNESS, poizn us nes, *n.* The quality of being poisonous.

POIZE, poiz, Same as **POISE**.

POKE, pök, a bag Same as **POCK**, **POCKET**

POKE, pök, *v. t.* To thrust or push against with some thing pointed to search for as in the dark or as with a long instrument to thrust at with the horns.—*v. i.* to grope or feel —*pr p* piking, *pap* piked —*n.* Act of pushing or thrusting a thrust. [D *poelen*,

to poke, *pole*, a dagger, *Icc. puaka*, to thrust, akin to *L. pungo*, to prick, and to **PICK**, **PIKE**, **PEAK**, **BEAK**.]

POKER, pök'er, *n.* An iron rod for poking or stirring the fire.

POKING STICK, pök'ing stik, *n.* A small stick or rod of steel formerly used for adjusting the platts of ruffs.

POLACCA, po fak'a, *n.* A three masted vessel used in the Mediterranean. [It., 'a Polish vessel']

POLACK, polak, *n.* (*Shak*) A Pole.

POLAR, polar, *adj* Pertaining to or situated near the poles pertaining to the magnetic poles

POLARISATION, pol ar-i za shun, *n.* Act of polarising state of having polarity.

POLARISCOPE, pol ar-i sköp, *n.* An instrument for polarising light, and analysing its properties.

POLARISE, polar iz, *v. t.* To give polarity to —*pr p* polarising, *pap* polarised. [light.]

POLARISER, polar iz'er, *n.* That which polarises

POLARITY, pol ar-i ti, *n.* Tendency or property of pointing to the pole, or of being attracted by one of the poles of a magnet a property in certain bodies by which they arrange themselves in certain directions or point, as it were, to given poles.

POLDEER, poldeer, *n.* A tract of wet, marshy land, or of land reclaimed from the sea. [Probably from the root of **POOL**.]

POLE, pöl, *n.* That on which anything turns, as a pivot or axis one of the ends of the axis of a sphere, esp. of the earth (*physics*) one of the two ends of a magnet (*physics*) the heavens. [Fr—*L. polus*, Gr *polos*—*poles*, *pöls*, to turn.]

POLE, pöl, *n.* (*lit*) That which is made fast in or driven into the ground a pale or pile a long piece of wood an instrument for measuring a measure of length, 5 yds, in sq measure 30 yds. [A.S. *pöl*, pol, Ger *pöhl*—*L. palus* a stake. See **PALE**.]

POLL, pol, *n.* A native of Poland.

POLE AXE, pol aka, *n.* An axe fixed on a long handle or pole, formerly used by cavalry, and sometimes as a boarding axe.

POLFCAT, pol'kat, *n.* A kind of weasel, which emits a disagreeable odour, called also *sitchet* and *foumart*

POLEMIC, AL, pol'emik, al, *adj* (*lit*) Warlike given to disputing controversial [Gr *polemos*—*polemos*, war]

POLEMIC, pol'emik, *n.* A disputant a controversialist

POLEMICALLY, pol'emik al li, *adv.* In a polemical manner

POLEMICS, pol'emiks, *n.* The art or practice of disputation that branch of theological science which pertains to ecclesiastical controversy. [See **POLEMIC**.]

POLE STAR, pöl stár, *n.* A star at or near the pole of the heavens, the star Alpha in the constellation of the Little Bear that which serves as a guide or director

POLICE, pol-ies', *n.* A system of regulations for the government of a city, town, or district the internal government of a state the civil officers for preserving order, &c. [Fr., *L. politia*—Gr *politia*, the condition of a state—*politus*, to govern a state—*politis*, a citizen—*polis*, a city] [police.]

POLICEMAN, pol-ies'man, *n.* One of the ordinary

POLICY, pol'i si, *n.* The art or manner of governing a nation a system of official administration dexterity of management prudence. cunning (*Scott*)



Pole-axe

- the pleasure-ground about a gentleman's estate. [O. Fr. *police*. See **POLICE**.]
- POLICY**, pol'i-si, *n.* (*lit.*) A book or register, a schedule: a warrant for money in the funds: a writing containing a contract of insurance. [Fr. *police*, It. *polizza*—L. *polyptycha*, a register—Gr. *polyptychon*, having many folds or leaves—*polys*, many, *ptychē*, fold, leaf—*ptyssō*, to fold.]
- POLICY-HOLDER**, pol'i-si-hōld'ēr, *n.* One who holds a policy or contract of insurance.
- POLISH**, pol'ish, *adj.* Relating to Poland or its people.
- POLISH**, pol'ish, *v.t.* To make to shine: to make smooth and glossy by rubbing: to refine: to make elegant.—*v.i.* to become smooth and glossy.—*n.* Gloss produced by friction: lustre. [Fr. *polir*, *polissant*—L. *polio*, to make to shine.]
- POLISHER**, pol'ish-ēr, *n.* One who or that which
- POLITE**, pol-it, *adj.* Polished: smooth: refined: well-bred: obliging. [L. *politus*, *p.p.* of *polio*, to polish, make to shine.]
- POLITELY**, pol-it'li, *adv.* In a polite manner: with refinement or elegance of manner: courteously.
- POLITENESS**, pol-it'nes, *n.* Quality of being polite: refinement: elegance of manners: good-breeding.
- POLITESSE**, pol-i-tes, *n.* Politeness. [Fr.]
- POLITIC**, pol'i-tik, *adj.* Pertaining to a policy: well-devised: judicious: skilled in political affairs: prudent: discreet: cunning.—*n.* (Bacon) A politician. [Fr. *politique*—Gr. *politikos*—*politēs*, a citizen. See **POLICE**, **POLICY**.]
- POLITICAL**, pol-it'ik-al, *adj.* Pertaining to polity or government: pertaining to nations: derived from government. [manner.]
- POLITICALLY**, pol-it'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a political
- POLITICIAN**, pol-i-tish'an, *n.* One versed in or devoted to politics: a man of artifice and cunning.
- POLITIOLY**, pol'i-tik-li, *adv.* In a politic, sagacious, or artful manner.
- POLITICS**, pol'i-tiks, *n.* The art or science of government: the management of a political party: political affairs.
- POLITIQUE**, pol'i-tik, *adj.* (Bacon). Political, civil.
- POLITY**, pol'i-ti, *n.* The constitution of the government of a state: civil constitution: policy, management. [See **POLICE**.]
- POLKA**, pol'ka, *n.* A dance of Bohemian origin: also its tune. [Bohem. *půlka*, half, from the half step prevalent in it: also given from Slav. *polka*, a Polish woman.]
- POLL**, pol, *v.t.* (Spenser). To exact from, to plunder.
- POLL**, pōl, *n.* (*lit.*) Anything round like a ball: the head, esp. the back of it: a register of heads or persons: the entry of the names of electors who vote for civil officers, such as members of parliament: an election of civil officers: the place where the votes are taken.—*v.t.* To remove the top: to cut: to clip: to lop, as the branches of a tree: to enter one's name in a register: to bring to the poll as a voter. [D. *polle*, *bol*, a ball, top, Ice. *kollr*, top, head, conn. with **BALL**, **BOWL**, and **BOLE**.]
- POLL**, pol, *n.* A familiar name, often of a parrot. [Contr. of **POLLY**, a form of **MOLLY** = **MARY**.]
- POLLACK**, pol'ak, *n.* A sea-fish of the cod family, resembling the whiting. [Ger.] [cut off.]
- POLLARD**, pol'ard, *n.* A tree polled or with its top
- POLLED**, pōld, *adj.* Deprived of a poll: lopped: cropped, hence bald: having cast the horns, hence wanting horns.
- POLLEN**, pol'en, *n.* The powder contained in the
- anthers of flowers, and which is shaken down on the style, in order to fertilise the ovules: fine flour. [L., from Gr. *pallo*, to sift by shaking.]
- POLLER**, pōl'ēr, *n.* One who polls: a barber: a plunderer.
- POLLOCK**. Same as **POLLACK**.
- POLL-TAX**, pōl'-taks, *n.* A tax by the poll or head.
- POLLUSION**, pol-lū'shun, *n.* (Shak.) Pollution.
- POLLUTE**, pol-lūt, *v.t.* (*lit.*) To overflow: to soil: to defile: to make foul: to taint: to corrupt: to profane: to violate by unlawful sexual intercourse: —*pr.p.* polluting; *pa.p.* polluted.—*adj.* (Milton) Polluted. [L. *polluo*, *pollutum*—*pro*, forth, *luo*, to wash.]
- POLLUTER**, pol-lūt'ēr, *n.* One who defiles, corrupts, or profanes.
- POLLUTION**, pol-lū'shun, *n.* Act of polluting: state of being polluted: defilement: impurity.
- POLONY**, pol-ō'ni, *n.* A dry sausage made of meat partly cooked. [Corrupted from *Bologna*.]
- POLTROON**, pol-trōon', *n.* (*lit.*) One who lies in bed: an idle, lazy fellow: a coward: a dastard: one without courage or spirit.—*adj.* Base: contemptible. [Fr. *poltron*, It. *poltrone*—*poltro*, lazy; *poltrire*, to lie abed lazily, from *poltra*, a bed, akin to Ger. *polster*, a bolster, and *Boister*.]
- POLTROONERY**, pol-trōon'ēr-i, *n.* The spirit of a poltroon: laziness: cowardice: want of spirit.
- POLVERINE**, pol-vēr-in or -in, *n.* The dust or calcined ashes of a plant from the Levant, used in glass-making. [It. *polverino*—L. *pulvis*, *pulveris*, dust.]
- POLYANDRIA**, pol-i-an'dri-a, *n.* A class of plants in the Linnæan system, having many or more than twenty stamens inserted on the receptacle. [Gr. *polys*, many, and *anēr*, *andros*, a man, a male.]
- POLYANDRIAN**, pol-i-an'dri-an, } *adj.* Having
- POLYANDROUS**, pol-i-an'drus, } many, or more than twenty, stamens inserted on the receptacle.
- POLYANTH**, pol-i-anth, } *n.* A kind of prim-
- POLYANTHUS**, pol-i-anth'us, } rose bearing many flowers. [Gr., from *polys*, many, and *anthos*, a flower.]
- POLYCOTYLEDON**, pol-i-kot-i-lē'don, *n.* A plant having many cotyledons or seed-lobes. [Gr. *polys*, many, and *COTYLEDON*.]
- POLYCOTYLEDONOUS**, pol-i-kot-i-lē'don-us, *adj.* Having more than two cotyledons or seed-lobes.
- POLYGAMIST**, pol-ig'a-mist, *n.* One who practises or advocates polygamy.
- POLYGAMOUS**, pol-ig'a-mus, *adj.* Consisting of or inclined to polygamy: having a plurality of wives: (*bot.*) having one of the flowerets of a spikelet unisexual and the other hermaphrodite.
- POLYGAMY**, pol-ig'a-mi, *n.* (*lit.*) The having in marriage many at one time: the having more than one wife or husband at the same time. [Gr. *polygamia*—*polys*, many, and *gamos*, a marriage.]
- POLYGLOT**, pol'i-glot, *adj.* Having or containing many languages.—*n.* A book in several languages, esp. a Bible of this kind. [Gr. *polyglōttos*—*polys*, many, and *glōtta*, the tongue, language.]
- POLYGLOTOUS**, pol-i-glot'us, *adj.* Speaking many languages. [From **POLYGLOT**.]
- POLYGON**, pol'i-gon, *n.* A figure of many angles, or with more than four. [Gr. *polygonos*—*polys*, many, *gōnia*, an angle.]
- POLYGONAL**, pol-ig'on-al, } *adj.* Having many
- POLYGONOUS**, pol-ig'on-us, } angles. [From **POLYGON**.]

POLYHEDRAL, pol-i-héd'ral, } *adj.* Having
POLYHEDRICAL, pol-i-hed'rik-al, } many sides or
 faces. [From **POLYHEDRON**.]
POLYHEDRON, pol-i-héd'ron, *n.* A body with many
 sides. [Gr. *polys*, many, and *hedra*, a seat or side.]
POLYHEDROUS, pol-i-héd'drus, *adj.* Same as **POLY-**
HEDRAL.
POLYNESIAN, pol-i-né'zi-an, *adj.* Pertaining to
 Polynesia, or numerous groups of islands in the
 Pacific, within or near the tropics.
POLYNOMIAL, pol-i-nó'mi-al, *n.* An algebraic
 quantity of many names or terms.—*adj.* Of many
 names or terms. [Gr. *polys*, many, *ónoma*, a name.]
POLYP, } pol'ip, *n.* Something with many feet or
POLYPE, } roots: an aquatic animal of the radiate
 kind, with many arms: a tumour with a narrow
 base, somewhat resembling a pear, found in the
 nose, &c. [Gr. *polypous*—*polys*, many, and *pous*, a
 foot.]
POLYPETALOUS, pol-i-pet'al-us, *adj.* With many
 petals. [Gr. *polys*, many, and **PETALOUS**.]
POLYPODE, pol-i-pód, *n.* An animal with many feet.
 [Gr. *polypous*—*polys*, many, *podos*, a foot.]
POLYPOUS, pol'i-pus, *adj.* Having the nature of a
 polyp.
POLYPUS, pol'i-pus, *n.* Same as **POLYP**.
POLYSYLLABIC, -al, pol-i-sil-lab'ik, -al, *adj.*
 Pertaining to a polysyllable: consisting of many, or
 of more than three syllables.
POLYSYLLABLE, pol'i-sil-a-bl, *n.* A word of many,
 or more than three syllables. [Gr. *polys*, many, and
SYLLABLE.]
POLYTECHNIC, pol-i-tek'ník, *adj.* Compre-
 hending many arts: denoting an institution in which
 many branches of science and art are taught. [Gr.
polys, many, and *techné*, an art.]
POLYTHEISM, pol-i-thé-izm, *n.* The doctrine of a
 plurality of gods. [Gr. *polys*, many, and *theos*, a god.]
POLYTHEIST, pol'i-thé-ist, *n.* A believer in poly-
 theism or a plurality of gods.
POLYTHEISTIC, -al, pol-i-thé-ist'ik, -al, *adj.* Per-
 taining to, consisting of, or believing in polytheism.
POMACE, po-más' or po-más', *n.* The substance of
 apples or similar fruit. [Low *L. pomacium*—*L.*
pomum, fruit such as apples, &c.]
POMACEOUS, pom-á'shus, *adj.* Relating to, con-
 sisting of, or resembling apples: like pomace.
POMADE, po-mád', *n.* (*orig*) An ointment made
 from apples: any greasy composition for dressing
 the hair. [From *L. pomum*, an apple.]
POMANDER, pom-an'der, *n.* (*Shak*) A perfumed
 ball, or box containing perfumes. [A corr. of *Fr.*
pomme d'ambre, apple of amber.]
POMATUM, pom-at'um, *n.* **POMADE**.
POME, póm, (*bot.*) A fleshy or pulpy pericarp
 without valves, containing a capsule or capsules: a
 fruit of the apple kind.—*v.t.* To grow to a round
 head like the apple. [*L. pomum*, an apple.]
POMEGRANATE, pom'gran-át or -jún', *n.* A tree
 bearing fruit like the orange, with numerous grains
 or seeds. [*L. pomum*, an apple, and *granatum*,
 having many grains. See **GRAIN**.]
POME-WATEL, pom'-waw'ter, *n.* (*Shak*) A sweet,
 juicy apple.
POMIFEROUS, pom-if'é-r-us, *adj.* (*bot.*) Pome-bear-
 ing, applied to all plants producing the larger fruits,
 as distinguished from berry-bearing. [*L. pomum*,
 apple, and *fero*, to bear.]
POMMEL, pom'el, *n.* (*bot.*) Anything round like an

apple: a knob or ball: the knob on a sword-hilt:
 the high part of a saddle-bow.—*v.t.* To beat as with
 a pommel, or anything thick or heavy: to bruise:
 —*pr.p.* pommelling; *pa.p.* pommelled. [*O. Fr.*;
 low *L. pomellus*—*pomum*, an apple.]
POMONA, pom-ó-us, *n.* (*myth.*) The goddess of fruit,
 or patron divinity of garden produce. [*L.*—*pomum*,
 fruit, apple.]
POMP, pomp, *n.* A showy procession: pageantry:
 ceremony: splendour: pride: ostentation: grandeur.
 [*L. pompa*, Gr. *pompé*—*pempé*, to send.]
POMPOSITY, pomp-ó-si-ti, *n.* The state of being
 pompous: ostentatiousness.
POMPOUS, pomp'us, *adj.* Displaying pomp or
 grandeur: grand: magnificent: dignified: boastful.
POMPOUSLY, pomp'us-li, *adv.* In a pompous,
 ostentatious, or boastful manner.
POMPOUSNESS, pomp'us-nes, *n.* **POMPOSITY**.
POND, pond, *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To ponder, pay atten-
 tion to.
POND, pond, *n.* A body of fresh water shut in or
 dammed up. [From *A.S. pyndan*, to shut in. See
POUND, to shut up.]
PONDER, pon'der, *v.t.* (*lit*) To weigh: to weigh in
 the mind: to think over: to consider: to think:
 muse—usually fol. by *on*. [*L. pondere*—*pondus*, a
 weight, *pendo*, to weigh.]
PONDERABILITY, pon-dér-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The state
 of being ponderable.
PONDERABLE, pon-dér-a-bl, *adj.* Able to be
 weighed: having sensible weight.
PONDERER, pon'dér-ér, *n.* One who ponders.
PONDEROSITY, pon'dér-ó-si-ti, *n.* The state of
 being ponderous: heaviness.
PONDEROUS, pon'dér-us, *adj.* Weighty: massive:
 forcible: important. [*weight*.]
PONDEROUSLY, pon'dér-us-li, *adv.* With great
PONDEROUSNESS, pon'dér-us-nes, *n.* State of
 being ponderous: weight: heaviness.
PONIARD, pon'yard, *n.* A small pointed dagger for
 stabbing.—*v.t.* To stab with a poniard. [*Fr. poignard*,
It. pugnale, *L. pugio*—*pungo*, to stab. See **POINTE**.]
PONK, pongk, *n.* (*Spenser, Shak*) A nocturnal
 spirit. [A false reading for *pouke* = **PUCK**.]
PONTAGE, pont'ij, *n.* A toll paid on bridges.
 [Low *L. pontagium*—*pons*, *pontis*, a bridge, akin to
Sans. pand, *pad*, to go, or *badh*, to bind, to bridge
 over.]
PONTIFF, pont'if, *n.* (*orig*) A Roman high-priest:
 (*R. C. Church*) the pope. [*Fr. pontife*, *L. pontifex*,
pontificis, of doubtful origin.]
PONTIFIC, -al, pon-tif'ik, -al, *adj.* Of or belong-
 ing to a pontiff or the pope: splendid: magnificent.
 —*n.* A book of ecclesiastical ceremonies.
PONTIFICALS, pon-tif'i-kalz, *n.* The dress of a
 priest, bishop, or pope.
PONTIFICATE, pon-tif'a-kat, *n.* The dignity of a
 pontiff or high-priest: the office and dignity or
 reign of a pope.
PONTOON, } pont'oon, *n.* A buoyant vessel of india-
PONTON, } rubber, &c. (formerly an open flat-
 bottomed boat), used in military operations to
 construct temporary bridges: a bridge of boats: a
 lighter. [*Fr. ponton*—*L. pons*, *pontis*, a bridge.]
PONY, póni, *n.* A small horse. (Perhaps from **PUNY**.)
POODLE, poó'dl, *n.* A small dog with long silky
 hair. [*Ger. pudel*.]
POOH, póo, *int.* An exclamation of contempt or
 disdain. [From the sound.]

site, far; mē, hēr; mīne; mōte; mōte; mōn; then.

POOL, pōol, *n.* A wet, muddy place, a marsh: a small body of water: the receptacle for the stakes in certain games: the stakes themselves. [A.S. *pol*, W. *puell*, Ice. *pollr*, D. *poel*, Ger. *pfuhl*, akin to L. *palus*, a marsh, Gr. *pēlos*, mnd.]

POOP, pōop, *n.* The stern of a ship: a deck above the ordinary deck in the after-part of a ship.—*v.t.* To strike or roll over the stern of. [Fr. *poupe*, It. *poppa*, L. *puppis*.]

POOR, pōor, *adj.* *Having little*: without means: needy: spiritless: depressed: (*B.*) humble, contrite: wanting in appearance: lean: wanting in strength: weak: wanting in value: inferior: wanting in fertility: sterile: wanting in fitness, beauty, or dignity: trifling: paltry: dear (endearingly). [O. E. *poore*, *poevere*, Fr. *pauvre*, L. *pauper*, akin to *paucus*, few.]

THE POOR, poor people collectively: those dependent on public or private charity.

POOR-HOUSE, pōor'-hows, *n.* A house established at the public expense for the benefit of the poor.

POORJOHN, pōor'-jon, *n.* (*Shak.*) A coarse kind of fish, the hake. [support of the poor.]

POOR-LAWS, pōor'-lawz, *n.* Laws relating to the

POORLY, pōor'-li, *adv.* In a poor manner: without wealth: with little success: without spirit: without dignity: not in good health.

POORNESS, pōor'-nes, *n.* Poverty: meanness: want of capacity: barrenness.

POOR-RATE, pōor'-rāt, *n.* A rate or tax for the support of the poor. [spirit: cowardly: base.]

POOR-SPIRITED, pōor'-spir'-it-ed, *adj.* Poor or mean in

POOR-SPIRITEDNESS, pōor'-spir'-it-ed-nes, *n.* The state of being poor-spirited: meanness.

POP, pop, *n.* A sharp, quick sound or report.—*v.t.* To make a sharp, quick sound: to dart: to move quickly.—*v.t.* to thrust suddenly: to bring suddenly to notice:—*pr.p.* popping; *pa.p.* popped'.—*adv.* Suddenly. [From the sound.]

POPE, pōp, *n.* *Father of a church*: the bishop of Rome, head of the R. C. Church: a kind of perch. [Fr. *pape*; L. *papa*. See **PAPA**.]

POPEDOM, pōp'-dom, *n.* Office, dignity, or jurisdiction of the pope: papacy.

POPERY, pōp'-er-i, *n.* The religion of which the pope is the head, Roman Catholicism.

POPE'S-EYE, pōp'-z-i, *n.* The gland surrounded with fat in the middle of the thigh.

POP-GUN, pop'-gun, *n.* A tube and rammer for shooting pellets, which makes a noise by the expansion of compressed air.

POPINJAY, pop'-in-jā, *n.* (*lit.*) *The babbling cock*: (*orig.*) a parrot: a mark like a parrot, put on a pole to be shot at: a fop or coxcomb. [O. Fr. *papegai*; It. *pappagallo*—Bav. *pappeln*, to chatter, and Fr. *gau*, It. *gallo*, L. *gallus*, a cock.]

POPISH, pōp'-ish, *adj.* Relating to the pope or popery: taught by popery.

POPISHLY, pōp'-ish-li, *adv.* In a popish manner: with a tendency to popery.

POPLAR, pop'-lar, *n.* A tree common in the northern hemisphere, of rapid growth, and having soft wood. [O. Fr. *poplier*, Fr. *peuplier*, L. *populus*.]

POPLIN, pop'-lin, *n.* A fabric made of silk and worsted. [Fr. *popeline*.]

POPPY, pop'-i, *n.* A plant having large showy flowers and a white narcotic juice, from one species of which opium is obtained. [A.S. *popig*, It. *papavero*, L. *papaver*.]

POPULACE, pop'-ulās, *n.* The people: the common people. [Fr.; L. *populus*. See **PEOPLE**.]

POPULAR, pop'-ul-ar, *adj.* Pertaining to the people: pleasing to or prevailing among the people: easily comprehended: inferior: vulgar. [L. *popularis*—*populus*, the people. See **PEOPLE**.]

POPULARISE, pop'-ul-ar-iz, *v.t.* To make popular or suitable to the people:—*pr.p.* pop'ularising; *pa.p.* pop'ularised.

POPULARITY, pop'-ul-ar'i-ti, *n.* Quality or state of being popular or pleasing to the people.

POPULARLY, pop'-ul-ar-li, *adv.* So as to please the common people: according to vulgar conceptions.

POPULATE, pop'-ul-lāt, *v.t.* To people: to furnish with inhabitants:—*pr.p.* pop'ulating; *pa.p.* pop'ulated. [L. *populus*, *populatus*—*populus*, the people. See **PEOPLE**.] [the inhabitants of any place.]

POPULATION, pop'-ul-lā'shun, *n.* Act of populating:

POPULOUS, pop'-ul-us, *adj.* Full of people: numerously inhabited.

POPULOUSLY, pop'-ul-us-li, *adv.* With many inhabitants in proportion to the extent of country.

POPULOUSNESS, pop'-ul-us-nes, *n.* The proportion of the number of inhabitants to the extent of country.

PORCELAIN, por'-lān or pōr'-se-lān, *n.* A fine kind of earthenware, white, thin, and semi-transparent. [Fr. *porcelaine*; It. *porcellana*, the Venus' shell, which porcelain resembles in transparency.]

PORCH, pōrch, *n.* (*orig.*) *A portico or covered walk*: a portico at the entrance of churches and other buildings: the public porch in the forum of Athens where Zeno the Stoic taught: (*fig.*) the Stoic philosophy. [Fr. *porche*, It. *portico*, L. *porticus*, from *porta*, a gate, entrance. See **PORT**.]

PORCINE, por'-in, *adj.* Pertaining to swine. [L. *porcinus*—*porcus*, a swine.]

PORCISPICES, por'-kis-pis-ēz, *n.pl.* (*Spenser*). Porpoises. [See **PORPOISE**.]

PORCUPINE, por'-kū-pīn, *n.* (*lit.*) *The spiny hog*: a rodent quadruped about two feet long, covered with spines or quills, capable of rolling itself up when attacked. [It. *porco spinoso*; L. *porcus*, a hog, *spina*, a spine.]

PORE, pōr, *n.* (*anat.*) A minute passage in the skin for the perspiration: an opening between the molecules of a body. [L. *porus*, Gr. *poros*, a passage.]

PORE, pōr, *v.i.* To look with steady attention: to study closely:—*pr.p.* pōr'ing; *pa.p.* pōred'. [Proh. akin to **PEER**.]

PORK, pōrk, *n.* The flesh of swine. [Fr. *porc*; L. *porcus*, Gr. *porkos*, a hog.]

PORKER, pōrk'-ēr, *n.* A young hog: a pig.

POROSITY, pōr'-os-i-ti, *n.* Quality of being porous.

POROUS, pōr'-us, *adj.* Having pores.

POROUSNESS, pōr'-us-nes, *n.* Same as **POROSITY**.

PORPENTINE, por'-pen-tīn, *n.* (*Shak.*) A porcupine.

PORPESSE, } por'-pes, *n.* Same as **PORPOISE**.

PORPHYRACEOUS, por'-fir-ā'shus, *adj.* Porphyritic.

PORPHYRISE, por'-fir-iz, *v.t.* To cause to resemble porphyry:—*pr.p.* por'phyrising; *pa.p.* por'phyried.

PORPHYRITIC, por'-fir-it'ik, *adj.* Resembling or consisting of porphyry.

PORPHYRY, por'-fir-i, *n.* A very hard, variegated rock, of a purple and white colour, used in sculpture. [L. and Gr. *porphyrites*, from *porphyra*, purple.]

PORPOISE, } por'-pus, *n.* (*lit.*) *The hog-fish*: a gregarious kind of whale, from 4 to 8 feet

long caught for its oil and flesh. [It. *porco pesce*—*L. porcus*, a hog and *piscis*, a fish, from its hog like appearance in the water.]

PORRIDGE, por'ij, *n.* Broth seasoned with leeks or other vegetables meal or flour boiled with water or milk. [From obs. *porret*, *L. porrum*, Gr *prason*, a leek or prob. a corruption of *PORTAGE*.]

PORRINGER, por'in jer, *n.* A small dish for porridge (*Shak*) a head dress in the shape of a porringer

PORT, port, *n.* A dark purple wine from Oporto in Portugal.

PORT, port, *n.* A harbour a haven or safe station for vessels [*L. portus*, a harbour]

PORT, port, *n.* A gate or entrance a port-hole lid of a port-hole. [*A S*, Fr *porte*, *L. porta*, a gate.]

PORT, port, *n.* Bearing demeanour (*Spenser*) standing position. [*L. portio*, to carry, akin to Gr *phero* Sans *bhri* to bear]

PORT, port, *n.* The left side of a ship—*v t* To put to the left side of a ship as the helm.

PORTABILITY, port a bil' it, *n.* The state of being portable

PORTABLE, port'a bl, *adj.* That may be carried not bulky or heavy [*L. portabilis*—*porto*, to carry]

PORTABLENESS port'a bl nes, *n.* Portability

PORTAGE, port'aj, *n.* Act of carrying carriage price of carriage.

PORTAL port'al, *n.* A small gate any entrance (*arch*) the arch over a gate the lesser of two gates. [*Dim.* of *Port*, a gate.]

PORTANCE, port'ans, *n.* (*Spenser*) Carriage, bearing. [*Fr portans*, *pr. p.* of *porter*, to carry]

PORT CRAYON, port'kri on, *n.* A metallic handle for holding a crayon. [*L. portio*, to carry, and *CRAYON*]

PORTOULLIS, port'kulis, *n.* A sliding door of cross timbers pointed with iron, hang over a gateway, so as to be let down in a moment to keep out an enemy—*v t* (*Shak*) To shut as with a portcullis, to bar [*Fr portis*, and *couluse*, from *coulter*, *L. colo*, to filter]

FORTE, port, *n.* The Turkish government, so called from the gate of the sultan's palace, where justice was administered. [*Fr porte*, *L. porta*, a gate]

PORTEND, por tend, *v t* (*lit*) To stretch forth to indicate the future by signs to betoken. [*L. portendo* *portentus*—*pro*, forth, and *tendo*, to stretch.]

PORTENT, por tent', *n.* That which portends or foreshews an evil omen

PORTENTOUS por tent'us, *adj.* Serving to portend foreshadowing all monstrous excessive

PORTENTOUSLY, por tent'us li, *adv.* In a portentous manner ominously

PORTER, port er, *n.* A door keeper or gate-keeper one who waits at the door to receive messages [*From Port*, a gate.]

PORTER, port er, *n.* One who carries burdens for hire a dark brown malt liquor—so called because first used by the London porters. [*From Port*, to carry]

PORTERAGE, port'er-aj, *n.* Charge made by a

PORTERESS, port'er-es, *n.* A female porter

PORTESSE, port'es, *n.* (*Spenser*). A portable book of prayers, a breviary

PORTFOLIO port'fol-i-0, *n.* A case for carrying or keeping leaves, loose papers, drawings, &c. in France, the office of a minister of state. [*L. portio*, to carry, and *folium*, a leaf.]

PORTHOLE, port'h0l, *n.* A hole or opening in a

ship's side for light and air, or for pointing a gun through. [*Port* and *HOLE*.]

PORTICO, port'iko, *n.* (*orig*) A covered walk an ornamental porch with columns before a gateway—*p l* *Porticoes*, port'ik0z. [*It*—root of *Porch*.]

PORTICOED, port'ik0d, *adj.* Furnished with a portico

PORITION, por'shun, *n.* That which is shared or imparted a part an allotment dividend the part of an estate descending to an heir a wife's fortunes—*v t* To divide into portions to allot a share to furnish with a portion. [*L. portio*, *portionis*, skin to part a part, and Gr *poro*, to share]

PORITIONED, por'shund, *adj.* Having a portion or endowment. [*assigns shares*]

PORITIONER por'shun-er, *n.* One who portions or

PORITIONIST, por'shun ist, *n.* One who has an academical allowance or portion the incumbent of a benefice which has more than one rector or vicar

PORITIONLESS, por'shun les, *adj.* Having no portion, dowry, or property

PORTLINESS port'li nes, *n.* State of being portly dignity of men bulkiness corpulence.

PORTLY, port'li, *adj.* Having a dignified port or men corpulent.

PORTMANTEAU, port man't0, *n.* (*lit*) A cloak-carrier a bag for carrying apparel, &c. on journeys. [*Fr porter*, to carry, *manteau*, a cloak, mantle.]

PORTRAIT, port'rait, *n.* That which is portrayed the likeness of a person description in words.

PORTRAITURE port'rait-0r, *n.* The drawing of portraits or describing in words

PORTRAY, port'rai, *v t* (*lit*) To draw forth to paint or draw the likeness of to describe in words (*Milton*) to adorn with pictures. [*Fr peindre*; *L. protraho*, *protrahum*—*pro*, forth, and *traho*, *trahere*, to draw]

PORTRAYER, port'rai-er, *n.* One who portrays, paints, or describes.

PORTRRESS, port res, *fem.* of *PORTER*.

PORTUGUESE, port'ug-ez, *adj.* Of or pertaining to Portugal or its inhabitants—*n.* The people, a single inhabitant, or the language of Portugal.

POSE, poz, *v t* (*orig*) To put a question in order to puzzle to puzzle to bring to a stand—*pr p.* *pos'ing*, *pos'ing*, *pos'ing*—*n.* An attitude or position, especially if assumed for effect. [*Fr poser*, *L. pono*, *ponum*, to put or place.] [*puzzle*.]

POSER, p0-er, *n.* One who or that which poses a

POSITION, po-zish'un, *n.* State or manner of being placed attitude state of affairs situation the ground taken in argument or a dispute principle laid down place in society (*arch*) a method of solving a problem by one or two suppositions. [*From root of Posz*.]

POSITIVE, po-zitiv, *adj.* Definitely placed or laid down clearly expressed actual not admitting any doubt or qualification decisive settled by arbitrary appointment dogmatic fully assured—*certain* (*gram*) noting the simple form of an adjective (*math*) to be added—*n.* That which is placed or laid down that which may be affirmed reality. [*L. positivus*, from *pono*, *ponum*, to place.]

POSITIVELY, po-zitiv li, *adv.* By itself, independently of anything else not negatively—*certainly*—*directly*: in strong terms.

POSITIVENESS, po-zitiv nes, *n.* Actualness confidence preemptionness.

POSITIVISM, po-zitiv-izm, *n.* A system of philosophy originated by Comte, a French philosopher

(1798—1857), which, ignoring all inquiry into causes, deals only with positives, or simply seeks to discover the laws of phenomena.

POSITIVIST, poz'-i-tiv-ist, *n.* A believer in positivism.

POSSESS, poz-zes', *v.t.* (*lit.*) To be able to sit as master of: to have or hold as an owner: to have the control of: to seize: to enter into and influence: (*Spenser*) to accomplish: (*Shak.*) to inform. [*L. possideo, possessum*—*potis*, able (akin to Sans. *pati*, master), and *sedeo*, to sit. See *SESSION*.]

POSSESSION, poz-zesh'un, *n.* Act of possessing: the thing possessed: property: state of being possessed, as by an evil spirit. [Noting possession.]

POSSESSIVE, poz-zes'iv, *adj.* Pertaining to or denoting possession.

POSSESSIVELY, poz-zes'iv-li, *adv.* In a manner denoting possession.

POSSESSOR, poz-zes'or, *n.* One who possesses: owner: proprietor: occupant.

POSSESSORY, poz-zes'or-i, *adj.* Relating to a possessor or possession: having possession.

POSSET, pos'et, *n.* Milk curdled with wine or acid.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To curdle, as milk with wine. [*W. posel*, curdled milk—*pos*, to gather.]

POSSIBILITY, pos-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* State of being possible: that which is possible: a contingency.

POSSIBLE, pos'i-bl, *adj.* (*lit.*) That is able to be or happen: that may be done: not contrary to the nature of things. [*L. possibilis*—*possum*, to be able—*potis*, able, and *esse*, to be.]

POSSIBLY, pos'i-bli, *adv.* By any power really existing: without impossibility or absurdity: perhaps.

POST, pōst, *n.* Anything fixed or placed, as a piece of timber in the ground: a fixed place, as a military station: a fixed place or stage on a road: an office: one who travels by stages, esp. carrying letters, &c.: a public letter-carrier: an established system of conveying letters: a size of writing-paper double that of common note-paper (so called from the watermark, a *postman's* horn).—*v.t.* To fix on or to a post, that is, in a public place: to expose to public reproach: to set or station: to put in the post-office: (*book-k.*) to transfer to the ledger: (*Shak.*) to delay, put off.—*v.i.* to travel with post-horses or with speed.—*adv.* With post-horses: with speed. [*A.S. post*, *Fr. poste*, *It. posta*—*L. postis*, a post—*pos*, root of *pono*, *positum*, to place.]

POSTAGE, pōst'aj, *n.* Money paid for conveyance of letters, &c., by post or mail.

POSTAGE-STAMP, pōst'aj-stamp, *n.* An adhesive stamp for affixing to letters to pay the postal charge.

POSTAL, pōst'al, *adj.* Belonging to the post-office or mail-service.

POST-BOY, pōst'-boy, *n.* A boy that rides post-horses, or who carries letters.

POST-CAPTAIN, pōst'-kap'tān, *n.* A captain in the British navy, so called in contradistinction to a commander.

POST-CARD, pōst'-kārd, *n.* A stamped card on which a message may be written for transmission by post, differing from a letter in not being inclosed in an envelope.

POST-CHAISE, pōst'-shāz, *n.* A chaise or carriage with four wheels for the conveyance of those who travel with post-horses.

POST-DATE, pōst-dāt, *v.t.* To date after the real time. [*L. post*, after, and *DATE*.]

POST-DILUVIAL, pōst'-di-lū'-vi-al, } *adj.* Being
POST-DILUVIAN, pōst'-di-lū'-vi-an, } or happening
after the deluge. [*L. post*, after, and *DILUVIAL*, *Driluvian*.]

POST-DILUVIAN, pōst'-di-lū'-vi-an, *n.* One who has lived after the deluge.

POSTER, pōst'ér, *n.* One who posts: (*Shak.*) a courier, one who travels expeditiously: a large printed bill or placard for posting.

POSTERIOR, pos-tē'-ri-or, *adj.* Coming after: later: hind or hinder.—*n.pl.* **POSTERIORES**, the hinder parts of an animal. [*L.*, comp. of *posterus*, coming after—*post*, after.] [being subsequent or after.]

POSTERIORITY, pos-tē'-ri-or-i-ti, *n.* The state of

POSTERIORLY, pos-tē'-ri-or-li, *adv.* Subsequently in time.

POSTERITY, pos-ter'it-i, *n.* Those coming after: succeeding generations: a race. [*L. posterus*, coming after—*post*, after.]

POSTERN, pōst'ern, *n.* (*orig.*) A back door or gate: a small private door.—*adj.* Back: private. [*Ö. Fr. posterne*—*L. post*, after.]

POSTFIX, pōst'fiks, *n.* A letter, syllable, or word fixed to or put after another word, an affix. [*L. post*, after, and *Fix*.] [other word.]

POSTFIX, pōst'fiks, *v.t.* To add to the end of another word. [*L. post*, after, and *Fix*.] [other word.]

POST-HASTE, pōst'-hāst, *n.* Haste in travelling like that of a post.—*adv.* With haste or speed.

POST-HORSE, pōst'-hors, *n.* A horse kept for posting.

POSTHUMOUS, pōst'ū-mūs, *adj.* Born after the death of either parent: published after the death of the author. [*L. posthumus, postumus*, superl. of *posterus*, coming after—*post*, after.]

POSTHUMOUSLY, pōst'ū-mūs-li, *adv.* After one's decease. [From *POSTHUMOUS*.]

POSTIL, pōst'il, *n.* (*orig.*) A note in the margin of the Bible, so called because written after the text or other words: a marginal note: (*R. C. Church*) a homily read after the gospel.—*v.t.* To illustrate with marginal notes. [*It. postilla*—*L. post illa* (*verba*) after those (words).]

POSTILLION, pōst-il'yūn, *n.* One who guides post-horses, or horses in any carriage, riding on one of them. [*Fr. postillon*—*poste*. See *POST*.]

POSTMAN, pōst'man, *n.* A post or courier: a letter-carrier. [post-office on a letter.]

POSTMARK, pōst'mark, *n.* The mark or stamp of a

POSTMASTER, pōst'mas'tér, *n.* The master or manager of a post-office: one who supplies post-horses.

POST-MERIDIAN, pōst'-me-rid'i-an, *adj.* Coming after the sun has crossed the meridian: in the afternoon (written *P.M.*). [*L. post*, after, and *MERIDIAN*.]

POST-MORTEM, pōst-mor'tem, *adj.* After death. [*L. post*, after, *mortem*, accusative of *mors*, death.]

POST-NATAL, pōst-nāt'al, *adj.* After birth. [*L. post*, after, and *NATAL*.]

POST-NUPTIAL, pōst-nup'shal, *adj.* Being or happening after marriage. [*L. post*, after, and *NUPTIAL*.]

POST-OBIT, pōst-ō'bit, *n.* A bond in which a person receiving money binds himself to repay a larger sum after the death of an individual from whom he has expectations. [*L. post*, after, and *OBIT*.]

POST-OFFICE, pōst'-ofis, *n.* An office for receiving and transmitting letters by post. [as a letter.]

POSTPAID, pōst'pad, *adj.* Having the postage paid,

POSTPONE, pōst-pōn', *v.t.* To put off to an after-period: to defer: to delay.—*pr.p.* *postpōning*; *pa.p.* *postpōned*. [*L. post-pono, -positum*—*post*, after, *pono*, to put.]

POSTPONEMENT, pōst-pōn ment, *n.* Act of putting off to an after-time: temporary delay.

POST-POSITION, pōst-po-zish'un, *n.* The state of being put back or out of the regular place: (*gram.*)

a word or particle placed after a word, in contradistinction to a preposition.

POST PRANDIAL, post-pran-di-ál, *adv* After dinner [From *L. post*, after, and *prandium*, a repast]

POSTSCRIPT post'skript, *n* Something written after a part added to a letter after the signature an addition to a book after it is finished. [*L. post*, after, *scriptum*, written, *p.p.* of *scribo*, to write]

POST TOWN, post'-town, *n* A town in which there is a post-office

POSTULANT, post'u-lant, *n* One who makes a request a candidate [See **POSTULATE**]

POSTULATE, pos-tu-lát, *v. t.* (*lit.*) To demand to assume without proof to solicit —*pr p* postulating, *p.p.* postulated. —*n* A position assumed without proof or as self-evident (*geom.*) a self-evident problem. [*L. postulo*, *atum*, to demand—*posco*, to ask urgently] [tulating solicitation]

POSTULATION, pos-tú-lá-shun, *n* The act of postulating

POSTULATORY, pos-tu-lá-tor-í, *adv* Assuming or assumed without proof, as a postulate.

POSTURE pos-tur, *n* The placing or position of the body attitude state or condition disposition. —*v. t.* To place in a particular manner —*pr p* posturing, *p.p.* postured. [Fr—*L. postura*—*pono*, *positum*, to place]

POSTURE MASTER, postur-mas'ter, *n* One who teaches or practices artificial postures of the body

POSY, po-zí, *n* A verse of poetry a motto an inscription on a ring a motto sent with a bouquet a bouquet. [Corrupted from *Poësy*, or from *Fr pense* a thought]

POT, pot, *n* A metallic vessel for various purposes, esp cooking a drinking vessel an earthen vessel for plants the quantity in a pot —*v. t.* To preserve in pots to put in pots —*pr p* potting, *p.p.* potted. [Fr *pot*, *Gael. post*, Ice, *potir*]

POTABLE, pot'a-bl *adj* That may be drunk liquid. —*n* Something drinkable. [*L. potabilis*—*potio*, to drink.] [being drinkable]

POTABLENESS, pot'a-blí-ness, *n* The quality of being drinkable

POTASH pot'ash, *n* (*lit.*) Pot ashes a powerful alkali, obtained from the ashes of plants

POTASSIUM, pot'as'i-um, *n* One of the alkaline metals, of a bluish white colour, and strong metallic lustre the oxide of which is potash.

POTATION, pot'á-shun, *n* A drinking a draught. [*L. potatio*—*potio*, to drink.]

POTATO po-tá-to, *n* One of the tubers of a plant almost universally cultivated for food the plant itself. [*Sp. patata*, *S. American*, *papa*, but Wedgwood thinks it took the original name of the *beet*, *Sp. batata*, sweet potato.]

POT BELLIED, pot bel-lid, *adj* Having a prominent belly [in a public house.]

POT BOY, pot'boy, *n* A boy who carries pots of ale

POTCH, poch, *v. t.* (*Shak*) To thrust, to push. [Fr *pocher*, from root of *Pocx*]

POTFEN, po-ten, *n* Irish whiskey [Fr *potum*, I drink]

POTENCY, pot'en-sí, *n* (*Shak*) Power, authority, strength. [From *POTENT*]

POTENT, pot'ent, *adj* Being able strong powerful having great authority or influence —*n* (*Shak*). A potentate. [*L. potens*, *potentis* being able, *p.p.* of *posse*—*potis*, able, and *esse*, to be.]

POTENTATE, pot'en-tát, *n* One who is potent a prince a sovereign. [Fr *potentat*—*low L. potentatus*, *p.p.* of *potento*, to exercise power]

POTENTIAL, po-ten-shal, *adv* Powerful, efficacious existing in possibility, not in reality (*gram*) expressing power, possibility, liberty, or obligation. [From *POTENT*]

POTENTIALITY, po-ten-shu-ál-ít-í, *n* The state of being potential or possible not actuality

POTENTIALLY, po-ten-shal-ly, *adv* In power or possibility not in act. [forcibly]

POTENTLY, po-ten-shí, *adv* (*Shak*) Powerfully

POTHER, pot'her, *n* (*lit.*) Powder or dust a cloud of dust bustle confusion —*v. t.* To puzzle, as if in a cloud of dust to perplex to tease. —*v. i.* to make a pother [Orig written **PUDDER**, prob from *Fr poudre*, dust See **POWDER**]

POT HERB, pot'herb or erb, *n* An herb or vegetable used in cooking

POT HOOK, pot'hook, *n* A hook on which pots are hung over the fire a letter formed like a pot hook an ill formed or scrawled letter

POTION pò-shun, *n* A draught a liquid medicine a dose. [*L. potio*—*potio* to drink]

POT POURRI, pó-pórrí, *n* A dish of different kinds of meats, vegetables, &c., cooked together a mixture of sweet scented materials, chiefly dried flowers a selection of pieces of music strung together without much arrangement so as to form a medley a literary production composed of unconnected parts [Fr *pot*, pot, and *pourrir*, to rot, to bad very much—*L. putreo*, to putrefy]

POT SHARD, pot'shard, *n* (*Shak*) Same as **POT SHARE**

POT SHARE, pot'-shár, *n* **SHRED**

POTSHRED, pot'sherd, *n* A shred or fragment of a pot [Fr, *A.S. sceard*, a shred—*sceran*, to divide.]

POTTAGE, pot'a-jí, *n* Anything cooked in a pot a thick soup of meat and vegetables.

POTTER, pot'ter, *v. t.* To pother to be busily or fussily engaged about trifles.

POTTER, pot'ter, *n* One whose trade is to make pots, or earthenware.

POTTERY, pot'ter-í, *n* Earthenware pots or vessels a place where earthenware is manufactured.

POTTING, pot'ing, *n* (*Shak*) Drinking placing or preserving in a pot.

POTTLE, pot'l, *n* A little pot a measure of four pints a small basket for fruit. [Dim. of *Por*]

POTTLE BODIED, pot'l bod'id, *adj* Having a body swollen or shaped like a pottle.

POTTLE POT, pot'l pot, *n* (*Shak*) A drinking vessel.

POT WALLER pot'woler, *n* A voter in **POT WALLOPER**, pot'wolo-per, *n* certain boroughs in England where all who *boded* a pot were entitled to vote. [Prov *E. wallop*, to boil.]

POUCH, powch, *n* A poke, pocket, or bag the bag or sac of an animal. —*v. t.* To put into a pouch. [Fr *pocche*, *A.S. poca* a bag a pocket.] [a pouch.]

POUCHED, powcht, *adj* Having or furnished with pouches

POUCHONG, poo-shong, *n* A superior kind of black tea. [spotted, reduced to powder]

POULDERED, powldrd, *adj* (*Spenser*) Powdered

POULT, pólt, *n* A little hen or fowl, a chicken. [Fr *poulet*, dim. of *poule*, hen, fowl—*L. pullos*, the young of any animal.]

POULTER, pólt'er, *n* (*Shak*) A poulterer

POULTERER, pólt'er-er, *n* One who deals in fowls

POULTICE, pólt-ís, *n* (*lit.*) Porridge a soft composition of meal, bran, &c., applied to sores. —*v. t.* To dress with a poultice —*pr p* poulticing, *p.p.* poulticed. [*L. pule*, *pulus*, *Gr. pollos*, porridge.]

POULTRY, pŏl'trī, *n.* Domestic fowls.

POULTRY-YARD, pŏl'trī-yārd, *n.* A yard where poultry are confined and bred.

POUNCE, pŏwns, *n.* The claw or talon of a bird of prey.—*v.i.* To fall and seize with the claws: to fall suddenly:—*pr.p.* pouncing; *pa.p.* pounced'. [Norm. *ponce*, hand—*L.* *pugnus*, fist.]

POUNCE, pŏwns, *n.* A fine powder for preparing a surface for writing on, orig. powdered *pumice-stone*: coloured powder sprinkled over holes pricked in paper as a pattern.—*v.t.* To sprinkle with pounce, as paper or a pattern:—*pr.p.* pouncing; *pa.p.* pounced'. [Fr. *ponce*, pumice—*L.* *pumex*, *punicis*. See **PUMICE**.]

POUNCE, pŏwns, *v.t.* To prick with a sharp instrument: to stamp holes in for ornament:—*pr.p.* pouncing; *pa.p.* pounced'. [Port. *puncar*, Sp. *puncar*, to prick—*L.* *pungo*, *punctum*, to prick.]

POUNCE-BOX, pŏwns'-boks, } *n.* (*Shak.*) A small

POUNCE-BOX, pŏwns'-et-boks, } box with a perforated lid for sprinkling pounce on paper.

POUND, pŏwnd, *v.t.* To beat, to bruise: to bray with a pestle. [A.S. *punian*, to beat.]

POUND, pŏwnd, *n.* A weight of 12 oz. troy, or 16 oz. avoird.: the British money unit, represented by 20 shillings in silver or a sovereign in gold: (*B.*) = about £1. [A.S. *pund*, *L.* *pondo*, weight, akin to *pondus*, a weight—*pendo*, to hang, to weigh.]

POUND, pŏwnd, *v.t.* To shut up or confine, as strayed animals.—*n.* An inclosure in which strayed animals are confined. [A.S. *pund*, inclosure—*pyn-dan*, to shut in.] [pounding stray cattle.]

POUNDAGE, pŏwnd'āj, *n.* A charge made for

POUNDAGE, pŏwnd'āj, *n.* A charge made for each pound: payment rated by the weight or by the value of the commodity. [many pounds.]

POUNDER, pŏwnd'ēr, *n.* He or that which has so

POUNDER, pŏwnd'ēr, *n.* That which pounds, a pestle. [From **POUND**, to beat.]

POUR, pŏr, *v.t.* To cause to flow: to send forth: to give vent to: to utter.—*v.i.* to flow: to issue forth: to rush. [W. *bwrio*, to throw.]

POURTRAHED, pŏor-trād', *adj.* (*Spenser*). Portrayed or drawn.

POURTRAY, pŏor-trā', *v.t.* Same as **PORTRAY**.

POUSSE, pŏws, *n.* (*Spenser*). Pulse, pease. [A corruption of **PULSE** or of **PEASE**.]

POUSSETTING, pŏos-se'ting, *n.* (*Tenn.*) The act of waltzing round each other, as two couples in a contra-dance.

POUT, pŏwt, *v.i.* To push out the lips, in contempt or displeasure: to look gloomy: to hang or be prominent.—*n.* A fit of sullenness. [Fr. *bouter*, to push out, *boulder*, to pout, akin to **BUTT**.]

POUTER, pŏwt'ēr, *n.* One who pouts: a variety of pigeon, having its breast pushed out or inflated.

POUTING, pŏwt'ing, *n.* Childish sullenness.

POUTINGLY, pŏwt'ing-li, *adv.* In a pouting or sullen manner.

POVERTY, pŏv'ēr-tī, *n.* The state of being poor: necessity: want: meanness: defect. [Fr. *pauvreté*—*L.* *paupertas*—*pauper*, poor.]

POWDER, pŏw'dēr, *n.* Dust: any substance in fine particles: gunpowder: hair-powder.—*v.t.* To reduce to powder: to sprinkle with powder: to salt.—*v.i.* to crumble into powder. [O. E. *powdre*; O. Fr. *poudre*, *puldre*—*L.* *pulvis*, *pulveris*, dust.]

POWDERED, pŏw'dērd, *adj.* Reduced to powder: sprinkled with powder: salted.

POWDER-MONKEY, pŏw'dēr-mungk'ī, *n.* A boy who carries powder to the gunners on board a ship of war.

POWDERY, pŏw'dēr-i, *adj.* Resembling or sprinkled with powder: dusty: friable.

POWER, pŏw'ēr, *n.* Rule: authority: influence: a ruler: a divinity: strength: energy: faculty of the mind: any agency: moving force of anything: a divinity: military force—usually in the plural: the result of the continued multiplication of a quantity by itself any given number of times: (*optics*) magnifying strength: (*obs.*) a great many. [Norm. *poaire*, *potare*—*L.* *posse*, contr. of *potesse*, to be able—*potis*, able (akin to Sans. *pati*, ruler)—*pa*, to rule, and *esse*, to be.]

POWERFUL, pŏw'ēr-fool, *adj.* Having great power: mighty: intense: forcible: efficacious.

POWERFULLY, pŏw'ēr-fool-li, *adv.* With force or energy: with great effect: forcibly.

POWERFULNESS, pŏw'ēr-fool-ues, *n.* Power: efficacy: might: force. [impotent.]

POWERLESS, pŏw'ēr-les, *adj.* Without power: weak:

POWERLESSLY, pŏw'ēr-les-li, *adv.* In a powerless or weak manner. [of being powerless.]

POWERLESSNESS, pŏw'ēr-les-nes, *n.* The quality

POWER-LOOM, pŏw'ēr-lŏom, *n.* A loom worked by some mechanical power, as water, steam, &c.

POX, pŏks, *n.* Pocks or little bags: pustules: an eruptive disease. [Contr. of *pocks*, pl. of *Pock*.]

POYNANT, pŏin'ant, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Same as **POIGNANT**.

PRACTIC. Same as **PRACTICE**.

PRACTICABILITY, prak'tik-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* State or quality of being practicable.

PRACTICABLE, prak'tik-a-bl, *adj.* That may be practised, used, or followed: that may be done: passable. [quality of being practicable.]

PRACTICABLENESS, prak'tik-a-bl-nes, *n.* The

PRACTICABLY, prak'tik-a-bli, *adv.* In such a manner as may be performed.

PRACTICAL, prak'tik-al, *adj.* That can be put in practice: useful: applying knowledge to some useful end. [From **PRACTICE**.]

PRACTICALITY, prak'tik-al'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being practical.

PRACTICALLY, prak'tik-al-li, *adv.* In relation to action: by means of practice or use: in practice or use. [of being practical.]

PRACTICALNESS, prak'tik-al-nes, *n.* The quality

PRACTICE, prak'tis, *n.* A doing: the habit of doing anything: frequent use: performance: method: medical treatment: exercise of any profession: a rule in arithmetic. [Low *L.* *practica*; Gr. *praktikē*—*praktikos*, fit for doing—*prasseō*, *praxō*, to do.]

PRACTICK, prak'tik, *adj.* (*Spenser*, *Shak.*) Skilful, treacherous, deceitful.

PRACTISANT, prak'tik-zant, *n.* (*Shak.*) An agent.

PRACTISE, prak'tis, *v.t.* To put in practice or do habitually: to perform: to exercise, as a profession: to use or exercise: to commit.—*v.i.* to have or to form a habit: to exercise any employment or profession: to try artifices:—*pr.p.* practising; *pa.p.* practised.

PRACTISER, prak'tis-ēr, *n.* One who practises.

PRACTITIONER, prak'tish'un-ēr, *n.* One who practises or is engaged in the exercise of any profession, esp. medicine or law.

PRÆMUNIRE, prem-ū-nī're, *n.* The offence of disregard or contempt of the king and his government,

especially the offence of introducing papal or other foreign authority into England the writ founded on such an offence the penalty incurred by the offence [A corruption of *pramonere*, to forewarn, to cite.]

PRÆTOR, PRÆTORIUM See **PRÆTOR**, **PRÆTORIUM**

PRAGMATIC, -AL, prag mat'ik, al, adj Fit for practice or business active taking business with out invitation [Cr *pragmaticos*—*pragma*, a deed—*prasso*, to do]

PRAGMATICALLY, prag mat'ik al li, adv Ac tively zealously officiously in a manner to shew the connection and causes of occurrences

PRAGMATICALNESS, prag mat'ik al nes, n. Ac tivity earnestness meddlesomeness

PRAMINE, prā'm, n. An extensive meadow or tract of land, level or rolling without trees and covered with tall coarse grass [Fr, Sp, and Port *pradera*, It *praterra*—*L. pratium*, a meadow]

PRASE, prāz, n. Expression of the price or value in which any person or thing is held commendation tribute of gratitude a glorifying, as in worship reason of praise—*v. t.* To express estimation of to commend to honour, to glorify, as in worship —*pr p* praising, *pa p* praised [O Fr *preis*, It *prezzo*—*L. pretium*, price]

PRASER, prā'ser, n. One who praises

PRASEWORTHILY, praz wūth'li, adv (Spenser) In a praiseworthy manner

PRASEWORTHINESS, praz wūth' nes, n. The quality of being praiseworthy

PRASEWORTHY, praz wūth'i, adj Worthy of praise commendable

PRANCE, prans, v. To strut about in a prancing, showy, or warlike manner to ride showily to bound gaily, as a horse —*pr p* prancing, *pa p* pranced [ing or bounding gaily]

PRANCING, pransing adj Riding showily spring prancingly, pransing li, adv In a prancing, springy, or strutting manner

PRANCKE, prangk, n. (Spenser) A prank, a malicious trick—*v. t.* (Spenser) To trim, adorn, adjust

PRANK, prangk, v. t. To decorate to dress or adjust to ostentation. [Ger *prangen*, *prunken*, to make a show]

PRANK, prangk, n. A sportive action a trick. [Compare W *prance*, a prank, *prancean*, to play tricks, Sp *brincar*, to frisk, Port *brincar*, to sport.]

PRATE, prat, v. i. To talk idly to tattle to be loquacious—*v. t.* to speak without meaning —*pr p* prating, *pa p* prated—*n.* Trifling talk. [D *praten*, see *prata*]

PRATER, prā'ter, n. One who prates or talks idly **PRATING**, prating, adj Talking idly or unmean ingly —*n.* Idle talk.

[with loquacity]

PRATINGLY, prating li, adv With little-tattle **PRATIQUE**, prat'ek, n. (lit) Practice converse, intercourse a license or permission to hold intercourse, or to trade after having performed quarantine. [Fr, see *PRACTICE*.]

PRATTLE, prat'l v. i. To prate or talk much and idly to utter child's talk —*pr p* prattling, *pa p* prattled—*n.* Empty talk. [Dim. of *PRATE*.]

PRATTLER, prat'ler, n. One who prattles as a child. **PRAWN**, prawn, n. A small crustacean animal like the shrimp.

PRAxis, prā'xis, n. Practice use an example for exercise. [Gr—*praxis*, *praxis*, to do]

PRAY, prā, v. i. To ask earnestly to entreat to

petition or address God.—*v. t.* to ask earnestly and reverently, as in worship to supplicate —*pr p* praying, *pa p* prayed [Fr *prier*—*L. precor*, akin to Sans. *prachā*, to ask.]

PRAYER, prār, n. The act of praying entreaty the words used solemn address to God a formula of worship [prayers or forms of devotion.]

PRAYER BOOK, prār book, n. A book containing

PRAYERFUL, prār'fool, adj Full of or given to prayer devotional. [manner]

PRAYERFULLY, prār'fool li, adv In a prayerful

PRAYERFULNESS, prār'fool nes, n. The quality of being prayerful. [prayer]

PRAYERLESS, prār'les adj Without or not using

PRAYERLESSLY, prār'les li, adv In a prayerless manner. [prayer]

PRAYERLESSNESS, prār'les nes, n. Neglect of

PRAYER-MEETING, prār mē'ting, n. A meeting or gathering of people for prayer

PRAYING, prā'ing n. The act of making a prayer: a prayer made —*adv* Given to prayer

PREACE, prēs, n. (Spenser) Same as **PREAZ**.

PREACH, preach, v. i. To make known in the presence of or before others to pronounce a public discourse on sacred subjects—*v. t.* to publish in religious discourses to teach publicly [O Fr *precher*, It *predicare*—*L. predicare*, *atum*, to proclaim—*præ*, before, *dicō*, to make known.]

PREACHER, preacher, n. One who preaches on religious matters [public religious discourse.]

PREACHING, preach'ing, n. The act of preaching a

PREACHMENT, preach'ment, n. (Shal.) A sermon, in contempt a discourse affectively solemn

PREACQUAINT, pre-ak kwānt, v. t. To acquaint beforehand

PREACQUAINTANCE, prē ak kwānt'ans, n. Previous acquaintance or knowledge

PRE ADAMITE, prē ad a mīt, n. One who lived before Adam. [or caution beforehand.]

PREADMONISH, prē ad mon'ish, v. t. To admonish

PREADMONITION, prē ad mon'ish an, n. Previous admonition or warning

PREADVERTISE, prē ad ver'tiz, v. t. To advertise or announce beforehand

PREAMBLE, pre am bl, n. (lit) That which walks or goes before introduction preface. [L. *præambulus*, going before—*præ*, before, *ambulo*, to go]

PREAMOUNCE, pre an nōw's, v. t. To announce beforehand. [forehand.]

PREAPPOINT, prē ap-point', v. t. To appoint be-

PREAPPOINTMENT, prē ap-point'ment, n. Previous appointment

PREASE, prēs v. t. or v. i. (Spenser) To press, to crowd.—*n.* (Spenser) A press, a crowd.

PREASSURANCE, pre ash shūr'ans, n. Previous assurance

PRE AUDIENCE, prē aw di'ens, n. Right of previous audience or hearing precedence at the bar among lawyers

PREBEND preb'end, n. The share of the estate of a cathedral or collegiate church allotted to a prebendary [Low *L. prebenda*—*præbeo* to allow]

PREBENDAL, preb-end'al, adj Relating to a prebend.

PREBENDARY, preb'end ar'i, n. An ecclesiastic who enjoys a prebend an officiating or residuary canon.

- PREBENDARYSHIP**, preb'end-ar-i-ship, *n.* The office of a prebendary : a resident canonry.
- PRECARIOUS**, pre-kā'ri-us, *adj.* (*lit.*) Obtained by prayer or entreaty : uncertain, because depending on the will of another : held by a doubtful tenure. [*L. precarius—precor*, to pray.]
- PRECARIOUSLY**, pre-kā'ri-us-li, *adv.* In a precarious manner : dependently on the will or pleasure of others : in a dependent or uncertain manner.
- PRECARIOUSNESS**, pre-kā'ri-us-nes, *n.* State of being precarious : dependence on the will or pleasure of others : uncertainty.
- PRECAUTION**, pre-kaw'shun, *n.* Caution or care beforehand : a preventive measure.—*v.t.* To warn or advise beforehand.
- PRECAUTIONARY**, pre-kaw'shun-ar-i, *adj.* Containing or proceeding from precaution.
- PRECEDE**, pre-sēd', *v.t.* To go before in time, rank, or importance :—*pr.p.* preced'ing ; *pa.p.* preced'ed. [*L. præ*, before, and *cedo*, cessum, to go.]
- PRECEDENCE**, pre-sēd'ens, } *n.* The act of pre-
PRECEDENCY, pre-sēd'en-si, } ceding or going be-
 fore in time : priority : the state of being before in rank, or the place of honour : the foremost place in ceremony. [before : anterior.]
- PRECEDENT**, pre-sēd'ent, *adj.* Preceding or going
- PRECEDENT**, pre-sēd'ent, *n.* That which has preceded or gone before : that which may serve as an example or rule in the future : a parallel case in the past : (*Shak.*) the original of a copy.
- PRECEDENTED**, pre-sēd'ent-ed, *adj.* Having a precedent : warranted by an example.
- PRECEDENTLY**, pre-sēd'ent-li, *adv.* Beforehand : antecedently.
- PRECEDING**, pre-sēd'ing, *adj.* Going before in time, rank, &c. : antecedent : previous : former. [From *PRECEDE*.]
- PRECENTOR**, pre-sen'tor, *n.* He that sings before or leads in music : the leader of a choir : the leader of the psalmody in the Scotch Church. [*L.*—*præ*, before, *cantor*, a singer—*cano*, to sing.]
- PRECENTORSHIP**, pre-sen'tor-ship, *n.* The office or employment of a precentor.
- PRECEPT**, prē'sept, *n.* (*lit.*) That which is taken or placed before one to be acted on : rule of action : a commandment : principle or maxim : (*law*) the written warrant of a magistrate. [*L. præceptum—præ*, before, and *capio*, to take.] [of precepts.]
- PRECEPTIAL**, pre-sep'shal, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Consisting
- PRECEPTIVE**, pre-sept'iv, *adj.* Containing or giving precepts : directing in moral conduct : didactic.
- PRECEPTOR**, pre-sept'or, *n.* One who delivers precepts : a teacher : an instructor : the head of a school. [to a preceptor.]
- PRECEPTORIAL**, pre-sept'or-i-al, *adj.* Pertaining
- PRECEPTORY**, pre-sept'or-i, *n.* A religious house of the Knights Templars, under the superintendence of a knight-preceptor, and standing on a manor or estate divided into benefices possessed by the more eminent knights.—*adj.* Giving precepts. [Low *L. præceptoria—præceptor*, a commander.]
- PRECEPTRESS**, pre-sept'res, *fem.* of *PRECEPTOR*.
- PRECESSION**, pre-sesh'un, *n.* The act of preceding or going before.
- PREGINCT**, prē'singkt, *n.* (*lit.*) That which girds or bounds : a territorial district or division : boundary of a place : limit of jurisdiction or authority. [*L. præcinctus—præ*, before, and *cingo*, cinctum, to gird about.]
- PRECIOUS**, presh'us, *adj.* Of great price or worth : costly : highly esteemed : worthless, contemptible (in irony) : (*B.*) valuable because of its rarity. [*Fr. précieux* ; *L. pretiosus—pretium*, price, akin to *Gr. priamai*, to buy.]
- PRECIOUSLY**, presh'us-li, *adv.* Valuably : to a great price. [From *PRECIOUS*.]
- PRECIOUSNESS**, presh'us-nes, *n.* State of being precious : valuableness : worth : high price.
- PREOIPICE**, pres'i-pis, *n.* (*orig.*) A falling head-foremost : that down which one falls head-foremost : a very steep place : any steep descent. [*Fr.* ; *L. præcipitium—præceps*, headlong—*præ*, before, and *capit*, the head.]
- PRECIPITABILITY**, pre-sip-i-ta-bil'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being precipitable.
- PRECIPITABLE**, pre-sip'i-ta-bl, *adj.* (*chem.*) That may be precipitated.
- PRECIPITANCE**, pre-sip'i-tans, } *n.* Quality of
PRECIPITANCY, pre-sip'i-tan-si, } being precipi-
 tate : haste in resolving or executing a purpose.
- PRECIPITANT**, pre-sip'i-tant, *adj.* Falling head-
 long : rushing down with velocity : hasty : un-
 expectedly brought on. [See *PREOIPICE*.]
- PRECIPITANTLY**, pre-sip'i-tant-li, *adv.* In head-
 long haste : with tumultuous hurry.
- PRECIPITATE**, pre-sip'i-tāt, *v.t.* To throw head-
 foremost : to urge with eagerness : to hurry rashly :
 to hasten : (*chem.*) to throw to the bottom as a sub-
 stance in solution :—*pr.p.* precip'itāt'ing ; *pa.p.* pre-
 cip'itāt'ed.—*adj.* Falling, flowing, or rushing head-
 long : lacking deliberation : over-hasty : (*med.*)
 ending soon in death.—*n.* (*chem.*) A substance pre-
 cipitated. [cipitate manner : headlong.]
- PRECIPITATELY**, pre-sip'i-tāt-li, *adv.* In a pre-
 cipitation, pre-sip-i-tā'shun, *n.* Act of
 precipitating : great hurry : rash haste : rapid
 movement. [very steep : hasty : rash.]
- PRECIPITOUS**, pre-sip'i-tus, *adj.* Like a precipice :
- PRECIPITOUSLY**, pre-sip'i-tus-li, *adv.* In a tumul-
 tuous hurry : with steep descent.
- PRECIPITOUSNESS**, pre-sip'i-tus-nes, *n.* Rash
 haste : steepness of descent.
- PRECIS**, prā'sē, *n.* A precise or abridged statement :
 an abstract : summary. [*Fr.*]
- PRECISE**, pre-sis', *adj.* (*lit.*) Cut off in front :
 definite : exact : not vague : adhering too much to
 rule : excessively nice. [*Fr. précis* ; *L. præcisus*,
pa.p. of *præcido—præ*, before, and *caedo*, to cut.]
- PRECISELY**, pre-sis'li, *adv.* Exactly : nicely : accu-
 rately : with scrupulous exactness or formality.
- PRECISENESS**, pre-sis'nes, *n.* Exactness : accuracy :
 rigid nicety or formality.
- PRECISIAN**, pre-siz'h'an, *n.* A person remarkably
 precise or ceremonious : a formalist : (*Shak.*) one
 who limits or restrains.
- PRECISION**, pre-siz'h'un, *n.* Quality of being pre-
 cise : exactness : accuracy.
- PRECLUDE**, pre-klōd', *v.t.* (*lit.*) To shut in front :
 to hinder by anticipation : to keep back : to prevent
 from taking place :—*pr.p.* preclud'ing ; *pa.p.* pre-
 clud'ed. [*L. præcludo*, -clusus—*præ*, before, and
claudo, to shut.]
- PRECLUSION**, pre-klōs'zhun, *n.* Act of precluding
 or hindering : state of being precluded.
- PRECLUSIVE**, pre-klōs'iv, *adj.* Tending to pre-
 clude : hindering beforehand.
- PRECLUSIVELY**, pre-klōs'iv-li, *adv.* In a pre-
 clusive manner.

PRECOCIOUS, pre-kōsh us, *adj* (orig) *Pap* before the natural time having the mind developed very early premature forward. [Fr *précoce*, L. *præcox*, *præcox*—*præ*, before, and *coquus*, to ripen.]

PRECOCIOUSLY, pre-kōsh us-h, *adv* With premature ripeness or forwardness

PRECOCIOUSNESS, pre-kōsh us nes, } *n*. Premature ripeness

PRECOCITY, pre-kos i ti, } *n*. Premature ripeness or development.

PRECOGNITION, pre-kog nish'un, *n*. Cognition, knowledge, or examination beforehand (*Scots law*) an examination as to whether there is ground for prosecution

PRECONCEIVE, pre-kon sev', *v.t.* To conceive or form a notion of beforehand.

PRECONCEPTION, pre-kon sepshun, *n* Act of preconceiving previous opinion.

PRECONCERT, pre-kon sert, *v.t.* To concert or settle beforehand. [beforehand.]

PRECONSUME, pre-kon sum, *v.t.* To consume

PRECURSOR, pre-kur sor, *n* A forerunner one who or that which indicates approach. [L. *præcur*, before, and *currere*, to run, akin to Sans *gri* to go]

PRECURSORY, pre-kur sor i, *adj* Forerunning indicating something to follow

PREDACEOUS, pred a-shus *adj* Living by prey predatory [It. *predace*—L. *præda*, booty, prey]

PREDAL, pred al, *adj* Pertaining to prey plundering. [See **PREDACEOUS**.]

PREDATE, pre-dat', *v.t.* To date before the true date to date by anticipation. [manner]

PREDATORILY, pred-a-tor i l, *adv* In a predatory

PREDATORY, pred-a-tor i or pred-a-tor i, *adj* Plundering characterised by plundering hungry ravenous. [See **PREDACEOUS**.]

PREDCEASE, pre-de sis', *n* Decease or death before something else —*v.t.* To die before. [L. *præ*, before and *DECEASE*.]

PREDCESSOR, pre-de ses'or, *n*. One who has preceded another in any office. [L. *præ*, before, and *decessor*—*de*, away, and *cedo*, cessum, to go]

PREDSTINARIAN, pre-des tin arian, *adj* Pertaining to predestination —*n* One who holds the doctrine of predestination.

PREDSTINATE, pre-des tin-at, *v.t.* To predestine or determine beforehand to preordain by an unchangeable purpose —*pr p* predestinating, *pa p* predestinated —*p adj* (Shal) Predestinated, fated.

PREDSTINATION, pre-des tin a shun, *n*. Act of predestinating (*theol.*) an eternal decree of God.

PREDSTINATOR, pre-des tin at-or, *n* One who predestinates or fore ordains a predestinarian.

PREDSTINE, pre-des tin, *v.t.* To destine or decree beforehand to fore-ordain —*pr p* predestinating, *pa p* predestined.

PREDETERMINABLE, pre-de ter'min a-bl, *adj* Capable of being determined beforehand.

PREDETERMINATE, pre-de ter'min at, *adj* Determined beforehand.

PREDETERMINATION, pre-de ter'min a shun, *n* Determination made beforehand purpose formed beforehand.

PREDETERMINE, pre-de ter'min, *v.t.* and *v.i.* To determine beforehand.

PREDIAL, pred'ial, *adj* (lit) Pertaining to an estate consisting of land or farms growing from land. [Fr *predial*—L. *prædium*, an estate, akin to *præ*, *præda*, a surety]

PREDICABILITY, pred i ka bil i ti, *n* The state of being predicable or affirmable of anything that may be attributed to something

PREDICABLE, pred i ka bl, *adj* That may be predicated or affirmed of something attributable. —*n* Anything that can be predicated.

PREDICAMENT, pred-ik'a ment, *n* (*logic*) One of the classes or categories which include all predicables condition an unfortunate or trying position.

PREDICATE, pred i kat, *v.t.* (lit) To cry before or in the presence of others to affirm one thing of another —*pr p* predicating, *pa p* predicated. —*n* (*logic and gram.*) That which is stated of the subject [L. *prædicatum*—*præ*, before, and *dicere* to proclaim] (*ling* assertion.)

PREDICATION, pred i ka shun, *n*. Act of predicating

PREDICATIVE, pred i kat iv, *adj* Expressing predication or affirmation.

PREDICT, pre-dikt', *v.t.* To declare or tell before hand to prophesy —*n* (Shal) A prediction. [L. *præ*, before, and *dicere* dictum, to say]

PREDICTION, pre dik shun *n*. Act of predicting: that which is predicted or foretold prophecy

PREDICTIVE, pre-diktiv, *adj* Foretelling prophetic. [From **PREDICT**.]

PREDILECTION, pre-di lek'shun, *n*. A choosing or delighting in before something else favourable prepossession of mind partiality [L. *præ*, before, and *deligere*, dilectum, to love—*dis*, apart, and *lego*, to choose]

PREDISPOSE, pre-dis-poz', *v.t.* To dispose or incline beforehand.

PREDISPOSITION, pre-dis-po-zish un, *n*. State of being predisposed or previously inclined.

PREDOMINANCE, pre-domin an s, } *n* Condi-

PREDOMINANCY, pre-domin an si, } tion of being predominant superiority ascendancy

PREDOMINANT, pre-domin ant, *adj* Predominating ruling ascendant.

PREDOMINANTLY, pre dom'in ant l, *adv* With superior strength or influence.

PREDOMINATE, pre-domin at, *v.t.* To dominate or rule over —*v.i.* to be dominant over to surpass in strength or authority to prevail. [L. *præ*, over, and *DOMINARE*.]

PREDOOM, pre-doom, *v.t.* To doom in subordination or beforehand. [beforehand.]

PRE-ELECT, pre-e lekt', *v.t.* To elect or choose

PRE ELECTION, pre e lek shun, *n* Choice or election made by previous decision.

PRE-EMINENCE, pre-em i nens *n*. State of being pre-eminent superiority in excellence

PRE EMINENT, pre-em i nent, *adj* Eminent above others prominent among the eminent.

PRE-EMINENTLY, pre-em i nent l, *adv* In a manner or degree excellent above others.

PRE-EMPLOY, pre em ploy, *v.t.* (Shal) To employ beforehand.

PRE EMPTION, pre-emashun, *n*. Right of purchasing before others. [L. *præ*, before, and *emptio*, a buying—*emo*, *emptum*, to buy]

PREEN, pren, *v.t.* To clean and arrange, as birds do their feathers. [A.S. *preon*, a bodkin, Soot *prene*, *preon*, a pun made of iron, esp. one used in dressing cloth] (*hand*.)

PRE-ENGAGE, pre-en-gaj, *v.t.* To engage beforehand

PRE-ENGAGEMENT, pre-en-gaj ment, *n*. A prior engagement or obligation. [beforehand.]

PRE-ESTABLISH, pre-es-tablish, *v.t.* To establish

PRE-ESTABLISHMENT—PRELECT.

PRE-ESTABLISHMENT, prē-es-tab'lish-ment, *n.* Settlement beforehand.

PREEVE, prēv, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To prove.

PRE-EXAMINATION, prē-egz-am-i-nā'shun, *n.* Previous examination. [beforehand.]

PRE-EXAMINE, prē-egz-am'in, *v.t.* To examine

PRE-EXIST, prē-egz-ist', *v.i.* To exist beforehand.

PRE-EXISTENCE, prē-egz-ist'ens, *n.* Existence before : existence of the soul before its union with the body. [existing beforehand.]

PRE-EXISTENT, prē-egz-ist'ent, *adj.* Existing or

PREFACE, prefās or -as, *n.* Something spoken before : the introduction to a book, &c.—*v.t.* To introduce with a preface :—*pr.p.* prefācing ; *pa.p.* prefāced. [Fr. *préface* ; L. *præfatio*—*præfor*, *præfatus*—*præ*, before, and *for*, to speak.]

PREFARD, prē-fard', *p.adj.* (*Spenser*). Preferred.

PREFATORIAL, pref-a-tor'i-al, *adj.* Serving as a preface or introduction.

PREFATORILY, pref-a-tor-i-li, *adv.* By way of preface. [preface : introductory.]

PREFATORY, pref'a-tor-i, *adj.* Pertaining to a

PREFECT, prefekt', *n.* One placed in authority over others : a commander : a governor, esp. of a province in France. [Fr. *préfet*, L. *præfectus*—*præficio*—*præ*, over, and *facio*, to make, to place.]

PREFECTSHIP, prefekt'-ship, } *n.* The office or juris-

PREFECTURE, prefekt'-ūr, } diction of a prefect.

PREFER, pre-fēr', *v.t.* (*lit.*) To bear before : to offer, present, or address : to place in advance : to promote : to exalt : to regard or hold in higher estimation : to esteem above another : to choose or select :—*pr.p.* preferring ; *pa.p.* preferred'. [L. *præferre*—*præ*, before, and *ferre*, *ferre*, to bear.]

PREFERABLE, prefēr-a-bl, *adj.* Worthy to be preferred or chosen : more desirable, or excellent : of better quality.

PREFERABLENESS, prefēr-a-bl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being preferable. [by choice.]

PREFERABLY, prefēr-a-bli, *adv.* In preference :

PREFERENCE, prefēr-ens, *n.* The act of preferring : estimation above another : the state of being preferred : that which is preferred : choice.

PREFERENTIAL, pref-ēr-en'shal, *adj.* Having a preference.

PREFERMENT, pre-fēr'ment, *n.* The act of preferring : the state of being advanced : advancement to a higher position : promotion : superior place.

PREFIGURATION, pre-fig'ūr-ū'shun, *n.* Act of prefiguring : that which is prefigured.

PREFIGURATIVE, pre-fig'ūr-at-iv, *adj.* Shewing by previous figures, types, or similitudes.

PREFIGURE, pre-fig'ūr, *v.t.* To figure beforehand : to suggest by antecedent representation or by types.

PREFIGUREMENT, pre-fig'ūr-ment, *n.* The act of prefiguring : that which is prefigured.

PREFIX, pre-fiks', *v.t.* To fix or put before, or at the beginning.

PREFIX, prefiks, *n.* A letter, syllable, or word fixed or put at the beginning of another word.

PREFORM, pre-form', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To form beforehand.

PREGLACIAL, pre-glā'shal, *adj.* (*geol.*) Prior to the glacial or drift period.

PREGNABLE, preg-na-bl, *adj.* That may be taken by assault or force. [Fr. *prenable*—*prendre*, to take —L. *prehendo*. See **HAND**.]

PREGNANCY, preg-nan-si, *n.* State of being pregnant or with young : fertility : unusual capacity.

PREGNANT, preg'nant, *adj.* (*lit.*) Bringing forth : with child or young : fruitful : abounding with results : full of significance : implying more than is actually expressed : full of promise. [L. *pregnans*, -antis, contr. of *pr.p.* of *prægnis*, to bring forth—*præ*, forth, and *gigno*—root *gen*, to beget or bear.]

PREGNANT, preg'nant, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Admitting, receiving, evident, clear, ready-witted, witty, free, kind. [Fr. *prenant*—*prendre*, L. *prendere*, to take.]

PREGNANTLY, preg-nant-li, *adv.* Fruitfully : fully : plainly.

PREHENSIBLE, pre-hens'i-bl, *adj.* That may be seized. [L. *prehendo*, *prehensum*, to seize, from *præ*, inten., and *hendo*, to lay hold of.]

PREHENSILE, pre-hens'il, *adj.* Seizing : grasping : adapted for seizing or holding.

PREHENSION, pre-hen'shun, *n.* A seizing or taking hold. [L. *prehensio*. See **PREHENSIBLE**.]

PREHISTORIC, prē-his-tor'ik, *adj.* Relating to a time before that treated of in history. [beforehand.]

PRE-INSTRUCT, prē-in-strukt', *v.t.* To instruct

PRE-INTIMATION, prē-in-ti-mā'shun, *n.* An intimation or suggestion made beforehand.

PREJUDGE, pre-juj', *v.t.* To judge or decide upon before hearing the whole case : to condemn unheard.

PREJUDGMENT, pre-juj'ment, *n.* The act of prejudging : judgment without examination.

PREJUDICIAL, pre-jōd'i-kal, *adj.* Pertaining to the determination of some undecided matter.

PREJUDICATE, pre-jōd'i-kāt, *v.t.* To judge beforehand : to prejudice.—*v.i.* To decide without examination :—*pr.p.* prejūd'icāting ; *pa.p.* prejūd'icāted. [L. *præjudico*, -atum—*præ*, before, and *judico*, to judge.]

PREJUDICATION, pre-jōd-i-kā'shun, *n.* The act of judging without due examination of facts or evidence : (*law*) a preliminary inquiry on a matter in dispute : also, a precedent.

PREJUDICATIVE, pre-jōd'i-kat-iv, *adj.* Prejudging or forming a judgment or opinion beforehand.

PREJUDICE, prejū-dis, *n.* (*lit.*) A judgment or opinion formed beforehand or without due examination : a prejudgment : unreasonable prepossession for or against anything : bias : injury or wrong of any kind : disadvantage : mischief :—(*Spenser*) anticipative judgment, foresight.—*v.t.* To fill with prejudice : to prepossess : to bias the mind of : to injure or hurt :—*pr.p.* prejūdicating ; *pa.p.* prejūdiced. [L. *præjudicium*—*præjudico*. See **PREJUDICATE**.]

PREJUDICIAL, prejū-dish'al, *adj.* (*lit.*) Resulting from prejudice : disadvantageous : injurious : mischievous : tending to obstruct.

PREJUDICIALLY, prejū-dish'al-li, *adv.* In a prejudicial manner : injuriously.

PREJUDICIALNESS, prejū-dish'al-nes, *n.* The state of being prejudicial : injuriousness.

PREKNOWLEDGE, pre-nol'ej, *n.* Prior knowledge.

PRELACY, prel'a-si, *n.* The office of a prelate : the order of bishops or the bishops collectively : episcopacy.

PRELATE, prel'at, *n.* (*lit.*) One placed before or over others : a superior clergyman having authority over others, as a bishop : a church dignitary. [Low L. *prælatus*—*præfero*, to place before—*præ*, before, *fero*, to bear, to place.]

PRELATIC, -AL, pre-lat'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to prelates or prelacy. [ence to prelates.]

PRELATICALLY, pre-lat'ik-al-li, *adv.* With reference.

PRELATIST, prel'at-ist, *n.* An upholder of prelacy.

PRELECT, pre-lekt', *v.i.* To read before or in

presence of others to read a discourse to lecture [*L. prelego*—*præ*, before, and *lego, lectura*, to read]

PRELECTION, pre lek shun, *n.* A lecture or discourse read to others [*From PRELECT*]

PRELECTOR, pre lekt or, *n.* One who prelects a lecturer

PRELIBATION, pre li bā shun, *n.* A tasting before and foretaste [*L. pralibatio*—*præ*, before, and *libo, atum*, to taste.]

PRELIMINARILY, pre lim in ar i, *adv.* In a preliminary manner

PRELIMINARY, pre lum in ar i, *adj.* (*lit.*) Before the threshold introductory preparatory preceding the main discourse or business.—*n.* That which precedes introduction. [*L. præ, before and liminaris* relating to a threshold—*limen, liminis*, a threshold.]

PRELUDE, prelud *n.* (*lit.*) Anything played before and a short piece of music before a longer piece a preface a forerunner [*Low L. praludium*—*præ* before, and *lulus*, play]

PRELUDE, pre lud, *vt.* To play before to precede as an introduction —*pr p* preluding, *pa p* preluded [*See* **PRELUDE**, *n.*]

PRELUSIVE, pre lus iv, *adv.* Of the nature of a prelude introductory

PREMATURE, prema tūr *adj.* Mature before the proper time happening before the proper time unauthenticated.

PREMATURELY, prem a tūr lī, *adv.* Too early before the proper time without sufficient evidence or proof.

PREMATURITY, prem a tūr tēs, *n.* State of

PREMATURITY, prem a tūr tī, *adj.* being premature or ripe before the natural or usual time too great haste unreasonable earliness

PREMEDITATE, pre med i tāt *vt.* To meditate on beforehand to design previously —*i* to deliberate beforehand.

PREMEDITATION, pre med i tāt shun, *n.* The act of meditating beforehand previous deliberation, contrivance, or design.

PREMIER, prem yer or prem, *adj.* Prime or first chief (*her*) most ancient.—*n.* The first or chief of the prime minister [*Fr. L. primarius*, of the first rank—*primus*, first] [*dignity of a premier*]

PREMIERSHIP, prem yer ship, *n.* The office or

PREMISE, pre mīz, *vt.* To send or state before the rest to make an introduction to lay down propositions for subsequent reasonings (*Shal*) to send before the time —*pr p* premising, *pa p* premised [*L. præmitto, præmiserum*—*præ*, before, and *mitto* to send]

PREMISE, prem is, *n.* That which is premised a proposition antecedently supposed or proved for after reasoning (*logic*) one of the two propositions in a syllogism from which the conclusion is drawn the thing set forth in the beginning of a deed —*pl* a building and its adjuncts

PREMIUM, prem is, *n.* A form of PREMISE.

PREMIUM, prem i um, *n.* (*lit.*) That which is taken beyond or above others (*orig*) profit booty a reward or recompense a prize a bounty a payment for a loan &c. payment made for insurance the difference in value above the original price or par of stock (opposed to discount) any reward or incentive [*L. premium*—*præ* above, and *emo*, to take to buy]

PREMONISH, pre mon ish, *vt.* To admonish or warn beforehand. [*L. præmonere, præmonitum*—*præ* before, and *monere*, to warn.]

PREMONITION, *pre-mo-nish-un*, *n* Previous notice, intelligence, or warning.

PREMONITOR, *pre-mon-it-or*, *n* One who or that which premonishes or gives warning beforehand.

PREMONITORILY, *pre-mon-it-or-i-ly*, *adv* By way of premonition.

PREMONITORY, *pre-mon-it-or-i*, *adj* Giving warning or notice beforehand. [From **PREMONISH**]

PRENOMINATE, *pre-nom-in-ät*, *p adj* (*Shal*) Forenamed.

PREOCCUPANCY, *pre-ok-u-pän-si*, *n* The act or the right of occupying beforehand.

PREOCCUPATE, *pre-ok-ü-pät*, *vt* (*Bacon*) To occupy or take before.

PREOCCUPATION, *pre-ok-ü-pä-shun*, *n* Anticipation prepossession on anticipation of objections.

PREOCCUPY, *pre-ok-ü-pi*, *vt* To occupy or take possession of beforehand to occupy beforehand or by prejudices [or determine beforehand.

PREORDAIN, *pre-or-dän*, *vt* To ordain, appoint.

PREORDINATION, *pre-or-din-ä-shun*, *n* The act of fore ordaining previous determination.

PREPAID, *pre-päd*, *p adj* Paid beforehand.

PREPARATION, *prep-ar-ä-shun*, *n* The act of preparing previous arrangement the state of being prepared or ready that which is prepared or made ready (*anat*) part of an animal body preserved as a specimen (*med*) a substance for immediate use.

PREPARATIVE, *pre-par'a-tiv*, *adj* Having the power of preparing or making ready fitting for anything — *n* That which prepares preparation.

PREPARATIVELY, *pre-par'a-tiv-li*, *adv* By way of preparation.

PREPARATORY, *pre-par'a-tor-i*, *adj* Preparing for: previous introductory preparative.

PREPARE, *pre-par'*, *vt* To make ready before and to fit for any purpose to make ready for use to adapt to form to set or appoint to provide to equip — *vi* to make all things ready to get ready — *pp* *prepar'ing*, *pa p* *prepared* — *n* (*Shal*) Preparation [*L præparo—pra*, before and *paro*, to make ready]

PREPARED, *pre-pärd*, *p adj* Made ready ready [From **PREPAPE**] {preparation beforehand

PREPAREDLY, *pre-pärd-li*, *adv* With suitable

PREPAREDNESS, *pre-pärd-nēs*, *n* The state of being in readiness [fits for anything]

PREPARER, *pre-par'er*, *n* One who or that which

PREPAY, *pre-pä*, *vt* To pay beforehand or in advance

PREPAYMENT, *pre-pä-mēt*, *n* Payment in advance

PREPENSE, *pre-pens'*, *adj* Weighed or considered beforehand premeditated [*L præ* before, and *pendo pensum*, to weigh.]

PREPENSIF, *pre-pens'*, *vt* (*Spenser*) To consider or deliberate beforehand.

PREPENSELY, *pre-pens'i*, *adv* In a premeditated manner [From **PREPENS**.]

PREPONDERANCE, *pre-pön-lēr-äns*, } *n* The

PREPONDERANCY, *pre-pön-lēr-äns-i*, } state or quality of being preponderant superiority of weight, power, or influence

PREPONDERANT, *pre-pön-dēr-änt*, *adj* Outweighing superior in weight, power, or influence [From **PREPONDERATE**.]

PREPONDERANTLY, *pre-pön-dēr-änt-li*, *adv* In the greater degree chiefly

PREPONDERATE, *pre-pön-dēr-ät*, *vt* To be more

late, fār, mē, her, m ae, m'te, mte, m^{on}, then.

PREPONDERATION—PRESENT.

ponderous or of greater weight: to outweigh: to incline to one side: to exceed in power or influence: —*pr.p.* preponderating; *pa.p.* preponderated. [*L. præ*, before, and *pondero*, -atum, to weigh, from *pondus*, a weight.]

PREPONDERATION, pre-pond-ér-á-shun, *n.* The act or state of outweighing something or of inclining to one side. [See **PREPONDERATE**.]

PREPOSITION, pre-po-zish'un, *n.* A putting before, that which is put before: a word or part of speech expressing the relation between objects, or between actions and objects. [*L. præpositio*—*præ*, before, and *pono*, *positum*, to place or put.]

PREPOSITIONAL, pre-po-zish'un-al, *adj.* Pertaining to or having the nature or functions of a preposition. [the manner of a preposition.]

PREPOSITIONALLY, pre-po-zish'un-al-li, *adv.* In

PREPOSITIVE, pre-poz'í-tiv, *adj.* Put before: prefixed.—*n.* A word or particle put before another word. [*L. præ*, before, and **POSITIVE**.]

PREPOSSESS, pre-poz-zes', *v.t.* (*lit.*) To take possession of or have beforehand: to preoccupy, as the mind: to bias or prejudice. [*L. præ*, before, and **POSSESS**.]

PREPOSSESSING, pre-poz-zes'ing, *adj.* Tending to prepossess in one's favour: giving a favourable impression. [prepossessing manner.]

PREPOSSESSINGLY, pre-poz-zes'ing-li, *adv.* In a

PREPOSSESSION, pre-poz-zesh'un, *n.* Previous possession: preconceived opinion or impression.

PREPOSTEROUS, pre-pos'tér-us, *adj.* (*lit.*) Having that first which ought to be last: contrary to nature or reason: wrong: absurd: foolish. [*L. præposterus*—*præ*, before, *posterus*, after—*post*, after.]

PREPOSTEROUSLY, pre-pos'tér-us-li, *adv.* In an inverted or wrong order: absurdly.

PREPOSTEROUSNESS, pre-pos'tér-us-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being preposterous: absurdity.

PREPUCE, pre'pūs, *n.* The loose skin of the penis covering the glans: the foreskin.

PRERAPHAELISM, pre-rafa-el-izm, *n.* A style of painting adopted by Holman Hunt and others in imitation of the painters who lived before Raphael (1483-1523), and characterised by a truthful, almost rigid, adherence to natural forms and effects.

PRERAPHAELITE, pre-rafa-el-it, *adj.* Pertaining to or resembling the style of art before the time of Raphael.

PREREQUISITE, pre-rek'wi-zit, *n.* Something previously necessary. [*L. præ*, before, and **REQUISITE**.]

PREROGATIVE, pre-roga'tiv, *n.* (*lit.*) Privilege of voting first, or before others: an exclusive or peculiar privilege. [*L. prærogativus*, that is asked before others for his opinion or vote—*præ*, before, *rogo*, -atum, to ask.]

PREROGATIVED, pre-roga'tivd, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Having a prerogative or exclusive privilege.

PREROGATIVELY, pre-roga'tiv-li, *adv.* By prerogative or exclusive privilege.

PRESAGE, pre-sāj', *v.t.* (*lit.*) To perceive beforehand: to forebode: to indicate something to come: to predict:—*pr.p.* presaging; *pa.p.* presaged'. [*Fr. présager*—*L. præsagio*—*præ*, before, *sagio*, to perceive quickly.]

PRESAGE, pre'sāj, *n.* Something perceived beforehand: something that indicates a future event. [*L. præsagium*—*præsagio*. See **PRESAGE** above.]

PRESAGEFUL, pre-sāj'fool, *adj.* Full of or containing presages.

PRESAGEMENT, pre-sāj'ment, *n.* The act of presaging: that which is presaged: prediction.

PRESAGER, pre-sāj'ér, *n.* (*Shak.*) One who presages: a foreteller.

PRESBYTER, prez-bi-tér, *n.* (*orig.*) One older, having authority in the church: in the Eng. Church, one of the second order of the ministry: a member of a presbytery. [*L.*—*Gr. presbyteros*, comp. of *presbys*, old.]

PRESBYTERIAL, prez-bi-tér-ial, } *adj.* Pertaining

PRESBYTERIAN, prez-bi-tér-ian, } to or consisting of presbyters: pertaining to Presbytery or government by presbyters.

PRESBYTERIAN, prez-bi-tér-ian, *n.* One of a sect of Christians belonging to a church governed by presbyteries.

PRESBYTERIANISM, prez-bi-tér-ian-izm, *n.* The doctrines or form of church-government of Presbyterians.

PRESBYTERY, prez-bi-tér-i, *n.* (*orig.*) A council of presbyters or elders: a church court consisting of the ministers and ruling elders within a certain district: (*arch.*) the part of the church reserved for the officiating priests.

PRESCIENCE, presh'i-ens, *n.* Knowledge of events beforehand: foresight. [From **PRESCIENT**.]

PRESCIENT, presh'i-ent, *adj.* Knowing things beforehand. [*L. præsciens*, -entis, *pr.p.* of *præscio*, to foreknow—*præ*, before, *scio*, to know.]

PREScribe, pre-skríb', *v.t.* (*lit.*) To write what is to be laid before another: to lay down for direction: to appoint: (*med.*) to give directions for, as a remedy:—*pr.p.* prescribing; *pa.p.* prescribed'. [*L. præscribo*, -scriptum—*præ*, before, *scribo*, to write.]

PRESCRIBER, pre-skríb'ér, *n.* One who prescribes.

PRESCRIPT, pre'skript, *adj.* Prescribed: directed.—*n.* Something prescribed: direction: model prescribed.

PRESCRIPTIBILITY, pre-skript-i-hil'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being prescriptible.

PRESCRIPTIBLE, pre-skript-i-bl, *adj.* That may be prescribed for.

PRESCRIPTION, pre-skrip'shun, *n.* Act of prescribing or directing: (*med.*) a written direction of remedies: a recipe: (*law*) custom continued until it has the force of law.

PRESCRIPTIVE, pre-skript'iv, *adj.* Consisting in or acquired by prescription, custom, or immemorial use.

PRESENCE, prez'ens, *n.* State of being present: situation within sight, &c.: approach face to face: the person of a superior: the persons assembled before a great person: mien: personal appearance: calmness, readiness, as of mind: (*Shak.*) presence-chamber. [*Fr.*; *L. præsentia*—*præsens*, present.]

PRESENCE-CHAMBER, prez'ens-chām'bér, *n.* The chamber or room in which a great personage receives company.

PRESENT, prez'ent, *adj.* Being before or near: being in a certain place: now under view or consideration: being at this time: not past or future: ready at hand: attentive: not absent-minded: (*gram.*) denoting time just now, or making a general statement.—*n.* Present time. [*L. præsens*, -entis, being before, *pr.p.* of *præesse*—*præ*, before, *esse*, to be.]

AT **PRESENT**, at the present time, now.

PRESENT, prez-ent', *v.t.* To set before, to introduce: to exhibit to view: to offer: to put into the possession of another: to make a gift of: to appoint to a benefice: to lay before for consideration: to

- point, as a gun before firing [*L. presento—præsent* See **PRESENT**, *adv*] [*given, a gift.*]
- PRESENT**, prez'ent, *n.* That which is presented or
- PRESENTABLE**, prez-en-ta-bl *adv* Capable of being presented that may be exhibited or represented prepared for being introduced to society
- PRESENTATION**, prez-en-tā-shun, *n.* Act of presenting a setting representation the right of presenting a clergyman. [*a benefice*]
- PRESENTEE**, prez'en-te, *n.* One who is presented to
- PRESENTER**, prez-en-ter, *n.* One who presents
- PRESENTMENT**, prez-en-shent, *adv* Perceiving be-
forehand.
- PRESENTMENT**, prez-en-tament *n.* A sentiment or perceiving beforehand previous opinion a con-
viction of something unpleasant to happen.
- PRESENTLY**, prez-en-t-lī, *adv* (*orig*) At present,
now without delay after a little
- PRESENTMENT**, prez-en-tment, *n.* (*lit*) Act of
presenting the thing presented or represented
(*law*) the formal representation made by a grand
jury of the finding of an indictment.
- PRESERVATION**, prez-er-vā-shun, *n.* Act of pre-
serving state of being preserved.
- PRESERVATIVE**, prez-er-vā-tiv, } *adv* Tending
PRESERVATORY, prez-er-vā-tor-i, } to preserve
having the quality of preserving—*n.* That which
preserves a preventive of injury or decay
- PRESERVE**, prez-er-vē, *v.t.* To save from injury to
defend to keep in a sound state to season for
preservation to keep up as appearances—*pr p*
preserv'ing, *p.p* preserved.—*n.* That which is
preserved, as fruit, &c. a place for the protection
of animals, as game &c. [*L. præservo—præ, before,*
servo, to save, to preserve.]
- PRESERVER**, prez-er-ver, *n.* One who saves or
defends from destruction or evil one who preserves
fruit.
- PRESIDE**, prez-id, *v.i.* (*lit*) To sit before others
to have the authority over others to act as director
or governor—*pr p* presid'ing, *p.p* presid-ed. [*L.*
præsidio—præ, before, sedeo, to sit.]
- PRESIDENCY**, prez-i-den-si, *n.* The office of a presi-
dent, or his dignity, term of office, jurisdiction, or
residence.
- PRESIDENT**, prez-i-dent, *n.* One who presides over
a meeting a chairman the chief officer of a college,
institution, &c. an officer elected to the supreme
executive of a province or nation—*adv* Presiding,
having authority occupying the chief place
- PRESIDENTIAL**, prez-i-den-shal, *adv* Presiding
over pertaining to a president
- PRESIDENTSHIP**, prez-i-dent-ship, *n.* The office
and place of president.
- PRESIGNIFICATION**, prez-ig-ni-fi-kā-shun, *n.* The
act of shewing beforehand. [*hand.*]
- PRESIGNIFY**, prez-ig-ni-fi, *v.t.* To signify before
- PRESS**, pres, *v.t.* To squeeze or crush strongly to
hug to drive with violence to bear heavily on
to distress to urge to inculcate with earnestness.
—*v.i.* to exert pressure to push with force to
crowd to go forward with violence to urge with
vehemence and importunity to exert a strong in-
fluence. [*Fr presser, L. premo, freq. of premo, pre-*
sum, to squeeze, press.]
- PRESS** pres, *n.* An instrument for squeezing bodies
a printing machine the art or business of printing
and publishing the literature of the country, esp.
newspapers act of urging forward urgency a
crowd a closet for holding articles.
- PRESS**, pres *v.t.* (*orig*) To engage men by *press* or
earnest money for the public service to carry men
off by violence to become soldiers or sailors [*For*
press—It. presto, L. presto, in readiness or in hand,
press or press money, earnest-money]
- PRESSER** pres'er, *n.* One who presses
- PRESSFAT**, pres'fat, *n.* (*B*) The vat of an olive or
wine press for collecting the liquor
- PRESS GANG**, pres gang, *n.* A gang or body of
sailors under an officer empowered to impress men
into the navy
- PRESSING** pres'ing *adv* Urgent importunate
forcible. [*From Press.*]
- PRESSINGLY**, pres'ing-lī, *adv* In a pressing man-
ner with force closely
- PRESSIROSTER**, pres-si-rost'er, *n.* One of a tribe
of wading birds having a compressed or flattened
beak. [*L. pressus p.p. of premo, to press, and*
rostrum a beak.]
- PRESSMAN**, pres-man, *n.* One who works a print-
ing press a member of a press gang.
- PRESS MONEY**, pres'mun-i, *n.* Money given to a
soldier when he is pressed or forced into the service.
- PRESSURE**, preshur, *n.* Act of pressing a squeez-
ing the state of being pressed impulse that which
presses or afflicts difficulties urgency (*physics*)
opposing force (*Shak*) impression [*O Fr—L.*
pressura—premo, pressum, to press]
- PRESS WORK**, pres'work, *n.* The operation of
taking impressions from type or plates by means of
the printing press
- PREST**, prest, *adv* Ready neat [*L. præstus, ready*]
- PRESTIDIGITATOR**, pres-ti-dij: tāt-or, *n.* An
adept at legerdemain. [*L. præstus, ready, and digitus,*
a finger]
- PRESTIGE** pres'tij or pres-tezh, *n.* Illusion or decep-
tion influence arising from past conduct. [*Fr, L.*
prestigia illusions, jugglers' tricks.]
- PRESTO**, prest, *adv* Quick at once (*mus*)
quickly, quicker than *allegro* [*It—L. præstus,*
ready] [*presumed.*]
- PRESUMABLE**, prez-zū-a-bl, *adv* That may be
- PRESUMABLY**, prez-zū-a-blī, *adv* By or accord-
ing to presumption.
- PRESUME**, prez-zū, *v.t.* (*lit*) To take before being
allowed to take as true without examination or
proof to take for granted.—*v.i.* to venture beyond
what one has ground for to act forwardly—*pr p*
presum'ing, *p.p* presumed. [*L. presumo—præ,*
before, sumo sumptum, to take]
- PRESUMING**, prez-zū'ing, *adv* Venturing without
permission unreasonably bold. [*arrogantly*]
- PRESUMINGLY**, prez-zū'ing-lī, *adv* Confidently
- PRESUMPTION**, prez-zū-shun *n.* Act of presum-
ing supposition strong probability confidence
grounded on something not proved forward con-
duct (*law*) assuming the truth of certain facts
from circumstantial evidence
- PRESUMPTIVE**, prez-zūptiv, *adv* Presuming
grounded on probable evidence (*law*) proving cir-
cumstantially probable, as opp to apparent.
- PRESUMPTIVELY**, prez-zūptiv-lī, *adv* By pre-
sumption.
- PRESUMPTUOUS**, prez-zūpt'ū-s, *adv* Full of pre-
sumption bold and confident founded on pre-
sumption wilful foolhardy
- PRESUMPTUOUSLY**, prez-zūpt'ū-s-lī, *adv* In
a presumptuous or insolent manner in defiance of
conscience or duty

- PRESUMPTUOUSNESS**, pre-sump-tū-us-nes, *n.* The quality of being presumptuous.
- PRESUPPOSE**, prē-sup-pōz', *v.t.* To suppose before other things: to assume.
- PRESUPPOSITION**, pre-sup-po-zish'un, *n.* The act of presupposing: presumption: that which is presupposed. [previously formed.]
- PRESURMISE**, prē-sur-mīz', *n.* (*Shak.*) A surmise
- PRETENCE**, pre-tens', *n.* Something pretended: appearance or show: pretext: assumption: claim. [Low *L. pratensus*, for *L. pratentus*, *p.p.* of *prætendo*. See **PRETEND**.]
- PRETEND**, pre-tend', *v.t.* (*lit.*) To stretch out before one: to hold out as a cloak for something else: to offer something feigned: to affect to feel: (*Spenser*) to offer, to attempt.—*v.i.* to put in a claim: to profess presumptuously. [*L. pratendo*—*præ*, before, *tendo*, *tentum*, *tensum*, to stretch.]
- PRETENDER**, pre-tend'ēr, *n.* One who pretends or lays claim.
- PRETENSE**. Same as **PRETENCE**.
- PRETENSION**, pre-ten'shun, *n.* Something pretended: false or fictitious appearance: claim.
- PRETENTIOUS**, pre-ten'shus, *adj.* Marked by or containing pretence: presumptuous: arrogant.
- PRETENTIOUSLY**, pre-ten'shus-li, *adv.* In a pretentious manner.
- PRETENTIOUSNESS**, pre-ten'shus-nes, *n.* The quality of being-pretentious.
- PRETERIMPERFECT**, prē-tēr-im-pēr-fekt, *adj.* (*lit.*) Not perfectly past: implying that an event was happening at a certain time. [*L. præter*, beyond, and **IMPERFECT**.]
- PRETERIT**, { prē'tēr-it, *adj.* Gone by: past:
PRETERITE, { noting the past tense.—*n.* The past tense. [*L. præteritus*—*præter*, beyond, and *eo*, *itum*, to go.] [premitting: omission.]
- PRETERMISSION**, prē-tēr-mish'un, *n.* The act of
- PRETERMIT**, prē-tēr-mīt', *v.t.* To permit to go past: to omit.—*pr.p.* pretermitt'ing; *p.p.* pretermitt'ed. [*L. præter*, past, and *mitto*, *missum*, to permit.]
- PRETERNATURAL**, prē-tēr-nat'ū-ral, *adj.* Beyond what is natural. [*L. præter*, beyond, and **NATURAL**.]
- PRETERNATURALLY**, prē-tēr-nat'ū-ral-li, *adv.* In a preternatural manner or degree.
- PRETERPERFECT**, prē-tēr-pēr-fekt, *adj.* More than perfect or completed: denoting the perfect tense. [*L. præter*, more than, and **PERFECT**.]
- PRETERPLUPERFECT**, prē-tēr-plōō-pēr-fekt, *adj.* (*lit.*) Beyond more than perfect: denoting the pluperfect tense. [*L. præter*, beyond, and **PLUPERFECT**.]
- PRETEXT**, pre-tekst' or prē', *n.* A motive or reason woven or devised and put before the real reason in order to conceal it: a pretence: false appearance. [*L. prætextum*—*præ*, before, *texo*, to weave.]
- PRETOR**, prē'tor, *n.* (*lit.*) One who goes before: (*orig.*) the chief magistrate of Rome, but afterwards one ranking next to the consuls. [*L. prætor*, for *prætor*—*præ*, before, *eo*, *itum*, to go.]
- PRETORIAL**, pre-tō'ri-al, { *adj.* Pertaining to a
PRETORIAN, pre-tō'ri-an, { pretor or magistrate: authorised or exercised by the pretor: judicial.
- PRETORIUM**, pre-tō'ri-um, *n.* The official residence of the Roman pretor, proconsul, or governor in a province: the general's tent in a camp: the council of officers who attended the general and met in his tent. [*L.*]
- PRETORSHIP**, prē'tor-ship, *n.* The office of pretor.
- PRETTILY**, pret'i-li, *adv.* In a pretty manner: pleasingly: elegantly: neatly.
- PRETTINESS**, pret'i-nes, *n.* The quality of being pretty: beauty without dignity: neat elegance.
- PRETTY**, pret'i, *adj.* Deeked or adorned in a pleasing manner: beautiful without dignity: tasteful: neat: small: affected: (in contempt) fine: (in irony) decent: (*Bacon*) moderately large, considerable: suitable.—*adv.* In some degree: moderately. [*A.S. præte*, *D. prat*; *Scot. pretty*, strong, active, well-knit; *Ger. prächtig*, fine—*pracht*, splendour.]
- PRETYPIFY**, prē-tīp'i-fi, *v.t.* To represent beforehand in a type.
- PREVAIL**, pre-vā'l, *v.i.* To be very powerful: to have influence or effect: to overcome: to gain the advantage: to be in force: to succeed. [*L. præ-valeo*—*præ*, very, and *valeo*, to be powerful.]
- PREVAILING**, pre-vā'ling, *adj.* Having great power: efficacious: most general. [*ence.*]
- PREVAILMENT**, pre-vā'l'ment, *n.* (*Shak.*) Preval-
- PREVALENCE**, prev'al-ens, { *n.* The state of being
PREVALENCY, prev'al-ens-i, { prevalent: preponderance: predominance: superiority: influence: efficacy.
- PREVALENT**, prev'al-ent, *adj.* Prevailing: having great power: victorious: most common. [*L. prævalens*, *pr.p.* of *prævaleo*. See **PREVAIL**.]
- PREVALENTLY**, prev'al-ent-li, *adv.* With superiority: powerfully.
- PREVARICATE**, pre-var'i-kāt, *v.i.* (*lit.*) To spread the legs apart in walking: to shift about from side to side, to evade the truth: to quibble.—*v.t.* to evade by quibbling:—*pr.p.* prevaricāt'ing; *p.p.* prevaricāt'ed. [*L. prævaricor*, *-atus*—*præ*, before, and *varico*, to spread the legs apart—*varius*, straddling.]
- PREVARICATION**, pre-var-i-kā'shun, *n.* The act of prevaricating or quibbling to evade the truth.
- PREVARICATOR**, pre-var'i-kāt-or, *n.* One who prevaricates to evade the truth: a quibbler.
- PREVENIENT**, pre-vē'n'ient, *adj.* (*Milton*). Going before, preceding: preventive. [*L. præveniens*, *pr.p.* of *prævenio*. See **PREVENT**.]
- PREVENT**, pre-vent', *v.t.* (*lit.* and *orig.*) To come or go before: to hinder: to obviate: to succour: to anticipate. [*L. prævenio*—*præ*, before, and *venio*, *ventum*, to come.]
- PREVENTABILITY**, pre-vent-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being preventable.
- PREVENTABLE**, pre-vent-a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being prevented or hindered.
- PREVENTER**, pre-vent'ēr, *n.* (*orig.*) One who goes before: one who or that which prevents or hinders: (*naut.*) an additional rope or spar for supporting the ordinary one.
- PREVENTION**, pre-ven'shun, *n.* Act of preventing: anticipation: obstruction.
- PREVENTIVE**, pre-vent'iv, *adj.* Tending to prevent or hinder: preservative.—*n.* That which prevents: a preservative.
- PREVIOUS**, prē'vi-us, *adj.* On the way before: going before: former. [*L. prævius*—*præ*, before, and *via*, a way.] [time preceding.]
- PREVIOUSLY**, prē'vi-us-li, *adv.* Beforehand: in
- PREVIOUSNESS**, prē'vi-us-nes, *n.* Antecedence: priority in time.
- PREVISION**, pre-viz'h'un, *n.* Foresight: foreknowledge. [*L. prævideo*, *prævisum*, to foresee—*præ*, before, and *video*, to see.]
- PREWARN**, pre-wawrn', *v.t.* To warn beforehand.

PREY, prä, n. (*lu*) *Property, esp. flocks, taken in war* [under that which is or may be seized to be devoured.—*c.f.* To planter to seize and devour to waste or impair gradually to weigh heavily (followed by on or upon) [*Fr. prove, Bret. preva, L. praeda, property taken in war W. prawd, a flock.*] [*tion to prey on others.*]

PREYFUL, prä'fool, *adj* (*Shal*) Having a disposition

PRICE, pris, n. That at which anything is *priced* valued, or bought excellence recompense.—*c.f.* To set a value on (*Spenser*) to pay for —*pp* pricing *pp* priced [*O Fr. preis, Prov. pritz, It. prezzo —L. pretium, akin to Gr. praiman, to buy See PRIZE, to set a price on.*]

PRICELESS, pris'les, *adj* Beyond price invaluable without value worthless.

PRICK, prik, n. *Any sharp pointed instrument a puncture a point remove* (*Spenser*) the point in the centre of a target.—*c.f.* To pierce with a prick to erect any pointed thing to fix by the point to put on by puncturing to mark or make by pricking to incite to gain.—*c.f.* (*Shal*) to spur onward to aim at a point or mark [*D. priel, a stab, Sw. prick, A.S. price, a point, A.S. prican, to pierce, to sting, cogn. with Gael. and Scot. brog*]

PRICK EARED, prik'erd, *adj* (*Shak*) Having pointed ears.

PRICKER, prik'er, n. That which pricks a sharp pointed instrument a light horseman. [*year*]

PRICKET, prik'et, n. (*Shal*) A buck in his second

PRICKLE, prik'l, n. A little prick a sharp point growing from the bark of a plant.—*c.f.* To prick slightly to pierce with fine sharp points.

PRICKLINESS, prik'l'nes, n. The state of being prickly or of having many prickles.

PRICKLING, prik'ling, n. The act of piercing with a sharp point (*Shal*) the sensation of being pricked.

PRICKLY, prik'ly, *adj* Full of prickles.

PRICKLY HEAT, prik'ly het, n. A severe form of the skin disease, known as lichen, attended by intense itching and stinging sensations.

PRICKLY PEAR, prik'ly pä'r, n. A class of plants, generally covered with clusters of strong hairs or prickles, and bearing fruit like the pear.

PRICK SONG, prik'song, n. (*Shak*) Song set to music in parts. [*From the pricks or dots with which it is noted down.*]

PRIDE, prid, n. *State or feeling of being proud or nament splendour extreme self-esteem haughtiness noble self-esteem loftiness haughty power that of which men are proud that which excites boasting.—c.f.* To take pride to value (followed by a reciprocal pron.) —*pp* priding, *pp* prided [*A.S. pridan, to be proud, to walk stately, Ice. pryfa, Sw. pryding, ornament, pryfa, Dan. pryfa, to adorn. See PRIDE.*]

PRIER, prier, n. (*Spenser*) Proof, trial, experiment.

PRIEST, prest, n. *A presbyter or elder one who officiates in sacred offices one above a deacon and below a bishop a clergyman.* [*A.S. preost, O Fr. prestre, L. presbyter. See PRIMATE.*]

PRIESTCRAFT, prest'kraft, n. The craft or schemes of priests to gain wealth, power, or influence.

PRIESTESS, prest'es, n. A woman who officiated in sacred rites.

PRIESTHOOD, prest'hood, n. The office or character of a priest the priestly order.

PRIESTLINES, prest'li nes, n. The appearance or manner of a priest. [*a priest.*]

PRIESTLY, prest'ly, *adj* Pertaining to or resembling

PRIEST RIDDEN, prest'riden, *adj* Ridden or controlled entirely by priests.

PRIEVE, präv, v.t. (*Spenser*) To prove.

PRIG, prig v.t. To steal.—n. (*Shal*) A thief a pert, conceited fellow [*A form of PRICK.*]

PRIGGISH, prig'ish, *adj* Conceited and affected.

PRIGGISHLY, prig'ish li, *adv* In a priggish or conceited manner [*prigish or conceited.*]

PRIGGISHNESS, prig'ish nes, n. The state of being

PRIM, prim, *adj* Exactly trimmed {recuse affect- edly nice.—*c.f.* To deck with great nicety to form with affected preciseness —*pp* primming, *pp* primmed [*Prob. from obs. PRIMZ, to trim, to dress or a contr. of PRIMITIVE.*]

PRIMACY, prim-a-ci, n. The office or dignity of a primate or archbishop excellence, supremacy

PRIMA DONNA, prim-a-don-a, n. The first or leading female singer in an opera. [*It. primo, L. primus, first, and donna, a lady*]

PRIMAGE, prim'aj, n. An allowance to the captain of a vessel by the shipper or consignee of goods for loading the same.

PRIMAL, prim'al, *adj* First [*Low L. primalis— L. primus. See PRIME.*]

PRIMARILY, prim-ar-i li, *adv* In a primary manner in the first place originally.

PRIMARINESS, prim-ar-i nes, n. The state of being first in time, act, or intention.

PRIMARY, prim-ar-i, *adj* First, original chief primitive.—n. That which is highest in rank or importance [*L. primarius—primus. See PRIME.*]

PRIMATE, prim-it, n. The first or highest dignitary in a church an archbishop. [*See PRIME.*]

PRIMATESHIP, prim-at'ship, n. The office or dignity of a primate.

PRIME, prim, *adj* First, in order of time rank, or importance chief excellent original early (*Shak*) lewd.—n. The beginning the dawn the spring of the year or of life youth the best part the height of perfection.—*c.f.* To do the first or preparatory act to charge with powder, &c., as a firearm to lay on the first coating of colour.—*c.f.* To serve for the charge of a gun —*pp* priming, *pp* primed [*L. primus superl. of prior, former, comp. of obs. priu, akin to Gr. priu, pro, and L. priu, before.*]

PRIME-MINISTER, pri-m'ini's-ter, n. The first or chief minister of state.

PRIME-NUMBER, prim'num-ber, n. A first number, i.e., one divisible only by itself or unity.

PRIMER, primer or prim'er, n. A first book orig. a small prayer book a work of elementary religious instruction a first reading book.

PRIMERO, prim'ero, n. (*Shak*) A game at cards, in which when the hands were shewn, if the cards were of different suits, the highest number was called *primero* [*Sp. primero, first—root of PRIME.*]

PRIMEVAL, prim-e-val, *adj* Belonging to the first ages original primitive. [*L. primævus—primus, first, and ævum, Gr. ævön, an age.*]

PRIMING, prim'ing, n. The first coating of colour the powder in the nipple of a firearm.

PRIMITIAL, pri-mish'i-ä, n.pl. First-fruits which were offered to the gods (*Spenser, PRIMITIAS*) [*L. —primus, first.*]

PRIMITIVE, prim'i-tiv, *adj* Belonging to the beginning or to the first times original ancient imitating the supposed gravity of old times antiquated old-fashioned not derived denoting that from which others are formed.—n. A primitive word,

or one not derived from another. [From root of PRIME.]

PRIMITIVELY, prim'i-tiv-li, *adv.* At first, originally: not derivatively: according to the original rule.

PRIMITIVENESS, prim'i-tiv-nes, *n.* The state of being primitive or original: antiquity.

PRINLY, prin'li, *adv.* In a prim or precise manner: precisely.

PRIMNESS, prim'nes, *n.* The state of being prim or precise.

PRIMOGENIAL, prim-o-jé-ni-al, *adj.* First born or made: primary: constituent. [L. *primus*, first, and *geno*, *genitum*, to beget. See GENUS.]

PRIMOGENITOR, prim-o-jen'i-tor, *n.* The first begetter or father: a forefather.

PRIMOGENITURE, prim-o-jen'i-túr, *n.* State of being born first of the same parents: (*law*) the right of inheritance of the eldest born.

PRIMORDIAL, prim-or'di-al, *adj.* First in order: original: existing from the beginning.—*n.* Origin: first principle or element. [L. *primus*, first, and *ordo*, order.]

PRIMROSE, prim'röz, *n.* (*lit.*) The first rose: an early spring flower common in woods and on banks: (*Spenser*) the principal rose.—*adj.* Pertaining to the primrose: flowery: spring-like.

PRIMY, prim'i, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Blooming.

PRINCE, prins, *n.* (*lit.*) One taking or having the first place: one of highest rank: a sovereign: son of a king or emperor: the chief of any body of men.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) To play the prince. [Fr.; L. *princeps*—*primus*, first, and *capio*, to take.]

PRINCEDOM, prins'dum, *n.* The estate, jurisdiction, sovereignty, or rank of a prince. [prince.]

PRINCELIKE, prins'lik, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Becoming a prince.

PRINCELINESS, prins'li-nes, *n.* The quality of being princely: the state, manner, or dignity of a prince. [prince.]

PRINCELY, prins'li, *adj.* Princelike: becoming a prince: grand: august: relating to a prince: regal.

—*adv.* In a princelike manner.

PRINCE'S-METAL, prin'sez-met'al, *n.* A gold-like alloy of seventy-five parts of copper and twenty-five of zinc.

PRINCESS, prin'ses, *n.* Fem. of PRINCE.

PRINCIPAL, prin'si-pal, *adj.* Taking the first place: highest in character or importance: chief.—*n.* A chief person or thing: a head, as of a school: one who takes a leading part: money on which interest is paid: (*arch.*) a main beam or timber: (*law*) the perpetrator of a crime or an abettor: (*mus.*) an organ stop. [L. *principalis*—root of PRINCE.]

PRINCIPALITY, prin-si-pal'ti, *n.* The territory of a prince, or the country which gives title to him: (*obs.*) a prince, a power.

PRINCIPALLY, prin'si-pal-li, *adv.* Chiefly: above all.

PRINCIPALNESS, prin'si-pal-nes, *n.* The state of being principal or chief.

PRINCIPIA, prin-sip'i-a, *n.pl.* First principles: elements. [L. pl. of *principium*. See PRINCIPLE.]

PRINCIPLE, prin'si-pl, *n.* (*orig.*) A beginning or origin: a fundamental truth: a law or doctrine from which others are derived: an original faculty of the mind: a settled rule of action: (*chem.*) a constituent part.—*v.t.* To establish in principles: to impress with a doctrine:—*pr.p.* *prin'cipiing*; *pa.p.* *prin'ciple*d. [L. *principium*—*princeps*. See PRINCE.]

PRINCOCK, prin'kok, } *n.* (*Shak.*) A conceited
PRINCOX, prin'koks, } fellow: a coxeomb. [PRIN and COCK.]

PRINT, print, *v.t.* To press or impress: to mark by pressure: to impress letters on paper, &c.: by implication, to publish.—*v.i.* to practise the art of printing.—*n.* A mark or character made by impression: the impression of types in general: a copy: an engraving: a newspaper: a printed cloth: calico: that which impresses its form on anything: a cut, in wood or metal: (*arch.*) a plaster-cast in low relief. [From IMPRINT; Fr. *imprimer*, L. *imprimio*—*in*, into, and *premo*, to press.]

PRINTER, print'ér, *n.* One who prints, esp. books, newspapers, &c. [impressing letters, &c.]

PRINTING, printing, *n.* Act, art, or practice of

PRINTING-MACHINE, print'ing-ma-shén', *n.* A printing-press worked by machinery.

PRINTING-OFFICE, print'ing-of'is, *n.* An establishment where books, &c. are printed.

PRINTING-PAPER, print'ing-pá'pér, *n.* A paper suitable for printing purposes.

PRINTING-PRESS, print'ing-pres, *n.* A machine by which impressions are taken in ink upon paper from types. [impression.]

PRINTLESS, print'les, *adj.* Leaving no print or

PRINT-SHOP, print'-shop, *n.* A shop where prints are sold. [where cloth is printed.]

PRINT-WORKS, print'-wurks, *n.* An establishment

PRIOR, pri'or, *adj.* Former: previous: coming before in time.—*n.* (*lit.*) One before others in rank or authority: the head of a priory. [L. *prior*, comp. of obs. *pris*. See PRIME.] [of a prior.]

PRIORATE, pri'or-át, *n.* The government or office

PRIORESS, pri'or-es, *n.* The lady-superior of a convent of nuns.

PRIORITY, pri-or'i-ti, *n.* State of being prior or first in time, place, or rank: preference.

PRIORSHIP, pri'or-ship, *n.* The office or dignity of a prior.

PRIORY, pri'or-i, *n.* A convent of either sex, under a prior or prioress, and next below an abbey.

PRIZE, priz, *n.* (*Spenser*). An enterprise or adventure.

PRISER, priz'ér, *n.* (*Shak.*) Same as FRIZER.

PRISM, prizm, *n.* (*lit.*) Anything sawn: (*geom.*) a solid whose ends are similar, equal, and parallel planes, and whose sides are parallelograms: (*optics*) a solid, glass, triangular-shaped body. [L. and Gr. *prisma*, from *prizo*, to saw.]



Prism.

PRISMATIC, -AL, priz-mat'ik, -al, *adj.* Resembling or pertaining to a prism: formed by a prism.

PRISMATICALLY, priz-mat'ik-al-li, *adv.* In the manner or form, or by means of a prism.

PRISMOID, priz'moid, *n.* A figure in the form of a prism. [Prism, and Gr. *eidos*, form.]

PRISON, priz'n, *n.* A place for those seized or apprehended: a building for the confinement of criminals, &c.: a gaol: any place of confinement.—*v.t.* To shut up in a prison: (*Shak.*) to confine. [Fr.; L. *prehensio*, a seizing—*prehendo*, -*hensum*, to seize, from obs. *hendo*, akin to Gr. *chandanô*, to hold, and Sans. *hasta*, the hand.]

PRISON-BASE, priz'n-hás, *n.* A game among boys, in which those who are caught in a certain way are confined as prisoners. [A corruption of *prison-bars*.]

PRISONER, pri'z'n er, n. One arrested or confined in prison a captive

PRISONMENT, pri'z'n ment, n. (*Shak*) Confinement in a prison.

PRISTINE, pri's'tin, *adj* As at first former belonging to the beginning or earliest time *aucent*. [*L. pristinus*, from *obs. pris*. See **PRIZE**.]

PRUTHEE, pri'th ē A corruption of 'I pray thee.'

PRIVACY, pri'v-a-si or pri'v, n. State of being private or retired from company or observation a place of seclusion retreat retirement secrecy

PRIVATE, pri'v-at, *adj* (*lit*) Cut off from others apart from the state not invested with public office peculiar to one's self belonging to an individual person or company not public retired from observation secret not publicly known not holding a commission.—a Secrecy, seclusion (*Bacon*) particular business or use (*Shak*) a secret message a common soldier [*L. privatus*, *pap* of *privo*, to separate—*privus*, *angle*.]

PRIVATEER, pri'v-a-tēr, n. An armed private vessel commissioned to seize and plunder an enemy's ships.—*v. t.* To cruise in a privateer to hit out privateers. [*secretly personally*]

PRIVATELY, pri'v-at li, *adv* In a private manner

PRIVATENESS, pri'v-at-nes n. The state of being private secrecy obscurity the state of being of the common rank.

PRIVATION, pri'v-a-shun, n. Act of depriving state of being deprived of something esp. of what is necessary for comfort destitution hardship absence of any quality [*From root of PRIVATE*.]

PRIVATIVE, pri'v-a-tiv, *adj* Causing privation consisting in the absence of something.—n. That which is privative or depends on the absence of something else (*logic*) a term denoting the absence of a quality (*gram*) a prefix denoting absence or negation. [*manner negatively*]

PRIVATIVELY, pri'v-a-tiv li, *adv* In a privative

PRIVATIVENESS, pri'v-a-tiv-nes n. The condition of being privative

PRIVE, pri'v, *adj* (*Spenser*) Private secret.

PRIVET, pri'v-et, n. A half evergreen European shrub much used for hedges.

PRIVILEGE, pri'v-i-lej, n. (*lit*) A law in favour of a private individual a peculiar advantage favour or benefit a right not general liberty prerogative.—*v. t.* To grant a privilege to, to exempt —*pr p* privileging, *pap* privileged. [*Fr*, *L. privilegium* —*privus*, private, and *lex*, *legis*, a law.]

PRIVILY, pri'v-i li, *adv* Privately secretly

PRIVITY, pri'v-i ti, n. Private or joint knowledge knowledge implying concurrence —*pl* secret parts.

PRIVY, pri'v-i, *adj* Private pertaining to one person for private uses secret appropriated to retirement admitted to the knowledge of something secret.—n. (*law*) A person having an interest in an action a necessary house [*See PRIVATE*.]

PRIVY-COUNCIL, the private council of a sovereign to advise in the administration of government.—**PRIVY COUNCILLOR**, a member of the privy council.—**PRIVY PURSE**, the purse or money for the private or personal use of the sovereign.—**PRIVY SEAL** or **SIGNE**, the seal used by or for the king in subordinate matters, or those which are not to pass the great seal.

PRIZE, pri'z, *v. t.* To set a price on to value to value highly —*pr p* priz'ing, *pap* prized. [*Fr* *priser*, *lit* *præare*—*L. premium*, price, value.]

PRIZE, pri'z, n. That which is taken or gained by competition anything taken from an enemy in war a captured vessel that which is won in a lottery

anything offered for competition a reward. [*Fr* *prise* from *prendre*, *L. prendo*, *prehendo*, to seize. See **PRISON.]**

PRIZE COURT, pri'z kōrt, n. A court for judging regarding prizes made on the high seas.

PRIZE FIGHT, pri'z fit n. A combat in which those engaged fight for a prize or wager

PRIZE FIGHTER, pri'z fīter, n. A boxer who fights publicly for a prize

PRIZE FIGHTING, pri'z fīting n. Fighting in public for a reward or wager

PRIZE MONEY, pri'z mūni, n. Share of the money or proceeds from any prizes taken from an enemy

PRIZER, pri'z-er, n. (*Shak*) One who values

PROA, prō-a, n. A peculiarly shaped canoe, in use among the natives of the Eastern Archipelago, capable of sailing backwards or forwards without being turned. [*Port proa*, *Gr prōra*, the prow of a vessel.]

PROBABILITY, prob-a-bil-i-ti, n. Quality of being probable appearance of truth that which is probable chance.

PROBABLE, prob-a-bl, *adj* (*orig*) That may be proved credible, yet leaving room for doubt likely rendering probable. [*Fr*, *L. probabilis*—*probo*, *probatum*, to prove—*probus*, good, excellent. See **PROVE**.] [*likely*]

PROBABLY, prob-a-bl, *adv* In a probable manner.

PROBAL, prob-al, *adj* (*Shak*) Used for **PROBATE**

PROBATE, prob-at, n. Proof of wills before the proper court the official copy of a will, with the certificate of its having been proved the right or jurisdiction of proving wills [*See PROBABLE*.]

PROBATION, prob-a-shun, n. Act of proving any proceeding to elicit truth, &c trial time of trial moral trial novitiate

PROBATIONAL, prob-a-shun-al, } *adj* Relating

PROBATIONARY, prob-a-shun-ar-i, } to probation or trial

PROBATIONER, prob-a-shun-er, n. One who is on probation or trial (*Seck*) one licensed to preach.

PROBATIVE, prob-a-tiv, } *adj* Serving for proof

PROBATORY, prob-a-tor-i, } or trial relating to proof.

PROBE, prob, n. An instrument for proving or examining a wound, &c. that which tries or probes.—*v. t.* To examine with or as with a probe to examine thoroughly —*pr p* prob'ing, *pap* probed. [*See PROBABLE*.]

PROBITY, prob-i-ti, n. Proved goodness tried virtue uprightness honesty [*L. probitas*—*probus* See **PROBABLE**.]

PROBLEM, prob'lem, n. (*lit*) A question thrown or put forward a matter difficult of settlement or solution (*geom*) a proposition in which something is required to be done. [*Gr problema*—*pro*, before, and *balle*, to throw.]

PROBLEMATIC, -AL, prob'lem-at'ik, -al, *adj* Of the nature of a problem questionable doubtful.

PROBLEMATICALLY, prob'lem-at'ik al li, *adv* In a problematical manner uncertainly

PROBOSCIS, prob-os'kis, n. The trunk in front of some animals, as the elephant, for conveying food to the mouth. [*L. proboscis*, *Gr proboskis*, a trunk—*pro*, in front of, and *balle*, *L. pascio*, to feed.]

PROCEDURE, pro-sed-ur, n. The act of proceeding progress process conduct (*Bacon*) that which proceeds from something.

PROCEED, pro-séd', *v.i.* To go forward: to advance: to issue: to be produced: to prosecute: (*Shak.*) to take place. [*L. procedo—pro, forward, and cedo, cessum, to go.*] [*or makes progress.*]

PROCEEDER, pro-séd'er, *n.* One who goes forward

PROCEEDING, pro-séd'ing, *n.* A going forth or forward: progress: step: operation: transaction.

PROCEEDS, pr'sédz, *n.pl.* The money proceeding or arising from anything: rent: produce.

PROCESS, pros'es or pr'v-, *n.* A going forward: gradual progress: operation: course of law: series of measures: a projection in a bone.

PROCESSION, pro-sesh'un, *n.* Tho act of proceeding from: a train of persons in a formal march.

PROCESSIONAL, pro-sesh'un-al, *adj.* Pertaining to a procession: consisting in a procession.—*n.* A book of the processions of the Romish Church.

PROCINCT, pro-singkt', *n.* (*Milton.*) Complete preparation. [*L. procinctus—pro, before, and cingo, cinctum, to gird.*]

PROCLAIM, pro-klam', *v.t.* To call or cry out: to publish: to announce official'y. [*L. proclamo—pro, out, and clamo, to cry.*]

PROCLAIMER, pro-klam'ér, *n.* One who proclaims or publishes by authority.

PROCLAMATION, prok-lam-á'shun, *n.* The act of proclaiming: official notice given to the public.

PROCLIVE, pro-kliv', *adj.* Inclining or bent to a thing: having a natural tendency: prone. [*L. proclivis, sloping forwards—pro, forwards, and clivus, a slope.*]

PROCLIVITY, pro-kliv'i-ti, *n.* An inclining forwards: tendency: inclination: aptitude. [*L. proclivitas—proclivis.* See **PROCLIVE**.]

PROCONSUL, pro-kon'sul, *n.* (*orig.*) A Roman officer who acted instead of a consul: the governor of a province. [*L.—pro, instead of, and CONSUL.*]

PROCONSULAR, pro-kon'sul-lar, *adj.* Pertaining to or under the government of a proconsul.

PROCONSULATE, pro-kon'sul-lát, } *n.* The office

PROCONSULSHIP, pro-kon'sul-ship, } or term of office of a proconsul.

PROCRASTINATE, pro-kras'ti-nát, *v.t.* To put off till the morrow or some future time: to postpone.—*v.i.* to delay, he dilatory:—*pr.p.* procrastinating; *pa.p.* procrastinated. [*L. procrastino, -atum—pro, to distant time, and crastinus, of to-morrow—cras, Saus. cras, to-morrow.*]

PROCRASTINATION, pro-kras-ti-ná'shun, *n.* A putting off till to-morrow or a future time: dilatoriness.

PROCRASTINATOR, pro-kras'ti-nát-or, *n.* One who procrastinates or defers anything to a future time.

PROCREANT, prókre-ant, *n.* One who or that which procreates or generates.

PROCREATE, prókre-át, *v.t.* To create or bring forth into being: to generate: to propagate:—*pr.p.* procreating; *pa.p.* procreated. [*L. pro, forth, and CREATE.*]

PROCREATION, prókre-át'shun, *n.* The act of procreating: generation: production.

PROCREATIVE, prókre-át-iv, *adj.* Having the power to procreate: generative: productive.

PROCREATIVENESS, prókre-át-iv-nes, *n.* The power of procreating or generating.

PROCREATOR, prókre-át-or, *n.* One who procreates: a father.

PROCRUSTEAN, pro-krus'te-an, *adj.* Reducing by

violence to strict conformity to a measure or model; from *Procrustes*, the nickname of a fabled robber of ancient Greece, who placed his captives on a bed he had, and either stretched them or cut a piece off their legs as required to suit the bed. [*Gr. prokrous-tēs, the stretcher—prokrouō, to beat out, to stretch—pro, forward, out, and krouō, to beat.*]

PROCTOR, prók'tor, *n.* A procurator or one who takes care of anything for another: a manager: an attorney in the spiritual courts: an officer who attends to the morals of the students, and enforces obedience to college regulations.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To act as a proctor for, to manage. [*Contr. of PROCURATOR.*]

PROCTORIAL, prók-tó'ri-al, *adj.* Pertaining to a proctor: magisterial. [*nity of a proctor.*]

PROCTORSHIP, prók'tor-ship, *n.* The office or dignity of a proctor.

PROCUMBENT, pró-kum'bent, *adj.* Leaning forward: lying down or on the face: trailing. [*L. pro, forward, and cumbens, -entis, pr.p. of cumbo for cubo, to lie down.*]

PROCURABLE, pró-kúr-a-bl, *adj.* That may be procured. [*From PROCURE.*]

PROCURATION, prók-úr-á'shun, *n.* The act of procuring or managing another's affairs: the instrument giving power to do this: a sum paid by incumbents to the bishop or archdeacon on visitations.

PROCURATOR, prók-úr-a-tor, *n.* One who takes care of or attends to a thing for another: a governor of a province under the Roman emperors.

PROCURATORSHIP, prók-úr-á-tor-ship, *n.* The office of a procurator.

PROCURE, pró-kúr', (*lit.*) To take care of: to obtain: to cause: (*Shak.*) to contrive: to attract: (*Spenser*) to arrange, prevail upon, persuade:—*pr.p.* procuring; *pa.p.* procured. [*L. procuro—pro, in behalf of, and curo, -atum, to care for.*]

PROCUREMENT, pró-kúr'ment, *n.* The act of procuring: management: agency.

PROCURER, pró-kúr'ér, *n.* One who procures for another, esp. for lust: a pimp: a pander.

PROCURESS, prók-úr-es, *n.* (*Shak.*) A female procurer, a hawd.

PRODIGAL, prod'i-gal, *adj.* Driving forth or squandering away: not frugal: wasteful: profuse.—*n.* A waster: a spendthrift. [*L. prodigus—prodigo, to drive forth—pro, forth or away, and ago, to drive.*]

PRODIGALITY, prod-i-gal'i-ti, *n.* State or quality of being prodigal: extravagance: profusion.

PRODIGALLY, prod'i-gal-li, *adv.* In a prodigal manner: profusely: extravagantly.

PRODIGIOUS, pro-dij'us, *adj.* Like a prodigy: astonishing: enormous: monstrous: portentous. [*From PRODIGY.*]

PRODIGIOUSLY, pro-dij'us-li, *adv.* Portentously: enormously: amazingly: extremely.

PRODIGIOUSNESS, pro-dij'us-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being enormous: the state of having amazing qualities.

PRODIGY, prod'i-ji, *n.* A pointing out or shewing beforehand: a portent: anything extraordinary from which omens are drawn: a wonder: a monster. [*L. prodigium—pro, beforehand, and root dic, akin to Gr. deik or dik, A.S. tæcan, Sans. dic, to shew.*]

PRODITOR, prod'i-tor, *n.* (*Shak.*) A traitor. [*L.—prodo, proditum, to give forth, betray—pro, forth, and do, to give.*]

PRODUCE, pro-dús', *v.t.* To lead or bring forward: to bear: to exhibit: to yield: to cause: give rise to: (*geom.*) to extend:—*pr.p.* producing; *pa.p.* produced. [*L. produco, -ductum—pro, forward, and*

duco akin to Sans. root *duh*, to draw out of, Ger *ziehen*, A S *techtian*, to draw, E Tow, Twa }

PRODUCE *prod'us*, *n* That which is produced
product proceeds. [generates]

PRODUCER *pro-dus'er*, *n*. One who produces or who

PRODUCIBLE, *pro-dus'i-bl*, *adj* That may be produced that may be generated or made that may be exhibited

PRODUCIBLENESS *pro-dus'i-bl-nes*, *n*. The state or quality of being producible

PRODUCT, *produkt* *n*. That which is produced work composition effect (*arith*) the result of numbers multiplied together

PRODUCTION, *pro-dukshan*, *n* The act of producing that which is produced fruit product

PRODUCTIVE, *pro-duk-tiv*, *adj* Having the power to produce generative fertile efficient

PRODUCTIVELY, *pro-duk-tiv-lh*, *adv* In a productive manner by production with abundance

PRODUCTIVENESS, *pro-duk-tiv-nes*, *n* The quality of being productive

PROEM *proem*, *n*. An opening or introduction to a thing a prelude a preface. [L. *proemium* Gr *proemion*—*pro* before and *oem*, way, the strain of a song]

PROEMIAL, *pro-emyal*, *adj* Introductory

PROFACE *profas*, *inter* (*Shal*) Much good may it do you—a phrase of welcome [O Fr *prou fassé*—*prou* profit and *fais*, to do or make.]

PROFANATION, *prof-a-nashun*, *n* The act of profaning desecration irreverence to what is holy

PROFANE, *pro-fan*, *adj* (*lit*) Forth from a temple—as opposed to within it unholy impious impure common relating to secular things.—*vt* To render profane to abuse anything sacred to put to a wrong use to pollute to debase —*pp* profaning, *pa-p* profaned [L. *profanus*—*pro* forth from, and *fanius*, a temple See *FANE*.]

PROFANELY, *pro-fan-lh*, *adv* With irreverence to sacred names or things.

PROFANENESS, *pro-fan-nes*, *n* The quality of being profane irreverence to what is sacred.

PROFANER, *pro-fan'er*, *n*. One who treats sacred things with irreverence a polluter a violator

PROFANITY, *pro-fan-i-ti*, *n*. A Quality of being profane irreverence that which is profane profane language

PROFESS *pro-fes*, *vt* To declare publicly to own freely to declare in strong terms to announce publicly one's skill in (*Shal*) to present an appearance of—*vi* to declare openly to enter into a state of life by a public profession (*Shal*) to declare friendship. [L. *profiteor*, *professum*—*pro*, publicly, and *fateor*, to confess—for, *fatus fari*, to speak. See *FATE*.]

[avowed acknowledged.]

PROFESSED, *pro-fest*, *adj* Openly declared

PROFESSEDLY, *pro-fes-ed-lh*, *adv* According to open declaration or avowal

PROFESSION *pro-fesh-un*, *n* The act of professing open declaration employment business the collective body of persons engaged in any profession entrance into a religious order

PROFESSIONAL, *pro-fesh-un-al*, *adj* Pertaining to a profession.

PROFESSIONALLY, *pro-fesh-un-al-lh*, *adv* By profession or declaration by calling

PROFESSOR, *pro-fes'er*, *n*. One who professes one who publicly practices or teaches an art a public

and authorized teacher in a university one who is professionally religious

PROFESSORIAL, *prof-es-sor-i-al*, *adj* Pertaining to a professor [a professor]

PROFESSORSHIP, *pro-fes-or-ship*, *n* The office of

PROFFER, *proffer* *vt*. To bring or bear forward to propose to offer for acceptance (*Milton*) to attempt of one's own accord, to undertake.—*n* An offer made a proposal an attempt [L. *profero*—*pro* forward and *fero* to bear]

PROFFERER, *proffer'er*, *n*. One who proffers or offers anything for acceptance

PROFICIENCY, *pro-fish-ens*, } *n* State of being
PROFICIENT, *pro-fish-en-si*, } proficient improve-
ment in anything

PROFICIENT, *pro-fish-ent*, *adj* Before others in doing anything competent thoroughly qualified profitable.—*n*. One who is progressing one who has made advancement in anything [L. *proficiens*, *entis*—*pro* forward, and *facio*, to do, to make]

PROFICIENTLY, *pro-fish-ent-lh*, *adv* In a proficient manner

PROFILE *profil* or *fil* *n* An outline a head or portrait in a side view the side face the outline of any object —*vt* To draw in profile —*pp* *profil*, *pa-p* profiled. [Fr *profil* It. *profilo*—L. *pro* or *per* and *filum*, a thread outline]

PROFIT, *profit* *n*. (*lit*) A making or moving forward gain the gain resulting from the employment of capital advantage benefit improvement advancement proficiency —*vt* To benefit or be of advantage to to improve —*t* to gain advantage to receive profit to make improvement to be of advantage to bring good. [Fr. It. *profilo*, L. *proficio*, *proficium* to go forward, to be of advantage—*pro* forward, and *facio*, to make]

PROFITABLE *profit-a-bl*, *adj* Yielding or bringing profit or gain lucrative productive advantageous beneficial improving

PROFITABLENESS, *profit-a-bl-nes*, *n*. The quality of being profitable advantageous usefulness

PROFITABLY, *profit-a-blh*, *adv* In a profitable manner advantageously usefully

PROFITING, *profit-ing*, *n* Profit gain, or advantage (*B*) progress or proficiency

PROFITLESS, *profit-less*, *adj* Without profit gain, or advantage

PROFLIGACY, *proflig-as-i*, *n*. The state or quality of being profligate a profligate or vicious course of life.

PROFLIGATE *proflig-at*, *adj* Cast down abandoned to vice lost to virtue or decency dissolute prodigal.—*n*. One leading a profligate life one shamelessly vicious [L. *profligatus* *pa-p* of *profligo* to cast down, to ruin—*pro* and *fligo* to dash.]

PROFLIGATELY, *proflig-at-lh*, *adv* In a profligate manner shamelessly viciously

PROFLIGATENESS, *proflig-at-nes*, *n* Same as *PROFLIGACY*

PROFOUND, *pro-fownd*, *adj* (*lit*) Down to the bottom deep far below the surface low lowly intense obscure abstruse mysterious occult intellectually deep penetrating deeply into knowledge.—*n*. The sea or ocean (*Milton*) an abyss. [Fr *profond*, L. *profundus*—*pro* forward, and *fundus* the bottom.]

PROFOUNDLY, *pro-fownd-lh*, *adv* Deeply with deep knowledge or insight with deep concern.

PROFOUNDNESS, *pro-fownd-nes*, *n*. Same as *PROFOUND*

PROFUNDITY, pro-fund'it-i, *n.* The state or quality of being profound : depth of place, of knowledge.

PROFUSE, pro-fus', *adj.* *Pouring forth* abundantly : lavish : liberal to excess : extravagant : prodigal. [*L. profusus*, *pa.p.* of *profundo*—*pro*, forth, and *fundo*, to pour.] [lavishly : with exuberance.]

PROFUSELY, pro-fus'li, *adv.* In a profuse manner :

PROFUSENESS, pro-fus'nes, } *n.* State of being

PROFUSION, pro-fu'zhun, } profuse : rich abundance : extravagance : prodigality.

PROGENITOR, pro-jen'it-or, *n.* One who begets before : a forefather : an ancestor. [*L.*—*pro*, before, and *gigno*, *genitum*, root *gen*, to beget.]

PROGENY, proj'en-i, *n.* That which is brought forth : descendants : race : children. [*L. progenies*. See **PROGENITOR**.]

PROGNOSIS, prog-nō'sis, *n.* Foreknowledge : (med.) the act or art of foreseeing the course of a disease from the symptoms : the opinion thus formed. [*Gr.*—*pro*, before, *gignōskō*, root *gna*, to know.]

PROGNOSTIC, prog-nos'tik, *adj.* Foreknowing : foreshewing : indicating what is to happen by signs or symptoms.—*n.* That which foreshews a future event : a sign : a presage. [*Gr. prognōstikos*. From **PROGNOSIS**.]

PROGNOSTICATE, prog-nos'ti-kāt, *v.t.* To foreshew : to foretell : to indicate as future by signs :—*pr.p.* prognosticating ; *pa.p.* prognosticated.

PROGNOSTICATION, prog-nos'ti-kā'shun, *n.* The act of prognosticating or foretelling something future by present signs : a foretoken or previous sign.

PROGNOSTICATOR, prog-nos'ti-kā-tor, *n.* A predictor of future events, esp. a weather-prophet.

PROGRAMME, { prō'gram, *n.* (lit.) That which is

PROGRAM, { written before : a public notice in writing : an outline of the different parts or events, in order, of any proceeding. [*Fr.* ; *L.* and *Gr. programma*—*pro*, before, and *graphō*, to write.]

PROGRESS, prog'res, *n.* A going forward : advance : improvement : proficiency : course : passage : procession : a journey of state : a circuit. [*L. progressus*—*progređior*, to go forward—*pro*, forward, and *gradior*, to go.]

PROGRESS, prog-gres', *v.i.* To go forward : to make progress : to proceed : to advance : to improve.

PROGRESS, prog'res, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To move forward.

PROGRESSION, pro-gresh'un, *n.* The act of progressing or moving forward : motion onward : progress : regular and gradual advance : (*Shak.*) course, passage : regular increase or decrease of numbers or magnitudes : (*mus.*) a regular succession of chords or movement in harmony.

PROGRESSIONAL, pro-gresh'un-al, *adj.* Pertaining to progression : tending or having the power to advance.

PROGRESSIONIST, pro-gresh'un-ist, } *n.* One who

PROGRESSIST, prog-res-ist, } believes in the progress of society.

PROGRESSIVE, pro-gres'iv, *adj.* Progressing or moving forward : advancing gradually : improving.

PROGRESSIVELY, pro-gres'iv-li, *adv.* In a progressive manner : with progress.

PROGRESSIVENESS, pro-gres'iv-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being progressive : the state of advancing or improving.

PROHIBIT, pro-hib'it, *v.t.* (lit.) To hold before one : to hinder : to check or repress : to prevent : to forbid : to interdict by authority. [*L. prohibeo*, *prohibitum*—*pro*, before, and *habeo*, to have. See **HAVE**.]

PROHIBITION, pro-hi-bish'un, *n.* The act of prohibiting, forbidding, or interdicting : an interdict. [*Fr.* ; *L. prohibitio*.]

PROHIBITIONIST, pro-hi-bish'un-ist, *n.* One who favours prohibitory duties in commerce.

PROHIBITIVE, pro-hib'it-iv, } *adj.* That pro-

PROHIBITORY, pro-hib'it-or-i, } hibits or forbids : forbidding.

PROIN, proin, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To prune, to trim, as the feathers. [From root of **PRUNE**.]

PROJECT, pro-jekt', *v.t.* To cast or throw forward : to cast forward in the mind, to contrive or devise : to exhibit : to draw : to exhibit in relief upon.—*v.i.* to shoot forward : to jut : to be prominent. [*L. projicio*, *projectum*—*pro*, forward, and *jaccio*, to throw.]

PROJECT, proj'ekt, *n.* That which is projected : anything devised or intended : a plan : a scheme : contrivance.

PROJECTILE, pro-jek'til, *adj.* Projecting or throwing forward : impelling or impelled forward.—*n.* A body projected by force, esp. through the air, as a ball from a cannon.

PROJECTION, pro-jek'shun, *n.* The act of projecting : that which juts out : a plan or design : a delineation : a representation of any object on a plane.

PROJECTOR, pro-jek'tor, *n.* One who projects or forms schemes. [the main line or surface.]

PROJECTURE, pro-jek'tūr, *n.* A jutting out beyond

PROLAPSE, pro-laps, *n.* (med.) A falling down, or out, of some part of the body.—*v.i.* To fall down : to protrude. [*L. prolabor*, *prolapsus*, to fall forward—*pro*, forward, and *labor*, to glide, fall.]

PROLATE, pro-lat' or prō', *adj.* (lit.) Brought out : produced : extended : elongated in the direction of the line of the poles, as a spheroid—opposed to **OBULATE**. [*L. prolatus*, *pa.p.* of *profero*, to bring forth or extend—*pro*, forth, and *fero*, to bear.]

PROLEGOMENA, pro-le-gom'e-na, *n.pl.* Things said before : a dissertation prefixed to any work. [*Gr.*—*pro*, before, and *legō*, to say.]

PROLEPSIS, pro-lep'sis, *n.* A taking beforehand or anticipation : (*rhet.*) a figure by which objections are anticipated and answered : the dating of an event before its proper time. [*Gr. prolambanō*, *prolepsomai*—*pro*, before, and *lambanō*, to take.]

PROLEPTIC, -AL, pro-lep'tik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to prolepsis or anticipation : antecedent : anticipating the usual time. [of anticipation.]

PROLEPTICALLY, pro-lep'tik-al-li, *adv.* By way

PROLETARIAN, pro-le-tā'ri-an, *adj.* Producing offspring and nothing more : belonging to the common people : plebeian : vulgar. [*L. proletarii*—*proles*, offspring ; the name given in the census of Servius Tullius to the lowest of the centuries, to indicate that they were of value to the state only as rearers of offspring.]

PROLIFIC, -AL, pro-lif'ik, -al, *adj.* Producing offspring : fruitful, productive : (*bot.*) applied to a flower from which another is produced. [*Fr. prolifique*—*L. proles*, offspring (root *ol*, as in *olesco*, to grow), and *facio*, to make.]

PROLIX, pro-lik's or prō', *adj.* Extended far out, or to a great length : long : minute : tedious. [*L. prolixus*—*pro*, forth, and *laxus*, loose, extended.]

PROLIXIOUS, pro-lik'shus, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Prolix, dilatory, tedious.

PROLIXITY, pro-lik's-i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being prolix : going into minute details : tediousness. [at great length.]

PROLIXLY, pro-lik'sli, *adv.* In a prolix manner :

PROLIXNESS, pro-lik's-nes, *n.* Same as **PROLIXITY**.
PROLLI, prol, *v. t.* (*Spenser*) To prowl about, to rob [See **PROWL**].
PROLOCUTOR, pro-lok'u tor, *n.* One who speaks for others the chairman of a convocation. [*L.* *pro*, and *loquor*, *locutus*, to speak.]
PROLOQUE, pro-log or pro, *n.* What is said before a preface the introductory verses before a play—*v. t.* (*Shak.*) To introduce formally, as with a prologue [Fr. *prologos*, *L.* *prologus*—*pro*, before, *legō*, to say.]
PROLONG, pro-long, *v. t.* To lengthen out to protract to continue to postpone—*v. i.* (*Shak.*) To put off to a distant time. [*Low L.* *prolongo*—*L.* *pro*, forth, and *longus* long.]
PROLONGATE, pro-long'gat, *v. t.* To lengthen—*pr. p.* *prolong'gating*, *pa. p.* *prolong'gated*.
PROLONGATION, pro-long gā-shun, *n.* The act of lengthening delay to a longer time.
PROMENADE, prom-e-nād or nad, *n.* A walk for pleasure, show, or exercise a place for walking—*v. i.* To walk for amusement, show, or exercise—*pr. p.* *promenad'ing*, *pa. p.* *promenad'ed*. [Fr., from (*se*) *promener*, to walk, *L.* *promino* to drive forward—*pro* forward, and *mino*, to drive.]
PROMETHEAN, prom-e-the-an, *adj.* Pertaining to Prometheus, who, according to Greek mythology, stole fire from heaven for mortals having a life-giving quality inspiring.
PROMINENCE, prom'in-ens, *n.* The state of
PROMINENCY, prom'in-en-si, *n.* being prominent conspicuousness that which stands out a protuberance or elevation.
PROMINENT, prom'in-ent *adj.* Jutting out projecting conspicuous principal eminent distinguished. [*L.* *prominens*—*entis*, *pr. p.* of *promineo*, to jut forth—*pro*, forth, and *mineo*, to jut.]
PROMINENTLY, prom'in-ent-li, *adv.* In a prominent manner conspicuously eminently.
PROMISCUOUS, pro-mis'ku-us *adj.* Mixed confused collected together without order indiscriminate. [*L.* *promiscuus*—*pro*, *inten*, and *miscuo*, to mix.]
PROMISCUOUSLY, pro-mis'ku-us-li, *adv.* In a promiscuous manner with confused mixture in indiscriminately.
PROMISCUOUSNESS, pro-mis'ku-us-nes, *n.* The state of being promiscuous.
PROMISE, prom'is, *n.* (*lit.*) A sending forward an engagement to do or not to do something expectation, or that which affords expectation that which is promised, or the fulfilment of it—*v. t.* To make an engagement to do or not to do something to afford reason to expect to assure to engage to bestow—*v. i.* to make a promise to engage—*pr. p.* *promis'ing*, *pa. p.* *promis'ed*. [*L.* *promissum*—*promitto*, to send forward—*pro* forward, and *mitto*, *missum* to allow to go, to send.] [*lat.* of promise]
PROMISE BREACH prom-is-brech, *n.* (*Shak.*) Violation of promise.
PROMISE-BREAKER, prom-is-brāk'er, *n.* (*Shak.*) A violator of promises.
PROMISE-CRAMMED, prom is kramd, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Crammed or filled with promises.
PROMISER, prom-is-er, *n.* One who promises.
PROMISING, prom'is-ing *adj.* Affording ground for hope or expectation encouraging—*n.* (*Shak.*) Act of one who promises [*manner*]
PROMISINGLY, prom'is-ing-li, *adv.* In a promising manner.
PROMISSORY, prom-is-or-i, *adj.* Containing a promise of something to be done.
PROMONTORY, prom-on-tor-i, *n.* (*lit.*) A mountain jutting forward a headland or high cape [*L.* *pro-*

montorium—*pro*, forward, and *mons*, *montis*, a mountain.]
PROMOTE pro-mōt, *v. t.* To move forward to advance to further to encourage to raise to a higher position to elevate—*pr. p.* *promot'ing*, *pa. p.* *promot'ed*. [*L.* *promoveo*—*pro*, and *moveo*, *motum*, to move.]
PROMOTER, pro-mōt'er, *n.* One who or that which promotes or advances one who excites.
PROMOTION, pro-mō-shun, *n.* The act of promoting advancement encouragement preferment.
PROMOTIVE pro-mōt'iv, *adj.* Tending to promote.
PROMPT, promt *adj.* (*lit.*) Brought forth prepared ready acting with alacrity cheerful unhesitating—*v. t.* To make ready to assist a speaker when at a loss for words to suggest to incite to move to action—*n.* The time granted for paying the price of an article of commerce, and which varies for different kinds of goods [*L.* *promptus*—*promo*, to bring forth—*pro*, forth, and *emo*, to bring or take.]
PROMPTER promt'er, *n.* One who prompts esp one who helps a public speaker by suggesting the word to him when he falters.
PROMPTING promt'ing *n.* The act of prompting or suggesting that which is prompted or suggested.
PROMPTITUDE, promt'i-tud, *n.* Quality of being prompt readiness quickness of decision and action.
PROMPTLY, promt'i-li, *adv.* In a prompt manner readily quickly.
PROMPTNESS, promt'nes, *n.* Same as **PROMPTITUDE**.
PROMPTURE, promt'ur, *n.* (*Shak.*) Suggestion in agitation. [From **PROMPT**].
PROMULGATE, pro-mul'gat *v. t.* To display before the people to publish—*pr. p.* *promul'gating*; *pa. p.* *promul'gated*. [*L.* *promulgo*—*atum*, said to be corrupted from *pro* before, and *culgo*, the people.]
PROMULGATION, pro-mul-gā-shun *n.* Act of promulgating publication open declaration.
PROMULGATOR, pro-mul-gā-tor, *n.* One who promulgates a publisher or teacher.
PRONATION, pro-nā-shun, *n.* The act of turning the palm of the hand downwards that motion of the fore-arm or position of the hand in which the palm is turned downwards. [*L.* *prono*, *pronus*, to lead forward—*pronus* See **PROVX**.]
PRONE, prōn, *adj.* Bending forward with the face downward headlong disposed inclined (*Shak.*) ready [*L.* *pronus*, from *pro*, before, *akin* to *Or prints* prone] [*position*].
PRONELY, prōn-li, *adv.* In a prone manner or
PRONENESS, prōn-nes, *n.* The state of bending downwards the state of lying with the face downwards descent, declivity propensity, disposition.
PRONG, prong, *n.* A pricking or sharp-pointed instrument the spike of a fork or similar instrument. [*Akin* to *Scott. prog* to prick, a sharp point, *W. proc*, a stab, *D. prangen*, to pinch.]
PRONOMINAL, pro-nom-in-al, *adj.* Belonging to or of the nature of a pronoun. [From **PRONOUN**.]
PRONOMINALLY pro-nom-in-al-li, *adv.* In a pronominal manner with the nature or office of a pronoun.
PRONOUN, prō'noun, *n.* A word used instead of a noun. [*L.* *pro* for, and *NOUO*.]
PRONOUNCE pro-noun's, *v. t.* (*lit.*) To announce forth or publicly to utter to speak distinctly to utter formally to utter rhetorically to declare—*v. i.* to declare to speak with confidence—*pr. p.* *pronounc'ing*, *pa. p.* *pronounc'ed*. [*L.* *pronuncio*—*pro*, forth, and *nuncio* to announce—*nuncius*, a messenger See **NOUO**.]

- PRONOUNCEABLE**, pro-nouns'a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being pronounced.
- PRONOUNCER**, pro-nouns'ér, *n.* One who pronounces, utters, or declares. [nunciation.]
- PRONOUNCING**, pro-nouns'ing, *adj.* Giving pronunciation.
- PRONUNCIATION**, pro-nun-si-á'shun, *n.* Act or mode of pronouncing; utterance: (*rhet.*) delivery.
- PROOF**, próf, *n.* That which proves: test: experiment: any process to discover or establish a truth: that which convinces: demonstration: evidence: condition of having been proved: firmness of mind: a certain strength of alcoholic spirits: (*print.*) an impression taken for correction: (*Shak.*) armour hardened till it will stand a certain test.—*adj. (lit.)* Proved: firm in resisting. [See **PROVE**.]
- PROOFLESS**, próf'les, *adj.* Wanting proof or evidence.
- PROOF-SHEET**, próf'-shét, *n. (print.)* An impression taken on a slip of paper for correction before printing finally.
- PROOF-TEXT**, próf'-tekst, *n.* A passage of Scripture held to prove a certain doctrine.
- PROP**, prop, *v.t. (lit.)* To thrust into, to cram: to support by something under or against: to sustain: to uphold:—*pr.p.* propping; *pa.p.* propped.—*n.* That which props or sustains a weight: a support: a stay. [Dan. *propfen*, to cram, support; Ger. *propfen*; Sw. *propp*, D. *prop*, a stopper.]
- PROPAGANDA**, prop-a-gan'da, *n. (lit.)* Things to be propagated: a society (in full, *Societas de propaganda fide*) at Rome charged with the management of the R. C. missions: a secret association for the spread of opinions and principles opposed to the existing government. [L., pl. neut. of the fut. part. pass. of *propago*. See **PROPAGATE**.]
- PROPAGANDISM**, prop-a-gand'izm, *n.* The practice of propagating tenets or principles.
- PROPAGANDIST**, prop-a-gand'ist, *n.* One who devotes himself to propagandism.
- PROPAGATE**, prop'a-gát, *v.t.* To multiply, as plants by fastening twigs into the ground: to produce: to increase: to extend: to impel forward in space: to spread: to extend the knowledge of.—*v.i.* to be produced or multiplied: to have young:—*pr.p.* propagating; *pa.p.* propagated. [L. *propago*, -atum—*pro*, before, and *pango*, to fasten. See **PACK**.]
- PROPAGATION**, prop-a-gá'shun, *n.* Act of propagating: the spreading or extension of anything.
- PROPAGATOR**, prop-a-gá'tor, *n.* One who propagates, promotes, or spreads: one who continues by successive production.
- PROPEL**, pro-pel', *v.t.* To drive forward: to urge onward by force:—*pr.p.* propelling; *pa.p.* propelled. [L. *pro*, forward, *pello*, *pulsum*, to drive.]
- PROPELLER**, pro-pel'ér, *n.* One who or that which propels: a screw for propelling a steam-boat: a vessel thus propelled.
- PROPEND**, pro-pend', *v.i. (Shak.)* To lean toward, have an inclination. [L. *propendeo*—*pro*, forward, and *pendeo*, *pensum*, to hang.]
- PROPENSITY**, pro-pens'i-ti, *n.* A hanging forward: inclination: disposition to anything, good or bad. [Low L. *propensitas*—L. *propendeo*. See **PROPEND**.]
- PROPER**, prop'ér, *adj.* One's own: naturally or essentially belonging: peculiar: belonging to only one of a species (as a name): natural: suitable: convenient: correct: just: right: becoming: (*B.*) comely, pretty: (*Shak.*) mere, pure. [Fr. *propre*, L. *proprius*, one's own, prob. akin to *prope*, near.]
- PROPERLY**, prop'ér-li, *adv.* In a proper manner: fitly: suitably: in a strict sense.
- PROPERTY**, prop'ér-ti, *n. (orig.)* Propriety: that which is proper to anything: a peculiar or essential quality: a quality: that which is one's own: thing possessed: an estate: right of possessing, employing, &c.: ownership: (*Shak.*) nearness:—*pl.* articles required by actors in a play.—*v.t. (Shak.)* To invest with qualities: to seize or retain as one's own, to appropriate. [L. *proprietas*. See **PROPER**.]
- PROPERTY-MAN**, prop'ér-ti-man, *n.* He who keeps the properties of a theatre.
- PROPHECY**, profe-si, *n. (lit.)* A speaking forth or uttering: a declaration of something to come: a prediction: public interpretation of Scripture: preaching: instruction: (*B.*) also, a book of prophecies. [O. Fr. *profezie*; L. *prophetia*; Gr. *prophēteia*—*pro*, forth, and *phēmi*, to speak.]
- PROPHESY**, profe-si, *v.t. (lit.)* To speak forth or utter: to foretell: to predict: to prefigure: to symbolise.—*v.i. (B.)* to exhort: to expound religious subjects:—*pr.p.* prophesying; *pa.p.* prophesied. [See **PROPHECY**.]
- PROPHET**, profet, *n.* One who prophesies: (*B.*) one inspired by God: a public teacher:—*pl.* the writings of the prophets.
- PROPHETESS**, prof-et-es, *n.* A female prophet: a woman that foretells future events.
- PROPHETIC**, -AL, pro-fet'ik, -al, *adj.* Containing prophecy: foreseeing or foretelling events.
- PROPHETICALLY**, pro-fet'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a prophetic manner: by way of prophecy or prediction.
- PROPINQUITY**, prop-ing'kwi-ti, *n.* Nearness in time, place, or blood: proximity. [L. *propinquitās*—*propinquus*, near—*prope*, near.]
- PROPTIABLE**, pro-pish'i-a-bl, *adj.* That may be propitiated or made propitious.
- PROPTIATE**, pro-pish'i-át, *v.t.* To make propitious: to render favourable.—*v.i.* to make propitiation: to atone:—*pr.p.* propitiating; *pa.p.* propitiated. [L. *propitio*, *propitium*—*propitius*—*prope*, near.]
- PROPTIATION**, pro-pish-i-á'shun, *n.* Act of propitiating: (*theol.*) that which propitiates: atonement.
- PROPTIATOR**, pro-pish'i-a-tor, *n.* One who propitiates.
- PROPTIATORY**, pro-pish'i-a-tor-i, *adj.* Having power to propitiate: expiatory.—*n.* The Jewish mercy-seat.
- PROPTIOUS**, pro-pish'us, *adj. (lit.)* Being near: favourable: disposed to be gracious or merciful. [L. *propitius*—*prope*, near.]
- PROPTIOUSLY**, pro-pish'us-li, *adv.* In a propitious manner: favourably: kindly.
- PROPTIOUSNESS**, pro-pish'us-nes, *n.* Disposition to forgive or to treat others kindly: favourableness.
- PROPORTION**, pro-pór'shun, *n.* A comparison of parts: the relation of one thing to another: mutual fitness of parts: symmetrical arrangement: (*math.*) the relation which one quantity bears to another of the same kind in respect to magnitude or value: equal or just share.—*v.t.* To adjust: to form symmetrically. [L. *proportio*—*pro*, in comparison with, and *portio*, *portionis*, part, share. See **PORTION**.]
- PROPORTIONABLE**, pro-pór'shun-a-bl, *adj.* That may be proportioned: proportional.
- PROPORTIONABLY**, pro-pór'shun-a-hli, *adv.* According to proportion or comparative relation.
- PROPORTIONAL**, pro-pór'shun-al, *adj.* Having a due proportion: relating to proportion: (*math.*) having the same or a constant ratio.—*n. (math.)* A

number or quantity in a proportion (*chem*) an equivalent [From *PROPORTION*]

PROPORTIONALLY, pro-pór'shun al li, *adv* In proportion - in a stated degree: with suitable comparative relation.

PROPORTIONATE, pro-pór'shun at, *adj* Adjusted according to a proportion - proportional.—*vt* To adjust to something else according to settled rates to make proportional —*pr p* proportionating, *pa p* proportionated.

PROPORTIONATELY, pro-pór'shun at-li, *adv* In due proportion according to a certain ratio or comparative relation.

PROPORTIONATENESS, pro-pór'shun at nes, *n* The quality of being adjusted according to settled rates or comparative relation.

PROPORTIONLESS, pro-pór'shun les, *adj* Without proportion or symmetry of parts.

PROPOSAL, pro-pór'al, *n* Anything proposed a scheme or design terms or conditions proposed.

PROPOSE, pro-pór, *vt* (*orig*) To set before to offer for consideration, &c.—*vt* to make a proposal to offer one's self in marriage (*Shak*) to converse, to lay schemes —*pr p* proposing, *pa p* proposed —*n* (*Shak*) Talk, discourse. [Fr *proposer*, *L. propono*, *ponium—pro*, before, *pono*, to place.]

PROPOSER, pro-pór'er, *n* One who proposes or offers anything for consideration

PROPOSITION, prop-o-zishun, *n* That which is proposed offer of terms (*rhet*) anything stated as a subject the first part of a poem, discourse, &c., in which the subject is stated (*gram* and *logic*) the assertion contained in a complete sentence (*math*) a theorem or problem to be demonstrated or solved.

PROPOSITIONAL, prop-o-zishun al, *adj* Pertaining to or of the nature of a proposition considered as a proposition.

PROPOUND, pro-pownd, *vt* To propose or offer for consideration to exhibit [*L. propono* See *PROPOSER*.]

PROPOUNDER, pro-pownder, *n* One who propounds or offers for consideration.

PROPRETOR, pro-pré'tor, *n* A magistrate of ancient Rome, who, after acting as a magister in Rome, was appointed to a province [*L. proprator—pro*, for, and *prator* See *PRATOR*.]

PROPRIETARY, pro-príe'tar i, *adj* Belonging to a proprietor —*n* A proprietor an owner [From *PROPRIETY*, *PROPR*.]

PROPRIETOR, pro-príe'tor, *n* One who has any thing as his property an owner

PROPRIETORSHIP, pro-príe'tor shup, *n* The state of being proprietor [From *PRATOR*.]

PROPRIETRESS, pro-príe'tres, *n* A female proprietor

PROPRIETY, pro-príe'ti, *n* (*orig*) Peculiar right of possession, property state of being proper or right agreement with established principles or customs fitness accuracy (*Racon*) peculiarity [*L. proprietas—proprus*, one's own. See *PROPR*.]

PROPROCTOR, pro-pruk'tor, *n* A substitute or assistant proctor

PROPUGNATION, pro-pug ná shun, *n* (*Shak*) Defence. [*L. propugnatio—propugno—pro*, for, and *pugno*, to fight.]

PROPULSION, pro-pulshun, *n* Act of propelling. [From *PROPEL*.]

PROPULSIVE, pro-pul'siv, *adj* Tending or having power to propel

PROPE, pro, *n* Same as *PRO*

PRORECTOR, pro-rek'tor, *n* A substitute or assistant rector

PROROGATION, pro-ro gáshun, *n* Act of proroguing the continuance or adjournment of parliament from one session to another

PROROGUE, pro-róg, *vt* (*lit*) To ask forward to continue from one session to another to put off, to defer to lengthen —*pr p* proroguing, *pa p* prorogued [*L. prorogo*, *atum—pro*, forward, and *rogo*, to ask.]

PROSAIC, -AL, pro-zá'ik, -al, *adj* Pertaining to or resembling prose dull, uninteresting [See *PROSE*.]

PROSAICALLY, pro-zá'ik al li, *adv* In a dull or prosaic manner

PROSAIST, pro-zá-ist, *n* A writer of prose.

PROSCENIUM, pro-sé ni nm, *n* The front part of the stage. [Fr *proscenium—pro*, before, *scen*, the stage.]

PROSCRIBE, pro-skríb, *vt* To write any one's name before or in public to publish the names of persons to be punished to banish to prohibit to denounce, as doctrine to interdict exclude —*pr p* proscribing, *pa p* proscribed [*L. proscribo—pro*, before, in front of, and *scribo*, scriptum, to write.]

PROSCRIBER, pro-skríber, *n* One who or that which proscribes one who denounces or who dooms to destruction.

PROSCRIPTION, pro-skrípshun, *n* The act of proscribing or dooming to death, or outlawry utter rejection denunciation, exclusion.

PROSCRIPTIVE, pro-skríp'tiv, *adj* Pertaining to or consisting in proscription.

PROSE, proz, *n* The direct, straightforward arrangement of words free from poetical measures all writings not in verse.—*adj* Pertaining to prose not poetical plain dull.—*vt* To write prose to speak or write tediously —*pr p* prosing, *pa p* prosed [Fr —*L. prosa*, for *prosa—prosa*, contr from *proterus*, straightforward—*pro*, forward, and *terto*, versus, to turn.]

PROSECUTE, prosé kút, *vt* To follow onwards or pursue, in order to reach or accomplish to endeavour to obtain to continue to pursue by law.—*vt* to carry on a legal prosecution —*pr p* prosecuting, *pa p* prosecuted [*L. prosecuo—pro* onwards, and *sequor*, secutus, to follow See *SEQUENCE*.]

PROSECUTION, pros-e-kúshun, *n* The act of prosecuting pursuit a civil or criminal suit.

PROSECUTOR, prosé-kút-or, *n* One who prosecutes or pursues any plan or business one who carries on a criminal suit [From *PROSECUTRIX*.]

PROSECUTRIX, prosé kú triks, *n* A female prosecutor

PROSELYTE, prosé-lit, *n* One who has come over to a new religion or opinion [Fr —*L. proselytus* Gr *proselitos—proserchomai*, to come to—*pros*, to, and *erchomai*, elythan, to come.]

PROSELYTISE, pros-e-lit-íz, *vt* To make proselytes or converts —*pr p* proselytising, *pa p* proselytised

PROSELYTISM, prosé-lit-izm, *n* The act of proselytising or of making converts.

PROSE, prozer, *n* A writer of prose one who makes a tiresome relation of uninteresting matters. [From *PROSE*.]

PROSILY, proz'li, *adv* In a prosy manner tediously.

PROSINESS, proz'nes, *n* The state or quality of being prosy

PROSODIAL, pros-ód'i al, } *adj* Pertaining to

PROSODICAL, pros-od'ik al, } prosody according to the rules of prosody [From *PROSODY*.]

PROSODIAN, pros-ód'i an, } *n* One skilled in pros-

PROSODIST, pros-od-ist, } *ody*

PROSODICALLY, pros-od'ik-al-lī, *adv.* In a prosodic manner.

PROSODY, pros'o-di, *n.* A song sung to or with an accompanying song: the accent of a syllable: that part of grammar which treats of quantity, accent, and the laws of verse or versification. [L. *prosōdia*, Gr. *prosōdia*—*pros*, to, and *odē*, a song.]

PROSOPOPŒIA, pros-o-po-pē'ya, *n.* A rhetorical figure by which inanimate objects are made to act as persons: personification. [Gr. *prosōpopoiia*—*prosōpon*, a person, and *poiēō*, to make.]

PROSPECT, pros'pekt, *n.* A looking forward: a view: object of view: a place which affords an extended view: a scene: expectation. [L. *prospectus*—*prospicio*, *prospectum*, to look forward—*pro*, forward, and *specio*, to look.]

PROSPECTION, pro-spek'shun, *n.* The act of looking forward or of providing for future wants: foresight.

PROSPECTIVE, pro-spek'tiv, *adj.* Looking forward: relating to a prospect: acting with foresight: relating to the future: coming: distant.—*n.* (Bacon) A perspective glass. [erence to the future.]

PROSPECTIVELY, pro-spek'tiv-li, *adv.* With respect.

PROSPECTIVENESS, pro-spek'tiv-nes, *n.* The state of being prospective.

PROSPECTUS, pro-spek'tus, *n.* A view or plan of a literary work: a programme of arrangements.

PROSPER, pros'pēr, *v.t.* To render prosperous: to make fortunate or happy: (B.) to make to prosper.—*v.i.* to be successful: to succeed. [See **PROSPEROUS**.]

PROSPERITY, pros-per'i-ti, *n.* The state of being prosperous: success: good fortune.

PROSPEROUS, pros'pēr-us, *adj.* According to hope: in accordance with one's wishes: propitious: successful: thriving. [L. *prosper*, *prosperus*—*pro*, in accordance with, and *spero*, to hope.]

PROSPEROUSLY, pros'pēr-us-lī, *adv.* In a prosperous manner: successfully. [PROSPERITY.]

PROSPEROUSNESS, pros'pēr-us-nes, *n.* Same as **PROSPERITY**.

PROSTITUTE, pros'ti-tūt, *v.t.* (lit.) To place before or in front: to expose for sale for bad ends: to sell to wickedness or lewdness: to devote to any improper purpose.—*pr.p.* prostituting; *pa.p.* prostituted.—*adj.* Openly devoted to lewdness: sold to wickedness.—*n.* A female who openly indulges in lewdness, esp. for hire: a base hireling. [L. *prostitutus*, *-utum*—*pro*, before, *statuo*, to place.]

PROSTITUTION, pros-ti-tū'shun, *n.* The act or practice of prostituting: common lewdness of a female: the life of a lewd woman: the being devoted to infamous purposes.

PROSTITUTOR, pros'ti-tūt-or, *n.* One who prostitutes either himself or another.

PROSTRATE, prostrāt, *adj.* Thrown forward on the ground: lying at length: lying at mercy: bent in adoration.—*v.t.* To throw forward on the ground: to lay flat: to overthrow: to sink totally: to bow in humble reverence.—*pr.p.* prostrating; *pa.p.* prostrated. [L. *pro*, forward, and *sterno*, *stratum*, to throw on the ground.]

PROSTRATION, prostrā'shun, *n.* Act of throwing down or laying flat: act of falling down in adoration: dejection: complete loss of strength.

PROSY, prō'zī, *adj.* Like dull prose: dull and tedious in discourse or writing. [See **PROSE**.]

PROTASIS, prota'sis, *n.* That which is stretched before or presented first: (*rhet.*) the first part of a conditional sentence: the first part of a dramatic composition. [Gr.—*pro*, before, and *teinō*, to stretch.]

PROTEAN, prō'tē-an or pro-tē'an, *adj.* Readily assuming different shapes, like *Proteus*, the sea-god, fabled to have the power of changing himself into an endless variety of forms.

PROTECT, pro-tek't', *v.t.* To cover in front: to cover from danger or injury: to defend: to shelter. [L. *pro*, in front, and *tego*, *tectum*, akin to Gr. *stegō*, to cover.]

PROTECTION, pro-tek'shun, *n.* Act of protecting: state of being protected: preservation: defence: guard: refuge: security: passport.

PROTECTIONIST, pro-tek'shun-ist, *n.* One who favours the protection of trade by law.

PROTECTIVE, pro-tek'tiv, *adj.* Affording protection: defensive: sheltering.

PROTECTOR, pro-tek't'or, *n.* One who protects from injury or oppression: a guardian: a regent.

PROTECTORAL, pro-tek't'or-al, *adj.* Protectorial.

PROTECTORATE, pro-tek't'or-at, *n.* Government by a protector or regent: the authority assumed by a superior. [to a protector or regent.]

PROTECTORIAL, pro-tek-tō'ri-al, *adj.* Pertaining to a protector.

PROTECTORSHIP, pro-tek'tor-ship, *n.* The office of a protector.

PROTECESS, pro-tek'tres, } *n.* A female protector.

PROTECTRIX, pro-tek'triks, } tector: a woman who protects.

PROTÉGÉ, pro-tā-zhā', *n.* One under the protection of another: a pupil: a ward. [Fr., pap. of *protéger*, to protect—L. *protego*. See **PROTECTOR**.]

PROTÉGÉE, pro-tā-zhā', *n.* A female protégé.

PROTEINE, prō'tē-in, *n.* (lit.) That which holds the first or chief place: the supposed common radical of the group of bodies which form the most essential articles of food, albumen, fibrine, caseine, &c. [Gr. *proteus*, to hold the first place—*protos*, first.]

PROTEND, pro-tend', *v.t.* To stretch or hold out. [L. *protendo*—*pro*, forth, and *tendo*, *tensum*, to stretch.]

PROTENSE, pro-tens', *n.* (Spenser). Extension. [See **PROTEND**.]

PROTEST, pro-test', *v.i.* To bear witness before others: to declare openly: to give a solemn declaration of opinion.—*v.t.* to make a solemn declaration of: to note, as a bill of exchange, from non-acceptance or non-payment. [L. *protestor*, *-atus*—*pro*, before, *testor*—*testis*, a witness.]

PROTEST, prō'test, *n.* A solemn or formal protesting or declaration, esp. one in writing by the minority of a body, expressing dissent: the attestation by a notary-public of an unpaid or unaccepted bill.

PROTESTANT, protes-tant, *adj.* Protesting: pertaining to the faith of those who protest against the Church of Rome.—*n.* (orig.) One of those who, in 1529, protested against an edict of Charles V. and the Diet of Spire; one who protests against the Church of Rome. [L. *protestans*, *-antis*, pr.p. of *protestor*. See **PROTEST**.] [estant religion.]

PROTESTANTISM, protes-tant-izm, *n.* The Protestantism.

PROTESTATION, protes-tā'shun, *n.* The act of protesting: a solemn declaration: a declaration of dissent: (*law*) a declaration in pleading.

PROTESTER, pro-test'ēr, *n.* One who utters a solemn declaration: one who protests a bill of exchange.

PROTHONOTARY, pro-thon'o-tar-i, *n.* A chief notary or clerk: one of the chief secretaries of the chancery at Rome: a chief clerk or registrar of a court, in certain of the United States. [L. *protonotarius*—Gr. *protos*, first, and L. *notarius*, a clerk.]

PROTHORAX, pro-thō'raks, *n.* The anterior segment

PROTOCOL—PROVIDENCE.

of the thorax of insects [*Fix pro*, before, and THORAX.]

PROTOCOL, *prō-to-kol*, *n* (*ul*) That which was glued first the first copy of any document the rough draught of an instrument or transaction

[*Fr protocole*—low *L protocollum*—late *Gr prōtokollon* the first leaf glued to the rolls of papyrus and the notarial documents—*Gr prōtos*, first, and *kolla*, glue or *kilon*, a member.]

PROTOMARTYR, *prō-to-mār ter*, *n* The first martyr—a term applied to St Stephen, the first Christian martyr the first who suffers in any cause [*Gr prōtos*, first, and *MARTYR*.]

PROTOPHYTE, *prō-to-fit*, *n* One of the lowest or simplest organisms in the vegetable world, corresponding to the protozoa of the animal world [*Gr prōtos*, first, and *phyton*, a plant—*phyo*, to cause to grow.]

PROTOPLASM, *pro-to-plazm*, *n* A homogeneous structureless substance, forming the physical basis of life, endowed with contractility, and having a chemical composition nearly allied to that of albumen. [*Gr prōtos*, first, and *plasma* formed—*plazo* to form.]

PROTOPLAST, *pro-to-plast* *n* He or that which was first formed an original. [*Gr protoplastos*, first formed—*prōtos* first, and *plastos*, formed—*plastō* to form.]

PROTOTYPE, *pro-to-tip*, *n* The first or original type or model after which anything is copied an exemplar a pattern. [*Gr prōtos*, first, and *TYP*.]

PROTOXIDE, *pro-to-keid*, *n* The first oxide, that is, an oxide containing one equivalent of oxygen combined with one equivalent of a base [*Gr prōtos*, first, and *OXIDE*.]

PROTOZOAN, *pro-to-zōan*, *n* One of the first or lowest class of animals [*Gr prōtos* first, and *zoon*, an animal.]

PROTOZOIO, *prō-to-zōik*, *adj* Pertaining to the protozoans containing remains of the earliest life of the globe

PROTRACT, *pro-trakt*, *v t* To draw out or lengthen in time to prolong to draw to a scale—*n* (*Spenser*) Tedious continuance. [*L protraho*, *protractum*—*pro*, out, and *traho* to draw.]

PROTRACTED, *pro-traktēd*, *v adj* Drawn out in time prolonged postponed

PROTRACTEDLY, *pro-traktēd lī*, *adv* In a protracted or prolonged manner tediously

PROTRACTION, *pro-trak-shun* *n* Act of protracting or prolonging the delaying the termination of a thing the laying down the dimensions of anything on paper

PROTRACTIVE, *pro-trakt iv*, *adj* Drawing out in time prolonging delaying. [*From PROTRACT*.]

PROTRACTOR, *pro-traktor*, *n* One who or that which protracts a mathematical instrument for laying down angles on paper, used in surveying &c.

PROTRUDE, *pro-trūd*, *v t* To thrust or push forward to drive along to put out—*v i* to be thrust forward or beyond the usual limit—*pr p* protruding, *pa p* protruded. [*L protrudo*, *trusum*—*pro*, forward, and *trudo*, to thrust.]

PROTRUSION, *pro-trūzhn*, *n* The act of protruding or thrusting forward or beyond the usual limit the state of being protruded.

PROTRUSIVE, *pro-trūziv*, *adj* That protrudes thrusting or impelling forward. [*From PROTRUDE*.]

PROTUBERANCE, *pro-tūbēr ans*, *n* A swelling forward or forth a prominence a tumour [*From PROTUBERATE*.]

PROTUBERANT, *pro-tūbēr-ant*, *adj* Swelling

PROTUBERANTLY, *pro tuber ant lī*, *adv* In a protuberant manner in the way of protuberance

PROTUBERATE, *pro tuber āt*, *v i* To swell forward or up to swell or bulge out—*pr p* protuberating, *pa p* protuberated. [*L protubero*, *atum*—*pro*, forward, *tuber*, a swelling—*tumeo* to swell.]

PROUD, *prōwd*, *adj* Having pride having excessive esteem haughty daring grand ostentatious. [*O E prude*, *D pra*, *A S prut*.]

PROUD FLESH, *prōwd flesh*, *n* A growth or excrescence of flesh in a wound.

PROUD HEARTED, *prōwd hārted*, *adj* (*Shak*) Having a proud spirit.

PROUDISH, *prōwd ish*, *adj* Somewhat proud.

PROUDLY, *prōwd lī*, *adv* In a proud manner—ostentatiously arrogantly with loftiness of mien.

PROUD MINDED, *prōwd mind ed*, *adj* (*Shak*) Proud in mind. [*being proud pride*.]

PROUDNESS, *prōwd nes*, *n* The state or quality of

PROVABLE, *prōv'a-bl*, *adj* That may be proved. [*From PROVE*.]

PROVABLENESS, *prōv'a-bl nes*, *n* The capability of being proved. [*of being proved*.]

PROBABLY, *prōv'a bli*, *adv* In a manner capable

PROVAND, *prov'and*, *n* (*B & FL*) Provender,

PROVANT, *prov'ant*, *n* provision. [*It provenda*, *provanda*, *Ger provant* See **PROVENDER**.]

PROVE, *prōv*, *v t* To try by experiment or by a test or standard to make trial of to try by suffering to establish or ascertain as truth by argument or other evidence to demonstrate to ascertain the genuineness of to experience or suffer (*math*) to ascertain the correctness of any result—*v i* to make trial to turn out to be shown afterwards (*Bacon*) to be successful—*pr p* proving, *pa p* proved [*Fr prouver*, *O Fr praver*, *It provare*, *L probō*, *A S profian* See **PROBABLE**.]

PROVENÇAL, *pro vāng sal*, *adj* Of or pertaining to Provence in France, or to its inhabitants.—*n* A native or the language of Provence.

PROVENÇIAL, *pro-ven'shal*, *adj* (*Shak*) Pertaining to or coming from Provence, in France.

PROVENDER, *prov'en der*, *n* Dry food for beasts, as hay or corn esp a mixture of meal and cut straw or hay [*Fr provende*, *L prabenda* See **PREEND**.]

PROVER, *prōv'er*, *n* One who or that which proves.

PROVERB, *prov'erb*, *n* A short familiar sentence, forcibly expressing a well known truth or moral lesson a maxim or adage (*B*) a parable figure a by word—*pl* a book of the Old Testament—*v t* (*Shak*) To provide with a proverb (*Milton*) to mention in a proverb—*v i* (*Milton*) to utter proverbs. [*Fr proverbe* *L proverbium*—*pro*, for, and *verbum*, a word.]

PROVERBIAL, *pro-verb'i al*, *adj* Pertaining to proverbs mentioned in or resembling a proverb widely spoken of. [*commonly universally*.]

PROVERBIALLY, *pro-verb'i al lī*, *adv* In a proverb

PROVIDE, *pro-vid*, *v t* (*orig*) To foresee to make ready beforehand to prepare to supply—*v i* to procure supplies or means of defence to take measures to bargain previously—*pr p* providing, *pa p* provided. [*L provideo*—*pro*, before, *video*, to see.]

PROVIDED, *pro-vid ed*, *conj* On condition upon these terms with the understanding

PROVIDENCE, *prov'i-dens* *n* The act of providing timely preparation (*theol*) the foresight and care of

God over all His creatures: God, considered as the guardian of His creatures: prudence in managing one's affairs: frugality.

PROVIDENT, prov'i-dent, *adj.* Providing for the future: cautious: prudent: economical.

PROVIDENTIAL, prov-i-den'shal, *adj.* Effected by or proceeding from divine providence.

PROVIDENTIALLY, prov-i-den'shal-li, *adv.* In a providential manner: by providence.

PROVIDENTLY, prov'i-dent-li, *adv.* In a provident manner: with foresight or wise precaution.

PROVIDER, pro-vid'ér, *n.* One who provides or procures what is wanted.

PROVINCE, prov'ins, *n.* (*lit.*) A charge to provide for, any business or duty: a portion of an empire or state: a region: the district over which one has jurisdiction: a department of knowledge: one's business or calling. [Fr.; L. *provincia*, contr. from *providentia*, providence—*provideo*. See **PROVIDE**.]

PROVINCIAL, pro-vin'shal, *adj.* Relating to a province: belonging to a division of a country: characteristic of the inhabitants of a province: rude: unpolished.—*n.* An inhabitant of a province or country district.

PROVINCIALISE, pro-vin'shal-iz, *v.t.* To render provincial:—*pr.p.* provin'cialising; *pa.p.* provin'cialised.

PROVINCIALISM, pro-vin'shal-izm, *n.* Mode of speech peculiar to a province or country district: a peculiarity of dialect. [vincial manner.]

PROVINCIALLY, pro-vin'shal-li, *adv.* In a provincial manner.

PROVISION, pro-vizh'un, *n.* Act of providing: that which is provided or prepared: measures taken beforehand: preparation: previous agreement: a store of food: provender: (*Shak.*) foresight, anticipation.—*v.t.* To supply with provisions or food. [From **PROVIDE**.]

PROVISIONAL, pro-vizh'un-al, *adj.* Provided for an occasion: temporary.

PROVISIONALLY, pro-vizh'un-al-li, *adv.* By way of provision: for the present exigency.

PROVISO, pro-ví'zō, *n.* A provision or condition in a deed or other writing: the clause containing it: any condition:—*pl.* **PROVISOS**, proví'zōz. [L. See **PROVIDE**.] [manner.]

PROVISORILY, pro-ví'zor-i-li, *adv.* In a provisory manner.

PROVISORY, pro-ví'zor-i, *adj.* Containing a proviso or condition: conditional: making temporary provision: temporary.

PROVOCATION, prov-o-ká'shun, *n.* Act of provoking: that which provokes. [From **PROVOKE**.]

PROVOCATIVE, pro-vók'a-tiv or pro-vók', *adj.* Tending to provoke or excite.—*n.* Anything provocative: a stimulant.

PROVOCATIVENESS, pro-vók'a-tiv-nes, *n.* The quality of being provocative.

PROVOCATORY, pro-vók'a-tor-i, *adj.* Same as **PROVOCATIVE**.

PROVOKE, pro-vók', *v.t.* To call forth: to excite to action: to cause: to excite with anger: to offend: (*B.*) to challenge.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to produce anger:—*pr.p.* provók'ing; *pa.p.* provók'ed. [L. *provoco*, *provocatum*—*pro*, forth, and *voco*, to call.]

PROVOKEMENT, pro-vók'ment, *n.* (*Spenser*). Provocation.

PROVOKER, pro-vók'ér, *n.* One who or that which provokes, causes, or promotes.

PROVOKINGLY, pro-vók'ing-li, *adv.* In such a way as to provoke anger.

PROVOST, prov'ust, *n.* One placed over others: the chief of any body or department: the principal of a college: the chief magistrate of a Scotch city or town. [O. Fr.; It. *prevosto*; L. *præpositus*—*præ*, over, *pono*, to place.]

PROVOST-MARSHAL, a military officer who preserves discipline, &c.: a naval officer who has charge of prisoners, &c.

PROVOSTSHIP, prov'ust-ship, *n.* The office of a provost.

PROW, prow, *n.* The forepart of a ship. [Fr. *proue*; It. *prua*; L. and Gr. *prōra*, from *pro*, before.]

PROW, prow, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Brave, valiant. [Fr. *preux*, O. Fr. *prou*; from L. *probus*, good.]

PROWESS, pro-w'es or pro'es, *n.* (*lit.*) Probity or goodness: bravery, esp. in war: valour. [Fr. *proesses*, from O. Fr. *prou*, It. *pro*, valiant, from L. *probus*, good.]



Prow of ancient Roman galley.

PROWL, prolw, *v.i.* To rove in search of prey or plunder. [O. Fr., as if *proieler*, from *proie*, L. *præda*, prey. See **PREY**.] [about for prey.]

PROWLER, prolw'ér, *n.* One who prowls or roves

PROXIMATE, proks'i-mät, *adj.* Nearest or next: having the most intimate connection: near and immediate. [L. *proximatus*, *pa.p.* of *proximo*, to draw near, from *proximus*, *snperl.* of obs. *propis*, near.] [manner or position.]

PROXIMATELY, proks'i-mät-li, *adv.* In a proximate manner.

PROXIMITY, proks-im'it-i, *n.* State of being proximate or next: immediate nearness.

PROXIMO, proks'i-mo, *adj.* Next approaching, esp. the month. [L. *proximus*, next.]

PROXY, proks'i, *n.* (*lit.*) The office of procurator: the agency of one who acts for another: one who acts for another, or the writing by which he is deputed. [From obs. E. *procuracy*, from **PROCURATOR**.]

PROXY-WEDDED, proks'i-wed'ed, *adj.* (*Tenn.*) Wedded by proxy.

PRUDE, prōd, *n.* (*lit.*) A proved or virtuous woman: a woman of affected modesty. [Fr.; O. Fr. *prod*, from L. *probus*, good, virtuous.]

PRUDENCE, prōd'ens, *n.* Quality of being prudent: wisdom applied to practice: caution.

PRUDENT, prōd'ent, *adj.* (*lit.*) Provident or foreseeing: cautious and wise in conduct: careful: discreet: dictated by forethought: frugal. [Fr.; L. *prudens*, from *providens*, *pr.p.* of *provideo*, to foresee. See **PROVIDE**.]

PRUDENTIAL, prōd'en'shal, *adj.* Proceeding from or dictated by prudence.

PRUDENTIALLY, prōd'en'shal-li, *adv.* According to the rules of prudence.

PRUDENTLY, prōd'ent-li, *adv.* With prudence: cautiously: discreetly: frugally.

PRUDERY, prōd'ér-i, *n.* Manners of a prude. [From **PRUDE**.]

PRUDISH, prōd'ish, *adj.* Like a prude: affectedly modest or reserved. [manner.]

PRUDISHLY, prōd'ish-li, *adv.* In a prudish manner.

PRUNE, prōn, *v.t.* (*lit.*) To propagate: to cut off, as the superfluous branches: to trim: to divest of anything superfluous:—*pr.p.* prun'ing; *pa.p.* pruned. [O. E. *proigne*; Fr. *proigner*, L. *propago*, to propagate. See **PROPAGATE**.]

PRUNE, *prūn*, *n.* A plum, esp. a dried plum. [Fr *L. prunum*, Gr *prounon*.]
PRUNELLA, *prū-nel-ā*, *n.* A strong, woollen stuff.
PRUNELLO, *prū-nel-ō*, *generally black, prob. so called from being of a prune colour* [Fr *prunelle*.]
PRUNELLO, *prū-nel-ō*, *n.* A little prune, a kind of dried plum. [Fr *prunelle* dim. of *prune*.]
PRUNER, *prū-er*, *n.* One who prunes.
PRUNING, *prū-ing*, *n.* The act of pruning or trimming.
PRUNING HOOK, *prū-ing hook*, *n.* A hooked pruning-knife.
PRUNING-KNIFE, *prū-ing knife*, *n.* A large knife with a slightly hooked point, for pruning.
PRURIENCE, *prū-rens*, *n.* State of being prurient.
PRURIENCY, *prū-rens*, *n.* Prurient.
PRURIENT, *prū-rens*, *adj.* Itch-ing or uneasy with desire. [L *prur-ens* prp of *prurire* to itch.]
PRUSSIAN, *prush-ān*, *adj.* Of or pertaining to Prussia.
PRUSSIAN BLUE, cyanide of potassium and iron.
PRUSSIC, *prush-ik*, *adj.* Pertaining to Prussia or blue.
PRUSSIC ACID, an acid so called because first obtained from Prussian blue.
PRY, *prī*, *v.t.* To peer or peep into that which is closed to inspect closely or officiously to try to discover with curiosity — *pr-p pry'ng pap pried* [Prob. a corr of *PEER*.]
PRYING, *pr-ing*, *p.adj.* Looking closely into in.
PRYSE, *pr-sē* (*Spenser*) Same as *PRICE*.
PRYTHER, *prithē* (*Shak*) Same as *PRITHEE*.
PSALM, *sām*, *n.* (*lit.*) The *twang* of a stringed instrument, a hymn or sacred song. [L *psalmus* Gr *psalms* from *psallo* to twang.]
THE PSALMS, one of the books of the Old Testament.
PSALMIST, *sālist* or *sālist*, *n.* A composer of psalms—applied especially to David and the writers of the Scriptural psalms.
PSALMODIC, *āl-mod-ik*, *adj.* Pertaining to psalmody.
PSALMODIST, *sā-mod-ist*, *n.* A singer of psalms.
PSALMODY, *sā-mo-dī* or *sā-mo-dī*, *n.* Practice of singing psalms. psalms collectively [Gr *psalmos* a psalm, and *od* a song].
PSALTER, *saw-lter*, *n.* (*lit.*) A song sung to the psalter, the book of Psalms, esp. when separately printed (*R. O. Church*) a series of 150 devout sentences a rosary of 150 beads according to the number of the psalms. [See *PSALTERY*.]
PSALTERY, *saw-lter-ī*, *n.* A stringed instrument of the Jews. [L *psalterium* Gr *psalterion*—psalter See *PSALM*.]
PSEUDOMORPHOUS, *su-do-mor-fus*, *adj.* Deceptive in form (*m.n.*) noting crystals which have a form of crystallisation foreign to the species to which they belong [Gr *pseudēs* lying false—*pseudo* to lie, and *morphē* form].
PSEUDONYM, *su-do-num*, *n.* A fictitious name assumed, as by an author [Gr *pseudēs* false and *onoma* a name].
PSEUDONYMOUS, *su-do-ni-mus*, *adj.* Bearing a pseudoscope, *su-do-skop*, *n.* A species of stereoscope which causes the parts of bodies in relief to appear hollow and vice versa [Gr *pseudēs* lying, false, and *skopē* to see].
PSHAW, *shaw int.* An exclamation of contempt or dislike. [From the sound.]
PSYCHICAL, *sīk-ik* al, *adj.* Pertaining to the soul. [L *psychicus* Gr *psychikos*—*psychē* the soul—*psycho* to breathe.]

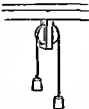
PSYCHISM, *sīk-izm*, *n.* The doctrine that there is a universal soul animating all living beings the difference of the reactions being due to the difference of individual organisations [Gr *psychē* soul].
PSYCHOLOGIC, *āl-sīk-ol-ik*, *adj.* Pertaining to psychology.
PSYCHOLOGICALLY, *āl-sīk-ol-ik* al, *adv.* In a psychological manner.
PSYCHOLOGIST, *sīk-ol-ist*, *n.* One who studies psychology.
PSYCHOLOGY, *sīk-ol-ij*, *n.* A treatise on the soul; the science of the mind and its faculties. [Gr *psychē* the soul and *logos* a treatise].
PTARMIGAN, *tārm-gan*, *n.* A species of grouse with feathered toes inhabiting the tops of mountains [Gael. *tarmachan* Ir *tarmochan*].
PTERICHTHYS, *ter-ik-thus*, *n.* (*lit.*) Flying fish, a genus of fossil ganoid fishes peculiar to the rocks of the Old Red Sandstone strata and so called from the wing-like appearance of the pectoral fins. [Gr *pteron* wing and *ichthys* fish].
PTERODACTYL, *ter-o-dakt-l*, *n.* A genus of fossil lizards peculiar to the Secondary strata, possessed of the power of flight by means of a wing like membrane stretched over the fifth finger the others being free and short. [Gr *pteron* wing, and *daktyl* finger].
PTEROPOD, *ter-o-pod*, *n.* One of a class of molluscs having, for the organs of locomotion, wing-like appendages attached to the sides of the head, which are not however homologous to the foot of other molluscs—*pl. PTEROPODA*. [Gr *pteron*, wing, and *pous* *podos* foot].
PTISAN, *tī-zān*, *n.* A medicinal drink made from barley with other ingredients [Gr *ptisanē* peeled barley barley water—*pt* *isō* to peel].
PTOLEMAIC, *tol-e-mā-ik*, *adj.* Pertaining to Ptolemy the astronomer (of the second century).
PUBERTY, *pul-er-ti*, *n.* The age at which the generative organs are developed manhood. [L *pubertas*—*puber* *pubes* of ripe age].
PUBESCENCE, *pub-es-ens*, *n.* State of one arrived at puberty (*bot.*) the soft, short hair on plants.
PUBESCENT, *pub-es-ent*, *adj.* Arriving at puberty (*bot. and zool.*) covered with soft short hair [L *pubes* *ens* *ent* s prp of *pubesco* to arrive at puberty].
PUBLIC, *publik*, *adj.* Of or belonging to the people; pertaining to a community or a nation generally; common to all open for general entertainment generally known—*n.* The people indefinitely the general body of mankind. [L *publicus* contr. for *populeus*—*populus* the people].
PUBLICAN, *publ-ian*, *n.* (*orig.*) A farmer general of the Roman public revenue, a tax collector the keeper of an inn or public house.
PUBLICATION, *publ-ik-ā-shun*, *n.* The act of publishing or making public, a proclamation the act of printing and sending forth to the public as a book that which is published as a book, &c. [From *PUBLISH* *PUBLIC*.]
PUBLIC HOUSE, *publik hows*, *n.* An inn or house.
PUBLICIST, *publ-ist*, *n.* One who writes on or is skilled in public law.
PUBLICITY, *publ-ik-ē-ti*, *n.* The state of being public or open to the knowledge of all notoriety.
PUBLICLY, *publik* l, *adv.* In the name of the community openly without concealment.
PUBLIC-SPIRITED, *publ-ik-spir-ēd*, *adj.* Having a spirit actuated by regard to the public interest; with a regard to the public interest.

late, far mē her mine mōte mōte moon then.

- PUBLIC-SPIRITEDLY**, pub'lik-spir'it-ed-li, *adv.* With public spirit.
- PUBLIC-SPIRITEDNESS**, pub'lik-spir'it-ed-nes, *n.* Regard to the public or general advantage above private good.
- PUBLISH**, pub'lish, *v.t.* To make public: to divulge or reveal: to announce: to proclaim: to send forth to the public: to print and offer for sale: to put into circulation. [L. *publico*. See **PUBLIC**.]
- PUBLISHER**, pub'lish-ér, *n.* One who makes public or proclaims: one who publishes books.
- PUCE**, pūs, *adj.* Flea-coloured: brownish-purple. [Fr. *puce*, It. *puce*, L. *pulex*, *pulicis*, a flea.]
- PUCK**, puk, *n.* A goblin or mischievous sprite: a celebrated fairy. [O. E. *pouke*, Ice. *puki*, an evil spirit, the devil, from root of **BUG**.]
- PUCKER**, puk'ér, *v.t.* To gather, into pokes or small bags: to gather in folds: to wrinkle.—*n.* A fold or wrinkle. [From **POKE**.]
- PUDDER**, pud'ér, *n.* (*Shak.*) A pother, a bustle, a tumult.—*v.i.* To make a tumult or bustle.—*v.t.* to disturb: to perplex or confound. [See **POTHER**.]
- PUDDING**, pood'ing, *n.* (*lit.*) That which bulges out: an intestine filled with meat: a soft kind of food, of flour, milk, eggs, and other ingredients. [W. *poten*, Ger. *pudding*, Fr. *boudin*, It. *boldone*, L. *botulus*: from root *bod*, something projecting, akin to **POUT**.]
- PUDDING-STONE**, pood'ing-stôn, *n.* A conglomerate of pebbles held together by a hard mineral substance of a silicious or calcareous substance.
- PUDDLE**, pud'l, *n.* A small pool of muddy water: a mixture of clay and sand: (*Spenser*) a small stream.—*v.t.* To make muddy: to make impervious to water with clay: to convert into bar or wrought iron.—*v.i.* to make a dirty stir: to be in a confused state:—*pr.p.* pudd'ling; *pa.p.* pudd'led. [D. *pudel*, L. *palus*, *paludis*, akin to **POOL**.]
- PUDDLER**, pud'lér, *n.* One who turns cast iron into wrought iron by puddling.
- PUDDLING**, pud'ling, *n.* The act of rendering impervious to water by means of clay: the process of converting cast into bar or wrought iron. [From **PUDDLE**.]
- PUDENCY**, pū'dens-i, *n.* (*Shak.*) Shamefacedness, modesty. [L., as if *pudentia*—*pudens*, *pr.p.* of *pudeo*, to be ashamed.]
- PUERILE**, pū'ér-il, *adj.* Pertaining to children: childish: trifling: silly. [L. *puerilis*—*puer*, a child, akin to Sans. *push*, to nourish, *putra*, a son.]
- PUERILELY**, pū'ér-il-li, *adv.* In a puerile manner: boyishly: triflingly.
- PUERILITY**, pū'ér-il'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being puerile: that which is puerile: a childish expression.
- PUERPERAL**, pū'ér-pér-al, *adj.* Relating to childbirth. [L. *puerperus*, bearing children—*puer*, a child, and *pario*, to bear.]
- PUFF**, puf, *n.* A sudden, forcible breath: a sudden or violent blast of wind: a gust or whiff: anything filled with air: a fungus ball containing dust: anything light and porous, or swollen and light: a kind of light pastry: an exaggerated expression of praise.—*v.i.* To blow in puffs or whiffs: to swell the cheeks with air: to fill with air: to breathe with vehemence: to blow at, in contempt: to bustle about.—*v.t.* to drive with a puff: to swell with a wind: to praise in exaggerated terms: to inflate with pride. [Ger. *puff*, Dan. *puf*, D. *pof*: from the sound.]
- PUFF UP** (*B.*), to inflate.
- PUFF-BALL**, puf-bawl, *n.* A dried fungus, ball-shaped and full of dust.
- PUFFER**, pufer, *n.* One who puffs: one employed by the owner of goods being sold at auction to bid for them so as to raise the price.
- PUFFERY**, pufer-i, *n.* Puffing or extravagant praise.
- PUFFILY**, puf-i-li, *adv.* In a puffy manner.
- PUFFIN**, pufin, *n.* A water-fowl having a short, thick, puffed or projecting beak like that of a parrot.
- PUFFINESS**, pufi-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being puffy. [matter: tumid: bombastic.]
- PUFFY**, pufi, *adj.* Puffed out with air or any soft
- PUG**, pug, *n.* (*lit.*) A Puck or goblin: a monkey: a small kind of dog: any small animal (in familiarity or contempt). [A corruption of **PUCK**.]
- PUG-DOG**, pug-dog, *n.* A small dog, with a face like a monkey.
- PUG-FACED**, pug-füsd, *adj.* Monkey-faced.
- PUGGING**, puging, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Thieving. [Prob. from *pug*, a monkey.]
- PUGGING**, puging, *n.* Beating or punching, esp. the working of clay for making bricks: (*arch.*) coarse plaster put between the ceiling of a room and the floor of a room above to deaden sound. [Perhaps connected with **PUGILISM**.]
- PUGH**, pō, *int.* An expression of contempt or disdain. [From the sound.]
- PUGILISM**, pū'jil-izm, *n.* The art of boxing or fighting with the fists. [From L. *pugil*, a boxer, from root *pug*, whence *pugnus*, a fist, *pungo*, to prick, &c.] [ism, or fights with his fists.]
- PUGILIST**, pū'jil-ist, *n.* One who practises pugil-
- PUGNACIOUS**, pug-nā'shus, *adj.* Fond of fighting: combative: quarrelsome. [L. *pugnax*, *pugnacis*—root of **PUGILISM**.] [nacious manner.]
- PUGNACIOUSLY**, pug-nā'shus-li, *adv.* In a pug-
- PUGNACITY**, pug-nas'i-ti, *n.* Inclination to fight: quarrelsomeness. [See **PUGNACIOUS**.]
- PUG-NOSE**, pug-nōz, *n.* A monkey-nose: a short, thick nose.
- PUISNE**, pū'ni, *adj.* (*lit.*) Born after: inferior in rank—applied to certain judges in England. [O. Fr., Fr. *puinē*, from *puis*, L. *post*, after, and *né*, *pa.p.* of *naitre*, L. *nascor*, *natus*, to be born.]
- PUISSANCE**, pū'is-ans, *n.* Power: strength: force. [Fr. *puissant*. See **PUISSANT**.]
- PUISSANT**, pū'is-ant, *adj.* Potent or powerful: strong: forcible. [Fr.; It. *possente*, L. *potens*—*possum*, to be able.] [cibly.]
- PUISSANTLY**, pū'is-ant-li, *adv.* Powerfully: for-
- PUKE**, puk, *v.i.* (*Shak.*) To vomit. [Allied to Ger. *spucken*, to spit.] [and russet.]
- PUKE**, puk, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Of a colour between black
- PUKE-STOCKING**, puk'-stok'ing, *n.* (*Shak.*) A dark-coloured stocking.
- PULE**, pul, *v.i.* To pipe or chirp: to cry, whimper, or whine, like a child:—*pr.p.* pul'ing; *pa.p.* pul'ed. [Fr. *piculer*, It. *pipolare*, L. *pipilo*, from *pipio*, to pipe: from the sound.] [plains: a weak person.]
- PULER**, pul'ér, *n.* One who pules, whines, or com-
- PULING**, puling, *n.* The cry as of a chicken: a kind of whine.
- PULL**, pool, *v.t.* To draw or try to draw: to draw forcibly: to move by drawing or pulling: to tear: to pluck.—*v.i.* to give a pull: to draw.—*n.* The act of pulling: a struggle or contest: (*Shak.*) violence suffered. [A.S. *pullian*, prob. another form of **PILL**, to strip bare.]

PULLET, pool'et, *n.* A young hen [Fr *poulette*, dim. of *poule*, a hen, *L. pullus*, a young animal, from *puellus*, dim. of *puer*, a child, and akin to *Gr pōlos*, a young animal.]

PULLEY, pool'i, *n.* (*lit.*) A coil a wheel turning about an axis, and having a groove in which a cord runs, used for raising weights [O *E. poleum* Fr *poulain*, a colt, any contrivance for moving heavy weights *poulie*, a pulley, Prov *poli* a colt.]



PULMONARY, pul mon'ar'i, *adj* Pertaining to or affecting the lungs [L *pulmonarius* — *pulmo*, *Gr pleumon* *pneumon*, the lungs — *pneō*, to breathe.]

PULMONIC, pul mon'ik, *adj* Pertaining to or affecting the lungs. — *n.* A medicine for disease of the lungs one affected by disease of the lungs. [See **PULMONARY**.]

PULP, pulp *n.* The soft, fleshy part of bodies marrow the soft part of plants esp of fruits any soft mass. — *vt* To reduce to pulp to deprive of pulp to separate the pulp. [Fr *pulpe*, *L. pulpa*.]

PULPINESS, pulp'i nes, *n.* The state of being pulpy

PULPIT, pool pit, *n.* (*orig*) The stage for the actors in the Roman theatre a platform for speaking from an elevated or enclosed place in a church where the sermon is delivered a desk. — *adj* Belonging to the pulpit. [L *pulpitum*.]

PULPITEER, pool pit'er, } *n.* One who speaks from
PULPITEER, pool pit'er, } a pulpit a preacher

PULPOUS, pulp'us, *adj* Consisting of or resembling pulp soft. [From **PULP**.]

PULPOUSNESS, pulp'us nes, *n.* The quality of being pulpos softness

PULPY, pulp'i, *adj* Like pulp soft

PULSATE, puls'at, *v.* To push or beat to throb — *pr p.* pulsating, *pp* pulsated. [L *pulsio*, *pulsare*, inten. of *pello*, *pulsare*, to beat, perhaps akin to Sans. *pad* to cause to go.]

PULSATILE, puls'at'ib, *adj* That may be beaten played by beating acting by pulsation. [From **PULSATE**.]

PULSATION, puls'at shun, *n.* A beating or throbbing a motion of the pulse any measured beat: a vibration. [From **PULSATE**.]

PULSATIVE, puls'at'iv, } *adj* Beating or throbbing
PULSATORY, puls'at'or'i, } bung

PULSE, puls, *n.* Grain or seed, as beans, pease, &c., contained in a bag or pod. [Sp *polea* a bag, Dan. *pulse*, Ice. *pylsa*, a sausage, meat stuffed in a case, Sw *pylsa*, a sack.]

PULSE, puls, *n.* A beating a throb a vibration the beating of the heart and the arteries [Fr *pouls*, *L. pulsus* — *pello*, *pulsus* See **PULSATE**.]

PULSELESS, puls'les *adj* Having no pulsation.

PULVERABLE, pul ver'a-bl, } *adj* Capable
PULVERISABLE, pul ver'iz-a-bl } of being pulverised or reduced to fine powder [L *pulvis*, *pulveris*, powder.]

PULVERISATION, pul ver'iz'at shun, *n.* The act of pulverise, pul ver'iz, *vt* To reduce to fine powder or dust — *pr p.* pulverising, *pp* pulverised. [L *pulveris* — *pulvis*, powder.]

PULVEROUS, pul ver'us, *adj* Consisting of or like dust or powder [L *pulvereus* — *pulvis*, powder.]

PULVERULENT, pul ver'u lent, *adj* Consisting of fine powder powdery dusty

PUMA, pu ma, *n.* A carnivorous animal, of the cat species, of a reddish brown colour without spots, called also the American lion. [Peruvian.]

PUMICE, pum'is, *n.* That which is spit or thrown out of a volcano apume, foam a hard, light, spongy volcanic mineral. [L *pumex*, *pumicis*, orig *spumex* — *spumo*, to foam — *spuo*, *Gr ptyō*, to spit.]

PUMICEOUS, pu mish'us *adj* Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling pumice.

PUMICE STONE, pum'is stōn, *n.* Same as **PUMICE**.

PUMMEL, the same as **POMMEL**.

PUMP, pump, *n.* A machine for raising water and other fluids — *vt* To raise with a pump to draw out information by artful questions — *v.* to work a pump to raise water by pumping. [Fr *pompe*, Ger *pumpe*, Ice *pumpa*, prob from the sound.]

PUMP, pump *n.* A thin soled shoe used in dancing. [Prob from the sound of the feet in dancing.]

PUMPER, pumper, *n.* One who or that which pumps

PUMPION, pump'yun, } *n.* A plant of the gourd

PUMPKIN, pump'kin, } species and its fruit [O Fr *pompion* *pepon*, *L. pepō* *Gr pepōn*, ripe, mellow.]

PUMP ROOM, pump rōm, *n.* A room at a mineral spring in which the waters are drunk.

PUNNY, pun'i, *adj* (*Spenser*) Same as **PUNICE**.

PUN, pun, *vt* (*Shak*) To pound.

PUN, pun, *n.* A play upon words similar in sound but different in meaning — *v.* To make puns to quibble — *pr p.* punning, *pp* punned. [Prob from O *E. pun* A.S. *punian*, to knock about or from Fr *pointe*, *L. punctum*, a point.]

PUNCH, same as **PUNCHINELLO**

PUNCH, punch, *n.* A beverage of five ingredients, spirit, water, sugar, lemon juice, and opoa. [Hind. *panich* — Sans. *pancha*, five.]

PUNCH, punch, *vt* To prick or pierce with some thing sharp to perforate with a steel tool to thrust against — *n.* A puncheon or tool a blow or thrust. [Sp. *punchar*, *punzar*, to prick — *L. pungo*, to prick.] [punch in.]

PUNCH BOWL, punch' bōl, *n.* A bowl for making

PUNCHEON, punch'un, *n.* (*lit*) A punching or pricking a steel tool with one end for stamping or perforating metal plates. [Fr *pouçon*, Sp *punzon*. See **PUNCH**, to prick.]

PUNCHEON, punch'un, *n.* A cask a liquid measure of 84 gallons. [Bar *punzen*, a cask.]

PUNCHINELLO, pun'chi nel'o, *n.* The short, hump-backed figure of a puppet-show a buffoon a title of endearment.

[It. *pollce*, *L. pollex*, the thumb and so = Tom Thumb or from Fr *poichinelle*, It. *pulcinella*, dim. of *puleina*, *L. pulicreus* *pulvis*, a young animal, a chicken.]

PUNCTATE, punk'tat, } *adj* Pointed (*bot*)

PUNCTATED, punk'tat'ed, } punctured full of small holes. [L *punctum*, a point — *pungo*, *punctum*, to prick.]

PUNCTILIO, punk'til'yo, *n.* (*lit*) A little point a nice point in behaviour or ceremony nicety in forms [It. *puntiglio* — *L. punctum*, point. See **PUNCTATE**.]

PUNCTILIOUS, punk'til'yus, *adj* Attending to little points or matters very nice or exact in behaviour or ceremony exact or punctual to excess

PUNCTILIOUSLY, punk'til'yus-li, *adv* In a punctilious manner with great nicety or exactness.

PUNCTILIOUSNESS, punk'til'yus nes, *n.* The quality of being punctilious nicety exactness of behaviour

PUNCTO—PURFLEW.

- PUNCTO**, pun'k'to, *n.* (*Shak.*) *The point, in fencing: a nice point of ecermony.* [See **PUNTO**.]
- PUNCTUAL**, pun'k'tū-ál, *adj.* (*Milton*) Comprised or consisting in a point: observant of nice points, punctilious: exact in keeping time and appointments: done at the exact time. [*Fr. ponctuel*, Prov. *punctal*—*L. punctum*, a point. See **PUNCTATE**.]
- PUNCTUALIST**, pun'k'tū-al-ist, *n.* A punctilious person.
- PUNCTUALITY**, pun'k'tū-ál-i-ti, *n.* Quality or state of being punctual: the keeping the exact time of an appointment.
- PUNCTUALLY**, pun'k'tū-al-li, *adv.* In a punctual manner: nicely: exactly: scrupulously.
- PUNCTUATE**, pun'k'tū-át, *v.t.* To mark with points: to divide sentences by certain marks:—*pr.p. punctuating; pa.p. punctuated.* [As if *L. punctuo*, -atum—*punctum*, a point. See **PUNCTATE**.]
- PUNCTUATION**, pun'k'tū-á'shun, *n.* The act or art of dividing sentences by points or marks.
- PUNCTURE**, pun'k'túr, *n.* A pricking: a small hole made with a sharp point.—*v.t.* To prick: to pierce with a pointed instrument:—*pr.p. puncturing; pa.p. punctured.* [*L. punctura*—*pungo*, to prick.]
- PUNDIT**, pun'dit, *n.* Same as **PANDIT**.
- PUNGENCY**, pun'jen-si, *n.* The state of being pungent: power of pricking: acridness: acrimoniousness: keenness.
- PUNGENT**, pun'jent, *adj.* Pricking or acrid to taste or smell: keen: sarcastic: severe. [*L. pungens*, -entis, *pr.p. of pungo*, to prick.] [ner: sharply.]
- PUNGENTLY**, pun'jent-li, *adv.* In a pungent manner.
- PUNIC**, pū'ík, *adj.* Pertaining to or like the ancient Carthaginians: faithless, treacherous, deceitful.—*n.* The language of ancient Carthage. [*L. Punicus*—*Puni*, the Carthaginians.]
- PUNINESS**, pū'í-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being puny: smallness: pettiness.
- PUNISH**, pun'ish, *v.t.* To exact a penalty: to cause loss or pain for a fault or crime: to chasten. [*Fr. punir*, *L. punire*—*pœna*, the purifying or acquitting thing, penalty—*Sans. pu*, to purify.] [punished.]
- PUNISHABLE**, pun'ish-a-bl, *adj.* That may be punished.
- PUNISHER**, pun'ish-ér, *n.* One who inflicts punishment.
- PUNISHMENT**, pun'ish-ment, *n.* Pain or suffering inflicted on one who has committed a crime or fault: a penalty. [From **PUNISH**.]
- PUNITIVE**, pū'ni-tiv, *adj.* Awarding, inflicting, or involving punishment. [to punishment.]
- PUNITORY**, pū'ni-to-ri, *adj.* Punishing: tending.
- PUNK**, pun'k, *n.* (*Shak.*) A strumpet, a prostitute.
- PUNKA**, PUNKAH, pun'ka, *n.* A gigantic fan consisting of a light framework covered with cloth, and suspended from the ceiling of a room. [*Hind. punkhá*, a fan.]
- PUNSTER**, pun'stér, *n.* One who puns or is skilled in punning. [From **PUN**.]
- PUNT**, punt, *n.* (*lit.*) A bridge of boats: a ferry-boat: a flat-bottomed boat.—*v.t.* To propel, as a boat, by pushing with a pole against the bottom of a river. [*A.S. ; L. ponto*—*pons*, *pontis*, a bridge.]
- PUNTO**, pun'to, *n.* (*Shak.*) A point or hit. [*It. punto*—*L. punctum*, a point.]
- PUNY**, pū'ni, *adj.* (*comp. PUNIER*, *superl. PUNIEREST*). (*lit.*) Born after or late: small: feeble: inferior in size or strength. [*Fr. punié*. See **PUISNE**.]
- PUP**, pup, *v.i.* To bring forth puppies, as a bitch:—*pr.p. pupping; pa.p. pupped*.—*n.* A whelp. [See **PUPPET**.]
- PUPA**, pū'pa, } *n.* (*lit.*) A baby, a child: an insect enclosed in a case before its full development, a chrysalis:—*pl. PUPÆ*, *PUPES*. [*L. pupa*, a girl, a doll, fem. of *pupus*, a boy, a child.]
- PUPIL**, pū'pil, *n.* A little boy or girl: one under the care of a tutor: a scholar: a ward: (*law*) one under puberty: (*anat.*) the apple of the eye, so called from the baby-like figures seen on it. [*Fr. pupille*, *L. pupillus*, *pupilla*, dims. of *pupus*, boy, *pupa*, girl.]
- PUPILAGE**, pū'pil-aj, } *n.* State of being a
- PUPILARITY**, pū-pil-ar-i-ti, } pupil.
- PUPILARY**, PUPILLARY, pū'pil-ar-i, *adj.* Pertaining to a pupil or ward, or to the pupil of the eye.
- PUPPET**, pup'et, *n.* A small doll or image moved by wires in a show: one entirely under the control of another. [*Fr. poupée*, a doll—*L. pupa*, a doll, a girl.]
- PUPPET-SHOW**, pup'et-shō, *n.* A mock-drama performed by puppets moved by wires.
- PUPPET-VALVE**, pup'et-valv, *n.* A valve like a pot-lid attached to a rod, and used in steam-engines for covering an opening.
- PUPPY**, pup'i, *n.* A doll: a conceited young man: a whelp. [See **PUPPET**.] [conceit.]
- PUPPYISM**, pup'i-izm, *n.* Extreme affectation or
- PUR**, pur, *v.i.* To utter a murmuring sound, as a cat:—*pr.p. purring; pa.p. purred*.—*n.* The low, murmuring sound of a cat. [From the sound.]
- PURBLIND**, pur'blind, *adj.* So blind as to need to pore over or look closely: near-sighted. [*Pur*, prob. corr. of **PORE**, to look closely, and **BLIND**: or a compound of **PART** and **BLIND**, like **PARBOIL**.]
- PURBLINDLY**, pur'blind-li, *adv.* In a purblind manner.
- PURBLINDNESS**, pur'blind-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being purblind: near-sightedness.
- PURCHASABLE**, pur'chas-a-bl, *adj.* That may be purchased.
- PURCHASE**, pur'chas, *v.t.* (*lit.*) To chase or seek for: to acquire: to obtain by paying: to obtain by labour, danger, &c.: (*law*) to sue out or procure:—*pr.p. purchasing; pa.p. purchased*.—*n.* Act of purchasing: that which is purchased: any mechanical power or advantage in raising or moving bodies. [*Fr. pourchasser*, to seek eagerly, pursue—*pour*, for, *chasser*, to chase. See **CHASE**.]
- PURCHASER**, pur'chas-ér, *n.* A buyer: one who purchases, or gains anything for a price.
- PURE**, pūr, *adj.* Clean, unsoiled: unmixed: not adulterated: real: free from guilt or defilement: chaste: modest: mere: that and that only. [*A.S. pur*, *L. purus*—*Sans. pu*, to make clean.]
- PUREE**, pū-rā, *n.* A soup, such as pea-soup, in which there are no pieces of solids. [*Fr.*—*pur*, pure; that is, pure soup.]
- PURELY**, pūr'li, *adv.* In a pure manner: with no mixture or impurity: genuinely, innocently: merely, entirely.
- PURENESS**, pūr'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being pure: freedom from mixture or impurity: simplicity: innocence, guilelessness: chasteness, as of language.
- PURFLE**, pur'fl, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To decorate with a wrought or flowered border, to embroider: (*arch.*) to decorate with rich sculpture: (*her.*) to ornament with a hordure of ermines, furs, &c. [*O. Fr. pourfiler*—*pour*, for, and *fil*, *L. filum*, a thread.]
- PURFLE**, pur'fl, } *n.* A border of embroidery:
- PURFLEW**, pur'floo, } (*her.*) a bordure of ermines, furs, &c.

fate, fār; mē, hēr; mīne; mōte; mūte; mōon; then.

PURGATION, pur gá'shún, *n*. A purging (*law*) the clearing from imputation of guilt.

PURGATIVE, pur'gá tiv, *adj*. Cleansing - having the power of evacuating the intestines.—*n*. A medicine that evacuates. [*L. purgativus*—*purgo*. See *PURGO*.]

PURGATORIAL, pur gá'tó ri al, *adj*. Pertaining to

PURGATORY, pur'gá-tó ri, *adj*. Purging or cleansing expiatory.—*n*. According to R. C. and some eastern religions, a place or state in which souls are purified after death from venial sins [*L. purgatorius*—*purgo*, to make pure.]

PURGE, purj, *v. t.* To make pure to carry off what ever is impure or superfluous to clear from guilt to evacuate, as the bowels to clarify, as ignorance.—*v. i.* to become pure by clarifying to have frequent evacuations.—*pp* purging, *pa.p* purged [*L. purgo*—*purus*, pure.]

PURGING, purjng, *n*. Act of cleansing or clearing [*From PURGE*.]

PURIFICATION, púr : fí ká'shún, *n*. Act of purifying (*B*) the act of cleansing ceremonially by removing defilement [*purify* or cleanse.

PURIFICATORY, pu rí'fí ká-tó ri, *adj*. Tending to

PURIFIER, pur'fí er, *n*. One who or that which purifies or cleanses a cleanser

PURIFY, pur'fí, *v. t.* To make pure to free from guilt or uncleanness to free from improprieties or barbarisms, as language.—*v. i.* to become pure.—*pp* purifying, *pa.p* purified. [*L. purifico*—*purus* pure, *facio*, to make.]

PURIM, purím, *n*. The feast of lots, in which the Jews commemorated their deliverance from the wiles of Haman (Esther ix. 26) [*Heb* pl. of *pur*, lot.]

PURISM, pur'izm, *n*. Pure or immaculate conduct or style the doctrine of a purist.

PURIST, pur'ist, *n*. One who is pure or excessively nice in the choice of words.

PURITAN, pur'itán, *n*. One professing great purity in religious life a dissenter in the time of Elizabeth and the Stuarts.—*adj*. Pertaining to the Puritans. [*From PURGE*.]

PURITANIC, AL, pur'itán'ik, al, *adj*. Like a Puritan rigid exact.

PURITANICALLY, pur'itán'ik al, *adv*. In a puritanical manner after the exact and rigid manner of the Puritans. [*practice* of Puritans.

PURITANISM, pur'itán'izm, *n*. The notions or

PURITY, pur'í ti, *n*. Condition of being pure.

PURL, purl, *n*. A soft murmuring sound, as of a stream among stones an eddy or ripple a ripple like edging, as of lace in knitting, a waved arrangement of stitches, two rounds beer or ale warmed and spiced.—*v. i.* To flow with a murmuring sound to ripple.—*v. t.* to fringe with a waved edging. [*Sw* *porla* *D* *borrien*, Ger *perlen*, to bubble, from the sound.]

PURLIEU, pur'líu, *n*. (*orig*) The grounds on the borders of a forest free from the forest laws the borders or environs of any place. [*Acc.* to Wedgwood from Fr *pourallee*, O Fr *purale*, land severed from a royal forest by perambulation—*pour*, forward, and *aller*, to go.]

PURLIN, } purlín, *n* (*arch*). A piece of timber
PURLINE, } stretching across the rafters underneath to support them in the middle and extending from end to end of a roof. [Perhaps from Fr *pour*, for, or *par*, through, and *ligne*, a line.]

PURLING, purl'ng, *n*. The act of flowing with a

gentle, murmuring sound the murmuring sound of a small stream.

PURLOIN, pur lóin, *v. t* (*lit*) To carry away to a long distance to steal to plagiarise.—*v. i.* to practise theft. [O Fr *purloigner*—*pur*, pour, for, elonger, to carry off, remove—*loin*, *L. longus*, far.]

PURLOINER, pur lóin er, *n*. One who purloins or steals.

PURPLE, pur'pl, *n*. A very dark red colour a purple dress or robe orig worn only by royalty a robe of honour (*Shak*) a species of orchis.—*adj*. Red tinged with blue blood red bloody.—*v. t.* To dye purple to clothe with purple.—*pp* purpl'ng, *pa.p* purpled. [*A.S.* *purple* *purp* *L. purpura*, Gr *porphura*, the purple-fish.]

PURPLE PROSTY, purpl fros'ti, *adj* (*Tenn*). Purple with frost or cold. [*purple hue*

PURPLE-HUED, pur'pl húd, *adj* (*Shak*) Having a

PURPLE SPIKED, pur'pl spíkd, *adj*. Having purple spikes.

PURLISH, pur'lish, *adj*. Somewhat purple.

PURPORT, pur'port, *n* (*lit*) That which is carried or conveyed design signification (*Spenser*) disguise.—*v. i.* To mean to tend to shew something. [O Fr—*pur*, *pur* for, and *porter*, *L. porto*, to carry.]

PURPOSE, pur'pos, *n*. That which a person sets before himself as an end aim intention effect; (*Spenser*) conversation discourse.—*v. t.* To intend.—*v. i.* to have an intention (*Spenser*) to converse, to disconcert.—*pp* purposing, *pa.p* purposed. [O Fr *purpos*, *propos*—*L. propositum*—*pro*, before, and *pono*, *ponitum*, to place to set. See *PROPOSE*.]

PURPOSELESS, pur'pos les, *adj*. Without purpose or effect aimless [*design* intentionally

PURPOSELY, pur'pos li, *adv*. With purpose or

PURPRISE, pur'priz, *n*. (*Dacon*) An enclosure, also, the whole compass of a manor [*Low* *L. purprium*, O Fr *pourpris* from *pour*, for, and *prendre*, *L. pre* hender, to take.] [*purple colour*

PURPUREAL, pur pure al, *adj*. Purple of a

PURRING, pur'ng, *n*. Same as *PUR*.

PURSE, purs, *n*. A small bag for money, orig made of skin a sum of money a treasury.—*v. t.* To put into a purse to contract, as the mouth of a purse. to contract into folds.—*pp* pursing, *pa.p* pursed [*Fr* *bourse*, O Fr *borse*, low *L. bursa*, byred—*Gr* *byrase*, a skin, a hide.]

PURSEFUL, purs'fúol, *n*. As much as a purse can hold enough to fill a purse. [*np* month.

PURSE MOUTH, purs'fú mouth, *n*. (*Tenn*). A pursed

PURSE-PRIDE, purs'prid, *n*. Pride or insolence from the possession of wealth.

PURSE PROUD, purs'prowd, *adj*. Proud of one's purse or wealth insolent from wealth.

PURSER, purs'er, *n*. In the Royal Navy, an officer who has charge of the purse or money, &c of a man of war

PURSERSHIP, purs'er ship, *n*. The office of purser

PURSHINESS, purs'nes, *n*. The state of being purry or fat and inflated shortness of breath.

PURSLAIN, PURSLANE, purs'lán, *n*. An annual

plant, frequently used in salads. [O Fr *porcelaine*, It. *porcellana*, *L. portulaca*.]

PURSUANCE, pur su'áns, *n*. The act of pursuing or following out process consequence. [*From PURSUE*.]

PURSUANT, pur su'ánt, *adv*. Done pursuing or seeking any purpose hence, agreeable.

PURSUANTLY, pur su'ánt-li, *adv*. Agreeably conformably

PURSUE, pur-sū', *v.t.* To follow onwards in order to overtake: to chase: to prosecute: to seek: to imitate: to continue.—*pr.p.* pursu'ing; *pa.p.* pursu'ed'. [Fr. *poursuivre*, *L. prosequor, -secutum*—*pro*, onwards, *sequor*, to follow.]

PURSUEUR, pur-sū'ēr, *n.* One who follows in hostility: one who endeavours to attain an object: (*Scot. law*) a plaintiff.

PURSUIT, pur-sūt', *n.* The act of pursuing, following, or going after: endeavour to attain: occupation.

PURSUIVANT, pur'swi-vant, *n.* A pursuer or follower: a state messenger: an attendant on the heralds: one of four junior officers in the Herald's College. [Fr. *poursuivant*, from root of **PURSE**.]

PURSY, purs'i, *adj.* Pushed out: puffy: fat and short: short-breathed. [Fr. *poussif*, O. Fr. *pourcif*, broken-winded—*pousser*, O. Fr. *pouree*, to push. See **PUSH**.]

PURTENANCE, pur'ten-ans, *n.* That which pertains or belongs to: (*B.*) the intestines of an animal. [See **APPURTENANCE**.]

PURULENCE, pū'rōō-lens, } *n.* The forming of pus
PURULENCY, pū'rōō-len-si, } or matter.

PURULENT, pū'rōō-lent, *adj.* Consisting of, full of, or resembling pus or matter. [*L. purulentus*—*pus*. See **PUS**.] [manner.]

PURULENTLY, pū'rōō-lent-li, *adv.* In a purulent

PURVEY, pur-vā', *v.t.* To provide, esp. with conveniences: to procure.—*v.i.* to provide: to buy in provisions. [Fr. *pourvoir*; O. Fr. *proveoir*—*L. provideo*. See **PROVIDE**.]

PURVEYANCE, pur-vā'ans, *n.* The act of purveying: procuring of victuals: the royal prerogative of pre-emption, now abolished.

PURVEYOR, pur-vā'or, *n.* One who purveys, or provides victuals: an officer who formerly exacted provisions for the use of the king's household: a procurer: a pimp.

PUS, pus, *n.* That which has become putrid: white matter of a sore. [*L. pus, puris*, matter; akin to Gr. *pyos*, and Sans. root *puj*, to become putrid.]

PUSEYISM, pūz'i-izm, *n.* The principles of Dr Pusey, one of the chief promoters of the High Church movement in the Church of England.

PUSEYITE, pūz'i-it, *n.* One who holds the principles of Puseyism.

PUSH, push, *n.* (*Bacon*). A pustule, a pimple, an eruption. [Prob. a corr. of *L. pustula*.]

PUSH, poosh, *v.t.* To thrust or beat against: to drive by pressure: to press forward: to urge.—*v.i.* to make a thrust: to make an effort: to press against: to hurt out.—*n.* A thrust: an impulse: assault: effort: exigence. [Fr. *pousser*; Prov. *polsar*—*L. pulso*, inten. of *pello*, *pulsum*, to beat.]

PUSHING, poosh'ing, *adj.* Pressing forward in business: enterprising: vigorous. [From **PUSH**.]

PUSH-PIN, pnsh'-pin, *n.* (*Shak.*) A children's game in which pins are pushed alternately.

PUSILLANIMITY, pū-sil-a-nim'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being pusillanimous: cowardice: meanness of spirit.

PUSILLANIMOUS, pū-sil-an'i-mus, *adj.* Having a little mind: mean-spirited: cowardly. [*L. pusillanimis*—*pusillus*, very little, and *animus*, the mind.]

PUSILLANIMOUSLY, pū-sil-an'i-mus-li, *adv.* In a pusillanimous manner.

PUSILLANIMOUSNESS, pū-sil-an'i-mus-nes, *n.* Same as **PUSILLANIMITY**.

PUSS, poos, *n.* A familiar name for a cat: a hare, in

sportsman's language. [*D. poes*, puss; Ir. and Gael. *pus*, a cat.]

PUSSY, poos'i, *n.* A dim. of **PUS**.

PUSTULAR, pus'tū-lar, *adj.* Covered with pustules.

PUSTULATE, pus'tū-lāt', *v.t.* To form into pustules: —*pr.p.* pus'tūlāt'ing; *pa.p.* pus'tūlāt'ed.

PUSTULE, pus'tūl, *n.* A small pimple containing pus. [Fr.—*L. pustula*—*L. pus*. See **PUS**.]

PUSTULOUS, pus'tū-lus, *adj.* Same as **PUSTULAR**.

PUT, poot, *v.t.* To push or thrust: to drive into action: to throw suddenly, as a word: to set, lay, or deposit: to bring into any state: to offer: to propose: to apply: to oblige: to incite: to add.—*v.i.* to place: to turn:—*pr.p.* putting (poot'-); *pa.p.* put. [*Dan. putte*, to put, to put into; W. *putian*, to poke, to thrust; Fr. *bouter*, It. *buttare*, to thrust: a form of **BUT**, to strike.]

PUT AWAY, to renounce, to divorce.—**PUT BY**, to lay aside.—**PUT DOWN** (*Spenser*), to degrade: (*Shak.*) to baffle, to crush, to confute.—**PUT FORTH**, to extend, to propose, to publish, to exert.—**PUT IN**, to introduce, to insert, to conduct a ship into a harbour.—**PUT OFF**, to lay aside, to baffle or frustrate, to defer or delay, to push from shore: (*Shak.*) to discard.—**PUT ON** or **UPON**, to invest, to impute, to assume, to promote, to inflict.—**PUT OUT**, to expel, to extinguish, to place at interest, to extend, to publish, to disconcert.—**PUT OVER** (*Shak.*) to refer, to send.—**PUT THE HAND TO**, to take hold of, to take or seize.—**PUT TO IT**, to press hard, to distress.—**PUT TO** or **ON TRIAL**, to test, to try.

PUTATIVE, pū'ta-tiv, *adj.* Supposed: reputed. [*L. putativus*—*puto*, *putatum*, to suppose.]

PUT-OFF, poot'-of, *n.* A makeshift: an evasion.

PUTREFACTION, pū-tre-fak'shun, *n.* The act or process of putrefying: rottenness: corruption. [From **PUTREFY**.] [or causing putrefaction.]

PUTREFACTIVE, pū-tre-fak'tiv, *adj.* Pertaining to

PUTREFACTIVENESS, pū-tre-fak'tiv-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being putrefactive.

PUTREFY, pū'tre-fi, *v.t.* To make putrid or rotten: to corrupt.—*v.i.* to become putrid: to rot.—*pr.p.* put'refy'ing; *pa.p.* put'refied'. [*POTRID*, and *L. facio*, *factum*, to make.] [putrescent.]

PUTRESCENCE, pū-tres'ens, *n.* The state of being

PUTRESCENT, pū-tres'ent, *adj.* Becoming putrid: pertaining to putrefaction.

PUTRID, pū'trid, *adj.* Stinking: rotten: corrupt. [*L. putridus*—*puter*, *putris*, rotten—*puteo*, akin to Gr. *puthō*, Sans. *puj*, to stink. See **PUS**.]

PUTRIDITY, pū'trid'i-ti, } *n.* The state of being
PUTRIDNESS, pū'trid-nes, } putrid: rottenness.

PUTTER-ON, poot'ēr-on, *n.* (*Shak.*) An inciter, an instigator.

PUTTING, put'ing, *n.* The act of hurling a heavy stone from the hand by a sudden push from the shoulder. [From **PUT**.]

PUTTOCK, poot'ok, *n.* (*Shak.*) A kite, a buzzard.

PUTTY, put'i, *n.* An oxide of tin, or of lead and tin, used in polishing glass, &c.: a cement of whitening and linsed-oil, used in glazing windows.—*v.t.* To fix or fill up with putty:—*pr.p.* putt'ing; *pa.p.* putt'ied'. [Fr. *potée*, orig. what is contained in a pot (Fr. *pot*), probably so called from the pot used in melting it.]

PUZZEL, puz'l, *n.* (*Shak.*) A dirty drab.

PUZZLE, puz'l, *v.t.* To pose: to perplex.—*v.i.* to be bewildered:—*pr.p.* puzz'ling; *pa.p.* puzz'led.—*n.* Perplexity: something to try the ingenuity, as a toy or riddle. [Dim. of **POSE**.]

PUZZLE-HEADED, puz'l-hed'ed, *adj.* Having the head full of confused notions.

PUZZLER, *puz'ler*, *n.* One who or that which puzzles or perplexes. [PUZZLE.]

PUZZLING, *puz'ling*, *adj.* Posing perplexing. [From PUZZLE.]

PYEMIA, *pi'ē-mi-a*, *n.* A disease caused by the introduction into the circulation of decomposing animal matter, from pus or other unhealthy secretions. [Gr *pyon*, pus and *haima*, blood.]

PYEBALD Same as **PIEBALD**.

PYGARG, *pi'garg*, *n.* (It.) *White rumped* a kind of antelope. [Gr *pygargos*—*pyg'*, rump, *argos*, white.]

PYGMEAN, *pi'g-mē-an*, *adj.* Pertaining to or like a PYGMY, *pi'g-mi*, { pygmy dwarfish diminutive.

PYGMY, *pi'g-mi*, *n.* (It.) *A being the size of a fist* one of a fabulous dwarfish race of antiquity a dwarf any diminutive person or thing. [Fr *pygmée* L *Pygmaei*, Gr *Pygmaioi*, the Pygmies—*pygmē*, the fist, the distance from the elbow to the knuckles = 13½ inches.]

PYLORIG, *pi'lor-ik*, *adj.* Pertaining to the pylorus.

PYLORUS, *pi'lor-us*, *n.* The inferior opening of the stomach guarding as it were, the entrance to the bowels. [Gr *pylē* an entrance and *ourus*, a guardian.]

PYRAMID, *pi'r-a-mid*, *n.* A solid figure on a triangular, square, or polygonal base, with triangular sides meeting in a point—*pl.* 'the pyramids' or great monuments of Egypt.

[Fr *pyramide*. Gr *pyramis pyramidae*, derived by the ancients from *p'yr* a flame because of its pointed shape but probably an Egyptian word.]

PYRAMIDAL, *pi'r-am-i-dal*, { *adj.* Having the

PYRAMIDICAL, *pi'r-a-mid-ik-al*, { form of a pyramid.

PYRAMIDALLY, *pi'r-am-i-dal-ly*, *adv.* Like a pyramid.

PYRAMIS, *pi'r-a-mis* (*pl.* **PYRAMIDES**), *n.* (Shal.) A pyramid.

PYRE, *pi'r*, *n.* A pile of wood, &c., to be set on fire at a funeral. [L *pyra*, Gr *pyra*—*pyr*, fire.]

PYRENEAN, *pi'r-e-nē-an*, *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Pyrenees the range of mountains between France and Spain.

PYRITES, *pi'r-ī-tes*, *n.* A native compound of sulphur with other metals, so called because it strikes fire when struck against steel. [Gr—*pyr*, fire.]

PYRITIC, *pi'r-ī-tik*, { *adj.* Pertaining to or con-

PYRITIGAL, *pi'r-ī-tik-al*, { sisting of pyrites.

PYROGENOUS, *pi'r-o-jē-us*, *adj.* Produced by fire. [Gr *pyrogenos*—*pyr*, fire, and *gen*, root of *gignomai*, to produce.]

PYROLATRY, *pi'r-o-l-a-tri*, *n.* Fire worship. [Gr *pyrola* fire and *latreia* worship.]

PYROLIGNEOUS, *pi'r-o-lig-nē-us*, *adj.* Procured by the distillation of wood—applied to a kind of acetic acid. [Gr *pyr*, *pyros*, fire, and *lignēus*.]

PYROLOGY, *pi'r-o-lō-jī*, *n.* The science of heat a treatise on heat. [Gr *pyr*, *pyros*, fire, and *logos*, discourse.]

PYROMANCY, *pi'r-o-man-ē*, *n.* Divination by fire. [Gr *pyr*, *pyros* fire, and *mantia*, divination.]

PYROMETER, *pi'r-o-mē-ter*, *n.* An instrument for measuring intense degrees of heat. [Gr *pyr*, fire, and *metron*, a measure.]

PYROMETRIC, *AL*, *pi'r-o-mē-trik*, *al*, *adj.* Pertaining to or ascertained by a pyrometer.

PYROMETRY, *pi'r-o-mē-tri*, *n.* The art of measuring degrees of heat.

PYROMORPHOUS, *pi'r-o-mor'fas*, *adj.* That assumes a crystallised form after fusion by heat. [Gr *pyr*, *pyros*, fire, and *morphe*, form.]

PYROPE, *pi'r-ōp*, *n.* A gem nearly allied to garnet, of a deep red colour and translucent, generally occurring in roundish grains. [Gr *pyrōpos*, fiery eyed—*pyr*, *pyros*, fire, and *ōpos*, *ōpos*, the eye, face.]

PYROSGOPE, *pi'r-ō-skōp*, *n.* An instrument for measuring the intensity of radiating heat. [Gr *pyr*, *pyros*, fire, and *skopē*, to view.]

PYROTEGHNIG, *AL*, *pi'r-o-tek-nik*, *al*, *adj.* Pertaining to fireworks, or the art of making them. [See next word.]

PYROTEGNICS, *pi'r-o-tek-niks*, *n.* The art of making fireworks. [Gr *pyr*, fire, and *technē*, art.]

PYROTECHNIST, *pi'r-o-tek-nist*, *n.* One skilled in pyrotechny. [TECHNICS.]

PYROTEGHNIC, *pi'r-o-tek-ni*, *n.* Same as **PYROTECHNIST**.

PYROTIC, *pi'rot-ik*, *adj.* Burning caustic. [Gr *pyrōtikos*—*pyros* to burn—*pyr*, *pyros*, fire.]

PYRRHIO, *pi'r-ik*, *n.* A kind of wardance among the ancient Greeks a poetical foot consisting of two short syllables.—*adj.* Pertaining to the dance or to the poetical foot. [Gr *pyrrhichē* (*orchēstis*), a kind of war-dance, so called from *Pyrrhichos*, the inventor.]

PYTHAGOREAN, *pi'thag-o-rē-an*, *adj.* Pertaining to Pythagoras, a celebrated Greek philosopher, or to his philosophy.—*n.* A follower of Pythagoras.

PYTHAGORISM, *pi'thag-o-rism*, *n.* The doctrines of Pythagoras.

PYTHIAN, *pi'th-i-an*, *adj.* Pertaining to the Pythones noting one of the four great national festivals of ancient Greece, celebrated in honour of Apollo.

PYTHON, *pi'thon*, *n.* A genus of serpents of the boa family, all natives of the Old World, and differing from the true boas by having the plates on the under surface of the tail double. [Gr *Python*, the serpent slain near Delphi by Apollo.]

PYTHONESS, *pi'thō-nēs*, *n.* The priestess of the oracle of Apollo at *Pythia*, the oldest name of Delphi, in Greece a witch.

PYTHONIC, *pi'thō-nik*, *adj.* Pretending to foretell future events like the Pythoness.

PYTHONISM, *pi'thō-nizm*, *n.* The art of predicting events by divination. [PYTHONES.]

PYTHONIST, *pi'thō-nist*, *n.* A conjurer. See **PYX**, *pi'ks*, *n.* In the R. G. Church, the sacred box in which the host is kept after consecration a box containing sample coins of every coinage made at the mint, the weight and fineness of which are tested at intervals.—*v.t.* To test the weight and fineness of, as the coin deposited in the *pyx*. [L, Gr *pyxis*, a box—*pyxis*, L *boxus*, the box tree.]

Q

QUACK, *kwak*, *v.* To cry like a duck to boast to practise quackery.—*v.t.* to doctor by quackery.—*n.* The cry of a duck a boastful pretender to skill which he does not possess, esp medical skill a mountebank.—*adj.* Pertaining to quackery used by quacks. [Ger *quack*, D *kwaken*, to croak like a frog duck, &c., from the sound, like the Gr *lox* a croak, L *coaxo*, to croak.]

QUACKERY, *kwak-er-ē*, *n.* The pretensions or practice of a quack, especially in medicine false pretensions.

QUACKISH, *kwak'ish*, *adj.* Like a quack boast-
QUADRAGESIMA, *kwod-rā-jēs-i-ma*, *n.* (It.) The fortieth day, that is, before Easter the season of

- Lent. [L.—*quadragesimus*, fortieth—*quadragesima*, forty—*quatuor*, four. See FOUR.]
- QUADRAGESIMA SUNDAY, the first Sunday in Lent, forty or about forty days before Easter.
- QUADRAGESIMAL, kwod-ra-jes'i-mal, *adj.* Belonging to or used in Lent.
- QUADRANGLE, kwod-rang-gl, *n.* (*geom.*) A plane figure having four sides and angles: a square surrounded by buildings. [L. *quadrangulum*—*quatuor*, four, and *angulus*, an angle.]
- QUADRANGULAR, kwod-rang-gū-lar, *adj.* Of the form of a quadrangle.
- QUADRANGULARLY, kwod-rang-gū-lar-li, *adv.* With four sides and four angles.
- QUADRANT, kwod-rant, *n.* (*geom.*) The fourth part of a circle, or an arc of 90°; an instrument consisting of the quadrant of a circle graduated in degrees, used for taking altitudes. [L. *quadrans*—*quatuor*, four.]
- QUADRANTAL, kwod-rant'al, *adj.* Pertaining to, equal to, or included in a quadrant.
- QUADRATE, kwod-rat, *adj.* Squared: having four equal sides and four right angles: divisible into four equal parts: (*fig.*) balanced: exact: suited.—*n.* A square or quadrate figure.—*v.i.* To square or agree with: to correspond. [L. *quadratus*, *p.p.* of *quadro*, to square—*quatuor*, four.]
- QUADRATIC, kwod-rat'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to, containing, or denoting a square.
- QUADRATURE, kwod-ra-tūr, *n.* A squaring: (*geom.*) the finding of the side of a square which shall be equal in area to a curvilinear figure: the position of a heavenly body when 90° distant from another. [L. *quadratura*. See QUADRATE.]
- QUADRENNIAL, kwod-ren'yal, *adj.* Comprising four years: once in four years. [L. *quadrennis*—*quatuor*, four, *annus*, a year.] [four years.]
- QUADRENNIALLY, kwod-ren'yal-li, *adv.* Once in four years.
- QUADRIGA, kwod-rī-ga, *n.* A car drawn by four horses abreast. [L., a contraction of *quadrijugæ*—*quatuor*, four, and *jugum*, a yoke.]
- QUADRILATERAL, kwod-ri-lat'er-al, *adj.* Having four sides.—*n.* (*geom.*) A plane figure having four sides. [L. *quadrilaterus*—*quatuor*, four, and *latus*, lateris, a side.]
- QUADRILITERAL, kwod-ri-lit'er-al, *adj.* Of four letters. [L. *quatuor*, four, and *litera*, a letter.]
- QUADRILLE, kwa-dril' or ka-dril', *n.* (*lit.*) A little square: a dance made up of sets of dancers containing four couples each: a game at cards played by four persons. [Fr.; L. *quadrula*, dim. of *quadra*, a square—*quatuor*, four.]
- QUADRILLION, kwod-ri-l'yūn, *n.* Acc. to the English notation, a million raised to the fourth power, represented by a unit with 24 ciphers: acc. to the French notation, a number represented by a unit with 15 ciphers. [Fr.—L. *quater*, four times, and low L. *millio*, a million.]
- QUADRINOMIAL, kwod-ri-nō'mi-al, *adj.* (*math.*) Consisting of four divisions or terms.—*n.* An expression of four terms. [From L. *quatuor*, four, and Gr. *nomē*, a division—*nomō*, to distribute.]
- QUADRIPARTITE, kwod-rip'ar-tit, *adj.* Divided into four parts: (*bot.*) deeply cleft into four parts, as a leaf. [L. *quadrupartitus*—*quatuor*, four, and *partitio*, *partitum*, to divide.]
- QUADRIREME, kwod'ri-rēm, *n.* A galley with four benches of oars. [L. *quadriremis*—*quatuor*, four, and *remus*, an oar.]
- QUADRISYLLABIC, -AL, kwod-ri-sil-lab'ik, -al, *adj.* Consisting of four syllables: pertaining to or consisting of quadrisyllables.
- QUADRISYLLABLE, kwod-ri-sil'la-bl, *n.* A word consisting of four syllables. [L. *quatuor*, four, and SYLLABLE.]
- QUADROON, kwod-rōon', *n.* A person quarter-blooded: the offspring of a mulatto and a white person. [Fr. *quarteron*—L. *quatuor*, four.]
- QUADRUMANE, kwod'rōō-mān, *n.* One of an order of mammalia having four hands, or four feet with an opposable thumb:—*pl.* QUADRU'MANA. [L. *quatuor*, four, and *manus*, a hand.] [four hands.]
- QUADRUMANOUS, kwod-rōō'ma-nus, *adj.* Having four feet.
- QUADRUPEL, kwod'rōō-ped, *adj.* Having four feet.—*n.* A four-footed animal. [L. *quatuor*, four, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] [four feet.]
- QUADRUPELAL, kwod-rōō'pe-dal, *adj.* Having four times the quantity or number.—*v.t.* To increase fourfold:—*pr.p.* quad'rūpling; *pa.p.* quad'rūpled. [Fr.; L. *quadruplus*—*quatuor*, four.]
- QUADRUPLICATE, kwod-rōō'pli-kāt, *adj.* Made fourfold.—*v.t.* To make fourfold: to double twice:—*pr.p.* quadru'plicating; *pa.p.* quadru'plicated. [L. *quadruplicatus*—*quatuor*, four, and *plico*, *plicatus*, to fold.]
- QUADRUPLICATION, kwod-rōō'pli-kā'shun, *n.* The act of making fourfold: the taking of a thing four times.
- QUAFF, kwaf, *v.t.* To drink from a cup: to swallow in large draughts.—*v.i.* to drink largely. [Scot. *quaff*, *quach*, a small drinking-cup; Ir., Gael. *cuach*, a cup: probably from the sound.] [deeply.]
- QUAFFER, kwa'fer, *n.* One who quaffs or drinks.
- QUAGGA, kwag'a, *n.* A quadruped of South Africa, like the ass in form and the zebra in colour. [Hot-tentot *quagga*, *quacha*.]
- QUAGGY, kwag'i, *adj.* Of the nature of a quagmire: shaking or yielding under the feet. [See QUAGMIRE.]
- QUAGMIRE, kwag'mir, *n.* (*lit.*) A mire that quakes or shakes: wet, boggy ground that yields under the feet. [Obs. QUAG, same as QUAKE, and MIRE.]
- QUAID, kwād, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Quelled, crushed.
- QUAIL, kwāl, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To cast down, to defeat.—*v.i.* to perish. [A.S. *cuellan*, to kill. See QUELL.]
- QUAIL, kwāl, *v.i.* (*lit.*) To have one's blood curdled, as from fear: to cower: to fail in spirit: to languish: (*Shak.*) to relax. [Obs. E. *quail*, It. *quagliare*, Fr. *cailler*, L. *coagulo*, to curdle. See COAGULATE.]
- QUAIL, kwāl, *n.* A migratory bird like the partridge, common in Asia, Africa, and S. Europe: (*Shak.*) a courtesan. [O. Fr. *quaille*; It. *quaglia*; D. *quackel*; low L. *quaquila*; from the sound the bird makes.]
- QUAILING, kwāl'ing, *n.* (*Shak.*) Act of one who quails, a failing in courage.
- QUAINT, kwānt, *adj.* Neat: unusual: odd: whimsical: (*Spenser*) nice, fastidious, exact: (*Shak.*) ingenious, artful. [L. *comptus*, trimmed—*comō*, to trim.]
- QUAINTLY, kwānt'li, *adv.* In a quaint manner: exactly: nicely: artfully: ingeniously: fancifully.
- QUAINTNESS, kwānt'nes, *n.* The quality of being quaint: nicety: petty elegance: oddity.
- QUAKE, kwāk, *v.i.* To shake: to tremble, esp. with cold or fear.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to frighten, to throw into trepidation:—*pr.p.* quāk'ing; *pa.p.* quāk'ed.—*n.* A shake: a shudder. [A.S. *cuacian*; Ger. *quackeln*; D. *kwakkeln*; from the sound.]

QUAKER, kwá'k'er, *n.* One who quakes one of the Society of Friends, a religious sect founded by George Fox, born in 1624, so called from the enthusiastic shakings and convulsions of their preachers.

QUAKERISM, kwá'k'er-izm, *n.* The tenets of the Quakers.

QUAKING GRASS, kwá'k-ing grás, *n.* A native grass of the genus *Bruca*, so called from the tremulous motion of its spikelets [trembling manner]

QUAKING GLASS, kwá'k-ing glás, *adv.* In a quaking or

QUALIFICATION, kwól' i fí ká'eh-un, *n.* That which qualifies a quality that fits a person for a place, &c. abatement extenuating circumstance [From **QUALIFY**]

QUALIFICATIVE, kwól' i fí ká' tív, *n.* That which qualifies, modifies, or restricts a qualifying term or statement. [modified limited.]

QUALIFIED, kwól' i fí, *p. adj.* Fitted competent

QUALIFIER, kwól' i fí-er, *n.* One who or that which qualifies that which limits or modifies

QUALIFY, kwól' i fí, *v. t.* To make of the quality or kind required to render capable or suitable to furnish with legal power to limit by modifications to soften to abate to reduce the strength of to vary —*pr p* qualifying *pa p* qualified. [Fr *qualifier*, from *L. qualis*, of such a sort, and *facio*, to make]

QUALITATIVE, kwól' i tá' tív, *adv.* Relating to quality (*chem*) determining the nature of components.

QUALITY, kwól' i tí, *n.* That which makes a thing what it is property peculiar power acquisition character (*Shak*) profession, occupation, esp. the profession of an actor rank nobility superior birth or character [*L. qualitas*, *qualitatis*—*qualis*, of such a sort.]

THE QUALITY, persons of high rank, collectively

QUALM, kwám, *n.* (*lit*) A choking a disposition to vomit a sudden attack of illness a scruple, as of conscience. [*AS cuesalm* pestilence, *Sw* *qualm*, a disposition to vomit, smoke, *Se* *qualm*, a suffocating heat, *Dan* *quæle*, to choke]

QUALMISH, kwám-ish, *adj.* Affected with qualm, or a disposition to vomit, or with slight sickness squeamish.

QUANDARY, kwon-dá-rí or -dár, *n.* Doubt an certainty a state of difficulty or perplexity [*A* corruption of *Fr* *qu'en dirai-je?* What shall I say of it?]

QUANTIFICATION, kwon-tí fí ká'shun, *n.* The art, process, or form by which anything is quantified.

QUANTIFY, kwon-tí fí, *v. t.* To determine with respect to quantity to fix or express the quantity of [*L. quantus*, how great, and *facio*, to make]

QUANTITATIVE, kwon-tí tá' tív, *adv.* Relating to quantity measurable in quantity (*chem*) determining the relative proportions of components.

QUANTITY, kwon-tí tí, *n.* The amount of anything bulk size a determinate amount a sum or bulk part a large portion (*logw*) the extent of a conception (*gram*) the measure of a syllable (*mus*) the relative duration of a tone (*math*) anything which can be increased, divided, or measured. [*L. quantitas*, *quantitatis*—*quantus* how much—*quam*, how]

QUANTUM, kwon-tum, *n.* Quantity amount [*L. quantum*, neut. of *quantus*, how great, how much.]

QUARANTINE, kwor'an-tén or -tén, *n.* The time or forty days, during which a ship suspected to be infected with a contagious disease is obliged to forbear intercourse with the shore.—*v. t.* To prohibit

from intercourse from fear of infection.—*pr p* quarantining, *pa p* quarantined. [*It* *quarantina*; low *L. quadraginta*—*L. quadraginta*, forty—*quatuor*, four]

QUARREL, kwor'el, *n.* (*Spenser*) Same as **QUAPREL**, an angry dispute a breach of friendship a brawl.—*v. t.* To dispute violently to fight to disagree —*pr p* quarrelling, *pa p* quarrelled. [*O E.* and *Fr* *querel*, *It* and *L. querela*—*queror*, to complain.]

QUARRELLER, kwor'el-ler, *n.* One who quarrels.

QUARRELLING, kwor'el-ling, *n.* Strife dissension brawling

QUARRELLOUS, kwor'el-lus, *adj.* (*Shak*) Quarrel some easily provoked to strife petulant.

QUARRELSOME, kwor'el-sum, *adj.* Disposed to quarrel brawling easily provoked.

QUARRELSOMENESS, kwor'el-sum-nés, *n.* Disposition to brawl and fight petulance

QUARRIER, kwor'í-er, *n.* One who works in a quarry

QUARRY, kwor'í, *n.* The entrails of the game given to the dogs after the chase the object of the chase the game a hawk is pursuing or has killed a heap of dead game [*Fr* *curée* *O Fr* *corée*, Prov *corada*, the hound's fee, from *L. cor*, cordis, the heart]

QUARRY, kwor'í, *n.* (*lit*) A place where stones are hewn or squared a place where stones are dug for building or other purposes.—*v. t.* To dig or take from a quarry —*pr p* quarrying, *pa p* quarried. [*O Fr* *quarrier*, low *L. quadraria*—*quadrus*, square—*quatuor*, four]

QUARRYMAN, kwor'í-man, *n.* A man who works QUART, kwor' or kwawrt, *n.* The fourth part of a gallon, or two pints a vessel containing two pints (*Spenser*) a quarter, a region of the earth [*L. quartus*, fourth—*quatuor*, four]

QUARTAN, kwor'tan, *adv.* Of or belonging to the fourth occurring every fourth day, as an intermittent fever or ague [*L. quartanus* See **QUART**]

QUARTER, kwor'ter, *n.* A fourth part the fourth part of a cwt. = 25 lbs. —of a chaldron of coal a measure of grain = 8 bushels the fourth part of the year —of the moon's period —of a carcass including a hump —of the horizon a cardinal point a region of a hemisphere a division of a town, &c. place of lodging, esp. for soldiers (*Milton*) proper station, assigned position mercy granted to a disabled antagonist, from the idea of the captor sending the prisoner to his quarter or lodging (*Shak*) friend ship concord (*naut*) the part of a ship's side between the mainmast and the stern.—*v. t.* To divide into four equal parts to divide into parts or compartments to furnish with quarters to lodge to allot to furnish with entertainment (*hier*) to bear as an appendage to the hereditary arms. [*Fr* *quarter*, *L. quartarius*—*quartus*]

QUARTER-DAY, kwor'ter-dá, *n.* The last day of a quarter on which payment of rent or interest is made

QUARTER-DECK, kwor'ter-dek, *n.* The part of the deck of a ship at the quarter or between the stern and the mainmast.

QUARTERFOIL—QUEEN'S BENCH.

QUARTERFOIL, kwor'tér-foil, *n.* (*arch.*) An ornamental carving disposed in four segments of circles like an expanded flower. [**QUARTER** and **FOIL**; for Fr. *quatre-feuille*, four-leaved.]

QUARTERING, kwor'tér-ing, *adj.* Sailing nearly before the wind: striking on the quarter of a ship, as a wind.—*n.* Assignment of quarters to soldiers: (*arch.*) a series of quarters or small upright posts: (*her.*) the bearing of two or more coats of arms on a shield divided by horizontal and perpendicular lines: also, one of the divisions thus formed.

QUARTERLY, kwor'tér-li, *adj.* Relating to a quarter: consisting of or containing a fourth part: once a quarter of a year.—*adv.* Once in a quarter of a year.—*n.* A periodical published every quarter of a year.

QUARTER-MASTER, kwor'tér-mas-tér, *n.* An officer who looks after the quarters of the soldiers, and attends to the supplies: (*naut.*) a petty officer who attends to the helm, signals, &c. [gill.]

QUARTERN, kwor'térn, *n.* The fourth of a pint: a

QUARTER-SESSIONS, kwor'tér-sesh'unz, *n.* A court or meeting of justices of the peace, who assemble every quarter of the year, for judicial as well as miscellaneous business.

QUARTER-STAFF, kwor'tér-staf, *n.* A long staff or weapon of defence, grasped at a quarter of its length from the end and at the middle.

QUARTETTE, kwor'tet', *n.* Anything in fours: a **QUARTET**, { musical composition of four parts, for voices or instruments: a stanza of four lines.

QUARTO, kwor'to, *adj.* Having the sheet folded into four leaves.—*n.* A book of a quarto size:—*pl.* **QUARTOS** (quor'töz).

QUART-POT, kwor't'-pot, *n.* (*Shak.*) A pot or drinking-vessel to contain a quart.

QUARTZ, kworts, *n.* A mineral composed of pure silica: rock-crystal. [Prov. Ger. *quarz*.]

QUARTZOSE, kwort-zös', *adj.* Containing or resembling quartz.

QUARTZOUS, kwort'zus, *adj.* Containing or resembling quartz.

QUARTZY, kwort'zi, *adj.* Containing or resembling quartz.

QUASH, kwosh, *v.t.* (*lit.*) To shake violently: to crush: to subdue or extinguish suddenly and completely: to make void. [*A.S. cwysan*, Fr. *caesser*, O. Fr. *quasser*, L. *quasso*, inten. of *quatio*, to shake: probably from the sound.]

QUASHEE, kwosh'e, *n.* A negro. [Said to be from *Quassy*, the negro who first made known the virtues of the quassia plant.]

QUASI, kwá'si, *conj.* (*Shak.*) As if: in a certain manner, sense, or degree. [L.]

QUASIMODO, kwas-i-mó'do, *adj.* Noting the first Sunday after Easter. [From the first words of the introit of the mass of the day, 1 Peter, ii. 2; L. *Quasi modo geniti infantes*, as new-born babes, &c.]

QUASS, kwas, *n.* A kind of beer much used in Russia, made by fermenting rye or barley meal in warm water. [Russ. *kwass*.]

QUASSATION, kwas-sá'shun, *n.* The act of shaking: the state of being shaken: concussion. [L. *quassatio*—*quasso*, to shake. See **QUASH**.]

QUASSIA, kwash'i-a, *n.* A South American tree, the bitter wood and bark of which are used as a tonic, so called from a negro named *Quassy* who first discovered its properties.

QUASSINE, kwas'sin, *n.* The bitter principle of **QUASSITE**, kwas'sit, { quassia-wood, the Bitterwood of the West Indies.

QUAT, kwot, *n.* (*Shak.*) A pimple, a pustule, also an insignificant, troublesome person.

QUATCH, kwoch, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Squat, flat.

QUATCH-BUTTOCK, kwoch'-but'ok, *n.* (*Shak.*) A squat or flat buttock.

QUATERNARY, kwa-tér-nar-i, *adj.* Consisting of four: by fours.—*n.* The number four. [L. *quaternarius*—*quatuor*, four.]

QUATERNATE, kwa-tér-nát, *adj.* Composed of or arranged in sets of four: (*bot.*) having whorled appendages in fours.

QUATERNION, kwa-tér-ni-on, *n.* The number four: a file of four soldiers: any group of four:—*pl.* (*math.*) a new method of calculation invented by Sir W. R. Hamilton. [L. *quaternio*—*quatuor*, four.]

QUATORZE, kwa-torz', *n.* The four aces, kings, queens, knaves, or tens, in the game of piquet. [Fr. *quatorze*, fourteen; so called because each set counts fourteen towards the game.]

QUATRIN, kwotrán or ká'trán, *n.* A stanza of four lines rhyming alternately. [Fr.—*quatre*, L. *quatuor*, four.]

QUATRE-FEUILLE, kat'é-foo-il, *n.* Same as **QUATRE-FOIL**, kat'é-foil, { **QUARTERFOIL**.

QUAVER, kwá'vér, *v.i.* To shake: to sing or play with tremulous modulations.—*n.* A vibration of the voice: a note in music, ♯ = $\frac{1}{2}$ a crotchet or $\frac{1}{4}$ of a semibreve. [From the sound, allied to **QUIVER**.]

QUAY, ké, *n.* A wharf for the loading or delivering of vessels.

[Fr. *quai*, Sp. *cayo*, Port. *caes*, a quay, a bank, D. *kae*, a dike, W. *cae*, an enclosure: also given from KER, thus meaning orig. a space compacted together by beams and planks as it were by *keys*.]

QUAYAGE, ké'áj, *n.* Payment for use of a quay.

QUAYD, kwád, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Same as **QUELLED**.

QUEAN, kwén, *n.* A woman, a girl: a low woman, a strumpet. [O. E. *queyne*, A.S. *cwene*, a woman, a harlot; akin to Gr. *gynē*, a woman.]

QUEASILY, kwé'zi-li, *adv.* In a queasy manner: squeamishly: fastidiously.

QUEASINESS, kwé'zi-nes, *n.* The sickness of a nauseated stomach.

QUEASY, kwé'zi, *adj.* Sick at the stomach: inclined to vomit: causing nausea: squeamish: fastidious: requiring delicate handling. [Norw. *queis*, sickness after a debauch, I.e. *queis*, pains in the stomach.]

QUECH, kwech, *v.i.* (*Bacon*). To stir, to move.

QUECK, kwek, { [See **QUICK**.]

QUEEN, kwén, *n.* (*lit.*) A woman: the wife of a king: a female sovereign: the chief of her kind.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) To act the part or character of a queen.—*v.t.* to make a queen of in playing at chess, as a pawn when moved to the eighth square. [A.S. *cwēn*, Celt. *coinne*, I.e. *guinna*, a woman, *quēn*, a wife, O. Ger. *quena*, Fr. *gynē*.]

QUEEN-APPLE, kwén'-ap'pl, *n.* (*Spenser*). A summer apple.

QUEEN-CRAFT, kwén'-kraft, *n.* Craft or policy on the part of a queen. [being a queen.]

QUEENHOOD, kwén'hood, *n.* (*Tenn.*) The state of

QUEEN-LIKE, kwén'-lik, *adj.* Like a queen: **QUEENLY**, kwén'li, { becoming or suitable to a queen.

QUEEN-MOTHER, kwén-mu'thér, *n.* A queen-dowager, the mother of the reigning king or queen.

QUEEN-POST, kwén'-pöst, *n.* (*arch.*) One of two upright posts in a trussed roof, resting upon the tie-beam, and supporting the principal rafters.

QUEEN'S BENCH. Same as **KING'S BENCH**.

QUEENSHIP, kwēnshĭp, *n.* The state, condition, or dignity of a queen.

QUEER kwēr, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Oblique* odd singular quaint. [*A.S. thwer, Ger quer, oblique*]

QUEERISH, kwēr'ish, *adj.* Rather queer somewhat singular [manner oddly]

QUEERLY, kwēr'ly, *adv.* In a queer or singular

QUERENESS kwēr'nes, *n.* Singularity oddity

QUEINT, kwānt, *adj.* (*Spenser*) Same as **QUAINT**

QUEINT, kwent (*Spenser*), *pat* and *pap* of **QUENCH**

QUELL, kwel, *v.t.* (*Spenser*) To kill to crush, subdue to allay—*v.i.* (*Spenser*) to die also to abate.—*n.* (*Shak.*) Murder [*A.S. cwellan* See **KILL**]

QUELLER, kwel'ēr, *n.* One who quells, subdues, or crushes.

QUEME kwēm, *v.t.* (*Spenser*) To please suit, fit. [*A.S. cweinan—cweinan, cuman, to come become suit.*]

QUENOH, kwēnsh, *v.t.* (*lit.*) To waste away to put out to destroy to check to allay—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to cool to become cool. [*A.S. cweinan, to quench, cweinan, O Ger kwinke to waste away, alcin to WANE.*] [quenched or extinguished.]

QUENCHABLE kwēnsh'a-bl, *adj.* That may be

QUENCHER kwēnsh'ēr, *n.* One who or that which quenches

QUENCHLESS kwēnsh'les, *adj.* That cannot be quenched or extinguished irrepressible.

QUENOUILLE TRAINING kwēn'wīl trā'ning, *n.* The training of trees in a conical or distaff like shape with the branches bent downwards [*Fr. quenouille, a distaff*]

QUERIMONIOUS kwēr-i-mōn'yus, *adj.* Complaining discontented. [*L. querimonius, a complaining—queror to complain.*]

QUERIMONIOUSLY kwēr-i-mōn'yus'ly, *adv.* In a querimonious or complaining manner querulously

QUERIMONIOUSNESS kwēr-i-mōn'yus'nes, *n.* The state of being querimonious a complaining temper

QUERIST kwēr'ist, *n.* One who inquires or asks questions [*From QUERY*]

QUERN, kwēr'n, *n.* A handmill for grinding grain. [*A.S. cwepra, cweorn* Ice. *quern*, O Ger *quern* Goth. *quarnus* Sans *churn*, to grind prob connected with **CHURN**]

QUERULOUS kwēr'u-lus, *adj.* Complaining discontented mourning. [*L. querulus—queror to complain.*] [for complaining manner]

QUERULOUSLY, kwēr'u-lus'ly, *adv.* In a querulous

QUERULOUSNESS kwēr'u-lus'nes, *n.* The state of being querulous the habit of complaining or mourning.

QUERY kwēr'i, *n.* An inquiry or quest on the mark of interrogation—*v.t.* To inquire into to question to doubt of to mark with a query—*v.i.* to question—*pp* *quērying* *pap* *queried*. [*L. quære imperative of quæro quantum to inquire.*]

QUEST, kwēst, *n.* The act of seeking search pursuit request or desire (*Spenser*) pursuit, expedition (*Shak.*) an inquest unpanelled jury, a searcher—*v.t.* To search or seek for—*v.t.* to go in search of something. [*From root of QUERY*]

QUESTANT kwēst'ant, *n.* (*Shak.*) One who seeks

QUESTER, kwēst'ēr, *n.* } or endeavours after a candidate.

QUESTION kwēst'yun, *n.* A seeking an inquiry an examination an investigation dispute doubt a subject of discussion (*Shak.*) endeavour—*v.t.* To

ask questions of to examine by questions to inquire of to regard as doubtful to have no confidence in—*v.i.* to ask questions to inquire (*Shak.*) to debate by interrogatories. [*Fr., L. quæstio—quæro quantum to inquire*]

QUESTIONABLE kwēst'yun a-bl, *adj.* That may be questioned doubtful uncertain suspicious

QUESTIONABLENESS kwēst'yun a-bl'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being questionable doubtfulness suspiciousness.

QUESTIONABLY kwēst'yun a-bl, *adv.* In a questionable manner doubtfully

QUESTIONARY, kwēst'yun ar'i, *adj.* Asking questions.

QUESTIONER, kwēst'yun'ēr, *n.* One who asks

QUESTIONIST kwēst'yun'ist, *n.* } questions an inquirer [tion or doubt certainly]

QUESTIONLESS kwēst'yun'les, *adj.* Beyond question

QUESTOR, kwēst'or, *n.* (*lit.*) A seeker a Roman magistrate who had charge of the monetary affairs of the state a treasurer [*L. quæstor, contr. of quantor—quæro to seek.*]

QUESTORSHIP, kwēst'orshĭp, *n.* The office of a questor the term of a questor's office.

QUESTRIST kwēst'rist, *n.* (*Shak.*) A seeker, a pursuer [*See QUEST*]

QUEVE ku, *n.* A tail like twist of hair formerly worn at the back of the head. [*See CUR.*]

QUIB kwīb, *n.* Same as **QUIP**

QUIBBLE kwīb'l, *n.* (*lit.*) A what you please a turning away from the point in quest on an evasion, a pun a petty conceit—*v.i.* To evade a question by a play upon words to cavil; to trifle in argument to pun—*pp* *quibbling*, *pap* *quibbled*. [*L. quibbet, what you please—quid, what and libet to please*]

QUIBLER, kwīb'lēr, *n.* One who quibbles a punter

QUICK, kwīk, *v.t.* (*Spenser*) To stir to move. [*Quick, kwīk*] [*Allied e ther to QUICK or to QUAKE.*]

QUICK, kwīk, *adj.* (*Spenser*) Living moving animated lively brisk speedy rapid nimble ready (*Shak.*) pregnant—*adv.* Without delay rapidly soon.—*n.* A living animal or plant the living the living flesh the sensitive parts [*A.S. cwec* Ice *qudr* (*quika* to move) Ger *quell* Ooth. *quius* living, allied to *L. vivo* *victum* Gr *bios* Sans *živ* to live]

Some quick (*Spenser*) something alive

QUICK ANSWERED kwīk an'swēr'd, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Quick at giving an answer

QUICK CONCEIVING kwīk kon'sē'v'ing, *adj.* Quick at conceiving or understanding

QUICKEN kwīk, *v.t.* To make quick or alive to revive to reinvigorate to cheer to excite to sharpen to hasten.—*v.i.* to become alive to move with activity [*A.S. cweinan*. See **QUICK**]

QUICKENER, kwīk'ēr, *n.* One who or that which quickens makes alive or accelerates

QUICKEN TREE kwīk n'trē, *n.* The mountain ash.

QUICKLIME kwīk'līm, *n.* Lime in a quick or active state carbonate of lime without its carbonic acid.

QUICKLY, kwīk'ly, *adv.* Speedily without delay soon.

QUICKNESS kwīk'nes, *n.* The quality or condition of being quick or living life rapidity of motion, speed activity acuteness of perception pungency

QUICKSAND kwīk'sand, *n.* Sand easily moved or readily yielding to pressure unsolid ground (*fig.*) anything treacherous.

QUICKSET, kwīk'set, *n.* A living plant set for a

QUICK-SIGHTED—QUINQUENNIAD.

hedge : the hawthorn.—*adj.* Consisting of living plants.—*v.t.* To plant with quickset.

QUICK-SIGHTED, kwik'sit-ed, *adj.* Having quick or sharp sight : quick in discernment.

QUICK-SIGHTEDNESS, kwik'sit-ed-nes, *n.* Sharpness of sight or discernment.

QUICKSILVER, kwik'sil-vēr, *n.* A fluid metal like liquid silver, so called from its moving as if quick or living : mercury.

QUICKSILVERING, kwik'sil-vēr-ing, *n.* The mercury on the back of a mirror.

QUICKSTEP, kwik'step, *n.* A quick march.

QUICK-WITTED, kwik'-wit-ed, *adj.* Having ready wit.

QUID, kwid, *n.* Something chewed. [A corr. of CUD.]

QUIDDIT, kwid'it, *n.* An equivocation : a subtlety or quibble. [A corr. of *L. quiddlibet*, what you please.]

QUIDDITY, kwid'i-ti, *n.* The essence of anything, comprehending both substance and qualities : any trifling nicety : a cavil : a captious question. [Fr. *quiddité*, low *L. quidditas*—*L. quid*, what.]

QUIDNUNC, kwid'nungk, *n.* One who is continually asking 'what news?' a newsmonger : one who pretends to know all occurrences. [*L. quid nunc*, what now?]

QUIESCEANCE, kwi-es'ens, *n.* State of being quiescent or at rest : rest of mind : silence.

QUIESCENT, kwi-es'ent, *adj.* Being quiet, resting : still : unagitated : silent. [Fr. ; *L. quiescens*, -entis, pr.p. of *quiesco*, *quietum*, to rest, from *quies*, rest, akin to *L. cubo*, Gr. *keimai*, to lie.]

QUIESCENTLY, kwi-es'ent-li, *adv.* In a quiescent manner : calmly : quietly.

QUIET, kwit'et, *adj.* At rest : calm : tranquil : smooth : peaceable : gentle, mild, inoffensive.—*n.* The state of being at rest : repose : calm : stillness : peace : security.—*v.t.* To bring to rest : to stop motion : to calm or pacify : to lull : to allay. [*L. quietus*—*quiesco*. See QUIESCENT.]

QUIETAGE, kwit'et-āj, *n.* (Spenser). Quietness.

QUIETER, kwit'et-ēr, *n.* (Shak.) A person or thing that quiets.

QUIETISM, kwit'et-izm, *n.* Rest of the mind : mental tranquillity : apathy : the doctrine that religion consists in repose of the mind and passive contemplation of the Deity. [doctrine of quietism.]

QUIETIST, kwit'et-ist, *n.* One who believes in the

QUIETISTIC, kwit-et-ist'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to quietism.

QUIETLY, kwit'et-li, *adv.* In a quiet manner : without motion or alarm : calmly : silently : patiently.

QUIETNESS, kwit'et-nes, *n.* A state of being quiet or at rest : repose : freedom from agitation or alarm : stillness : peace : silence. [undisturbed.]

QUIETSOME, kwit'et-sum, *adj.* (Spenser). Calm, still.

QUIETUDE, kwit'et-üd, *n.* Same as QUIETNESS.

QUIETUS, kwi-et'us, *n.* (law and Shak.) A final discharge or acquittance of all claim. [Prob. so called from the first word, *L. quietus*. See QUIET.]

QUIGHT, kwit, *v.t.* (Spenser). To quit or set free : also to requite.

QUILL, kwil, *n.* (lit.) A reed : a reed-pen : the feather of a goose or other bird used as a pen : a pen : anything like a quill : the spine, as of a porcupine : the reed on which weavers wind their thread : the instrument for striking the strings of certain instruments : the tube of a musical instrument.—*v.t.* To plait with small ridges like quills : to wind on a quill. [Ger. *kiel* (O. Ger. *kil*, a stalk), Dan. *kiof*,

allied to *L. calamus*, Gr. *kalamos*, a reed ; prob. akin to *L. caulis*, a stalk, Gr. *koilos*, hollow.]

QUILL-DRIVER, kwil'-driv'er, *n.* One who works with a quill or pen, a clerk.

QUILLED, kwild, *adj.* Furnished with quills—used in composition.

QUILLET, kwil'et, *n.* (Shak.) Same as QUIDDIT.

QUILLING, kwil'ing, *n.* A narrow border to a garment, plaited so as to resemble a row of quills.

QUILT, kwilt, *n.* (orig.) A sack or case filled with feathers, &c., for lying on : a bed-cover of two cloths sewed together with something soft between them : a thick coverlet.—*v.t.* To make into a quilt : to stitch together with something soft between : to sew like a quilt.

[Fr. *coultre*, It. *coltra*, *L. culcita*, *culcitra*, a bed, a cushion : also given from W. *cylch*, a circle, *cylched*, what surrounds, bed-clothes, Gael. *coille*, bed-clothes, Bret. *golched*, a feather-bed.]

QUILTED, kwilt'ed, *adj.* (Spenser). Padded : stitched together as a quilt.

QUILTING, kwilt'ing, *n.* The act of making a quilt : that which is quilted.

QUINARY, kwī'nar-i, *adj.* Consisting of or arranged in fives : containing five. [*L. quinarius*—*quinque*, five.]

QUINATE, kwī'nāt, *adj.* (bot.) Digitate, with five leaflets on a petiole. [*L. quini*, five each—*quinque*, five.]

QUINCE, kwins, *n.* A fruit with an acid taste and pleasant flavour, much used in making tarts, &c. [Fr. *coing*, It. *cotogna*, *L. cotonia*—*Cydonia*, a town in Crete, where it abounds.]

QUINCH, kwins'h, *v.t.* (Spenser). Same as QUICH.

QUINCUNX, kwīn'kungks, *n.* An arrangement of five things, so as to occupy each corner and the centre of a square : any number of trees or plants so arranged in lines that the members of each succeeding line stand opposite the spaces of the preceding one, or of which every five form a square with one in the middle. [*L. quingue*, five, and *uncia*, an ounce—a five-ounce weight being marked with five spots or balls.]

QUINDECIMVIR, kwīn-de-sem'vir, *n.* One of a college of fifteen men in ancient Rome who had the charge of the Sibylline books :—*pl.* QUINDECIMVIRI. [*L.*—*quindecim*, fifteen—*quinque*, five, *deccm*, ten, and *vir*, a man.]

QUININE, kwīn-in', *n.* An alkaline substance, obtained from the bark of the *Cinchona*-tree, much used in medicine. [Derivation the same as CINCHONA.]

QUINQUAGESIMA, kwīn-kwa-jesi-ma, *adj.* Fiftieth, applied specially to the Sunday (called also Shrove Sunday) fifty days before Easter. [*L. quinquagesima*—*quingueaginta*, fifty—*quinque*, five.]

QUINQUANGULAR, kwīn-kwang-gū-lar, *adj.* Having five angles. [*L. quinque*, five, and *ANGULAR*.]

QUINQUECENTATE, kwīn-kwe-den'tāt, }
QUINQUECENTATED, kwīn-kwe-den'tāt-ed, }
adj. (bot.) Five-toothed. [*L. quinque*, five, and DENTATE.]

QUINQUEFOLIATE, kwīn-kwe-fō-li-āt, } *adj.*
QUINQUEFOLIATED, kwīn-kwe-fō-li-āt-ed, } (bot.)
Having five leaves or leaflets. [*L. quinque*, five, and FOLIATE.]

QUINQUENNIAD, kwīn-kwen'ni-ad, *n.* (Term.) The number five : five of anything. [*L. quinque*, and the Gr. term. in imitation of such a word as CHILIAID.]

QUINQUENNIAL—QUORUM

QUINQUENNIAL, kwim kwen yal, *adj.* Occurring once in five years lasting five years [*L. quinquennalis—quinque, five, and annus, a year*]

QUINQUENNium kwim kwen in um, *n.* A period of five years [*L.—quinquennus = quinquennalis*. See **QUINQUENNIAL**]

QUINQUINA, kwim kwina, *n.* Peruvian bark. [*Fr. Sp. quina quinaquina, from Indian quina, bark.*]

QUINSY, kwim zi, *n.* (*lit.*) A dog throttling inflammatory sore throat [*O. E. esquinancy Fr. esquinance, Gr. kymanchē—kyon, a dog and anchē, to throttle.*]

QUINT, kwint, *n.* A set of five. [*Fr. quinte, from L. quintus fifth—quinque, five.*]

QUINTAIN, kwint tain, *n.* A machine used in the ancient practice of tilting consisting of an upright post surmounted by a cross-bar turning on a pivot at the one end of which was a flat board, and at the other a bag of sand or other heavy weight. [*Written also quintel, a corr. of Fr. quintal a weight of a hundred lbs.—L. centenarius, consisting of a hundred—centum, a hundred each—centum, a hundred.*]

QUINTAL, kwint al, *n.* A hundredweight, either 112 or 100 pounds according to the scale. [*Fr., low L. centenarius—centum a hundred.*]

QUINTESSENCE, kwim tesens, *n.* (*orig.*) The fifth or highest essence in a natural body the pure essence of anything a solution of an essential oil in spirit of wine. [*Fr., from L. quinta essentia fifth essence, orig. applied to ether, which was supposed to be purer than fire, the highest of the four ancient elements. See ESSENCE.*]

QUINTET, kwim tet, *n.* A musical composition for five voices or instruments. [*It. quintetto, dim. of quinto, a fifth part—L. quintus fifth—quinque, five.*]

QUINTILLION kwim til yun, *n.* The fifth power of a million or a unit with thirty ciphers annexed. [*L. quintus, fifth, and MILLION*]

QUINTROON, kwim troon, *n.* A person in the fifth remove from a negro, having thus a thirty second part of negro blood. [*Sp. quintero—L. quintus, fifth—quinque five.*]

QUINTUPLE, kwim tu pl, *adj.* Fivefold (*mus.*) having five crochets in a bar, a species of tune now seldom used.—*v. t.* To make fivefold —*pr. p.* quintupling *pa. p.* quintupled [*L. quintuplex—quintus, fifth, fivo to fold.*]

QUINZAINE, kwim zin, *n.* The fifteenth day onward from a feast day, counting itself. [*Fr.—quince, fifteen, from L. quindecim—quinque, five and decem, ten.*]

QUIP, kwip, *n.* A sharp sarcastic jest a taunt a sarcasm.—*v. t.* (*Spenser*) To sneer at, to taunt —*pr. p.* quipping *pa. p.* quipped [*Prob a corr and abbreviation of QUIBBLE.*]

QUIPE kwir, *n.* A collection of paper consisting of twenty four sheets each having a single fold. [*O. Fr. quier, D. quatern, a few sheets stitched together, low L. quaternio a quarto sheet, from quatuor, four.*]

QUIRE, kwir, *n.* A choir (*Spenser*) any company or assembly.—*v. i.* (*Shak.*) To sing in concert. [*O. E. qwer, qwr, Fr. choir See CHoir.*]

QUIPSTER, kwirist-er, *n.* A chomster

QUIRK, kwirk, *n.* A twist or turn from the point or line an artificial evasion a quibble a smart saying a taunt a slight conceit (*Shak.*) a sharp stroke, a slight of fancy [*Obs. E. quirk, to turn, Ger. quier, zwerch, across, aslant.*] [*artful distinctions.*]

QUIRKISH, kwirkish, *adj.* Consisting of quirks or

release from obligation, accusation, &c. to acquit to depart from to give up to perform completely to repay, requite (*Spenser*) to return as a salutation—*pr. p.* quitting, *pa. p.* quitted.—*adj.* (*B.*) Set free acquitted released from obligation. [*Fr. quitter, It. quitare, low L. quietare, from L. quietus, quiet. See QUIET.*]

To RE QUIRS, to be even with one—To QUIR ONE'S SELF (*B.*) to behave

QUITCH, kwich, *n.* Conch - grass. **QUITCH GRASS**, kwich gras, [*Properly QUICK-GRASS, from the difficulty in rooting it out.*]

QUITE, kwit, *v. t.* and *adj.* (*Spenser*) Same as QUIR **QUITE** kwit *adv.* (*lit.*) In a way that quits or sets one free completely wholly entirely in a great degree [*From QUIR.*]

QUIT RENT, kwit rent, *n.* (*law*) A rent on manors by which the tenants are quit from other service.

QUITTAL kwital *n.* (*Shak.*) REQUITAL

QUITTANCE kwitans *n.* A quitting or discharge from a debt or obligation recompense acquittance.—*v. t.* (*Shak.*) To repay to recompense

QUIVER, kwiv-er, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Nimble, active.

QUIVER, kwiv-er, *v. i.* To shake with slight and tremulous motion to tremble to shiver [*D. luyeren akin to L. vibro, to vibrate, from the sound.*]

QUIVER, kwiv-er, *n.* A case for arrows. [*O. Fr. cuivre, O. Ger. koldhar, A.S. coecr, Ger. löcher; Ice. Logur.*]

QUIVERED, kwiv-erid, *adj.* Furnished with a quiver sheathed, as in a quiver

QUIXOTIC, kwiks otik, *adj.* Like Don Quixote the knight-errant in the novel of Cervantes romantic to absurdity [*manic or absurd manner*]

QUIXOTICALLY, kwiks otik al li, *adv.* In a ro-
QUIXOTISM kwiks ot-izm, *n.* Romantic and absurd notions, schemes or actions like those of Quixote.

QUIZ, kwiz, *n.* A riddle or enigma one who quizzes another an odd fellow.—*v. t.* To puzzle to banter or make sport of to examine narrowly and with an air of mockery.—*v. i.* to practise derisive joking —*pr. p.* quizzing, *pa. p.* quizzed

[Said to have originated in a wager that a new word of no meaning would be the talk and puzzle of Dublin as twenty-four hours when the wagerer shakled the letters q and z all over the town with the desired effect.]

QUODLIN, kwodlin, *n.* (*Bacon*) Same as CODLIN

QUOIF, kwoid, *n.* A coil a cap or hood.—*v. t.* To cover or dress with a quoif [*Same as COIR.*]

QUOIN, kwoin, *n.* (*lit.*) A coin (*arch.*) a wedge used to support and steady a stone an external angle, esp. of a building (*gun.*) a wedge of wood put under the breech of a cannon to raise it to the proper level (*print.*) a wedge used to fasten the types in the forms [*Same as COIN.*]

QUOIT, kwoid, *n.* (*lit.*) Anything thrown violently a ring of iron for throwing at a distant point in play —*v. t.* (*Shak.*) To throw [*W. cotlan, cotlen, Scot. coit, to butt, jostle, Ice. kuelia, to throw violently.*]

QUONDAM, kwon dam, *adj.* That was formerly former [*L. formerly.*]

QUOOK, kwook (*Spenser*), *pa. l.* of QUAKE.

QUOP, kwop, *v. i.* (*Spenser*) To move to throb, as the heart [*Ice. quipra to shake with loose fat, Ger. quablen, to shake.*]

QUORUM kworum, *n.* (*lit.*) Of whom a number of the members of any body sufficient to transact business. [*The first word of a commission formerly issued to certain justices, of whom (quorun) a certain*

number had always to be present when the commission met.]

QUOTA, kwō'ta, *n.* (*lit.*) *The how much or how many:* the part or share assigned to each. [*It.*—*L. quotus*, of what number—*quot*, how many.]

QUOTABLE, kwō'ta-bl, *adj.* That may be quoted.

QUOTATION, kwo-tā'shun, *n.* Act of quoting: that which is quoted: the current price of anything.

QUOTE, kwōt, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To mark how much:* (*Shak.*) to note, observe: to repeat the words of any one: to give the current price of:—*pr.p.* quoting; *pa.p.* quoted. [*Fr. quoter*, to mark; *It. quotare*, to set in order—*L. quotus*.]

QUOTER, kwō'tēr, *n.* One who quotes the words of a speaker or writer.

QUOTH, kwuth, *v.t.* *Say, says, or said:*—used only in the 1st and 3d persons present and past, and always followed by its subject. [*A.S. cweathan*, to say: akin to *L. in-quit*, says he.]

QUOTHA, kwuth'a, *int.* (*lit.*) *Said he:* forsooth, indeed. [*For quoth 'a*, said he—*a* being a corr. of *he*.]

QUOTIDIAN, kwo-tid'i-an, *adj.* Every day: occurring daily.—*n.* Anything returning daily: (*med.*) a kind of ague that returns daily. [*L. quotidianus*—*quot*, as many as, and *dies*, a day.]

QUOTIENT, kwō'shent, *n.* (*math.*) The number which shows how often one number is contained in another. [*Fr.*; from *L. quotiens*, *quoties*, how often—*quot*.]

QUOTUM, kwō'tum, *n.* Quota: share: part or proportion. [*L.*, neut. of *quotus*. See **QUOTA**.]

R

RABATO, ra-bā'to, *n.* (*Shak.*) A kind of turned-down collar or ruff. [*Fr. rabat*, a band—*rabattre*, to beat or turn down—*re*, again, and *abatre*—*L. ad*, to, and *battere*, to beat.]

RABBIT, rab'ēt, *n.* A rectangular piece cut out of the end or edge of a piece of timber, generally to about half its thickness, so as to receive a corresponding projection formed on the edge of another piece: a joint formed by uniting two pieces of timber in this way.—*v.t.* To cut a rectangular recess in, as a board: to unite by a rabbit-joint. [*Fr. raboter*, to plane—*rabot*, a plane; akin to *rabattre*. See **RABATO**.]



Rabbit.

RABBIT-JOINT, rab'ēt-joint, *n.* A joint formed by fitting two pieces of timber together with rabbits.

RABBI, rab'i or rab'ī, *n.* (*lit.*) *My master:* lord: sir: a Jewish title of a doctor or expounder of the law:—*pl.* RABBIS (-'iz). [*Gr.*; Heb. *rabi*, from *rabh*, great, a chief.]

RABBIN, rab'in, *n.* Same as **RABBI**.

RABBINIC, -AL, rab-bin'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to the rabbis or to their opinions, learning, and language.

RABBINISM, rab'in-izm, *n.* The doctrine or teaching of the rabbis: a rabbinic expression.

RABBINIST, rab'in-ist, *n.* One who adheres to the Talmud and traditions of the rabbis.

RABBIT, rab'it, *n.* A small rodent quadruped resembling the hare, which burrows in the ground. [*D. robbe*, *robbeken*.] [*ing rabbit*.]

RABBIT-SUCKER, rab'it-suk'ēr, *n.* (*Shak.*) A suck-

RABBLE, rab'l, *n.* (*lit.*) *A raving crowd:* a disorderly, noisy crowd: a mob: the lowest class of people.—*v.t.* To mob.—*adj.* Pertaining or suited to a rabble: tumultuous and disorderly. [*D. rabbelen*, to gabble; low *L. rabulo*, to make a noise—*рабо*, to rave.]

RABBLEMENT, rab'l-ment, *n.* (*Shak.*, *Spenser*). A tumultuous crowd of low people.

RABDOMANCY. Same as **RHABDOMANCY**.

RABID, rab'id, *adj.* *Raving:* furious: mad: pertaining to rabies. [*L. rabidus*—*rabies*, rage.]

RABIDLY, rab'id-li, *adv.* In a rabid manner: madly: furiously.

RABIDNESS, rab'id-nes, *n.* State of being rabid: madness: fierceness: furiousness.

RABIES, rä'bi-ēz, *n.* *Madness:* a disease affecting dogs and other animals, whose bite when affected with it causes hydrophobia in human beings. [*L.*]

RACA, rä'ka, *adj.* *Empty*, worthless—a term of reproach used by the Jews. [*Chaldee reyka*, allied to *ruk*, to empty.]

RACCOON, rak-oon', *n.* A carnivorous animal of N. America, valuable for its fur. [*Fr. raton*, for *ratillon*, dim. of *rat*, a rat.]

RACE, räs, *n.* *A line:* the descendants of a common ancestor: family: a breed or variety: a herd: peculiar flavour or strength, as of wine, shewing its kind: (*Shak.*) characteristic quality or disposition, a root. [*Fr.*; *It. razza*; *O. Ger. reiza*, line: also given from *L. radix*, a root.]

RACE, räs, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To raze, to eut.

RACE, räs, *n.* *A running:* rapid motion: trial of speed: progress: movement of any kind: course of action: the more rapid part of a river, &c.: a canal to a water-wheel.—*v.i.* To run swiftly: to contend in running.—*v.t.* to cause to run:—*pr.p.* racing; *pa.p.* raced'. [*A.S. ræc*, race, stream, rush; *Ice. ras*, a rapid course, *rasa*, to run.]

RACE-COURSE, räs'-kōrs, *n.* The course or path over which races are run.

RACED, räsd, *adj.* Erased.

RACE-HORSE, räs'-hors, *n.* A horse bred for racing.

RACEME, ra-sēm', *n.* (*lit.*) *A cluster of grapes:* (*bot.*) a flower-cluster, as in the currant. [*L. racemus*, akin to *Gr. raz*, *ragos*, a berry or grape.]

RACEMED, ra-sēm'd', *adj.* Having racemes.

RACEMIC, ra-sēm'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to or obtained from grapes, as an acid obtained from a certain kind of grapes.

RACEMIFEROUS, ras-em-ifēr-us, *adj.* Bearing racemes. [*RACEME*, and *L. fero*, to bear.]

RACEMOSE, ras'em-ōz, } *adj.* Growing in, or

RACEMOUS, ra-sēm'us, ras', } resembling a raceme.

RACEMULOSE, ras-em'ü-lōs, *adj.* Bearing small racemes. [*L. racemulus*, dim. of *racemus*.]

RACER, räs'ēr, *n.* One who contends in a race: a race-horse.

RACHIS, rä'kis, *n.* *The spine:* (*bot.*) a branch or axis of inflorescence which proceeds in nearly a straight line from the base to the apex. [*Gr. rachis*, the spine.]

RACHITIS, rak-ī'tis, *n.* A disease of childhood, characterised by the imperfect development, softness, and consequent distortion of the bones, esp. the backbone: (*bot.*) a disease which produces abortion in the fruit. [*Gr. rachis*, the backbone.]

RACILY, räsi'li, *adv.* In a racy manner.

RACINESS, räsi'-nes, *n.* The quality of being racy.

RACK, rak, *n.* *Moisture*, dampness: (*Bacon*) thin vapours in the air: a thin cloud.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) To fly,

as vapour or broken clouds before the wind. [A.S. *racu*, *rain*, Ice. *rak*, moisture.]

RACK, rak, *vt.* To stretch forcibly (*Shak*) to exaggerate to strain to stretch on the rack or wheel to torture to exhaust—*n.* An instrument for rack ing or extending an engine for stretching the body in order to extort a confession a framework on which articles are arranged the grating above a mangle for hay (*meck*) a straight bar with teeth to work with those of a wheel (*fig*) extreme pain, society, or doubt [Ger. *recken*, Goth. *rakyan*. A.S. *racan*, to stretch out the arm skin to REACH.]

RACK, rak, *n.* The neck and spine of a fore quarter of veal or mutton. [A.S. *hracca*, the neck.]

RACK, rak, *n.* Same as ARRACK.

RACK, rak, *n.* Same as WRECK.

RACKER, rak'ér, *n.* One who racks or tortures.

RACKET, rak'et, *n.* A thin strip of wood with the ends brought together covered with net-work, and furnished with a handle—used in tennis a snow shoe —*pl.* a game, which is a modern variety of the old game of tennis.—*v. t.* To strike, as with a racket [Fr. *raquette*, It. *racchetta*, for *retchella*, from L. *reticulum*, dim. of *rete*, a net.]

RACKET, rak'et, *n.* A confused clattering noise.—*v. i.* To make a confused noise or clamour to live or move about in scenes of tumultuous pleasure, to frolic [From RACKET, above.]

RACKET COURT, rak'et kôrt, *n.* A court in which the game of rackets is played.

RACKETY, rak'et-i, *adj.* Making a tumultuous noise frolicsome [From RACKET.]

RACKING, rak'ing, *adj.* Tormenting, excruciating. [From RACK, to stretch.]

RACK RENT, rak' rent, *n.* An annual rent extended to the full value of the thing rented, or nearly so [From RACK, to stretch.]

RACK RENTED, rak' rent'ed, *adj.* Obligated to pay

RACK SAW, rak' saw, *n.* A saw with wide teeth, like a rack or framework.

RACK WORK, rak' werk, *n.* A strong bar with cogs or teeth to correspond to similar cogs or teeth on a wheel, which either moves or is moved by the bar [From RACK, a framework.]

RACCOON Same as RACCOON.

RACY, râs-i, *adj.* Having a peculiar flavour or strength, shewing its origin, as wine rich exciting to the mind by thought or language spirited. [From RACK, a line (of ancestors).]

RAD, rad (*Spenser*), *pa t.* of READ and FIND.

RADDLE, rad'l *vt.* To interweave—*n.* A hedge formed by interweaving the branches of trees. [A.S. *weald*, a wreath or haud.]

RADE, râd, *n.* Same as RAID.

RADE, râd. Old form of RAD.

RADIAL, râd-i-al, *adj.* Shooting out like a ray or radins pertaining to the radius of the forearm. [From RADIUS.]

RADIALLY, râd-i-al-i, *adv.* In the manner of a RADIANCE, râd-i-ans, *n.* Quality of being radi-

RADIANCE, râd-i-ans, *n.* Quality of being radi-

RADIANT, râd-i-ant, *adj.* Emitting rays of light or heat issuing in rays beaming with light shining.—*n.* (*optics*) The luminous point from which light emanates (*geom.*) a straight line from a point about

which it is conceived to revolve [L. *radius*, *antus*, *pr p.* of *radio*, to radiate—*radius*, a ray.]

RADIANTLY, râd-i-ant-li, *adv.* In a radiant manner—with glitter with sparkling lustre

RADIATA, râd-i-â-ta, *n pl.* The lowest of Cuvier's four great divisions of the animal kingdom, so called from having their organs of sense and motion disposed as rays round a centre. [See RADIATE.]

RADIATE, râd-i-ât, *v. i.* To emit rays of light to shine to proceed to direct lines from any point or surface—*vt.* to send out in rays —*pr p.* radiating, *pa p.* radiated. [L. *radio*, *atum*—*radius*, a ray.]

RADIATE, râd-i-ât, *adj.* Formed of rays diverging from a centre (*bot.*) consisting of a disc in which the florets are tubular (*min.*) having crystals diverging from a centre belonging to the Radiata.

RADIATELY, râd-i-ât-li, *adv.* In a radiate manner with radiation from a centre.

RADIATION, râd-i-â-shun, *n.* Act of radiating the emission and diffusion of rays of light or heat

RADIATOR, râd-i-ât-or, *n.* A body which radiates or emits rays of light or heat.

RADICAL, râd-i-kal, *adj.* Pertaining to the *radix*, root, or origin original reaching to the principles—*implanted* by nature not derived serving to originate (*bot.*) proceeding immediately from the root—in politics, ultra liberal, democratic—*n.* A root a primitive word or letter one who advocates radical reform, a democrat (*chem.*) the base of a compound. [L. *radix*, *radicus*, a root. See ROOT.]

RADICALISM, râd-i-kal-izm, *n.* The principles or spirit of a radical or democrat

RADICALLY, râd-i-kal-li, *adv.* At the root or origin—fundamentally originally [From RADICAL.]

RADICALNESS, râd-i-kal-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being radical or fundamental.

RADICANT, râd-i-ka-nt, *adj.* (*bot.*) Sending out roots from the stem above the ground. [L. *radicans*, *antis* *pr p.* of *radico*. See RADICATE.]

RADICATE, râd-i-kât, *adj.* Deeply rooted firmly established.—*vt.* To root to plant or fix deeply and firmly —*pr p.* radicating, *pa p.* radicated. [L. *radico*, *radicans*, to take root—*radix*, a root.]

RADICATION, râd-i-ka-shun, *n.* The act or process of radicating or taking root deeply (*bot.*) the disposition of the root with respect to the ascending or descending stem.

RADICEA, râd-i-sel, *n.* A little root the part of a RADICLE, râd-i-kl, *n.* seed which in growing becomes the root [Dim. of L. *radix*, *radicus*, a root.]

RADICULE, râd-i-kl, *n.* (*bot.*) That end of the embryo which is opposite to the cotyledons. [L. *radicula*, dim. of *radix*, *radicus*, a root.]

RADIOLITE, râd-i-ô-lit, *n.* A genus of fossil shells, found only in cretaceous rocks, having the upper valve convex, and the lower in the shape of a elongated cone [L. *radius*, a ray, and Gr. *lithos*, a stone.]

RADISH, râd-ish, *n.* (*lit.*) A root an annual the root of which is eaten raw as a salad. [L. *radix*, *radicus*, a root.]

RADIUS, râd-i-us, *n.* (*lit.*) A rod or ray (*geom.*) a straight line from the centre to the circumference of a circle any thing like a radius, as the spoke of a wheel (*anat.*) the exterior bone of the arm (*bot.*) the ray of a flower —*pl.* RADII, râd-i-i. [L.]



Rack-work.



a a, Radius.

RADIX, răd'iks, *n.* A root: a primitive word: the base of a system of logarithms. [L. *radix*, *radicis*, a root.]

RAFF, raf, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To rob, to deprive, to snatch, to seize, to sweep off suddenly.—*n.* The sweepings of society, the rabble: (*Tenn.*) a low fellow. [A.S. *reafian*, to seize.]

RAFFLE, raf'l, *n.* A kind of lottery in which all the stakes are seized or taken by the winner.—*v.i.* To try a raffle:—*pr.p.* raffling; *pa.p.* raffled. [Obs. E. *raff*, Fr. *rafler*, to sweep away, Ger. *raffel*, an iron rake—*raffen*, A.S. *reafian*, to seize.]

RAFFLER, raf'lär, *n.* One who raffles.

RAFT, raft (*Spenser*), *pa.t.* of **RAFF**.

RAFT, raft, *n.* A collection of planks fastened together for a support on the water: planks conveyed by water.—*v.t.* To carry on a raft. [From root of **RAFTER**.] [on rafts.]

RAFT-BRIDGE, raft'-brij, *n.* A bridge supported

RAFTER, raft'er, *n.* A beam supporting the roof of a house.—*v.t.* To furnish with rafters. [A.S. *ræfter*, a beam, prob. from *ræfnian*, to bear; Ice. *rafr*, a beam; Dan. *raft*, a pole.] [raft.]

RAFTSMAN, rafts'man, *n.* A man who manages a

RAG, rag, *n.* That which is torn: a fragment of cloth: anything rent or worn out: (*Shak.*) a shabby fellow:—*pl.* mean attire. [A.S. *hræcod*, ragged—*ractan*, to rake, to tear; Gael. *rag*; akin to Gr. *rakos*, a ragged garment.]

RAGAMUFFIN, rag-a-muf'in, *n.* A low fellow: a blackguard. [*Ragamofin*, the name of a demon in some of the old mystery-plays.]

RAGE, răj, *n.* Violent excitement: enthusiasm, rapture, anger excited to fury: (*Bacon*) vehemence of anything painful.—*v.i.* To be furious with anger: to exercise fury, to ravage: to prevail fatally, as a disease: to be violently agitated, as the waves:—*pr.p.* raging; *pa.p.* raged. [Fr.; Sp. *rabia*, L. *rabies*—*rabō*, to rave; akin to Sans. *rabh*, to be agitated, enraged.]

RAGEFUL, răj'fool, *adj.* (*Tenn.*) Full of rage, furious.

RAG-FAIR, rag'-fär, *n.* A fair or market for rags, old clothes, &c.

RAGG, rag, *n.* (*geol.*) Same as **RAGSTONE**.

RAGGED, rag'ed, *adj.* Torn or worn into rags: having a rough edge: wearing ragged clothes: intended for the very poor: (*B.*) rugged: (*Shak.*) rough to the ear, not musical, base.

RAGGED-SCHOOL, a voluntary agency for providing education for destitute children, so called because the children at first attended in their common clothing.

RAGGEDLY, rag'ed-li, *adv.* In a ragged state.

RAGGEDNESS, rag'ed-nes, *n.* The condition of being dressed in ragged clothes: the state of being broken irregularly.

RAGGEE, rag'é, *n.* A species of grass which forms the chief food of the poorer classes in Mysore and on the Neilgherries. [or fury.]

RAGING, răj'ing, *adj.* Acting with rage, violence,

RAGMAN, rag'man, *n.* A man who collects or deals in rags.

RAGMAN'S-ROLL, rag'manz-röl, *n.* A collection of the deeds by which the Scotch subscribed allegiance to Edward I. of England in 1296.

RAGOUT, ra-goo', *n.* A dish of meat highly seasoned to excite the appetite: something agreeable. [Fr. *ragoutier*, to restore the appetite—L., as if *re-agustus*—*re*, again, *ad*, to, *gustus*, taste.]

RAGSTONE, rag's'tön, *n.* An impure limestone, so called from its ragged fracture.

RAGULED, rag'uld, *adj.* (*her.*) Ragged or notched at the edges. [Perhaps a corruption of **RAGGED**.]

RAGWHEEL, rag-hwël, *n.* A wheel with teeth or cogs on the rim, which fit into the links of a chain or into rack-work, which see.

RAGWORK, rag'wurk, *n.* Mason-work built, of small stones about the size of bricks.

RAGWORT, rag'wurt, *n.* A large coarse weed with a yellow flower, so called from its ragged leaves. [Rag, and A.S. *wyr*t, a plant.]

RAID, răd, *n.* (*lit.*) A riding into an enemy's country: a hostile or predatory invasion. [Scot.; A.S. *rad*, a riding—*ridan*, to ride.]

RAIL, răl, *n.* (*lit.*) A straight piece of timber: a bar used in enclosing fields, &c.: a narrow plank on a ship's upper works: one of the iron bars on which railway carriages run: (*arch.*) one of the horizontal bars, in panelled stone or wood work, which enclose the panels, also one of the level pieces over balusters or between posts.—*v.t.* To enclose with rails. [Ger. *riegel*, L. *regula*—*rego*, to rule, guide, keep straight.]

RAIL, răl, *v.i.* To make a rattling noise, to brawl: to use insolent language.—*n.* A genus of wading birds, whose cry has a scraping or rattling sound. [Fr. *râler*, to have a noise in the throat; Sp. *rallar*, to grate, to scrape, E. *rattle*; Fr. *rallier*, Port. *rallar*, to bluster, to scold.]

RAIL, răl, *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To course, to flow or pour down. [Prob. conn. with **RILL**.]

RAILER, răl'är, *n.* One who rails: one who insults or defames by opprobrious language. [From **RAIL**, *v.i.*]

RAILING, răl'ing, *adj.* Reproachful, insulting.—*n.* Reproachful and insulting language.

RAILING, răl'ing, *n.* A fence of posts and rails: material for rails. [scoffingly: insultingly.]

RAILINGLY, răl'ing-li, *adv.* In a railing manner:

RAILLERY, răl'är-i, *n.* Railing or mockery: banter: good-humoured irony. [From **RAIL**, *v.i.*]

RAILROAD, răl'röd, } *n.* A road or way laid with
RAILWAY, răl'wä, } iron rails on which carriages run.

RAIMENT, ră'ment, *n.* That in which one is arrayed or dressed: clothing in general. [Contr. of obs. **ARRAYMENT**—**ARRAY**.] [scr] Kingdom.

RAIN, răn, *v.i.* (*Spenser*). Same as **REIGN**.—*n.* (*Spenser*)

RAIN, răn, *n.* That which wets: water from the clouds.—*v.i.* To fall from the clouds: to drop like rain.—*v.t.* To pour down like rain. [A.S. *regen*, *ren*, rain; *rignan*, *rinan*, Ger. *regnen*, Gr. *hrainō*, to rain: akin to L. *ripo*, Gr. *brechō*, to wet.]

RAINBOW, răn'bō, *n.* The brilliant-coloured bow or arch seen opposite the sun when rain is falling.

RAINBOWED, răn'böd, *adj.* Formed with or like a rainbow.

RAINBOW-TINTED, răn'bō-tint'ed, *adj.* Having tints like those of a rainbow: iridescent.

RAINDEER, same as **REINDEER**.

RAINFALL, răn'fawl, *n.* A fall of rain: the amount of water that falls in the form of rain.

RAIN-GAGE, -GAUGE, răn'-gāj, *n.* A gauge or instrument for measuring the quantity of rain that falls.

RAININESS, răn'i-nes, *n.* The state of being rainy.

RAINGLESS, răn'les, *adj.* Without rain.

RAIN-PRINT, răn'-print, *n.* One of the small pits seen on the surfaces of some argillaceous rocks, and believed to be the impressions of rain-drops.

RAIN-WATER, răn'-waw'tär, *n.* Water which falls in rain from the clouds.

RAINY, *rāi*, *adj* Abounding with rain showery
RAISE *rāz* *vt* To cause to rise to lift up to set upright to erect build to originate or produce to bring together to levy to cause to grow or breed to produce to give rise to to exalt to increase the strength of to augment to excite to recall from death to cause to swell, as dough to relinquish or abandon or cause to be abandoned, as a blockade or siege —*pr p* raising, *pa p* raised [AS *racan* *racuan*—*ruan* to rise See **RISE**.]
RAISER, *rāz* *n* One who or that which raises (*arch*) the upright board on the front of a step in a flight of steps.
RAISIN, *rāz*, *n* A berry a dried grape [Fr. *Prov. racain*, *racum*, L. *racemus*, the stalk of a bunch of berries—Gr *raz*, *ragos*, a berry akin to *radix* a branch or stalk.]
RAISING *rāzing* *n* The act of lifting, setting up, producing or restoring to life
RAJAH, *rāja* or *rāja*, *n* (*lit*) A ruler a native prince or king in Hindustan. [Hind. *roya* Sans *rajan*—*raj* to govern L. *rex*, Cael *regis* a king.]
RAJAHSHIP *rāja-ship*, or *rā* *n* The dignity or principality of a rajah.
RAJPOOT, **RAJPUT** *rāj poot'*, *n* (*lit*) Son of a king a member of various tribes in India, descended either from the old royal races of the Hindus, or from the warrior caste. [Sans *rajan*, king, and *putra* son.]
RAKE, *rāk*, *vt* To scrape with something toothed to draw together to gather with difficulty to level with a rake to search diligently over to pass over violently (*Shak*) to cover (*naut*) to fire into as a ship, lengthwise—*vt* to scrape, as with a rake to search minutely to pass with violence —*pr p* raking, *pa p* raked.—*n* An instrument with teeth or ps for smoothing earth, &c [AS *racan*—*rac* a rake, Ger *reihen*, Ice *rela* a rake—*raka*, to scrape collect acc. to Wedgwood, from the sound of scraping or scratching]
RAKE, *rāk*, *n* A rascal, contracted from **RAKEHELL**.
RAKE, *rāk*, *n* The projection of the stem and stern of a ship beyond the extremities of the keel the inclination of a mast from the perpendicular—*vt* To incline from the perpendicular —*pr p* raking, *pa p* raked [AS *racan*, to reach, extend, Ger *ragen*, to project akin to Gr *oregō*, Sans *raj*, to reach or stretch.]
RAKEHELL, *rāk'hel*, *n* A rascal or villain a debauchee—*adj* (*Spenser*) Dissolute, lewd. [O E. *rakel*, *rakle*, Ger *rakel*, *releh*, a cur, a rascal, or from Fr *racaille*. See **RASCAL**.]
RAKFR, *rāk'er*, *n* One who or that which rakes.
RAKESHAME, *rāk'sham*, *n* (*Milton*) A base dissolute wretch.
RAKING *rāking* *n* The act or operation of using a rake the space raked at once the quantity collected at once with a rake. [of the masts]
RAKISH *rāk'ish*, *adj* Having a rake or inclination
RAKISH, *rāk'ish*, *adj* Like a rake dissolute debauched [disrespectfully]
RAKISHLY, *rāk'ish'ly*, *adv* In a rakish manner
RAKISHNESS *rāk'ish'ness*, *n* The state of being rakish or dissolute dissolute practices.
RALLIER, *rāl'er*, *n* One who rallies.
RALLY, *rāl'*, *vt* To re-ally or gather again to collect and arrange, as troops in confusion to bring back to order—*vt* to reassemble, esp. after confusion to recover wasted strength —*pr p* rallying *mg*, *pa p* rallied (*id*).—*n* Act of rallying recovery

ery of order [Fr *rallier*—L. *re*, again, *aligo*, to bind. See **ALLY**.]
RALLY, *rāl'*, *vt* To attack with artillery to banter —*vt* to exercise artillery —*pr p* rallying, *pa p* rallied. [Fr *rallier* See **RAIL**, *vt*.]
RAM, *ram*, *n* A male sheep (*astron*) Aries (L. the ram) one of the signs of the zodiac an engine of war for battering with a head like that of a ram a hydraulic engine—called *water-ram* a ship of war armed with a heavy iron beak for the purpose of running down a hostile vessel.—*vt* To thrust with violence as a ram with its head to force together to drive hard down —*pr p* ramming, *pa p* rammed [AS *ram*, *ramm*, Ger *ramm*—*rammen*, *rammeln*, to cover the female said of sheep cats &c or akin to Ice *ramr* strong]
RAMADAN *ram* a *dan* or *dan*, *n* The ninth month of the Mohammedan year in which Mohammed received his first revelation, and throughout which the faithful are required to fast during the day [Ar the hot month—*ramada* to be hot]
RAMBLE *ram'bl*, *vt* To go about loosely and irregularly in an excited state to go from place to place without object to visit many places to be desultory, as in discourse —*pr p* rambling, *pa p* rambled.—*n* A roving from place to place an irregular excursion. [Conn. with **ROAM**, or with **RAMP** **POUR**.] [derog]
RAMBLER, *ram'bler*, *n* One who rambles a wan
RAMBLING *ram'bling* *adj* Moving about irregularly unsettled desultory [From **RAMBLE**.]
RAMBLINGLY, *ram'bling'ly*, *adv* In a rambling manner
RAMREAL *ram'e'al*, *adj* Pertaining to a branch. [L. *ramus* a branch.]
RAMENT *ram'ent*, *n* (*lit*) A shaving scraping (*bot*) a bristle shaped leaflet in the angle of a petiole —*pl* **RAMENTA**, loose foliaceous scales on plants, esp on the petioles and leaves of ferns. [L. *ramenta*, scrapings *pl* of *ramentum*, what is scraped off]
RAMENTACEOUS, *ram'en tā'shūs*, *adj* (*bot*) Covered with ramenta.
RAMEOUS, *ram'e'us*, *adj* (*bot*) Belonging to or growing on a branch. [L. *ramus*—*ramus* a branch.]
RAMIFICATION, *ram'i fī tā'shūn*, *n* Division or separation into branches a branch a division or subdivision (*bot*) manner of producing branches. [From **RAMIFY**.]
RAMIFORM *ram'i'orm*, *adj* (*bot*) Resembling a branch. [L. *ramus* a branch, and *forma*, form.]
RAMIFY, *ram'i fī* *vt* To make or divide into branches—*vt* to shoot into branches to be divided or spread out —*pr p* ramifying, *pa p* ramified. [L. *ramus*, a branch, *facio*, to make.]
RAMMER, *ram'er*, *n* One who or that which rams or drives.
RAMOSES, *ram'ēs*, } *adj* Branchy (*bot*) branched,
RAMOIS *ram'us*, } as a stem or root. [From L. *ramus* a branch.]
RAMP, *ramp*, *vt* To scramble climb, or creep as a plant to leap or bound (*Spenser*) to leap with violence to rage, also *vt* to tear to attack.—*n* A leap or bound. [Fr *ramper*, to creep it *rampare*, to clamber, to creep, conn. with **RAP** to seize.]
RAMPAGE, *ramp'aj*, *n* A state of passion or excitement [A corr of **RAMP**.]
RAMPALLIAN *ram pāl'yan*, *n* (*Shak*) A mean wretch. [Prob. from *ramp*, to be violent or disorderly.]

RAMPANCY, ramp'an-si, *n.* The state or quality of being rampant: excessive provalence: extravagance.

RAMPANT, ramp'ant, *adj.* *Ramping* or overgrowing usual bounds: overleaping restraint: (*her.*) standing on the hind-legs. [Fr., pr.p. of *rampier*. See **RAMP**.]



Rampant.

RAMPANTLY, ramp'ant-li, *adv.* In a rampant manner.

RAMPART, ramp'art, *n.* *That which defends from assault or danger:* (*fort.*) a mound or wall surrounding a fortified place.—*v.t.* To furnish or fortify with ramparts. [Fr. *renpart*, a rampart, *se remparer*, to intrench one's self—*L. paro*, to prepare, keep off.]

RAMPION, ram'pi-on, *n.* A perennial plant, cultivated for its esculent root, which resembles a small turnip. [From *L. rapum*, *rapa*, a turnip.]

RAMPIRE, ram'pîr, *n.* Same as **RAMPART**.

RAMROD, ram'rod, *n.* A rod used in ramming or charging a gun.

RAMSHORNS, ramz'hornz, *n.pl.* (*fort.*) Semicircular works of low profile in the ditch, which they sweep, being themselves commanded by the main works.

RAMSKIN, ram'skin, *n.* A species of cake made of dough mixed with grated cheese.

RAN, *pat.* of **RUN**.

RANCH, ransh, *v.t.* (*Dryden*). Same as **WRENCH**.

RANCID, rans'id, *adj.* *Having a rank or putrid smell*, as old oil: sour. [*L. rancidus*—*rancens*, pr.p. of obs. *ranceo*, to be putrid.]

RANCIDITY, rans-id'i-ti, } *n.* The quality of being
RANCIDNESS, rans'id-nes, } rancid: a musty smell, as of oil.

RANCK, rangk, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Same as **RANK**, luxuriant, also fierce. [as **RANCOROUS**.]

RANCKOROUS, rang'kor-us, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Same

RANCOOR, rang'kor, *n.* American spelling of **RANCOUR**.

RANCOROUS, rang'kor-us, *adj.* Full of or shewing rancour: spiteful: malicious.

RANCOROUSLY, rang'kor-us-li, *adv.* In a rancorous manner: malignantly.

RANCOUR, rang'kor, *n.* (*lit.*) *A rancid smell or flavour:* an old grudge: spite: deep-seated enmity. [*L. rancor*, rancidness, an old grudge—*ranceo*, to be putrid.]

RANDOM, ran'dum, *adj.* *Done with urgency or vehemence:* done or uttered at hazard: left to chance. [O. E. *randon*, A.S. *randun*; O. Fr. *à randon*, at random, *randon*, urgency, haste; Prov. *randa*, extremity—O. Ger. *rand*, Ice. *rond*, margin, extremity.]

AT **RANDOM**, with urgency or haste: without direction: without rule or method: by chance.

RANDON, ran'don, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Same as **RANDOM**.

RANG, rang, *pat.* of **RING**.

RANGE, rānj, *v.t.* *To rank or set in a row:* to place in proper order: to rove or pass over: to sail in a direction parallel to.—*v.i.* to be placed in order: to lie in a particular direction: to rove at large: to sail or pass near.—*pr.p.* *rānj'ing*; *pa.p.* *rānj'ed*.—*n.* A row or rank: a class or order: a wandering room for passing to and fro: space occupied by anything moving: natural or acquired power to comprehend knowledge: the horizontal distance to which a shot is carried: the long cooking-stove of a kitchen: (*B.*) a chimney-rack. [Fr. *ranger*, to range—*rang*, a rank.]

RANGER, rānj'ér, *n.* One who ranges, a rover: a dog that beats the ground: an officer who super-

intends a forest or park: (*Spenser*) a robber, a highwayman.

RANGERSHIP, rānj'ér-ship, *n.* The office of a keeper of a park or forest.

RANINE, rān'in, *adj.* *Pertaining to or like a frog.* [*L. rana*, a frog.]

RANK, rangk, *n.* A row or line, esp. of soldiers: class or order: grade or degree: station: high social position.—*v.t.* To place in a line: to range in a particular class: to place methodically.—*v.i.* to be placed in a rank: to have a certain degree of elevation or distinction. [Fr. *ranger*—*rang*, a rank.]

THE **RANKS**, the order of common soldiers.—**RANK AND FILE**, the whole body of common soldiers.

RANK, rangk, *adj.* *Growing high and luxuriantly:* coarse from excessive growth: raised to a high degree: excessive: causing strong growth: very fertile: strong-scented: strong-tasted: rancid: strong: (*Shak.*) inflamed with venereal appetite. [A.S. *ranc*, fruitful, rank; Dan. *rank*, upright; Ger. *rank*, slender, lank; *L. rancidus*, strong-smelling.]

RANK, rangk, *adv.* (*Spenser*). Rankly, fiercely.

RANKER, rangk'ér, *n.* One who arranges or disposes in ranks.

RANKLE, rangk'l, *v.i.* *To grow more rank or strong:* to be inflamed: to fester: to be a source of quietude or excitement: to rage:—*pr.p.* *rank'ling*; *pa.p.* *rank'led*. [See **RANK**, *adj.*]

RANKLY, rangk'li, *adv.* Luxuriantly: abundantly: (*Shak.*) grossly, coarsely: with a rancid smell.

RANKNESS, rangk'nes, *n.* The condition or quality of being rank: luxuriance: excess: rancid smell.

RANK-SCENTED, rangk'-sent'ed, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Strong-scented, rancid.

RANSACK, ran'sak, *v.t.* *To seek or search for plunder:* to search thoroughly: to plunder: (*Spenser*) to violate, to ravish. [A.S. *ran*, plunder, and *secan*, to seek; Ice. *ransaka*, to explore, to examine—*rannr*, Goth. *rarna*, a house, and *sákia*, to seek.]

RANSOM, ran'sum, *n.* (*lit.*) *Redemption or a buying back:* price paid for redemption from captivity or punishment: release from captivity.—*v.t.* To redeem from captivity, punishment, or ownership. [Fr. *rançon*; It. *redenzione*—*L. redemptio*—*re*, back, *emo*, empty, to buy.]

RANSOMER, ran'sum-ér, *n.* One who ransoms or redeems.

RANSOMLESS, ran'sum-less, *adj.* Without ransom: incapable of being ransomed.

RANT, rant, *v.i.* *To rave in violent or extravagant language:* to be noisy in words.—*n.* Boisterous, empty declamation. [Low Ger. *rant*, Gael. Ir. *ran*, a noise.]

RANTER, rant'ér, *n.* One who rants: a noisy talker: a boisterous preacher.

RANUNCULACEÆ, ra-nung-kū-lā'shus, *adj.* Pertaining to or resembling plants of the order of which the ranunculus is the typical genus.

RANUNCULUS, ra-nung-kū-lus or ra-nun'-, *n.* (*lit.*) *A little frog:* a genus of plants, including the crow-foot, buttercup, &c., so called by Pliny because the aquatic species grow where frogs abound. [*L. dim. of ramula*, a little frog—*rana*, a frog.]

RAP, rap, *v.t.* and *v.i.* *To strike with a quick blow:* to knock.—*pr.p.* *rapp'ing*; *pa.p.* *rapp'ed*.—*n.* A sharp blow: a knock. [Sw. *rappa*, to strike; Gr. *rapis*, a rod: imitative of the sound.]

RAP, rap, *v.t.* *To seize and carry off:* to transport out of one's self: to affect with rapture.—*pr.p.* *rapp'ing*; *pa.p.* *rapp'ed* or *rapt*. [Dan. *rappe*, to

snatch away, O Ger *rapen*, to snatch up, akin to L. *rapio* Gr *harpazō* Sans *rabh*, to seize.]

RAPACIOUS rap-pāshns *adj* Seizing by violence given to plunder ravenous greedy of gain. [L. *rapax rapacis*—*rapio raptum*, to seize and carry off, akin to Gr *harpazō*, Sans *rabh*, to seize.]

RAPACIOUSLY, rap-pāshus-li, *adv* In a rapacious manner by rapine or violent robbery

RAPACIOUSNESS rap-pāshus-nes, } *n*. The quality
RAPACITY, rap-pāsi ti, } of being rapacious ravenousness extortion.

RAPE, rap *n* The act of seizing by force something taken away violation of the chastity of a female [From L. *rapio*, to seize. See **RAPACIOUS**.]

RAPE rap *n* A division of a county greater than a hundred, peculiar to the county of Sussex. [AS *rap* a rope a cord, probably connected with measurement.]

RAPE, rap *n*. A plant nearly allied to the turnip cultivated for its herbage and oil producing seeds [L. *rapa*, *rapum* Gr *rapys* the turnip.]

RAPE OAKE rap kāk, *n*. Oke made of the refuse after the oil has been expressed from the rape seed.

RAPEFUL rapfool, *adj* Given to violence or lust [From **RAPE**, act of seizing.]

RAPE OIL, rap-oil, *n* Oil obtained from rape-seed.

RAPE ROOT, rap rōt *n*. Rare the plant

RAPE-SEED, rap sed, *n*. The seed of rape, from which oil is obtained.

RAPHAELISM, rafa-el-izm, *n*. The principles of painting introduced by *Raphael* the great Italian painter 1483-1520

RAPHAELITE rafa-el-it, *n*. One who adopts the principles of Raphael.

RAPHIDES rafi-dēz, *npl* (lit) Crystals of a needle-like form crystals found in the interior of the cells of plants. [Gr *raphis raphidos*, a needle—*raphō* to sew.]

RAPID, rapid, *adj* Seizing hurrying along very swift speedy—*n*. The part of a river where the current is more rapid than usual—generally in pl. [L. *rapidus*—*rapio* to seize.]

RAPIDITY rap-i-di-ti *n* State or quality of being rapid swiftness velocity

RAPIDLY rapid-li, *adv* With rapidity or quick motion with great speed quickly

RAPIDNESS rapid-nes, *n*. Same as **RAPIDITY**

RAPIER, rap-ier *n*. A light sword with a very narrow blade used only in thrusting [Fr *rapier* Sp *raspadera*, a rasper, as we would say a poker, in contempt.]

RAPINE, rap-in or 'in, *n*. Act of seizing and carrying away forcibly plunder violence. [From L. *rapio*, to seize.]

RAPPAPEE, rap-pa-rē *n*. A wild Irish plunderer, so called because armed with a *rapary* or half pike. [Papary prob a corr of **RAPIER**.]

RAPPEE rap-pe, *n*. A kind of snuff, manufactured from the veins and fibres of dried tobacco separated from the thin parts of the leaf by the rasp [Fr *rapé*—*rasper* to rasp See **RASP**.]

RAPPEL rappel, *n*. The beat of the drum to call the soldiers to arms.

RAPPER, rap'er *n*. One who raps a door knocker

RAPT, rapt *adj* (lit) Carried away, roused to rapture transported ravished. [L. *raptus*—*rapio*, to seize.]

RAPT, rapt, *part* and *pap* of **RAP**

RAPTORES, rap-tor'ez, *npl* An order of birds of

prey distinguished by a hooked bill and sharp claws and including the vultures falcons and owls [L. *raptor*, a plunderer—*rapio*, to seize.]

RAPTORIAL rap-tor'i-al, } *adj* Belonging to the
RAPTORIOUS, rap-tor'i-us, } order **Raptores** seizing
 by violence as a bird of prey [See **RAPTORIAL**.]

RAPTURE raptur, *n* A seizing and carrying away violent seizure extreme delight transport ecstasy—*v*. To enrapture to ravish. [From L. *rapio*, *raptum*, to seize.]

RAPTURIST, raptur-ist *n*. (Spenser) One filled with rapture, an enthusiast.

RAPTUROUS, raptur-us, *adj* Seizing and carrying away ecstatic transporting [From **RAPTURE**.]

RAPTUROUSLY, raptur-us-li, *adv* With rapture—ecstatically

RARE rar *adj* Thin of a loose texture not dense uncommon excellent extraordinary—*comp*
RAREER, superl. **RAREST** [Fr, D *raar* Ger *rar*—L. *rarus* rare thin.]

RAREE SHOW rar'e-shō *n*. A show came! about in a box a peep-show [A corr of *rarety-show*.]

RAREFACTION rar-e-fak-shun or rar'e-fak-shun *n*. Act of rarefying expansion of æiform bodies

RAREFIABLE, rare-fi-a-bl, *adj* Capable of being rarefied.

RAREFY, rare-fi or rare-fi, *v*. To make rare thin, or less dense—*v*. to become thin and porous—*pp* rarefying *pap* rarefied. [L. *rarus* rare, *facio* to make.]

RARELY, rar'i *adv* In a rare manner or degree seldom finely happily (Shak) uncommonly

RARENESS rar'nes, *n*. The state of being rare—thinness uncommonness value arising from scarcity

RARITY, rar'i-ti or rar' *n*. State of being rare thinness subtlety something valued for its scarcity uncommonness.

RASCAL, ras'kal, *n*. (Shak) A lean beast, esp a lean deer a mean or dishonest fellow a knave a villain—*adj* (Spenser) Low mean. [AS *rascal* a lean deer, Fr *racaille* D *rascal* e *raspale* the scum of the people—Fr *rascler*, D *raspen*, to scrape.]

RASCALITY ras'kal-i-ti, *n* Act or practice of a rascal villainy the mob

RASCALLEST, ras'kal-est, *adj* (Shak) Superl. of **RASCALLY**

RASCAL-LIKE ras'kal-lik, *adj* Same as **RASCALLY**

RASCALLION, ras'kal-yun *n*. A rascal one of the lowest people a low mean wretch. [A corr of **RASCAL**.]

RASCALLY ras'kal-i, *adj* Like a rascal mean vile worthless base

RASE, raz, *v*. To scrape to scratch or blot out to efface to cancel to level with the ground to demolish to ruin to destroy completely (see **RAZE**)—*pp* rasing, *pap* rased [Fr *raser*—L. *rado* *rasum*, to scrape.]

RASH, rash, *adj* Pushing hasty sudden head strong incautions (Spenser) quick.—*n* A slight eruption on the body—*v*. (Spenser Shak) To tear violently, to hack, to cut into pieces to slice to prepare with haste. [D, Ger *rasch* rapid, D *raschen*, to hasten AS *hrysan*, to rush.]

RASH EMBRACED rash-em-brād, *adj* (Shak) Rashly embraced or undertaken.

RASHER, rasher *n*. A thin slice of broiled bacon. [W *shay* a slice.]

RASHLING rashling, *n*. A rash person.

RASHLY—RATIONALNESS.

RASHLY, rash'li, *adv.* Hastily, suddenly: violently: without due consideration.

RASHNESS, rash'nes, *n.* State of being rash: overhaste in resolving on or undertaking a matter: precipitation: foolish contempt of danger.

RASKALL, ras'kal, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Same as **RASCAL**.

RASORIAL, raz-ōr'i-al, *adj.* Belonging to an order of birds (*Rasores*) which scrape the ground for their food, as the hen. [Low *L. rator*, a scraper—*L. rado*, *rasum*, to scrape.]

RASP, rasp, *n.* A coarse file, used in *scraping* a surface.—*v.t.* To rub with a rasp. [O. E., O. Fr. *raspe*—*rasper*, It. *raspare*, to grate—O. Ger. *raspon*, D. *raspen*, to scrape together: or from *L. rado*, *rasum*, to scrape.]

RASP, rasp, *n.* Same as **RASPBERRY**.

RASPBERRY, ras'ber-i or raz'-, *n.* A kind of bramble, so called from its *rasping* prickles: its fruit.

RASPBERRY VINEGAR, a preparation consisting of raspberry juice, vinegar, and sugar.

RASPER, rasp'er, *n.* One who or that which rasps.

RASURE, rā'zhūr, *n.* Act of scraping, shaving, or erasing: obliteration: an erasure. [From **RASE**.]

RAT, rat, *n.* (*lit.*) *The gnawing animal*: an animal of the mouse kind, but larger and more destructive.—*v.i.* To desert one's party and join their opponents for gain or power, as rats are said to leave a falling house:—*pr.p.* *rat'ting*; *pa.p.* *rat'ted*. [*A.S. rat*; Ger. *ratze*; It. *ratto*; low *L. ratus*, a rat, prob. allied to *L. rado*, to gnaw.]

SMELL A RAT, to have a suspicion.

RATABILITY, rat'a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being ratable or liable to be rated.

RATABLE, rat'a-bl, *adj.* That may be rated or set at a certain value: subject to taxation.

RATABLONESS, rat'a-bl-nes, *n.* Same as **RATABILITY**.

RATABLY, rat'a-bli, *adv.* By rate or proportion: proportionally.

RATAFIA, rat-a-fē'a, *n.* The generic name of a series of cordials, prepared usually by mixing an alcoholic liquor with the juice of some fruit or flavouring material, and sugar or syrup. [*Sp.*—*Malay, arak*, arrack, and *tafia*, a spirit distilled from molasses.]

RATAN, ra-tan', *n.* Same as **RATTAN**.

RATCH, rach, *n.* A rack or har with teeth, into which a click drops: a wheel which makes a clock strike. [Prob. allied to **RACK**.]

RATCHET, rach'et, *n.* A har acting on the teeth of a ratchet-wheel: a click or pall.

RATCHET-WHEEL, rach'et-hwēl, *n.* A wheel having teeth for a ratchet.

RATE, rat, *n.* A ratio or proportion fixed by calculation: allowance: standard: value: price: the class of a ship: movement, as fast or slow: a tax: (*Spenser*) order, state.—*v.t.* To calculate: to estimate: to settle the relative rank, scale, or position of: to tax one with a thing: to scold: to chide.—*v.i.* to make an estimate: to be placed in a certain class:—*pr.p.* *rat'ing*; *pa.p.* *rat'ed*. [O. Fr.; It., low *L. rata*—*L. reor*, *ratus*, to calculate, to think—*res*, a thing.]

RATEL, rat'el, *n.* A genus of quadrupeds of the bear family, nearly allied to the gluttons, and very like the hadgers, but heavier and clumsier.

RATEPAYER, rat'pā-ēr, *n.* One who is assessed and pays a rate or tax.

RATH, rath, *n.* (*Spenser*). A hill, a fortress. [*Irish.*]

RATH, RATHE, rath, *adj.* (*Milton, Tenn.*) Early: coming before others or before the usual time.—*adv.* (*Spenser, Tenn.*) Soon: early: betimes. [*A.S. hrathe*, quickly, soon.]

RATHER, rāth'ēr, *adv.* (*lit.*) *Earlier*: quicker: more willingly: in preference: especially: chiefly: more so than otherwise: on the contrary: somewhat. [*A.S. rathor*, comp. of *rath*, early.]

RATHEREST, rāth'ēr-est, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Snperl. of **RATH**.

RATIFICATION, rat-i-fi-kā'shun, *n.* Act of ratifying or confirming: confirmation: (*Scots law*) the acknowledgment made by a married woman, before a justice of the peace, that a deed was executed by her voluntarily, and with full knowledge of its import.

RATIFIER, rat'i-fi-ēr, *n.* One who or that which ratifies or sanctions.

RATIFY, rat'i-fi, *v.t.* To make firm: to approve and sanction: to settle:—*pr.p.* *rat'ifying*; *pa.p.* *rat'ified*. [*L. ratus*, fixed by calculation—*reor*, *ratus*, to calculate, and *facio*, to make. See **RATE**.]

RATIO, rā'shi-o, *n.* (*lit.*) *Calculation*: the relation of one thing to another. [*L. ratio*, calculation, reason, the faculty which calculates—*reor*, *ratus*, to calculate. See **RATE**.]

RATIOCINATE, rash-i-os'i-nāt, *v.i.* To reason: to argue:—*pr.p.* *rat'io'cinat'ing*; *pa.p.* *rat'io'cinat'ed*. [*L. ratiocinor*, *ratiocinatus*—*ratio*, reason.]

RATIOCINATION, rash-i-os-i-nā'shun or rat, *n.* The act or process of reasoning: deducing conclusions from premises. [*L. ratiocinatio*—*ratiocinor*, -*atus*, to calculate, to reason.]

RATIOCINATIVE, rash-i-os'i-nā-tiv, *adj.* Characterised by, addicted to, or consisting in ratiocination: argumentative.

RATION, rā'shun, *n.* The rate of provisions distributed to a soldier or sailor daily: an allowance.

RATIONAL, rash'un-al, *adj.* Pertaining to the reason: endowed with or agreeable to reason: sane: intelligent: judicious: (*arith.* and *alg.*) noting a quantity which can be exactly expressed by numbers: (*geog.*) noting the plane parallel to the sensible horizon of a place, and passing through the earth's centre.—*n.* A rational being. [*L. ratio*, *rationalis*. See **REASON**.]

RATIONALE, rash-i-o-nā'le or rā-, *n.* An account of with reasons: an account of the principles of some opinion. [From **RATIONAL**.]

RATIONALISE, rash'un-al-iz, *v.t.* To convert to rationalism: to interpret like a rationalist.—*v.i.* to rely entirely or unduly on reason:—*pr.p.* *ra'tionalis-ing*; *pa.p.* *ra'tionalised*.

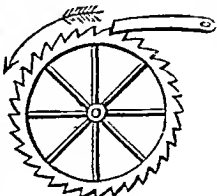
RATIONALISM, rash'un-al-izm, *n.* The religious system or doctrines of a rationalist.

RATIONALIST, rash'un-al-ist, *n.* One guided in his opinions solely by reason: especially one so guided in regard to religion.

RATIONALISTIC, -AL, rash-un-al-ist'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to or in accordance with the principles of rationalism.

RATIONALISTICALLY, rash-un-al-ist'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a rationalistic manner.

RATIONALITY, rash-un-al'i-ti, } *n.* Quality of
RATIONALNESS, rash'un-al-nes, } being rational: possession or due exercise of reason: reasonableness.



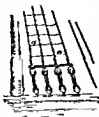
Ratchet-wheel.

RATLINE, RATLIN, rat'lin, } *n.* One of the small
RATTLING rat'ling, } lines or ropes traversing the shrouds and forming the steps of the rigging of ships.

RATS - BANE, ratz' - bân, *n.* Poison for rats arsenious acid.

RAT TAIL, rat' tál, *adj.* Like a rat's tail in form, as a round, thin file.

RATTAN, rat tan, *n.* A genus of palms having a smooth, reed like stem several hundreds of feet in length a walking stick made of rattan stems of this palm used as a raft. [Fr *rattan*, *rotin*, *rotang*, Malay *ratan*.]



a, a Rattans.

RATTEEN, rat tén, *n.* A thick tweeled woollen stuff. [Fr *rattine*—O Fr *ratin*, fern, Fr *rattier*, to nap cloth.]

RATTEN, rat'n, *v.t.* To take away a workman's tools for not paying his contribution to the trades union, or for having in any way offended the union.

RATTINET, rat-ti net, *n.* A thin variety of ratteen.

RATTING, rating, *n.* See RAT, *v.*

RATTLE, rat'l, *v.t.* To produce rapidly the sound rat to clatter to speak eagerly and noisily—*v.t.* to cause to make a rattle or clatter to stun with noise to scold—*pp* rattling, *pap* rattled.—*n.* A sharp noise rapidly repeated a clatter loud empty talk a toy or instrument for rattling [O Ger *ratteln*, D *ratteln*, Gr *krotalon*.]

RATTLE BRAINED, rat'l bráind, } *adj.* Noisy
RATTLE HEADED, rat'l hed ed, } giddy unsteady

RATTLESNAKE, rat'l snák, *n.* A poisonous snake having a number of hard, bony rings loosely jointed at the end of the tail, which make a rattling noise.

RATTLING, rat'ling, *n.* Same as RATLINE.

RAUCITY, raw'í tì, *n.* Hoarseness roughness or harshness of sound.

RAUCOUS, raw'k us, *adj.* Hoarse harsh or rough. [L *raucus* = *raucus*—*raucus*, gray yellow, hoarse.]

RAUGHT, rawt(Spenser) Peached, extended, snatched away [An obs. *pat* and *pap* of REACH.]

RAVAGE rav'áj, *v.t.* To carry off by violence to pillage to destroy—*pp* ravaging, *pap* ravaged.—*n.* Plunder devastation ruin. [Fr *rauer*. Prov *rapar*—L *rapio*, to carry off by force.]

RAVAGER, rav'áj-ér, *n.* One who ravages a plunderer he or that which lays waste

RAVE, ráv, *v.t.* To be rabid or mad to be wild or raging like a madman to talk irrationally to utter wild exclamations—*pp* raving, *pap* raved [Fr *rêver*, to dream, to be delirious, L *rabies* mad ness—obs. *rado*, to be mad, akin to Sans. root *radh*, to be exasperated, Gael. *radha*, idle talk.]

RAVEL, rável, *v.t.* (lit) To speak confusedly (orig) to entangle to untwist or unweave—*v.t.* to be untwisted or unwoven (fig) to fall into perplexity or confusion—*pp* raveling, *pap* ravelled. [D *ravelen*, to ravel, to talk confusedly.]

RAVELIN, rav'lin, *n.* A detached work with two embankments raised before the counterscarp. [Fr, It. *revellino*, prob from L. *vallum*, a rampart.]

RAVEN, rav'n, *n.* A kind of crow, noted for its croak and plundering habits—*adj.* Black, like a raven. [A.S. *hrafen*, Ice. *hrafn*, Dan. *ravn* D *raven*, to croak, L. *corvus*, Gr *korónē*, a crow, from its cry.]

RAVEN, rav'n, *v.t.* (lit) To plunder like a raven to

obtain by violence. to devour with great eagerness or voracity—*v.t.* to prey with rapacity—*n.* Prey plunder

RAVEN COLOURED, rav'n kul'rd, *adj.* (Shak.) Black, like a raven

RAVENER, rav'n er, *n.* One who or that which ravens or plunders

RAVENING, rav'n ing, *n.* (B) Eagerness for plunder—*pap* Preying with violence rapacious

RAVENOUS rav'n us, *adj.* Voracious like a raven devouring with rapacity eager for prey or gratification [See RAVEN.]

RAVENOUSLY, rav'n us h, *adv.* In a ravenous manner with raging voracity

RAVENOUSNESS, rav'n us nés, *n.* The state or quality of being ravenous furious voracity rage for prey

RAVER rav'ér, *n.* One who raves or is furious
RAVIN rav'in, *n* and *v.t.* Same as RAVEN, plunder—*adj.* Ravenous greedy

RAVINE, ra-ven, *n.* A long deep hollow, worn away by a torrent a deep narrow mountain pass. [Fr—from *ravin*, L *rapio*, to tear away.]

RAVINGLY, rav'ing h, *adv.* In a raving manner with frenzy with distraction

RAVISH, rav'ish, *v.t.* To seize or carry away by violence to have sexual intercourse with by force to fill with ecstasy [Fr *ravir*—L *rapio*, to seize.]

RAVISHER, rav'ish-ér, *n.* One who takes anything by violence one who forces a woman one who transports with delight

RAVISHING, rav'ish ing, *pap* Delighting to rapture transporting ecstatic

RAVISHINGLY, rav'ish ing h, *adv.* In a ravishing manner with rapture

RAVISHMENT, rav'ish ment, *n.* Act of ravishing abduction rape ecstatic delight rapture

RAW, raw, *adj.* Not altered from its natural state: not cooked or dressed not prepared or manufactured not mixed not covered (Spenser) bare of flesh sore unfinished untired cold and damp, bleak—*n.* A raw or sore place [A.S. *hrawe*, D. *rouw*, Ice. *hrar*, Ger *rauh*, akin to L. *crudus* raw.]

RAWBONE raw'bón, } *adj.* With little flesh on
RAWBONED, raw'bóned, } the bones

RAW COLD, raw' kôld, *adj.* (Shak.) Damp and cold

RAWHEAD, raw'héd, *n.* A vulgar name given to frighten children [untanned leather]

RAWHIDE, raw'hid, *n.* A whip made of twisted, **RAWLY,** raw'h, *adv.* Unskillfully, without experience (Shak.) hastily, without provision

RAWNESS, raw'nés, *n.* The state of being raw or uncooked unskillfulness (Shak.) hasty manners: damp chilliness

RAY, rá, *n.* and *v.* Same as ARRAY

RAY, rá, *v.t.* Same as BEWRAY

RAY, rá, *n.* A line of light or heat proceeding from a point intellectual light apprehension—*v.t.* (Spenser) To streak, to delite, to soil. [O Fr *rai*; Sp *rayo*, L *radius*.]

RAY, rá, *n.* A class of fishes including the skate, thornback, and torpedo [Fr *raie*, Sp *raya*, L *raia*.]

RAYAH, ráyah, *n.* A non Mohammedan subject of Turkey who pays the capitation tax. [Ar *rayah*, a herd, a peasant—*raya*, to pasture, to feed.]

RAYLE, rál, *v.t.* (Spenser) Same as RAIL

RAYLESS, ráles, *adj.* Without rays destitute of light dark

RAYNE, rān, *v.i.* and *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as **RAIN**.
RAYON, rā'on, *n.* (*Spenser*). A ray. [*Fr.* See **RAY**.]
RAYONNANT, rā'on-nant, *adj.* (*her.*) Sending forth rays. [*Fr.*, *pr.p.* of *rayonner*, to emit rays—*rayon*, a ray. See **RAY**.]
RAZE, rāz, *n.* (*Shak.*) Same as **RACE**, a root.
RAZE, rāz, *v.t.* (*lit.*) To scrape, to share: to lay level with the ground: to overthrow: to destroy:—*pr.p.* rāz'ing; *pa.p.* rāzed'. [*See* **RASE**.]
RAZOR, rā'zor, *n.* A knife for shaving. [*From* **RAZE**.]
RAZORABLE, rā'zor-a-bl, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Fit to be shaved.
RAZOR-BACK, rā'zor-bak, *n.* A species of whale of the genus *Rorqual*, which is distinguished by having a dorsal fin, the Great Northern *Rorqual*. [*So called from a pretty sharp ridge on its back.*]
RAZOR-BILL, rā'zor-bil, *n.* A species of auk, common on the coasts of all the northern parts of the Atlantic, and valued for its eggs, its flesh, and its feathers. [*So called from its broad, thin bill.*]
RAZOR-FISH, rā'zor-fish, } *n.* The solea, a genus
RAZOR-SHELL, rā'zor-shel, } of bivalve molluscs.
 [*So called from its elongated, narrow shell.*]
RAZOR-STROP, rā'zor-strop, *n.* A strop for sharpening razors.
RAZURE, rā'zhūr, *n.* Same as **ERASURE**.
REABSORB, rē-ab-sorb', *v.t.* To absorb, suck in, or swallow up again.
REABSORPTION, rē-ab-sorp'shun, *n.* The act or process of reabsorbing: the state of being reabsorbed.
REACCOUSE, rē-ak-kūz', *v.t.* To accuse again.
REACH, rēch, *v.t.* To stretch or extend: to attain or obtain by stretching out the hand: to hand over: to extend to: to touch or strike from a distance: to arrive at: to gain: to include.—*v.i.* to be extended so as to touch: to extend in time: to stretch out the hand: to try to obtain.—*n.* Act or power of reaching: power of attainment: capability: extent: extent of force: penetration: artifice: contrivance: a straight portion of a stream. [*A.S.* *racan*. See **RACK**.]
REACHABLE, rēch'a-bl, *adj.* Within reach.
REACHER, rēch'ēr, *n.* One who reaches.
REACT, re-akt', *v.t.* To act again: to return an impulse: to act mutually upon each other.—*v.t.* to act, perform, or do over again.
REACTION, re-ak'shun, *n.* Action back upon or resisting other action: mutual action: backward tendency from revolution, reform, or progress.
REACTIONARY, re-ak'shun-ar-i, *adj.* For or implying reaction.—*n.* One who favours reaction.
REACTIONIST, re-ak'shun-ist, *n.* Same as **REACTIONARY**. [*ing* to react.
REACTIVE, re-ak'tiv, *adj.* Having power or tendency.
REACTIVELY, re-ak'tiv-li, *adv.* By reaction.
REACTIVENESS, re-ak'tiv-nes, *n.* The quality of being reactive.
READ, rēd, *v.t.* (*lit.*) To speak, to interpret: to utter aloud written or printed words: to peruse: to comprehend: to discover by signs or marks. (*Spenser*) to declare, explain, discover, suppose: to study.—*v.i.* to perform the act of reading: to practise much reading: to appear in reading: (*Spenser*) to declare, tell:—*pr.p.* read'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* read' (*red*).—*n.* (*Spenser*) Advice, motto, proverb, prophecy. [*A.S.* *redan*; *Ger.* *reden*, to speak.]
READ, red, *adj.* Versed in books: learned.

READABLE, rēd'a-bl, *adj.* That may be read: worth reading. [*being* readable.
READABLENESS, rēd'a-bl-nes, *n.* The state of
READABLY, rēd'a-bli, *adv.* In a readable manner.
READDRESS, rē-ad-dres', *v.t.* To address again or a second time.
READEPTION, rē-a-dep'shun, *n.* (*Bacon*). The act of regaining, recovery. [*L.* *re*, again, and *adipiscor*, adeptus, to obtain.]
READER, rēd'ēr, *n.* One who reads: one who reads prayers in a church, or lectures on scientific subjects: one who corrects proofs: one who reads much: a reading-book.
READERSHIP, rēd'ēr-ship, *n.* The office of reading prayers in church: the office of a lecturer in a university.
READILY, rēd'i-li, *adv.* Without delay, hindrance, or objection: easily: promptly: quickly: cheerfully.
READINESS, rēd'i-nes, *n.* The state of being ready or fit: the state of being willing or prepared: freedom from hindrance or obstruction: quickness: promptitude: willingness.
READING, rēd'ing, *adj.* Addicted to reading.—*n.* Act of reading: perusal: study of books: public or formal recital: the way in which a passage reads: an interpretation of a passage or work.
READING-BOOK, rēd'ing-book, *n.* A book of exercises in reading.
READING-DESK, rēd'ing-desk, *n.* A desk in which the service is read in a church.
READING-ROOM, rēd'ing-rōom, *n.* A room with papers, &c., resorted to for reading.
READJOURN, rē-ad-jurn', *v.t.* To adjourn again or a second time. [*order* again.
READJUST, rē-ad-just', *v.t.* To adjust or put in
READJUSTMENT, rē-ad-just'ment, *n.* The putting in order again what had been discomposed.
READMISSION, rē-ad-mish'n, *n.* Act of readmitting: state of being readmitted.
READMIT, rē-ad-mit', *v.t.* To admit again.
READMITTANCE, rē-ad-mit'tans, *n.* Admittance or allowance to enter again. [*again* or anew.
READORN, re-a-dorn', *v.t.* To adorn or decorate
READY, rēd'i, *adj.* (*lit.*) Arranged, set in order: prepared at the moment: prepared in mind: willing: not slow or awkward: dexterous: prompt: quick: present in hand: at hand: near: easy: on the point of.—*adv.* In a state of readiness or preparation. [*A.S.* *rad*, *rad*; *D.* *gereed*; *Dan.* *rede*, ready, prepared; *Sw.* *reda*, *Scot.* *red*, to set to rights, to put in order.] [*for* use: not made to order.
READY-MADE, rēd'i-mād, *adj.* Made and ready
READY-WITTED, rēd'i-wit'ed, *adj.* Having ready wit. [*EDIFY*.
REEDIFY, rē-ed'i-fi, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). Same as **RE-REAFFIRM**, rē-af-fēr'm', *v.t.* To affirm again.
REAGENT, rē-ā'jent, *n.* A substance that reacts on and detects the presence of other bodies: a test.
REAK, rēk, *n.* (*B.* and *Fl.*) A freak, a prank.
REAL, rē'al, *n.* A silver coin current in Spain and the Spanish possessions, the 1/4th part of a piastre, and worth from 2 1/2d. to 3d. sterling. [*Sp.*—*real*, royal—*L.* *regalis*. See **REGAL**.]
REAL, rē'al, *adj.* (*lit.*) Relating to the thing as it is (opposed to *feigned*): actually existing: not counterfeit or assumed: true: genuine: (*Bacon*) pertaining to things, not to persons: (*law*) pertaining to

things fixed, as lands or houses [Low L. *realis*—*res* a thing.]

REALGAR re-al-gar, *n.* Native sulphuret of arsenic, a mineral consisting of about 70 parts of arsenic and 30 of sulphur and of a brilliant red colour [Fr., *It. realgar*, low L. *ringallum*.]

REALISABLE, re al iz a-bl, *adj.* That may be realised.

REALISATION, re al iz a-shun, *n.* Act of realising or state of being realised.

REALISE re al iz, *v.t.* To make real to bring into being or act to accomplish to convert into real property to obtain to impress strongly upon the mind to feel strongly to bring home to one's own experience —*pr p.* realising, *pa p.* realised.

REALISER re al iz'er, *n.* One who realises

REALISING real iz'ing *adj.* Serving to make real or bring home to one as a reality

REALISM réalizm, *n.* The doctrine that our general conceptions represent real existences—opposed to nominalism [of realism]

REALIST, ré al ist *n.* One who holds the doctrine

REALISTIC ré al istik, *adj.* Pertaining to or characteristic of realism or the realists

REALITY, réal ité, *n.* State of being real that which is real and not imaginary truth verity (*law*) the fixed, permanent nature of real property

REALLEGE re al lej, *v.t.* To allege again.

REALLIANCE, ré al li'ans, *n.* A renewed alliance.

REALLY, re al li', *v.t.* (*Spencer*) To bring together again to reform.

REALLY, réal li, *adv.* In a real manner with reality actually in truth.

REALM, relm, *n.* A regal or royal jurisdiction kingdom province country [O Fr. *realme* from a L. form *regalmen*—*regalis* royal. See **REGAL**.]

REALNESS, real nes, *n.* The condition of being real [or of relating to real estate]

REALTY, réal ti, *n.* (*law*) The quality of being real.

REALTY, réal ti, *n.* (*Milton*) Royalty

REALM, rem *n.* (*lit.*) Something tied with a strap a quantity of paper consisting of 20 quires. (*D rem* a strap or thong, Fr. *rame*, *It. risma*)

REAM, rem, *v.t.* (*Scott*) To cream, to froth. [See **CREAM**.]

REAM, rem, *n.* (*Spencer*) A realm.

REANIMATE, re-an'i-mát, *v.t.* To animate again to restore to life to infuse new life or spirit into to revive

REANIMATION re an i má-shun *n.* The act or operation of reanimating the state of being reanimated.

REANNEX, re an nek's, *v.t.* (*Bacon*) To annex again, to reunite

REANNEXATION, re an nek-sá-shun *n.* The act of annexing again state of being reannexed.

REANSWER, re-an-ser, *v.t.* or *v.t.* (*Shak*) To answer back, to react.

REAP, rep *v.t.* (*lit.*) To pluck to cut, as grain to clear a crop off to gather to receive as a reward.—*v.t.* to cut grain &c to receive the fruit of labour or works. [A S. *ripan* Goth. *raupjan* Ger. *raufen*, D. *roopen*, to pluck, akin to L. *rapio* to seize.]

REAPER reper *n.* One who reaps a machine for cutting grain.

REAPING-HOOK, reping hook, *n.* A hook-shaped instrument, with a handle, for cutting grain a sickle

REAPPAREL, ré-ap-par'el, *v.t.* To clothe again.

REAPPEAR, ré ap-per', *v.i.* To appear again or a second time. [appearance.]

REAPPEARANCE, ré-ap-per'ans, *n.* A second

REAPPLICATION, re-ap-pli ká-shun *n.* The act of applying again the state of being applied again.

REAPPLY, re ap-pli', *v.t.* or *v.i.* To apply again.

REAPPOINT, re ap-point', *v.t.* To appoint again.

REAPPOINTMENT, ré ap point ment, *n.* A second appointment

REAPPORTION, re ap por'shun, *v.t.* To apportion again. [second apportionment]

REAPPORTIONMENT, re ap por'shun ment, *n.* A

REAPPROACH, re ap-próch, *v.t.* and *v.i.* To approach again

REAR, rer *n.* That which is behind the back part the last part of an army or fleet. [O Fr. *rière*, Prov. *riere* *It.* and L. *reiro*, behind, from *re*, back, and suffix *tro*, denoting motion.]

REAR, rer *v.t.* (*Spencer*) To raise to bring up to maturity to educate to stir up (*Spencer*) to take away, to steal.—*v.i.* to rise on the hind legs, as a horse. [A form of **RAISE** AS *rearan*, to raise.]

REAR, rer, *adj.* Early underdone in cooking raw [See **RARE**.]

REAR, same as **RERE**.

REAR ADMIRAL rer admi ral, *n.* An admiral of the third rank, who commands the rear division of a fleet

REARER, rer'er, *n.* One who rears or rears.

REARFRONT, rer frunt, *n.* The rear rank of a body of troops when faced about.

REAR GUARD rer gárd, *n.* The portion of a body of troops which marches in the rear to cover and protect the main body

REARGUE, re-ar'gú, *v.t.* To argue over again.

REAR-LINE, rer'lin, *n.* The last rank of a battalion, &c., drawn up in open order

REARMHOUSE, rer'mows *n.* Same as **REARMHOUSE**.

REAR-BANK, rer'rangk, *n.* The hindermost rank of a body of troops.

REARWARD rer'ward, *n.* (*B*) The rear guard the last troop (*Shak*) a train behind, the tail, the latter part [PEAR, and WARD guard.]

REARWARD, rer'ward, *adv.* At or towards the rear [REAR, and *afk. ward* towards.]

REASCEND ré as send, *v.t.* and *v.i.* To ascend, mount, or climb again.

REASCENSION, re as sen-shun, *n.* The act of reascending or remounting

REASCENT, re-as sent', *n.* The act of reascending: an activity

REASON rezn or rezun, *n.* (*lit.*) A calculation that which supports or justifies an act, &c. the cause of occurrences or phenomena a motive proof excuse cause the faculty of the mind by which man draws conclusions and determines right and truth the exercise of reason just view of things right right conduct propriety justice (*Spencer*) ratio proportion.—*v.t.* To exercise the faculty of reason to deduce inferences from premises to argue to debate to converse.—*v.t.* to examine or discuss to debate to persuade by reasoning (*Shak*) to plead for —*adv.* (*Bacon*) Reasonably [Fr. *raison* Sp. *razon*, L. *ratio*, *rationis* —*rear* ratus to calculate—*res* a thing.]

By REASON OF, on account of in consequence.

REASONABLE, rézn a-bl, *adj.* Endowed with reason rational acting according to reason agreeable to reason just not excessive moderate.

REASONABLENESS, rē'zn-a-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being reasonable: conformity to reason or to rational principles: moderation.

REASONABLY, rē'zn-a-bli, *adv.* In a reasonable manner: in conformity with reason: in a moderate degree: tolerably.

REASONER, rē'zn-ēr, *n.* One who reasons or argues.

REASONING, rē'zn-ing, *n.* Act of exercising reason: that which is offered in argument: course of argument.

REASONLESS, rē'zn-les, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Void of reason, insane, unreasonable.

REASSEMBLAGE, rē-as-sem'blāj, *n.* The state of being again brought together. [or collect again.]

REASSEMBLE, rē-as-sem'bl, *v.t.* and *v.i.* To assemble.

REASSERT, rē-as-sēr't, *v.t.* To assert again.

REASSERTION, rē-as-sēr'shun, *n.* A second or repeated assertion.

REASSESSMENT, rē-as-sēs'ment, *n.* A second or REASSIGN, rē-as-sin', *v.t.* To assign again: to transfer back what has been assigned.

REASSIGNMENT, rē-as-sin'ment, *n.* A new or repeated assignment.

REASSOCIATE, rē-as-sō'shī-ūt, *v.i.* To associate again.

REASSUME, rē-as-sūm', *v.t.* To assume or take again.

REASSUMPTION, rē-as-sum'shun, *n.* A repeated assumption: a resuming.

REASSURANCE, rē-a-shōō'rans, *n.* Repeated assurance: a second assurance against loss.

REASSURE, rē-a-shōō'r, *v.t.* To assure anew: to give confidence to.

REASSURER, rē-a-shōō'r, *n.* One who assures or

REATTACH, rē-at-tach', *v.t.* To attach again.

REATTACHMENT, rē-at-tach'ment, *n.* A second or renewed attachment.

REATTAIN, rē-at-tān', *v.t.* To attain again.

REATTEMPT, rē-at-tem't, *v.t.* To attempt again.

REAVE, rēv, *v.t.* (*Spenser, Shak.*) To bereave, to take away by violence or stealth:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* reft, raft. [*A.S. reafian*, to seize, to spoil:—*reaf*, a garment, spoil: *coun.* with *L. rapio*. See *ROB.*]

REAVER, rēv'ēr, *n.* One who reaves: a robber.

REAWAKE, rē-a-wāk', *v.i.* To awake again.

REBAPTISE, rē-bap-tiz', *v.t.* To baptise again or a second time.

REBATE, re-bāt', *n.* Same as *RABBIT*.—*v.t.* To rabbit: (*Shak.*) to bent to obtuseness, to blunt. [*Fr. rebattre*. See *RABBIT*.]

REBATE, re-bāt', } *n.* A beating back:

REBATEMENT, re-bāt'ment, } abatement, deduction: (*her.*) abatement or diminution of the bearings of a coat of arms. [*Fr. rebattre*—*L. re*, back, and *battuo*, to beat. See *RABBIT*.]

REBEC, rē'bek, *n.* A musical instrument of the violin kind, with three strings played with a bow, introduced by the Moors into Spain. [*Fr. rebec*, *Sp. rabel*—*Ar. rabab*, a certain musical instrument.]

REBEL, re-bel', *v.i.* To shake off subjection: to renounce authority, or to take up arms against it: to oppose any lawful authority:—*pr.p.* rebelling; *pa.p.* rebelled'. [*L. rebello*—*re*, off, away, and *bello*, to fight, to make war—*bellum*, war, orig. *duellum*, a contest between two—*duo*, two.]

REBEL, reb'el, *n.* One who rebels.—*adj.* Rebellions.

REBELLER, re-bel'ēr, *n.* One who rebels: a rebel.

REBEL-LIKE, reb'el-hik, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Like a rebel.

REBELLION, re-bel'yun, *n.* Act of rebelling: open opposition to lawful authority: revolt.

REBELLIOUS, re-bel'yus, *adj.* Engaged in rebellion: resisting lawful authority: insubordinate.

REBELLIOUSLY, re-bel'yus-li, *adv.* In a rebellious manner: in opposition to lawful authority.

REBELLIOUSNESS, re-bel'yus-nes, *n.* The quality or condition of being rebellious.

REBELLOW, re-bel'lō, *v.i.* To bellow in return: to echo back a loud noise.

REBLOOM, re-blōōm', *v.i.* To bloom again or anew.

REBLOSSOM, re-blos'sum, *v.i.* To blossom again.

REBOANT, re-bō'ant, *adj.* Rebellowing: loudly resounding. [*L. reboans*, -antis, *pr.p.* of *reboo*—*re*, again, back, and *boo*, to cry aloud.]

REBOUND, re-bownd', *v.i.* To bound or start back: to be reverberated.—*v.t.* to drive back: to reverberate.—*n.* Act of rebounding.

REBUFF, re-buf', *n.* A beating back: sudden resistance: sudden check: defeat: unexpected refusal.—*v.t.* To beat back: to check: to repel violently: to refuse. [*L. re*, back, and *O. Fr. buff*, a blow, from the sound. See *BUFFER*.]

REBUFFET, re-buff'et, *v.t.* To buffet again or in return: to beat back.

REBUILD, re-bild', *v.t.* To build again: to renew.

REBUKABLE, re-būk'a-bl, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Deserving rebuke.

REBUKE, re-būk', *v.t.* To chide or reprove: to check: to chasten:—*pr.p.* rebuking; *pa.p.* rebuked'.—*n.* Reproof for faults: reprimand: (*B.*) ebastisement: reproach: persecution. [*Perh.* from *Fr. reboucher*—*boucher*, to stop or stuff—*bouche*, *L. bucca*, the cheek.] [or restrains: a chider.]

REBUKER, re-būk'ēr, *n.* One who rebukes, chastises, **REBUKINGLY**, re-būk'ing-li, *adv.* In a rebuking manner: by way of rebuke.

REBUS, rē'bus, *n.* An enigmatical representation of a word or phrase by pictures of things: (*her.*) a coat of arms bearing an allusion to the name of the person.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To give a rebus or riddle to, to play a trick upon. [*L.* from *res*, a thing.]

REBUT, re-but', *v.t.* To butt or drive back: (*law*) to oppose by argument or proof.—*v.i.* (*law*) to return an answer: (*Spenser*) to retire:—*pr.p.* rebutting; *pa.p.* rebutted'. [*Fr. rebuter*—*re*, back, and *O. Fr. bouter*. See *BUTT*.]

REBUTTER, re-bnt'ēr, *n.* That which rebuts: a plaintiff's answer to a defendant's rejoinder.

RECALCITRANT, re-kal'si-trant, *adj.* (*lit.*) Kicking back: shewing repugnance or opposition. [*L. recalcitrans*, -antis, *pr.p.* of *recalcitro*. See *RECALCITRATE*.]

RECALCITRATE, re-kal'si-trāt, *v.t.* and *v.i.* To kick or strike with the heel: to kick against anything: to express repugnance to:—*pr.p.* recal'citrating; *pa.p.* recal'citrated'. [*L. recalcitro*, *recalcitratum*, to kick back or against—*re*, back, and *calcitro*, to kick—*calx*, *calcis*, the heel.]

RECALCITRATION, re-kal-si-trā'shun, *n.* The act of kicking back again: repugnance.

RECALL, re-kawl', *v.t.* To call back: to command to return: to revoke: to call back to mind: to remember.—*n.* Act or power of recalling or revoking.

RECANT, re-kant', *v.t.* (*lit.*) To sound or sing back: to contradict, as a former declaration: to retract.—*v.i.* to revoke a former declaration: to unsay what has been said. [*L. re*, back, and *CANT*.]

RECANTATION, rē-kan-tā'shun, *n.* Act of recanting: a declaration contradicting a former one.

RECANTER, re-kant'ēr, *n.* (*Shak.*) One who recants.

RECAPITULATE, rē-ka-pit'ū-lāt, *v.t.* To repeat the

RECITATIVE, res-i-ta-tēv', *adj.* Pertaining to musical recitation: in the style of recitation.—*n.* Language delivered in the sounds of the musical scale: a piece of music for recitation.

RECITATIVELY, res-i-ta-tēv'li, *adv.* In the manner of recitative.

RECITATIVO, res-i-ta-tē'vo, *n.* (*mus.*) Recitative. [*It.*]

RECITE, re-sit', *v.t.* (*lit.*) To call or cry out again, as something already learned: to repeat aloud: to rehearse: to narrate: to recapitulate:—*pr.p.* recit'ing; *pa.p.* recited. [*L. re, again, and cito, citatum, to call, from cico, to move.*]

RECITER, re-sit'ēr, *n.* One who recites or rehearses.

RECK, rek, *v.t.* To care for: to regard.—*v.i.* (*Shak., Spenser*) to care, to heed, to mind. [*A.S. recan, from rec, care; D. roecken; Ise. raekja.*]

RECKLESS, rek'les, *adj.* Careless: heedless of consequences: indifferent.

RECKLESSLY, rek'les-li, *adv.* In a reckless manner: heedlessly: carelessly.

RECKLESSNESS, rek'les-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being reckless: heedlessness: negligence.

RECKLING, rek'ling, *n.* (*Tenn.*) A reckless person.

RECKON, rek'n, *v.t.* (*lit.*) To say or tell: to count: to place in the number or rank of: to account: to esteem.—*v.i.* to calculate: to charge to account: to state an account (*fol. by with*): to make up accounts: to settle: to pay a penalty. [*A.S. recan, recnan, to say, tell; O. Ger. rechnen, to say; Goth. rahnjan; Ger. rechnen.*]

RECKONER, rek'n-ēr, *n.* One who or that which reckons or computes.

RECKONING, rek'n-ing, *n.* An account of time: account taken: settlement of accounts, &c.: charges for entertainment: estimation: (*naut.*) a calculation of the ship's position.

RECLAIM, re-klām', *v.t.* (*Spenser*) To call back, to recall: to demand the return of: to regain: to bring back from a wild or barbarous state, or from error or vice: to bring into a state of cultivation: to bring into the desired condition: to make tame or gentle: to reform.—*v.i.* to cry out or exclaim: (*Spenser*) to draw back. [*L. re, back, again, and clamo, to cry out.*]

RECLAIMABLE, re-klām'a-bl, *adj.* That may be reclaimed, tamed, or reformed.

RECLAIMANT, re-klām'ant, *n.* One who reclaims.

RECLAMATION, rek-la-mā'shun, *n.* Act of reclaiming: state of being reclaimed: demand: recovery.

RECLASP, re-klasp', *v.t.* To clasp again.

RECLINATE, rek'li-nāt, *adj.* Reclined: (*bot.*) bent downward, so as to have the point lower than the base, as a leaf. [*L. reclinatus, pa.p. of reclino. See RECLINE.*]

RECLINATION, rek-li-nā'shun, *n.* The act of reclining or leaning: the angle which the plane of a dial makes with a vertical plane, the intersection being a horizontal line.

RECLINE, re-klīn', *v.t.* To lean or bend away (from the perpendicular): to lean to or on one side.—*v.i.* to lean: to rest or repose:—*pr.p.* reclin'ing; *pa.p.* reclined'.—*adj.* (*Milton*) Reclining, in a leaning posture. [*L. reclino—re, back, away, and clino, to bend.*]

RECLINED, re-klīnd', *adj.* (*bot.*) Same as RECLINATE.

RECLINER, re-klīn'ēr, *n.* One who or that which reclines.

RECLINING, re-klīn'ing, *adj.* (*bot.*) Bending away from the perpendicular: recumbent.

RECLOSE, re-klōz', *v.t.* To close again.

RECLUSE, re-klōōs', *adj.* Closed or shut off: secluded: retired: solitary.—*n.* One shut up or secluded: one who lives retired from the world: a religious devotee living in a single cell generally attached to a monastery. [*L. reclusus, pa.p. of recludo—re, away, off, and claudo, to shut.*]

RECLUSELY, re-klōōs'li, *adv.* In retirement or seclusion from society. [*society: retirement.*]

RECLUSENESS, re-klōōs'nes, *n.* Seclusion from **RECLUSION**, re-klōō'zhun, *n.* Religious retirement or seclusion: the life of a recluse.

RECLUSIVE, re-klōō'siv, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Affording retirement or seclusion.

RECOGNISABLE, rek'og-niz-a-bl or rek-kog'ni-za-bl, *adj.* That may be recognised or acknowledged.

RECOGNISABLY, rek'og-niz-a-bli or rek-kog'-, *adv.* In a recognisable manner.

RECOGNISANCE, rek-kog'ni-zans or rek-kon'i-zans, *n.* A recognition: an avowal: a profession: a legal obligation entered into before a magistrate to do or not to do some particular act: (*Shak.*) a badge. [*Fr. reconnaissance. See RECOGNISE.*]

RECOGNISE, rek'og-niz or rek'o-niz, *v.t.* To know again: to recollect: to acknowledge:—*pr.p.* rec'og-nising; *pa.p.* rec'ognised. [*L. recognosco—re, again, and cognosco, to know. See KNOW.*]

RECOGNISER, rek'og-niz-ēr, *n.* One who recognises.

RECOGNITION, rek-og-nish'un, *n.* Act of recognising: state of being recognised: recollection: avowal.

RECOIL, re-koil', *v.i.* To go or fall back: to start back: to rebound: to return: to shrink from.—*v.t.* (*Spenser*) to cause to recoil, to drive back.—*n.* A starting or springing back: a falling back: rebound. [*O. E. recule, Fr. reculer—L. re, back, and culus, the posteriors.*]

RECOILER, re-koil'ēr, *n.* One who recoils.

RECOILMENT, re-koil'ment, *n.* The act of recoiling.

RECOIN, re-koin', *v.t.* To coin over again.

RE-COLLECT, re-kol-lekt', *v.t.* To collect again.

RECOLLECT, rek-ol-lekt', *v.t.* To collect again or remember: to cause to be recollect or collected. [*L. re, again, and COLLECT.*]

RECOLLECTION, rek-ol-lek'shun, *n.* Act of recollecting or remembering: the power of recollecting: memory: that which is recollected.

RECOLLECTIVE, rek-ol-lek'tiv, *adj.* Having the power of recollecting.

RECOMFORT, re-kum'furt, *v.t.* To comfort or console again: (*Bacon*) to give new strength. [*L. re, again, and COMFORT.*]

RECOMFORTLESS, re-kum'furt-lez, *adj.* (*Spenser*) Comfortless.

RECOMFORTURE, re-kum'furt-ūr, *n.* (*Shak.*) Restoration of comfort. [*again.*]

RECOMMENCE, re-kom-mens', *v.t.* To commence

RECOMMENCEMENT, re-kom-mens'ment, *n.* A commencement anew.

RECOMMEND, rek-om-mend', *v.t.* To commend again or much: to commend to another: to bestow praise on: to introduce favourably: to render acceptable: to give in charge: to advise. [*L. re, again, and COMMEND.*]

RECOMMENDABLE, rek-om-mend'a-bl, *adj.* That may be recommended: worthy of praise.

RECOMMENDABLENESS, rek-om-mend'a-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being recommendable.

RECOMMENDABLY, rek-om-mend'a-bli, *adv.* So as to deserve recommendation.

RECOMMENDATION—RECOVERABLE

RECOMMENDATION, rek-om men dāshun, *n.* Act of recommending act of introducing with commendation.

RECOMMENDATORY, rek-om menda-tor i, *adj.* That recommends commendatory

RECOMMENDER, rek-om mender, *n.* One who recommends

RECOMMIT, rē kom mit' *v.t.* To commit again particularly, to send back to a committee.

RECOMMITMENT, rē-kom mit'ment, } *n.* A second

RECOMMITTAL, rē kom mit'tal, } or renewed commitment a renewed reference to a committee.

RECOMMUNICATE, re kom muni kāt, *v.t.* or *v.i.* To communicate again.

RECOMPENSE, rek'om pens, *v.t.* To weigh out in return to return an equivalent for anything to repay or requite to reward to compensate to remunerate —*pp* recompensing, *p.p.* recompensed.—*n.* That which is returned as an equivalent repayment reward compensation remuneration retribution. [Low *L. recompensare*—*re*, in return *con* inter, and *pens* to weigh. See **COMPENSATE**]

RECOMPILATION, rē kom pi lāshun, *n.* A new compilation.

RECOMPILE, re kom pī, *v.t.* To compile anew

RECOMPILEMENT, re kom pīment, *n.* (Bacon). RECOMPILATION

RECOMPOSE, rē kom poz' *v.t.* To compose again or anew to form anew to soothe or quiet.

RECONCILABLE, rek on sīl-ā-bl, *adj.* That may be reconciled that may be able to agree consistent. [From **RECONCILE**]

RECONCILABLENESS, rek on sīl-ā-bl nes, *n.* Possibility of being reconciled consistency

RECONCILABLY, rek-on sīl-ā-bl, *adv.* In a reconcilable manner

RECONCILE, rek'on sīl, *v.t.* To call or bring together again to reunite to restore to friendship or union to bring to agreement to bring to contentment to pacify to make consistent to adjust or compose [Spenser] to reconfirm —*pp* reconciling, *p.p.* reconciled. [L. *re*, again and *concilio*—*atum*, to call together—*con*, together, *calo*, Gr. *kaleō*, to call.]

RECONCILIEMENT, rek-on sīlment, *n.* (Milton) RECONCILIATION

RECONCILER, rek on sīler, *n.* One who reconciles

RECONCILIATION, rek on sīl' āshun, *n.* Act of reconciling state of being reconciled renewal of friendship atonement the bringing to agreement things inconsistent or at variance

RECONCILIATORY, rek on sīl' a-to-ri, *adj.* Serving or tending to reconcile

RECONDITE, re-kondit or rek'on-dit, *adj.* (Lit.) Put together out of the way secret profound. [L. *reconditus* *p.p.* of *recondo* to put away together—*re* and *condo* to put together—*con*, together, and *do* to put.]

RECONDUCT, re-kon-duk't, *v.t.* To conduct back [for anew]

RECONFIRM, re-kon ferm, *v.t.* To confirm or establish again.

RECONNAISSANCE, re-kon-ā-sans, or -āns, *n.* The act of reconnoitring a survey or examination the examination of a tract of country with a view to military or engineering operations. [Fr.—*reconnaître*. See **RECONNOITRE**]

RECONNOITRE, rek-on nōtrē *v.t.* (Lit.) To recognize to survey or examine to survey with a view to military operations —*pp* reconnoitring, *p.p.* reconnoitred. [Fr. *reconnaître*—L. *recognosco* See **RECOGNIZE**]

RECONQUER, re kong'kér, *v.t.* To conquer again: to recover to regain. [anew]

RECONSECRATE, re-kon ee krāt *v.t.* To consecrate

RECONSIDER, re kon sīd'er, *v.t.* To consider again to take up for renewed consideration something that has been previously acted upon, as a vote

RECONSIDERATION, rē kon sīd'er āshun, *n.* The act of reconsidering the state of being reconsidered a renewed consideration. [again to rebuild]

RECONSTRUCT, rē kon strukt', *v.t.* To construct

RECONSTRUCTION, re kon struk shun, *n.* The act of reconstructing.

RECONSTRUCTIVE, re kon struk tiv, *adj.* Able or tending to reconstruct.

RECONVENE, rē kon ven, *v.t.* To convene or call together again.—*v.i.* to come together again.

RECONVERSION, rē kon ver'shun, *n.* A second or renewed conversion.

RECONVERT, re kon vert', *v.t.* To convert again.

RECONVEY, re kon vā, *v.t.* To convey back to transfer back to a former owner

RECORD, re kord, *v.t.* To call back to the heart or mind to imprint deeply in the mind to write anything formally, to preserve evidence of it to register or enrol to celebrate to repeat, recite—*v.i.* (Shak.) to sing or play a tune. [L. *recordo*—*re*, back, and *cor*, cordis, the heart.]

RECORD, rekord, *n.* That in which anything is recorded a register a formal writing of any fact or proceeding a book of such writings (New Test) a witness. [memoranda]

RECORDATION, re-kor-dāshun, *n.* (Shak.) Re

RECORDER, re-korder, *n.* One who records or registers the chief judicial officer of some towns (Shak.) a kind of musical instrument.

RECORDERSHIP, re-korder ship, *n.* The office of a recorder

RECOUNT, re kownt', *v.t.* To count again.

RECOUNT, re-kownt', *v.t.* To tell over again to narrate the particulars of to detail to enumerate. [Fr. *recompter*—*re* and *compter*, to tell, akin to *compter*, to count. See **COVER**]

RECOUNTMENT, re-kowntment, *n.* (Shak.) Relation in detail, recital.

RECOUP, {re-kuip, *v.t.* To cut or divide again

RECOUPE, {re-kuip, *v.t.* To redistribute to reimburse (one's self) (law) to diminish damages by keeping back or out a part [Fr. *recouper*—*re*, again and *couper*, to cut.]

RECOUPMENT, re-kuipment, *n.* Reimbursement (law) reduction of the plaintiff's damages by keeping out a part.

RECOURSE, re kūr', *v.t.* (Spenser) To recover

RECOURSE, re-kors, *n.* (Lit.) A running back a going to for aid or protection (Shak.) frequent course or passage —*v.i.* (Spenser) To recur, to return. [Fr. *recourse* L. *recurrus*—*re*, back, and *curro*, *cursum*, to run.]

RECOVER, re-kuv'er, *v.t.* To cover again. [L. *re*, again, and *covera*.]

RECOVER, re-kuv'er *v.t.* To take or obtain again to get possession of again to make up for to retrieve to cure to revive to bring back to any former state to obtain as compensation to obtain by judicial decision to release free (Shak.) reach, attain—*v.i.* to regain health to regain any former state (law) to obtain a judgment. [Fr. *recouvrer*, L. *recuperare*—*re*, again, and *capio* to take.]

RECOVERABLE, re-kuv'er ā-bl, *adj.* That may be

RECOVERABLENESS—RECVLTIVATE.

- recovered or regained : capable of being brought to a former condition : that may be obtained from a debtor.
- RECOVERABLENESS**, re-kuv'ér-a-bl-nes, *n.* The state of being recoverable : capability of being recovered.
- RECOVERER**, re-kuv'ér-ér, *n.* One who recovers.
- RECOVERY**, re-kuv'ér-i, *n.* The act of recovering : the act of regaining anything lost : restoration to health or to any former state : the power of recovering anything.
- RECOWER**, re-kow'ér, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To recover.
- RECREANCOY**, rek're-an-si, *n.* The quality of a recreant : a yielding, mean, cowardly spirit.
- RECREANT**, rek're-ant, *adj.* (*lit.*) Going back from or changing one's belief : (*orig.*) crying for mercy, as in combat : yielding : cowardly : false : apostate : renegade.—*n.* One who yields or cries for mercy : a mean-spirited wretch : an apostate : a renegade. [*O. Fr.* ; low *L. receditus*, one vanquished in judicial combat, and forced to confess himself wrong—*L. recredo*, to retract—*re*, back, *credo*, to believe.]
- RECREATE**, rē-kre-āt, *v.t.* To create again or anew. [*L. re*, again, and *CREATE*.]
- RECREATE**, rek're-āt, *v.t.* (*lit.*) To create anew, as one's strength : to revive : to reanimate : to cheer or amuse : to refresh : to delight.—*v.i.* to take recreation :—*pr.p.* recreating ; *p.p.* recreated.
- RECREATION**, rek-re-ā'shun, *n.* The act of recreating or state of being recreated : refreshment after toil, sorrow, &c. : diversion : amusement : sport.
- RECREATION**, rē-kre-ā'shun, *n.* A new creation : a forming anew.
- RECREATIVE**, rek're-ā-tiv, *adj.* Serving to recreate or refresh : giving relief in weariness, &c. : amusing.
- RECREATIVELY**, rek're-ā-tiv-ly, *adv.* So as to afford recreation or diversion.
- RECREATIVENESS**, rek're-ā-tiv-nes, *n.* The quality of being refreshing or amusing.
- RECRIMINATE**, re-krim'in-āt, *v.t.* To criminate or accuse in return.—*v.i.* to charge an accuser with a similar crime.
- RECRIMINATION**, re-krim'in-ā'shun, *n.* The act of recriminating or returning one accusation by another : a counter-charge or accusation.
- RECRIMINATIVE**, re-krim'in-ā-tiv, *adj.* Recriminating or retorting accusations or charges.
- RECRIMINATOR**, re-krim'in-ā-tor, *n.* One who recriminates. [*crimulative*.]
- RECRIMINATORY**, re-krim'in-a-tor-i, *adj.* Recriminating.
- RECROSS**, re-kros', *v.t.* To cross again.
- RECRUDENCY**, re-krōō'den-si, *n.* (*Bacon*). **RECRUDESCENCY**, re-krōō-des'ens, } *n.* The state of becoming sore again : a state of relapse. [*From* **RECRUDESCENT**.]
- RECRUDESCENT**, re-krōō-des'ent, *adj.* Growing sore or painful again. [*L. recrudescens*, -entis, *pr.p.* of *recrudesco*, to become raw again—*re*, again, and *crudescio*, to become raw, bloody—*crudis*. See **CRUDE**.]
- RECRUIT**, re-krōōt', *v.i.* (*lit.*) To grow again : to obtain fresh supplies : to recover in health, &c. : to enlist new soldiers.—*v.t.* to repair : to supply : to supply with recruits.—*n.* The supply of any want : a newly enlisted soldier. [*Fr. recruter*, *O. Fr. recroistre*, *L. recresco*—*re*, again, and *cresco*, to grow.]
- RECRUITER**, re-krōōt'ér, *n.* One who recruits.
- RECRUITING**, re-krōōt'ing, *adj.* Obtaining new supplies : enlisting recruits.
- RECRUITING**, re-krōōt'ing, } *n.* The act, busi-
- RECRUITMENT**, re-krōōt'ment, } ness, or employ-
- ment of raising new supplies of men for an army.
- RECRYSTALLISATION**, re-kris-tal-iz-ā'shun, *n.* The process of crystallising again.
- RECRYSTALLISE**, re-kris'tal-iz, *v.t.* and *v.i.* To crystallise again.
- RECTANGLE**, rek'tang-gl, *n.* A four-sided figure with right angles. [*L. rectus*, right, and *angulus*, an angle.]
- RECTANGLED**, rek'tang-gld, *adj.* Having right angles.]
- RECTANGULAR**, rek-tang-gū-lar, *adj.* Right-angled.
- RECTANGULARITY**, rek-tang-gū-lar'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being right-angled.
- RECTANGULARLY**, rek-tang-gū-lar-li, *adv.* With or at right angles.
- RECTANGULARNESS**, rek-tang-gū-lar-nes, *n.* Same as **RECTANGULARITY**.
- RECTIFIABLE**, rek'ti-fi-a-bl, *adj.* That may be rectified or set right.
- RECTIFICATION**, rek-ti-fi-kā'shun, *n.* The act of rectifying or setting right : the process of refining any substance by repeated distillation.
- RECTIFIER**, rek'ti-fi-ér, *n.* One who rectifies or corrects : one who refines a substance by repeated distillation.
- RECTIFY**, rek'ti-fi, *v.t.* To make straight or right : to adjust : to correct or redress : to refine by distillation :—*pr.p.* rectifying ; *p.p.* rectified. [*L. rectus*, straight, right, and *facio*, to make.]
- RECTILINEAL**, rek-ti-lin'e-al, } *adj.* Bounded by
- RECTILINEAR**, rek-ti-lin'e-ar, } straight lines :
- straight. [*L. rectus*, straight, right, and *linea*, a line.]
- RECTILINEARITY**, rek-ti-lin'e-ar-i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being right-lined. [*line*.]
- RECTILINEARLY**, rek-ti-lin'e-ar-li, *adv.* In a right
- RECTITUDE**, rek'ti-tūd, *n.* Rightness or straightness : correctness of principle or practice : integrity. [*L. rectitudo*—*rego*, *rectum*, to lead straight.]
- RECTO**, rek'to, *n.* (*print.*) The right-hand page : (*law*) a writ of right. [*L. rectus*, right.]
- RECTOR**, rek'tor, *n.* A ruler : the parson of an inappropriate parish who receives the tithes : the head master of a public school : the chief elective officer of some universities, as in France and Scotland : the head of a religious house. [*L.—rego*, *rectum*, to rule ; akin to Sans. *raj*, to govern.]
- RECTORATE**, rek'to-rāt, *n.* The office or rank of a rector. [*governess*.]
- RECTORESS**, rek'tor-es, *n.* A female rector : a
- RECTORIAL**, rek'tō'ri-al, *adj.* Pertaining to a rector, or to a rectory. [*of a rector*.]
- RECTORSHIP**, rek'tor-ship, *n.* The office or rank
- RECTORY**, rek'tor-i, *n.* The province or mansion of a rector.
- RECTRIX**, rek'triks, *n.* Same as **RECTORESS** : one of the long tail-feathers of a bird, so called because used in steering the bird in its flight :—*pl.* **RECTRICES** (rek'tri-sēz). [*L.*, fem. of **RECTOR**.]
- RECTUM**, rek'tum, *n.* The terminal portion of the intestinal canal, named from its comparatively straight course. [*L. rectum* (*intestinum*, intestine), straight.]
- RECUIL**, } re-kul' (*Spenser*). Same as **RECUL**.
- RECULE**, }
- RECVLTIVATE**, re-kul'ti-vāt, *v.t.* To cultivate again.

RECUMBENCE, re-kum'bens, {n. The state of
RECUMBENCY, re-kum'ben-si, {being recumbent
the act of reposing or resting in confidence.

RECUMBENT, re-kum'ben't, *adj* Lying back re-
clining idly. [L. *recumbo*—re, back, and *cumbo*,
cubo, to lie down.] {bent posture

RECUMBENTLY, re-kum'ben't li, *adv* In a recum-
RECUPERATE, re-kü-per'at, *v.t.* To recover [L.
recupero See **PROVEER**.]

RECUPERATION, re ku per äshun, n. Recovery,
as of something lost.

RECUPERATIVE, re-ku per a-tiv, {*adj* Tend
RECUPERATORY, re ku per a tor i, {ing to re-
covery restorative.

RECUR, re-ku'r, *v.a.* (*lit.*) To run back to return to
the mind to have recourse to resort to happen
at a stated interval —*pp* recurring, *pa.p*
recurred [L. *recurro*—re, back, and *curro*, to run.]

RECURE, re kü'r, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To cure again (*Spenser*)
to recover

RECURRENCE, re kü'rens, {n. The act of re-
RECURRENCE, re-kur'en s, {curring the state of
being recurrent return.

RECURRENT, re-kur'ent, *adj* Returning at intervals.
RECUSANT, re-ku-ränt, *adj* (*her.*) Moving back-
wards said of an animal with its back toward the
spectator [L. *re*, back, and *cursum*, *antis*, *pp*
of *curro*, to run.]

RECURVATE, re-ku-rät, *v.t.* To curve or bend
back —*pp* recurvating, *pa.p* recurvated —*adj*
(*bot.*) Curved or bent back or downwards. [L.
recurro, *recurvatum*—re, back, and *curro*, to bend.]

RECURVATION, re-ku-räshun, n. The act of
recurving the state of being recurved a bending
backwards.

RECURVE, re-kurv', *v.t.* Same as **RECURVATE**.

RECURVED, re-kurv'd, *adj* Same as **RECURVATE**.

RECUSANCY, re kü-räns i, n. State of being a re-
cusant nonconformity

RECUSANT, re-kü-ränt or rek', *adj* (*lit.*) Turning
back from a cause or opinion refusing to acknow-
ledge the supremacy of the sovereign in religious
matters.—n. One who refuses to acknowledge the
supremacy of the sovereign in religious matters a
nonconformist [L. *recuso* *recusatum*—re, against
and *causa*, a cause. See **CLIQUE**.]

RECUSSION, re-küshun, n. The act of beating or
striking back. [L. *recuso*, *recusum*, to beat back—
re, back, and *quatio*, to shake.]

RED, red, *adj* Of a colour like blood.—n. One of the
primary colours, of several shades, as scarlet, pink,
&c. [A.S. *red*, Ioe. *raudur*, L. *rubus ruber*, Gr.
erythros, Ioe. *rosä*, to make bloody, Sans. *rohita*,
red, *rudhira*, blood.]

RED, {red (*Spenser*), *pa.t.* of **READ**, declared, de
REDD, {scribed, perceived, saw

REDACTION, re-dak'shun, n. The act of digesting
or reducing to order a digest. [L. *redigo*, *redactum*
—re, again, and *ago*, to drive.]

REDAN, redän or re-dan, n. The simplest work in
field fortification, consisting of two faces which form
a salient angle towards the enemy and resemble
the tooth of a saw [Fr. *en* Fr. *redent*. See
REDENT.]

RED BIRD, red berd, n. One of the finest song
birds of America, of several species, belonging to the
family of the finches, and named from the general
colour of the male

RED BOOK, red book, n. A book containing the

names of all persons in the service of the state,
named from the colour of its cover

REDBREAST, red'brest, n. A favourite song bird,
so called from the red colour of its breast, the robin.

RED CAP, red kap n. A species of goldfinch, hav-
ing a conical crest of red feathers on the top of the
head.

RED CHALK, red chawk, n. A reddish iron ore,
chiefly imported from the continent, and used as a
drawing material.

RED COAT, red kot, n. A soldier, so called con-
temptuously from generally wearing a red coat

RED CROSS, red kros *adj* (*Tenn.*) Wearing or
distinguished by a cross of a red colour

RED DEER, red-der n. A species of deer which is
reddish brown in summer the common stag

REDDEN, red n, *v.t.* To make red.—*v.i.* to grow red-
to blush.

REDDENDUM, red-dendum, n. (*lit.*) What is to be
returned (*law*) the clause by which the rent is
reserved in a lease. [L. *int.* part. pass. of *reddo* See
REDDITION.] [red.]

REDDISH, reddish, *adj* Somewhat red moderately
REDDISHNESS, reddish nes n. The state or quality
of being reddish a slight degree of redness

REDDITION, red-dishun, n. A returning of any-
thing surrender a rendering of the sense explana-
tion. [L. *reddito*—*reddo*—re, again, and *do*, datum,
to give.]

REDDITIVE, red di tiv, *adj* Retaining an answer

REDDLE, reddl, n. Same as **RED-CHALK**. [Ger.
rotel—rotth, red.]

REDE, red, *v.t.* (*Spenser*, *Shak.*) To counsel or advise.
—n. (*Shak.*) Advice (*Spenser*) a phrase, a motto.
[See **READ**.]

REDECORATE, re dek'o rat, *v.t.* To decorate again.

REDEDICATION, re ded i käshun, n. A second
or renewed dedication.

REDEEM, re-dém, *v.t.* To buy back to ransom to
relieve from captivity or forfeiture by a price to
rescue to recover to pay the penalty of to make
amends for to atone for to perform, as a promise
to save or improve, as time. [L. *redimo*—re, back,
and *emo*, *emptum*, to buy.] [redeemed.]

REDEEMABLE re-dém-a-bl, *adj* That may be
REDEEMABLENESS, re-dém-a-bl nes, n. The state
of being redeemable.

REDEEMER, re-démer, n. One who redeems or
ransoms Jesus Christ, the Saviour of the world.

REDELIBERATE, re de lib'er ät, *v.t.* To deliberate
again.

REDELIVER, re-de lib'er, *v.t.* To deliver back or
again to liberate a second time.

REDELIVERANCE, re-de lib'er-ans, {n. The act
REDELIVERY, re-da lib'er i, {of delivering
back a second delivery or liberation.

REDEMAND, re-de mand, *v.t.* To demand back or
again.

REDEMPTION, re-démshun, n. Act of redeeming
or buying back ransom release the deliverance
of mankind from sin and misery by Christ (*law*)
the right of redeeming property which has been
pledged to secure a debt.

REDEMPTIONIST, re-démshun ist, n. One of an
order of monks devoted to the redemption of Chris-
tian captives from slavery

REDEMPITIVE, re-demp'tiv, *adj* Pertaining to re-
demption serving or tending to redeem.

REDEMPITORIST, re-demp'tor ist, n. One of a

congregation of R. C. missionary priests, founded by Alfonzo Lignori in 1732, whose object is the religious instruction of the people and the reform of public morality, by periodically visiting, preaching, and hearing confessions. [*L. redeptor*, a redeemer—*redimo*. See REDEEM.]

REDEMPATORY, re-demp'tor-i, *adj.* Serving to redeem : paid for ransom.

REDENTED, re-dent'ed, *adj.* Formed like the teeth of a saw. [*O. Fr. redent*, a double notching or jaggings—*L. re*, again, and *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth.]

RED-EYE, red'-i, *n.* A fresh-water fish of the carp family, and the same genus as the roach, named from the colour of the iris. [*face*.]

RED-FACED, red'-fast, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Having a red

RED-GUM, red'-gum, *n.* *Strophulus*, a skin disease usually occurring in infants about the time of teething, and consisting of minute red pimples with occasional red patches.

RED-HAND, red'-band, *n.* A bloody hand.—*adv.* In the very act, as if with red or bloody hands.

RED-HEAT, red'-hét, *n.* Heat amounting to redness.

RED-HOT, red'-hot, *adj.* Heated to redness.

REDINTEGRATE, re-din'te-grát, *v.t.* To restore to integrity again : to renew :—*pr.p.* redin'tegrating ; *pa.p.* redin'tegrated. [*L. redintegrare*, *redintegratum*—*re*, again, and *integro*, to make whole—*integer*. See INTEGRITY.]

REDINTEGRATION, re-din-te-grá'shun, *n.* Restoration to integrity or to a whole or sound state : renovation : (*chem.*) restoration of a compound, whose elements have been separated, to its former constitution. [*or refund.*]

REDISBURSE, re-dis-burs', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To repay

REDISCOVER, re-dis-kuv'ér, *v.t.* To discover again.

REDISPOSE, re-dis-póz', *v.t.* To dispose or adjust again.

REDISSOLVE, re-diz-zolv', *v.t.* To dissolve again.

REDISTRIBUTE, re-dis-trib'út, *v.t.* To distribute again. [*or renewed distribution.*]

REDISTRIBUTION, re-dis-tri-bú'shun, *n.* A second

REDIVIDE, re-di-vid', *v.t.* To divide again or anew.

RED-LATTICE, red'-lat'is, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Indicating an alehouse, belonging to an alehouse—a red lattice being at one time the usual distinction of an alehouse.

RED-LEAD, red'-led, *n.* A preparation of lead of a fine red colour used in painting, &c.

RED-LETTER, red'-let'ér, *adj.* Having red letters : auspicious or fortunate, as a day, so called from the holidays or saints-days being indicated by red letters in the old calendars.

RED-LIQUOR, red'-lik'ur, *n.* A crude acetate of alumina much used by dyers.

REDLY, red'lí, *adv.* With redness.

REDNESS, red'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being red : red colour.

RED-NOSE, red'-nóz, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Having a red nose.

REDOLENCE, red'o-lens, } *n.* The quality of being
REDOLENCY, red'o-len-si, } redolent : sweetness of scent.

REDOLENT, red'o-lent, *adj.* Diffusing odour or fragrance : scented. [*L. redolens*—*red*, *re*, intens., and *oleo*, to emit an odour. See ODOUR.]

REDOUBLE, re-dubl', *v.t.* To double again or repeatedly : to increase greatly : to multiply.—*v.i.* to become greatly increased : to become twice as much.

REDOUBT, re-dowt', *n.* A central or retired work within any other work, to afford the garrison a last

retreat. [*Fr. redoute*, *reduit*, a redoubt, retreat ; low *L. reductus*, a retreat—*L. reductus*, retired. See REDUCE.]

REDOUBT, re-dowt', *v.t.* To fear, to dread. [*O. Fr. redoubter*—*L. re*, back, and *dubito*, to doubt.]

REDOUBTABLE, re-dowt'a-bl, *adj.* (*lit.*) Throwing back doubt or fear : terrible to foes : valiant. [*Fr. redoutable*, to be feared—*redouter*. See REDOUBT, to fear.] [*able*.]

REDOUBTED, re-dowt'ed, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Redoubt-
REDOUND, re-downd', *v.i.* To roll back, as a wave : to be sent back by reaction : to result : (*Spenser*) to overflow, to flow, to be redundant.—*n.* (*Tenn.*) A coming back, return. [*O. Fr. redonder*—*L. redundo*—*re*, back, and *unda*, a wave.]

RED-POLL, red'-pöl, *n.* The linnet, named from having the crown of the head and the breast of a bright crimson.

RE-DRAFT, re-draft', *n.* A second draft or copy : a new bill of exchange which the holder of a protested bill draws on the drawer or indorsers, for the amount of the bill, with costs and charges.—*v.t.* To draft or draw again or anew. [*second copy.*]

RE-DRAW, re-draw', *v.t.* To draw again : to draw a
REDRESS, re-dres', *v.t.* (*lit.*) To make direct or straight again : to set right : to amend : to relieve from : to make amends to : (*Spenser*) to reunite, to remake.—*v.i.* (*Spenser*) to rest.—*n.* Relief : reparation. [*L. re*, again, and *Dress*.]

REDRESSER, re-dres'ér, *n.* One who gives redress.

REDRESSIBLE, re-dres'i-bl, *adj.* That may be redressed.

REDRESSIVE, re-dres'iv, *adj.* Affording redress.

RED-RIBBED, red'-ribd, *adj.* (*Tenn.*) Having red ribs.

REDSHANK, red'sbank, *n.* An aquatic bird of the snipe family, so named from the bright red colour of its legs.

REDSTART, red'start, *n.* A bird belonging to the family of the warblers, appearing in Britain as a summer bird of passage, and named from reddish feathers in the wings and tail.

RED-TAILED, red'-táld, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Having a red tail.

RED-TAPE, red-táp', *n.* The red tape used in public, and esp. government offices, for tying up documents, &c., applied satirically to the intricate system of routine in vogue there : official formality.—*adj.* Pertaining to official formality.

RED-TAPISM, red-táp'izm, *n.* The system of routine in government and other public offices.

RED-TAPIST, red-táp'ist, *n.* One employed in a public office : a great stickler for routine.

REDUCE, re-dús', *v.t.* To lead or bring back : (*Milton*) to restore : to bring into a lower state : to lessen : to impoverish : to subdue : to arrange : (*arith.* and *alg.*) to change numbers or quantities from one denomination into another :—*pr.p.* reducé'ing ; *pa.p.* reducéed'. [*L. reduco*, *reductum*—*re*, back, and *duco*, to lead.]

REDUCER, re-dús'ér, *n.* One who reduces.

REDUCIBLE, re-dús'i-bl, *adj.* That may be reduced.

REDUCIBLENESS, re-dús'i-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being reducible.

REDUCTION, re-duk'shun, *n.* Act of reducing or state of being reduced : diminution : subjugation : a rule for changing numbers or quantities from one denomination to another without changing their value. [*reducee*.]

REDUCTIVE, re-duk'tiv, *adj.* Having the power to
REDUIT, rád-wé', *n.* (*fort.*) A central or retired work within any other works, intended to afford the garrison a last retreat. [*Fr.*=*redoute*. See REDOUBT.]

REDUNDANCE, re-dun dāns, } *n* Quality of being
REDUNDANCY re-dun dāns } redundant or en-
 perfluous diffuseness that which is redundant.

REDUNDANT, re-dun dānt *adj* (*lit*) *Overflowing*
like waves exceeding what is necessary superfluous,
in words or images [*L. redundans, -antis, pr.p. of*
redundo. See REDOUND] [*dant manner*]

REDUNDANTLY, re-dun dānt *l. adv* In a redun-

REDUPLICATE re-du-pli-kāt *vt* To duplicate or
 double again to multiply to repeat—*adj* Doubled.

REDUPLICATION, re-du-pli-kāshun *n* The act
 of doubling the state of being doubled (*Gr gram.*)
 a prefix to a verb in certain tenses, consisting of the
 first consonant of the root, with the vowel *e*.

RED WATER red waw'ter, *n* A disease of cattle
 named from the urine being reddened with the red
 globules of the blood.

RED WING red wing *n* A species of thrush which
 comes to Britain as a winter bird of passage about
 the size of the mavis, and named from certain of
 the wing feathers being of a reddish-orange.

RE ECHO rē ek'o *vt* To echo back.—*v* to give
 back echoes to respond.—*n* The echo of an echo.

REECHY, rēch, *adj* (*Shak.*) Smoky sooty, tanned.

REED, red, *vt* or *v* (*Spenser*) To deem.

REED red, *n* The common name of certain tall
 grasses having jointed stems a musical pipe
 anciently made of a reed the mouth tube of a
 musical instrument the part of a loom by which
 the threads are separated. [*AS hread hreed D*
reel Ir readan.]

REEDE red, *vt* (*Spenser*) Same as *REDE*.

REEDED red, *adj* Covered with reeds formed
 with reed like ridges or channels.

REEDEN, red, *n, adj* Consisting of a reed or reeds

RE EDIFICATION re-ed-i-fikāshun *n* The act of
 rebuilding the state of being rebuilt

RE EDIFY, re-ed-i-fy, *vt* To rebuild. [*L. re again*
 and *edify*]

REED MACE, rēd mās *n* Two species of plants
 also called Cat's tail, the most common of which
 grows to a height of five or six feet and is some-
 times called Bulrush.

REED WARBLER, rēd waw'bler, *n* A species of
 the warblers frequenting marshy places and build-
 ing its nest on the reeds which grow there

PEEDY, rēdī, *adj* Abounding with reeds resem-
 bling or sounding as a reed.

REEF rēf *n* A portion of a sail that can be pulled
 or drawn together.—*vt* To reduce the exposed sur-
 face of a sail. [*Perh. from AS reefian akin to*
L. rapio to seize, to pull.]

REEF, rēf *n* A chain of rocks projecting above the
 water in a jagged ridge. [*Ger raufe, a flax heckle,*
Ice hryfa, a rake, from the likeness]

REEFY, rēfī, *adj* Full of reefs.

REEK, rek *n* Smoke vapour.—*v* To emit smoke
 or vapour to steam. [*AS rec, Ice. reyk, Ger*
rauch, D rook, smoke]

REEKY, rekī, *adj* Full of reek smoky soiled
 with steam or smoke foul.

REEL, rel, *n* A rolling or turning frame for winding
 yarn, &c. a lively Scotch dance.—*vt* To wind on a
 reel.—*v* to roll about to stagger to vacillate
 [*AS reel, hreol. See POLL*]

RE ELECT rē-e-lekt', *vt* To elect again.

RE ELECTION, rē-e-lekshun, *n* Election a second
 time or again.

RE ELEVATE, re ele vāt, *vt* To elevate again or
 anew [*L. re, again, and ELEVATE.*]

RE EMBARK, re-em bārk, *vt* To embark or put
 on board again.

RE EMBARKATION, rē em bārk āshun, *n* A put-
 ting on board or a going on board again.

RE EMBATTLE, re em bat'l, *vt* (*Milton*) To range
 again in order of battle.

RE EMBODY, re em bodī, *vt* To embody again.

RE EMBRACE rē-em brās, *vt* or *v* To embrace
 again.

RE EMERGE re-e-mery *v* To emerge again.

RE EMERGE, rē e-meryens, *n* The act of
 emerging a second time or again.

REEMING rēming *n* The act of opening the seams
 between the planks of a vessel with a calking iron.
 [*Ream to work out a hole, perh. akin to Ger*
raumen to remove to empty—raum, room.]

RE ENACT re en akt', *vt* To enact again.

RE ENACTMENT re-en akt'ment, *n* The enacting
 or passing of a law a second time

RE ENCOURAGEMENT, rē en kurāj'ment, *n* Re-
 newed or repeated encouragement

RE ENDOW, rē en-dow', *vt* To endow again or anew

RE ENFIERCE, re en fers', *vt* (*Spenser*) To make
 fierce again, to make fiercer [*L. re, again, AS en,*
 to make, and *FIERCE*]

RE ENFORCE re-en fōrs, *vt* To enforce again to
 strengthen with new force or support. [*L. re again,*
 and *ENFORCE*]

RE ENFORCEMENT, rē-en fōrs'ment *n* The act
 of re enforcing additional force assistance, or sup-
 port. [*again or a second time.*]

RE ENGAGE, re en gāj, *vt* and *v* To engage

RE-ENAOEMENT, rē en gāj'ment, *n* A renewed
 or repeated engagement. [*or anew*]

RE ENGRAVE, re en grāv', *vt* To engrave again

RE ENJOY, re en joi, *vt* To enjoy anew or a second
 time.

RE ENLIST, rē en lut', *vt* or *v* To enlist again.

RE ENTER, rē en ter, *vt* and *v* To enter again or
 anew [*turning inwards.*]

RE ENTERING re-enter ung *p adj* Entering again

RE ENTRANCE, rē en trans, *n* The act of entering
 again. [*ING*]

RE ENTRANT, re-en trant *adj* Same as *RE ENTER*

RE-ENTRY, re en trī, *n* An entering again the re-
 suming a possession lately lost (*law*) the right of
 the landlord to re-enter the premises on the non-
 fulfilment of certain conditions stipulated in a lease.

RE ERECT, rē-e rekt', *vt* To erect again.

REEF MOUSE. See *PEREZOMUS*.

RE-ESTABLISH, re es tab'lish, *vt* To establish
 again. [*re-establishes.*]

RE-ESTABLISHER, re es tab'lish er, *n* One who
 RE ESTABLISHMENT, rē es tab'lish ment, *n* The
 act of establishing again the state of being estab-
 lished again restoration.

REEVE rēv *vt* To pass, as a rope through any hole
 through which it is intended to run. [*Prob conn.*
 with *I EZZ*]

REEVE, rev, *n* A steward, a governor [*O L. reves,*
AS gerefa, a steward, an agent (as in scir-gerefa =
sheriff)]

RE-EXAMINATION, re-egz-am in āshun, *n* A re-
 newed or repeated examination. [*or anew*]

RE EXAMINE, rē-egz-am in, *vt* To examine again

RE-EXCHANGE, rē-eks-ehānj', *v.t.* To exchange again or anew.—*n.* A renewed exchange.

RE-EXHIBIT, rē-egz-ib'it, *v.t.* To exhibit again.

RE-EXPEL, rē-eks-pel', *v.t.* To expel again.

RE-EXPORT, rē-eks-pōrt', *v.t.* To export again, as what has been imported.

RE-EXPORTATION, rē-eks-por-tā'shun, *n.* The act of exporting what has first been imported.

REFASHION, re-fash'un, *v.t.* To fashion or mould again.

REFASTEN, re-fas'n, *v.t.* To fasten again.

REFECTION, re-fek'shun, *n.* (*lit.*) That which makes or strengthens again: refreshment: a meal or repast. [*L. refectio*—*reficio*, *refectum*—*re*, again, and *facio*, to make.]

REFECTORY, re-fek'tor-i, *n.* The place where refectations or meals are taken: (*orig.*) a hall in convents or monasteries where meals were taken.

REFEL, re-fel', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To refute, to disprove. [*L. refello*—*re*, back, again, and *fallo*, to deceive.]

REFER, re-fēr', *v.t.* To bear, bring, or give back: to submit to another person or authority: to assign: to reduce.—*v.i.* to have reference or recourse: to relate: to allude: to direct the attention:—*pr.p.* referring; *pa.p.* referred. [*Fr. référer*, *L. refero*, *referre*—*re*, back, and *fero*, to bear.]

REFERABLE, ref'ēr-a-hl, *adj.* That may be referred or considered in connection with something else: that may be assigned or considered as belonging or related to.

REFEREE, ref-ēr-ē', *n.* One to whom some matter in dispute is referred: an arbitrator, umpire, or judge.

REFERENCE, ref'ēr-ens, *n.* The act of referring: a submitting for information or decision: relation: allusion: one who or that which is referred to: (*law*) the act of submitting a dispute for investigation or decision.

REFERENDARY, ref-ēr-end'a-ri, *n.* One to whose decision a cause is referred: a referee: a public officer, under the early kingdoms of Europe, whose duty was to procure, execute, and despatch diplomas and charters. [*Low L. referendarius*—*referendare*—*L. refero*. See **REFEL**.]

REFERENTIAL, ref-ēr-en'shal, *adj.* Containing a reference: pointing or referring to something else.

REFERENTIALLY, ref-ēr-en'shal-li, *adv.* In the way of reference.

REFERRIBLE, re-fēr'i-bl, *adj.* Same as **REFERABLE**.

REFILL, re-fil', *v.t.* To fill again.

REFIND, re-find', *v.t.* To find or experience again.

REFINE, re-fin', *v.t.* To make fine or finished by repeated efforts: to separate from extraneous matter: to reduce to a fine or pure state: to purify: to clarify: to polish: to make elegant: to purify the manners, morals, &c.—*v.i.* to become fine or pure: to improve in any kind of excellence:—*pr.p.* refining; *pa.p.* refined. [*L. re*, again, and *FINIS*, *v.t.*]

REFINED, re-find', *p.adj.* Made fine: polished: highly cultivated.

REFINEDLY, re-fin'ed-li, *adv.* In a refined manner: with affected elegance. [*MENT.*]

REFINEDNESS, re-fin'ed-nes, *n.* Same as **REFINEMENT**.

REFINEMENT, re-fin'ment, *n.* Act of refining or state of being refined: purification: separation from what is impure, &c.: cultivation: elegance: polish: purity: an excessive nicety.

REFINER, re-fin'ēr, *n.* A purifier: an improver in elegance: an inventor of superfluous subtleties.

REFINERY, re-fin'ēr-i, *n.* A place where anything is refined.

REFINING, re-fin'ing, *n.* The act or process of refining or purifying, particularly metals.

REFIT, re-fit', *v.t.* To fit or prepare again.—*v.i.* to repair damages.

REFITMENT, re-fit'ment, *n.* A second fitting out.

REFLECT, re-flekt', *v.t.* To bend back: to throw back after striking upon any surface, as light, &c.—*v.i.* to be thrown back, as light, heat, &c.: to revolve in the mind: to consider attentively or deeply: to ponder: to east reproach or censure. [*L. reflecto*, *reflexum*—*re*, and *flecto*, to bend or turn.]

REFLECTED, re-flekt'ed, *p.adj.* (*bot.*) Bent or curved away from the axis.

REFLECTIBLE, re-flekt'i-hl, *adj.* Capable of being reflected or thrown back.

REFLECTING, re-flekt'ing, *adj.* Throwing back light, heat, &c.: given to reflection: thoughtful, considerate. [*tion* or with censure.]

REFLECTINGLY, re-flekt'ing-li, *adv.* With reflection.

REFLECTION, re-flek'shun, *n.* The act of reflecting: the sending back of light, heat, &c.: the state of being reflected: that which is reflected: the action of the mind by which it is conscious of its own operations: attentive consideration: contemplation: censure or reproach.

REFLECTIVE, re-flekt'iv, *adj.* Reflecting: considering the operations of the mind: exercising thought or reflection: (*gram.*) reciprocal.

REFLECTIVELY, re-flekt'iv-li, *adv.* By reflexion: in a reflexive manner.

REFLECTIVENESS, re-flekt'iv-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being reflective.

REFLECTOR, re-flekt'or, *n.* One who or that which reflects: a mirror or polished reflecting surface.

REFLEX, rē-fleks, *adj.* Bent or turned back: reflected: (*paint.*) illuminated by light reflected from another part of the same picture.—*n.* Reflection: light reflected from an illuminated surface.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To reflect. [See **REFLECT**.]

REFLEXED, re-fleksd', *p.adj.* (*bot.*) Bent backward or downward.

REFLEXIBILITY, re-fleks-i-hil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being reflexible: capability of being reflected.

REFLEXIBLE, re-fleks'i-bl, *adj.* That may be reflected or thrown back.

REFLEXIVE, re-fleks'iv, *adj.* Turned backward: reflexive: respecting the past: (*gram.*) reciprocal.

REFLEXIVELY, re-fleks'iv-li, *adv.* In a reflexive manner: after the manner of a reflexive verb.

REFLEXIVENESS, re-fleks'iv-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being reflexive.

REFLUENT, ref'lū-ent, *adj.* Flowing back: ebbing. [*L. refluxus*, *-entis*, *pr.p.* of *refluo*—*re*, back, and *fluo*, *fluxum*, to flow.]

REFLUX, rē-fluks, *adj.* Flowing or returning back: reflex.—*n.* A flowing back: ebb. [See **REFLUENT**.]

REFOLD, re-fold', *v.t.* To fold again.

REFOMENT, rē-fo-ment', *v.t.* To warm or cherish again: to excite anew. [*L. re*, again, and *FOMENT*.]

REFORGE, re-forj', *v.t.* To forgo again or anew: to make over again. [*L. re*, again, and *FORGE*.]

REFORM, re-form', *v.t.* To form again or anew: to shape anew: to transform: to make better: to remove that which is objectionable from: to repair or improve: to reclaim.—*v.i.* to become better: to abandon evil: to be corrected or improved.—*n.* A forming anew: change, amendment, improvement.

—*adj* Supporting or legalising reform. [*Fr* *ré* former, *L* *reformatio*—*re*, again, and *forma*, to figure or shape, from *forma*. See *FORM*.]

REFORMATION, *re-for-mā'shun*, *n*. The act of reforming reform amendment improvement the great religious change of the 16th century, when the Protestants separated from the Roman Catholic Church. [*forming* again or anew]

REFORMATION, *re-for-mā'shun* *n*. The act of

REFORMATIVE, *re-form-a-tiv*, *adj* Forming again or anew tending to produce reform.

REFORMATORY, *re-form-a-tor-i*, *adj* Reforming tending to produce reform.—*n*. An institution for the reformation of criminals particularly young ones

REFORMED, *re-form'd*, *adj* Formed again or anew changed amended improved denoting the churches formed after the Reformation, more particularly those that separated from Luther on matters of doctrine and discipline, esp. the Calvinistic churches of the continent Protestant

REFORMER, *re-form-er*, *n*. One who reforms one who advocates political reform one of those who took part in the Reformation of the 16th century

REFOURISH *re-for-ti-fy*, *v.t*. To fortify again or anew [*L* *re* again, and *fortis*]

REFRACT, *re-frakt* *v.t* To break back or open to break the natural course or bend from a direct line as rays of light, &c. [*L* *refrango*, *refractum*—*re* back, and *frango*, to break. See *FRAC*]

REFRACTED *re-frakt'ed*, *adj* Turned out of its straight course as a ray of light (*bot.*, &c.) bent back at an acute angle.

REFRACTING, *re-frakt-ing*, *adj* Serving or tending to refract refractive

REFRACTION, *re-frak'shun*, *n*. The act of refracting the change in the direction of a ray of light &c, when it enters a different medium.

REFRACTIVE, *re-fraktiv*, *adj* Refracting pertaining to refraction. [*for* quality of being refractive.

REFRACTIVENESS, *re-fraktiv-nes*, *n*. The state

REFRACTORYLY, *re-frak'tor-i-l*, *adv* In a refractory manner obstinately

REFRACTORINESS *re-frak'tor-i-nes* *n*. The state or quality of being refractory inmanageableness difficulty of fusion.

REFRACTORY, *re-frak'tor-i*, *adj* Breaking through rules unruly inmanageable obstinate perverse difficult of fusion, as metals &c

REFRAGABLE *re-fra-ga-bl*, *adj* That may be resisted capable of refutation. [*L* *refragor*, to resist—*re*, again, and *frango* to break.]

REFRAIN, *re-frān*, *n*. (*lit*) That which breaks a poem and goes back to something already said a phrase or verse recurring at the end of each division of a poem the burden of a song [*Fr* *Prov refrains*, from *O* *Fr* *refrandre*, *Prov* *refranher*, *L* *refrango* See *REFRACT*]

REFRAIN, *re-frān* *v.t* To hold back with a bridle to restrain.—*v.i* to keep from action to forbear [*Fr* *refrān*, *L* *refreno*—*re*, and *frenum*, a bridle.]

REFRAME, *re-frām*, *v.t* To frame again.

REFRANGIBILITY, *re-fran-j-i-bil-i-t*, *n*. The quality of being refrangible disposition to be refracted the degree of refraction.

REFRANGIBLE, *re-fran-j-i-bl*, *adj* That may be refracted or turned out of a direct course, as rays of light, &c. [*From* *REFRACT*.]

REFRANGIBLENESS, *re-fran-j-i-bl-nes*, *n*. Same as *REFRANGIBILITY*

REFRESH, *re-fresh*, *v.t* To make fresh again to

allay heat to give new strength, spirit, &c to to revive after exhaustion to enliven to restore.

REFRESHER, *re-fresh-er*, *n*. One who or that which refreshes [*to* refresh refreshing]

REFRESHFUL, *re-fresh-ful*, *adj* Full of power

REFRESHING, *re-fresh-ing* *adj* Reviving in vigorating [*ing* manner so as to revive.

REFRESHINGLY, *re-fresh-ing-l*, *adv* In a refresh

REFRESHMENT *re-fresh-ment*, *n*. The act of refreshing new strength or spirit after exhaustion that which refreshes as food or rest.

REFRIGERANT, *re-frij-er-ant* *adj* Cooling refreshing—*n*. That which cools. [*L* *refrigerans*, -*antis*, *pr* *p* of *refrigero* See *REFRIGERATE*.]

REFRIGERATE, *re-frij-er-āt* *v.t* To cool to allay the heat of to refresh —*pr* *p* *refrigerating*, *pr* *p* *refrigerated*. [*L* *re* back, and *frigo*, *atum*, to cool, from *frigus*, cold. See *FRIO*]

REFRIGERATION, *re-frij-er-ā'shun*, *n*. The act or operation of cooling the state of being cooled.

REFRIGERATIVE, *re-frij-er-a-tiv*, *adj* Cooling—*n*. A cooling medicine

REFRIGERATOR *re-frij-er-ā-tor*, *n*. A cooler an air tight ice-box or closet for provisions a cooling apparatus attached to a still.

REFRIGERATORY, *re-frij-er-a-tor-i*, *adj* Cooling; refreshing—*n*. A cooler an apparatus by which hot liquids are cooled or vapours condensed.

REFUG, *ref-ug*, *pr* *p* of *REFUG*.

REFUGEE, *ref-uj*, *n*. A fleeing back that which affords shelter or protection an asylum or retreat a resource or expedient—*v.t*. (*Shak*) To shelter, to protect. [*Fr* *L* *refugium*—*re*, back, and *fugio*, to flee] [*another* country]

REFUGEE *ref-uj*, *n*. One who flees for refuge to

REFULGENCE, *re-ful-jens*, *n*. State of being

REFULGENT, *re-ful-jen-s*, *adj* bright-ness brilliance

REFULGENT *re-ful-jen-s*, *adj* Flashing back casting a flood of light shining brilliant. [*L* *refulgens* -*antis*—*re*, back, *fulgo*, to shine.]

REFULGENTLY, *re-ful-jen-t*, *adv* With a flood of light with great brightness.

REFUND, *re-fund*, *v.t* (*lit*) To pour back to repay; to restore to return what has been taken. [*L* *refundo* *refusum*—*re* back, and *fundo*, to pour]

REFURBISH, *re-furb-ish*, *v.t* To refurbish again.

REFURNISH *re-furn-ish*, *v.t* To furnish again to supply or provide anew [*refused*.]

REFUSABLE, *re-fuza-bl*, *adj* Capable of being

REFUSAL, *re-fu-zal*, *n*. The act of refusing denial of anything requested rejection the right of taking in preference to others. [*From* *REFUSE*.]

REFUSE *re-fuz*, *v.t* To reject to deny, as a request, &c—*v.t* to decline acceptance not to comply —*pr* *p* *refusing*, *pr* *p* *refused* [*Fr* *refuser*, from *L* *refuso*, *refusum* or a mixture of *refuto* to drive back or repel and *recuso* to make an objection against, to refuse. See *REFUTE*.]

REFUSE, *re-fuz*, *adj* Refused worthless.—*n*. That which is rejected or left as worthless dross.

REFUSION *re-fu-zhun*, *n*. Repeated fusion or melting, as of metals restoration [*for* disproved.

REFUTABLE, *re-fu-ta-bl*, *adj* That may be refuted

REFUTABLY, *re-fu-ta-bl*, *adv* In a refutable manner so as to be proved false.

REFUTATION, *re-fu-tā'shun*, *n*. The act of refuting or disproving [*refuta* refuting.

REFUTATORY, *re-fu-tā-tor-i*, *adj* Tending to

REFUTE, re-füt', *v.t.* (*lit.*) To pour back: to repel: to oppose: to disprove:—*pr.p.* refüt'ing; *pa.p.* re-füt'ed. [Fr. *réfuter*, L. *refuto*—*re*, back, and *futis*, a water-vessel, from *fundo*, to pour.]

REFUTER, re-füt'er, *n.* One who or that which refutes.

REGAIN, re-gän', *v.t.* To gain back or again: to recover.

REGAL, rē'gal, *n.* A small portable finger-organ in use in the 16th and 17th centuries. [Perh. *rigabell*, an instrument once used in the churches of Italy.]

REGAL, rē'gal, *adj.* Belonging to a king: kingly: royal. [L. *regalis*—*rex*, a king—*rego*, to rule.]

REGALE, re-gäl', *v.t.* To entertain in a regal or sumptuous manner: to refresh: to gratify.—*v.i.* to feast:—*pr.p.* regäl'ing; *pa.p.* regäl'ed.—*n.* A regal or magnificent feast. [Fr. *régaler*—L. *regalis*: or from Fr. and It. *gala*, good-cheer. See **GALA**.]

REGALEMENT, re-gäl'ment, *n.* The act of regaling: entertainment: refreshment.

REGALIA, re-gä'li-a, *n.pl.* Things that belong to a king: the insignia of a king, the crown, sceptre, &c.: the rights and privileges of kings. [Neuter pl. of *regalis*. See **REGAL**, *adj.*]

REGALITY, re-gä'li-ti, *n.* State of being regal: royalty: sovereignty: (*Spenser*) rights of royalty.

REGALLY, rē'gal-li, *adv.* In a regal or royal manner.

REGARD, re-gärd', *v.t.* To look at or on: to observe particularly: to hold in respect or affection: to pay attention to: to keep or observe: to esteem: to consider.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to consider or care.—*n.* (*orig.*) Look, gaze: attention with interest: observation: respect: affection: repute: relation: reference. [Fr. *regarder*—*re*, and *garder*, to keep, look after. See **GUARD**.]

REGARDANT, re-gärd'ant, *adj.* Looking behind: (*her.*) looking behind or backward. [Fr., *pr.p.* of *regarder*. See **REGARD**.]

REGARDER, re-gärd'er, *n.* One who regards: (*law*) an official inspector of a forest.

REGARDFUL, re-gärd'fool, *adj.* Full of regard: taking notice: heedful: attentive.

REGARDFULLY, re-gärd'fool-li, *adv.* Attentively: (*Shak.*) respectfully.

REGARDLESS, re-gärd'les, *adj.* Without regard: not attending: negligent: heedless.

REGARDLESSLY, re-gärd'les-li, *adv.* In a regardless manner: heedlessly: carelessly.

REGARDLESSNESS, re-gärd'les-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being regardless: negligence.

REGATHER, re-gäth'ër, *v.t.* To gather a second time or again. [L. *re*, again, and **GATHER**.]

REGATTA, re-gat'a, *n.* A rowing or sailing match between a number of boats or yachts. [It., from *rigattare*, to contend, dispute.]

REGELATION, re-jë-lä'shun, *n.* The act or process of freezing anew: the adhesion of two pieces of ice brought into contact either in air or immersed in water. [L. *re*, again, and *gelatio*, a freezing—*gelo*. See **GELATINE**.]

REGENCY, re-jën-si, *n.* The office, jurisdiction, or dominion of a regent: a body intrusted with vicarious government. [From **REGENT**.]

REGENERACY, re-jën'er-a-si, *n.* The state of being regenerated.

REGENERATE, re-jën'er-ät, *v.t.* To generate or produce anew: (*theol.*) to renew the heart and turn it to the love of God.—*adj.* Created or produced anew: renewed. [L. *regenero*, —*atum*, to bring forth again—*re*, again, *genero*, to beget, bring forth. See **GENERATE**.]

REGENERATENESS, re-jën'er-ät-nes, *n.* Same as **REGENERACY**.

REGENERATION, re-jën-ër-ä'shun, *n.* Act of regenerating: state of being regenerated.

REGENERATIVE, re-jën'er-a-tiv, *adj.* Pertaining to regeneration. [way of regeneration.]

REGENERATIVELY, re-jën'er-a-tiv-li, *adv.* In the

REGENT, rē'jent, *adj.* (*orig.*) Ruling: invested with interim authority.—*n.* One invested with interim authority: one who rules for the sovereign. [Fr.; L. *regens*, —*entis*, *pr.p.* of *rego*, to rule.]

REGENTSHIP, rē'jent-ship, *n.* The state or office of a regent. [or bud again.]

REGERMINATE, re-jër'min-ät, *v.i.* To germinate

REGET, re-ge't', *v.t.* To get or obtain again.

REGICIDAL, rej-i-sid'al, *adj.* Pertaining to a regicide.

REGICIDE, rej-i-sid, *n.* The murderer of a king: the murder of a king. [Fr.; from L. *rex*, *regis*, a king, and *cado*, to kill.]

REGILD, re-gild', *v.t.* To gild again or anew.

REGIME, rä-zhēm', *n.* Form of government: administration. [Fr.]

REGIMEN, rej-i-men, *n.* Rule prescribed: orderly government: (*med.*) rule of diet: (*gram.*) the government of one word by another: words governed. [L. —*rego*, to rule.]

REGIMENT, rej-i-ment, *n.* (*Shak.*) Rule, government: a body of soldiers ruled or commanded by a colonel, and consisting of a number of companies. [L. *regimentum*—*rego*, to rule.]

REGIMENTAL, rej-i-mental, *adj.* Relating to a regiment.—*pl.* The uniform of a regiment.

REGION, rē'jun, *n.* (*lit.*) A direction, boundary-line: a portion of land: a portion or trace of space: country: district: part near: (*Shak.*) place, rank. [L. *regio*, *regionis*—*rego*, to rule, direct, mark a boundary.]

REGISTER, rej-is-tër, *n.* A written record, regularly kept: the book containing the register: that which registers or records: that which regulates, as the damper of a furnace or stove, the air-stop of an organ, &c.: the inner part of a type-mould.—*v.t.* To enter in a register: to record.—*v.i.* (*print.*) to meet exactly or correspond, as the columns or pages of a printed sheet or the lines on opposite pages. [Fr. *registre*; L. *regesta*—*regero*, *registus*, to record—*re*, back, and *gero*, to carry.]

REGISTRAR, rej-is-trar, *n.* One who keeps a register.

REGISTRARSHIP, rej-is-trar-ship, *n.* The office of a registrar. [tering.]

REGISTRATION, rej-is-trä'shun, *n.* Act of registering.

REGISTRY, rej-is-tri, *n.* Act of registering: place where a register is kept: facts recorded.

REGLEMENT, reg'l-ment, *n.* (*Bacon*). Regulation. [Fr.]

REGLET, reglet, *n.* (*lit.*) A little rule: a flat, narrow moulding, used to separate panels, &c., a fillet—(*print.*) a ledge of wood thicker than a lead, and used for a like purpose. [Fr., dim. of *règle*, L. *regula*. See **RULE**.]

REGNANCY, reg'nän-si, *n.* Condition of being regnant: act of reigning: reign: predominance.

REGNANT, reg'nant, *adj.* Reigning or ruling: predominant: exercising regal authority. [L. *regnans*, *regnantis*, *pr.p.* of *regno*—*rego*, to rule.]

REGORGE, re-gorj', *v.t.* To swallow again: (*Milton*) to swallow eagerly: to vomit, to throw back.

REGRAFT, re-graft', *v.t.* To graft again.

REGRAUNT, re-grant', *v.t.* To grant back.—*n.* A fresh grant.

REGREET, re-grët', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To greet or salute again.—*n.* (*Shak.*) Return or exchange of salutation.

REGRESS, re gres, *n.* A going or passage back return power of returning [*L. regressus*—*re*, back, and *gradior*, *gressus*, to step, go]

REGRESS, re gres, *v. i.* To go back to return to a former place or state. [*returning*]

REGRESSION, re gresh'un, *n.* Act of going back or

REGRESSIVE, re-gres'iv, *adj.* Going back returning

REGRESSIVELY, re gres'iv l, *adv.* In a regressive manner by return.

REGRET, re gret', *v. t.* (*lit.*) To weep for, to bewail to grieve at to remember with sorrow —*pr p* regretting, *pa p* regretted—*n.* Sorrow for anything past concern remorse [*Fr regretter*, *Ita. gratr*, weeping, *Scot. greet*, to weep]

REGRETFUL, re-gret fool, *adj.* Full of regret.

REGRETFULLY, re gret fool l, *adv.* With regret.

REGUARDON, re ger'dun, *v. t.* (*Shak*) To reward.—*n.* (*Shak*) A reward, a recompense. [*Fr reguer* *donner*—*re*, back, and *GUARDON*]

REGULA, reg'u la, *n.* (*arch.*) In the Dome style one of the bands under a triglyph or between the canals of the triglyphs [*L. regula*, a rule]

REGULAR, reg'u lar, *adj.* According to rule or established custom governed by rule uniform orderly instituted according to established forms having all the sides and angles equal belonging to the permanent army —*n.* A soldier belonging to the permanent army (*Pom. Catk.*) one who professes to follow a certain rule of life, and who has taken the vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience. [*L. regularis*—*regula*, a rule—*rego*, to rule]

REGULARITY, reg'u lar'i ti, *n.* Quality of being regular conformity to rule method uniformity

REGULARLY, reg'u lar l, *adv.* In a regular manner according to rule or established mode in uniform order exactly

REGULATE, reg'u lat' *v. t.* To make regular to adjust by rule to subject to rules or restrictions to direct to put in good order —*pr p* regulating, *pa p* regulated. [*L. regula*, a rule. See **REGULAR**]

REGULATION, reg u la'shun, *n.* Act of regulating state of being regulated a rule or order prescribed precept law

REGULATIVE, reg'u la-tiv, *adj.* Tending to regulate.

REGULATOR, reg'u la-tor, *n.* One who or that which regulates a lever which regulates the motion of a watch anything that renders motion uniform.

REGULUS, reg'u lus, *n.* A petty king or ruler the name given by the mystical alchemists to pure metal obtained by fusion. [*L. dum. of rex regis*, a king]

REGURGITATE, re-gur'gitat, *v. t.* To throw or pour back from a deep place —*v. i.* to be thrown or poured back —*pr p* regurgitating, *pa p* regurgitated. [*Low L. regurgito* *regurgitatum*—*re*, back, and *gurgis* *gurgus*, a gulf]

REGURGITATION, re gur ji ta'shun, *n.* The act of pouring or flowing back.

REHABILITATE, re ha-bil'i tat' *v. t.* (*lit.*) To re clothe (*law*) to reinstate, to restore to former rank or privileges.

REHABILITATION, re ha-bil'i ta'shun, *n.* The act of restoring to forfeited rights or privileges.

REHASH, re-hash', *v. t.* To hash over again.—*n.* Something made up of materials formerly used.

REHEAR, re-hér', *v. t.* To hear again to try over again, as a lawsuit.

REHEARSAL, re her'al *n.* Act of rehearsing recital recital before public representation.

REHEARSE, re her's', *v. t.* To go over anything a second time to repeat what has already been said to narrate to recite before a public representation —*pr p* rehearsing, *pa p* rehearsed [*O Fr re hercer*—*re*, again, *herce*, a harrow]

REHEARSER, re her'ser, *n.* One who rehearses

REIGN, rán, *n.* Rule dominion royal authority supreme power influence time during which a sovereign rules —*v. t.* To rule to exercise sovereign power to be predominant to obtain dominion. [*L. regnum*—*rego*, to rule]

RE ILLUMINATE, ré il lu min at, *v. t.* To illuminate or enlighten again.

REIMBURSABLE, re im bur's-a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being repaid intended to be repaid.

REIMBURSE, ré im bur's, *v. t.* (*lit.*) To put back into the purse to refund to pay an equivalent to for loss or expense —*pr p* reimbursing, *pa p* reimbursed [*Fr rembourser*—*re*, back, and *embourser*, to put in a purse, from *bourse* a purse See **PURSE**]

REIMBURSEMENT, ré im bur's ment, *n.* Act of reimbursing or repaying.

RE-IMMERGE, re im merj, *v. t.* To immerge again.

RE IMPRESS, ré im pres', *v. t.* To impress anew

RE IMPRESSION, ré im pres'hun, *n.* A second or repeated impression.

REIN, rán, *n.* That which retains or holds back the strap of a bridle an instrument for curbing or governing government—*v. t.* To govern with the rein or bridle to restrain or control—*v. t.* (*Shak*) to be guided or controlled by reins. [*Fr réne*, *O Fr réigne*, *It. redina*, *L. retinacula*—*retineo*—*re*, back, and *teneo*, to hold.]

GIVE THE REINS TO, to give license to leave unchecked.—TAKE THE REINS, to take the control.

RE INAUGURATE, re in aw'gu rat, *v. t.* To inaugurate again or anew

RE INCORPORATE, re in kor'po-rat, *v. t.* To incorporate or embody again or anew

REINDEER, réin der, *n.* A kind of deer in the north, valuable for the chase and for domestic uses [*A.S. hren* *Ita. hren*, *Finn. raingo*, an animal, and *DER*]

RE INFORCE RE INFORCEMENT Same as **RE ENFORCE**, **RE ENFORCEMENT** [unchecked.]

REINLESS, réin les' *adj.* Without rein or restraint

REINS, réin, *npl.* The kidneys the lower part of the back over the kidneys the inward parts considered as the seat of the affections the heart [*Fr. la. renes*, *Gr phrén*, the midriff]

RE INSERT, re in sert', *v. t.* To insert a second time.

RE-INSTALL, ré in stawl, *v. t.* (*Shak*) To put again in possession (*Milton*) to seat again.

RE INSTATE, ré in stat', *v. t.* To instate again to place in a former state.

RE INSTATEMENT, ré in stätment *n.* Act of reinstating re establishment.

RE-INSTRUCT, re in-strukt', *v. t.* To instruct again.

RE INSURE, re in shür', *v. t.* To insure a second time by other underwriters. [second time.]

RE-INVEST, re in vest', *v. t.* To invest again or a

RE INVESTMENT, ré in vestment, *n.* The act of reinvesting a second investment. [again.]

RE-INVIGORATE, ré in vigor at, *v. t.* To invigorate

RE ISSUE, ré ish üs', *v. t.* To issue again.—*n.* A second issue.

REITERATE, re-itér at, *v. t.* To iterate or repeat again to repeat again and again.

REITERATION, re it er a'shun, *n.* Act of reiterating.

- REITERATIVE**, re-it'ér-üt-iv, *n.* A word or part of a word that is reiterated or repeated: a word that expresses repeated action.
- REJECT**, re-jekt', *v.t.* (*lit.*) To throw back: to throw away: to refuse to receive: to repudiate: to renounce. [*L. rejicio, rejectum*—*re*, back, and *jacio*, to throw.] [fusal.]
- REJECTION**, re-jek'tshun, *n.* Act of rejecting: **REJOICE**, re-jois', *v.i.* To feel and express joy again and again: to be glad: to exult or triumph.—*u.t.* to make joyful: to gladden:—*pr.p.* rejoicing; *pa.p.* rejoiced'. [*Fr. réjouir*—*re*, again, and *jouis*, to enjoy—*joie*, joy. See **JOY**.]
- REJOICEMENT**, re-jois'ment, *n.* Rejoicing.
- REJOICING**, re-jois'ing, *n.* Act of being joyful: expression, subject, or experience of joy.
- REJOICINGLY**, re-jois'ing-li, *adv.* With joy or exultation. [is separated: to meet again.]
- REJOIN**, re-join', *v.t.* To join again: to unite what
- REJOIN**, re-join', *v.i.* To answer to a reply.
- REJOINER**, re-join'dér, *n.* An answer joined on to another, an answer to a reply: (*law*) the defendant's answer to a plaintiff. [again.]
- REJOINDURE**, re-join'dür, *n.* (*Shak.*) A joining
- REJOURN**, re-jurn', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To adjourn or postpone, to defer. [*Fr. réjourner*. See **ADJOURN**.]
- REJUVENESCENT**, re-jöo-ven-es'ent, *adj.* Becoming, or causing to become young again. [*L. re*, again, and **JUVENESCENT**.]
- REKE**, rek, *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To reek, care. [See **RECK**.]
- REKINDLE**, re-kin'dl, *v.t.* To kindle again: to set on fire or arouse anew.
- RELAPSE**, re-laps', *v.i.* To slide, sink, or fall back: to return to a former state or practice:—*pr.p.* relapsing; *pa.p.* relapsed'.—*n.* A falling back into a former bad state. [*L. relabor, relapsus*—*re*, back or again, *labor*, to slip or slide.]
- RELATE**, re-lät', *v.t.* (*Spenser*) To bring back: to carry the mind back to the past: to describe: to tell: to ally by connection or kindred.—*v.i.* to have reference: to refer:—*pr.p.* relating; *pa.p.* related'. [*L. refero, relatum*—*re*, back, *fero*, to carry.]
- RELATED**, re-lät'ed, *adj.* Allied or connected by kindred or blood.
- RELATION**, re-lä'shun, *n.* Act of relating or telling: recital: that which is related: mutual connection between two things: reference: resemblance: connection by birth or marriage: a person related to others by birth or marriage. [having kindred.]
- RELATIONAL**, re-lä'shun-al, *adj.* Having relation:
- RELATIONSHIP**, re-lä'shun-ship, *n.* State of being related, either by blood or by marriage.
- RELATIVE**, rel'a-tiv, *adj.* Having relation: not existing by itself: not absolute: considered as belonging to something else: (*gram.*) expressing relation.—*n.* That which has relation to something else: a relation: (*gram.*) a pronoun which relates to something before called its antecedent. [*L. relativus*. See **RELATE**.]
- RELATIVELY**, rel'a-tiv-li, *adv.* In relation to something else: not absolutely.
- RELATIVENESS**, rel'a-tiv-nes, } *n.* State of being
- RELATIVITY**, rel'a-tiv-i-ti, } relative or having relation.
- RELATOR**, re-lä'tor, *n.* One who relates: (*law*) an informant on whose behalf certain writs are issued.
- RELAX**, re-laks', *v.t.* To loosen one thing away from another: to slacken: to make less close or firm: to make less severe: to relieve from attention or effort: to divert: to make languid.—*u.t.* to become less close: to become less severe: to attend less: to unbend.—*adj.* (*Bacon*) Relaxed, loose. [*L. relaxo, -atum*—*re*, away from, *laxo*, to loosen—*laxus*, loose.]
- RELAXATION**, re-laks-ä'shun, *n.* Act of relaxing: state of being relaxed: remission of application: indulgence in recreation.
- RELAY**, re-lä', *n.* (*orig.*) A number of fresh dogs to relieve others: a supply of horses to relieve others on a journey: a supply of anything laid up in store. [*Fr. relais, relayer*, O. *Fr. relaisser*, to relieve; *It. rilasciare*—*L. relaxo*, to release or relieve. See **RELAX**.]
- RELAY**, re-lä', *v.t.* To lay again. [new lease of.]
- RELEASE**, re-läs', *v.t.* To lease again: to grant a
- RELEASE**, re-läs', *v.t.* To let loose from: to set free: to discharge from: to relieve: to let go, as a claim: to give up a right to: to relax:—*pr.p.* releasing; *pa.p.* released'.—*n.* A setting free: discharge: the giving up of a right or claim. [*O. Fr. relaisser, L. relaxo*, to relieve.]
- RELEASEMENT**, re-läs'ment, *n.* (*Milton*). Act of releasing or discharging: release.
- RELEGATE**, rel'e-gät', *v.t.* To send away: to consign: to transfer: to exile:—*pr.p.* relegating; *pa.p.* relegated'. [*L. relego, -atum*—*re*, away, *lego*, to send. See **LEGATE**.] [ing: banishment.]
- RELEGATION**, rel-e-gä'shun, *n.* The act of relegating.
- RELENT**, re-lent', *v.i.* To slacken, to soften: to dissolve: to grow tender: to feel compassion: (*Shak.*) to repent.—*v.t.* (*Spenser*) to slacken, soften.—*adj.* Dissolved: melted.—*n.* (*Spenser*) Remission, stay. [*Fr. se ralentir, It. rallentare*—*L. relentesco*—*re*, away from, *lentesco*, to slacken—*lentus*, pliant, soft.]
- RELENTLESS**, re-lent'les, *adj.* Without relenting: without tenderness or compassion: merciless.
- RELENTLESSLY**, re-lent'les-li, *adv.* In a relentless manner: without pity or compassion.
- RELENTLESSNESS**, re-lent'les-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being relentless.
- RELENTMENT**, re-lent'ment, *n.* The state of relenting: relaxation: compassion.
- RELET**, re-let', *v.t.* To let again, as a house.
- RELEVANCE**, rel'e-vans, } *n.* State of being relevant
- RELEVANCY**, rel'e-van-si, } vant: pertinence: applicability: (*Scots law*) sufficiency to infer the conclusion.
- RELEVANT**, rel'e-vant, *adj.* (*lit.*) Raising: relieving: lending aid: bearing upon or applying to the purpose: applicable: related. [*Fr., pr.p. of relever*, to raise again, relieve. See **RELIEVE**.]
- RELIABILITY**, re-li-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being reliable.
- RELIABLE**, re-li'a-bl, *adj.* That may be relied upon.
- RELIABLENESS**, re-li'a-bl-nes, *n.* The state of being reliable or trustworthy.
- RELIABLY**, re-li'a-bli, *adv.* In a reliable manner.
- RELIANCE**, re-li'ans, *n.* Trust: confidence: ground of trust.
- RELIC**, rel'ik, *n.* (*lit.*) That which is left after loss or decay: a corpse: in R. C. Church, the body or other memorials of saints: a memorial. [*Fr. relique, L. reliqua*—*relinquo, relictum*, to leave behind. See **RELINQUISH**.]
- RELICT**, rel'ikt, *n.* A woman whose husband is dead: a widow. [*L. relicta*—*relinquo*. See **RELIC**.]
- RELIEF**, re-léf, *n.* Act of relieving: the removal of any evil: alleviation of pain: release from a post or duty: that which relieves or mitigates: aid: (*sculp.*) the projection of a figure beyond the ground or plane on which it is formed: (*paint.*) the apparent projection of a figure. [From **RELIEVE**.]

RELIEVE, re-liv', *v.t.* (*lit.*) To lift or raise up to remove from that which weighs down or depresses to lessen to ease to help to release to put in relief, as a figure in painting to set off (*law*) to redress —*pr.p.* relieving, *pa.p.* relieved [Fr *relèver*, to raise again, *l.* *relèvo*—*re*, again, *levo*, to raise—*lexis*, light.]

RELIEVER, re-lév'er, *n.* One who or that which relieves. [**RELIEF** (It.)]

RELIEVO, re-le-vo, *n.* (*sculpt and paint*) Same as

RELIGHT, re-lit', *v.t.* To light anew

RELIGION, re-li-jun, *n.* (*lit.*) That which binds one back from doing something restraint the feeling of reverence and love towards God, and consequent obedience to Him piety any system of faith and worship (*Milton*) a religious rite. [*l.* *religio* *onus*—*re*, back, and *ligo* to bind.] [**RELIGION**]

RELIGIONIST, re-li-jun-ist, *n.* One attached to a

RELIGIOUS re-li-jus *adj.* Pertaining to religion uninculcating religion concerned with or set apart to religion pious godly in R. C. Church bound to a monastic life strict.—*n.* One bound by a vow to monastic life a monk or nun.

RELIGIOUSLY re-li-jus-ly, *adv.* In a religious manner; piously exactly scrupulously

RELIGIOUSNESS, re-li-jus-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being religious.

RELINQUENT, re-ling-kwent, *adj.* Relinquishing. [*l.* *relinquens*, *entis*, *pr.p.* of *relinquo* See **RELINQUISH**]

RELINQUISH, re-ling-kwish, *v.t.* To leave behind to abandon to give up to renounce a claim to —*pr.p.* relinquishing *pa.p.* relinquished (*kwishit*) [O Fr *relinquir*, *l.* *relinquo*, *relictum*—*re*, away from, *linquo* to leave.]

RELINQUISHMENT, re-ling-kwish-ment, *n.* The act of relinquishing renunciation.

RELIQUARY, re-li-kwar-i, *n.* A small chest or casket for holding relics. [Fr *reliquaire*, low *l.* *reliquarium*—*l.* *reliquia*, relics—*relinquo*. See **RELINQUISH**]

RELIQUE, re-lek', *n.* A relic.

RELISH, re-lish, *v.t.* (*lit.*) To lick up or again to like the taste of to be pleased with.—*v.i.* to have an agreeable taste to give pleasure.—*n.* An agreeable taste peculiar taste or quality enjoyable quality power of pleasing inclination or taste for appetite just enough to give a flavour (*Shak*) a small quantity a sauce. [O Fr *relecher* to lick or taste again. See **LECHER**, **LICK**.]

RELISHABLE, re-lish-a-bl, *adj.* That may be relished pleasing to the taste.

RELISTEN, re-lis'n, *v.i.* (*Tenn*) To listen again.

RELIVE, re-liv', *v.i.* (*Spenser*) To live again.—*v.t.* (*Spenser*) to bring back to life.

RELOAD, re-load, *v.t.* To load again.

RELUCTANCE, re-luk'tans, } *n.* State of being

RELUCTANT, re-luk'tan-s, } reluctant unwillingness.

RELUCTANTLY, re-luk'tant-ly, *adv.* Struggling to get away from striving against unwilling loath. [*l.* *reluctans*—*antis*, *pr.p.* of *relictor*—*re*, away from, *lictor*, to struggle.] [**RELUCTANT**]

RELUMINE, re-lum, *v.t.* (*Shak*) To light anew, to rekindle —*pr.p.* reluming, *pa.p.* relumed [Fr *relumer*—*l.* *re*, again, and *lumen*, light.]

RELUMINE, re-lum-in, *v.t.* (*Shak*) To relume, light anew [See **RELUMINE**]

RELY, re-li', *v.i.* (*lit.*) To look to one for relief to rest or repose to have full confidence —*pr.p.* relying, *pa.p.* relied [Fr *relayer*, to relieve, *se relayer*, to relieve one another See **RELAY**]

REMADE, re-mād, *part.* and *pa.p.* of **REMAKE**

REMAIN, re-mān, *v.i.* To stay back or behind to stay or be left behind to continue in the same place to continue in an unchanged form or condition to last.—*v.t.* (*Milton*) to be left to.—*n.* (*Shak*) Stay abide —*pl.* that which is left, as of the human body when life is gone a corpse the literary productions of one dead. [*l.* *remaneo*—*re*, back, behind, *maneo* akin to *Gr meno*, to stay]

REMAINDER, re-mān-der, *n.* That which remains or is left behind after the removal of a part.—*adj.* (*Shak*) Remaining

REMAKE, re-māk, *v.t.* To make anew

REMAND, re-mand, *v.t.* To order or send back. [*l.* *remando*—*re*, back, *mando* to order See **COMMAND**]

REMARK, re-mārk', *v.t.* To mark or take notice of to express what one thinks or sees to say (*Milton*) to distinguish.—*n.* Words regarding anything notice. [Fr *remarquer*—*re*, inten., *marquer*, to mark. See **MARK**.]

REMARKABLE, re-mārk'a-bl, *adj.* Deserving remark or notice distinguished famous that may excite admiration or wonder strange; extraordinary

REMARKABLENESS, re-mārk'a-bl-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being remarkable worthiness of observation.

REMARKABLY, re-mārk'a-bl-ly, *adv.* In a remarkable manner uncommonly singularly

REMARRY, re-mar-ri, *v.t.* To marry again.

REMEASURE, re-mezh-ur, *v.t.* (*Spenser*) To measure anew

REMEDIAL, re-mē-di-a-bl, *adj.* That may be remedied curable. [From **REMEDY**]

REMEDIABLY, re-mē-di-a-bl-ly, *adv.* In a remediable manner so as to be remedied.

REMEDIAL, re-mē-di-al, *adj.* Tending to remedy or remove.

REMEDIAL, re-mē-di-al-ly, *adv.* In a remedial manner by way of remedy

REMEDIAL, re-mē-di-ist, *adj.* (*Shak*) Remedial

REMEDILESS, re-mē-di-less or re-mēd, *adj.* Without remedy incurable.

REMEDY, rem-e-di, *n.* (*lit.*) That which restores again that which contracts any evil or repairs any loss reparation restoration.—*v.t.* To remove, counteract, or repair —*pr.p.* remedying, *pa.p.* remedied. [*l.* *remedium*—*re*, back, again, *medior*, to restore, cure.]

REMEMBER, re-mem-ber, *v.t.* To call back to the memory to put in mind to keep in mind to meditate on to bear in mind with gratitude and reverence to attend to (*Shak*) to mention. [O Fr *remembrer*, Fr *rememor*, *l.* *rememoro*—*re*, again, *memoro* to call to mind—*memor*, mindful. See **MEMOIR**.]

REMEMBERABLE, re-mem-ber-a-bl, *adj.* That may be remembered or kept in mind.

REMEMBRANCE, re-mem-brans, *n.* The act of remembering memory that which serves to bring to or keep in mind a memorial a souvenir a record the power of remembering the length of time during which a thing can be remembered (*Shak*) state of being remembered, also, caution, admonition.

REMEMBRANCE, re-mem-brans-er, *n.* That which reminds a recorder an officer of exchequer

REMERCIE, REMEROY, re-mér'si, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To thank. [*Fr. remercier*; *L. re, and MERCY.*]

REMERGE, re-mérj', *v.t.* (*Tenn.*) To merge again.

REMIFORM, rem'i-form, *adj.* Shaped like an oar. [*L. remus, an oar, and forma, form.*]

REMIN, re-mind', *v.t.* To bring to the mind of again: to bring under the notice or consideration of.

REMINDER, re-mind'er, *n.* One who or that which reminds. [calling to mind.]

REMINDFUL, re-mind'ful, *adj.* Tending to remind:

REMINISCENCE, rem-i-nis'ens, *n.* That which is recalled to mind: recollection: an account of what is remembered: the recurrence to the mind of the past. [*Fr.—L. reminiscētia, recollections—remiscor, to recall to mind—re, and root men, whence mens, the mind. See MENTAL.*]

REMINISCENT, rem-i-nis'ent, *n.* One who calls past events to mind.—*adj.* Capable of calling to mind.

REMIPED, rem'i-ped, *adj.* Having oar-shaped feet, or feet that are used as oars.—*n.* One of an order of insects having feet adapted for swimming. [*L. remus, an oar, and pes, pedis, a foot.*]

REMISE, re-miz', *v.t.* To send or give back: to release, as a claim.—*n.* (*law*) Return or surrender, as of a claim. [*Fr. remiser—L. remitto. See REMIT.*]

REMISS, re-mis', *adj.* Remitting in attention, &c.: negligent: inattentive: not punctual: slow: not vigorous. [*From REMIT.*] [forgive: lenient.]

REMISSFUL, re-mis'ful, *adj.* Tending to remit or

REMISSIBILITY, re-mis-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being remissible.

REMISSIBLE, re-mis'i-bl, *adj.* That may be remitted or pardoned.

REMISSION, re-mish'un, *n.* The act of remitting: abatement: relinquishment of a claim: release: pardon: the sending of money to a distance.

REMISSIVE, re-mis'iv, *adj.* Remitting: forgiving.

REMISSLY, re-mis'li, *adv.* In a remiss manner: carelessly.

REMISSNESS, re-mis'nes, *n.* The state of being remiss: want of attention or punctuality: carelessness.

REMIT, re-mit', *v.t.* (*lit.*) To send back: to slacken: to pardon: to commit: (*Bacon*) to refer: to transmit, as money, &c.—*v.i.* to abate in force: to become moderated.—*pr.p.* remitting; *pa.p.* remitted. [*L. remitto, remissum—re, back, and mitto, to send.*]

REMITTAL, re-mit'al, *n.* A remitting: surrender.

REMITTANCE, re-mit'ans, *n.* The act of remitting: that which is remitted.

REMITTENT, re-mit'ent, *adj.* Increasing and remitting or abating alternately, as a disease.

REMITTER, re-mit'er, *n.* One who remits: (*law*) restitution of a right of possession under a valid title, to a person who comes into possession through a defect of title in the previous possessor.

REMITTOR, re-mit'or, *n.* (*law*). One who makes a remittance.

REMNANT, rem'nant, *n.* That which remains: a fragment: remainder.—*adj.* Remaining. [*Contr. of remanent—L. remaneo. See REMAIN.*]

REMODEL, re-mod'el, *v.t.* To model or fashion again.

REMODIFICATION, re-mod-i-fi-ká'shun, *n.* The act of modifying again.

REMONSTRANCE, re-mon'strans, *n.* The act of remonstrating: strong speaking against an act: reasons in opposition: expostulation: (*Shak.*) demonstration. [*From REMONSTRATE.*]

REMONSTRANT, re-mon'strant, *adj.* Inclined to

remonstrate: expostulatory.—*n.* One who remonstrates.

REMONSTRATE, re-mon'strát, *v.i.* (*lit.*) To point out again and again: to set forth strong reasons against a measure: to expostulate.—*pr.p.* remonstrating; *pa.p.* remonstrated. [*Low L. remonstro, -atum—L. re, again, and monstro, to point out.*]

REMORSE, re-mors', *n.* (*lit.*) A biting again and again: the gnawing pain or anguish of guilt: (*Spenser*) commiseration: (*Shak.*) an act of compassion. [*Low L. remorsus—L. remordeo, remorsum, to hite—re, again, and mordeo, to bite.*]

REMORSEFUL, re-mors'ful, *adj.* Full of remorse: (*Shak.*) compassionate, tender.

REMORSEFULLY, re-mors'ful-i, *adv.* In a remorseful manner. [of being remorseful.]

REMORSEFULNESS, re-mors'ful-nes, *n.* The state

REMORSELESS, re-mors'les, *adj.* Without remorse: cruel. [remorse.]

REMORSELESSLY, re-mors'les-li, *adv.* Without

REMORSELESSNESS, re-mors'les-nes, *n.* The quality of being remorseless, savageness.

REMOTE, re-mót', *adj.* Moved back to a distance: far: distant: primary, as a cause: not agreeing with: not related: slight. [*L. remotus—removed. See REMOVE.*] [tance: slightly.]

REMOTELY, re-mót'li, *adv.* Not nearly: at a distance.

REMOTENESS, re-mót'nes, *n.* The state of being remote. [ing: remoteness.]

REMOTION, re-mó'shun, *n.* (*Shak.*) Act of removing.

REMOULD, re-móld', *v.t.* To mould or shape again.

REMOUNT, re-móunt', *v.t.* and *v.i.* To mount again.

REMOVABLE, re-móov'a-bl, *adj.* That may be removed.

REMOVAL, re-móov'al, *n.* The act of removing: the act of taking away: change of place.

REMOVE, re-móov', *v.t.* To move away: to put from its place: to take away: to withdraw.—*v.i.* to change place: to go from one place to another:—*pr.p.* removing; *pa.p.* removed.—*n.* Change of place: departure: any indefinite distance: a step in any scale of gradation: interval: a dish to be changed while the rest remain. [*L. removeo, remotum—re, back, moveo, to move. See MOVE.*]

REMOVED, re-móovd', *padj.* (*Shak.*) Separate, remote, secluded.

REMOVEDNESS, re-móov'ed-nes, *n.* (*Shak.*) The state of being removed: remoteness.

REMOVER, re-móov'er, *n.* One who removes: (*Bacon*) an agitator.

REMUNERABLE, re-mú'nér-a-bl, *adj.* That may be remunerated: worthy of being rewarded.

REMUNERATE, re-mú'nér-át, *v.t.* To do a service in return: to recompense.—*pr.p.* remunerating; *pa.p.* remunerated. [*L. remunero, -atum—re, in return, munero, to perform a duty—munus, muneris, a service, a gift.*]

REMUNERATION, re-mú'nér-á'shun, *n.* The act of remunerating: reward: recompense.

REMUNERATIVE, re-mú'nér-a-tiv, *adj.* Intended or fitted to remunerate: lucrative.

REMURMUR, re-murmur, *v.t.* To murmur again: to repeat in low sounds.—*v.i.* to murmur back.

RENAISSANCE, re-ná'songz, *n.* A new birth, a renewal: a peculiar style of decorative art revived by Raphael in the time of Leo X. [*Fr.—L. renascor. See RENASCENT.*]

RENAL, ré'nal, *adj.* Pertaining to the reins or kidneys. [*L. renalis—ren, pl. renes. See REINS.*]

RENARD, ren'ard, *n*. A fox, so called in fables and in poetry—written also *Reynard*. [Fr.—O Ger *Penhard*, *Reginhart*, strong in counsel, cunning, the name of a fox in a celebrated German epic poem.]

RENASCENCE, re nas'ens, } *n*. The state of being
RENASCENCY, re-nas'en si, } nascent - reproduction.

RENASCENT, re-nas'ent, *adj*. Being born or springing up again reproduced. [L. *renascens*, *pp* of *renascor*, to be born again—*re*, again, and *nascor*, to be born.]

RENGONTRE, ren kōng'tr, } *n*. A running counter

RENGOUNTER, ren kōwn'ter, } to or against a casual combat a collision.—*vt* (*Spenser*) To attack, encounter.—*vt* to come in collision to clash. [Fr. *rencontre*—L. *re*, against, and root of *ENCOUNTER*.]

REND, rend, *vt*. To tear asunder with force to split.—*vt* to be dissipated.—*pp* rending, *pa* t. and *pa* p. rend. [A.S. *rendan*, to tear, Ice *rendi*, to seize violently.]

RENDER, render, *vt*. To give away to give up to assign to make up to deliver to cause to be to translate into another language to perform (*Shak*) to represent.—*vt* (*Shak*) to explain, confess.—*n*. A surrender a payment of rent (*Shak*) a confession, avowal. [Fr. *rendre*, low L. *rendo*—L. *reddo*—*re*, away, and *do*, to give.]

RENDERING, rendering, *n*. The act of one who renders version translation.

RENDEZVOUS, ren-de-vōz, *n* (*lit*) *Pender* or assemble yourselves an appointed place of meeting, particularly for troops or ships a place for enlistment.—*vt*. To assemble at any appointed place.—*vt* to bring together to the place appointed. [Fr. *rendez vous*, render yourselves, repair—*rendre* See *RENDER*.]

RENDITION, ren dish'un, *n*. The act of surrendering translation. [From *RENDER*.]

RENEGADE, ren-e-gad, } *n* One who denies or re-
RENEGADO, ren-e-gado, } nounces his principle or
partly an apostate a deserter a vagabond. [Sp. *renegado*—low L. *renegatus*—L. *re*, back, and *nego*, to deny.]

RENEGE, re-nēj, *vt* and *va*. (*Shak*) To deny, disown. [L. *re*, and *nego*, to deny.]

NERVE, re nerv', *vt*. To nerve again.

RENEW, re nu', *vt*. To make new again to renovate to transform to new life to revive to begin again to make again to invigorate (*Spenser*) to repeat.—*vt* to be made new to begin again.

RENEWABLE, re-nū-a-bl, *adj*. That may be renewed.

RENEWAL, re nū'al, *n*. Act of renewing renovation regeneration restoration.

REINFORCE, ren fers', *vt* (*Spenser*) To reinforce.

REINFORST, ren forst' (*Spenser*), *pa* t. and *pa* p. of *REINFORCE*.

RENIFORM, ren'i form, *adj* (*bot*) Kidney-shaped. [L. *renes*, the kidneys, and *forma* form.]

RENNE, ren, *va*. (*Spenser*) To run.

RENNET, ren et, *n*. The prepared inner membrane of a calf's stomach, used to make milk run together or coagulate. [A.S. *rennan*, to run, O Ger *gurnan*, to curdle, O D *rennen*, to coagulate.]

RENNET, ren et, *n*. A sweet kind of apple

[Acc. to Dietz, Fr. *rainette* dim. of *reine*, L. *regina*, a queen, and so = queen of apples, but Maht gives it from *reine*, a green or tree frog—L. *runa* a frog because the apple is spotted like this frog.]

RENOUNCE, re-nōwns', *vt* (*lit*) To bring or carry

back word to speak against to disown to reject: to forsake.—*va* not to follow suit at cards.—*pp* renouncing, *pa* p. renounced.—*n*. The act of renouncing at cards. [L. *renuncio*—*re*, back, and *nuncio*, *atum*, to announce—*nuncius*, a messenger.]

RENOUNCMENT, re nōwns'ment, *n*. Act of renouncing disclaiming or rejecting

RENOVATE, re nō vāt, *vt*. To renew or make new again to restore to the original state to resuscitate.—*pp* p. renovating, *pa* p. renovated. [L. *re*, again, and *novus*, *-atum*, to make new—*novus*, new See *NEW*.]

RENOVATION, re-nō-vāshn, *n*. Act of renovating renewal state of being renewed.

RENOVATOR, re nō vāt or, *n*. One who or that which renovates or renews.

RENOWN, re nōwn, *n*. Great name or reputation celebrity distinction.—*vt* To make famous. [Fr. *renom*—L. *re*, again, *nomen*, a name.]

RENOWNED, re nōwn'd, *adj*. Having renown: celebrated illustrious famous wonderful.

RENT, rent, *pa* t. and *pa* p. of *REND*

RENT, rent, *n*. An opening made by rending fissure break tear.—*vt* (*Shak*) To rend. [From *REND*.]

RENT, rent, *n*. Something rendered or given in return for lands, &c, held of another annual payment.—*vt* To hold or occupy by paying rent to let for a rent.—*vt* to be let for rent. [From *RENDER*.]

RENTAL, rent'al, *n*. A schedule or account of rents, with the tenants' names, &c, a rent-roll rent.

RENT DAY, rent'-dā, *n*. The day on which rents are paid.

RENTIER, rent'ēr, *n*. One who holds by paying rent
RENT ROLL, rent' rōl, *n*. A roll or account of rents a rental or schedule of rents.

RENUNCIATION, re-nūn si'āshn, *n*. Act of renouncing disavowal abandonment abjuration.

REVERSE, ren vers', *vt* (*Spenser*) To reverse—*adj* Reversed.

REOPEN, re ōpn, *vt*. To open again.

REORDAIN, re-or dān, *vt*. To ordain again.

REORGANISATION, re-or-gan i'zāshn, *n*. The act of reorganising. [to rearrange.]

REORGANISE, re-or-gan iz, *vt*. To organise anew

REP, rep, *adj*. Formed with a finely corded surface having a cord like appearance.—*n*. A kind of cloth having a finely corded surface. [Prob a corruption of *Rim*.]

REPAID, re pad, *pa* t. and *pa* p. of *REPAIR*

REPAIR, re pār, *vt*. To betake one's self as to one's native country to go to resort.—*n*. A retreat or abode a place of resort. [Fr. *reparier*, to haunt—L. *repario*, to return to one's country—*re*, back, and *patria*, native country.]

REPAIR, re-pār, *vt* (*lit*) To prepare again to restore: to fill up anew to make amends for (*Spenser*) to recover.—*n*. Restoration after injury or decay supply of loss [L. *reparo*, *reparatum*—*re*, again, and *paro*, to prepare.]

REPAIRER, re-pār'er, *n*. One who repairs or restores.
REPAND, re pand, *adj*. Bent or curved backward or upward.—(*bot*) denoting leaves having an uneven, slightly sinuous margin. [L. *repandus*—*re*, back, and *pandus*, bent, curved.]

REPARABLE, rep ar a-bl, *adj*. That may be repaired.

REPARABLY, rep ar a-bl, *adv*. In a repairable manner

REPARATION, rep-ar āshn, *n*. Act of repairing.

REPARATIVE—REPOSAL.

- state of being repaired: supply of what is wasted: amends. [From REPAIR.]
- REPARATIVE**, re-par'a-tiv, *adj.* Tending to repair or make good.—*n.* That which restores to a good state: that which makes amends.
- REPARTEE**, rep-ar-té', *n.* A smart, ready, and witty reply. [Fr. *repartie*—*repartir*, to reply—*re*, again, *partir*, to divide—*L. pars, partis*, a part.]
- REPARTITION**, ré-par-tish'un, *n.* A second partition: a division into smaller parts.
- REPASS**, re-pas', *v.t.* To pass again: to travel back.—*v.i.* to pass or move back.
- REPAST**, re-past', *n. (lit.)* A feeding again: act of taking food: the food taken: victuals: (*Spenser*) refreshment by sleep.—*v.t. (Shak.)* To feed.—*v.i.* to take food. [Low *L. repastus*—*repasco*—*re*, again, and *pasco*, to feed.]
- REPASTURE**, re-past'ur, *n. (Shak.)* Food, entertainment. [From REPAST.]
- REPAY**, re-pá', *v.t.* To pay back: to make return for: to recompense: to pay again or a second time.
- REPAYABLE**, re-pá'a-bl, *adj.* That is to be repaid.
- REPAYMENT**, re-pá'ment, *n.* Act of repaying: the money or thing repaid.
- REPEAL**, re-pél', *v.t.* To recall or revoke by authority: to abrogate.—*n. (Shak.)* Recall from exile: abrogation, as of a law. [Fr. *rappeler*—*re*, back, and *appeler*, *L. appello*, to call. See APPEAL.]
- REPEALABLE**, re-pél'a-bl, *adj.* That may be repealed. [who seeks for a repeal.]
- REPEALER**, re-pél'ér, *n.* One who repeals: one
- REPEAT**, re-pét', *v.t.* To do again: to quote from memory: to rehearse.—*v.i.* to strike the hours, as a watch: to recur.—*n.* A repetition: (*mus.*) a mark directing a part to be repeated. [*L. repeto, repetitum*—*re*, again, and *peto*, to attack, seek; akin to *Sans. pat*, to fly, to fall.]
- REPEATED**, re-pét'ed, *adj.* Done again: frequent.
- REPEATEDLY**, re-pét'ed-li, *adv.* Many times repeated: again and again: frequently!
- REPEATER**, re-pét'ér, *n.* One who or that which repeats: a decimal in which the same figure or figures are continually repeated: a watch that strikes the hour on touching a spring.
- REPEL**, re-pel', *v.t.* To drive back: to repulse: to check the advance of.—*v.i.* to act with opposing force: (*med.*) to check or drive inwards:—*pr.p.* repelling; *pa.p.* repelled. [*L. repello*—*re*, back, and *pello*, to drive.]
- REPELLENT**, re-pel'ent, *adj.* Repelling or driving back: able or tending to repel.—*n.* That which repels.
- REPELLER**, re-pel'ér, *n.* One who or that which repels.
- REPENT**, re-pent', *v.i. (lit.)* To feel penitent: to feel regret or sorrow for what one has done or left undone: to change from past evil: (*theol.*) to feel such sorrow for sin as produces newness of life.—*v.t.* to remember with sorrow.—*n. (Spenser)* Repentance. [Fr. *repentir*; low *L. repenitio*—*re*, and *peniteo*, to cause regret or pain, from *penia*, *punio*, to punish. See PUNISH.] [penitent: contrition for sin.]
- REPENTANCE**, re-pent'ans, *n.* State of being
- REPENTANT**, re-pent'ant, *adj.* Repenting or sorrowing for past conduct: shewing sorrow for sin.—*n.* One who repents.
- REPEOPLE**, re-pe'pl, *v.t.* To people anew.
- REPERCUSSION**, ré-pér-kush'un, *n.* A striking or driving back: reverberation: (*mus.*) frequent repetition of the same sound. [*L. repercusio*—*re*, back, *percutio*—*per*, through, *quatio*, to strike.]
- REPERCUSSIVE**, ré-pér-kus'iv, *adj.* Driving back:
- causing to reverberate: (*Bacon*) repellent.—*n.* A repellent.
- REPERTORY**, rep'er-tor-i, *n.* A place where things are kept to be brought forth again: a treasury: a magazine. [*L. repertorium*—*reperio*, to find—*re*, again, and *pario*, to bring forth.]
- REPERUSE**, ré-pér-úz', *v.t.* To peruse again.
- REPETITION**, rep-c-tish'un, *n.* Act of repeating: recital from memory. [From REPEAT.]
- REPINE**, re-pin', *v.i.* To continue to pine: to fret one's self: to feel discontent: to murmur: to envy.—*n. (Shak.)* A repining.
- REPINER**, re-pin'ér, *n.* One who repines.
- REPINING**, re-pin'ing, *n.* The act of one who repines: (*Spenser*) a failing, as of courage.
- REPININGLY**, re-pin'ing-li, *adv.* In a repining manner: with murmuring.
- REPLACE**, re-plás', *v.t.* To place back: to put again in a former place, condition, &c.: to repay: to provide a substitute for: to take the place of.
- REPLACEMENT**, re-plás'ment, *n.* Act of replacing.
- REPLANT**, re-plant', *v.t.* To plant anew.
- REPLENISH**, re-plen'ish, *v.t.* To fill again: to fill completely: to stock abundantly. [*O. Fr. replenir*, from *replein*, full—*L. re*, again, and *plenus*, full, from *pleo*, *Sans. pri*, to fill.] [plete, consummate.]
- REPLENISHED**, re-plen'isht, *p.adj. (Shak.)* Completely replenished.
- REPLENISHMENT**, re-plen'ish-ment, *n.* State of replenishing or of being replenished.
- REPLETE**, re-plet', *adj. (lit.)* Filled again: full: completely filled. [*L. repletus*, *pa.p.* of *repleo*—*re*, again, and *pleo*, to fill.]
- REPLETENESS**, re-plet'nes, } *n.* State of being re-
- REPLETION**, re-plet'shun, } *plctc*: superabundant fullness: (*med.*) fullness of blood.
- REPLEVIN**, re-plev'in, *n.* An action for replevying goods: the act of, or a writ for replevying.
- REPLEVY**, re-plev'i, *v.t. (law)* To recover goods wrongfully detained upon giving a pledge or security to try the right to them at law: to bail:—*pr.p.* replevying; *pa.p.* replevied. [*O. Fr. replevir*—*re*, back, and *plevir*, to pledge. See PLEDGE.]
- REPLICA**, repli-ka, *n. (paint.)* A copy of a picture done by the same hand that did the original. [It.—*L. replico*. See REPLY.]
- REPLICATION**, rep-li-ká'shun, *n. (Shak.)* A folding or rolling back, also, a reply: (*law*) the plaintiff's answer to a plea. [From REPLY.]
- REPLIER**, re-pli'ér, *n.* One who replies or answers.
- REPLY**, re-pli', *v.t. (lit.)* To fold back: to return for an answer.—*v.i.* to make a return in words or writing: to answer:—*pr.p.* replying; *pa.p.* replied.—*n.* Anything said or written in answer. [Fr. *répliquer*; *L. replico*, -atum—*re*, back, and *plico*, to fold.]
- REPORT**, re-pórt', *v.t.* To bring back, as an answer or account of anything: to give an account of: to relate: to circulate publicly: to write down or take notes of, esp. for a newspaper: (*Spenser*) to carry off.—*v.i.* to make a statement: to write an account of occurrences.—*n.* A statement of facts: description: an official statement, esp. of a judicial opinion or decision: rumour: sound: noise. [*L. reporto*—*re*, back, and *porto*, to carry.]
- To BE REPORTED OF, to be spoken well or ill of.
- REPORTER**, re-pórt'ér, *n.* One who reports, esp. for a newspaper. [common report.]
- REPORTINGLY**, re-pórt'ing-li, *adv. (Shak.)* By
- REPOSAL**, re-pó-zal, *n. (Shak.)* The act of reposing: that on which one reposes.

REPOSE, re pōz, *v.t.* To lay back in its place to lay at rest to compose to place in trust.—*v.s.* to rest to sleep to rest in confidence to lie —*pr p* reposing, *p.p.* reposed —*n.* A lying at rest sleep quiet rest of mind (*fine arts*) that harmony which gives rest to the eye [Fr *reposer*, *L. repono*, *reponitum*—*re*, back, and *pono* to place]

REPOSIT, re pōzit, *v.t.* To lay up to lodge, as for safety [thing is reposit or laid up]

REPOSITORY, re pōzit' tōrī, *n.* That in which any

REPOSSESS re pōz zēs, *v.t.* To possess again.

REPREHEND, rep re-bend, *v.t.* To blame to re prove (*Bacon*) to accuse or charge with as a fault [*L. reprehendo* *hensum*—*re*, back, and *prehendo* to lay hold of. See **HAND**]

REPREHENSIBLE rep-re-hen s' bl, *adj.* Worthy of being reprehended or blamed.

REPREHENSIBLY, rep-re-hen s' bl, *adv.* In a reprehensible manner culpably

REPREHENSION, rep-re-hen shun, *n.* Act of re prehending or reproving reproof censure

REPREHENSIVE, rep re-hen s' v, *adj.* Reprehending containing reproof given in reproof

REPRESENT, rep-re-zent, *v.t.* (*lit.*) To present again to exhibit the image of to serve as a sign of to act the part of to stand in the place of to bring before the mind to describe [*L. represento* -atum—*re*, again, and *præsto*, to place before. See **PRESENT**] [may be represented.]

REPRESENTABLE, rep-re-zent a-bl, *adj.* That

REPRESENTATION, rep-re-zen t' shun, *n.* Act of representing or exhibiting that which represents an image picture dramatic performance part performed by a representative statement.

REPRESENTATIVE rep re-zent a-tiv, *adj.* Representing shewing a likeness bearing the character or power of others presenting the full character of a class—*n.* One who stands for another (*law*) an heir [restrain]

REPRESS re-pres, *v.t.* To press back to check or

REPRESSIBLE re pres' h' bl, *adj.* That may be repressed or restrained.

REPRESSION, re preshun, *n.* Act of repressing [repress.]

REPRESSIVE, re-pres' iv, *adj.* Tending or able to

REPRESSIVELY, re pres' iv l, *adv.* So as to repress.

REPRISAL, re-pris' al, *n.* (Spenser) Reproof.

REPRIVE re-priv', *v.t.* To suspend or delay the execution of a criminal to give a respite to —*pr p* repriv'ing, *p.p.* repriv'ed —*n.* Delay in the execution of capital punishment respite. [Prob from Fr *reprandre*, *L. reprehendo* See **REPREHEND**]

REPRIMAND reprī mand or mand, *n.* (*lit.*) A pressing back or checking severe reproof or rebuke.—*v.t.* To chide to reprove severely to administer reproof publicly or officially [*L. reprehendum* from *reprimis*, *reprimis*, to press back—*re*, back, and *primo* to press.] [new impression of.]

REPRINT, re print, *v.t.* To print again to print a

REPRINT, re' print, *n.* Another impression or edition, as of a book.

REPRISAL re-pris' al, *n.* Anything seized or done in retaliation that which is seized for injury inflicted. [Fr *représaille*, O Fr *repréhensaille*, low *L. reprehensalia*, reprisals, from *reprehendo* See **REPREHEND**]

REPRISE, re priz, *v.t.* (Spenser) To take again, retake. [Fr *reprisus*—*reprandre*, *L. reprehendo* See **REPREHEND**]

REPRIVE, re-priv', *v.t.* (Spenser). To deprive, take

REPROACH, re prōch, *v.t.* (*lit.*) To bring (some offence) back or near to one to cast in one's teeth to censure severely to upbraid to revile to treat with contempt.—*n.* The act of reproaching reproof censure blame in opprobrious language disgrace shame an object of scorn. [Fr *reprocher*, *It. rimproverare*, from a supposed *L. repropicare*—*re*, back, and *propic*, near] [reproach opprobrious.]

REPROACHABLE, re prōch a-bl, *adj.* Deserving

REPROACHABLY, re prōch a-bl, *adv.* In a reproachable manner

REPROACHFUL, re prōch fool, *adj.* Full of reproach or blame abusive scurrilous bringing reproach shameful disgraceful.

REPROACHFULLY, re prōch fool l, *adv.* With reproach upbraidingly disgracefully

REPROACHLESS, re prōch' les, *adj.* Without reproach. [tion.]

REPROBANCE, repro-bans, *n.* (Shak.) Reproba-

REPROBATE repro hāt, *adj.* (B) That will not stand proof or trial deserving reproof condemned base given over to sin depraved vile.—*n.* An abandoned or profligate person.—*v.t.* To disapprove to censure to disown to abandon to destruction —*pr p* reprobat'ing, *p.p.* reprobat'ed. [*L. reprobo* See **REPROVE**]

REPROBATION, repro-ro-bāshun, *n.* The act of reproaching rejection the act of abandoning to destruction state of being so abandoned.

REPRODUCE, re pro dūz, *v.t.* To produce again to form anew

REPRODUCTION, re-pro-dūk' shun, *n.* The act of reproducing that which is reproduced.

REPRODUCTIVE, re pro-dūktiv, *adj.* Tending to reproduce.

REPROOF, re prōf, *n.* A reproving or blaming—*rebnke* censure reprehension (Shak.) refutation. [From **REPROVE**]

REPROVABLE, re-prōv' a-bl, *adj.* Deserving reproof, blame, or censure [reproof.]

REPROVAL re prōv' al, *n.* The act of reproving

REPROVE re prōv', *v.t.* (Shak.) To disprove or refute to condemn to chide to censure [Fr *reprouver* O Fr *reprover*, *L. reprobo* -atum—*re*, back, and *probo*, to try or prove. See **PROVE**]

REPROVER, re prōv' er, *n.* One who or that which reproves.

REPTILE reptil or tēl, *adj.* Creeping moving or crawling on the belly or with very short legs grovelling low.—*n.* An animal that moves or crawls on its belly or with short legs a grovelling, low person. [*L. reptilis*—*repto*, *serpo* Or *herpē*, Sans. *erp* to creep]

REPTILIAN, rept-il-yan, *adj.* Belonging to reptiles

REPUBLIC, re-pub' l' k, *n.* The public affair or interest a commonwealth a form of government by which the supreme power is vested in representatives elected by the people. [Fr *république*, *L. republica*—*res*, an affair and *publicus*, belonging to the people See **PUBLIC**]

REPUBLICAN, re pub' l' k an, *adj.* Belonging to a republic agreeable to the principles of a republic—*n.* One who advocates a republican form of government a democrat.

REPUBLICANISM, re-pub' l' k an-izm, *n.* The principles of republican government attachment to republican government.

REPUBLICATION, re pub- l' k āshun, *n.* A second or new publication of something published before.

REPUBLISH, rē-pub'lish, *v.t.* To publish again or anew.

REPUDIABLE, re-pūd'i-a-bl, *adj.* That may be repudiated: fit to be rejected.

REPUDIATE, re-pūd'i-āt, *v.t.* (*lit.*) To kick away with the foot: to reject: to disclaim: to disavow: to divorce.—*pr.p.* repudiating; *pa.p.* repudiated. [*L. repudio, -iatum*—*repudium*, a putting away—*re*, away, and *pud*, conn. with *pes, pedis*, the foot.]

REPUDIATION, re-pūd-i-ā'shun, *n.* The act of repudiating: rejection: the state of being repudiated: (*law*) divorce.

REPUDIATOR, re-pūd'i-āt-or, *n.* One who repudiates.

REPUGN, re-pūn', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To fight against, to oppose. [*L. repugno*—*re*, against, and *pugno*, to fight.]

REPUGNANCE, re-pug'nans, *n.* The state of being repugnant: resistance: aversion: reluctance.

REPUGNANT, re-pug'nant, *adj.* Fighting against: hostile: adverse: contrary: distasteful: (*Shak.*) disobedient. [*L. repugnans, -antis*, *pr.p.* of *repugno*—*re*, against, and *pugno*, to fight.] [*nancee*.]

REPUGNANTLY, re-pug'nant-li, *adv.* With repugnance.

REPULSE, re-puls', *v.t.* To drive back: to repel: to beat off.—*pr.p.* repulsing; *pa.p.* repulsed.—*n.* The state of being repulsed or driven back: the act of repelling: refusal. [*L. repello, repulsum*—*re*, back, and *pello*, to drive. See **PULSATE**.]

REPUSSION, re-pul'shun, *n.* Act of repulsing or driving back: state of being repelled: power by which bodies or their particles repel each other.

REPULSIVE, re-puls'iv, *adj.* That repulses or drives off: repelling: forbidding in manners.

REPULSIVELY, re-puls'iv-li, *adv.* In a repulsive manner.

REPULSIVENESS, re-puls'iv-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being repulsive.

REPURCHASE, rē-pur'chās, *v.t.* To purchase or buy back or again.—*n.* The act of buying again: that which is bought again. [*L. re*, back, again, and **PURCHASE**.]

REPUTABLE, rep'ūt-a-bl, *adj.* In good repute or esteem: respectable: honourable: consistent with reputation. [*From REPUTE*.]

REPUTABLY, rep'ūt-a-bli, *adv.* In a reputable manner: creditably.

REPUTATION, rep-ū-tā'shun, *n.* State of being held in repute: estimation: character as established in public opinion: credit: fame.

REPUTATIVE, re-pūt'a-tiv, *adj.* Repnted: putative.

REPUTATIVELY, re-pūt'a-tiv-li, *adv.* By repnte.

REPUTE, re-pūt', *v.t.* (*lit.*) To count again or over: to account or estimate: to consider: to hold: (*Shak.*) to boast.—*pr.p.* repūting; *pa.p.* repūted.—*n.* Reputation: estimate: established opinion: character. [*L. reputo, -atum*—*re*, again, and *puto*, to count.]

REPUTEDLY, re-pūt'ed-li, *adv.* In common repute or estimation.

REPUTELESS, re-pūt'les, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Without good repute, disreputable.

REQUIRE, re-kwēr', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To require.

REQUEST, re-kwest', *v.t.* To seek again: to ask for earnestly: to entreat: to desire.—*n.* The act of seeking again: petition: prayer: desire: demand: that which is requested: a want: the state of being desired. [*L. requiro, requisitum*—*re*, again, and *quero*, to seek.]

REQUICKEN, rē-kwik'n, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To quicken anew, to give new life to.

REQUIEM, rē'kwi-em or rek', *n.* A hymn or mass

sung for the quiet or rest of the soul of the dead: a grand musical composition in honour of the dead.

[*L.*, acc. of *requies* (*re*, inten., and *quies*, rest)—the first word of the hymn '*Requiem aeternam dona eis, Domine*,' Give eternal rest to them, O Lord!]

REQUIRABLE, re-kwī'a-bl, *adj.* That may be required: fit or proper to be required.

REQUIRE, re-kwīr', *v.t.* To seek again: to ask: to demand: to need: to exact: to direct.—*pr.p.* requir'ing; *pa.p.* required'. [*L. requiro*. See **REQUEST**.]

REQUIREMENT, re-kwīr'ment, *n.* The act of requiring: that which is required: claim: demand.

REQUISITE, rek'wi-zit, *adj.* Required: needful: indispensable.—*n.* That which is required: anything necessary or indispensable. [*L. requisitus*, *pa.p.* of *requiro*, to seek again. See **REQUEST**.]

REQUISITION, rek-wi-zish'un, *n.* The act of requiring: an application: a demand: a written request or invitation: in war, a levying of necessities by the enemy.—*v.t.* To levy necessities, as an enemy in war. [*L. requisitio*. See **REQUEST**.]

REQUISITIONIST, rek-wi-zish'un-ist, *n.* One who makes a requisition.

REQUIT, re-kwit', *adj.* (*Spenser*). Required, returned.

REQUITAL, re-kwit'al, *n.* The act of requiting: payment in return: recompense: reward: in a bad sense, retaliation.

REQUITE, re-kwit', *v.t.* To give back so as to be quits: to repay: to pay in return.—*pr.p.* requiting; *pa.p.* requited. [*L. re*, back, and **QUIT**.]

REREDOS, rēr'dos, *n.* A screen at the back of an altar: the open hearth upon which fires were lighted in the centre of ancient halls. [*Fr. arrière*, behind, *dos*, the back.]

RE-REITERATED, rē-re-ī-tēr-āt-ed, *pa.adj.* (*Tenn.*) Reiterated or repeated again.

REREMOUSE, rēr'mows, *n.* (*lit.*) The mouse that moves or agitates the air with its wings: a bat—written also **REARMOUSE**. [*A.S. hreremus*—*hreran*, to move, and *mus*, a mouse.]

REReward. Same as **REARWARD**.

RESALUTE, rē-sal-ūt', *v.t.* (*Milton*). To salute anew or in return.

RESCIND, re-sind', *v.t.* To cut away or off: to annul: to repeal: to reverse. [*L. rescindo, rescissum*—*re*, and *scindo*, to cut. See **SCISSORS**.]

RESCISSION, re-sizh'un, *n.* The act of rescinding: the act of annulling or repealing.

RESCISSORY, re-siz'or-i, *adj.* Tending or having power to rescind.

RESRIPT, rēs'kript, *n.* That which is written in return: the official answer of a pope or an emperor to any legal question: an edict or decree. [*L. rescriptum*—*re*, back, *scribo, scriptum*, to write.]

RESCUE, res'kū, *v.t.* (*lit.*) To shake away or off: to free from danger or violence: to save: to preserve: to deliver: to liberate.—*pr.p.* res'cuing; *pa.p.* res'cued.—*n.* The act of rescuing: deliverance from violence or danger: release. [*O. Fr. resoudre*, *Prov. rescoudre*, *It. riscuotere*—*L. re*, away, and *excudere*, to shake out, *ex*, out, and *quatio*, to shake.]

RESEARCH, re-sérch', *n.* A searching again: a careful search: diligent examination or investigation: scrutiny.—*v.t.* To search again: to examine with care. [*L. re*, again, and **SEARCH**.]

RESEAT, rē-sēt', *v.t.* To seat again.

RESECTION, re-sek'shun, *n.* The act of cutting off.

RESEIZE, rē-sēz', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To seize again.

RESEMBLANCE, re zem'blans, *n*. The state of resembling likeness that which is similar.

RESEMBLE, re zem'bl, *vt*. To be similar to to have the likeness of to possess similar qualities or appearance (*Spenser*) to compare —*pr p* resembling, *pp* resembled. [Fr *resembler*—*re* and *sembler*, to seem, *L. simulo*, to make like—*similis*, like.]

RESEND, re-send, *vt* (*Shal*). To send again or back.

RESENT, re zent, *vt* (*lit*). To feel in return (*orig*) to take well to take ill to consider as an injury or affront to be indignant at to express indignation [Fr *ressentir* from *L. re*, in return, and *sento* to perceive, to feel.] [resentment]

RESENTFUL, re zent'fool, *adj*. Full of or prone to

RESENTFULLY, re zent'fool l, *adv*. In a resentful manner

RESENTMENT, re zent'ment *n*. The act of resenting displeasure indignation wrath.

RESERVATION, rez erv'ishun, *n*. The act of reserving or keeping back mental concealment something withheld the state of being reserved or kept back a clause proviso, or limitation by which something is reserved. [From *RESERVE*.]

RESERVE, re-zerv, *vt*. To keep back to keep for future or other use to retain (*Shal*) to preserve with care —*pr p* reserving, *pp* reserved —*n*. That which is reserved that which is kept for future use a part of an army or a fleet reserved to assist those engaged in action (of ammunition) a magazine of warlike stores situated between an army and its base of operations the force upon which the defence of a nation is thrown, when its regular armies have failed in securing its safety that which is kept back in the mind mental concealment exception in favour or against absence of freedom in words or actions caution. [*L. reservo* —*re*, back, and *servo*, to save, to keep]

RESERVED, re-zerv'd, *adj*. Characterised by reserve not free or frank in words or behaviour shy

RESERVEDLY, re-zerv'd l, *adv*. With reserve not freely or frankly

RESERVEDNESS, re-zerv'd nes *n*. The state or quality of being reserved want of frankness

RESERVOIR, rez-er-voir or rez', *n*. A place where anything is reserved or kept in store a place where water is collected and kept for use [Fr From *RESERVE*.]

RESET, re set, *vt*. To set again or anew to furnish with a new setting as a precious stone —*n*. The act of resetting that which is reset.

RESET, re-set, *vt* (*Soot*). To receive and hide as stolen goods.—*n*. The act of receiving goods known to be stolen, or of harbouring an outlaw or criminal. [Perh. a corr. of *RECEIPT*] [be reset.]

RESETTABLE, re set'a-bl, *adj* (*Tenn*). That may

RESETTER, re-set'er, *n*. One who resets or receives and hides stolen goods.

RESHIP, re-ship, *vt*. To ship again.

RESHIPMENT, re-ship'ment, *n*. The act of re-shipping things reshipped.

RESIDENT, rez'i dent, *adj* (*Spenser*) Resident, always residing in a place. [From *RESIDE*.]

RESIDE, re zid, *vt*. (*lit*). To sit back or down to remain sitting to dwell permanently to abide to live to remain to where —*pr p* residing, *pp* resided. [*L. resideo*—*re*, back, and *sedeo* to sit.]

RESIDENCE, rez-i-dens, *n*. Act of residing or of dwelling in a place place where one resides (*Bacon*) that which settles at the bottom of liquor

RESIDENCY, rez'i den-si, *n*. Residence the official dwelling of a government officer in India

RESIDENT, rez'i dent, *adj*. Residing or dwelling in a place for some time residing in the place of his duties.—*n*. One who resides a public minister at a foreign court [*L. residents, entis*, *pr p* of *resideo* See *RESIDE*.] [actual residence.]

RESIDENTIAL, rez-i-den-shal, *adj*. Residing having

RESIDENTIARY, rez-i den-shar i, *adj*. Residential.—*n*. One who keeps a certain residence, esp an ecclesiastic

RESIDUAL, re zid' u al, *adj*. Remaining as residue. [From *RESIDUE*.] [residue.]

RESIDUARY, re zid' u ar i, *adj*. Pertaining to the

RESIDUE, rez'id-ū, *n*. That which is left behind after a part is taken away the remainder [*L. residuum*, from *resideo*, to remain behind. See *RESIDE*.]

RESIDUUM, re-zid' u um, *n*. Residue that which is left after any process of purification. [*L*.]

RESIEGE, re sej, *vt* (*Spenser*) To seat again. [See *SIEGE*.]

RESIGN, re sijn, *vt*. To sign again.

RESIGN, re zin, *vt*. To sign back or away from to yield up to another to submit calmly [*L. resigno, -atum*—*re*, back, *signo* to sign—*signum*, a mark.]

RESIGNATION, rez ig'nashun, *n*. Act of resigning or giving up state of being resigned or quietly submissive acquiescence patience

RESIGNED, re zin'd, *pp* *adj*. Calmly submissive. [From *RESIGN*.]

RESIGNEDLY, re zin'ed l, *adv*. With submission.

RESILE, re zil, *vt*. To leap back to fly from —*pr p* resiling, *pp* resiled [*L. resilio*, to leap back—*re*, back, and *sailo*, to leap]

RESILIENCE, re zil' ens, } *n*. Act of springing

RESILIENCY, re zil'en si, } back or rebounding. [From *RESILIENT*.]

RESILIENT, re-zil'ent, *adj*. Springing back or rebounding [*L. resiliens, resiliens*, *pr p* of *resilio* See *RESILE*.]

RESIN, rez'in, *n*. An inflammable substance, which flows from trees in a liquid state. [*L. resina*, Gr *rhîna*, prob from *reo*, to flow]

RESINIFEROUS, rez in'if-er-us, *adj*. Yielding resin. [*L. resina*, resin, and *fero*, to bear]

RESINOUS, rez'in-us, *adj*. Having the qualities of or resembling resin

RESINOUSNESS, rez'in-us nes, *n*. The quality of being resinous

RESINY, rez'in i, *adj*. Like resin.

RESIST, re zist, *vt*. To stand against to strive against to oppose —*vi*. to make opposition. [*L. resisto*—*re*, against, and *sisto*, to stand.]

RESISTANCE, re zist'ans, *n*. Act of resisting opposition (*mech*) the power of a body which acts in opposition to the impulse of another

RESISTIBILITY, re zist'ibil-i-ty, *n*. The quality of being resistible

RESISTIBLE, re zist'ib-l, *adj*. That may be resisted.

RESISTIBLY, re zist'ib-l, *adv*. In a resistible manner [resisted irresistible.]

RESISTLESS, re-zist'les, *adj*. Incapable of being

RESISTLESSLY, re-zist'les l, *adv*. So as not to be resisted. [being resistless.]

RESISTLESSNESS, re-zist'les nes, *n*. The state of

RESOLUBLE, rez-o-lū-bl, *adj*. That may be resolved or melted. [*L. resolvibilis*—*resolv*. See *RESOLVE*.]

RESOLUTE, rez-o-lut, *adj*. Resolved determined :

RESOLUTELY—RESPONSE

- having a fixed purpose : constant in pursuing a purpose.—*n.* (*Shak.*) A determined person. [From **RESOLVE**.] [manner: firmly: boldly.]
- RESOLUTELY**, rez'o-lüt-li, *adv.* In a resolute
- RESOLUTENESS**, rez'o-lüt-nes, *n.* The state of being resolute: fixed determination.
- RESOLUTION**, rez-o-lü'shun, *n.* Act or process of resolving: analysis: solution: state of being resolved: fixed determination: (*Shak.*) conviction: steadiness: that which is resolved: formal proposal in a public assembly: (*med.*) the removal or dispersion of a tumour, &c. [See **RESOLVE**.]
- RESOLVABLE**, re-zolv'a-bl, *adj.* That may be resolved or reduced to its elements: decomposable.
- RESOLVE**, re-zolv', *v.t.* (*lit.*) To loose back or asunder: to separate into parts: (*Shak.*) to dissolve, melt: to analyse: to free from doubt or difficulty: to convince: to explain: to decide: to fix by resolution or formal declaration: to confirm: (*math.*) to solve: (*med.*) to disperse, as a tumour: (*mus.*) to carry a discord into a concord.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to be dissolved: to be settled in opinion: to determine: to intend:—*pr.p.* resolving; *p.p.* resolved.—*n.* Anything resolved or determined: resolution: fixed purpose. [L. *resolvo*, *resolutum*—*re*, back, and *solve*, to loose.] [declared.]
- RESOLVED**, re-zolv'd, *adj.* Fixed in purpose:
- RESOLVEDLY**, re-zolv'ed-li, *adv.* In a resolved manner: with firmness: (*Shak.*) clearly.
- RESOLVEDNESS**, re-zolv'ed-nes, *n.* State of being resolved or determined: fixedness of purpose.
- RESOLVENT**, re-zolv'ent, *adj.* Having power to resolve.—*n.* That which causes solution: (*med.*) a substance which resolves tumours.
- RESONANCE**, rez'o-nans, *n.* Act of resounding: the returning of sound by reflection or by the production of vibrations in other bodies. [From **RESONANT**.]
- RESONANT**, rez'o-nant, *adj.* Sounding back: returning sound. [L. *resonans*, *-antis*, *pr.p.* of *resono*—*re*, back, and *sono*, to sound.]
- RESORT**, re-zort', *v.i.* (*lit.*) To go again or frequently: to go: to betake one's self: to apply: to have recourse.—*n.* Act of resorting: a place much frequented: a haunt: resource: (*Bacon*) active movement or power. [Fr. *ressortir*, prob. from L. *surgo*, to rise. See **SOURCE**.]
- RESORTER**, re-zort'er, *n.* (*Shak.*) One who resorts.
- RESOUND**, re-zownd', *v.t.* To sound back: to echo: to praise or celebrate with sound: to spread the fame of.—*v.i.* to be sent back or echoed: to echo: to sound loudly: to be much mentioned.
- RESOURCE**, re-sürs, *n.* That to which one resorts for supply or support: an expedient:—*pl.* means of raising money: means of any kind. [Fr. *ressource*—root of **RESORT**.] [in return.]
- RESPEAK**, rä-spék', *v.i.* (*Shak.*) To speak again or
- RESPECT**, re-spekt', *v.t.* (*lit.*) To look back upon: to regard: to esteem for merit: to honour: to relate to.—*n.* Act of esteeming highly: regard: expression of esteem: deportment arising from esteem: relation: reference: (*B.*) good-will; partiality: (*Shak.*) respected character. [L. *respicio*, *respectum*—*re*, back, and *specio*, to look.]
- RESPECTABILITY**, re-spekt-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being respectable: worthy of respect.
- RESPECTABLE**, re-spekt'a-bl, *adj.* Worthy of respect or regard: moderate in excellence or number: not mean or despicable.
- RESPECTABLY**, re-spekt'a-bli, *adv.* In a respectable manner: so as to deserve respect.
- RESPECTANT**, re-spekt'ant, *adj.* (*hier.*) Facing one another—said of figures of animals.
- RESPECTFUL**, re-spekt'fool, *adj.* Full of respect: marked by civility. [spect: courteously.]
- RESPECTFULLY**, re-spekt'fool-h, *adv.* With respect.
- RESPECTING**, re-spekt'ing, *prep.* Having respect to: concerning: regarding. [Properly the *pr.p.* of **RESPECT**.]
- RESPECTIVE**, re-spektiv, *adj.* Having respect or reference to: relative: relating to a particular person or thing: particular: (*Shak.*) worthy of respect, respectful, considerate.
- RESPECTIVELY**, re-spekt'iv-li, *adv.* As relating to each: relatively: (*Shak.*) with respect.
- RESPELL**, rē-spel', *v.t.* To spell again.
- RESPIRABLE**, re-spir'a-bl, *adj.* That may be breathed: fit for respiration. [From **RESPIRE**.]
- RESPIRATION**, res-pi-rä'shun, *n.* Act of respiring or breathing: (*Milton*) resurrection.
- RESPIRATOR**, res'pi-rät-or, *n.* A net-work of fine wire for respiring or breathing through.
- RESPIRATORY**, re-spir'a-tor-i, *adj.* Pertaining to or serving for respiration.
- RESPIRE**, re-spir', *v.i.* To take breath again: to take rest: to breathe: (*Spenser*) to take or catch one's breath.—*v.t.* to breathe in and out:—*pr.p.* respiring; *p.p.* respired. [L. *respiro*—*re*, again, and *spiro*, *-atum*, to breathe.]
- RESPIRE**, respit, *n.* (*lit.*) A looking back, hence forbearance: temporary cessation of anything: pause: interval of rest: (*law*) temporary suspension of the execution of a criminal: a reprieve.—*v.t.* To grant a respite to: to relieve by a pause: to delay: to reprieve:—*pr.p.* respiting; *p.p.* respited. [O. Fr. *respit*; It. *respetto*; L. *respectus*. See **RESPECT**.]
- RESPLENDENCE**, re-splend'ens, } *n.* State of
RESPLENDENCY, re-splend'en-si, } being resplendent: brilliancy: splendour.
- RESPLENDENT**, re-splend'ent, *adj.* Very splendid: shining brilliantly: very bright. [L. *resplendens*, *-entis*, *pr.p.* of *resplendo*—*re*, intens., and *splendo*, to shine.] [resplendent manner.]
- RESPLENDENTLY**, re-splend'ent-li, *adv.* In a
- RESPLIT**, rē-split', *v.t.* To split again.
- RESPOND**, re-spond', *v.i.* (*lit.*) To promise a thing in return: to answer or reply: to correspond or suit: to be answerable.—*n.* A short anthem, interrupting the middle of a chapter, which is not to proceed till the anthem is done: (*arch.*) a half-pier attached to a wall, and supporting an arch. [L. *respondeo*, *responsum*—*re*, back, and *spondeo*, to promise. See **SPONSOR**.]
- RESPONDENCE**, re-spond'ens, } *n.* Act of respond-
RESPONDENCY, re-spond'en-si, } ing: reply: (*Spenser*) correspondence.
- RESPONDENT**, re-spond'ent, *adj.* Responding: that answers to expectation: corresponding.—*n.* One who answers, esp. in a lawsuit: one who refutes objections.
- RESPONSE**, re-spons', *n.* Act of responding or answering: a reply: the answer made by the congregation to the priest during divine service: reply to an objection in a formal disputation. [From **RESPOND**.]

RESPONSIBILITY, re-spon-si-bil-i-ty, *n.* State of being responsible what one is responsible for

RESPONSIBLE, re-spon-si-bl, *adj.* Liable to respond or render satisfaction accountable answerable able to discharge an obligation. [From *RESPOND*.]

RESPONSIBLENESS, re-spon-si-bl-nes, *n.* Same as RESPONSIBILITY

RESPONSIBLY, re-spon-si-bl, *adv.* In a responsible manner

RESPONSION, re-spon-shun, *n.* The act of answering a minor examination about the middle of the college course at Oxford.

RESPONSIVE, re-spon-siv, *adj.* Inclined to respond answering correspondent [ive manner]

RESPONSIVELY, re-spon-siv-l, *adv.* In a responsive manner

RESPONSIVENESS, re-spon-siv-nes, *n.* The state of being responsive [answer]

RESPONSORY, re-spon-sor-i, *adj.* Containing

REST, rest (Shak) Arrested.

REST, rest, *n.* Ease quiet sleep the final sleep or death cessation from motion or disturbance place of repose that on which anything rests (*fig*) support, trust a pause of the voice in reading (*mus*) an interval of silence and its mark.—*v.* To repose to sleep to be dead to cease from action or labour to be still to be at peace to be supported to lean or trust to be satisfied to come to an end.—*v.t.* to lay at rest to quiet to place on a support [A.S. *Ger* *ruht*, D *ruhe*, *ruhe*.]

REST, rest, *n.* That which remains after the separation of a part remainder others.—*v.* (Shak) To be left to remain. [Fr *reste*—L *resto*, to remain—*re*, back, and *sto*, to stand.]

RESTATE, re-stāt, *v.t.* To state again.

RESTAURANT, res-to-rang or res-to-rant, *n.* A house for refreshment, or for restoring the strength when impaired by hunger or fatigue. [Fr *restaurer*, to restore See *RESTORE*.] [a restaurant]

RESTAURATEUR, res-to-rā-tār, *n.* The keeper of

RESTEM, re-stem, *v.t.* (Shak) To force back against the current to move back against, as a current. [L *re*, again, and *stem*.] [quiet, giving rest]

RESTFUL, rest-fool, *adj.* (Shak) Being at rest.

RESTFULLY, rest-fool-l, *adv.* In a state of rest.

RESTFULNESS, rest-fool-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being restful quietness.

REST HARROW, rest-har-ro, *n.* A half shrubby plant with a spiny stem, and tough, woody roots, common in ill-cleaned land, and named from the roots arresting the harrow

RESTITUTION, res-ti-tu-shun, *n.* Act of restoring what was lost or taken away act of restoring an equivalent. [L *restitutio*—*restitu*, to set up again—*re*, again, and *statuo*, to make to stand.]

RESTIVE, rest-iv, *adj.* Remaining or standing back unwilling to go forward obstinate. [From *EXIST*, that which remains.]

RESTIVELY, rest-iv-l, *adv.* In a restive manner

RESTIVENESS, rest-iv-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being restive obstinate unwillingness.

RESTLESS, rest-less, *adj.* Without rest uneasy in continual motion passed in uneasiness seeking change or action, unsettled turbulent

RESTLESSLY, rest-less-l, *adv.* In a restless manner

RESTLESSNESS, rest-less-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being restless uneasiness.

RESTORABLE, re-stor-a-bl, *adj.* That may be restored to a former owner or condition.

RESTORABLENESS, re-stor-a-bl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being restorable.

RESTORATION, res-tor-ā-shun, *n.* Act of restoring. replacement recovery revival reparation.

RESTORATIONIST, res-tor-ā-shun-ist, *n.* One who holds the belief that after a purgation proportioned to the various moral conditions of their souls at the time of death, all wicked men and angels will be restored to the favour of God, and reunited to Him in heaven.

RESTORATIVE, re-stor-a-tiv, *adj.* Having the power or tending to restore to strength and vigour.—*n.* A medicine efficacious in restoring strength and vigour

RESTORATIVELY, re-stor-a-tiv-l, *adv.* So as to restore to strength or vigour

RESTORE, re-stor, *v.t.* (*lit*) To make to stand again hence, to repair to replace to return to revive to cure —*pr p* restoring, *pa p* restored.—*n.* (Spenser) Restoration. [Fr *restaurer*—L *restaurare*, again, and root *sto*, to stand.] [restores.]

RESTORER, re-stor-er, *n.* One who or that which

RESTRAIN, re-strain, *v.t.* To strain or bind back tightly to hold back to forbear to hinder to limit to repress [O Fr *restrindre*—L *restringo*, restrictum—*re*, back, and *stringo*, to draw or bind tightly.] [being restrained.]

RESTRAINABLE, re-strān-a-bl, *adj.* Capable of

RESTRAINT, re-strānt, *n.* Act of restraining state of being restrained want of liberty that which restrains limitation hindrance.

RESTRENGTHEN, re-strength-n, *v.t.* To strengthen again or anew

RESTRICT, re-strikt, *v.t.* To bind back tightly to limit to confine to repress. [L *restringo* See *RESTRAIN*.] [limitation; confinement]

RESTRICTION, re-strik-shun, *n.* Act of restricting

RESTRICTIVE, re-strikt-iv, *adj.* Having the power or tendency to restrict. [ation.]

RESTRICTIVELY, re-strikt-iv-l, *adv.* With limitation

RESTRICTIVENESS, re-strikt-iv-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being restrictive.

RETTY, rest-i, *adj.* (Spenser) Restive (Milton) disposed to rest, indolent.

RESULT, re-zult, *v.i.* (*lit*) To spring back to follow as a consequence to originate to ensue.—*n.* (Bacon) Act of leaping back effect produced by concurrent causes consequence conclusion decision. [L *resulto*—*resulto* See *RESILIENT*.]

RESULTANT, re-zult-ant, *adj.* Resulting from combination.—*n.* (physics) A force or a velocity compounded of two or more forces or velocities

RESULTFUL, re-zult-fool, *adj.* Having results or effect.

RESULTLESS, re-zult-less, *adj.* Without result.

RESUMABLE, re-zum-a-bl, *adj.* That may be resumed or taken up again.

RESUME, re-zūm, *v.t.* To take back or up again to begin again after interruption —*pr p* resuming, *pa p* resumed [L *resumo*—*re*, back, *sumo*, sumptum, to take.]

RÉSUMÉ, ré-zū-mé, *n.* A summing up a summary [Fr—L *resumo* See *RESUME*.]

RESUMION, ré-zū-mi-on, *v.t.* To summon or call again (Bacon) to recall, to recover

RESUMIONS, ré-zū-mi-onz, *n.* A second summons.

RESUMPTION, re-zūmp-shun, *n.* Act of resuming or taking back or again.

RESUMPTIVE, re-zūmp-tiv, *adj.* Taking back or again.—*n.* A restoring medicine [From *RESUME*.]

RESUPINATE, re-sū'pin-āt, *adj.* Lying on the back: (bot.) inverted in position by a twisting of the stalk upside down. [L. *resupinatus*, p.p. pass. of *resupino*, to bend back—*resupinus*. See **RESUPINE**.]

RESUPINATION, re-sū-pin-ā'shun, *n.* The state of being upside down or reversed in position.

RESUPINE, rē-sū-pin', *adj.* Lying on the back. [L. *resupinus*—*re*, back, and *supinus*, bent backward. See **SUPINE**.]

RESUPPLY, rē-sup-plī', *v.t.* To supply again.

RESURGENT, re-snrj'ent, *adj.* Rising again, or from the dead. [L. *resurgens*, -*entis*—*re*, again, and *surgo*, *surrectum*, to rise.]

RESURRECTION, rez-ur-rek'shun, *n.* Act of rising again, or from the dead. [See **RESURGENT**.]

RESURRECTIONIST, rez-ur-rek'shun-ist, } *n.*

RESURRECTION-MAN, rez-ur-rek'shun-man, } One who makes a business of stealing bodies from the grave for dissection.

RESURVEY, rē-sur-vā', *v.t.* (Shak.) To survey again, to review.—*n.* (sur'-) A second or renewed survey.

RESUSCITABLE, re-sus-i-tā-bl, *adj.* Capable of resuscitation.

RESUSCITATE, re-sus-i-tāt, *v.t.* To restore from apparent death: to revive: to reproduce.—*v.i.* to revive: to awaken:—*pr.p.* resuscitating; *pa.p.* resuscitated. [L. *re*, again, and *suscito*—*sus* from *sub*, for *sub*, from beneath, and *cito*, to put into quick motion—*cito*, to make to go.]

RESUSCITATION, re-sus-i-tā'shun, *n.* Act of resuscitating: state of being revived.

RESUSCITATIVE, re-sus-i-tāt-iv, *adj.* Tending to resuscitate: reviving: reproducing.

RETAIL, re-tāl', *v.t.* To cut up again and sell in small parts: to sell at second-hand: to deal out in small portions: (Shak.) to reconnt. [Fr. *retailer*, to cut again—*re*, again, and *tailer*, to cut. See **DETAIL**.]

RETAIL, rē'tāl, *n.* The sale of goods in small quantities.—*adj.* Noting sale by small quantities.

RETAILER, re-tāl'ēr, *n.* One who sells goods in small quantities.

RETAIN, re-tān', *v.t.* To hold back: to keep in possession: to detain: to employ by a fee paid.—*v.i.* to belong to, to depend on: to keep, to remain. [L. *retineo*—*re*, back, and *teneo*, to hold.]

RETAINABLE, re-tān'a-bl, *adj.* That may be retained.

RETAINER, re-tān'ēr, *n.* One who retains: one who is retained in service: a dependent: a fee paid to a lawyer to defend a cause. [recapture.]

RETAKE, rē-tāk', *v.t.* To take or receive again: to

RETALIATE, re-tāl-i-āt, *v.t.* To return by giving like for like: to repay—commonly used in a bad sense.—*v.i.* to return like for like: to take revenge:—*pr.p.* retaliating; *pa.p.* retaliated. [L. *retalio*, -*atum*—*re*, in return, *talio*, of such a kind.]

RETALIATION, re-tāl-i-ā'shun, *n.* Act of retaliating: the return of like for like: retribution.

RETALIATIVE, re-tāl-i-a-tiv, } *adj.* Returning

RETALIATORY, re-tāl-i-a-tor-i, } like for like.

RETARD, re-tārd', *v.t.* (lit.) To make tardy or slow: to keep back: to delay: to defer. [L. *retardo*—*re*, back, and *tardo*, to make slow—*tardus*, slow. See **TARDY**.]

RETARDATION, rē-tar-dā'shun, *n.* Act of retarding: hindrance: obstacle: (physics) diminution of the velocity of a moving body, arising from resistance or from gravity. [serving to retard.]

RETARDATIVE, re-tārd'a-tiv, *adj.* Tending or

RETCH, rech, *v.i.* (lit.) To hawk and spit: to try to vomit: to strain. [A.S. *hræcan*, to hawk; D. *rachelen*, to hawk and spit; Ice. *hraki*, spittle.]

RETEL, rē-tel', *v.t.* To tell again.

RETENTION, re-ten'shun, *n.* Act or power of retaining: memory: state of being retained, restraint. [From **RETAIN**.]

RETENTIVE, re-tent'iv, *adj.* Having power to retain.

RETENTIVELY, re-tent'iv-li, *adv.* In a retentive manner.

RETENTIVENESS, re-tent'iv-nes, *n.* The quality of being retentive. [texture.]

RETEXTURE, re-tekst'ūr, *n.* A second or new

RETIARY, rē'shi-ar-i, *n.* One of the class of spiders that spin webs to catch their prey.—*adj.* Netlike: constructing a web to catch prey: provided with a net. [L. *retarius*, a gladiator who used a net to try and entangle his antagonist—*rete*, a net.]

RETICENCE, reti-sens, } *n.* Silence: concealment

RETICENCY, reti-sens-i, } by silence. [From **RETICENT**.]

RETICENT, reti-sent, *adj.* Very silent: concealing by silence. [L. *reticens*, -*entis*, p.p. of *reticeo*—*re*, and *taceo*, to be silent.]

RETICLE, reti-kl, *n.* Same as **RETICULE**.

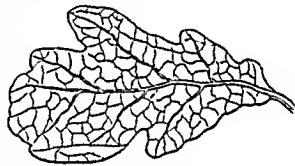
RETICULAR, re-tik'ū-lar, *adj.* Having the form of a small net or of net-work: formed with interstices. [From **RETICULE**.]

RETICULATE, re-tik'ū-lāt, } *adj.* Netted: hav-

RETICULATED, re-tik'ū-lāt-ed, } ing the form or

structure of a net: having veins crossing like network. [From **RETICULE**.]

RETICULATION, re-tik'ū-lā'shun, *n.* The state of being reticulated or net-like: network, or any organisation like it.



Reticulated Leaf

RETICULE, reti-kūl, *n.* (orig.) A little bag of network: a little hand-bag carried by ladies: a network of wires placed across the focus of a telescope. [L. *reticulum*, dim. of *rete*, a net.]

RETIFORM, reti-form, *adj.* Having the form or structure of a net. [L. *rete*, and *forma*, form.]

RETINA, reti-na, *n.* The innermost coating of the eye, consisting of a fine net-work of optic nerves. [From L. *rete*, a net.] [the eye.]

RETINAL, reti-nal, *adj.* Pertaining to the retina of

RETINUE, reti-nū, *n.* The body of retainers who follow a person of rank: a suite. [From **RETAIN**.]

RETIRE, re-tir', *v.i.* To draw back: to retreat: to recede: to withdraw from business.—*v.t.* to withdraw: to cause to retire:—*pr.p.* retiring; *pa.p.* retired.—*n.* (Milton) The act of retiring, retreat: place of retirement. [Fr. *retirer*—*re*, back, and *tirer*, L. *trahere*, to draw.]

RETIRED, re-tird', *adj.* Withdrawn: secluded: private. [From **RETIRE**.]

RETIREMENT, re-tir'ment, *n.* Act of retiring or withdrawing from society or from public life: state of being retired: solitude: privacy.

RETIRING, re-tir'ing, *p.adj.* Reserved: unobtrusive: modest: given to one who retires from a public office or service. [From **RETIRE**.]

RETOLD, rē-tōld', *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of **RETEL**.

RETORT, re tort', *v. t.* (*Bacon*) to throw back to return, as an argument or accusation.—*v. i.* to return to make a severe reply.—*pp. p.* retort'ing, *pa. p.* retorted.—*n.* A censorious civility returned a vessel used in distillation, properly a spiral tube. [*L. retorquo retortum*—*re*, back, and *torqueo* to twist. See **TORTURE**.]

To twist or bend back



Retort.

RETOURNE, re tour', *v. t.* (*Spenser*) To turn back, as the eyes.

RETRACE, re trās', *v. t.* To trace back to go back by the same course to renew the outline of.

RETRACT, re trakt', *v. t.* To retract or draw back to recall to recant.—*v. i.* to unsay to make recantation.—*n.* The pricking of a horse's foot in nail ing on a shoe [*L. retraho, retractum*—*re*, back, and *traho* to draw.]

RETRACTABLE, re trakt'-a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being retracted or recalled.

RETRACTATION, re-trakt'āshun *n.* The act of retracting recantation change of opinion declared.

RETRACTIBLE, re-trakt'i-bl, *adj.* RETRACTABLE.

RETRACTILE, re trakt'il or il, *adj.* That may be retracted or drawn back, as claws.

RETRACTION, re-trakt'shun, *n.* Act of retracting or drawing back recantation.

RETRACTIVE, re-traktiv, *adj.* Able or ready to retract taking from.—*n.* That which withdraws or takes from. [*vive* manner]

RETRACTIVELY, re trakt'iv li, *adv.* In a retract-

RETRACTOR, re trakt'or, *n.* One who or that which retracts or draws back.

RETRAIT, re-trāst', *n.* (*Spenser*) A picture, a por trait. [*O. Fr. retraire*, to draw back, to take a portrait—*L. retrahere*—*re*, back, and *traho* to draw.]

RETRANSFORM, re trans form, *v. t.* To transform or change back again.

RETRANSFORMATION, re-trans for māshun, *n.* A second or renewed transformation a change back to a former state. [*anew*]

RETRANSLATE, re-trans lāt', *v. t.* To translate

RETRATE, re-trāt', *n.* (*Spenser*). **RETREAT**

RETREAT, re-tret', *n.* A drawing back or retracing one's steps departure the state of being retired or secluded the place to which one retires: a place of security a shelter (*mil.*) the act of retiring before a superior force the signal for retiring from an engagement or to quarters.—*v. i.* To draw back to move or go back to retire, esp. to a place of shelter or security to retire before an enemy or from an advanced position. [*Fr. retraire, L. retrahere*—*re*, back, and *traho* to draw.]

RETRENCH, re-trensh, *v. t.* To trench or cut off or away to render less to curtail (*mil.*) to furnish with an intrenchment.—*v. i.* to live at less expense to economise.

RETRENCHMENT, re trenshment, *n.* The act of retrenching or cutting off the act of lessening or abridging reduction (*fort.*) a work within another for prolonging the defence.

RETRIBUTE, re-tribūt', *v. t.* To give back to make repayment of. [*L. retribuere*, to give back—*re*, back, and *tribuere*, to give.]

RETRIBUTION, re trib'ushun, *n.* A giving back repayment suitable return reward or punish ment. [*L. retribuere*—*retribuere* See **RETRIBUTIVE**.]

RETRIBUTIVE, re trib'ū tiv, *adj.* Belonging to

RETRIBUTORY, re trib'ū to-ri, *adj.* retribution ro-paying rewarding or punishing suitably

RETRIEVABLE, re trēv'a-bl, *adj.* That may be retrieved or recovered.

RETRIEVABLENESS, re trēv'a-bl nes, *n.* The state of being retrievable. [*manner*]

RETRIEVABLY, re-trēv'a-bl, *adv.* In a retrievable

RETRIEVAL, re-trēv'al, *n.* Act of retrieving

RETRIEVE, re-trēv', *v. t.* (*lit.*) To find again to recover to recall or bring back to bring back to a former state to repair.—*pp. p.* retrieving, *pa. p.* retrieved. [*Fr. retrouver*—*re*, again and *trouver*, to find. See **TROVER**.]

RETRIEVER, re-trēv'er, *n.* One who retrieves a kind of dog trained to seek and bring back game that has been shot, and to recover anything lost.

RETRIM, re trim *v. t.* To trim again.

RETROACT, re tro akt' or ret', *v. t.* To act back ward, or in return or opposition, or on something past or preceding [*L. retro* backward, and *ACT*]

RETROACTION, re tro-ak'shun *n.* Action back-ward or on something preceding.

RETROACTIVE, re tro-akt'iv, *adj.* Fitted or de signed to retroact acting in regard to, or affecting what is past.

RETROACTIVELY, re tro-akt'iv li, *adv.* In a re troactive manner by operating on something past.

RETROCEDE, re tro-sid or ret', *v. t.* To go back. [*L. retrocedo, retrocessum*—*retro*, backward, and *cedo*, to go.] [*posed* to retroceda.]

RETROCEDENT, re tro-sid-ent or ret', *adj.* Dis-

RETROCESSION, re tro-seeshun, *n.* A going back (*law*) the act of calling or giving back to a former proprietor. [*From* **RETROCEDE**.]

RETRODUCTION, re tro-duk shun, *n.* A leading or bringing back. [*L. retroduco, retroductum*, to lead back—*retro* backward, and *duco*, to lead.]

RETROFLEX, re tro-fleks or ret', *adj.* (*bot.*)

RETROFLEXED, re tro-fleksd or ret', *adj.* (*bot.*) Bent and denly backward [*L. retro*, backward, and *flecto, flexum*, to bend.]

RETROFRACT, ED re tro-frakt, -ed, or ret', *adj.* (*bot.*) Bent sharply back, so as to appear as if broken. [*L. retro* backward, and *fractus* *pa. p.* of *frango*, *fractum*, to break.]

RETROGRADATION, re tro-grā-dāshun or ret', *n.* The act of retrograding or moving back (*astron.*) movement from east to west decline.

RETROGRADE, re tro-grād or ret', *adj.* Going backward falling from better to worse.—*v. i.* To go backward.—*pp. p.* retrograding *pa. p.* retrograded. [*L. retrogradus*—*retro*, backward, and *gradus, gressus* to go.]

RETROGRESSION, re tro-greshun or ret'- *n.* A going backward a decline in excellence. [*From* **RETROGRADE**.]

RETROGRESSIVE, re tro-gres'iv or ret', *adj.* Going

RETROGRESSIVELY, re tro-gres'iv li or ret', *adv.* In a retrogressive manner

RETROSPECT, re tro-spekt or ret', *n.* A looking back a contemplation of the past. [*From* *L. retro-specto*—*spectum*—*retro* back, and *specto*, to look.]

RETROSPECTION, re tro-spek shun or ret', *n.* The act or faculty of looking back on the past. [*From* **RETROSPECT**.]

RETROSPECTIVE, rē-tro-spekt'iv or ret-, *adj.* Looking back: referring to the past. [From RETROSPECT.]

RETROSPECTIVELY, rē-tro-spekt'iv-li or ret-, *adv.* In a retrospective manner.

RETROVERSION, rē-tro-vēr'shun or ret-, *n.* A turning or falling back. [From RETROVERT.]

RETROVERT, rē-tro-vért or ret-, *v.t.* To turn back. [L. *retro*, backward, and *verto*, to turn.]

RETRY, rē-tri', *v.t.* To try again: to put on trial a second time. [L. *re*, again, and *TRY*.]

RETTING, ret'ing, *n.* The act or process of preparing flax for use by rotting the useless part of the plant. [Conn. with ROT.]

RETURN, re-turn', *v.i.* To turn back: to come back to the same place: to go back to the same state: to answer: to retort.—*v.t.* to bring or send back: to transmit: to give back: to repay: to requite: to give back in reply: to report: (*Shak.*) to make known to: to give an account.—*n.* The act of returning: the act of going back: revolution: periodic renewal: the act of bringing or sending back: restitution: repayment: the profit on capital or labour: a reply: a report or account, esp. official. [L. *re*, back, and *TURN*.]

RETURNABLE, re-turn'a-bl, *adj.* That may be returned or restored. [who repays money.]

TURNER, re-turn'ēr, *n.* One who returns: one

RETUSE, re-tūs', *adj.* (*bot.*) Terminating in a round end, with a centre somewhat depressed. [L. *retusus*—*retundo*, to blunt.]

RETYRE, re-tir', *n.* (*Spenser*). Retirement.

REUNION, rē-ūn'yun, *n.* A union again: a union after separation: an assembly.

REUNITE, rē-ū-nit', *v.t.* To unite again: to join after separation: to reconcile after variance.—*v.i.* to become united again: to join again.

REVEAL, re-vēl', *v.t.* (*lit.*) To take back the veil from, to unveil: to make known: to disclose. [L. *revelo*—*re*, back, and *velo*, to veil—*velum*, a veil.]

REVEAL, re-vēl', *n.* (*arch.*) The square ingoing of a window, doorway, or the like, between the frame and the outer surface of the wall—written also *revel*.

REVEALABILITY, re-vēl-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The possibility or capability of being revealed.

REVEALABLE, re-vēl'a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being revealed. [REVEALABILITY.]

REVEALABLENESS, re-vēl'a-bl-nes, *n.* Same as

REVEALER, re-vēl'ēr, *n.* One who reveals.

REVEILLE, rā-vel'yā, *n.* The sound of the drum or trumpet at daybreak to awaken soldiers. [Fr. *réveil*—*réveiller*, to awake—*re*, again, and *veiller*, L. *vigilare*, to watch. See *VIGIL*.]

REVEL, rev'el, *v.i.* To feast in a riotous or noisy manner: to carouse: to move playfully:—*pr.p.* revelling; *pa.p.* revelled.—*n.* A riotous or tumultuous feast: carousal. [O. Fr. *reveller*, Prov. *revellar*, L. *rebellare*, to rebel. See *REBEL*.]

REVELATION, rev-e-lā'shun, *n.* The act of revealing or making known: that which is revealed: the revealing divine truth: that which is revealed by God to man: the last book of the New Testament. [L. *revelatio*. See *REVEAL*.] [noisy jollity.]

REVELLER, rev'el-ēr, *n.* (*Shak.*) One who feasts with

REVEL-MASTER, rev'el-mas'tēr, *n.* The master or director of the revels at Christmas.

REVELRY, rev'el-ri, *n.* The act of revelling: riotous or noisy festivity.

REVENDICATE, rē-ven'di-kāt, *v.t.* (*law*). To claim what has been taken away by an enemy. [Fr. *re-*

vendiquer; from L. *re*, again, and *vindico*, *vindicatum*, to lay claim to.] [of revindicating.]

REVENDIGATION, re-ven-di-kā'shun, *n.* The act

REVENGE, re-venj', *v.t.* (*lit.*) To lay claim to in return: to punish or injure in return for an injury received: to avenge.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to take vengeance:—*pr.p.* reveng'ing; *pa.p.* revenged'.—*n.* The act of revenging: injury inflicted in return: a malicious injuring in return for injury received: the passion for retaliation. [O. Fr. *revenger*, Prov. *revengar*—L. *re*, in return, and *vindico*, to lay claim to. See *VINDICATE*.]

REVENGEFUL, re-venj'fool, *adj.* Full of revenge or a desire to inflict injury in return: vindictive: malicious: resentful.

REVENGEFULLY, re-venj'fool-li, *adv.* In a revengeful manner. [of being revengeful.]

REVENGEFULNESS, re-venj'fool-nes, *n.* The state

REVENGELESS, re-venj'les, *adj.* Unrevenged.

REVENGEMENT, re-venj'ment, *n.* (*B.* and *Spenser*). Revenge. [venges.]

REVENGER, re-venj'ēr, *n.* (*Shak.*) One who re-

REVENGINGLY, re-venj'ing-li, *adv.* (*Shak.*) With vengeance, vindictiveness.

REVENUE, rev'en-ū, *n.* (*lit.*) That which comes back: return: the receipts or rents from any source: income: the income of a state derived from duties, taxes, &c. [Fr. *revenu*—*revenir*, L. *revenire*—*re*, back, *venio*, to come.]

REVENUE-CUTTER, rev'en-ū-kut'ēr, *n.* An armed vessel employed by custom-house officers in preventing smuggling.

REVERB, re-vērb', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To reverberate.

REVERBERANT, re-vērb'ēr-ant, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Resounding, beating back. [L. *reverberans*, -antis, *pr.p.* of *reverbero*. See *REVERBERATE*.]

REVERBERATE, re-vērb'ēr-āt, *v.t.* (*Bacon*). To beat or drive back: to send back, as sound: to echo: to reflect: to drive from side to side, as flame.—*v.i.* to echo: to resound: to be repelled:—*pr.p.* reverb'ēr-ating; *pa.p.* reverb'ēr-ated.—*adj.* (*Shak.*) Reverberant. [L. *re*, back, and *verbero*, -atum, to beat, from *verber*, a lash.]

REVERBERATION, re-vērb'ēr-ā'shun, *n.* The act of reverberating or beating or sending back: the act of reflecting light and heat, or of re-echoing sound.

REVERBERATORY, re-vērb'ēr-a-tor-i, *adj.* That reverberates: returning or driving back.

REVERBERATORY FURNACE, a furnace so formed as to throw the flame down upon a hearth or space beyond it.

REVERE, re-vēr', *v.t.* To stand in awe of: to regard with respectful awe: to venerate:—*pr.p.* rever'ing; *pa.p.* revered'. [Fr. *révérer*, L. *reverere*—*re*, inten, and *vereor*, to feel awe.]

REVERENCE, rev'ēr-ens, *n.* Fear arising from high respect: respectful awe: veneration: honour: an act of revering or obeisance: a bow or courtesy: a title of the clergy.—*v.t.* To regard with reverence: to venerate or honour:—*pr.p.* rever'encing; *pa.p.* rever'enced. [Fr.; L. *reverentia*. From *REVERE*.]

REVEREND, rev'ēr-end, *adj.* Worthy of reverence: an honorary title of the clergy: (*B.*) awful, venerable. [Fr.; L. *reverendus*—*reverere*.]

REVERENT, rev'ēr-ent, *adj.* Shewing reverence: submissive: humble.

REVERENTIAL, rev-ēr-en'shal, *adj.* Shewing reverence: respectful: submissive.

REVERENTIALLY, rev-ēr-en'shal-li, *adv.* In a reverential manner: with a show of reverence.

REVERENTLY, *rev'er-ent-ly, adv.* In a reverent manner with reverence respectfully.

REVERER, *re-ver'er, n.* One who reveres.

REVERIE, *rev'er-i, n. (lit.)* A dreaming an irregular train of thoughts or fancies in meditation voluntary inactivity of the external senses to the impressions of surrounding objects. [Fr.—*réver*, to dream. See **RAVE**.]

REVERSAL, *re-ver-sal, n.* The act of reversing a change an overthrowing or annulling.

REVERSE, *re-vers, vt.* To turn back, or in a contrary direction to place in the opposite position to change wholly to overthrow to change by an opposite decision to annul (*Spenser*) to bring back.—*v. i.* (*Spenser*) to return —*pp* reversing, *pp* reversed.—*n.* That which is reversed the opposite the back, esp. of a coin change misfortune.—*adj.* Turned backward having an opposite direction. [*L. revertio, reversum*—*re*, back, and *verto*, to turn.]

REVERSED, *re-verst, adj.* Turned or changed to the contrary (*bot*) resupinate (*conch.*) sinistral.

REVERSEDLY, *re-ver-sed-ly, adv.* In a reversed manner.

REVERSELY, *re-ver-s-ly, adv.* On the other hand on the opposite. [versed.]

REVERSIBLE, *re-ver-si-bl, adj.* That may be reversed.

REVERSION, *re-ver-shun, n.* The act of reverting or returning that which reverts or returns the return or future possession of any property after some particular event the right to future possession. [*L. revertio*. See **REVERSE**.]

REVERSIONARY, *re-ver-shun-er-i, adj.* Relating to a reversion to be enjoyed in succession.

REVERT, *re-ver't, vt.* To turn or drive back to reverse.—*v. i.* to return to fall back to refer back to return to the original owner or his heirs. [*L. revertio*. See **REVERSE**.] [be reverted.]

REVERTIBLE, *re-ver'ti-bl, adj.* That may revert or

REVERTIVE, *re-ver'tiv, adj.* Tending to revert changing turning to the contrary [version.]

REVERTIVELY, *re-ver'tiv-ly, adv.* By way of reverting.

REVERY, *rev'er-i, n.* Same as **REVERIE**.

REVEST, *ré-vest, vt. (Spenser)* To clothe again to vest again in a possession or office.—*v. i.* to take effect again to return to a former owner [*L. revertio*—*re*, again, and *vestio*, to clothe. See **VEST**.]

REVESTURE, *re-vest'ur, n. (obs.)* Same as **VESTURE**.

REYET, *re-vet, vt. (fort.)* To lace with masonry, &c., as an embankment. [Fr. *receller*, to reclothe. See **REVEST**.]

REYEMENT, *re-vet'ment, n. (fort.)* A facing of masonry work, &c., to support an embankment with a steep slope. [Fr. *reclément*—*recler*. See **REVER**.]

REVIBRATE, *re-vi-brat, vt.* To vibrate back or in return. [vibrating back.]

REVIBRATION, *ré-vi-bráshun, n.* The act of vibrating.

REVICTUAL, *ré-vit'l, vt.* To furnish again with provisions.

REVIEW, *re-vé, vt.* To view again to look back on to reconsider to examine carefully to inspect as a body of troops.—*v. i.* to look back.—*n.* A viewing again a reconsideration a careful or critical examination a critique a periodical with critiques of books, &c. (*mil.*) an inspection. [*L. re*, again, and *view*.] [reviewed.]

REVIEWABLE, *re-vu-a-bl, adj.* Capable of being reviewed.

REVIEWAL, *re-vu'al, n.* A review of a book a critique

REVIEWER, *re-vu-er, n.* One who reviews one who writes a critical review of a book.

REVIGORATE, *re-vig'o-rat, vt.* To give new vigour to —*pp* revig'orating, *pp* revig'orated.—*adj.* Endued with new vigour or strength. [*Low L. revigora*, *alum*—*re*, again, and *vigor*, vigour.]

REVILE, *re-vil, vt.* To treat, act towards, or speak of, as vile to reproach to calumniate —*pp* reviling, *pp* reviled.—*n.* (*Milton*) Reproach, contumely. [*Fix. re*, and *VILUS*.]

REVILEMENT, *re-vil'ment, n. (Spenser)* The act of reviling, reproach.

REVILER, *re-vil-er, n.* One who reviles another.

REVILING, *re-vil-ing, n.* The act of one who reviles.

REVINDCATE, *ré-vin'di-kat, vt.* To vindicate again to reclaim.

REVISAL, *re-viz'al, n.* Act of revising review.

REVISE, *re-viz, vt.* To look back on a thing to review to re-examine with a view to amend —*pp* revising, *pp* revised.—*n.* Preview a second proof-sheet. [*L. re*, back, and *viso*, to look at attentively, inten. of *video*, to see.]

REVISER, *re-viz'er, n.* One who revises.

REVISION, *re-vizhun, n.* The act of revising re-examination for correction that which is revised.

REVISIONAL, *re-vizhun-al, adj.* Pertaining to revision.

REVISIONARY, *re-vizhun-er-i, adj.* Pertaining to revision.

REVISIT, *re-viz'it, vt.* To visit again.

REVIVABLE, *re-viv-a-bl, adj.* Capable of being revived.

REVIVAL, *re-viv'al, n.* Act of reviving recovery from languor, neglect, depression, &c. renewed interest in or attention to a time of religious awakening (*chem.*) reduction.

REVIVALISM, *re-viv'al-izm, n.* The spirit of revivals or religious awakenings.

REVIVALIST, *re-viv'al-ist, n.* A promoter of or advocate for religious awakenings.

REVIVE, *re-viv, vt.* To return to life, vigour, or fame to recover from neglect, oblivion, or depression.—*v. i.* to restore to life again to awaken to rouse to recover from neglect or depression —*pp* reviving, *pp* revived. [*L. re*, again, and *vivo*, to live. See **VIVID**.] [revives anything.]

REVIVER, *re-viv'er, n.* One who or that which revives.

REVIVIFY, *ré-viv'i-fi, vt.* To cause to revive to reanimate. [*L. re*, again, and *VIVIFY*.]

REVOCABILITY, *rev-o-ka-bil'i-ty, n.* The quality of being revocable.

REVOCABLE, *rev'o-ka-bl, adj.* That may be revoked.

REVOCABLENESS, *rev'o-ka-bl-ness, n.* Same as **REVOCABILITY**. [manner.]

REVOCABLY, *rev'o-ka-bl, adv.* In a revocable manner.

REVOCATION, *rev-o-ka-shun, n.* Act of revoking or recalling repeal reversal.

REVOKE, *re-vok, vt. (Spenser)* To call back to recall to reverse (*Spenser*) to check, restrain.—*v. i.* in card playing to fail to follow suit, to renounce.—*n.* The act of failing to follow suit —*pp* revok'ing, *pp* revoked. [*L. revoco*—*re*, back, and *voco*, to call. See **VOICE**.]

REVOKEMENT, *re-vok'ment, n. (Shak)* Revocation.

REVOLT, *re-volt, vt. (lit.)* To roll back to turn away to renounce allegiance to be grossly offended.—*v. i.* (*Spenser*) to turn, put to flight to cause to rise in revolt to shock.—*n.* A rebellion defection. (*Shak*) a revolt. [*L. revolve*, *revolutum*. See **REVOLVE**.]

REVOLTER, re-vôl'tér, *n.* One who revolts.

REVOLTING, re-vôl't'ing, *adj.* Causing a turning away from: shocking.

REVOLTINGLY, re-vôl't'ing-li, *adv.* In a revolting manner: offensively.

REVOLUTE, rev'ol-üt, *adj.* (*bot.* and *zool.*) Rolled backwards or outwards. [From REVOLVE.]

REVOLUTION, rev-ol-ü'shun, *n.* Act of revolving: motion round a centre: (*Milton*) motion backwards: course which brings to the same point or state: space measured by a revolving body: extensive change in the government of a country: a revolt successfully carried out.

REVOLUTIONARY, rev-ol-ü'shun-ar-i, *adj.* Pertaining to or tending to a revolution in government.

REVOLUTIONISE, rev-ol-ü'shun-iz, *v.t.* To cause a revolution or entire change of anything:—*pr.p.* revolutionising; *pa.p.* revolutionised.

REVOLUTIONIST, rev-ol-ü'shun-ist, *n.* One who promotes or favours a revolution in government.

REVOLVE, re-volv', *v.i.* To roll back: to roll round on an axis: to move round a centre.—*v.t.* to cause to turn: to consider:—*pr.p.* revolving; *pa.p.* revolved'. [L. *revolvere*, *revolutum*—*re*, back, and *volvere*, to roll.]

REVOLVER, re-volv'ér, *n.* That which revolves: a firearm which, by means of revolving barrels or breech-piece, can be fired more than once without reloading.

REVULSION, re-vul'shun, *n.* The act of drawing back: disgust: the diverting of a disease from one part to another. [L. *revulsio*—*revello*, *revulum*, to pull back—*re*, back, and *vello*, to pull.]

REVULSIVE, re-vals'iv, *adj.* Tending to or having the power of revulsion.

REW, rō, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). Same as RUE.

REW, rō, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as ROW.

REWARD, re-wawrd', *n.* A guerdon, or that which is given in return for good or evil received: recompense: retribution: the fruit of one's own labour.—*v.t.* To give in return: to requite, whether good or evil: to recompense: to punish. [L. *re*, in return, and O. Fr. *guerdon*. See GUERDON.]

REWARDABLE, re-wawrd'a-bl, *adj.* Capable or worthy of being rewarded.

REWARDABLY, re-wawrd'a-bli, *adv.* In a rewardable manner.

REWARDER, re-wawrd'ér, *n.* One who rewards or requites.

REWARDFUL, re-wawrd'fool, *adj.* Yielding reward.

REWARDLESS, re-wawrd'les, *adj.* Having or receiving no reward.

REWİN, rē-win', *v.t.* To win back or again.

REWORD, rē-wurd', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To repeat in the same words, to re-echo.

REWRITE, rē-rīt', *v.t.* To write a second time.

REYNARD, rā'nard. Same as RENARD.

RHABDOMANCY, rah'do-man-si, *n.* Divination by means of rods. [From Gr. *rhabdos*, rod, and *manteia*, divination.]

RHÆTIC, rē'tik, *adj.* (*geol.*) Noting a series of strata forming the uppermost portion of the Trias, which are extensively developed in the *Rhætian* Alps.

RHAPSODIC, -AL, rap-sod'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling rhapsody.

RHAPSODICALLY, rap-sod'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a rhapsodical manner.

RHAPSODISE, rap'so-diz, *v.t.* and *v.i.* To write or utter rhapsodies:—*pr.p.* rhapsodising; *pa.p.* rhapsodised.

RHAPSODIST, rap'so-dist, *n.* One who recites or sings rhapsodies: one who composes verses extempore: one who speaks or writes disjointedly.

RHAPSODY, rap'so-di, *n.* (*lit.*) Detached pieces or songs loosely sewed or strung together: a part of an epic poem for recitation at one time: any wild, unconnected composition. [Gr. *rhapsōidia*—*rhapto*, to sew, and *ōdē*, a song.]

RHENISH, ren'ish, *adj.* Pertaining to the river Rhine. [L. *Rhenus*.]

RHEMETER, re-om'e-tér, *n.* An instrument for measuring the strength of currents, as of electricity: a galvanometer. [Gr. *rheō*, to flow, and *metron*, measure.]

RHETORIC, ret'o-rik, *n.* The art of speaking with propriety, elegance, and force: the art of prose composition generally. [Gr. *rhetorikē*—*rhetōr*, a public speaker—*rheō*, to speak.]

RHETORICAL, re-tor'ik-al, *adj.* Pertaining to rhetoric: oratorical: figurative.

RHETORICALLY, re-tor'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a rhetorical manner: according to the rules of rhetoric.

RHETORICIAN, ret-or-ish'an, *n.* One who teaches the art of rhetoric: an orator.

RHEUM, rōm, *n.* The flow or discharge from the lungs or nostrils caused by cold: increased action of any organ, esp. of the mucous glands. [L., Gr. *rheuma*—Gr. *rheō*, to flow.]

RHEUMATIC, -AL, rōm-at'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to or affected with rheumatism: (*Shak.*) splenetic, peevish.

RHEUMATISM, rōm'a-tizm, *n.* A painful affection of the fibrous tissues around the joints, accompanied with swelling or stiffness, so named from a notion that the pain was caused by rheum or humour flowing through the part affected. [From RHEUM.]

RHEUMY, rōm'i, *adj.* Full of or causing rheum.

RHINOCEROS, ri-nō'sér-os, *n.* A very large animal allied to the elephant, having a very thick skin, and one or two horns on the nose. [L.; Gr. *rhinokērēs*—*rhin*, rhinos, nose, and *keras*, a horn.]

RHINOPLASTIC, ri-no-plas'tik, *adj.* Nose-forming, noting a surgical operation for affixing an artificial nose. [Gr. *rhis*, rhinos, nose, and *plastikos*, moulding—*plasseō*, to mould.]

RHIZOPOD, rizo-pod, *n.* One of a class of Protozoans, consisting of minute animals, so named from the fibre-like processes they extend from their bodies for locomotion. [Gr. *rhiza*, a root, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot.]

RHODIUM, rōd'i-um, *n.* A white, very hard metal, resembling aluminium, extracted from the ore of platinum, and so called from the rose colour of its salts. [Gr. *rhodon*, a rose.]

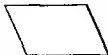
RHODODENDRON, rōd-o-den'dron, *n.* (*lit.*) The rose-tree: a genus of plants having evergreen leaves, and large beautiful flowers like roses. [Gr. *rhodon*, a rose, and *dendron*, a tree.]

RHODOMONTADE. Same as RODOMONTADE.

RHOMB, romb, *n.* A quadrilateral figure having its sides equal, but its angles not right angles. [L. *rhombus*, Gr. *rhombos*—*rhembō*, to turn round and round.]

RHOMBIC, romh'ik, *adj.* Shaped like a rhomb.

RHOMBOID, romb'oid, *n.* A figure of the form of a rhomb a quadrilateral figure having only its opposite sides and angles equal. [Gr *rhombos*, and *eidos*, form]



RHOMBOIDAL, romb-oid'al, *adj.* Having the shape of a rhomboid.

RHOMBUS rombus *n.* Same as RHOMBA.

Rhomboid.

RHUBARB, rû'barb, *n.* A plant, the stalks of which are much used as a culinary vegetable, and the root in medicine, so called because brought orig from the banks of the *Rha* or Volga. [Low *L. rhubarbarum*—*L. Pha*, the Volga, and *barbarus*, foreign.]

RHUMB, rumb, *n.* (*lit.*) That which goes round and round orig a meridian, esp the principal meridian of a map. any vertical circle the intersection of such a circle with the horizon the track of a ship when she sails constantly towards the same point of the compass. [See RHOMB]

RHYME, rim *n.* (*orig*) Words arranged in numbers or verse poetry the correspondence of sounds at the ends of verses a word corresponding in sound with another word—*v.t.* To correspond in sound to make rhymes or verses—*v.t.* to put into rhyme—*pr p* rhyming, *pap* rhymed [O Ger *rim*, A.S. *rim*, *gerim*, W. *rhyl*, Bret. *rumm*, number]

RHYMELESS, rim'les, *adj.* Without rhyme.

RHYMER, rim'er,

RHYMETER, rim'eter, } *n.* One who makes rhymes.

RHYTHM, rithm, *n.* Flowing motion metre regular recurrence of accents [L. *rhythmus*—Gr *rhythmos*—*rhus*, *rheusoman*, to flow]

RHYTHMIC, AL, rithmik, el, *adj.* Having or pertaining to rhythm. [musical manner]

RHYTHMICALLY, rith mik al'ly, *adv.* In a rhythmic manner

RIB rib *n.* One of the bones projecting from the back bone which encircle the chest anything like a rib in form or use a piece of timber which helps to form or strengthen the side of a ship a vein of a leaf a prominent line or rising—*v.t.* To furnish or enclose with ribs to form with rising lines—*pr p* ribbing, *pap* ribbed [A.S. *D rib*, Dan. *ribbe*, prob. conn. with Ger *rei*/a rope, a hoop, *raufe*, a rack]

RIBALD, rib'ald, *n.* A loud fellow a loose, low character—*adj.* Low base mean. [Fr *ribaud*, It. *ribaldo*—O Ger *hriba*, *ride*, a prostitute, and suffix *ald*]

RIBALDRY, rib'ald ri, *n.* The actions of a ribald obscenity filthiness low and vulgar scurrility

RIBAND, rib'and, *n.* Same as RIBBON

RIBAUD, rib'awd, *n.* (*Spenser*) Same as RIBALD

RIBAUDRED, rib'awd red, *adj.* (*Shak*) Ribald, obscene.

RIBAUDRY, rib'awd ri, *n.* (*Spenser*) RIBALDRY

RIBBAND, rib'and, *n.* Same as RIBBON

RIBBING, rib'ing, *n.* An arrangement of ribs.

RIBBON, rib'on, *n.* (*lit.*) A band round the neck a fillet or strip of silk a narrow strip—*v.t.* To adorn with ribbons. [Fr *ruban*, O Fr *riban*, prob. for ring-band, it being orig for the neck.]

RIBEONISM, rib'on iz'm, *n.* A system of secret associations among the lower classes in Ireland, which first appeared in Armagh about 1803, for the purpose of self-defence, and antagonistic action against the Orange Confederacy named probably from the hedge worn by the members.

RIBES ribz, *n.pl.* (*Bacon*) Currants.

[From *Ribax*, a name given by the Arabian physicians

of the 11th and 12th centuries to a kind of rhubarb, and incorrectly supposed to apply to our currant plants]

RICE, ris, *n.* One of the most useful and extensively cultivated of grains, like oats when ripe [Fr *ris*, *riz*, It. *riso*, L. *Gr oryza*]

RICE PAPER, ris' p'per, *n.* A beautiful material, imported from China, formed of thin slices of the pith of a plant.

RICH, rich, *adj.* (*lit*) Like a king in wealth abounding in possessions wealthy valuable sumptuous fertile full of agreeable or nutritive qualities highly seasoned bright, as a colour full of harmonious sounds full of beauty—*v.t.* To enrich. [A.S. *rice*, rich, powerful, Prov *ric*, powerful, Ice. *rik*, power, Ger *reich*, kingdom, Gael. *riyh*, king, *L. rego*, to rule]

RICHES richz, *n.pl.* (*in B* sometimes *n. sing*) Power rule wealth richness abundance. [O E. *Fr richesses*]

RICHESSE, riches, *n.* (*Spenser*) Riches.

RICH LEFT, rich' left, *adj.* (*Shak*) Left with much wealth, richly endowed.

RICHLY, rich'ly, *adv.* (*Shak*) With riches or wealth splendidly magnificently plentifully abundantly.

RICHNESS, richnes, *n.* State of being rich wealth abundance value costliness abundance of imagery

RICINIO, ri sin'io, *adj.* Pertaining to or obtained from castor-oil [L. *ricinus*, the castor oil plant]

RICK, rik, *n.* A pile or heap, as of hay [A.S. *hræc*, Ice. *hrækr*, a pile, as of fuel—*hreykja*, to pile up]

RICKETS, rik'ets, *n.* A disease of children, characterized by great debility, supposed to arise from a diseased spine. [A.S. *hræc*, *hræg*, the back, the spine, low *L. rachius*—Gr *rachis*, the spine]

RICKETY, rik'et, *adj.* Affected with rickets feeble.

RICOCHET, rik'o-shet or shet, *n.* A rebound along the ground, as of a ball fired at a low elevation. [Fr. the stopping of a flat stone on the surface of water]

RICOCHET, rik'o shet, *v.t.* To fire at with guns at a low elevation, so as to make the balls rebound along the ground—*pr p* ricochetting, *pap* ricocheted.

RID, rid, *v.t.* (*lit*) To take to free to deliver to remove by violence to clear to disencumber. to despatch (*Shak*) to destroy—*pr p* riding, *pap* and *pap* rid. [A.S. *hreddan*, to take, *ahreddan*, to rid.]

RIDDANCE, rid'ans, *n.* Act of ridding or freeing. state of being rid or clear

RIDDLE, rid'l, *n.* A large sieve for separating coarser materials from finer—*v.t.* To separate with a riddle, as grain from chaff to make full of holes like a riddle, as with shot—*pr p* riddling, *pap* riddled. [A.S. *hriddel*—*hriddan*, to sift, Ger *rudel*, a riddle—*râden*, *râdeln*, to sift]

RIDDLE, rid'l, *n.* (*lit*) Something to be read or discovered a puzzling question an enigma—*v.t.* To make riddles to speak obscurely—*v.t.* to solve, as a riddle—*pr p* riddling, *pap* riddled. [A.S. *râdeln*—*râden*, to guess, to read.]

RIDDLE-LIKE, rid'l lik, *adj.* (*Shak*) Like a riddle or enigma.

RIDDLING, rid'ling, *n.* (*Spenser*) Skill in explaining riddles.

RIDE, rid, *v.t.* (*Shak*) To move, to be carried along to be borne, as on horseback or in a carriage to

- practise riding: to float, as a ship at anchor.—*v.t.* to rest on so as to be carried:—*pr.p.* riding; *pa.t.* rode; *pa.p.* ridd'en.—*n.* Act of riding: an excursion on horseback or in a vehicle: the course passed over in riding: a district inspected by an excise officer. [A.S. *ridan*; Ice. *reida*, to move; Ger. *reiten*, to move along.]
- RIDER**, *rid'ér*, *n.* One who rides on a horse: one who manages a horse: an addition to a document after its completion, on a separate piece of paper: an additional clause: (*naut.*) a piece of timber holted to a principal one to strengthen it: the second tier of casks in a vessel's hold.
- RIDERLESS**, *rid'ér-less*, *adj.* Without a rider.
- RIDGE**, *rij*, *n.* The back or top of the back: anything like a back, as a long range of hills: an extended protuberance: the earth thrown up by the plough between the furrows: the top of a roof.—*v.t.* To form into ridges: to wrinkle:—*pr.p.* ridg'ing; *pa.p.* ridged'. [A.S. *hric*, *hrycg*, Ice. *hrygg*, Ger. *rücken*, the back; akin to *ragen*, *recken*, to extend, to stretch.]
- RIDGY**, *rij'i*, *adj.* Having, or rising in ridges.
- RIDICULE**, *rid'ik'ül*, *n.* A laughing at: wit exposing one to laughter: mockery.—*v.t.* To laugh at: to expose to merriment: to sneer at: to mock:—*pr.p.* ridiculing; *pa.p.* ridiculed. [L. *ridiculum*—*ridiculus*, exciting laughter—*rideo*, to laugh.]
- RIDICULOUS**, *rid-ik'ü-lus*, *adj.* Deserving or exciting ridicule: laughable: absurd: (*Shak.*) pertaining to or resembling laughter.
- RIDICULOUSLY**, *rid-ik'ü-lus-li*, *adv.* In a ridiculous manner.
- RIDICULOUSNESS**, *rid-ik'ü-lus-nes*, *n.* The state or quality of being ridiculous.
- RIDING**, *rid'ing*, *adj.* Employed to ride or travel: suitable for riding on, as a horse.—*n.* A road for riding on: a district visited by an excise officer.
- RIDING**, *rid'ing*, *n.* One of the three divisions of the county of York. [A corr. of A.S. *thrithing*, *thridding*, a third part—*thry*, *thri*, three.]
- RIDING-HABIT**, *rid'ing-hab'it*, *n.* A dress with a long skirt worn by ladies when riding.
- RIDING-MASTER**, *rid'ing-mas'tér*, *n.* One who instructs in the art of riding.
- RIDING-SCHOOL**, *rid'ing-skool*, *n.* A place in which the art of riding is taught.
- RIFE**, *rif*, *adj.* (*lit.*) Ripe: full grown: abundant: prevailing. [A.S. *ryf*, prevalent; prov. E. *rife*, ripe, abundant; Ice. *ryfr*, liberal; Ger. *reife*, ripe. See **RIFE**.] [quently.]
- RIFELY**, *rif'li*, *adv.* Prevalently: abundantly: frequently.
- RIFENESS**, *rif'nes*, *n.* Prevalence: frequency.
- RIFF-RAFF**, *rif'raf*, *n.* Sweepings: refuse: the rabble, the mob. [A reduplication of **RAFF**.]
- RIFLE**, *rif*, *v.t.* To snatch away: to carry off by force: to strip, to rob:—*pr.p.* rifling; *pa.p.* rifled. [Fr. *rifler*, to sweep away; Ger. *riß*, *rißel*, a flaxcomb—*rißfen* = *raffen*, to snatch, to seize. See **RAFFLE**.]
- RIFLE**, *rif*, *v.t.* To groove:—*pr.p.* rifling; *pa.p.* rifled.—*n.* A musket with a barrel spirally grooved to give the ball a rotary motion. [Dan. *rißle*, *rißel*, the groove in a rifle; Ger. *riefeln*, to channel—*riefe*, a channel, a groove.] [rifle.]
- RIFLEMAN**, *rif'man*, *n.* A man armed with a rifle.
- RIFLE-PIT**, *rif-pit*, *n.* A pit dug to shelter riflemen.
- RIFLER**, *rif'lér*, *n.* One who rifles: a robber.
- RIFT**, *rift*, *n.* An opening *riven* or split in anything: a cleft or fissure.—*v.t.* To rive: to cleave.—*v.i.* to split: to burst open. [A.S. *ryft*, Dan. *riß*—*rive*, to split. See **RIVE**.]
- RIG**, *rig*, *n.* (*obs.*) A romp, a wanton, a prostitute.
- RIG**, *rig*, *v.t.* To clothe, to dress: to put on: (*naut.*) to fit with sails and tackling:—*pr.p.* rigging; *pa.p.* rigged'.—*n.* Clothes, dress: sails and tackling. [A.S. *wrigan*, *wrihan*, to cover, clothe.]
- RIGGER**, *rig'ér*, *n.* One who rigs or dresses: in machinery, a large cylinder, pulley, or narrow drum.
- RIGGING**, *rig'ing*, *n.* Dress: tackle: the system of cordage which supports a ship's masts and extends the sails (for **ILL** see **SHIP**).
- RIGGISH**, *rig'ish*, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Wanton, lewd. [From **Rig**, a romp.]
- RIGHT**, *rit*, *adj.* Straight: most direct: according to truth and justice: according to law: true: correct: just: fit: proper: exact: most convenient: well performed: most dexterous, as the hand: on the right hand: on the right hand of one looking towards the mouth of a river: (*math.*) upright from a base: containing 90 degrees.—*adv.* In a straight or direct line: in a right manner: according to truth and justice: correctly: very: in a great degree: (*Shak.*) just now, immediately.—*n.* That which is right or correct: truth: justice: virtue: freedom from error: what one has a just claim to: privilege: property: the right side.—*v.t.* To make right or straight: to set upright: to do justice to.—*v.i.* to recover the proper position.—*int.* It is right: you are right: true! [A.S. *riht*, *reht*, Ger. *recht*, L. *rectus*—*rego*, to guide.]
- RIGHT-ANGLED**, *rit'-ang'gl*, *adj.* Having a right angle or angles. [a right or just cause.]
- RIGHT-DRAWN**, *rit'-drawn*, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Drawn in
- RIGHTEOUS**, *rit'yus*, *adj.* (*lit.*) In a right way or manner: living and acting according to right and justice: free from guilt or sin: equitable: merited. [O. E. *rightwise*; A.S. *rihtwis*—*riht*, and *wis*, a way or manner. The form *righteous* has been caused by the influence of such words as *bounteous*, *plenteous*, &c.]
- RIGHTEOUSLY**, *rit'yus-li*, *adv.* In a righteous manner: justly: honestly: virtuously: according to desert.
- RIGHTEOUSNESS**, *rit'yus-nes*, *n.* The quality of being righteous: justice: integrity: virtue: holiness: (*B.*) of man, conformity of the heart and life to the divine law—of God, the perfection of His nature: (*theol.*) justification, also the work of Christ.
- RIGHTER**, *rit'ér*, *n.* One who sets right or redresses wrong.
- RIGHTFUL**, *rit'fool*, *adj.* Having right: having a just claim: according to justice.
- RIGHTFULLY**, *rit'fool-li*, *adv.* According to right, law, or justice.
- RIGHTFULNESS**, *rit'fool-nes*, *n.* The state of being rightful: moral rectitude.
- RIGHT-HAND**, *rit'-hand*, *n.* The hand which is more used, convenient, and dexterous than the other.
- RIGHT-HANDED**, *rit'-hand'ed*, *adj.* Using the right hand more easily than the left.
- RIGHT-HEARTED**, *rit'-hart'ed*, *adj.* Having right or kindly dispositions: good-hearted.
- RIGHTLY**, *rit'li*, *adv.* Straightly: exactly: uprightly, honestly: according to truth or justice: properly, suitably: (*Shak.*) directly.
- RIGHT-MINDED**, *rit'-mind'ed*, *adj.* Having a right or honest mind.
- RIGHT-MINDEDNESS**, *rit'-mind'ed-nes*, *n.* The state of being right-minded.

RIGHTNESS, ri'tnes, *n.* Straightness the state of being right conformity to truth rectitude.

RIGHT WHALE, ri't hwal, *n.* The Greenland whale, the most important species of the true whales.

RIGID, ri'jɪd, *adj.* *Stiff as with cold* not easily bent severe strict. [L. *rigidus*—*rigor* to be stiff with cold, akin to Gr. *rigos*, to shiver with cold.]

RIGIDITY, ri'jɪd-iti, *n.* State of being rigid stiff the quality of resisting change of form severity harshness. [Indifferently]

RIGIDLY, ri'jɪd-lɪ, *adv.* In a rigid manner stiffly

RIGIDNESS, ri'jɪd-nəs, *n.* Same as RIGIDITY

RIGMAROLE, ri'gmə-rəl, *n.* A succession of confused or nonsensical statements nonsense—*adv.* Nonsensical foolish. [Perhaps a corr. of RAGMAN ROLL.]

RIGOL, ri'gəl, *n.* (*Shak*) A ring, a circle of a crown or coronet. [It *rygola*, O E. *rygol*, Ger. *rygol*, a ring.]

RIGOR, ri'gər, *n.* American spelling of RIGOUR. (*met*) a sense of chilliness with contraction of the skin.

RIGOUS, ri'gər-əs, *adj.* Exercising rigor allowing no abatement marked by severity harsh scrupulously accurate very severe (*Spenser*) violent.

RIGOUSLY, ri'gər-əs-lɪ, *adv.* In a rigorous manner without abatement or relaxation scrupulously

RIGOROUSNESS, ri'gər-əs-nəs, *n.* The state of being rigorous exactness severity

RIGOUR, ri'gər, *n.* (*lit.*) Purity the quality of being rigid or severe stiffness of opinion or temper (*Spenser*) force, fury strictness severity of climate. [L. *rigor*—*rigor* See *PIGOT*]

RILIEVO, ri-le'və, *n.* (*fine arts*) Relief. [It. See *RELIEF*]

RILL, ril, *n.* A small murmuring brook a streamlet.—*v.t.* To flow in small streams.
[Prob. from the trickling, trembling sound, D. *rillen*, *trillen*, to tremble, Ger. *rille*, a rill or from L. *circulus*, *dam*, of *rius*, a river See *RIVULET*.]

RILLET, ri'let, *n.* (*Tenn.*) A rivulet, a little rill. [Dim. of *RILL*.]

RIM, rim, *n.* A raised margin a border a brim.—*v.t.* To put a rim to —*pr p* rimming, *pa p* rimmed [A.S. *rima*, W. *rhim*, a rim.]

RIME, rim, *n.* Hoar frost frozen dew [A.S. *hrim*, D. *rym*, O Ger. *hryfo*, Ger. *reyf*.]

RIME, rim, *n.* A rent, chink, or fissure. [L. *rima*.]

RIMOSE, ri'mos, *adj.* Full of rimes or chinks having numerous minute fissures, mostly parallel, like the bark of a tree. [L. *rimosus*—*rima*, a rent.]

RIMOSITY, ri'mosi-ti, *n.* State of being rimose or chunky

RIMOUS, rim-əs, *adj.* Same as RIMOSE.

RIMY, ri'mɪ, *adj.* Covered with rime frosty

RIND, ri'nd, *n.* The external covering, as the skin of fruit, the bark of trees, &c.—*v.t.* To take the rind from. [A.S. *ri'nd*, *rhind*, Ger. *rinde*, prob. from A.S. *hrinan*, O Ger. *hrinan*, to touch.]

RINE, rin, *n.* (*Spenser*) Same as RIND.

RING, riŋ, *v.t.* To sound, as a bell when struck to tinkle to practise the art of ringing bells to continue to sound to be filled with report.—*v.t.* to cause to sound, as a metal to produce by ringing.—*pr p* ringing, *pa t* rang, *ring*, *pa p* rang.—*n.* A sound, esp. of metals the sound of many voices a chime of many bells. [A.S. *hringian*, Ice. *hringja*, to ring bells, *hringla*, to clink, Dan. *ringla* to tinkle from the sound.]

RING, riŋ, *n.* A circle a circular ornament of gold

for the finger, &c. a circular area for races, &c. a circular group of persons.—*v.t.* To encircle to fit with a ring.—*v.t.* to form a circle. [A.S. *hring*, Ger. *ring*, Ice. *hringr*, *kringr*, a circle.]

RING ARMOUR, riŋ-ɑ'mər, *n.* Armour made of metal rings. [through a hole at one end.]

RING BOLT, riŋ-b'olt, *n.* An iron bolt with a ring

RINGDOVE, riŋ-də'v, *n.* The cushat or wood pigeon, so called from a white ring or line on the neck.

RING-FINGER, riŋ-fing'ər, *n.* The third finger of the left hand on which women wear their marriage-ring.

RINGLEADER, riŋ-lēd-er, *n.* The leader or head of a riotous body [From obs. *ringlead* to lead in the ring of a dance, to conduct.] [curl, especially of hair]

RINGLET, riŋ-let, *n.* A little ring a small circle

RING-MAIL, riŋ-māl, *n.* Same as RING-ARMOUR.

RING-OUSEL, riŋ-ʊ-səl, *n.* A species of thrush, like the chubbird, with a white ring or bar on the breast [See *OSCEL*.]

RING-SAIL, riŋ-sail, *n.* (*naut*) A light sail set abaft and beyond the spanker a studding-sail set upon the gaff of a fore-and-aft sail.

RING-STRAKED, riŋ-strɪkt, *adj.* (*B*) Straked with rings circularly straked.

RING TAIL, riŋ-tail, *n.* (*naut*) A ring-tail the female of the hen harrier named from a rust-coloured ring formed by the tips of the tail feathers when expanded.

RING-TIME, riŋ-tim, *n.* (*Shak*) Time for marrying

RINGWORM, riŋ-wɜrm, *n.* A skin disease in which itchy pimples appear in rings as if caused by a small worm.

RINSE, rins, *v.t.* To cleanse by introducing water: to cleanse with clean water —*pr p* rinsing, *pa p* rinsed [Fr. *rinser*, O Fr. *rinser*, Ice. *hrinasa*, Ger. and D. *rin*, Dan. *reem*, pure.]

RIOT, ri'ot, *v.t.* To brawl to raise an uproar to run to excess in feasting, behaviour, &c. to be highly excited —*pr p* rioting, *pa p* rioted.—*n.* Uproar tumult a disturbance of the peace excessive feasting luxury [Fr. *rioter*, Bret. *riota*; Gael. *ruot*, shameless mirth.]

To *act* riot, to act without restraint or control.

RIOTER, ri'ot-er, *n.* One who takes part in a riot.

RIOTISE, ri'ot-iz, *n.* (*Spenser*) Riot, extravagance.

RIOTOUS, ri'ot-əs, *adj.* Engaging in riot seditious tumultuous luxurious wanton.

RIOTOUSLY, ri'ot-əs-lɪ, *adv.* In a riotous manner luxuriously licentiously [of being riotous.]

RIOTOUSNESS, ri'ot-əs-nəs, *n.* The state or quality

RIP, ri'p, *v.t.* To divide by cutting or tearing to cut open to bring to view—usually fol. by *up* to tear up for search or alteration —*pr p* ripping, *pa p* ripped.—*n.* A tear a rent a place torn. [A.S. *rypan*; Dan. *ryppe*, Ice. *ryfa*, to tear from the sound.]

RIPARIAN, ri-pə'ri-ən, *adj.* Relating to the bank of a river [L. *riparius*—*ripa*, a bank.]

RIPE, ri'p, *adj.* Ready for harvest arrived at perfection fit for use developed to the utmost finished (*Shak*) perfect ready resembling ripe fruit ruddy —*v.i.* (*Shak*) To ripen, to be matured.—*v.t.* (*Shak*) to make ripe, to mature. [A.S.—*rip* harvest, D. *ryp*, Ger. *reyf*.]

RIPELY, ri'p-lɪ, *adv.* (*Shak*) Maturely, at the fit time.

RIPE, ri'p, *v.t.* To grow ripe to approach or reach perfection —*v.t.* to make ripe to bring to perfection.

RIPENESS, ri'p-nəs, *n.* The state of being ripe a state of perfection full growth completion — (*Shak*) fitness, readiness.

RIPING, ri'p-ŋ, *n.* (*Shak*) Ripeness.

RIPPING, rip'ing, *n.* A tearing: (*Spenser*) a discovery. [From *RIP*.]

RIPPLE, rip'l, *n.* The little waves on the surface of running water: a little wave.—*v.t.* To cause a ripple in.—*v.i.* to curl on the surface, as running water:—*pr.p.* rippling; *pa.p.* rippled. [Prob. from the sound of running water.]

RIPPLE, rip'l, *v.t.* To pluck the seeds from stalks of flax by drawing them through an iron comb:—*pr.p.* rippling; *pa.p.* rippled.—*n.* The comb for rippling. [Ger. *raufen*, to pluck, *raufeln*, to ripple; low Ger. *repeln*; Dan. *ribbel*, a ripple.]

RIPPLE-MARK, rip'l-märk, *n.* A mark produced on sand at the bottom, by the gentle flow of water: (*geol.*) the mark left on a sea-beach by receding waves, and left impressed on the surface of rocks.

RIPPLY, rip'li, *adj.* (*Tenn.*) Rippling.

RIP-SAW, rip'-saw, *n.* A hand-saw, with large but narrow-set teeth, for sawing timber lengthwise.

RISE, riz, *v.i.* To move from a lower to a higher position: to ascend: to grow upward: to swell in quantity or extent: to take an upright position: to leave a place of rest or sleep: to tower up: to appear above the horizon: to break forth: to appear: to have its source: to increase in size, value, &c.: to become excited or hostile: to break forth into commotion or insurrection: to increase in rank, fortune, or fame: to come to mind: to close a session: (*B.*) to ascend from the grave:—*pr.p.* rising; *pa.t.* rose; *pa.p.* risen.—*n.* Act of rising: ascent: degree of elevation: a steep: origin: increase: advance: (*mus.*) elevation of the voice. [Intransitive form of *RAISE*. A.S. *risan*; Ice. *risa*; Goth. *reisan*.]

RISER, riz'ér, *n.* One who or that which rises.

RISIBILITY, riz-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being risible.

RISIBLE, riz'i-bl, *adj.* (*orig.*) Able to laugh: capable of exciting laughter: laughable: amusing. [L. *risibilis*—*rideo*, *risum*, to laugh.]

RISIBLENESSE, riz'i-bl-nes, *n.* Same as *RISIBILITY*.

RISIBLY, riz'i-bli, *adv.* In a risible manner: laughably.

RISING, riz'ing, *n.* Act of rising: resurrection: (*Shak.*) insurrection: (*B.*) a tumour.—*adj.* Growing: increasing in power, wealth, &c.

RISK, risk, *n.* (*lit.*) A dangerous rock: hazard: degree of danger: chance of loss or injury.—*v.t.* To expose to hazard: to venture. [Fr. *risque*; It. *risico*; Sp. *risco*, a rock—L. *reseco*, to cut off—*re*, off, *seco*, to cut.]

RITE, rit, *n.* A religious usage or observance: ceremony: form. [Fr. *rite*, L. *ritus*.]

RITUAL, rit'ü-al, *adj.* Consisting of or prescribing rites.—*n.* Manner of performing divine service: a book containing the rites or ordinances of a church. [L. *ritualis*—*ritus*, a rite.]

RITUALISM, rit'ü-al-izm, *n.* System of rituals or prescribed forms of religion: the observance of them.

RITUALIST, rit'ü-al-ist, *n.* One skilled in or attaching extreme importance to the ritual.

RITUALISTIC, rit'ü-al-ist'ik, *adj.* Pertaining or according to the ritual: adhering to rituals.

RITUALLY, rit'ü-al-li, *adv.* By a rite or rites.

RIVAGE, riv'äj, *n.* (*Spenser*). A bank, shore. [Fr. —L. *ripa*, a bank.]

RIVAL, ri'val, *n.* (*lit.*) One who lives on the opposite side of a river, and contends sometimes for the use of it: one pursuing the same object as another: one who strives to equal or excel another: a competitor: (*Shak.*) a partner.—*adj.* Having the same

claims: standing in competition.—*v.t.* To stand in competition with: to try to gain the same object as another: to try to equal or excel.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to be a competitor:—*pr.p.* ri'valling; *pa.p.* ri'valled. [L. *rivalis*—*rivus*, a brook. See *RIVULET*.]

RIVALRY, ri-val'i-ti, *n.* (*Shak.*) Rivalry, equality in rank or authority. [Fr. *rivalité*, L. *rivalitas*—*rivalis*. See *RIVAL*.] [emulation.]

RIVALRY, ri'val-ri, *n.* Act of rivalling: competition:

RIVE, riv, *v.t.* To tear asunder: to split: (*Shak.*) to explode.—*v.i.* to be split asunder:—*pr.p.* riv'ing; *pa.p.* rived, riv'en. [Dan. *rive*, W. *rhwyb*, to tear; A.S. *reofan*, Sw. *rifwa*, to rive; akin to *ROB*, *REAVE*, &c.]

RIVER, riv'ér, *n.* (*lit.*) A bank or shore: a large running stream of water. [Fr. *rivière*, It. *riviera*, shore, river—L. *riparia*, belonging to a bank—*ripa*, bank, the additional meaning of river having arisen from a confusion with *rivus*, stream. See *RIVULET*.]

RIVER-BANK, riv'ér-bangk, *n.* The bank of a river.

RIVER-GOD, riv'ér-god, *n.* The presiding deity of a river.

RIVER-HORSE, riv'ér-hors, *n.* The hippopotamus.

RIVER-SHORE, riv'ér-shör, *n.* The shore or bank of a river.

RIVER-TIDE, riv'ér-tid, *n.* The tide from the sea rising or ebbing in a river.

RIVET, riv'et, *n.* A bolt of metal fastened by being hammered at both ends.—*v.t.* To fasten with a rivet: to make firm or immovable. [Fr.; Port. *rebitar*, It. *ribadire*, to rivet.] [ing with rivets.]

RIVETING, riv'et-ing, *n.* The act of fixing or joining with rivets.

RIVULET, riv'ü-let, *n.* A small river or stream: a brook. [L. *rivulus*, dim. of *rivus*, a stream, akin to Sans. *aru*, Gr. *rheô*, to flow.]

RIX-DOLLAR, riks-dol'ar, *n.* (*lit.*) Dollar of the empire: the dollar of Germany, Holland, Denmark, and Sweden, of different values in different places. [Sw. *riksdaler*, Ger. *reichsthaler*—*reich*, realm, empire. See *DOLLAR*.]

RIZE, riz, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To come to.

ROACH, röch, *n.* A fresh-water fish of a silvery colour. [A.S. *reolche*; D. *roch*; Ger. *roche*.]

ROAD, röd, *n.* (*lit.*) That on which one rides: an open way for passengers and traffic: (*Milton*) a journey: (*B.*) a plundering excursion. [A.S. *rad*, a riding, road. See *RIDE*.]

ROAD, röd, } *n.* A place where ships
ROADS, rödz, } ride at anchor at some
ROADSTEAD, röd'sted, } distance from the shore.

ROADSTER, röd'stér, *n.* (*naut.*) A vessel riding at anchor in a road: a horse fitted for travelling.

ROADWAY, röd'wä, *n.* The way or part of a road or street travelled by carriages.

ROAM, röm, *v.i.* (*lit.*) To be a roamer: to rove about: to ramble.—*v.t.* to wander over.—*n.* The act of wandering. [See *ROAMER*.]

ROAMER, röm'ér, *n.* (*lit.*) A pilgrim going to Rome: a wanderer. [O. Fr. *romier*; Sp. *romero*; It. *romeo*—L. *Roma*, Rome.]

ROAN, rön, *adj.* Having a bay or dark colour, with spots of gray and white: a mixture having a decided shade of red.—*n.* A roan colour: a roan horse: grained sheepskin leather. [Fr. *rouan*; Sp. *roano*.]

ROAN-TREE, rön'trē, *n.* The mountain-ash, a small tree having a trunk of a roan colour, and bearing small red berries. [From the colour of the trunk: also given from Goth. *runen*, to know, from its use in divination. See *RUNE*.]

ROAR, *ror*, *v.t.* To utter a full, loud sound to cry as a beast to cry aloud to bawl.—*n.* A full, loud sound the cry of a beast an outcry of mirth or of distress clamour the sound of the sea in a storm the howling of a tempest, &c. [A.S. *raeran*, O Ger. *reran* from the sound.]

ROARING, *rōring*, *n.* Act or sound of one who or that which roars a disease of horses causing them to roar in breathing.

ROAST, *rast*, *v.t.* (*lit.*) To fry upon a grate or gridiron to cook before a fire to parch by exposure to heat to heat to excess to dissipate the volatile parts of by heat.—*n.* That which is roasted.—*adv.* Roasted, as meat. [D. *roosten*, Ger. *rösten*, to fry, roat, a grate, gridiron, O Ger. *rostan*.]

ROB, *rob*, *v.t.* To seize or take away from by force or theft to plunder to steal to deprive (*B*) to withhold what is due —*pp* robbing, *p.p.* robbed. [O Fr. *rober*, Fr. *drober*, Ger. *rauben* conn. with L. *rapio*, to seize, and RAP, REAVE, PIVE.]

ROBBER, *rober*, *n.* One who robs one who plunders by violent means a plunderer a thief

ROBBERY, *rober*, *n.* Act or crime of robbing or taking away unlawfully theft.

ROBE, *roh*, *n.* (*lit.*) Plunder, which orig. consisted chiefly of clothing a gown or outer garment a dress of dignity or state a rich dress.—*v.t.* To dress, as with a robe to clothe —*pp* robing, *p.p.* robed. [Fr. *il robe*, Prov. *rauba*, A.S. *roaf*, garment, spoil from root of ROE.]

ROBIN, *robin*, *n.* A singing bird with a reddish breast. [A familiar form of *Robur* or from low L. *rubecula*, the robin—*ruleo*, to be red.]

ROBIN GOODFELLOW, *robin good fel lo*, *n.* The English name of a domestic spirit or fairy, described as the offspring of a woman and Oberon, king of the faunes.

ROBING-ROOM, *robing room*, *n.* A room in which those wearing official robes, as lawyers, &c., put them on.

ROBIN REDBREAST, *robin red breast*, *n.* Same as ROBIN.

ROBORANT, *roborant*, *adj.* Giving strength.—*n.* A strengthening medicine. [L. *roborans*, *antis*, *pp* of *roborare*, to strengthen. See ROESTR.]

ROBUST, *ro bust*, *adj.* (*lit.*) Hardy, like an oak of great strength or vigour requiring strength. [L. *robustus*—*robur*, oak, prob. akin to Gr. *rosme*, strength.]

ROBUSTIOUS, *ro-bust'ius* *adj.* (Milton) ROESTR.

ROBUSTLY, *ro-bust'ly*, *adv.* In a robust manner

ROBUSTNESS, *ro-bust'ness*, *n.* The quality of being robust soundness strength.

ROC, *rok*, *n.* A fabulous bird of immense size, a belief in whose existence prevailed throughout the middle ages. [Ar. *rukā* or *rukā*.]

ROCHET, *rochet*, *n.* A short surplice with closed sleeves, worn by bishops. [Fr.—low L. *roccus*, a coat, garment.]

ROCK, *rok*, *n.* A large mass of stony matter a large stone (*fig*) strength defence immovability [Fr. *roc*, *roche*, It. *rocca*, Gael. *ro*, W. *rhag* a projection prob. akin to root of L. *frango*, Gr. *rhagnum*, to break.]

ROCK, *rok*, *v.t.* To move backward and forward to lull to sleep to cause to totter.—*v.i.* to be moved backward and forward to totter. [Dan. *rolle*, Ice. *rugga*, O Ger. *ruhan*, to move.]

ROCK, *rok*, *n.* A distaff or frame from which the

thread is drawn in spinning [Sw. Ice. *rockr*, O Ger. *rocco*, It. *rocca*.]

ROCK CRYSTAL, *rok' kris'tal*, *n.* The finest and purest quartz, the name being generally applied, however, only to crystals in which the six sided prism is well developed.

ROCKER, *roker*, *n.* One who rocks the curved support on which a cradle or rocking chair rocks.

ROCKERY, *roker*, *n.* (*hort*) A mound formed of earth and stones, with plants growing between.

ROCKET, *rocket*, *n.* (*lit.*) A small rock or distaff a firework which is projected through the air. [It. *rocketto*, Ger. *rockete*. See ROCK, a distaff.]

ROCK FISH, *rok' fish*, *n.* A genus of fishes of the family Labridae, several species of which are found on the coasts of Britain frequenting rocky shores.

ROCKINESS, *rok' nes*, *n.* The state of being rocky

ROCKING-CHAIR, *roking char*, *n.* A chair made to rock

ROCKING-HORSE, *roking hors*, *n.* The figure of a horse of wood or other material, mounted on rockers for children.

ROCKING STONE, *roking ston*, *n.* A large mass of rock so finely poised as to move backward and forward with the slightest impulse.

ROCKLINO, *roking*, *n.* A genus of fishes of the cod family, several species of which are found on the coast of Britain.

ROCK OIL, *rok-oil*, *n.* Petroleum

ROCK PIGEON, *rok' pi jun*, *n.* A species of pigeon inhabiting rocks

ROCK ROSE, *rok rōz*, *n.* The cistna a herbaceous plant common on gravelly and rocky places, having bright yellow flowers. [like *massea*.]

ROCK SALT, *rok-salt*, *n.* Salt occurring in rock.

ROCK TAR, *rok' tar*, *n.* Petroleum.

ROCK WORK, *rok' work*, *n.* (*arch*) Masonry in imitation of masses of rock a rockery

ROOKY, *rok' i*, *adj.* Full of rocks resembling a rock hard unfeeling obdurate.

ROCOO, *ro-ko'ko* *n.* The very debased style of architecture and decoration which prevailed in Germany and Belgium during last century, and in France during the time of Henry IV.

ROD, *rod*, *n.* (*lit.*) That which grows from a root a slender stick an instrument of punishment an emblem of power or authority a shepherd's crook a fishing rod a pole or perch = 5½ yards (*fig*) punishment authority oppression (*B*) race or tribe. [A.S. *D roede* Ger. *ruthe*, O Ger. *ruota*, akin to L. *rudis*, a rod, and Sans. *ruhi*, *ruh*, to grow.]

RODE, *rod*, *past* of RIDE. [a roadstead]

RODE, *rod*, *n.* (*Spencer*) A raid, an incursion also.

RODENT, *rodent* *adj.* Gnawing.—*n.* One of an order of mammals, mostly small quadrupeds, characterized by their peculiar front teeth —*pl.* *RODENTIA*. [L. *rodens*, *rodentis*, *pp* of *rodere*, to gnaw.]

RODOMONTADE, *rod-o-men tid*, *n.* Vain boasting like that of *Rodomonte* in the Orlando Furioso of Ariosto, a celebrated Italian poet.—*v.i.* To boast or bluster.

ROE, *ro*, *n.* The eggs or spawn of fishes. [Ger. *rogen*, O Ger. *rogan*, Sw. *rog*, Ice. *hroga*.]

ROE, *ro*, *n.* A roebuck a female deer

ROEBUCK, *ro'buk*, *n.* A species of deer, having horns divided into three branches. [A.S. *rah*, *raek*, Ger. *roh*, *rehlock*, Ice. *ra*.]

ROE-STONE, *ro-ston*, *n.* Same as OOLITE.

rite, fir, mē, her; mine, mite, mite, mōn. dien.

ROGATION, ro-gā'shun, *n.* *An asking: supplication.* [L. *rogatio*—*rogo*, to ask.]

ROGATION-DAYS, the three days before the festival of Ascension, being days of special supplication.

ROGUE, rōg, *n.* (*lit.*) *A proud or haughty person: a dishonest person: a knave: a mischievous or frolicsome person: hence (Shak.) a term of bantering or endearment: (law) a vagrant.—v.i. (Spenser) To play the vagabond, to wander about: (B. & Fl.) to play knavish tricks.* [Fr. *rogue*; Ice. *hrokr*, proud, haughty.]

ROGUERY, rōg'er-i, *n.* (*orig.*) *The life of a rogue: knavish tricks: fraud: waggersy: mischievousness.*

ROGUE'S-MARCH, rōgz'-march, *n.* *Music played when drumming a soldier from a regiment, or driving any one away in disgrace.*

ROGUISH, rōg'ish, *adj.* *Like a rogue: knavish: waggish: mischievous: (Spenser) vagrant.*

ROGUISHLY, rōg'ish-li, *adv.* *Like a rogue: knavishly.*

ROGUISHNESS, rōg'ish-nes, *n.* *The state or quality of being roguish: knavishness: archness.*

ROIST, roist, } *v.i. (Shak.) To bluster, to*
ROISTER, roist'ér, } *swagger, to bully.* [Fr. *rustre*, a boor, from L. *rusticus*, rustic.]

ROISTER, roist'ér, } *n. A bold, blustering,*
ROISTERER, roist'ér-ér, } *turbulent fellow.*

ROISTING, roist'ing, *padj. (Shak.) Blustering, bullying.* [From *ROIST*.]

ROLE, rôl, *n.* *A part or character in a play or other public performance.* [Fr. See *ROLL*.]

ROLL, rôl, *v.i.* *To turn like a wheel: to turn on an axis: to be formed into a roll or cylinder: to move circularly: to move, as waves: to be tossed about: to move tumultuously: to be hurled: to rock, or move from side to side: to wallow: to spread under a roller: to sound as a drum beaten rapidly.—v.t. to cause to roll: to turn on an axis: to wrap round on itself: to inwrap: to drive forward: to move upon wheels: to press with a roller: to beat rapidly, as a drum.—n. Act of rolling: that which rolls: a roller: that which is rolled up: hence parchment, paper, &c. wound into a circular form: a document: a register: a kind of fancy bread: the continued sound of a drum: (*naut.*) the rocking of a vessel from side to side. [D. and Ger. *rollen*; Ice. *rhulla*; W. *rhollio*; It. *rotolare*; L. *rotulo*, -are—*rota*, a wheel.] [over a list of names.]*

ROLL-CALL, rôl'-kawl, *n.* *The act or time of calling*

ROLLER, rôl'ér, *n.* *That which rolls: a cylinder used for rolling, grinding, &c.: a long broad bandage: —pl. heavy waves.*

ROLLIC, rôl'ik, *v.i.* *To move or act with a careless, swaggering, frolicsome air:—pr.p. rollicking; p.p. rollicked.* [A modification of *FROLIC*, with an allusion to *ROLL*.] [rolling.]

ROLLING, rôl'ing, *adj.* *Moving on wheels: used in*

ROLLING-PIN, rôl'ing-pin, *n.* *A cylindrical piece of wood for rolling out or shaping dough or paste.*

ROLLING-PRESS, rôl'ing-pres, *n.* *A machine, with two rollers, for pressing cloth: a machine for taking impressions from copper-plates.*

ROLLING-STOCK, rôl'ing-stok, *n.* *The complement of engines, carriages, wagons, &c., used by a railway company.*

ROLLY-POLY, rôl'i-pôl'i, *n.* *A kind of pudding made of a sheet of paste, covered with sweetmeats, and then rolled up.—adj. Shaped like a roly-poly: having a round body.* [A reduplication of *rolly* = that which is rolled.]

ROMAGE, rum'aj, *n. (Shak.) Tumult.* [A form of *RUMMAGE*.]

ROMAIC, ro-mā'ik, *n.* *Modern Greek, the language of the descendants of the Eastern Romans.* [Fr. *Romaïque*; modern Gr. *Rōmaïkos*—L. *Roma*.]

ROMAN, rō'man, *adj.* *Pertaining to Rome or to the Romans: pertaining to the Roman Catholic religion: papal: (print.) noting the letters commonly used, as opposed to Italics: written in letters, as IV.—n. A native or citizen of Rome.* [L. *Romanus*—*Roma*, Rome.]

ROMAN CATHOLIC, denoting the Christians throughout the world who recognise the spiritual supremacy of the Pope or Bishop of Rome.

ROMANCE, ro-mans', *n.* *The dialects in S. Europe which sprung from a corr. of the Roman or Latin language: a tale written in these dialects: any fictitious and wonderful tale: a fictitious narrative in prose or verse which passes beyond the limits of real life.—adj. Belonging to the dialects called Romance.—v.i. To write or tell romances: to talk, extravagantly:—pr.p. romane'ing; p.p. romanced'. [O. E. and O. Fr. *romant*, Sp. *romance*, It. *romanzo*, low L. *romanicum*—L. *Romanicus*, Roman.]*

ROMANCER, ro-mans'ér, } *n. One who writes, tells,*
ROMANCIST, ro-mans'ist, } *or deals in romances.*

ROMANESQUE, rô-man-esk', *n.* *That which pertains to romance: (arch.) the debased style adopted in the later Roman empire: the dialect of Languedoc and other districts of the south of France.* [Fr.]

ROMANIC, ro-man'ik, *adj.* *Pertaining to Rome or its people: Romance: being in or derived from the Roman alphabet.*

ROMANISE, rô-man-iz, *v.t.* *To convert to the Roman Catholic religion.—v.i. to conform to Roman Catholic opinions or practices:—pr.p. Rômanising; p.p. Rômanised.*

ROMANISH, rô-man-ish, *adj.* *Pertaining to Romanism.*

ROMANISM, rô-man-izm, *n.* *The tenets of the Roman Catholic Church.*

ROMANIST, rô-man-ist, *n.* *An adherent to the Roman Catholic religion.*

ROMANTIC, ro-man'tik, *adj.* *Pertaining to or resembling romance: fictitious: extravagant: wild: fantastic.* [From *ROMANCE*.]

ROMANTICALLY, ro-man'tik-al-li, *adv.* *In a romantic manner: wildly: extravagantly.*

ROMANTICISM, ro-man'ti-sizm, *n.* *Romanticness, as applied specially to the unnatural productions of the modern French school of novelists.*

ROMANTICNESS, ro-man'tik-nes, *n.* *The state of being romantic: extravagance: fancifulness.*

ROMAUNT, ro-mant', *n.* *A romance, esp. in verse.*

ROMISH, rôm'ish, *adj.* *Belonging to Rome, or to the Roman Catholic Church.*

ROMP, romp, *v.i.* *To ramp: to play noisily: to skip about in play.—n. A girl who romps: rude frolic.* [A form of *RAMP*.]

ROMPINGLY, romping-li, *adv.* *In a romping manner: boisterously: rudely.* [play.]

ROMPISH, romp'ish, *adj.* *Fond of romping or noisy*

ROMPISHLY, romp'ish-li, *adv.* *In a rompish manner: boisterously.*

ROMPISHNESS, romp'ish-nes, *n.* *The quality of being rompish: rudeness: boisterousness.*

RONDEAU, RONDO, ron'dō, *n. (lit.) That which goes round or returns upon itself: a little poem in three parts, of which the first two or three words are repeated at the end of the second and third part,*

and which thus ends as it began. [Fr, from *ronde*, round See POUND]

RONDURE, ron dūr, n. (*Shak*) A round, a circle, the globe [Fr *rondeur*—*ronde* See ROUND]

RONO, rong (*Spenser*), *pat* and *pa p* of RING

RONION, run yun, n. A mangy scabby animal (*Shak*) a fat, bulky woman. [Fr *rogneux*, mangy, itchy—*rogne*, mange]

RONT, ront, n. (*Spenser*) An animal stunted in its growth, a young hallock. [Compare Scot. *run*, a short person.]

RONYON, run yun, n. Same as PONYON

ROOD, rōd, n. (*lit*) A rod the fourth part of an acre, or forty perches, so called from the rod used in measuring a figure of Christ's cross, and often of the crucifix, in R. C. churches. [Same as ROD]

ROOD BEAM, rōd bēm, n. (*arch*) A beam across the chancel of a church for supporting the rood.

ROOD LOFT, rōd loft, n. A gallery in a church in which the rood was set to view

ROOD TREE, rōd tre, n. The cross.

ROOF, rōf, n. The cover of a house or building a vault or arch, or the inner side of it a house or dwelling the upper part of anything. (*Shak*) the palate—*v t* To cover with a roof to shelter [A.S. *hrof*, D. *roef*]

ROOFING, rōfing, n. Act of covering with a roof materials for a roof the roof itself.

ROOFLESS, rōfles, *adj* Without a roof having no house or home unsheltered.

ROOFLET, rōflet, n. A small roof or covering

ROOF TREE, rōf trē, n. The beam at the peak of a roof the roof.

ROOFY, rōfī, *adj* Having a roof or roofs.

ROOK, rook, n. A castle or piece used in playing chess [Fr *roc*, It. *rocco* acc. to Dies, from Pers. *ruk*, a camel with a tower for archers.]

ROOK, rook, n. A kind of crow, so called from its croak—*v t* (*Shak*) To roost, to lodge. [A.S. *hroc*, D. *rook*, Goth. *hrūkjan*, to croak. See CROW]

ROOKERY, rookerī, n. A place to which rooks resort to build their nests

ROOKY, rookī, *adj* (*Shak*) Inhabited by rooks

ROOM, rōom, n. Space an apartment extent of place space unoccupied freedom to act sit occasionally place of another stand (*B*) a seat station. [A.S. and Ice. *rum*, Ger. *raum*, O Ger. *rumi*]

ROOMFUL, rōom fōol, n. As much or as many as a room will hold.

ROOMILY, rōomī lī, *adv* Spaciously

ROOMINESS, rōomī nes, n. The state of being roomy spaciousness space. [spacious]

ROOMY, rōomī, *adj* Having ample room wide

ROOST, rōst, n. A pole or support on which a bird roosts at night a number of fowls resting together—*v t* To sit or sleep on a roost [A.S. *hroost*, D. *roest*, prob. akin to D. *rust* rest or to Ger. *rost*, a grating of rods Scot. roost the spars forming the roof of a cottage.]

ROOT, rōt, *v t* To turn up with the snout, as swine to extirpate (fol. by out or up)—*v i* to turn up the earth with the snout. [A.S. *wrotan*, D. *wroeten*, Ger. *rotten* prob. akin to Gr. *rotin*, to dig]

ROOT, rōt, n. (*lit*) That which grows the part of a plant which is fixed in the earth, and which draws up sap from the soil the edible portion of certain plants anything like a root the bottom a word from which others are derived the cause or occasion of anything (*Milton*) the first ancestor (*math*) the

factor of a quantity which multiplied by itself, produces that quantity the value of the unknown quantity in an equation.—*v i* To fix the root to be firmly established.—*v t* to plant in the earth to implant deeply [Ice and Sw. *rot*, Dan. *rod*, akin to L. *radix*, Gr. *rizā*, a root, Sans. *ruh*, to grow conn. with Rōn]

ROOT BOUND, rōt bownd, *adj* (*Milton*) Fixed in the earth by or as by the root

ROOT CROP, rōt krop, n. A crop of esculent roots esp. of single rooted plants

ROOTLESS, rōtles, *adj* Destitute of roots

ROOTLET, rōtlet, n. A little root a radicle

ROOT STOCK, rōt stok, n. (*bot*) A prostrate rooting stem, either fleshy or woody, which yearly produces young branches or plants

ROPE, rop, n. A thick twisted cord or line a row or string of things depending.—*v t* To extend into a thread, as by a glutinous quality—*pp p* rōping, *pa p* rōped [A.S. *rap*, Ice. *reip*, low Ger. *reep*, Ger. *reif*] [ropes]

ROPE LADDER, rōp lad ēr, n. A ladder made of

ROPE MAKER, rōp mak ēr, } n. A maker of ropes

ROPER, rop ēr, }

ROPERY, rop ērī, n. A place where ropes are made: (*Shak*) rope tricks.

ROPE TRICKS, rop triks, n. (*Shak*) Tricks deserving a halter or the gallows.

ROPE WALK, rop wawk, n. A long walk or piece of ground, or a building, where ropes are made

ROPE YARN, rop yārn, n. A single thread of yarn for making rope

ROPILY, rop ī lī, *adv* In a ropy manner

ROPINESS, rop ī nes, n. The quality of being ropy stickiness tenacity

ROPY, rop ī, *adj* That may be drawn out into viscous threads adhesive glutinous [From ROP.]

RORQUAL, rorkwal, n. A genus of whales of the same family as the Greenland whale, and distinguished by their small dorsal fin, pointed backward, and longitudinal folds or fissures along the throat and belly [Norw. *rorguals*, a whale with folds]

ROSACEOUS, rō-zā-shūs, *adj* Pertaining to the rose family (*bot*) having the petals arranged like those of the rose. [L. *rosaceus*. See ROSE.]

ROSARY, rō-zārī, n. (*lit*) A rose bed, hence the title of some books containing flowers or extracts from preceding authors—*esp* a series of prayers the string of beads by which Roman Catholics count their prayers. [L. *rosarium*—*rosa*. See ROSE.]

ROSID, rōsīd, *adj* Containing or consisting of dew dewy [L. *rosidus*—*ros*, *roris*, dew]

ROSE, *pat* of RISE

ROSE, rōz, n. A plant of many species with a beautiful flower, generally red a rosette a perforated nozzle of a pipe, &c. pink, the colour of the rose.—*v t* (*Shak*) To make or mark as a rose to reddens to flush—*pp p* rōsing, *pa p* rōsed [Fr. L. *rosa*, akin to Gr. *rodon*, prob. akin to *eruthros*, red.]

UNDER THE ROSE (= *sub rosa*) under the pledge of secrecy, the rose being, among the ancients, the symbol of secrecy

ROSEATE, rōz ē āt, *adj* Rosy full of roses blooming red.

ROSE-BEETLE, rōz bētl, } n. A coleopterous insect

ROSE-BUG, rōz bug, } about an inch long, which is destructive to flowers, esp. roses.

ROSE-BUD, rōz bud, n. The bud of the rose.

ROSE-BUSH, rōz boosh, n. The bush or shrub which bears roses.

ROSE-COLOUR, rōz-kul'ur, *n.* The colour of a rose, pink: fancied beauty or attractiveness.

ROSE-COLOURED, rōz-kul'urd, *adj.* Having the colour of a rose: uncommonly beautiful: extravagant.

ROSE-CUT, rōz-kut, *adj.* Cut with a smooth, round surface, as a precious stone, and not in facets.

ROSED, rōzd, *n. adj.* (*Shak.*) Crimsoned, flushed.

ROSE-DIAMOND, rōz-dī'a-mund, *n.* A diamond nearly hemispherical, cut into twenty-four triangular facets.

ROSE-DROP, rōz-drop, *n.* A rose-flavoured lozenge: a pimply eruption on the nose caused by drinking ardent spirits.

ROSE-LIPPED, rōz-lipt, *adj.* Having red lips.

ROSELITE, rōz'lit, *n.* A mineral occurring in small red crystals, being a native arseniate of cobalt. [*Ger. rosolith*, from a mineralogist of the name of Rose, and *Gr. lithos*, a stone.]

ROSE-MALLOW, rōz-mal'ō, *n.* A plant of the same genus, but larger, and having a finer flower than the common mallow, the hollyhock.

ROSEMARY, rōz-mar-i, *n.* (*lit.*) *Sea-dew*: a small, pretty, fragrant evergreen shrub of a warm, pungent taste, once used as an emblem of fidelity. [*L. ros-marinus*—*ros*, dew, and *marinus*, from *mare*, the sea.]

ROSE-NOBLE, rōz-nō'bl, *n.* An ancient English gold coin, stamped with the figure of a rose, and current at the value of 6s. 8d. [See **NOBLE**, a coin.]

ROSE-PINK, rōz-pink, *adj.* Having a pink or rose colour: sentimental. [vated.]

ROSERY, rōz'er-i, *n.* A place where roses are cultivated.

ROSETTE, rō-zet', *n.* (*lit.*) *A little rose*: an imitation of a rose by means of a ribbon: (*arch.*) a rose-shaped ornament. [*Fr.*, dim. of *rose*.]

ROSE-WATER, rōz-waw'tēr, *n.* Water distilled from rose-leaves.

ROSE-WINDOW, rōz-win'do, *n.* A circular window with its compartments branching from a centre, and bounded at the circumference by segments which bear a general resemblance to the leaves of a rose.

ROSE-WOOD, rōz-wood, *n.* The wood of a Brazilian tree having a fragrance like that of roses.

ROSICRUCIAN, rōz-i-krōō'shi-an, *n.* One of a secret society of the 17th century, the members of which made great pretensions to an acquaintance with the secrets of nature, the transmutation of metals, the prolongation of life, &c. [*L. ros*, dew, the greatest solvent of gold, in alchemy, and *cruz*, *crucis*, a cross, the symbol of light.]

ROSIED, rōz'id, *adj.* Decorated with roses or the colour of roses.

ROSIER, rōzhēr, *n.* (*Spenser*). A rose tree or bush.

ROSIN, rōzin, *n.* The resin left after distilling off the oil from common turpentine.—*v.t.* To rub or cover with rosin. [A form of **RESIN**.]

ROSINESS, rōzi-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being rosy.

ROSINY, rōz'in-i, *adj.* Like or containing rosin.

ROSMARIN, ROSMARINE, rōz-ma-rēn, *n.* (*Spenser*). A sea-monster that was supposed to feed on the dew on the tops of the rocks: rosemary. [See **ROSEMARY**.]

ROSTER, rōst'ēr, *n.* A fixed order preserved in military departments as the rotation in which individuals, companies, or larger bodies are called on to serve. [A corruption of **REGISTER**.]

ROSTRAL, rōstr'al, *adj.* Belonging to or like a rostrum or beak. [See **ROSTRUM**.]

ROSTRATE, rōstr'at, } *adj.* Beaked.
ROSTRATED, rōstr'at-ed, }

ROSTRIFORM, rōstri-form, *adj.* Having the form or shape of a beak.

ROSTRUM, rōstrum, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which gnaws, the beak*: in ancient Rome, an erection for public speakers in the Forum, adorned with the beaks or heads of ships taken in war: the platform from which a speaker addresses his audience. [*L.—rodo*, *rosum*, to gnaw, *Sans. rad*, to divide.]

ROSY, rōzi, *adj.* Like a rose: red: blooming: blushing: charming. [blooming.]

ROSY-BRIGHT, rōzi-brit, *adj.* Bright like a rose:

ROSY-TINTED, rōzi-tint'ed, *adj.* Tinted of a rose-colour.

ROT, rot, *v.i.* *To decay with damp*: to putrefy: to decompose.—*v.t.* to cause to rot: to bring to corruption:—*pr.p.* rotting; *pa.p.* rotted.—*n.* Decay: putrefaction: a disease of the potato: a decay which attacks timber—usually called *dry-rot*: a fatal distemper in sheep. [*Fr. rouir*, *Ger. rōsten*, to steep or soak; *D. roesten*, to let lie in wet, *rot*, rottenness, *Ice. rotna*, to decay.]

ROTALITE, rōt'a-lit, *n.* A genus of spiral, univalve, fossil shells. [*L. rota*, a wheel, and *Gr. lithos*, a stone.]

ROTARY, rōt'ar-i, *adj.* Turning like a wheel: rotatory. [See **ROTATE**.]

ROTATE, rōt'at, *v.t.* *To turn round like a wheel*: to cause to turn.—*v.i.* to turn round like a wheel:—*pr.p.* rotating; *pa.p.* rotated. [*L. roto*, *rotatum*—*rota*, a wheel, akin to *Sans. ratha*, a chariot—*ri*, to go.]

ROTATION, rōt'ā'shun, *n.* A turning round like a wheel: revolution or series. [See **ROTATE**.]

ROTATIVE, rōt'a-tiv, } *adj.* Turning round like
ROTATORY, rōt'a-tor-i, } a wheel: going in a circle:
following in succession. [From **ROTATE**.]

ROTE, rōt, *n.* (*lit.*) *A wheel* or round of words: the frequent and mechanical repetition of words without knowledge of the meaning.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To learn by rote, to fix in the memory without informing the understanding. [*L. rota*, a wheel.]

ROTHER, rōth'ēr, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Roaring, lowing, denoting cattle generally, or horned or black cattle. [*A.S. hryther*, *hruther*, an ox, a cow—*hruth*, raging, roaring.]

ROTIFER, rōt'if-ēr, *n.* One of a class of microscopical animals, usually of an elongated form, named from the apparent rotation of certain disc-like, ciliated organs which surround the mouth:—*pl.* **ROTIFERA**. [*L. rota*, a wheel, and *fero*, to carry.]

ROTIFORM, rōt'i-form, *adj.* Wheel-shaped: (*bot.*) having a short tube and spreading limb. [*L. rota*, a wheel, and *forma*, form.]

ROTTEN, rōt'n, *adj.* Decayed, esp. with damp: putrefied: corrupt: decomposed: unsound: treacherous. [From **ROT**.] [if rotten: defectively.]

ROTTENLY, rōt'n-li, *adv.* In a rotten manner: as

ROTTENNESS, rōt'n-nes, *n.* The state of being rotten: unsoundness.

ROTTENSTONE, rōt'n-stōn, *n.* A soft stone or mineral consisting chiefly of alumina, supposed to be formed by decomposition of shale, and used for polishing and cleaning metals.

ROTUND, rō-tund', *adj.* Wheel-shaped: round: spherical. [*L. rotundus*—*rota*, a wheel.]

ROTUNDA, rō-tund'a, *n.* Same as **ROTUNDO**.

ROTUNDITY, rō-tund'i-ti, } *n.* The state of being
ROTUNDNESS, rō-tund'nes, } rotund: roundness.

ROTUNDO, rō-tund'o, *n.* A building which is round both within and without. [*It. rotondo*, *L. rotundus*, round—*rota*, a wheel.]

ROUBLE, *rōbl*, *n.* Same as **RUBLE**.

ROUE, *rōā*, *n.* (*lit.*) One broken on the wheel a criminal a profligate a rake a debauchee. [*Fr.* *pap* of *rouer*, to break on the wheel, from *roue*, *L.* *rotā*, a wheel.]

ROUGE, *rōzh*, *adj.* Ruby or red.—*n.* A red paint used to colour the cheeks or lips.—*v. t.* To colour with rouge.—*v. i.* to paint with rouge.—*pr. p.* *rouging*, *p. p.* *rouged*. [*Fr.* *It.* *roggio*, *robbio*, *L.* *rubeus* red—*ruber*, red.]

ROUGH, *ruf* *adj.* Hairy shaggy not smooth an even unpolished unfinished boisterous tempestuous disagreeable harsh rude uncivil coarse ragged disordered in appearance dreadful or terrible.—*v. t.* To make rough to break in, as a horse. [*A.S.* *hruh*, *ruf*, rough, *Ger* *rauch*, *D.* *ruech*, Dan. *ru*, hairy, rough.]

In the **ROUGH**, in an unwrought or rude condition.
ROUGH OAST, *ruf* *oast*, *v. t.* To mould in a rough unfinished way to form anything in its first rudiments.—*n.* A rude model a form in its rudiments a kind of semi fluid mortar containing fine gravel, thrown in a thin coating on outer walls

ROUGHEN, *rufn*, *v. t.* To make rough.—*v. i.* to be come rough.

ROUGH HEW, *ruf* *hū*, *v. t.* To hew coarsely (*Shak.*) to give to anything the first appearance of form.

ROUGH HEWN, *ruf* *hūn*, *adj.* Not yet nicely finished unpolished unrefined.

ROUGHISH, *rufish*, *adj.* Somewhat rough.

ROUGH LEGGED, *ruf* *legd*, *adj.* Having legs covered with feathers

ROUGHLY, *rufli*, *adv.* In a rough manner an evenly harshly rudely severely boisterously

ROUGHNESS, *rufnes*, *n.* The state or quality of being rough unevenness of surface harshness rudeness severity tempestuousness

ROUGH RIDER, *ruf* *rider*, *n.* One who rides rough or untrained horses a horse breaker

ROUGH SHOD, *ruf* *shod*, *adj.* Shod with rough ened shoes, as a horse in frosty weather

RIDE **ROUGH SHOD** to pursue a course regardless of the consequences to others

ROUGH, *rawt* (*Shak.*) *p. i.* and *p. p.* of **REACH**.

ROULE, *rōl*, *n.* (*Spenser*) A roll, a record. [*Fr.* *rouler*, to roll.]

ROUND, *rownd*, *v. t.* (*Spenser*) To address in a whisper [*Corr* from obs. *roun*, *A.S.* *ruman*, to whisper]

ROUND, *rownd*, *adj.* Rotund or wheel-shaped circular globular whole complete plump large smooth flowing open plain (*Dacon*) direct quick, fair candid positive bold brisk (*Shak.*) plain spoken.—*adv.* In a round manner on all sides without exception from one side or party to an other circularly (*Shak.*) unceremoniously.—*prep.* Around on every side of all over.—*n.* That which is round a circle or globe (*Shak.*) a diadem a series of actions the time of such a series a turn routine revolution cycle an accustomed walk a step of a ladder a song or dance having a frequent return to the same point a volley or general discharge of firearms that in which a whole company takes part.—*v. t.* To make round to surround to go round to complete to make full and flowing.—*v. i.* to grow or become round or full to go round. [*Fr.* *roul*, *Ger.* *rund*, *L.* *rotundus*—*rotā* a wheel. See **POTATE**.]

POUND OR BEEF, a cut of the thigh, through and across the bone.

ROUNDABOUT, *rownd-a-bowt*, *adj.* Going round about encircling circuitous indirect.—*n.* A horizontal revolving wheel on which children ride.

ROUNDEL, *rowndel*, *n.* Anything of a round form or figure a circle a roundelay [*Fr.* *rondele* a round shield—*ronde*, round. See **ROUND**.]

ROUNDELLAY, *rowndelā*, *n.* A round a song or dance in which parts are repeated. [*O Fr.* *rondelet*, dim of *Fr.* *ronde*, round. See **ROUND**.]

ROUNDER, *rownder*, *n.* (*Shak.*) Same as **ROUNDER**.
ROUNDHEAD, *rowndhed*, *n.* A Puritan, so called, in the time of Charles I., from the Puritan fashion of having the hair cut close to the head.

ROUND HOUSE, *rownd hows*, *n.* A house of a round shape in ships, a cabin or house erected on the after part of the quarter deck.

ROUNDING, *rownding*, *adj.* (*Tenn.*) Round or nearly round. [orbicular]

ROUNDISH, *rowndish*, *adj.* Somewhat round.

ROUNDEL, *rowndl*, *n.* (*Spenser*) A roundelay

ROUNDLET, *rowndlet*, *n.* A little circle

ROUNDLY, *rowndli*, *adv.* In a round manner: fully completely boldly openly plainly

ROUNDNESS, *rowndnes*, *n.* Quality of being round, globular or cylindrical cylindrical form fullness smoothness of flow plainness boldness

ROUND ROBIN, *rownd robin*, *n.* A petition with the signatures in the form of a circle or round ribbon, so as not to shew who signed first. [*Fr.* *ronde* round, and *ruban*, a ribbon.] [the mast-head.]

ROUND TOP, *rownd top*, *n.* A round platform at

ROUNDOURE, *rowndūr* *n.* (*Shak.*) **ROUNDER**.

ROUSE, *rowz*, *v. t.* To raise up to stir up to awaken to excite to to put into action to startle or start, as an animal.—*v. i.* to awake to move or stand up to be excited to action.—*pr. p.* *rousing*, *p. p.* *roused*. [*From* root of *RISE*, *RAISE*.]

ROUSE, *rowz*, *n.* (*Shak.*) A bumper glass in honour of a toast (*Tenn.*) a drinking frolic a carousal. [*Ger.* *rausch*, intoxication a rushing *rauschen*, to do things with noise and bustle, low *Ger.* *raue*, noise disturbance.]

ROUT, *rowt*, *n.* A crowd a tumultuous crowd, a rabble a large party a fashionable evening assembly (*Shak.*) a tumult, brawl. [*O Fr.* *route*, *Ger.* *rotte*, *W.* *thawt*.]

ROUT, *rowt*, *n.* (*lit.*) That which is broken the defeat of an army or body of troops the disorder of troops defeated.—*v. t.* To put to disorderly flight to defeat and throw into confusion. [*O Fr.* *route*, Prov. *rota*, *It.* *rotta*—*L.* *ruptus*, *rupta*, *p. p.* of *rumpo*, to break.]

ROUTE, *rōt*, *n.* A broken or beaten way a course to be traversed a line of march road track. [*Fr.*—*L.* *ruptus*, broken. See **ROUT** above.]

ROUTINE, *rōtēn*, *n.* The beaten or ordinary way course of duties regular course of action. [*Fr.* See **ROUT**.]

ROVE, *rov*, *v. t.* (*lit.*) To rob to wander over like robbers.—*v. i.* to wander about to ramble to range (*Spenser*) to shoot with a kind of arrow called a rove.—*pr. p.* *roving*, *p. p.* *roved*. [*A.S.* *roefian*, *D.* *roeven*, Dan. *rove*, to rob *Ice.* *rófa*, to wander about See **ROB**.]

ROVER, *rōvēr*, *n.* One who roves a robber or pirate a wanderer an inconstant person a kind of strong heavy arrow



Round.

ROW, rō, *n.* *A line:* a rank: persons or things in a line. [A.S. *rauca*, Fr. *raie*, Ger. *reihe*, Ice. *rōð*, a line.]

ROW, rō, *v.t.* To impel with oars: to transport by rowing.—*v.i.* to work with the oar: to be moved by oars.—*n.* An excursion in a rowing boat. [A.S. *rocan*, D. *roeyen*, Ger. *rudern*, from D. *roede*, a rod, an oar, roer, Ger. *ruder*, an oar.]

ROWAN-TREE, rō'an-trē. Same as ROAN-TREE.

ROWEL, row'el, *n.* *The little wheel* of a spur having sharp points: a little flat wheel or ring on horses' bits. [O. Fr. *rouelle*, dim. of *roue*, L. *rota*, a wheel.]

ROWER, rō'ēr, *n.* One who rows.

ROWLOCK, rō'lok or rō'luk, *n.* The place or lock for the oar in rowing. [Row and Lock.]

ROWME, rowm, *n.* (Spenser). Room, space, place.

ROYAL, roy'al, *adj.* *Regal*, or belonging to, becoming, or resembling a king: magnificent: splendid: noble: illustrious: magnanimous: enjoying the favour or patronage of the sovereign.—*n.* A large kind of paper: a sail above the topgallant sail (for Ill., see SHIP): one of the soldiers of the 1st British regiment of foot: one of the shoots of a stag's head: (Shak.) a gold coin. [Fr.; L. *regalis*. See REGAL.]

ROYALISE, roy'al-iz, *v.t.* (Shak.) To make royal.

ROYALISM, roy'al-izm, *n.* Attachment to kings or to the principles of kingly government.

ROYALIST, roy'al-ist, *n.* An adherent to royalism.

ROYALLY, roy'al-li, *adv.* In a royal manner: as becomes a king.

ROYAL-MAST, roy'al-mast, *n.* The fourth mast from the deck, commonly made in one piece with the topgallant mast. For Ill., see SHIP. [king.]

ROYAL-RICH, roy'al-rich, *adj.* (Tenn.) Rich as a ROYALTY.

ROYALTY, roy'al-ti, *n.* State of being royal: the character, state, or office of a king: majesty: the king or sovereign: an emblem of royalty: the right or privilege of a king, sometimes of a superior: kingdom. [to mutter. [Fr. *rogner*.]

ROYNE, royn, *v.t.* (Spenser). To bite, to gnaw, also,

ROYNISH, royn'ish, *adj.* (Shak.) Scuffy, mangy, mean. [Fr. *rogne*, seurf, mange.]

ROYSTERER, roys'tēr-ēr, *n.* Same as ROISTERER.

RUB, rub, *v.t.* To move something over (the surface of) with pressure or friction: to clean: to polish: to wipe: to scour: to erase or beat out: to touch hard: (Shak.) to obstruct, thwart.—*v.i.* to move along with pressure: to grate: to fret.—*pr.p.* rubbing; *pa.p.* rubbed.—*n.* The act of rubbing: that which rubs: a collision: an obstruction: obstacle: difficulty: a pinch: a joke: (Shak.) sarcasm, taunt. [Gael. *rub*, W. *rhubio*, Dan. *rubbe*, Ice. *rubba*, to move a thing from its place.]

RUBBER, ruh'ēr, *n.* One who or that which rubs: caoutchouc: a coarse file: at whist, two games won out of three, or the game that decides the contest.

RUBBISH, rub'ish, *n.* That which is rubbed off: waste matter: the fragments of ruinous buildings: any mingled mass: nonsense. [From RUB.]

RUBBLE, rub'l, *n.* (geol.) The upper fragmentary decomposed matter of a mass of rock: also, water-worn stones: small, undressed stones used in coarse masonry. [From RUB.]

RUBBLE-STONE, rub'l-stōn, *n.* Same as RUBBLE: also (geol.), a kind of conglomerate rock.

RUBBLE-WORK, rub'l-vurk, *n.* A coarse kind of masonry of stones left almost as they come from the quarry, or only dressed a little with a hammer.

RUBEFACIENT, rōb-e-fā'shent, *adj.* Making ruby or red.—*n.* (med.) An external application which

produces redness of the skin. [L. *rubeo*, to be red, and *faciens*, -entis, *pr.p.* of *facio*, to make.]

RUBESCENCE, roob-es'sens, *n.* A growing or becoming red: tendency to redness. [From RUBESCENT.]

RUBESCENT, roob-es'sent, *adj.* Growing red: tending to a red colour. [L. *rubescens*, -entis, *pr.p.* of *rubesco*, to grow red—*rubeo*, to be red—*ruber*, red.]

RUBICON, rōb'i-kon, *n.* A river forming the N. boundary of ancient Italy, the passing of which by J. Cæsar was the decisive step in the civil war. Hence to PASS THE RUBICON is to take a decisive step.

RUBICUND, rōb'i-kund, *adj.* Inclining to red.

RUBIED, rōb'īd, *adj.* (Shak.) Red as a ruby.

RUBINE, rōb'in, *n.* (Spenser.) Same as RUBY.

RUBIOUS, rōb'i-us, *adj.* (Shak.) Ruby, red, ruddy.

RUBLE, rōb'l, *n.* A Russian silver coin, worth 100 copper copecks, or 3s. 1½d. sterling. [Russ. *rubl*, a piece cut off—*rubiti*, to cut.]

RUBRIC, rōb'rik, *n.* (lit.) Red earth for colouring: the portions of books in red ink: the directions for the service, in the prayer-books, formerly in red letter: an ecclesiastical injunction: a thing definitely settled. [L. *rubrica*—*ruber*, red.]

RUBY, rōb'i, *n.* (Shak.) Redness: anything red: a precious stone of a red colour: (printing) a type next larger than pearl.—*adj.* Having the colour of the ruby: red.—*v.t.* To make red:—*pr.p.* rub'ying; *pa.p.* rub'ied. [Fr. *rubis*—L. *rubeus*, *ruber*, red.]

RUCK, ruk, *n.* A wrinkle, fold, or crease.—*v.t.* To draw or throw into wrinkles or folds: to crease.—*v.i.* to have a folded, wrinkled, or ridgy surface. [Ice. *rhucka*, a wrinkle, akin to L. *ruga*, a wrinkle.]

RUD, rud, *v.t.* (Spenser). To make red. [A.S. *rud*, red.]

RUDD, rud, *n.* The fish RED-EYE. [A.S. *rud*, red.]

RUDDER, rud'ēr, *n.* The instrument by which a ship is rowed or steered, which originally was an oar working at the stern. [A.S. *rother*; Ger. *ruder*, an oar. See Row, *v.t.*]

RUDDERLESS, rud'ēr-less, *adj.* Without a rudder.

RUDDILY, rud'i-li, *adv.* In a ruddy manner.

RUDDINESS, rud'i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being ruddy: the high flesh-colour which characterises good health: colour approaching to red.

RUDDLE, rud'l, *n.* A species of red earth, red ochre. [A.S. *rud*, red.]

RUDDOCK, rud'uk, *n.* (Spenser). The red-breast. [A.S. *rudduc*—*rud*, red.]

RUDDY, rud'i, *adj.* Of a red colour: of the colour of the skin in high health. [O. E. *rode*, the colour of the face, from root of RED.]

RUDE, rōd, *adj.* Raw, coarse: uncultivated: harsh: rough: harsh: ignorant: uncivil. [L. *rudis*.]

RUDELY, rōd'li, *adv.* In a rude manner: violently, boisterously: tumultuously: coarsely: unskillfully.

RUDENESS, rōd'nes, *n.* The state or condition of being rude: unevenness: coarseness: incivility: unskillfulness: boisterousness.

RUDESBY, rōdz'bi, *n.* (Shak.) An uncivil, turbulent fellow. [From RUDE and BOY.]

RUDIMENT, rōd'i-ment, *n.* Anything in its rude or first state: a first principle or element.

RUDIMENTAL, rōd-i-men'tal, } *adj.* Pertaining
RUDIMENTARY, rōd-i-men't-ar-i, } to, consisting in,
or containing rudiments or first principles: initial.

RUE, rō, *n.* A plant used in medicine, having a bitter taste and strong smell. [A.S. *rude*; L. *ruta*; Gr. *rhutē*.]

RUE, rō, *v.t.* To be sorry for: to lament: to regret.—*v.i.* to have compassion, to be sad:—*pr.p.* rue'ing;

p.p. rued.—*n. (Shak)* Sorrow, repentance. [A.S. *hrowan*, to be sorry for, Ger *reue*, O Ger *hruwa*, mourning]

RUEFUL, *rōō fool*, *adj* Sorrowful piteous.

RUEFULLY, *rōō fool l*, *adv* In a rueful manner mournfully sorrowfully

RUEFULNESS, *rōō fool nes*, *n* The state of being rueful mournfulness sorrowfulness.

RUFF, *ruf*, *n*. That which is made rough or wrinkled an ornament of frills formerly worn round the neck anything plated a species of waduff, bird, the male of which has the neck surrounded in the breeding season with a ruff of long feathers—*v.t. (Spenser)* To ruffle [It. *arruffare*, to roughen the hair, Sp *rufio* curly haired, Ice. *rufinn*, rough, D *ruffel*, wrinkle]

RUFFIAN, *rufi an*, *n. (obs)* A pump, a libertine a brutal, boisterous fellow a robber a murderer—*adj* Brutal boisterous—*i.t. (Shak)* To play the ruffian, to raise tumults. [Fr *ruffien* Sp. *rufian*]

RUFFIANISH, *rufi an ish*, *adj* Having the qualities or manners of a ruffian. [brutality]

RUFFIANISM, *rufi an izm*, *n*. Practice of a ruffian

RUFFIANLY, *rufi an l*, *adj* Like a ruffian violent

RUFFIN, *rufin*, *adj (Spenser)* Disordered.

RUFFLE, *ruf l*, *v.t* To make like a ruff to form into plaits to form with ruffles to disorder to discompose to agitate.—*v.i.* to grow rough to flutter (Shak.) to be turbulent or boisterous—*pr.p* ruffling, *p.p* ruffled.—*n.* A plated article of dress agitation bustle, tumult a low roll of the drum.

RUFFLER, *rufler*, *n.* A ruffian.

RUFUS, *rōō fus*, *adj* Reddish or brownish red, having reddish hair [L *rufus*, akin to *ruber*, red.]

RUG, *rug*, *n.* A coarse, rough woollen cloth or cover let a soft, woolly mat (Shak.) a rough, shaggy dog [From root of *ROTOR*.] [wrinkle]

RUGATE, *rōō gāt*, *adj* Wrinkled. [From L *ruga*, a

RUGGED, *ruged*, *adj* Rough uneven shaggy sonar surly stormy grating to the ear [From root of *ROTOR*.] [manner]

RUGGEDLY, *ruged l*, *adv* In a rugged or rough

RUGGEDNESS, *ruged nes*, *n*. The state or quality of being rugged roughness rudeness coarseness.

RUGOSE, *rōō gōs*, *adj* Wrinkled full of wrinkles

RUGOUS, *rōō gūs*, *adj* drawn or contracted into folds. [L *rugosus*—*ruga*, a wrinkle]

RUIN, *rōō in*, *n.* A rushing or falling down violently destruction overthrow that which destroys the remains of a building demolished or decayed (usually in pl.)—*v.t.* To demolish to destroy to defeat to impoverish—*v.i.* to fall into decay to perish to be impoverished. [L *ruina*—*ruo*, to rush or tumble down.] [being ruined]

RUINABLE, *rōō in a bl*, *adj (Bacon)* Capable of

RUINATE, *rōō in āt v.t. (Shak)* To ruin, to destroy to demolish to reduce to poverty—*v.i. (Spenser)* to fall—*pr.p* ruining, *p.p.* ruined.—*adj* Falling to ruin ruined.

RUINATION, *rōō in ā shnn*, *n*. Overthrow subversion. [From *RUIN*]

RUINOUS, *rōō in ūs*, *adj* Fallen to ruins consisting of ruins decayed pernicious

RUINOUSLY, *rōō in ūs l*, *adv* In a ruinous manner destructively [quality of being ruinous]

RUINOUSNESS, *rōō in ūs nes*, *n*. The state or

RULE, *rōō l*, *n.* That which regulates or keeps straight government a principle a standard a statute a maxim order (Shak.) behaviour an instrument used in drawing lines.—*v.t.* To govern to manage

to settle as by a rule to establish by decision to determine, as a court to mark with lines—*v.i.* to exercise power to have control to decide to lay down and settle to stand or range, as prices—*pr.p* ruling, *p.p* ruled [Fr *règle*, L *regula*—*rego*, to keep straight, to rule.] [lawless]

RULELESS, *rōō les*, *adj (Spenser)* Without rule,

RULER, *rōō ler*, *n*. One who rules a sovereign a governor an instrument used in drawing lines.

RULESS, *rōō les*, *adj (Spenser)* Same as **RULELESS**.

RULING, *rōō ling*, *adj* Governing predominant. prevailing

RULY, *rōō l*, *adj* Orderly quiet moderate.

RUM, *rum*, *n.* A kind of spirit distilled from the fermented juice of the sugar cane, or from molasses. [Said to be a West Indian or American word Wedg. gives from slang *rum-booze*, good or strong liquor]

RUMBLE, *rum bl*, *n*. A seat for servants behind a

RUMBLE, *rum bl*, *v.i.* To make a confused noise from rulling heavily—*pr.p* rumbling, *p.p* rumbled.—*n.* A low, heavy, continued sound. [Ger. *rummeln*, *rumpehn*, from the sound.] [sound]

RUMBLING, *rum bling*, *n* A low, heavy, continued

RUMBLINGLY, *rum bling l*, *adv* In a rumbling manner

RUMINANT, *rōō in ā nt*, *adj* Having the power of ruminating or chewing the cud.—*n.* An animal that chews the cud, as the ox, &c.

RUMINATE, *rōō in āt*, *v.i.* To bring the food from the paunch to chew it over again to chew the cud: to meditate, muse—*v.t.* to chew over again to muse on—*pr.p* ruminating, *p.p* ruminated. [L *rumino*, *atum*—*rumen*, the paunch.]

RUMINATION, *rōō in ā shnn*, *n*. Act of ruminating or chewing the cud calm reflection meditation.

RUMMAGE, *rum āj*, *v.t* To search the roomage or space into which things are stowed to search narrowly by turning things over to ransack—*v.i.* to search a place narrowly—*pr.p* rummaging, *p.p* rummaged.—*n.* A careful search. [D *rum*. See *Room*]

RUMOR American spelling of **RUMOUR**.

RUMOUR, *rōō mur*, *n. (lit)* A noise a repeated saying talk flying report a current story (Shak.) reputation—*v.t.* To report to circulate by report. [L *rumor*, prob from root of *raucus*, hoarse, *rada*, to bray, Sans *ra*, to sound.]

RUMOURER, *rōō mur ēr*, *n. (Shak)* A reporter, a spreader of news.

RUMP, *rum p*, *n*. The end of the backbone of an animal with the parts adjacent. [Ger *rumpf*, D *rump*, Ice. *rumpur*, Sw *rumpa*, a tail]

RUMP FED, *rum p fed*, *adj (Shal)* Fattened in the rump fat bottomed.

RUMPLE, *rum pl*, *v.t.* To fold to wrinkle to make uneven to crush out of shape—*pr.p* rumpling, *p.p* rumpled.—*n.* A fold or wrinkle. [A.S. *hrympelle* a fold, D *rumpelen*, to fold.]

RUMP STEAK, *rum p stak*, *n*. Steak cut from the thigh near the rump

RUN, *run*, *v.i.* To move swiftly to pass quickly on the ground to flee to go away by stealth to go, as ships, &c. to have course in any direction to flow to dart to turn to extend to pierce to melt to be busied to become to be in force to discharge matter, as a sore to press, esp for immediate payment.—*v.t.* to cause to move swiftly: to force forward to push to cause to pass to fuse: to pursue in thought to incur—*pr.p* running.

pa.t. ran or run; *pa.p.* run.—*n.* Act of running: course: flow: disbargo from a sore: distance sailed: voyago: continued series: general reception: prevalence: popular clamour: an unusual pressure, as on a bank, for payment. [A.S. *rennan*; D. *rennen*, Ice. *renna*, to run.]

RUN DOWN, to chase to exhaustion: to run against and sink, as a ship: to overbear, to crush.—RUN ON (*print*), to continue in the same line, and not a new paragraph.—RUN OUT, to come to an end.—RUN THROUGH, to expend, to waste.—IN THE LONG-RUN, in the end or final result.

RUNAGATE, run'a-gāt, *n.* A fugitive, a vagabond: a renegade. [Prob. a corr. of Fr. *renégat* (see RENEGADE), mixed up with RUN.]

RUNAWAY, run'a-wā, *n.* One who runs away from danger or restraint: a fugitive.—*adj.* Fleeing from danger or restraint: done by or in flight.

RUNCINATE, runs'in-āt, *adj.* (*bot.*) Having the lobes convex before (as if cut away) and straight behind, or pointing backward, as in the dandelion. [L. *runcinatus*, *pap.* of *runcino*, to plane off—*runcina*, a plane.]

RUNDLE, run'dl, *n.* A round, a step of a ladder. [A corr. of ROUNDEL.]

RUNE, rōon, *n.* One of the characters forming the earliest alphabet of the Teutonic nations, originally used for divination. [Teut. *run*, a mystery, *runa*, a whisper, *helrun*, divination.]

RUNG, rung, *n.* One of the floor-timbers of a ship: one of the rounds of a ladder. [Ice. *raung*, Gael. *rong*, a rib of a ship.]

RUNG, rung, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of RING.

RUNIC, rōon'ik, *adj.* Relating to runes, to the ancient Teutonic nations, or to their language.

RUNLET, run'let, } *n.* A little run or stream: a
RUNNEL, run'l, } brook. [From RUN.]

RUNNER, run'er, *n.* One who or that which runs: a racer: a messenger: a rooting stem that runs along the ground: the moving stone of a mill: (*naut.*) a rope to increase the power of a tackle.

RUNNING, run'ing, *adj.* Kept for the race: successive: continuous: flowing: easy: discharging matter.—*n.* Act of moving swiftly: that which runs or flows: discharge from a wound.

RUNNING-FIGHT, run'ing-fit, *n.* A fight kept up between one party that flees and another that pursues. [cession of firing.]

RUNNING-FIRE, run'ing-fir, *n.* (*mil.*) A rapid succession.

RUPEE, rōo-pē', *n.* An E. Indian coin = about 2s. when silver, and 29s. when gold. [Sans. *rupya*—*rupa*, form, from the figure of a man on the coin.]

RUPTURE, rup'tūr, *n.* The act of breaking or bursting: the state of being broken: a breach of the peace: (*med.*) the protrusion of any of the viscera.—*v.t.* To break or burst: to part by violence.—*v.i.* To suffer a breach:—*pr.p.* rup'tūring; *pa.p.* rup'tūred. [Fr.; low L. *ruptura*—L. *rumpo*, *ruptum*, to break.]

RURAL, rōor'al, *adj.* Of or belonging to the country: suiting the country: rustic: pertaining to agriculture. [L. *ruralis*—*rus*, *ruris*, the country.]

RURALISE, rōor'al-iz, *v.t.* To render rural.—*v.i.* to become rural:—*pr.p.* rur'alising; *pa.p.* rur'alised.

RURALLY, rōor'al-li, *adv.* In a rural manner: as in the country.

RUSE, rōoz, *n.* (*lit.*) A getting out of the way: a turning or doubling, as of animals to get out of the way of dogs: a trick: fraud. [Fr. *ruser*, to turn or double; O. Fr. *reuser*, to get out of the way, allied to Fr. *refuser*, Sp. *refusar*, to refuse.]

RUSH, rush, *n.* A plant with a round stem and no leaves, common in wet ground: (*fig.*) anything proverbially worthless. [Scot. *rasch*, *rash*; A.S. *risce*; L. *ruscum*.]

RUSH, rush, *v.i.* To move with a shaking, rustling noise, as the wind: to move forward violently: (*Shak.*) to push, thrust: to enter rashly and hastily.—*n.* A rushing or driving forward. [A.S. *hriscian*, to shake, Ger. *rauschen*, to make a noise, as the wind or the sea: from the sound.]

RUSH-LIGHT, rush'-lit, *n.* A candle or night-light having a wick of rush-pith: a small, feeble light.

RUSHLING, rusb'ling, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Rustling.

RUSHY, rush'i, *adj.* Full of or made of rushes.

RUSK, rusk, *n.* A kind of light hard cake: a kind of light soft cake or sweetened biscuit. [Acc. to Mahn, prob. from Ger. *rusken*, to crackle.]

RUSS, rus, *adj.* Belonging to the Russians.—*n.* A Russian: the Russian language.

RUSSET, rus'et, *adj.* Rusty or reddish-brown: coarse: rustic.—*n.* A coarse country dress.—*v.t.* To give a russet colour to. [Dim. of Fr. *roux*, *rousse*, L. *russus*, red; akin to Gr. *eruthros*, red, Sans. *rudhira*, blood, and Rēn, Rusr.]

RUSSEING, rus'e-ing, *n.* An apple of a russet colour and rough skin.

RUSSIAN, rush'yan, *adj.* Relating to Russia, a country of Europe, or to its people.—*n.* A native of Russia: the Russian language.

RUST, rust, *n.* The reddish-brown coating on iron exposed to moisture: anything resembling rust: a disease of plants, shewing itself in brown or yellow spots on the leaves, caused by small fungi.—*v.i.* To become rusty: to become dull by inaction.—*v.t.* to make rusty: to impair by time and inactivity. [A.S.; Ger. *rost*; akin to L. *russus*, red.]

RUSTIC, rus'tik, *adj.* Pertaining to the country: rural: rude: awkward: simple: coarse: artless: unadorned. [L. *rusticus*—*rus*, the country.]

RUSTICALLY, rus'tik-al-li, *adv.* In a rustic manner: savagely: rudely: inelegantly.

RUSTICATE, rus'ti-kāt, *v.t.* To send into the country: to banish for a time from a town or college.—*v.i.* to live in the country:—*pr.p.* rusticating; *pa.p.* rusticated. [L. *rusticor*, *rusticatus*—*rus*, the country.]

RUSTICATION, rus-ti-kā'shun, *n.* The act of rusticating: the state of being rusticated: the punishment of compelling a student to leave his college for a time.

RUSTICITY, rus-tis'i-ti, *n.* The state of being rustic: rustic manners: simplicity: rudeness.

RUSTILY, rus'ti-li, *adv.* In a rusty state.

RUSTINESS, rus'ti-nes, *n.* The state of being rusty.

RUSTLE, rusl, *v.i.* To make a soft, whispering sound, as silk, straw, &c.:—*pr.p.* rustling; *pa.p.* rustled.—*n.* A quick succession of small sounds, as that of dry leaves: a rustling. [A.S. *hristlan*; Ger. *rasseln*: from the sound.]

RUSTLING, rus'ling, *n.* A quick succession of small sounds, as of dry leaves. [inactivity: dull]

RUSTY, rus'ti, *adj.* Covered with rust: impaired by rust, *rut*, *n.* (*lit.*) A broken road: a track left by a wheel.—*v.t.* To form ruts in:—*pr.p.* rutting; *pa.p.* rutted. [Fr. *route*, low L. *ruta*—L. *rupta* (*via*), broken (road)—*rumpo*, *ruptum*, to break. See ROUTE.]

RUT, rut, *n.* (*lit.*) A roaring: the copulation of animals, as deer.—*v.t.* To cover in copulation.—*v.i.* to lust, said of animals:—*pr.p.* rutting; *pa.p.*

rutted. [Fr *rut*, O Fr *rust*, L *rugatus*—*rugio*, to roar, Ger *rauschen*, to roar, to rut.]
RUTH, *rúth*, *n.* (*Spenser*) Pity, tenderness, sorrow [From *Rux*.]
RUTHFUL, *rúth fool*, *adj.* (*Spenser*) Pitiful, tender, sorrowful. [From *Rux*.] [sorrowful manner]
RUTHFULLY, *rúthful l.*, *adv.* In a pitiful or
RUTHLESS *rúth'les*, *adj.* Without ruth or pity insensible to misery cruel
RUTHLESSLY, *rúth'les l.*, *adv.* In a ruthless manner pitilessly cruelly
RUTHLESSNESS, *rúth'les nes*, *n.* The state of being ruthless want of pity
RUTISH *rut'ish*, *adj.* Inclined to rut lustful. [From *Rut* a roaring.]
RUTISHNESS, *rut'ish nes*, *n.* The state or quality of being rutish bludiousness. [roots]
RUTTY, *rut'tu*, *adj.* Full of ruts (*Spenser*) full of
RYE *ri*, *n.* A genus of grasses allied to wheat and barley, one species of which is cultivated as a grain. [A.S. *ryge*, W. *rhyy*, Ice *rugr*, Ger *roggen*.]
RYE-GRASS, *ri' gras*, *n.* A variety of grass like rye, cultivated for cattle.
RYFE, *ri*, *adj.* (*Spenser*) Same as *RIVE*.
RYOT, *ri'at*, *n.* A Hindu cultivator or peasant. [Ar, the governed, a subject.]
RYVE, *ri*, *v. t.* (*Spenser*) To pierce. [See *RIVE*.]

S

SABAISM, *sá'ba ízm*. Same as **SABIANISM**.
SABAOOTH, *sá-bá'oth*, *n. pl.* *Armies* used only in the B phrase, 'the Lord of Sabaoth.' [Heb *tsaba'oth*, pl. of *tsaba*, an army—*tsaba* to go forth.]
SABBATARIAN, *sab-a-tá'ri an*, *n.* One who observes the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath a very strict observer of the Sabbath.—*adj.* Pertaining to the Sabbath or to Sabbatharians
SABBATARIANISM, *sab a-tá'ri an ízm*, *n.* The tenets of Sabbatharians
SABBATH *sab'ath*, *n.* (*lit.*) *Fest* among the Jews, the seventh day of the week, set apart for rest from work among Christians the first day of the week, in memory of the resurrection of Christ among the ancient Jews the seventh year when the land was left fallow [L. *Sabbata*, Heb *Shabbath*—*shabath*, to rest.]
SABBATH DAY A JOURNEY the distance of 2000 cubits or about five furlongs, which a Jew was permitted to walk on the Sabbath fixed by the space between the extreme end of the camp and the ark (Josh. iii. 4)
SABBATH BREAKER *sab'ath brak'er*, *n.* One who profanes the Sabbath.
SABBATH BREAKING, *sab'ath brak'ing*, *n.* Profanation of the Sabbath.
SABBATHLESS *sab'ath les*, *adj.* (*Bacon*) Without Sabbath or interval of rest without intermission of labour
SABBATIC, *Al*, *sab-s'vik*, *al*, *adj.* Pertaining to or resembling the Sabbath enjoying or bringing rest.
SABBATICAL YEAR, every seventh year, in which the Israelites allowed their fields and vineyards to be fallow
SABBATISM *sab-at-izm*, *n.* Rest, as on the Sabbath intermission of labour
SABBATON, *sab-a-ton*, *n.* A strong, armed covering for the foot, worn in the 16th century [From root of *SABOT*]

SABIAN, *sá'bi an*, *n.* A worshipper of the host of Heaven (that is, the sun, moon, and stars) [Heb *tsaba*, an army or host, esp. the heavenly bodies]
SABIANISM, *sá'bi an ízm*, *n.* The worship of the host of heaven. [From *SABIAN*.]
SABLE, *sá'bl*, *n.* A species of marten found in N Europe and N Asia, valuable for its glossy black fur its fur (*her*) the colour black, represented by perpendicular and horizontal lines crossing each other—*adj.* Of the colour of the sable a fur black dark made of the fur of the sable.—*v. t.* To make of a sable or dark colour [O Fr *sable*, Ger *zobel*, Russ. *sobol*.]
SABOT, *sá-bó*, *n.* A kind of wooden shoe, worn by the lower classes in France. [Fr *sabot*, low L. *sabbatum*, Bisc *zapatu*, to tread.]
SABRE, *sá'br*, *n.* (*lit.*) A weapon for cutting a short, broad sword, with a thick back, curved backward towards the point, worn by dragons.—*v. t.* To wound or kill with a sabre.—*pr. p.* *sá'bring*, *pa. p.* *sá'bred*. [Fr, Sp. *sable* Ger *sabel*, It *scabia*; Pol. *sabla*, Magyar *sabalya*—*sabim*, to cut.]
SABRE TASCHE *sá'br tash*, *n.* A leathern case or pocket worn by a cavalry officer at the left side, suspended from the sword belt [Ger *sabel-tasche*, *sabre pocket*.]
SAC, *sak*, *n.* (*nat. hist.*) A sack or bag for a liquid.
SACCHARIC, *sak ar'ik*, *adj.* Pertaining to or obtained from sugar and allied substances [From L. *saccharum*, sugar.]
SACCHARIFEROUS, *sak ar'if er us*, *adj.* Producing sugar [L. *saccharum* sugar, and *fero* to bear.]
SACCHARINE, *sak ar in*, *adj.* Pertaining to or having the qualities of sugar [Fr *saccharin*—L. *saccharum*, sugar. See *SCGAR*.]
SACCHARISE, *sak'ar iz*, *v. t.* To convert into sugar.—*pr. p.* *sac'charising*, *pa. p.* *sac'charised*.
SACCHAROID, *Al*, *sak'ar-oid*, *al*, *adj.* Having a texture resembling sugar, esp. loaf sugar [Gr *sakchar*, sugar and *eidos*, form.]
SACCHAROMETER, *sak ar-om e-ter*, *n.* An instrument adapted to indicate the amount of saccharine matter in solution in a liquid. [Gr *sakchar*, sugar, and *metron*, a measure.]
SACERDOTAL, *sas er-dót'al*, *adj.* Pertaining to priests priestly [L. *sacerdotalis*—*sacerdos*, *dotes*, one given to sacred things, a priest—*sacer*, sacred, and *do*, to give.]
SACERDOTALISM, *sas-er dót'al ízm*, *n.* The spirit or character of the priestly class or priesthood devotion to priestly interests [dotal manner]
SACERDOTALLY, *sas-er-dót'al l.*, *adv.* In a sacer
SACHEL *sach el*, *n.* A small sack or bag esp. for papers, books, &c. [L. *sacculus*, dim. of *saccus*, a sack, a bag.]
SACK, *sak*, *n.* A large bag of coarse hempen cloth, for holding corn, &c. the contents of a sack a loose upper garment or cloak.—*v. t.* To put into a sack. [A.S. *sacc*, Ger *sack*, Ice *sackr*, Goth. *sak kuz*, L. *saccus* Gr *sakkos*, a coarse cloth of goat's hair (perh. conn. with *sacco* to pack) Gael. *sak*.]
SACK, *sak*, *v. t.* (*lit.*) To pack and carry off in a sack to plunder to ravage.—*n.* The plunder or devastation of a town ravage
SACK, *sak*, *n.* The old name of a dry Spanish wine. [O E. *sack*, Fr *sec*, Sp. *saco*—L. *saccus* dry.]
SACKBUT, *sak'bút*, *n.* The name of the trombone when first brought to England (*B*) a kind of lyre or stringed instrument. [Fr *saguebute* Sp *sacabuche*, L. *sambuca*, Gr *sambuki*, from Heb. *sabbaca*, a musical stringed instrument.]

SACKCLOTH, sak'kloth, *n.* Cloth of which sacks are made: coarse cloth formerly worn in mourning or penance.

SACKFUL, sak'fool, *n.* As much as a sack will hold.

SACKING, sak'ing, *n.* Cloth of which sacks are made: the coarse cloth or canvas that supports a bed.

SACKING, sak'ing, *n.* The storming and pillaging of a town. [From **SACK**, *v.t.*]

SACRAMENT, sak'ra-ment, *n.* (*lit.*) An oath: (*Shak.*) a solemn oath-taking: a solemn religious rite in the Christian Church, the Lord's Supper. [L. *sacramentum*, an oath—*sacro*, to consecrate—*sacer*, sacred.]

SACRAMENTAL, sak-ra-ment'al, *adj.* Belonging to or constituting a sacrament: bound by oath.

SACRAMENTALLY, sak-ra-ment'al-li, *adv.* After the manner of a sacrament.

SACRAMENTARIAN, sak-ra-ment-a'ri-an, *n.* One who rejects the doctrine of the real presence in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

SACRAMENTARY, sak-ra-ment-ar-i, *adj.* Pertaining to the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, or to the sacramentarians.—*n.* A book containing all the prayers and ceremonies used at the celebration of the R. C. sacraments: a sacramentarian.

SACRED, sak'kred, *adj.* Set apart or dedicated, esp. to God: made holy: proceeding from God: religious: relating to the Scriptures: entitled to respect or veneration: inviolable: (*Shak.*) accursed. [O. E. *sacre*, to set apart, consecrate, *pa.p. sacred*; Fr. *sacré*; L. *sacer*, from root *sac*, akin to Gr. *hagios*, holy, Sans. *yaj*, to sacrifice, worship, give.]

SACREDLY, sak'kred-li, *adv.* In a sacred manner: with reverence: inviolably: strictly.

SACREDNESS, sak'kred-nes, *n.* The state of being sacred: holiness: sanctity: inviolableness.

SACRIFICE, sak'ri-fiz, *v.t.* To offer up, esp. on the altar of a divinity: to destroy or give up for something else: to devote or destroy with loss or suffering: to kill.—*v.i.* to make offerings to God:—*pr.p.* sacrific'ing; *pa.p.* sacrific'ed. [L. *sacrifico*—*sacer*, sacred, and *facio*, to make, to do.]

SACRIFICE, sak'ri-fis, *n.* Act of sacrificing or offering to a deity, esp. a victim on an altar: that which is sacrificed or offered: destruction or loss of anything to gain some object: that which is given up, destroyed, or lost for some end. [fices.]

SACRIFICER, sak'ri-fiz-er, *n.* One who offers sacrifice.

SACRIFICIAL, sak-ri-fish'al, *adj.* Relating to or consisting in sacrifice: performing sacrifice.

SACRILEGE, sak'ri-lej, *n.* (*lit.*) The crime of gathering or stealing sacred things: the breaking into a place of worship and stealing therefrom: profanation of a sacred place or thing. [L. *sacrilegium*—*sacer*, sacred, and *lego*, to gather, to steal.]

SACRILEGIOUS, sak-ri-lej'us, *adj.* Polluted with sacrilege: profane: violating sacred things.

SACRILEGIOUSLY, sak-ri-lej'us-li, *adv.* In a sacrilegious manner: with sacrilege.

SACRILEGIOUSNESS, sak-ri-lej'us-nes, *n.* The quality of being sacrilegious: a disposition to sacrilege.

SACRING-BELL, sak'ring-bel, *n.* In R. C. churches, a small bell rung to call attention to the more solemn parts of the service of the mass.

SACRIST, sak'rist, *n.* A person in a sacred place or cathedral who copies out music for the choir and takes care of the books: a sacristan. [Low L. *sacrista*—L. *sacra*, sacred things.]

SACRISTAN, sak'rist-an, *n.* An officer in a church who has charge of the sacred vessels and other movables: a sexton. [See **SACRIST**.]

SACRISTY, sak'rist-i, *n.* An apartment in a church where the sacred utensils, vestments, &c. are kept: vestry. [See **SACRIST**.]

SACRUM, sak'rum, *n.* A bone which forms the back part of the pelvis, being the lower part of the vertebral column. [L. *sacrum* (*os*, bone), sacred.]

SAD, sad, *adj.* (*comp.* SAD'DER; *superl.* SAD'DEST). Heavy: serious: cast down: calamitous: (*Spenser*) heavy, weighty.—*v.t.* To sadden. [A.S. *sæd*, sated, weary; W. *sad*, wise; Ice. *settr*, sedate: conn. with L. *sedo*, to quiet, Sans. *sad*, to sink down, be sorrowful, and with **SATE**, **SATIATE**.]

SADDEN, sad'n, *v.t.* To make sad.—*v.i.* to grow sad.

SADDENING, sad'n-ing, *n.* A method of applying mordants in dyeing and printing cloths, so as to give duller shades to the colours employed than those they ordinarily produce.

SADDLE, sad'l, *n.* A little seat, generally of leather, for a horse's back: anything shaped like a saddle, as a saddle of mutton (the two loins undivided).—*v.t.* To put a saddle on: to load:—*pr.p.* sadd'ling; *pa.p.* sadd'led. [A.S. *sadel*; Ger. *sattel*; Ice. *söðull*; W. *sadell*; L. *sella*, a seat, a saddle, contr. from *sedula*, dim. of *sedes*, a seat.]

SADDLE-BACKED, sad'l-bakt, *adj.* Having a low back and an elevated head and neck.

SADDLE-BAG, sad'l-bag, *n.* One of two bags united by straps for carrying on horseback.

SADDLE-BOW, sad'l-bō, *n.* The pieces which form the arched front of a saddle.

SADDLE-CLOTH, sad'l-kloth, *n.* The housing or cloth placed under a saddle.

SADDLE-GIRTH, sad'l-gérth, *n.* A band passing round the body of a horse to hold the saddle in its place. [for riding.]

SADDLE-HORSE, sad'l-hors, *n.* A horse suitable.

SADDLER, sad'l-er, *n.* A maker of saddles.

SADDLE-ROOF, sad'l-roof, *n.* A roof having two gables.

SADDLERY, sad'l-er-i, *n.* Occupation of a saddler: materials for saddles: articles sold by a saddler.

SADDLE-SHAPED, sad'l-shāpt, *adj.* Shaped like a saddle: (*bot.*) bent down at the sides: (*geol.*) bent down at each side of a ridge.

SADDLE-TREE, sad'l-trē, *n.* The frame of a saddle.

SADDUCEAN, sad'u-sē'an, *adj.* Of or relating to the Sadducees.

SADDUCEE, sad'u-sē, *n.* One of a Jewish school or party who denied the resurrection, the existence of spirits, and a future state. [Gr. *Saddoukaïos*; Heb. *Zedukim*.]

SADDUCEEISM, sad'u-sē'izm, } *n.* The tenets or
SADDUCEISM, sad'u-sizm, } opinions of the Sadducees: denial of the resurrection.

SAD-EYED, sad'id, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Having an expression of sadness in the eyes.

SAD-FACED, sad'-fast, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Having an expression of sadness in the face.

SAD-HEARTED, sad'-hārt'ed, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Having the heart full of sadness.

SADLY, sad'li, *adv.* In a sad manner: sorrowfully: gravely, seriously: in a dark colour.

SADNESS, sad'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being sad: sorrowfulness: dejection: dullness: seriousness.

SAFE, sáf, *adj.* (*lit.*) Whole, entire: unharmed: free from danger or injury: secure: securing from danger or injury: no longer dangerous.—*n.* That which makes safe: a chest or closet for money, &c., safe against fire, thieves, &c., generally of iron: a chest

or cupboard for meats.—*v. t.* (*Shak*) To render safe. [*Fr* *sûf*, *sauve* *O* *Fr* *salv*, *L.* *salvus*, allied to *Gr* *salos* Sans. *sarva* whole entire.]

SAFE CONDUCT, sâf kon-duk't, *v. t.* (*Spenser*) To conduct safely

SAFE CONDUCT, sâf kon-duk't *n.* (*lit*) That which conducts safely, a writing passport, or guard granted to a person, to enable him to pass safely through any danger

SAFEGUARD, sâf-gârd, *n.* One who or that which guards or renders safe protection a guard, passport, or warrant to protect a traveller

SAFE KEEPING sâf keep'ing, *n.* Preservation from injury or from escape.

SAFELY, sâf'li, *adv.* In a safe manner without danger without hurt without chance of escape.

SAFENESS, sâf'nes, *n.* The condition or quality of being safe freedom from danger or harm the state of conferring or insuring safety

SAFETY, sâf'ti, *n.* State of being safe freedom from danger or loss close custody

SAFETY ARCH sâf'ti ârch, *n.* (*arch*) An arch built in the body of a wall to relieve the pressure, as over a door or window

SAFETY BELT, sâf'ti belt, *n.* A belt made of some buoyant material, or capable of being inflated, for helping a person to float

SAFETY BUOY sâf'ti buoi, *n.* A buoy for helping a person to float a life preserver

SAFETY FUSE, sâf'ti fûr, *n.* A kind of fuse used in blasting in mines and quarries consisting of a hollow cord of spun yarn tarred on the outside, and filled with tightly rammed gunpowder

SAFETY LAMP sâf'ti lamp, *n.* A lamp surrounded by wire-gauze, used for safety in mines, invented by Sir Humphry Davy

SAFETY PLUG, sâf'ti plug, *n.* A plug of soft metal in an opening in a steam boiler so as to melt when the temperature rises to its fusing point, and allow of an escape of steam.

SAFETY TUBE, sâf'ti tub, *n.* A tube used in chemical operations to prevent the bursting of vessels by gas, and other purposes.

SAFETY VALVE, sâf'ti-valv, *n.* A valve in the top of a steam boiler which lets out the steam when the pressure is too great for safety

SAFFLOWER, sâf-flaw-er, *n.* An annual plant allied to the thistles from which red and yellow colouring matters are obtained. [*From* *SAFFRON* and *FLOWER*.]

SAFFRON, sâf'ron, *n.* A bulbous plant of the crocus kind with deep-yellow flowers a colouring substance prepared from its flowers.—*adj.* Having the colour of saffron deep yellow [*Fr* *safran*, *It.* *zafferano*, *Ar* and *Pers.* *zafran*.]

SAG, sag, *v. t.* (*Shak*) To bend, sink, or hang down to yield or give way as from weight or pressure to hang heavy [*AS.* *agan*, to fall, to sink down.]

SAGA, sâga, *n.* (*lit*) A saying a tale a Scandinavian legend [*AS.* *saga*, a speech, from root of *SAY*.]

SAGACIOUS sa-gâshus *adj.* Keen or quick in perception or thought acute wise keen acuted. [*L.* *sagax*, *sagaxus*—*sago*, to perceive quickly or keenly.]

SAGACIOUSLY, sa-gâshus li, *adv.* In a sagacious manner with acuteness of penetration.

SAGACIOUSNESS, sa-gâshus-nes *n.* **SAGACITY**

SAGACITY, sa-gâs'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being sagacious quickness or acuteness of perception or thought shrewdness. [*L.* *sagacitas*—*sagax*, *sagacis* sagacious]

SAGE, sâj, *n.* A genus of plants so called from their salutary properties in cookery and medicine. [*Fr*

sage, *AS.* *sælgæf*, *It.* and *L.* *salva*—*L.* *salvus*, safe, sound.]

SAGE, sâj *adj.* (*lit*) Having good taste discerning discerning, wise well judged (*Shak*) grave, solemn.—*n.* A sage or wise man a man of gravity and wisdom. [*Fr* *sage* *It.* *saggio*, *savio*, *L.* *sapient* (*in ne sapiens*) wise—*sapio* to taste discriminate to wise.]

SAGELY sâj'li, *adv.* In a sage manner wisely prudently [wisdom prudence.]

SAGENESS, sâj'nes, *n.* The quality of being sage

SAGG, sag, *v. t.* (*Shak*) Same as *SAG*

SAGITTAL, sâj'it al, *adj.* Of or like an arrow [*L.* *sagitta*, an arrow.]

SAGITTARIA, sâj'it-târ'i-a, *n.* A genus of aquatic plants, some species of which have sagittate leaves and white flowers

SAGITTARIUS sâj'it-târ'i-us, *n.* The Archer, one of the signs of the zodiac [*L.*—*sagitta*, an arrow.]

SAGITTATE, sâj'it-tat, *adj.* Shaped like an arrow-head, as a leaf. [*Low* *L.* *sagittatus*—*sagitta*, an arrow.]

SAGO, sâgo, *n.* A dry starch produced from the pith of several palms in the E. India Islands, &c. used for food. [*Malay* and *Javanese* *sagu*.]

SAHLITE, sâlit, *n.* A variety of aguite, so called from its being discovered in the silver mines of Sahla in Sweden. [tuned already spoken of.]

SAID, sed, *past* and *past p.* of *SAY*—*adj.* Before men

SAIL, sâil, *n.* A sheet of canvas &c. spread to catch the wind by which a ship is driven forward (*Spenser*) a wing a ship or ships a trip in a vessel.—*v. t.* To be moved by sails to go by water to begin a voyage to glide smoothly through the air.—*v. t.* to navigate to pass in a ship to fly through (for *III*, see *SHIP*) [*AS*, *Ger*, and *Sw* *segel*, *Ice.* *eygla*, to sail, allied to *W.* *aglio*, to shake, rock, stir.]

MAKE SAIL, to spread more canvas, in sailing.—*SET* sail, to spread the sails, to begin a voyage.—*STRIKE* sail, to lower the sail or sails (*Shak*) to shunt ones pretensions of pomp or superiority.—*UNDER* SAIL, having the sails spread.

SAIL-BROAD, sâil brawd, *adj.* (*Milton*) Broad or spreading like a sail.

SAILCLOTH, sâil'kloth, *n.* A strong cloth for sails

SAILER, sâil-er, *n.* That which sails a ship or other vessel.

SAILING sâil'ing, *n.* Act of one who or that which sails motion of a vessel on water art of directing a ship's course

SAILING MASTER, sâil'ing mas'ter, *n.* The master or officer who navigates a ship of war

SAILOR sâil-er, *n.* One who sails in or navigates a ship a seaman.

SAIN, sâin, (*Shak*) *past p.* of *SAY* [*For* *O E.* *sayen*.]

SAINFOIN, sâin-foin, *n.* A leguminous plant, having spikes of flesh-coloured flowers with red streaks, much cultivated for fodder [*Fr* *sain-foin*—*sain*, wholesome, or *sangu* blood (from the colour of the flowers), and *foin*, hay.]

SAIN'T, sâint, *n.* A sanctified or holy person one eminent for piety one of the blessed in heaven one canonised by the R. C. Church.—*v. t.* To number or enroll among saints.—*v. t.* (*Shak*) to play the saint (Pope) to act with a show of piety [*Fr*—*L.* *sanctus*, holy—*sanctus* to render sacred.]

SAINTED sâint'ed, *adj.* Made a saint holy sacred gone to heaven. [quality of saints.]

SAINTISM, sâint'izm, *n.* (*Tenn.*) The character or

SAINTLIKE, sâint'lik, *adj.* Like of becoming a saint.

SAINTLINESS, sâint'li-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being saintly

SAINTLY, *sānt'li*, *adj.* Like or becoming a saint.

SAKE, *sāk*, *n.* (*lit.*) *Dispute, cause*: end: purpose: account: regard for any person or thing. [O. E. *sak*; *sac*; A.S. *sacu*, dispute; Ger. *sache*, a suit, an affair; A.S. *sacan*, Ger. *sachen*, to contend, to accuse.]

SAKER, *sāk'ēr*, *n.* A species of falcon: a species of cannon. [L. *falco sacer*, sacred falcon.]

SAL, *sal*, *n.* Salt, used in chemistry and pharmacy. [L.]

SALAAM, *sa-līm'*, *n.* (*lit.*) *Peace*: a word of salutation in the East, chiefly among Mohammedans: salutation. [Ar. *salam*, Heb. *shalom*, peace.]

SALABLE, **SALABLENESS**, **SALABLY**, American spelling of **SALEABLE**, &c.

SALACIOUS, *sal-i'shus*, *adj.* *Lustful*: lecherous. [L. *salax*, *salacis*—*salio*, to leap.]

SALACIOUSLY, *sal-i'shus-li*, *adv.* *Lustfully*: lecherously.

SALACIOUSNESS, *sal-i'shus-nes*, } *n.* The state of
SALACITY, *sal-as'i-ti*, } being salacious:
 lust: lecherousness.

SALAD, *sal'ad*, *n.* Raw herbs cut up and seasoned with *salt*, vinegar, &c. [Fr. *salade*; It. *salato*, salted—L. *sal*, salt.]

SALAM. Same as **SALAAM**.

SALAMANDER, *sal-a-man'dēr*, *n.* A genus of reptiles allied to the frog, once supposed able to live in fire. [Fr. *salamandre*; L. and Gr. *salamandra*.]

SALAMANDRINE, *sal-a-man'drin*, *adj.* Pertaining to or resembling a salamander: enduring fire.

SALARIED, *sal'a-rid*, *adj.* Receiving a salary.

SALARY, *sal'a-ri*, *n.* (*lit.* and *orig.*) *Money for salt*: a recompense for services: wages. [Fr. *salair*; It. *salario*; L. *salarium*, money given to Roman soldiers for salt, which was a part of their pay, being the chief thing used by the ancient Romans with bread and cheese—*sal*, salt.]

SALE, *sāl*, *n.* (*Spenser*). A kind of basket-like net, made of *salloos* or willows. [See **SALLOW**, n.]

SALE, *sāl*, *n.* *Act of selling*: the exchange of anything for money: power or opportunity of selling: demand: public shewing of goods to sell: auction.

SALEABLE, *sal'a-bl*, *adj.* That may be sold: in good demand. [saleable.]

SALEABLENESS, *sal'a-bl-nes*, *n.* The state of being saleable.

SALEABLY, *sal'a-bli*, *adv.* In a saleable manner.

SALESMAN, *salz'man*, *n.* A man who sells goods.

SALEW, *sal'ū*, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To salute.

SALEWORK, *sal'wuk*, *n.* Work or things made for sale, or merely for sale: work carelessly done.

SALIENT, *sāl'i-ant*, *adj.* Same as **SALIENT**.

SALIAUNCE, *sal-i-āns*, *n.* (*Spenser*). **SALIENCE**.

SALIC, *sal'ik*, *adj.* Denoting a law, as in France, by which males alone can succeed to the throne. [Fr. *salique*, prob. from the Salian Franks, among whom this law existed.]

SALIENŒ, *sal'i-ens*, *n.* The quality or condition of being salient: projection: (*Spenser*) a leaping, assaulting, onslaught.

SALIENT, *sal'i-ent*, *adj.* *Leaping* or springing: projecting: prominent.—*n.* A salient angle, a projection. [L. *saliens*, *-entis*, *pr.p.* of *salio*, to leap.]

SALIENTLY, *sal'i-ent-li*, *adv.* In a salient manner.

SALIFEROUS, *sal-if'ēr-us*, *adj.* *Producing* or bearing salt. [L. *sal*, salt, and *fero*, to bear.]

SALIFEROUS SYSTEM (of rocks), the New Red Sandstone formation, so called because the deposits of salt in England and Europe occur chiefly in these strata.

SALIFIABLE, *sal-i-fi'a-bl*, *adj.* Capable of combining with an acid to form a salt. [salifying.]

SALIFICATION, *sal-i-fi-kā'shun*, *n.* The act of **SALIFY**, *sal'i-fi*, *v.t.* To combine with an acid in order to make a salt:—*pr.p.* salifying; *pa.p.* salified. [L. *sal*, salt, and *facio*, to make.]

SALINE, *sal-in'* or *sāl'*, *adj.* *Consisting of* or containing salt: partaking of the qualities of salt.—*n.* A salt-spring. [L. *salinus*—*sal*, salt.]

SALINE, *sal'in*, *n.* A salt, reddish substance obtained from the ashes of potato-leaves.

SALIQUE, *sal'ik* or *sa-lēk'*, *adj.* Same as **SALIC**.

SALIVA, *sal-i'va*, *n.* The *slaver* or fluid secreted by the glands of the mouth, and used to mix with the food and aid digestion. [It. and L., allied to Gr. *salon*, saliva, and to **SLAVER**.]

SALIVAL, *sal-i'val*, } *adj.* Pertaining to, secret-
SALIVARY, *sal'i-var-i*, } ing, or containing saliva.

SALIVANT, *sal'i-vant*, *adj.* Producing salivation.—*n.* That which produces salivation.

SALIVATE, *sal'i-vāt*, *v.t.* To produce an unusual amount of saliva:—*pr.p.* salivating; *pa.p.* salivated.

SALIVATION, *sal-i-vā'shun*, *n.* An unusual flow of saliva. [or of the nature of spittle.]

SALIVOUS, *sal-i'vus*, *adj.* Pertaining to, resembling,

SALLET, *sal'et*, *n.* A light kind of helmet of the 15th century, used by foot-soldiers. [Fr. *salade*, from L. *calata*, figured, so called from the figures engraved upon it—*calare*, to engrave.]

SALLOW, *sal'ō*, *n.* A tree or low shrub of the willow kind. [A.S. *salig*, *sealh*; Gael. *seileach*; W. *helyg*; L. *salix*, a willow.]

SALLOW, *sal'ō*, *adj.* Of a pale, yellowish colour. [A.S. *salō*, *salowig*, O. Ger. *salaw*, Fr. *sale*, willow; O. E. *sale*, willow; perh. conn. with **SALLOW**, a willow.] [paleness.]

SALLOWNESS, *sal'ō-nes*, *n.* Yellowness: sickly

SALLY, *sal'i*, *n.* A *leaping* or bursting out: a sudden rushing forth of troops to attack besiegers: excursion: outburst of fancy, wit, &c.: levity.—*v.i.* To rush out suddenly:—*pr.p.* sallying; *pa.p.* sallied. [Fr. *sailir*; It. *salire*—L. *salio*, to leap.]

SALLY-PORT, *sal'i-pōrt*, *n.* A port, gate, or passage by which a garrison may make a sally.

SALMAGUNDI, *sal-ma-gun'di*, *n.* A mixture of chopped meat and other ingredients: a medley. [Fr. *salmigonadis*, from L. *salsama*, pickles, and *condo*, to preserve: or from the Countess *Salmagondi*, lady of honour to Marie de' Medici, who is said to have invented it.]

SALMON, *sam'un*, *n.* A sea-fish, highly prized for food, which ascends rivers in spring to spawn near their source, *leaping* any obstacles in its way. [L. *salmo*—*salio*, to leap.]

SALMON-TROUT, *sam'un-trowt*, *n.* A trout like the salmon, but smaller and thicker in proportion to its length than a salmon of the same size.

SALOGEN, *sal'ō-jen*, *n.* A substance which, combined with a metal, forms a salt. [L. *sal*, salt, and Gr. *gainein*, to produce.]

SALON, *sa-long*, *n.* Same as **SALOON**. [Fr.]

SALOON, *sa-lōon'*, *n.* A spacious and elegant *hall*, or apartment for the reception of company, works of art, or for refreshment, &c.: a main cabin. [Fr. *salon*—*salle*, A.S. *sal*, *sel*, a hall: perh. conn. with L. *aula*, Gr. *aulē*, a hall.]

SALSAFY, *sal'sa-fi*, } *n.* A biennial plant cultivated
SALSIFY, *sal'si-fi*, } for the sake of its root, which
 has a flavour resembling asparagus.

SALT, *sawt*, *n.* A substance used for seasoning, found either in the earth or obtained by evaporation

from sea-water anything like salt seasoning piquancy (*Shak*) a salt-cellar also taste (*chem*) a combination of an acid with a base—*adv* Containing salt tasting of salt overflowed with or growing in salt water pungent (*Shal*) lascivious.—*v.t.* To sprinkle or season with salt.—*v.i.* To deposit salt, as brine. [*A.S. sealt*, *Goth.* *see salt*, *Ger. salt*, *Fr. sel*, *L. sal*, *Gr. hals*, salt, the sea, *conn.* with *Gr. thalatta*, the sea, *Sans. sara*, salt.]

SALTANT, salt'ant *adj.* Leaping dancing. [*L. saltans*, *pr.p.* of *salto*, -atum, *inten.* of *salto*, to leap.]

SALTATION, salt-ashun *n.* A leaping or jumping beating or palpitation. [*L. saltatio*—*saltus*, to leap.]

SALTATORY, salt-a-tor' *adj.* Leaping, dancing having the power of or used in leaping or dancing. [*From L. salto*, *inten.* of *salto*, to leap.]

SALT CELLAR, sawlt' sel-ar *n.* A small hollow vessel for holding salt. [*CELLAR*, a corr. of *Fr. salière*, salt-box, *L. salarium* (vas), vessel for salt—*salt*, salt. **SALT** has been unnecessarily prefixed.]

SALTER, sawlt'er, *n.* One who salts or sells salt.

SALT FOOT, sawlt' foot, *n.* A salt-cellar [*A.S. sealt-fat*—*sealt*, salt, and *fat*, a vessel, cup. See *Var*.]

SALT GREEN, sawlt' gre-n, *adj.* (*Shak*) Sea green

SALTIER, salt'er, *n.* (*her*) An ordinary representing a bend sinister joined to a bend dexter, or a cross placed like the letter X. [*O Fr. sauloir*—*saultier*, *L. saltare*, to leap.]

SALTIGRADE salt'i grād, *adj.* Formed for leaping as certain insects.—*n.* One of a certain tribe of spiders which leap to seize their prey [*L. saltus*, a leap, and *gradior*, to go.]

SALTIRE, salt'ir, *n.* Same as **SALTIER**.

SALTISH, salt'ish, *adj.* Somewhat salt.

SALTISHLY, salt'ish l'y, *adv.* So as to be moderately salt. [*for saltiness*.]

SALTISHNESS salt'ish nes, *n.* A moderate degree of salt.

SALT JUNK, sawlt' jungk, *n.* Old, tough, salt beef. [*See JUNK*.]

SALTLESS, sawlt'es, *adj.* Without salt tasteless.

SALTLY, sawlt'l'y, *adv.* In a salt manner with taste of salt. [*taste of salt*.]

SALTNESS, sawlt' nes, *n.* The quality of being salt.

SALT PAN, sawlt' pan, *n.* A pan, basin, or put where salt is obtained or made

SALTPETRE, sawlt' pe-ter, *n.* (*lit.*) Salt-rock a salt consisting of nitric acid and potash utre. [*SALT*, and *L.* and *Gr. petra*, a rock.]

SALT WORT, sawlt' wur't, *n.* A genus of plants of many species, mostly natives of salt marshes and seashores, one only being found in Britain, the Frickly S. which was formerly burned for the soda it yielded.

SALTY, sawlt'y, *adj.* Same as **SALTISH**.

SALUBRIOUS sa-lū'bri-ūs *adj.* Healthful favourable to health. [*L. salubrus*—*salus*, *salutus*, health—*salvus* sound, safe.]

SALUBRIOUSLY, sa-lū'bri-ūs l'y, *adv.* In a salubrious manner so as to promote health.

SALUBRIOUSNESS, sa-lū'bri-ūs nes, *n.* Same as **SALUBRITY** [brinous healthfulness.]

SALUBRITY, sa-lū'bri-ty, *n.* Quality of being salubrious.

SALUTE, sal'ut, *v.t.* (*Spenser*) To salute.

SALUTARILY, sal'ut-ā-r' l'y, *adv.* In a salutary manner favourably to health.

SALUTARINESS, sal'ut-ā-r' nes, *n.* The quality of being salutary, or of contributing to health or safety wholesomeness.

SALUTARY, sal'ut-ā-r'y, *adj.* Belonging to health

promoting health or safety wholesome beneficial. [*L. salutaris*—*salus*, health. See **SALUBRIOUS**.]

SALUTATION, sal'ut-ā-shun, *n.* Act of saluting; that which is said in saluting

SALUTE sal'ut, *v.t.* (*lit.*) To wish health to or address with kind wishes to greet with a kiss, bow, &c. (*Shal*) to please, gratify to honour by a discharge of cannon, striking colours &c.—*pr.p.* saluting, *pa.p.* saluted.—*n.* Act of saluting greeting a kiss a discharge of cannon in honour of any one [*L. saluto*, -atum, from *salus*, *salutus*, health. See **SALUBRIOUS**.]

SALVAGE, sal'vāj, *adj.* (*Spenser*) Same as **SAVAGE**.

SALVAGE, sal'vāj, *n.* Money paid to those who assist in saving a ship or goods at sea the goods and materials saved. [*fr.* from *salvo*, *atum*, to save.]

SALVATION, sal'vā-shun, *n.* Act of saving preservation (*theol.*) the saving of man from eternal misery (*B*) deliverance from enemies the author of salvation. [*From L. salvo*, *atum*, to save.]

SALVE, salv, *n.* (*B*) An ointment anything to cure sores (*Shak*) a remedy, corrective.—*v.t.* (*Shak*) To heal by salves (*Spenser*) to help, to save, to remedy to help or save by an excuse or reservation, to palliate —*pr.p.* salving, *pa.p.* salved [*A.S. sealf*, *Dan. salve*, *Ger. salbe*.]

SALVE, salv, *v.t.* (*Spenser*) To salute [*L. salve*, God save you, hail! imper of *salvere*, to be well.]

SALVER, sal-ver, *n.* A plate on which anything is presented. [*Acc.* to Wedgwood, *Sp. salpa salvila* from *salvar*, to taste also given from *O E. salve*, *L. salvo*, to save.]

SALVING, sal'ving, *n.* (*Spenser*) Salvation, restoration.

SALVO sal'vo, *n.* (*t*) Something reserved when other things are granted a military or naval salute with guns —*pl.* SALVOS, sal'vōz [*L. salvo jure*, one's right being safe an expression used in reserving rights.]

SAM, sam *adv.* (*Spenser*) Together [*A.S.*, used in composition, being a contraction of *samod*, likewise, together.]

SAMARITAN, sa-mar'i-tan, *adj.* Pertaining to Samaria in Palestine.—*n.* An inhabitant of Samaria—the language of Samaria.

SAMBO sam-bo, *n.* A negro properly the child of a mulatto and a negro

SAME, sam, *adv.* (*Spenser*) Same as **SAM**.

SAME, sam, *adj.* (*lit.*) Even, like identical of the like kind or degree similar mentioned before. [*A.S.*, *Goth. samana*, *Sans. sama*, akin to *L. similis* and *Gr. homos*, like.]

SAMENESS, sam'nes, *n.* The state of being the same identity undistinguishable resemblance, want of variety, monotony

SAMIAN, sam-i-an, *adj.* Pertaining to or from the island of Samos, in the Greek Archipelago

SAMIEL, sam-i-el, *n.* The name in Turkey for the scorpion, so called from its reputed poisonous effects. [*Turk. samyeli*—*Ar. samn*, poison, and *Turk. yel*, wind.]

SAMITE, sam-it, *n.* A kind of silk stuff. [*O Fr. samit*, low *L. samitum*, *examitum*—*Gr. hex*, six, and *mitos* thread.]

SAMOIEDES, sa-moye-des *n.pl.* A race spread over the extreme north of Europe and Asia, orig. inhabiting the whole of the great Siberian plain, but now having their chief seat between the Obi and the Yenisei.

SAMPHIRE, sam-fir or sam-fēr, *n.* (*lit.*) The herb of Saint Peter an herb found chiefly on rocky cliffs

- near the sea, used in pickles and salads. [Corr. from Fr. *Saint Pierre*, Saint Peter.]
- SAMPLE**, sam'pl, *n.* An *ensemble* or specimen: a part to shew the quality of the whole: (*Shak.*) example, instance.—*v.t.* To make up samples of. [O. Fr. *ensemble*, *exsample*. See **EXAMPLE**.]
- SAMPLER**, sam'pl'r, *n.* One who makes up samples: a pattern of work: ornamental needle-work.
- SANABILITY**, san-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The state of being sanable: curableness.
- SANABLE**, san'a-bl, *adj.* Able to be made sane or sound: curable. [L. *sanabilis*—*sano*, -*atum*, to heal. See **SANE**.]
- SANABLENESS**, san'a-bl-nes, *n.* **SANABILITY**.
- SANATIVE**, san'a-tiv, *adj.* Tending or able to heal: healing. [From **SANE**.]
- SANATORIUM**, san-a-to'ri-um, *n.* A place for restoring to health: a health-station. [From **SANE**.]
- SANATORY**, san'a-tor-i, *adj.* Healing: conducive to health. [From **SANE**.]
- SANCTIFICATION**, sangkt-i-fi-kā'shun, *n.* Act of sanctifying: state of being sanctified.
- SANCTIFIER**, sangkt'i-fi-ēr, *n.* One who sanctifies or makes holy: the Holy Spirit.
- SANCTIFY**, sangkt'i-fi, *v.t.* To make sacred or holy: to set apart to sacred use: to free from sin or evil: to make the means of holiness: to secure from violation:—*pr.p.* sanctifying; *pa.p.* sanctified. [L. *sanctifico*, -*atum*—*sanctus*, sacred, *facio*, to make.]
- SANCTIMONIOUS**, sangkt-i-mō'ni-us, *adj.* Having sanctity: holy: devout: affecting holiness.
- SANCTIMONIOUSLY**, sangkt-i-mō'ni-us-li, *adv.* In a sanctimonious manner.
- SANCTIMONIOUSNESS**, sangkt-i-mō'ni-us-nes, *n.* The state of being sanctimonious: sanctity: esp. appearance of sanctity. [MONTOUSNESS.]
- SANCTIMONY**, sangkt'i-mun-i, *n.* Same as **SANCTIFICATION**.
- SANCTION**, sangk'thun, *n.* (*lit.*) A rendering sacred or inviolable: act of ratifying, or giving authority to: confirmation: support.—*v.t.* To give validity to: to authorise: to countenance. [L. *sanctio*—*sanctus*, sacred.]
- SANCTITUDE**, sangkt'i-tūd, *n.* (*Milton*). Holiness: goodness: saintliness. [L. *sanctitudo*—*sanctus*, holy.]
- SANCTITY**, sangkt'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being sacred or holy: purity: godliness: inviolability.
- SANCTUARISE**, sangkt'ū-ar-iz, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To shelter by sacred privileges, as in a sanctuary.
- SANCTUARY**, sangkt'ū-ar-i, *n.* A sacred place: a place for the worship of God: the most sacred part of the temple of Jerusalem: the temple itself: the part of a church round the altar: an inviolable asylum: refuge. [L. *sanctuarium*—*sanctus*, sacred.]
- SANCTUM**, sangkt'um, *n.* A sacred place: a private retreat. [L. *pa.p.* of *sancio*, to consecrate.]
- SANCTUS**, sangkt'us, *n.* An anthem beginning with the word *Holy*. [L. *sanctus*, holy.]
- SAND**, sand, *n.* Fine particles of stone: land covered with sand: a sandy heath: a moment of time, from the use of sand in the hour-glass.—*v.t.* To sprinkle with sand. [A.S. and Ger.; Ice. *sandr*; Gr. *psamos*, prob. from *psao*, to rub.]
- SANDAL**, san'dal, *n.* (*lit.*) A wooden sole: a kind of shoe consisting of a sole bound to the foot by straps: a loose slipper. [L. *sandalum*; Gr. *sandalon*, for *sandalon*, from *sanis*, *sanidos*, a board.]
- SANDALLED**, san'dald, *adj.* Wearing sandals.
- SANDAL-WOOD**, san'dal-wood, *n.* A wood, remarkable for its fragrance, brought from the E. Indies and islands of the Pacific. [Low L. *santalum*, Ar. *sandal*, Malay *tshendana*, and Wood.]
- SAND-BAG**, sand'-bag, *n.* (*fort.*) A bag filled with sand or earth. [fine sand for the toilet.]
- SAND-BALL**, sand'-bawl, *n.* A ball of soap mixed with
- SAND-BATH**, sand'-bāth, *n.* A vessel of hot sand for heating vessels without direct exposure to the fire.
- SAND-BLIND**, sand'-blind, *adj.* Afflicted with partial blindness, in which particles of sand seem to float before the eyes.
- SAND-BOX**, sand'-boks, *n.* A box with a perforated top for sprinkling sand on writing, a contrivance formerly used by way of blotting-paper.
- SAND-CRACK**, sand'-krak, *n.* A crack in a horse's hoof.
- SANDED**, sand'ed, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Marked with yellow spots.
- SAND-EEL**, sand'-ēl, *n.* A small eel-like fish, which buries itself in the sand after the tide retires.
- SANDERLING**, sand'-ēr-ling, *n.* A small wading bird which feeds on the insects in sea-sands.
- SAND-GLASS**, sand'-glas, *n.* A glass instrument for measuring time by the running of sand.
- SAND-HEAT**, sand'-hēt, *n.* The heat of warm sand in chemical operations.
- SAND-HOPPER**, sand'-hop'ēr, *n.* A small crustacean, often seen on the sea-shore, like swarms of dancing flies, leaping up by bending the body together, and throwing it out with a sudden jerk.
- SANDINESS**, sand'i-nes, *n.* The state of being sandy or of a sandy colour.
- SAND-MARTIN**, sand'-mār'tin, *n.* A kind of martin which builds its nest in sandy river-banks.
- SAND-PAPER**, sand'-pā'p'r, *n.* Paper covered with a kind of sand for smoothing and polishing.
- SANDPIPER**, sand'pī'p'r, *n.* A wading kind of snipe, which frequents sandy river-banks, distinguished by its clear piping note.
- SAND-PIPES**, sand'-pīps, *n.* Perpendicular cylindrical hollows, tapering to a point, occurring in chalk deposits, and so called from being usually filled with sand, gravel, or clay.
- SAND-PRIDE**, sand'-prīd, *n.* A very small species of lamprey found in the rivers of Britain. [Perh. a corr. of *sand-prey*, also a name for it, from *sand*, and the latter half of *lamprey*.] [tinated particles of sand.]
- SANDSTONE**, sand'stōn, *n.* Stone composed of aggl.
- SANDWICH**, sand'wich, *n.* Two slices of bread with ham, &c. between them.—*v.t.* To make into a sandwich: to form of alternating layers of different natures. [Named after an *Earl of Sandwich*.]
- SANDY**, sand'i, *adj.* Consisting of or covered with sand: loose: of the colour of sand.
- SANE**, sän, *adj.* Sound in mind or body: healthy: not disordered in intellect. [L. *sanus*, akin to Gr. *saos*, *sōs*, sound.]
- SANG**, *pa.t.* of **SING**.
- SANGAREE**, sang-ga-rē, *n.* A West Indian beverage, consisting of Madeira, syrup, water, and nutmeg.
- SANG-FROID**, sang-frwā, *n.* (*lit.*) Cold blood: coolness: indifference. [Fr. *sang*, blood, *froid*, cold.]
- SANGUIFEROUS**, sang-gwi'ēr-us, *adj.* Conveying blood, as certain vessels of the body. [L. *sanguis*, blood, and *fero*, to hear.] [sanguinary manner.]
- SANGUINARILY**, sang'gwin-ar-i-li, *adv.* In a
- SANGUINARINESS**, sang'gwin-ar-i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being sanguinary.
- SANGUINARY**, sang'gwin-ar-i, *adj.* Bloody: attended with much bloodshed: blood-thirsty. [L. *sanguinarius*—*sanguis*, blood. See **SANGUINE**.]
- SANGUINE**, sang'gwin, *adj.* Abounding with blood: ardent: hopeful: confident: (*Milton*) having the colour of blood, red.—*n.* (*Spenser*) Blood colour.—*v.t.* To stain with blood: to make red. [L. *sanguineus*—*sanguis*, *sanguinis*, blood, akin to Sans. *asan*, blood.]

SANGUINEOUS, sang gwine us, *adj* Sanguine abounding with blood resembling or constituting blood.

SANHEDRIM, san'he-drim, *n* (*lit*) A sitting together the highest council of the Jews, consisting of seventy members with the high priest who presided. [Heb. *sanhedrin*, from Gr *sunedron*—sun, together, and *hedra*, a seat.]

SANITARY, san: tar-i, *adj* Pertaining to, tending or designed to promote health. [From root of **SANE**.]

SANITY, san: ti, *n* State of being sane soundness of mind or body

SANK, sangk, *pat* of **SINK**.

SANS, sanz, *prep* (*Shal*) Without, wanting [Fr, O Fr *sans*, O Sp *sans*, L *sine*, without.]

SANS CULOTTE, sang koo lot', *n* (*lit*) One without breeches a member of the extreme republican party in the first French Revolution, because they made a point of shewing by neglect of their apparel, their contempt for the rich court-party who had given them the name in scorn an ultra-republican. [Fr, 'without breeches.']

SANSKRIT, sanskrit, *n* (*lit*) The perfect language the ancient language of the Hindus. [From Sans. *sam*, with, and *kṛta*, done, perfected.]

SANTONINE, san-to-nin, *n* A vegetable principle, obtained from the seeds and flower heads of several species of *artemisia* (a genus including wormwood, &c.), and one of the most efficacious of vermifuges. [Gr *santonion*, a kind of wormwood.]

SAP, sap, *n* The vital juices of plants (*bot*) the part of the wood next to the bark, sap-wood. [A.S. *sap*, low Ger *sapp*, juice, L *succus*, Gr *opos*.]

SAP, sap *v.t.* (*lit*) To dig to destroy by digging underneath to undermine — *v.i.* to proceed by undermining to proceed invariably — *pr.p.* sapping, *pp.* sapped — *n* An approach dug to a fortification under cover of gabions [Fr *saper*, It *zappare*, prob akin to Gr *skapō*, to dig.]

SAPID, sap'id, *adj* Well-tasted savoury perceptible by the sense of taste that affects the taste. [L *sapidus*—*sapo*, to taste.] [savouriness.]

SAPIDITY, sap-id-i-ty, *n* Quality of being sapid

SAPIENCE, sapi-ens, *n* Quality of being sapient wisdom knowledge

SAPIENT, sapi-ent, *adj* (*lit*) Having good taste wise discerning sagacious. [L *sapiens* *sapientis*, *pr.p.* of *sapio*, to taste, to be wise, akin to Or *saphes*, clear, distinct.]

SAPIENTLY, sapi-ent-ly, *adv* Wisely • sagaciously

SAPLESS, sap'les, *adj* Wanting sap not juicy dry decayed. [being full of sap]

SAPLING, sap'ling, *n* A young tree, so called from SAPONACEOUS, sap-on a shus, *adj* Soapy soap like. [Fr *saponacé*, from L *sapo*, *saponis*, Gr. *sapōn*, soap, from root of **SOAP**.]

SAPONIFICATION, sap-on i f'i ká shun, *n* The act or operation of converting into soap

SAPONIFY, sap-on i f'i, *v.t.* To convert into soap — *pr.p.* saponifying *pp.* saponified. [L *sapo*, *saponis*, soap, and *facio*, to make.]

SAPONINE, sap-o-nin, *n* A vegetable principle the solution of which froths when agitated, obtained from soap-wort, the fruit of the horse-chestnut, and from other plants. [L *sapo*, *saponis*, soap.]

SAPORIFIC, sap-o-rifik, *adj* Producing or tending to produce taste. [L *sapor*, *saporis* taste, and *facio*, to make.] [Royal Engineers]

SAPPER, sap'er, *n* One who saps a private in the

SAPPHIC, safik, *adj* Pertaining to Sappho, a Grecian poetess denoting a kind of verse said to have been invented by Sappho.

SAPPHIRE, safir or Ir, *n* A highly brilliant precious stone, inferior only to the diamond.—*adj* Of or resembling sapphire [L *sapphirus*, Or *sappheiros*, Ar *safir*, Heb *sappir*, from *saphar*, to polish.] [sapphire.]

SAPPHIRINE, safir in, *adj* Made of or like

SAPPINESS, sapi-ness, *n* The state or quality of being full of sap juiciness [not firm.]

SAPPY, sap-i, *adj* Abounding with sap juicy young

SAP WOOD, sap wood, *n* The outer part of the trunk of a tree, next the bark, in which the sap flows most freely

SARABAND, sar'a-band, *n* A Spanish dance the music to which it is danced. [Sp *sarabanda*, from Pers. *serbend*, a kind of song.]

SARACEN, sar'a sen, *n* (*lit*) Eastern people a name in the middle ages of the Mohammedans in Palestine [L *Saracenus*, Ar *sharīqīn*, first applied to some tribes of Bedouins in E. Arabia.]

SARACENIO, AL, sar a-sen ik, al, *adj* Pertaining to the Saracens

SARCASM, sark'azm, *n* (*lit*) A tearing the flesh a bitter sneer a satirical remark in scorn or contempt. [L *sarcasmus*, Or *sarkasmos*—*sarkazo*, to tear the flesh, to speak bitterly—*sarz*, *sarkos*, flesh.]

SARCASTIC, AL, sar kas'tik, -al, *adj* Containing sarcasm bitterly satirical

SARACENET, sar'as net, *n* Fine silk cloth, softer and less glossy than satin. [O Fr *saracenet*, from low L *saracenicum*, cloth made by Saracens.]

SARCIINA, sar-si-na, *n* A genus of minute plants, sometimes reckoned among algae, and sometimes among fungi [L, 'a package']

SARCINE, sar'sin, *n* A nitrogenous substance obtained from the muscular tissue of the horse, ox, hare, &c. [Gr *sarz*, *sarkos* flesh.]

SARCOCARP, sark'o karp, *n* (*bot*) The fleshy part of a drupaceous pericarp or a stone. [Or *sarz*, *sarkos*, flesh, and *karpōs*, fruit.]

SARCOCELE, sark'o-sel, *n* An excrescence or fleshy tumefaction of a testicle [Or *sarz*, *sarkos*, flesh, and *celē*, tumour.]

SARCODE, sark'od, *n* Another term for PROTOPLASM [Gr *sarkodes*, from *sarz*, flesh, and *eidos*, resemblance.]

SARCOLOGY, sark o-lo-jy, *n* The division of anatomy which treats of the soft parts of the body. [Gr *sarz*, *sarkos*, flesh, and *logos*, discourse.]

SARCOPHAGOUS, sar kof a gus, *adj* Flesh eating feeding on flesh. [See next word.]

SARCOPHAGUS, sar kof a gus, *n* A kind of limestone used by the Greeks for coffins, and so called because it was thought to consume the flesh of corpses any stone receptacle for a corpse. [L, Gr. *sarkophagus*—*sarz*, *sarkos* flesh, and *phagō*, to eat.]

SARDINE, sard'in, *n* A small fish of the herring family, abundant about the island of *Sardinia*

SARDINE, sard'in, } *n* A name of the cornelian

SARDIUS, sard'i us, } stone, because found in *Sardinia*.—*adj* Relating to the sardines

SARDONIAN, sar-do-ni an, *adj* (Spenser) Same as **SARDONIA**. [L *sardonius* = *sardonius*.]

SARDONIO, sar-don'ik, *adj* Denoting a convulsive laugh, first observed in those eating the herb *Sardinia* a species of ranunculus growing in *Sardinia* forced, heartless, or bitter, said of a laugh. [L *sardonius*, *sardonius*, Gr *sardamios*, *Sardinian*.]

SARDONYX, sār'don-iks, *n.* A reddish-yellow variety of ebaleodony, said to have been found orig. at *Sardis* in Asia Minor, and to be so called because its colour resembles that of the flesh under the nail. [Gr.—*Sardios*, *Sardian*, *onyx*, a nail.]

SARGASSO, sar-gas'o, *n.* A genus of sea-weeds, of which two species are found floating in immense quantities in some parts of the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans. [Sp. *sargazo*, sea-weed.]

SARMENT, sār'ment, *n.* (*bot.*) A prostrate filiform stem or runner, as of a strawberry. [L. *sarmentum*, a twig—*sarpeo*, to eat off, to trim.]

SARMENTOSE, sār'ment-ōz', *adj.* Twiggy, esp. **SARMENTOUS**, sar'ment'us, *adj.* at the joints: (*bot.*) formed as a sarment or runner. [L. *sarmentosus*—*sarmentum*, a twig.]

SARSA, sār'sa, **SARSAPARILLA**, sār-sa-pa-ril'a, *n.* A twining shrub like the *bramble*, found chiefly in Mexico, said to have been first used medicinally by a physician named *Parillo*; its action is diaphoretic. [Sp. *zarzaparilla*—*zarza*, *bramble*, and *Parillo*.]

SARTORIUS, sar-tō'ri-us, *n.* (*lit.*) The tailor's muscle: the muscle of the thigh by which the one leg is thrown across the other.

SASH, sash, *n.* A band, ribbon, or scarf worn as a badge or ornament. [It. *scassa*, a Persian turban.]

SASH, sash, *n.* A case or frame for panes of glass.—*v.t.* To furnish with sashes. [Fr. *chassis*—L. *capsa*, the receiving thing, a case—*capio*, to take.]

SASINE, sas'in, *n.* (*Scotch law*). The symbolical giving possession of land, by the transferring party giving soil of the land to the party to whom it was transferred. [Fr. *saisine*—*saisir*, to seize, to occupy.]

SASSAFRAS, sas'a-fras, *n.* A kind of laurel, the wood of which has a pungent taste and is much used in medicine, so called because formerly used to break or dissolve stone in the bladder. [L. *saxifraga*—*saxum*, a stone, and *frango*, to break. See **SAXIFRAGE**.]

SAT, sat, *pat.* of **SIT**.

SATAN, sāt'an, *n.* The enemy of men: the devil: the chief of the fallen angels. [Heb. *satān*, enemy—*satān*, Ar. *shatāna*, to be adverse.] [Like *Satan*: devilish.]

SATANIC, -AL, sa-tan'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to or **SATANICALLY**, sa-tan'ik-al-li, *adv.* Diabolically: with malice or wickedness suiting the devil.

SATANICALNESS, sa-tan'ik-al-nes, *n.* The quality of being fiendishly malicious or wicked.

SATCHEL. Same as **SACHEL**.

SATE, sat. Same as **SAT**, *pat.* of **SIT**.

SATE, sāt, *v.t.* To satisfy or give enough: to glut:—*pr.p.* sāt'ing; *pa.p.* sāt'ed. [A.S. *sadian*; L. *satio*, -atum—*satis*, enough.]

SATELESS, sāt'les, *adj.* Insatiable.

SATELLITE, satel'it, *n.* (*lit.*) An attendant: an obsequious follower: one of the bodies which revolve round some of the planets. [L. *satelles*, *satellit*.]

SATIABLE, sa'shi-a-bl, *adj.* That may be satiated.

SATIATE, sa'shi-āt, *v.t.* To satisfy or give enough: to gratify fully: to glut:—*pr.p.* sāt'iating; *pa.p.* sāt'iated.—*adj.* Glutted. [See **SATE**, to satisfy.]

SATIETY, sa-tī'e-ti, *n.* State of being satiated: surfeit.

SATIN, sat'in, *n.* A closely woven glossy silk.—*adj.* Made of or like satin. [Fr.; It. *setino*; Port. *setim*, said to be a Chinese word: but acc. to Diez, from L. *seta*, hair, silk.]

SATINET, sat'i-net, *n.* A thin species of satin: a cloth with a cotton warp and woollen weft.

SATIN-WOOD, sat'in-wood, *n.* A beautiful ornamental wood from the E. and W. Indies, having a texture like satin.

SATINY, sat'in-i, *adj.* Like or composed of satin.

SATIRE, sat'ir or sat'ēr, *n.* (*orig.*) A dish full of various kinds of ingredients: a species of poetry, orig. consisting of dramatic improvisations, afterwards an earnest invective against vice or folly: severity of remark: ridicule. [Fr.; L. *satira*, *satira* (lanx, a dish)—*satur*, full, akin to *satis*, enough.]

SATIRIC, -AL, sa-tir'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to or conveying satire: sareastie: abusive.

SATIRICALLY, sa-tir'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a satirical manner: with invective: with intention to censure or vilify. [Quality of being satirical.]

SATIRICALNESS, sa-tir'ik-al-nes, *n.* The state or

SATIRISE, sat'ir-iz, *v.t.* To make the object of satire: to censure severely:—*pr.p.* sat'irising; *pa.p.* sat'irised.

SATIRIST, sat'ir-ist, *n.* One who satirises.

SATISFACTION, sat-is-fak'shun, *n.* Act of satisfying: state of being satisfied: gratification: comfort: that which satisfies: amends: atonement: payment: conviction. [From **SATISFY**.]

SATISFACTORILY, sat-is-fak'tor-i-li, *adv.* In a satisfactory manner.

SATISFACTORINESS, sat-is-fak'tor-i-nes, *n.* The quality or condition of being satisfactory: the power of satisfying or giving content.

SATISFACTORY, sat-is-fak'tor-i, *adj.* Satisfying: giving content: making amends or payment: atoning: convincing. [satisfied.]

SATISFIABLE, sat'is-fi-a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being

SATISFY, sat'is-fi, *v.t.* To give enough to: to supply fully: to please fully: to discharge: to free from doubt: to convince.—*v.i.* to give satisfaction or content: to supply fully: to make payment:—*pr.p.* sat'isfying; *pa.p.* sat'isfied. [L. *satisfacio*, -factum—*satis*, enough, and *facio*, to make.]

SATRAP, sāt'rap or sat'rap, *n.* A Persian viceroy or ruler of one of the greater provinces. [Gr. *satrapēs*, from the Persian.] [to a satrapy.]

SATRAPAL, sat'rap-al, *adj.* Relating to a satrap or

SATRAPY, sat'rap-i, *n.* The government or the province of a satrap. [ated.]

SATURABLE, sat'ur-a-bl, *adj.* That may be satur-

SATURANT, sat'ur-ant, *adj.* Saturating. [L. *saturans*, -antis, *pr.p.* of *satur*, to saturate.]

SATURATE, sat'ur-āt, *v.t.* To fill: to unite with till no more can be received: to fill to excess:—*pr.p.* sat'urating; *pa.p.* sat'urated.—*adj.* Saturated: impregnated to the full. [L. *satur*, -atum—*satur*, full, akin to *satis*, enough.]

SATURATION, sat'ur-ā'shun, *n.* Act of saturating: state of being saturated: the state of a body when quite filled with another.

SATURDAY, sat'ur-dā, *n.* The seventh or last day of the week, dedicated by the Romans to *Saturn*. [A.S. *Sater-dag*, *Satern-dag*, L. *Saturni dies*, Saturn's day.]

SATURN, sat'urn or sa', *n.* An ancient Roman god said to bless the labours of the sower: one of the planets of the solar system. [L. *Saturnus*—*sero*, *satum*, to sow.]

SATURNALIA, sat-ur-nā'li-a, *n.pl.* The annual festival in honour of Saturn, a time of unrestrained license and enjoyment.

SATURNALIAN, sat-ur-nā'li-an, *adj.* Pertaining to the Saturnalia: riotously merry: dissolute.

SATURNIAN, sa-turn'i-an, *adj.* Pertaining to Saturn, whose fabulous reign was called 'the golden age': happy: pure: simple: denoting the verse in which the oldest Latin poems were written.

SATURNINE, sæ'tʃr nin, *adj.* Orave gloomy phlegmatic—because the astrologers said that those born under the planet *Saturn* were so disposed.

SATYR, sæ'tər or sæ'tər n. A satyr deity represented as part man and part god, and extremely wanton. [*L. satyrus* Or *satyros*]

SATYRIO sæ't-ri-ik, *adj.* Pertaining to satyrs

SAUCE, saws n. A liquid seasoning for food, consisting of salt &c., a relish impudencence.—*v.t.* To put sauce in to relish to make poignant to treat with bitter or pert language —*pp* saucing *pp* sanced [*Fr* O *Fr* sause—*L. salsu* salsum, to salt—*salt*, salt.]

SAUCEPAN saws pan, n. A pan in which sauce or any small thing is boiled.

SAUCEL, sawsəl n. A small vessel orig. to hold sauce the shallow platter for a tea or coffee cup. [*From* SAUCE] [pudently impertinently]

SAUCILY saw'si-l, *adv.* In a saucy manner im-

SAUCINESS saw'i-nes n. The quality of being saucy impudence impertinence.

SAUCY saw'si, *adj.* (comp *Saucier* superl. *Sauciest*). (*It.*) Salt hence, sharp pungent in solvent impudent (*Shak*) lascivious. [*From* root of SAUCE]

SAUGARD saw'gārd, n. (*Spenser*) SAFEGUARD.

SAULGE, saw'ly *adj.* (*Spenser*) Sage

SAUNTER, sānt-ər or sān't-ər *v.t.* (*orig.*) To make a pilgrimage to the *Holy Land* to wander about the country begging to wander about idly to loiter —*n.* A sauntering a place for sauntering. [*Fr* *sa-nter* terre, holy land.] [wanders about]

SAUNTERER, sānt-ər-er n. One who saunters or

SAURIAN saw'ri-an n. A reptile or animal covered with scales as the lizard—*adj.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a saurian. [*Gr* *saura* sauros the lizard.]

SAUPOID saw'pōid, *adj.* Resembling the lizard. [*Gr* *sauros* the lizard, and *eidōs* form.]

SAUSAGE, saw'sij n. A gut stuffed with chopped meat salted and seasoned. [*Fr* *saucesse* *It* *salsiccia*—*Fr* sauce. See SAUCE, SALT]

SAUTERNE so-ter-n n. A kind of claret produced at Sauterne, in France.

SAVAGE, sav'ij *adj.* Living in the woods wild uncivilised rude fierce cruel brutal.—*n.* A human being in a wild state a brutal person a barbarian —*v.t.* To make barbarous or cruel. [*Fr* *sauvage* *It* *salcagno*—*L. silvaticus* pertaining to the woods—*silva* a wood.] [cruelly]

SAVAGELY sav'ij-l, *adv.* In a savage manner

SAVAGENESS sav'ij-nes, n. The state or quality of being savage wildness cruelty

SAVAGEPY sav'ij-pi, n. The state or condition of being savage (*Shak*) wild growth, as of plants also cruelty barbarity

SAVANNAH SAVANNA, sa-va-na, n. One of the vast meadows in the west of N. America. [*Sp* *savanna*, *savana* bed-sheet, a meadow—*L. sabannum*, *Gr* *sabannon*, a linen cloth.] [*savon* to know]

SAVANT sav-on'g n. A learned man. [*Fr* *pp* of *SAVE*, *sav* *v.t.* To bring safe out of evil to rescue to reserve to lay by for preservation to prevent to hinder from occurring to prevent to spare to use reasonably to except.—*v.t.* to be economical —*pp* saving *pp* saved —*prep* Except [*Fr* *sauver*—*L. salvo*—*silvus* save. See SAVE.]

SAVE-ALL, sav'awl, n. A contrivance intended to save anything from being wasted.

SAVEGARD sav'gārd, *v.t.* (*Spenser*) To protect.

SAVELOY, sav'e-loy n. A kind of dried, highly seasoned sausage made originally of brains. [*Fr* *cervelas*—*cervelle*, brains—*L. cerebellum*, a small brain]

SAVER, sav'er n. One who saves or rescues one who escapes loss one who is economical.

SAVING sav'ing *adj.* Disposed to save or be economical incurring no loss (*theol.*) securing salvation.—*n.* That which is saved except on —*pl* earnings.—*prep* Excepting (*Shak*) without respect to

SAVINGLY sav'ing-l, *adv.* In a saving manner with frugality (*theol.*) so as to be saved.

SAVINGNESS sav'ing-nes n. The quality of being saving frugality tendency to promote salvation.

SAVINGS-BANK, sav'ingz bank, n. A bank in which savings are deposited at interest

SAVIOUR, sav'jur n. American spelling of SAVIOUR.

SAVIOUR sav'jur n. One who saves from evil.

THE SAVIOUR, Jesus Christ the Redeemer of men.

SAVOR SAVORY American spelling of SAVOUR, SAVOURY

SAVORY, sav'or-l, n. An aromatic plant allied to thyme, used for flavoring dishes [*Fr* *savoris* *It* *satureja* *L. satureus*]

SAVOUR, sav'ur n. Taste odour scent (*B*) reputation.—*v.t.* To have a particular taste or smell to be like [*Fr* *savour*—*L. sapor*—*sapio* to taste.]

SAVOURILY sav'ur-i-l, *adv.* In a savoury manner; with a pleasing relish.

SAVOURINESS sav'ur-nes, n. The quality or condition of being savoury a pleasing taste or smell.

SAVOURLESS sav'ur-less *adj.* Wanting savour

SAVOURILY sav'ur-l, *adv.* Well seasoned of good taste [pleasant]

SAVOURY sav'ur-l, *adj.* Having savour or relish:

SAVOY sav'oy n. A kind of cabbage brought from Savoy in France

SAW saw *part.* of SEE.

SAW saw n. An instrument for cutting formed of a thin strip of steel with a toothed edge.—*v.t.* To cut with a saw —*v.t.* to use a saw to be cut with a saw —*pp* sawing *part.* sawed *pp* sawed or *sawn*. [*Fr* *sce* *It* *sega*—*L. seco* to cut.]

SAW saw n. (*Shak*). A saying a proverb a maxim: (*Spenser*) a decree. [*A.S.* *saga*, *sagu*. See SAY]

SAWDUST saw'dust n. Dust or small pieces of wood, &c. made in sawing

SAW FILE, saw'fil n. A three-cornered file used for sharpening the teeth of saws

SAW FISH, saw'fish, n. A fish allied to the shark, so called from the saw like form of its snout.

SAW FLY, saw'fli, n. A family of insects so called from the female boring a hole in plants in which to deposit her eggs

SAW MILL, saw'mil n. A mill for sawing timber

SAW PIT, saw'pit n. A pit where wood is sawed.

SAW TOOTHED saw'tooth *adj.* Having teeth like those of a saw (bot.) having teeth like notches, as a leaf.

SAWYER, saw'jer n. One who saws timber

SAX HORN, saks'horn n. A kind of brass wind instrument invented by M. Saxe, of Paris

SAXIFRAGE, saks'i-fray n. A genus of alpine plants formerly used for dissolving stone in the bladder [*L. saxum* a stone, and *frango* to break.]

SAXON saks-on, n. One of the people of N. Germany who conquered England in the 5th and 6th centuries so called from the *short sword* which they earned the language of the Saxons.—*adj.* Pertaining to the Saxons their language country or

architecture. [A.S. *Seaxe*—*seax*, O. Ger. *sahs*, a knife, a short sword.]

SAXONISM, saks'-un-izm, *n.* A Saxon idiom.

SAY, sâ, *v.t.* To utter in words: to speak: to declare: to state: to answer.—*v.i.* to speak: to relate: to state:—*pr.p.* saying; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* said (sed).—*n.* Something said: a remark: a speech. [A.S. *seegan*, *segan*; Ice. *seiga*; Ger. *sagen*.]

SAY, sâ, *n.* (*Spenser*) Assay, proof, temper (of a sword): (*Shak.*) taste, relish: a sample: trial by sample.—*v.t.* To assay, to try. [A contraction of **ASSAY**.]

SAY, sâ, *n.* A thin kind of silk: a kind of woollen stuff.—*adj.* (*Shak.*) Silken. [Fr. *soie*, silk, *saie*, hard brush serge; from L. *saga* = *sagus*, a coarse, woollen blanket.]

SAYER, sâ'ér, *n.* One who says.

[a maxim.]

SAYING, sâ'ing, *n.* Something said: an expression:

SCAB, skab, *n.* A crust over a sore, causing one to scratch: a disease of sheep, resembling the mange. [A.S. *scab*; Dan. *scab*; prov. Ger. *schabe*; L. *scabies*, from *scabo*, Ger. *schaben*, to scratch.]

SCABBARD, skab'ard, *n.* The case in which the blade of a sword is kept. [O. E. *scauberk*, prob. from Ice. *skafa*, chisel, and *biarga*, Ger. *bergen*, to hide; Ice. *skalpr*, O. Sw. *skalp*, scabbard.]

SCABBED, skabd, *adj.* Affected or covered with scabs: diseased with the scab. [scabbed.]

SCABBEDNESS, skab'ed-nes, *n.* The state of being scabby.

SCABBLE, skabl, *v.t.* To hew a stone to a level surface without making it smooth. [Perhaps dim. of *scab*, as if a chip of the stone.]

SCABBY, skab'i, *adj.* Scabbed.

SCAD, skad, *n.* A fish, sometimes called the horse-mackerel, from its resemblance to the mackerel and its comparative coarseness. [Oelt. *sgadan*, a herring.]

SCAFFOLD, skaf'old, *n.* A temporary platform for exhibiting, or for supporting something, and esp. for the execution of a criminal.—*v.t.* To furnish with a scaffold: to sustain. [O. D. *scaufot*; Ger. *scaffot*; O. Fr. *eschafaut*; It. *catalfalco*, from Sp. *catar*, to view, and *falco*, It. *falco*, a scaffold.]

SCAFFOLDAGE, skaf'old-aj, *n.* (*Shak.*) A scaffold, a stage, the gallery of a theatre.

SCAFFOLDING, skaf'old-ing, *n.* A scaffold of wood for supporting workmen while building: materials for scaffolds: (*fig.*) a frame: framework.

SCAGLIOLA, skal-yô'la, *n.* A composition made to imitate the more costly kinds of marble and other ornamental stones. [It. *scagliuola*, dim. of *scaglia*, a scale, a chip of marble or stone.] [climbed.]

SCALABLE, skal'a-bl, *adj.* That may be scaled or

SCALD, skawld, *v.t.* To burn with hot liquid: to expose to a boiling liquid.—*n.* A burn caused by hot liquid. [O. Fr. *eschalder*; It. *scaldare*, to warm; L. *excaldo*, to bathe in warm water, from *calidus*, warm, hot.]

SCALDING HOT, so hot as to scald.

SCALD, skald, *n.* (*lit.*) One who sounds or recites: one of the ancient Scandinavian poets. [Ice. and Sw.; akin to Ger. *schallen*, to sound.]

SCALD, skawld, *n.* (*Spenser*). Scurf on the head.—*adj.* (*Shak.*, *Spenser*) Scurfy, paltry, poor. [See **SCALL**.]

SCALD-HEAD, skawld'-hed, *n.* A fungus parasitic disease of the scalp. [Prob. a corr. of *scaled head*.]

SCALDIC, skald'ik, *adj.* Relating to or composed by the Scalds.

SCALE, skäl, *n.* (*lit.*) Something to ascend by: a ladder: a series of steps: a graduated measure: (*mus.*) a series of all the tones: the order of a numerical system: gradation: proportion: series.—*v.t.* To mount, as by a ladder: to ascend:—*pr.p.* scaling; *pa.p.* scaled. [L. *scala*, a ladder, from *scando*, to mount, Sans. *skand*, to ascend.]

SCALE, skäl, *n.* (*lit.*) A shell or dish: the dish of a balance: a balance—chiefly in pl.: one of the small, thin plates on a fish: a thin layer:—*pl.* Libra, one of the signs of the zodiac.—*v.t.* To clear of scales: to peel off in thin layers: (*Shak.*) to weigh, to measure, to compare, to disperse or spread abroad.—*v.i.* to come off in thin layers:—*pr.p.* scaling; *pa.p.* scaled. [A.S. *scale*, a shell, *scalu*, a balance; Ice. *skal*, balance, dish; D. *schall*, balance, bowl, shell; O. Fr. *escale*, a fish-scale.] [a balance.]

SCALE-BEAM, skäl'-bēm, *n.* The beam or lever of **SCALE-BOARD**, skäl'-börd, *n.* (*print.*) A thin slip of wood for extending a page to its true length, making types register, securing uniformity of margin, &c.: veneering.

SCALED, skäld, *adj.* Having scales.

SCALELESS, skäl'les, *adj.* Without scales.

SCALENE, ska-lén', *adj.* (*lit.*) Limping: (*geom.*) denoting triangles having three unequal sides.—*n.* A scalene triangle. [Fr.; L. *scalenus*; Gr. *skalēnos*—*skazō*, to limp.]

SCALINESS, skäl'i-nes, *n.* The state of being scaly: roughness.

SCALL, skawl, *n.* (*lit.*) A scale or shell: (*B.*) a scab: scabbiness.—*adj.* (*Shak.*) Scurvy, scabby. [Akin to A.S. *scyl*, *scalu*, scale; D. *schelle*, bark, shell, skin.]

SCALLION, skäl'yun, *n.* Same as **ESCHALOT**. [L. (*cæpa*) *Ascalonia*, (onion) of Ascalon.]

SCALLOP, skol'up, *n.* A bivalvular *shell*-fish, having the edge of its shell in the form of a series of curves: one of a series of curves in the edge of anything.—*v.t.* To cut the edge or border into scallops or curves. [O. Fr. *escalope*; D. *schelp*, shell, cockle-shell. See **SCALE**, a shell.]

SCALLOPED, skol'upt, *p.adj.* Having the edge or border cut into scallops or curves.

SCALP, skalp, *n.* The skin of the head on which the hair grows: the skin of the top of the head torn off as a token of victory by the N. American Indians.—*v.t.* To cut the scalp from. [It. *scalpo*, from root of **SCALLOP**, from its likeness to a shell, and akin to **SCALE**, a shell.]

SCALPEL, skal'pel, *n.* A small surgical knife for dissecting and operating. [L. *scalpellum*, dim. of *scalprum*, a knife—*scalpo*, to cut.]

SCALPER, skalp'ér, } *n.* An instru-
SCALPING-IRON, skalp'ing'-urn, } ment used by
surgeons for scraping carious bones.

SCALY, skäl'i, *adj.* Covered with scales: like scales: (*bot.*) formed of scales.

SCAMBLE, skam'bl, *v.i.* (*Shak.*) To scramble.

SCAMMONY, skam'on-i, *n.* A cathartic gum-resin obtained from a species of convolvulus in Smyrna. [Gr. *skamōnia*.]

SCAMP, skamp, *n.* (*orig.*) One who contracts a debt and runs away: a mean scoundrel: a great rascal. [O. Fr. *escamper*, to run away. See **SCAMPER**.]

SCAMPER, skamp'ér, *v.i.* (*lit.*) To quit the field: to run with speed. [It. *scampare*, to escape; O. Fr. *escamper*—L. *ex*, of, from, and *campus*, field.]



Scalene Triangle.

SCAN, skan *v. t.* (*lit.*) To climb to count the feet or measures in a verse to examine carefully: to scrutinise —*pr p* scanning, *pa p* scanned [Fr *scander*, *it scandere*, to scan, *L. scando, scansum, Sans skand* to ascend.]

SCAND, skand (*Spenser*) Climbed

SCANDAL, skan dal, *n.* (*lit.*) A trap-spring, snare laid for an enemy (*Milton*) offence opprobrious censure something said which is false and injurious to reputation disgrace.—*v. t.* To scandalise, to offend (*Shak*) to traduce. [Fr *scandale, L. scandalum, Gr skandalon*]

SCANDALISE, skan dal iz, *v. t.* To give scandal or offence to to shock to reproach to disgrace —*pr p* scandalising, *pa p* scandalised.

SCANDALOUS, skan dal us *adj* Giving scandal or offence calling forth condemnation openly vile defamatory

SCANDALOUSLY, skan dal us li, *adv* In a manner to give offence shamefully censoriously

SCANDALOUSNESS, skan dal us nes, *n.* The quality of giving offence, or of being disgraceful

SCANDINAVIAN, skan di nā vi an, *adj* Pertaining to Scandinavia or Sweden and Norway.—*n.* A native of Scandinavia.

SCANNING, skaning { *n.* Act of scanning or count

SCANSION, skan shun, { *ing* the measures in a verse.

SCANSORES, skan sor'ez, *n. pl.* An order of birds generally characterised by having two toes before opposed by two behind, by which they are enabled to climb [Low *L.* pl. of *scansor*, *scansoris*, a climber —*L. scando scansus*, to climb]

SCANSORIAL, skan sō'ri al, *adj* Climbing formed for climbing [From *L. scando, scansus*, to climb]

SCANT, skant *adj* (*lit.*) Measured exactly or sparingly not full or plentiful scarcely sufficient (*Shak*) sparing not liberal.—*v. t.* (*Shak*) To limit to straiten to make scanty or small.—*v. i.* to fail or become less [Ice. *skanta*—*skant*, a measure.]

SCANTILY, skant'li, *adv* In a scanty manner sparingly niggardly

SCANTINESS, skant' nes, *n.* The quality or condition of being scanty want of space, greatness, or liberality

SCANTLING, skant'ling *n.* (*lit.*) A corner piece (*orig*) a pattern (*Shak*) a certain proportion or quantity a piece of timber cut of a small size the dimensions of timber as to breadth and thickness. [Fr *échantillon* a sample—*cantel*, *C* Fr *cant* See *CANY*, an edge]

SCANTLY, skant'li, *adv* Not fully or sufficiently, scarcely narrowly penuriously

SCANTNESS, skant'nes *n.* The condition or quality of being scant smallness insufficiency

SCANTY, skant'i, *adj* Scant not copious or full hardly sufficient wanting extent narrow small

SCAPE skāp *n.* (*Shak*) An escape, a freak or fault an act of vice or lewdness.—*v. t.* (*Shak, Milton*) To escape from, to miss, to shun [A contr. of *ESCAPE*.]

SCAPE skāp, *n.* (*arch.*) The shaft of a column (*bot*) a peduncle which, in plants destitute of a stem, rises above the ground, and supports the flowers on its apex. [*L. scapus* *Gr skapos* = *skipton*, a staff, a stick]

SCAPEGOAT, skāp gō, *n.* A goat on which, once a year, the Jewish high priest confessed the sins of the people and which was then allowed to escape into the wilderness. [*ESCAPE* and *GOAT*]

SCAPEGRACE skāp grās *n.* (*lit.*) One who has escaped grace a graceless have branded fellow

SCAPELESS, skāp'les, *adj* (*bot*) Wanting a scape

SCAPEMENT Same as *ESCAPEMENT*

SCAFF WHEEL, skāp hwēl, *n.* The wheel which drives the pendulum of a clock.

SCAPHITE skaf'it, *n.* A genus of fossil cephalopods of the ammonite family, so called from the boatlike shape of the shell. [*Gr skaphē*, anything dug out, a boat—*skaphō*, to dig]

SCAPHOID, skaf'oid, *adj* Boatlike in form, noting two bones one in the wrist and the other in the foot [*Gr skaphē*, a boat (see *SCAPHITE*) and *oidos*, form.]

SCAPOLITE skāp o lit *n.* A silicate of alumina and lime occurring in long rod like crystals. [*Gr skapos*, a rod, and *lithos* a stone]

SCAPPLE, skap'pl, *v. t.* Same as *SCABELL*.

SCAPULA, skāp u la, *n.* (*lit.*) A little spade the shoulder blade [*L. scapula*, the shoulder blades = *spatula*, dim of *spatha*, a spade] [shoulder]

SCAPULAR, skāp u lar, *adj* Pertaining to the

SCAPULAR skāp u lar, { *n.* An ornament worn

SCAPULARY, skāp u lar i, { by some R. C. orders, consisting of two woollen bands one of which crosses the shoulders and the other the breast [From *SCAPULA*.]

SCAR, skār *n.* (*lit.*) A crack or cleft the mark left by a wound or sore any mark or blemish a bare broken place on a mountain side a precipitous bank or rock.—*v. t.* To mark with a scar.—*v. i.* to become scarred.—*pr p* scarring, *pa p* scarred [Dan *slaar*, Ice *slor*, *slard* a cut, notch, Bret. *skurr*, crack, Fr *escarre* breach]

SOARAB, skār'ab, { *n.* An insect with wings

SCARABEE skār'a-bē, { sheaths, a beetle [*L. scarabaeus*, *Gr skarabos*]

SCARAMOUCH, skār'a mowch, *n.* A bragging, cowardly fellow [It *scaramuccio*, a buffoon in an old Italian play—It. *scaramucciare*, to skirmish—*schermure*, to fence]

SCARCE skārs, *adj* (*lit.*) Picked out not plentiful not equal to the demand rare not common.—*adv* Scarcely [O Fr *eschars* *it. scarso*, niggardly, low *L. scarpus excarpus*, for *excerpius*, *pa p.* of *excarpo*—*ex*, out of, and *carpo*, to pick.]

SCARCE BEARDED, skārs bērd'ed, *adj* (*Shak*) Having a scanty beard. [difficulty scanty]

SCARCELY, skār'sli, *adv* Hardly barely with

SCARCEMENT, skārs ment, *n.* (*arch.*) A plain set off or projection in a wall.

SCARCENESS, skārs nes, *n.* Same as *SCARCITY*

SCARCITY, skār'si ti, *n.* State of being scarce deficiency rareness.

SCARE, skār, *v. t.* To drive away by frightening: to strike with sudden terror —*pr p* scaring, *pa p.* scared [Scot *slair*, to take fright, Ice. *skurra*, Ger *schrecken*, to drive away]

SCARECROW, skār'krō, *n.* Anything set up to scare away crows or other birds a vain cause of terror

SCARF, skārf, *n.* A light piece of dress worn loosely on the shoulders or about the neck a light hand kerchief for the neck.—*v. t.* (*Shak*) To dress with a scarf or any loose vesture, to throw loosely on. [Low Ger *scharf*, D *scarpe*, Ger *schürpe*, Fr *écharpe*]



Different methods of Scarfing.

- the part cut off the end of each piece so that they may fit together in an even joint. [Sw. *skarfra*, to join together, *skar*, a joint.]
- SCARFSKIN**, skärfskin, *n.* The scurf or surface skin: the cuticle or outer skin of animals. [A.S. *scorff*, scurf, and SKIN. See SCURF.]
- SCARIFICATION**, skar-i-fi-kä'shun, *n.* Act of scarifying.
- SCARIFICATOR**, skar-i-fi-kät'or, *n.* An instrument with several lancets for scarifying or making slight incisions in the operation of cupping.
- SCARIFIER**, skär-i-fi-ér, *n.* One who scarifies: an instrument used for scarifying.
- SCARIFY**, skär-i-fi, *v.t.* To scratch or slightly cut the skin: to make small cuts with a lancet, so as to draw blood:—*pr.p.* scarifying; *pa.p.* scarified. [Fr. *scarifier*; L. *scarifico*, -atum; Gr. *skariphaomai*—*skariphos*, an etching tool.]
- SCARLATINA**, skär-la-ti'na, *n.* SCARLET-FEVER.
- SCARLESS**, skär'les, *adj.* Without scars: unwounded.
- SCARLET**, skär'let, *n.* A bright-red colour: of scarlet cloth.—*adj.* Of the colour called scarlet. [It. *scarlato*; Ger. *echarlach*; Pers. *ekarlat*.]
- SCARLET-FEVER**, skär'let-té'vár, *n.* A highly contagious fever, so named from the scarlet flush which accompanies it.
- SCARLET-RUNNER**, skär'let-run'ér, *n.* A plant with scarlet flowers, which runs up any support.
- SCARMAGE**, skär'máj, } *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as SKIRMAGE.
- SCARMOGE**, skär'moj, } MISL.
- SCARP**, skärp, *n.* (*her.*) The scarf worn by military commanders. [O. Fr. *escharpe*. See SCARF.]
- SCARP**, skärp, *n.* Same as ESCARP.—*v.t.* To slope or cut down nearly perpendicular. [Fr. *escarpe*, It. *earpa*, precipice, declivity—*ecc.* *skarpr*, Ger. *eharf*, E. SHARP.]
- SCARRY**, skär'i, *adj.* Bearing or pertaining to scars.
- SCATE**. Same as SKATE, a fish.
- SCATH**, skath, *n.* (*Spenser*, *Shak.*) Waste, damage, injury. [A.S. *scathe*, injury, loss.]
- SCATH**, skath, } *v.t.* To injure: to waste: to de-
- SCATHE**, skáth, } stroy:—*pr.p.* scathing, scáth'ing; *pa.p.* scathed, scáth'ed. [A.S. *scathan*, to rob, to injure.] [destructive.]
- SCATHFUL**, skath'fool, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Injurious.
- SCATHFULNESS**, skath'fool-nes, *n.* Injuriousness: destructiveness. [damage.]
- SCATHLESS**, skath'les, *adj.* Without waste or
- SCATTER**, skat'ér, *v.t.* To disperse in all directions: to throw loosely about: to sprinkle: (*Spenser*) to let drop.—*v.i.* to be dispersed or dissipated. [A.S. *scateran*: allied to SHATTER.]
- SCATTERING**, skat'ér-ing, *n.* Something scattered.
- SCATTERLING**, skat'ér-ling, *n.* (*Spenser*). One who has no fixed abode: a vagabond.
- SCAUR**, skawr, *n.* A precipitous bank or rock. [See SCAR.]
- SCAVENGER**, skav'en-jér, *n.* (*orig.*) An inspector of goods offered for sale, and also of the streets: hence, one who cleans the streets. [From obs. E. *scavage*, the duty on goods offered for sale—A.S. *scavian*, to inspect.]
- SCENE**, sên, *n.* (*orig.*) The stage of a theatre on which the actors perform: a picture of the place of an action: a large painted view: place of action, occurrence, or exhibition: the part of a play acted without change of place: a series of events connected and exhibited: a number of objects presented to the view at once: (*Bacon*) the hangings of a theatre, suited to a play: spectacle: view: a display of strong feeling between two or more persons. [Fr. *scène*, L. *scena*, Gr. *skênê*.]
- SCENE-MAN**, sên-man, *n.* One who manages the scenery in a theatre.
- SCENE-PAINTER**, sên-pän'tér, *n.* One whose employment it is to paint scenery for theatres.
- SCENERY**, sên'é-rí, *n.* The painted representation on a stage: the appearance of anything presented to the eye: place and objects seen together.
- SCENE-SHIFTER**, sên-shift'ér, *n.* Same as SCENE-MAN. [dramatic: theatrical.]
- SCENIC**, sen'ik or sên'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to scenery:
- SCENICAL**, sen'ik-al, *adj.* Pertaining to scenery: scenic.
- SCENOGRAPHIC**, -AL, sên-o-grafik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to scenography: drawn in perspective.
- SCENOGRAPHICALLY**, sên-o-grafik-al-li, *adv.* In a scenographic manner: in perspective.
- SCENOGRAPHY**, sên-o-gra-fi, *n.* Art of representing a scene or a body in perspective. [Gr. *skênê*, a scene, and *graphô*, to write, delineate.]
- SCENT**, sent, *v.t.* (*lit.*) To discern by the senses: to discern by the sense of smell: to perfume.—*v.i.* to have a smell.—*n.* Odour: sense of smell: chase followed by the scent: course of pursuit. [Fr. *sentir*; L. *sentio*. See SENSE.]
- SCENTLESS**, sent'les, *adj.* Having no scent or smell.
- SCEPTIC**, -AL, skept'ik, -al, *adj.* (*lit.*) Reflective, thoughtful: doubting: hesitating to admit the certainty of doctrines or principles: (*theol.*) doubting or denying the truth of revelation. [L. *scepticus*, Gr. *skeptikos*, thoughtful, reflective—*skeptomai*, to look about, to consider.]
- SCEPTIC**, skept'ik, *n.* One who is sceptical: (*theol.*) one who doubts or denies the existence of God or the truths of revelation.
- SCEPTICALLY**, skept'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a sceptical manner: doubtfully.
- SCEPTICISM**, skept'ik-sizm, *n.* Doubt: the doctrine that no facts can be certainly known: (*theol.*) a doubting of the existence of God or of the truth of revelation. [From SCEPTIC.]
- SCEPTRE**, sept'ér, *n.* (*lit.*) Something to lean upon: the staff or baton borne by kings as an emblem of authority: royal power. [L. *sceptrum*; Gr. *skēptron*, a staff to lean upon—*skēptō*, to lean.]
- SCEPTRED**, sept'ér, *adj.* Bearing a sceptre.
- SCERN**, sêrn, *v.t.* (*obs.*) To discern, to perceive. [A contr. of DISCERN.]
- SCHEDULE**, sed', sked', or shed'ul, *n.* (*lit.*) A small leaf of paper: a piece of paper containing some writing: a list, inventory, or table.—*v.t.* To place in a schedule or list:—*pr.p.* sched'uling; *pa.p.* sched'uled. [O. Fr. *schedule*, L. *schedula*, dim. of *scheda*, a strip of papyrus—Gr. *schēdē*, anything formed by cleaving, a leaf—*schizō*, to cleave.]
- SCHIEK**. Same as SHEIK.
- SCHEME**, skēm, *n.* Form, shape, plan: something contrived to be done: purpose: plot: a combination of things by design: an illustrative diagram.—*v.t.* To plan: to contrive.—*v.i.* to form a plan or scheme:—*pr.p.* schēm'ing; *pa.p.* schēmed. [Fr.; L. *schemata*, Gr. *schēma*, form—*schō*, *schēō*, to have or hold.]
- SCHEMER**, skēm'ér, *n.* One who schemes or contrives. [schemes: intriguing.]
- SCHEMING**, skēm'ing, *adj.* Given to forming
- SCHEMINGLY**, skēm'ing-li, *adv.* By scheming.
- SCHIEDAM**, skē-dam', *n.* Holland gin, named from the town where it is chiefly made.

- SCHISM**, *szm*, *n*. A split or division a separation in a church, from diversity of opinion disunion. [L. *schisma*, Gr. *schisma*—*schizo*, to split.]
- SCHISMATIO**, *AL*, *sz matik*, *al*, *adv*. Tending to or of the nature of schism. [L. *schismaticus*, Gr. *schismaticos*—*schisma*. See *SCHISM*.]
- SCHISMATIO**, *sz matik*, *n*. One who separates from a church from difference of opinion.
- SCHISMATICALLY**, *sz matik al li*, *adv*. In a schismatical manner.
- SCHISMATISE**, *sz mat-iz*, *v i*. To practise schism to make a breach in the communion of the church.—*pr p* schismatising, *pa p* schismatised.
- SCHIST**, *shst*, *n*. (*geol*) A kind of rock splitting into thin layers slate rock. [Fr. *schiste*—Gr. *schistos*—*schizo*, to split.]
- SCHISTIC**, *shstik*, }
SCHISTOSE, *shst'oz*, } *adj* Like schist having a
SCHISTOUS, *shst'ne* } slaty structure.
- SCHNAPPS**, *shnaps*, *n*. Holland gin. [Ger. *schnapps*, a dram.]
- SCHOLAR**, *skol ar*, *n*. One who attends a school a pupil a disciple a student one who has received a learned education a man of learning in the Eng universities an undergraduate partly supported from the revenues of a college [L. *scholaris*, belonging to a school—*schola*. See *SCHOOL*.]
- SCHOLARLY**, *skol ar li*, *adv*. Like or becoming a scholar—*adv*. In the manner of a scholar.
- SCHOLARSHIP**, *skol ar ship*, *n*. The character of a scholar learning in the Eng universities, a benefaction for the maintenance of a student.
- SCHOLASTIC**, *skol astik*, *al*. Pertaining to a scholar or to schools scholar like pertaining to the schoolmen excessively subtle pedantic—*n*. One who adheres to the method or subtleties of the schools of the middle ages [L. *scholasticus*, Gr. *scholastikos*—*scholazo*, to have leisure, to attend school—*scholē*, leisure.]
- SCHOLASTICALLY**, *skol astik al li*, *adv*. In a scholastic manner according to the methods of the schools of philosophy.
- SCHOLASTICISM**, *skol asti-izm*, *n*. The method or subtleties of the schools of philosophy the collected body of doctrines of the schoolmen.
- SCHOLIAST**, *skol i ast*, *n*. A writer of scholioma. [Gr. *scholastēs*—*scholion*, a scholium.]
- SCHOLIASTIC**, *skol i astik*, *adv*. Pertaining to a scholiast or to scholiums.
- SCHOLIUM**, *skol i um*, *n*. (Spenser) Same as *SCHOLION*.
- SCHOLIUM**, *skol i um*, *n*. One of the notes written by the old critics on the margins of the ancient classics, so called because done in their leisure (*math*) an explanation added to a problem—*pl*. *SCHOLIUMS*, *SCHOLIA*. [Low L., Gr. *scholion*—*scholē*, leisure.]
- SCHOOL**, *skool*, *n*. (*lit*) Leisure for learning a place for instruction an institution of learning an establishment for the instruction of children the pupils of a school exercises for instruction the disciples of a particular teacher, or those who hold a common doctrine.—*v t*. To educate in a school to instruct to admonish. [L. *schola*—Gr. *scholē*, leisure.]
- SCHOOL-BOARD**, *skool bōrd*, *n*. A board of managers whose duty it is to see that adequate means of education are provided for the children of a town or district.
- SCHOOL-BOY**, *skool boy*, *n*. A boy attending a school one learning the rudiments of a subject.
- SCHOOL-DAME**, *skool dam*, *n*. A school mistress.
- SCHOOL-DAYS**, *skool dāz*, *n pl*. The time of life during which one goes to school. [precepts]
- SCHOOLERY**, *skool er i*, *n*. (Spenser) Something taught.
- SCHOOL-YELLOW**, *skool fel'z*, *n*. One taught at the same school *sn* associate at school.
- SCHOOL-GIRL**, *skool gerl*, *n*. A girl attending school.
- SCHOOL-HOURS**, *skool owz*, *n*. Time spent at school in acquiring instruction.
- SCHOOL-HOUSE**, *skool howz*, *n*. (Spenser) A house of discipline and instruction on a house used as a school a schoolmaster's house.
- SCHOOLING**, *skool'ing*, *n*. Instruction in school tuition the price paid for instruction reproof reprimand.
- SCHOOLMAN**, *skool man*, *n*. One of the philosophers and divines of the middle ages, so called because they taught in the schools of divinity established by Charles the Great.
- SCHOOLMASTER**, *skool master*, *n*. The master or teacher of a school (*B*) a pedagogue in lit meaning.
- SCHOOL-MATE**, *skool māt*, *n*. One who attends the same school. [teacher of a school]
- SCHOOL MISTRESS**, *skool mī'stres*, *n*. A female school-teacher.
- SCHOOL-TEACHER**, *skool tēcher*, *n*. One who teaches a school.
- SCHOONER**, *ek'soon er*, *n*. A sharp built, swift sailing vessel, generally two masted, with fore and aft sails but sometimes with square top and topgallant sails on the fore mast. [D. *schooner*, Ger. *schoner*, *schoner*.]
- SCHORL**, *shorl*, *n*. Black tourmaline. [Ger. *schörl*.]
- SCHOTTISH**, **SCHOTTISCHE**, *shot'esh*, *n*. A dance resembling a polka, danced by a couple music adapted for the dance [Ger., Scottish.]
- SCHUCHIN**, *skuch in*, *n*. (Spenser) Escutcheon, shield, device on a shield.
- SCIAGRAPHY**, *si'gra fi*, *n*. (*lit*) The description of shadows the art of casting and delineating shadows as they fall in nature (*arch*) the vertical section of a building to show its interior structure dialling [Gr. *skiagraphia*—*skia*, a shadow, and *graphō*, to write, describe.]
- SCIAMACHY**, *si am a li*, *n*. Same as *SCOTOMACHY*.
- SCIATIC**, *AL*, *si atik*, *al*, *adv*. Pertaining to or affecting the hip [Low L. *sciaticus*—Gr. *sciadikos*, of the hips—*schion*, the hip-joint.]
- SCIATIC**, *si atik*, } *n*. A rheumatic affection of
SCIATICA, *si atik a*, } the hip joint a neuralgic
affection of the sciatic nerve. [Low L. *sciatica*, Gr. *sciadikos* (*neuros*, disease) of pains in the hip-joint—*schion*, pain in the hip-joint—*schion*, the hip-joint.]
- SCIATICALLY**, *si atik al li*, *adv*. With or by means of sciatica.
- SCIENCE**, *si'ens*, *n*. Knowledge truth ascertained pursuit of knowledge or truth for its own sake knowledge arranged under general truths and principles that which refers to abstract principles, as distinguished from art. [Fr., L. *scientia*—*sciens*, *entis*, *pr p* of *sciō* to know.] [science.]
- SCIENTIAL**, *si-en-ehal*, *al*. [Milton] Producing
- SCIENTIFIC**, *AL*, *si en tifik*, *al*, *adv*. Producing or containing science according to or versed in science. [Fr. *scientifique*—L. *scientia*, science, *facio*, to make.]
- SCIENTIFICALLY**, *si en tifik al li*, *adv*. In a scientific manner according to the rules or principles of science.
- SCIMITAR**, *sim'i tar*. Same as *CLIMETER*.
- SCINCOIDIAN**, *sin koid an*, *n*. One of a family of saurian reptiles, the typical genus of which is the skink. [L. *sciencus* Gr. *skinglos*, a kind of lizard, and *odor*, form, likeness.]
- SCINK**, *skink*, *n*. Same as *SKINK*.
- SCINTILLATE**, *sin til lit*, *v t*. To send out sparks

to sparkle:—*pr.p.* scintillating; *pa.p.* scintillated. [*L. scintillo, -atum—scintilla, a spark.*]

SCINTILLATION, sin-til-lā'shun, *n.* Act of throwing out sparks: shining with a twinkling light.

SCIOGRAPHY, si-og'rā-fi, *n.* Same as **SCIAGRAPHY**.

SCIOLISM, si-ol-izm, *n.* Superficial knowledge. [*L. sciolus, dim. of scius, knowing—scio, to know.*]

SCIOLIST, si-ol-ist, *n.* One who knows anything superficially: a pretender to science.

SCIOLISTIC, si-ol-istik, *adj.* Pertaining to or partaking of sciolism: pertaining to or resembling a sciolist.

SCIOMACHY, si-om'a-ki, *n.* A battle or fighting with shadows: imaginary or futile combat. [*Gr. skiamachia, skiomachia—skia, shadow, and machē, battle.*]

SCION, si'n, *n.* A cutting or twig for grafting: a young shoot produced during the year: a young member of a family. [*Fr.; L. sectio, a cutting—seco, to cut.*]

SCIOPTIC, si-op'tik, *adj.* Noting a certain optical.

SCIOPTIC, si-op'trik, *adj.* cal arrangement for forming images in a darkened room, consisting of a globe with a lens fitted to a camera, and made to turn like the eye. [*Gr. skia, shadow, and optikos, See OPTICAL.*]

SCIRRHOID, skir'oid, *adj.* Resembling scirrhus. [*Gr. skiros, scirrhus, and eidos, form, likeness.*]

SCIRRHOUS, skir'us, *adj.* Hardened: proceeding from scirrhus.

SCIRRHUS, skir'us, *n. (med.)* A hardened gland forming a tumour: a hardening, esp. that preceding cancer. [*Gr. skiros—skiros, hard.*]

SCISSORS, siz'urz, *n.* A cutting instrument consisting of two blades fastened at the middle. [*L. scissor, one who divides—scindo, to ent.*]

SCLAVE, SCLAVONIAN, &c. See **SLAVE**, SLAVONIAN, &c.

SCLEROTIC, skle-rot'ik, *adj.* Hard, firm: noting the outer membrane of the eyeball.—*n.* The outermost membrane of the eyeball. [*Gr. sklēros, hard.*]

SCOFF, skof, *v.t.* To laugh at or mock: to treat with scorn.—*v.i.* to shew contempt or scorn.—*n.* An expression of scorn or contempt: mockery: railery. [*Dan. skuffe, to delude; Ice. skaup, skauf, to laugh at.*]

SCOFFER, skof'ēr, *n.* One who scoffs: one who mocks and ridicules with the language of contempt.

SCOFFINGLY, skoff'ing-li, *adv.* In a scoffing manner: with mockery or contempt.

SCOLD, sköld, *v.i.* To rail in a loud and violent manner: to find fault.—*v.t.* to chide rudely: to rebuke in words.—*n.* A rude, clamorous woman. [*Low Ger. schelden, Ger. schelten, to brawl, to scold, akin to schallen, to make a noise, to rail.*]

SCOLDER, sköld'ēr, *n.* One who scolds.

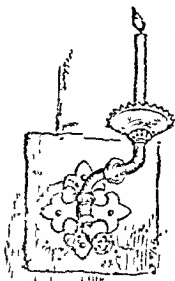
SCOLLOP. Same as **SCALLOP**.

SCOLOPENDRA, skol-o-pen'dra, *n.* A genus of Myriapoda, having a long, slender, depressed body, protected by coriaceous plates, and having at least twenty-one pair of legs: (*Spenser*) a fish resembling a centipede. [*Gr. skolopendra.*]

SCOLOPENDRIUM, skol-o-pen'dri-um, *n.* The hart's-tongue fern, named from a supposed resemblance to the scolopendra. [*Gr. skolopendrium—skolopendra.*]

SCONCE, skons, *n.* A bulwark: a small fort: (*Shak.*) a head.—*v.t.* To shut up in a sconce, to confine: (*Milton*) to tax or fine. [*D. schantse, a rampart, a parapet; Ger. schanzen, to make a fence, to fortify.*]

SCONCE, skons, *n. (orig.)* A lantern: the part of a candlestick for the candle: a candlestick, usually in the form of a projecting bracket, with a mirror to reflect the light. [*Acc. to Wedgwood, from low L. absconsa, sconsa, orig. a dark lantern—L. absconsa candela, a hidden light—abscondo, to hide, candela, a light.*]



Sconce.

SCOOP, skōop, *v.t.* To lift up, as water, with something hollow: to empty with a ladle: to make hollow: to place in a hollow: to dig out.—*n.* Anything hollow for scooping: a large ladle: a place hollowed out: a sweeping stroke. [*D. schop, Dan. skuffe, a shovel; Sw. skopa, a scoop; Ger. schöpfen, to draw or lade out water; akin to Gr. skapto, L. cavo, to hollow. See SHAP.*]

SCOOP-NET, skōop'-net, *n.* A hand-net.

SCOOP-WHEEL, skōop'-hwēl, *n.* A wheel having scoops or buckets attached to its circumference, used for raising water.

SCOPE, skōp, *n. (lit.)* That which one sees, space as far as one can see: room or opportunity for free outlook: space for action: the end before the mind: intention: (*Shak.*) freedom from restraint, liberty: hence, a riotous act. [*L. scopos, Gr. skopos—skeptoma, to look, to view.*]

SCORBUTIC, -AL, skor-but'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to, resembling, or diseased with scurvy. [*Low L. scorbuticus—scorbutus, scurvy, Ger. scharbock, akin to schürfe, E. SCURVY.*]

SCORCH, skorch, *v.i. (lit.)* To strip the bark off: to burn slightly: to roast highly: to pain by heat.—*v.t.* to be burned on the surface: to be dried up. [*A.S. scorched, scorched; Fr. écorcer, O. Fr. escorcher, It. scorticare, low L. exscorticare—L. ex, off, and cortex, cortices, bark.*]

SCORCHING, skorch'ing, *p.adj.* Burning superficially.

SCORCHINGLY, skorch'ing-li, *adv.* In a scorching manner.

SCORE, skōr, *n.* A scar or notch for keeping count: a line drawn: the number twenty, once represented by a larger notch: a reckoning: account: reason: the original draught of a musical composition with all the parts, or its transcript.—*v.t.* To mark with notches or lines: to note: to furrow:—*pr.p.* scoring; *pa.p.* scored. [*A.S. scor; Ice. skor, D. schore, a notch, score; akin to SHEAR and SCAR.*]

SCORER, skōr'ēr, *n.* One who or that which cuts or scores: one who keeps a score.

SCORIA, skō'ri-a, *n. (lit.)* Excrement: dross: slag left from metal or ores after being under fire:—*pl.* SCORIE, skō'ri-ā, ashes from a volcano. [*L.; Gr. skōria; Sans. gacrit.*]

SCORIFICATION, skō-ri-fi-kā'shun, *n.* The act or operation of reducing a body to scoria. [*L. scoria, dross, and facio, to make.*]

SCORN, skorn, *n.* Disdain caused by mean opinion: extreme contempt: object of contempt.—*v.t.* To hold in extreme contempt: to disdain: to slight or neglect.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to shew contempt, to scoff. [*It. scherno; O. Fr. eschern, from O. Ger. skern, derision, skernon, to mock.*]

To LAUGH TO SCORN, to deride.—To THINK SCORN, to disdain or despise.

SCORNER, skorn'ēr, *n.* One who scorns: (*B.*) one who scoffs at religion.

SCORNFUL, scornful, *adj* Full of scorn contemptuous disdainful.

SCORNFULLY, scornfully, *adv* In a scornful manner with contempt.

SCORPIO, skor'pi o, *n.* A scorpion (astron) one of the signs or constellations of the zodiac. [L. See SCORPION.]

SCORPION, skor'pi un, *n.* An insect with claws like the lobster, and armed with a poisonous sting in its tail one of the signs of the zodiac (B) a whip with points like a scorpion's tail. [Fr., L. *scorpio*, Gr. *skorpion*.]

SCORSE, skors, *vt* (Spenser) To chase. [It. *scorso* See COURSE.]

SCORSE skors *vt* (Spenser) To barter or exchange. —*n.* (Spenser) Barter, exchange. [Written also *scors*, perh. akin to SCOT.]

SCOT, skot, *n.* A payment or fine a tax or contribution. [A.S. *scot*, a payment, Ger. *schoes*—*schessen*, to count money.]

SCOT AND LOT parish rates, orig. assessed according to the lot or ability of the payer.

SCOT, skot, *n.* A native of Scotland, orig. of Ireland. [A.S. *Scotias* the Scots.]

SCOTCH skoch, { *adj* Pertaining to Scotland,
SCOTTISH, skot'ish, { its people, or language
SCOTS, skots, {

SCOTCH, skoch, *vt* To cut with narrow incisions to cut or wound slightly.

SCOTCH COLLOPS, skoch kolaps, *npl* Beef steaks fried with onions scotched-collops.

SCOTCHED COLLOPS, skocht kolaps, *npl* Veal scotched or cut into small pieces and fried.

SCOTCHMAN, skoch man, *n.* A native of Scotland.

SOOTER, skoter *n.* A species of marine duck with beautiful dark plumage.

SCOT FREE, skot frs *adj* Free from scot or payment untaxed unhurt, safe. [O Fr. *escot*, payment of one's share, It. *scotto* the reckoning at an inn, A.S. *scotan* to shoot, throw down money, Ger. *schessen*, to shoot.]

SCOTS skots, *adj* Same as SCOTCH.

SCOTSMAN, skots'man, *n.* Same as SCOTCHMAN.

SCOTTICISM, skoti'zizm, *n.* A Scotch idiom.

SCOTTISH, skot'ish, *adj* Same as SCOTCH.

SCOUNDREL, skoundrel, *n.* A low, worthless fellow a rascal a man without principle. [Prob. from Ger. *schandert*—*schande*, disgrace, and *kerl*, fellow.] [baseness.]

SCOUNDRELISM, skoundrel'izm, *n.* Baseness.

SCOUR, skowr, *vt* To clean by rubbing with something rough to cleanse from grease, dirt, &c. to remove by rubbing to pass quickly over to range —*v.* to clean by rubbing to cleanse to run swiftly to rove. [Ger. *scheuern*, Dan. *skure*, Ice. *skura*, O Fr. *escurer*, It. *sgurare*—L. *ex*, and *curare*, to take care of.]

SCOURER, skow'r, *n.* One who or that which scours a swift runner a foot-pad, a robber.

SCOURGE, skurj, *n.* A whip an instrument of punishment a punishment means of punishment. —*vt*. To whip severely to punish in order to correct. [Fr. *escourpe* It. *correggia*, a horse's rein, shoe tie, L. *corrigia*, a strap—corium, leather see. to Garnett W. *skourer*, a scourge, from *skour*, a branch.]

SCOURGE, skurjer, *n.* One who scourges a punisher, a chastiser.

SCOUT, skowt, *n.* (lit.) One sent to listen one sent out to bring in tidings, observe the enemy, &c.—*vt*

To spy out, to reconnoitre —*v.* to act as a scout. to watch the motions of an enemy. [O Fr. *escoute*—*escouter*, It. *ascoltare*, L. *auscultare* to listen—*auricula*, *auris*, the ear.]

SCOUT, skowt, *vt*. To sneer at to reject with disdain. [Acc. to Wedg., Scot. *scout*, to pour forth a liquid forcibly.]

SCOWL, skowl, *vt*. To wrinkle the brows in displeasure to look sour or angry to look gloomy —*vt* (Milton) to drive or repel with a scowl.—*n.* The wrinkling of the brows when displeased a look of sullenness anger, or discontent. [Dan. *skule*, akin to Ger. *schwlen* fow Ger. *schulen*, to squint.]

SCRABBLE, skrabl, *vt*. (B) To scrape or make unmeaning marks to scribble, scrawl —*prp* scriabbling, *pp* scriabbled. [Dim. of SCRAPE.]

SCRAG, skrag, *n.* That which is shrunk anything thin or lean and rough the bony part of the neck. [Gael. *agrag*, parched. Ice. *skrelka* to parch, shrink.]

SCRAGGED, skrag'ed, *adj* (lit.) Shrunk lean and rough uneven rugged. [From SCRAG.]

SCRAOGEDNESS, skrag'ed nes, *n.* The state or quality of being scragged roughness ruggedness leanness [of being scraggy.]

SCRAOGINESS, skrag' nes, *n.* The state or quality

SCRACOV, skrag'v, *adj* Scragged. [thin neck.]

SCRAC NECKED, skrag' nekt, *adj* Having a long,

SCRAMBLE, skram'bl, *vt*. To struggle to seize before others something thrown upon the ground to catch at or strive for rudely to move on all fours —*vt* to mix and cook in a confused mass —

prp scrambling, *pp* scrambled.—*n.* Act of scrambling [Prov. E. *scramb*, to rale together with the hands, or *scramp*, to snatch at skin to Dan. *scramle*, to rumble, Sw. *skramla*, to clatter.]

SCRAMBLER, skram'bler, *n.* One who scrambles, or who climbs on all fours [irregular.]

SCRAMBLING, skram'bling *adj* Confused and

SCRAMBLINGLY, skram'blingly, *adv* In a scrambling manner irregularly unceremoniously

SCRANNEL, skran'l, *adj* (Milton) Producing a weak screeching noise. [From the sound.]

SCRAP, skrap, *n* (lit.) That which is scraped off a small piece an unconnected extract.

SCRAP BOOK, skrap book, *n.* A blank book for the preservation of scraps or extracts from books &c.

SCRAPE skrap *vt*. To make a harsh or grating noise on to rub with something sharp to remove by drawing a sharp edge over to collect by laborious effort to save pecuniarily —*vt* to make a harsh noise by rubbing on the surface of anything to play badly on a violin to make an awkward bow, with a drawing back of the foot.—*n.* The act or noise of scraping an awkward bow with a drawing back of the foot an embarrassing and disagreeable position —*prp* scraping, *pp* scraped [A.S. *scrappan*, Ice. *skrapa*, to creak, grate from the sound.]

SCRAPER, skrap'r, *n.* An instrument used for scraping esp. the soles of shoes

SCRAPING, skrap'ing, *n* Act of scraping that which is scraped off.

SCRAP METAL, skrap met'al, *n.* Scraps or fragments of any kind of metal, which are only of use for re-melting.

SCRATCH, skrach, *vt*. To rub or mark the surface with something pointed, as the nails to tear or to dig with the claws.—*v.* to use the nails or claws in tearing or digging.—*n.* A mark or tear made by scratching a slight wound. [Ger. *kratzen*, D

krassen, akin to Gr. *charassō*, to scratch: from the sound.]

SCRATCH OUT, to erase.

SCRATCH-BACK, *skrach'-bak*, *n.* A kind of toy, which, when drawn over a person's back, makes a sound as if his coat was torn.

SCRATCHER, *skrach'ér*, *n.* One who or that which scratches: a bird which scratches for food, as a hen.

SCRAWL, *skrawl*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* To *scrape*, mark, or write irregularly, or hastily.—*n.* Irregular or hasty writing. [From the sound: akin to D. *schravelen*, *scrafelen*, to *scrape*.]

SCRAWLER, *skrawl'ér*, *n.* One who scrawls: a hurried and clumsy writer.

SCREAM, *skrēm*, *v.i.* To cry out with a shrill cry, as in fear or pain: to shriek.—*n.* A shrill, sudden cry, as in fear or pain: a shriek. [It. *scramare*, A.S. *hreman*, W. *ysgarmu*, to cry out; Ice. *hreima*, to resound: from the sound.]

SCREAMER, *skrēm'ér*, *n.* One who screams: a genus of birds about the size of the turkey, natives of S. America, and named from their loud harsh cry.

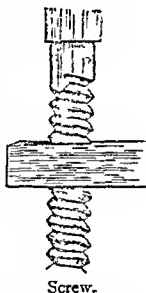
SCREECH, *skrēch*, *v.i.* To shriek or utter a harsh, shrill, and sudden cry.—*n.* A harsh, shrill, and sudden cry. [Ir. *screach*; Gael. *egreach*; W. *ysgrechian*: from the sound.]

SCREECH-OWL, *skrēch'-owl*, *n.* A kind of owl, so called from its screeching cry. [screech.]

SCREECHY, *skrēch'í*, *adj.* Shrill and harsh, like a

SCREEN, *skrēn*, *n.* That which shelters from danger or observation, or excludes wind, light, &c.: a partition in churches: a coarse riddle for sifting coal, &c.—*v.t.* To shelter or conceal: to pass through a coarse riddle:—*pr.p.* screening; *pa.p.* screened. [O. Fr. *escran*, O. Ger. *skranna*, Ger. *schrein*, a case, a shrine, akin to L. *scrinium*, a box.]

SCREW, *skrōō*, *n.* A cylinder having a continuous rib or thread winding round it spirally, leaving a continuous groove between each turn and the next, (a male screw), made to work in a female screw or hollow cylinder grooved on the inside, so as to correspond to the threads of the screw, used as a fastening and as a mechanical power: anything shaped or acting like a screw: a screw-propeller: a small quantity of tobacco twisted up in a piece of paper: a niggardly fellow.—*v.t.* To apply a screw to: to press with a screw: to twist: to oppress by extortion: to force: to squeeze. [Dan. *skrue*; Sw. *skruif*; Ger. *schräube*.]



Screw.

SCREW-BOLT, *skrōō'-bōlt*, *n.* A bolt with a head and a screw-thread for screwing into something instead of being rivoted with a nut.

SCREW-DRIVER, *skrōō'-driv'ér*, *n.* An instrument for driving or turning screw-nails.

SCREW-JACK, *skrōō'-jak*. Same as JACK-SREW.

SCREW-KEY, *skrōō'-kē*, *n.* A lever for turning the nut of a screw. [of a screw.]

SCREW-NAIL, *skrōō'-nāl*, *n.* A nail made in the form

SCREW-PILE, *skrōō'-pil*, *n.* A pile forced into the ground, and held there by a peculiar kind of screw at the lower extremity.

SCREW-PLATE, *skrōō'-plāt*, *n.* A plate of steel in which are a graduated series of holes with internal screws used in forming external screws.

SCREW-PRESS, *skrōō'-pres*, *n.* A press in which the force is applied by means of a screw.

SCREW-PROPELLER, *skrōō'-pro-pel'ér*, *n.* A screw or spiral-bladed wheel at the stern of steam-vessels for propelling them.

[pelled by a screw.]

SCREW-STEAMER, *skrōō'-stēm'ér*, *n.* A steamer propelled by a screw.

SCREW-VALVE, *skrōō'-valv*, *n.* A stop-cock opened and shut by means of a screw instead of a spigot.

SCREW-WRENCH, *skrōō'-rensh*, *n.* A tool for grasping the flat sides of the heads of large screws.

SCRIBBLE, *skribl*, *v.t.* To write carelessly: to fill with worthless writing.—*v.i.* to write carelessly: to scrawl:—*pr.p.* scribbling; *pa.p.* scribbled.—*n.* Hasty, careless, or worthless writing. [O. Ger. *scribeln*, O. Fr. *escrivaille*, to scribble—*escrire*, L. *scribere*, to write.]

SCRIBBLER, *skribl'ér*, *n.* One who scribbles: a petty writer or author.

SCRIBBLING, *skribl'ing*, *n.* The act of writing hastily or carelessly.

SCRIBE, *skrib*, *n.* A writer: a public or official writer: a clerk, amanuensis, secretary: (B.) a copyist or expounder of the law.—*v.t.* (Spenser) To write or mark upon, to inscribe:—*pr.p.* scribing; *pa.p.* scribed. [Fr.; L. *scriba*—*scribo*, *scribere*, to write.]

SCRIBE, *skrik*, *n.* (Spenser). A shriek.

SCRIMER, *skrim'ér*, *n.* (Shak.) A fencer. [Fr. *escrimeur*—*escrimer*, to fence—It. *schermo*, fight, from root of SKIRMISH.]

SCRIMMAGE, *skrim'āj*, *n.* A skirmish: a general fight. [Prob. a corr. of SKIRMISH.]

SCRIMP, *skrimp*, *v.t.* To make too small or short: to limit or shorten.—*adj.* Short, scanty. [Scot. *scrimp*, scanty; Ger. *schrumpfen*, to shrink.]

SORINE, *skrin*, *n.* (Spenser). A cabinet for papers, a writing-desk, the entrance of a hall. [L. *scrinium*—*scribo*, to write. See SHRINE.]

SCRIP, *skrip*, *n.* That which is written: a piece of paper containing writing: a certificate of stock or shares in any joint-stock company. [L. *scriptum*, *pa.p.* of *scribo*, to write.]

SCRIP, *skrip*, *n.* A small bag or wallet as a receptacle for scraps. [W. *ysgrap*, Ice. *skreppa*; conn. with SCRAPE, SCRAP.]

SCRIPPAGE, *skript'āj*, *n.* (Shak.) That which is contained in a scrip.

SCRIPT, *skript*, *n.* That which is written: (print.) type like written letters. [L. *scriptum*—*scribo*.]

SCRIPTURAL, *skript'ūr-al*, *adj.* Contained in Scripture: according to Scripture: biblical.

SCRIPTURALISM, *skript'ūr-al-izm*, *n.* Literal adherence to the Scriptures. [ural manner.]

SCRIPTURALLY, *skript'ūr-al-li*, *adv.* In a scriptural manner. [lit.] A writing: sacred writing: the Bible.—*adj.* Relating to the Bible: scriptural. [L. *scriptura*—*scribo*, to write.]

THE SCRIPTURES, (lit.) the writings: the Bible.

SCRITCH, *skrich*, *n.* A screech or shrill cry.

SCRIVENER, *skriv'en-ér*, *n.* A scribe or writer: a copyist: one who draws up contracts, &c.: one who receives the money of others to lay it out at interest. [O. Fr. *escrivain*, It. *scrivano*—L. *scribo*, to write.]

SCROFULA, *skrofū'-la*, *n.* A disease characterised by chronic swellings of the glands in various parts of the body, esp. the neck, tending to suppurate: the king's evil. [L. *scrofula*—*scrofa*, a sow, from the belief that swine were especially subject to it.]

SCROFULOUS, *skrofū'-lus*, *adj.* Pertaining to, resembling, or affected with scrofula.

SCROFULOUSLY, *skrofū'-lus-li*, *adv.* In a scrofulous manner.

SCROLL, skrol, *n.* A roll of paper or parchment a writing in the form of a roll a rough draught of anything a schedule (arch) a spiral ornament



Grecian Scroll Ornament.

the volute of the Ionic and Corinthian capitals. [O Fr *escrol*, *escrou*, Fr *écrou*, from *roue*, *L. rotula*, a roll. See **ROLL**.]

SCROTAL, skrot'al, *adj.* Relating to the scrotum.

SCROTUM, skrot'um, *n.* The bag which contains the testicles. [*L.*]

SCROYLE skron, *n.* (Shal.) A scabby fellow, a mean fellow [O Fr *escrouilles*, *scrofula*—*L. scrofula*.]

SCRUB, skrub, *vt.* To rub hard esp with some thing rough.—*vi.* to be laborious and penurious — *pp* *p.* scrubbing, *pa p* scrubbed — *n.* One who is laborious and penurious anything small or mean a worn out brush low underwood. [Gael. *scriob* to scratch or scrape, to rub, low Ger *scrubben* Dan *skrubbe*, Sw *skrubba*, to rub or scrub *inten.* of *Pcn*.]

SCRUBBED, skrub'ed, *p adj.* (Shal.) Mean, worthless

SCRUBBER, skrub'er, *n.* One who or that which scrubs.

SCRUBBY, skrub'y, *adj.* (comp **SCRUBBIER**, superl. **SCRUBBIEST**) Mean small stunted in growth. [From **SCRUB**.]

SCRUPLE, skrup'l, *n.* (*lit*) A small, sharp stone, esp one that binds or hurts a small weight (20 grains or $\frac{1}{4}$ drachm) a very small quantity reluctance to decide or act iniquitude of conscience difficulty — *vt.* To hesitate in deciding or acting — *pp* *p.* scrupling, *pa p* scrupled. [Fr *scrupule*, *L. scrupulus*, dim. of *scrupus* a rough, sharp stone anxiety.]

SCRUPULOSITY, skrup'ul'os'i'ti, *n.* State of being scrupulous doubt niceness precision.

SCRUPULOUS, skrup'u lus, *adj.* Having scruples doubts, or objections, conscientious cautious exact (Shal.) captious (Bacon) doubtful.

SCRUPULOUSLY skrup'u lus'ly, *adv.* In a scrupulous manner carefully nicely

SCRUPULOUSNESS, skrup'ul'us nes, *n.* Scrupulousness

SCRUTINEER skrut'i ner, *n.* One who makes a scrutiny, or minute search or inquiry

SCRUTINISE, skrut'i niz, *vt.* To search minutely or closely to examine carefully or critically to investigate — *pp* *p.* scrutining, *pa p* scrutined. [From **SCRUTINY**.]

SCRUTINY skrut'i ni, *n.* (*lit*) A search even to the rays careful or minute inquiry critical examination an examination of the votes given at an election, for the purpose of correcting the poll. [*L. scrutinium*—*scrutor*, to search to the rays—*scruta*, Gr *grail*, rags trash.]

SCRUZE, skruz, *vt.* (Spenser) To squeeze, to crush. [O Fr *escrucer*, *L. excruciare*, to torture See **EXCRUCIATING** or perhaps from **SCRW**.]

SCRY, skri, *vt.* (Spenser) To descry — *pat* scryde.

SCUD, skud, *vt.* To run quickly (naut) to run before the wind in a gale.—*vi.* to pass over quickly — *pp* *p.* scudding, *pa p* scudded.—*n.* A moving quickly loose, vapoury clouds driven swiftly along.

[W *ys gadar*, D *schudden*, to shake, Sw *skutta*, to run quickly, probably akin to **SHOOT**.]

SCUFFLE, skuff, *vt.* (*lit*) To shove or push to struggle closely to fight confusedly — *pp* *p.* scuffling, *pa p* scuffled.—*n.* A struggle in which the combatants grapple closely any confused contest. [AS *scosan*, *scusan*, to shove, Dan. *skuffe*, Sw *skuffa*, to shove or push, *skuff*, a blow, a thrust. See **SHOVE**, **SHUFFLE**.] (*scuffles*)

SCUFFLER, skuff'er, *n.* One who or that which scuffs.

SCULK. Same as **SKULK**.

SCULL, skul, *n.* A small, light oar an oar placed over a boat's stern and worked from side to side a small boat a cock boat.—*vt.* To impel by scull or sculls [From *Ice skot*, splash.—*Wadg*.]

SCULL, skul, *n.* (Milton) A shoal or school of fish. [See **SMOAL**.]

SCULLER, skuler, *n.* One who sculls a small boat rowed by two sculls pulled by one man.

SCULLERY, skuler'y, *n.* The place for dishes and other kitchen utensils [O Fr *esculier*—*scuelle*, *L. scutella*, a salver—*scutula*, dim. of *scutra*, a dish.]

SCULLING, skuling *n.* On fresh water, the act of propelling a boat by means of sculls in pairs—*st* *cca*, by means of one oar, worked like a screw over the stern

SCULLION, skul'jun, *n.* A servant in the scullery a servant for drudgery work.

SCULLIONLY, skul'yan li, *adj.* (Milton) Like a scullion low, base.

SCULTOR, skulptor, *n.* One who carves figures. [See **SCULPTURE**.]

SCULPTRESS, skulp'tres, *n.* A female sculptor

SCULPTURAL, skulpt'ur al, *adj.* Belonging to sculpture

SCULPTURE, skulpt'ur, *n.* The art of carving figures in wood, stone, &c carved images or statues carved work.—*vt.* To carve to form, as a piece of sculpture — *pp* *p.* sculpturing, *pa p* sculptured. [Fr, *L. sculpsura*—*sculp*, *sculptum*, to carve, to cut, Gr *glyph*, to carve.]

SCUM, skum, *n.* Foam or froth the extraneous matter rising to the surface of liquids refuse.—*vt.* To take the scum from to skim.—*vi.* to form or become covered with scum — *pp* *p.* scumming, *pa p* scummed. [Gael. *sgum*, Ice. *skum*, Ger *schium*, foam, froth.]

SCUMBLE, skum'bl, *vt.* To apply opaque or semi opaque colours very thickly over other colours, to modify the effect. [Dim. of **SCUM**.]

SCUMBLING, skum'bling *n.* A mode of obtaining a softened effect in painting by overlaying too bright colours with a very thin coating of a neutral tint

SCUMMER, skumer, *n.* An instrument for removing scum from any liquid a skimmer

SCUPPER, skuper, *n.* A hole in the side of a ship to carry off water from the deck. [Conn. with **SCOR**.]

SCUPPER-HOSE skuper hōz, *n.* A pipe of leather, &c., attached to the mouth of a scupper on the outside, to let the water run out and keep water from entering

SCURF, skurf, *n.* (*lit*) That which is scratched or scraped off the crust or flaky matter formed on the skin anything adhering to the surface. [A S *scorfan*, to gnaw or bite, Ger *schorfen*, *scurl*, akin to *schurfen*, to scratch, Sw *skurf*, *scurl* *alorpa*, crust allied to **SCRUB**, **SCRAPE**.] (*scurfy*)

SCURFINESS, skurf'ines, *n.* The state of being scurfy

SCURFY, skurf'y, *adj.* Having scurf like scurl.

late, fir, mē, her, mīse, mōte, mūte, mōu, then.

SCURRILE, skur'ril, *adj.* Buffoon-like: jesting: foul-mouthed: low. [L. *scurrilis*—*scurra*, an elegant town-bred man, a buffoon.]

SCURRILITY, skur-ril'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being scurrile: buffoonery: low or obscene jesting: indecency of language: vulgar abuse.

SCURRILOUS, skur'ril-us, *adj.* Using scurrility, or the language of a buffoon: indecent: vile: vulgar: opprobrious: grossly abusive.

SCURRILOUSLY, skur'ril-us-li, *adv.* In a scurrilous manner: with gross reproach: with low, indecent language.

SCURRILOUSNESS, skur'ril-us-nes, *n.* **SCURRILITY**. **SCURVILY**, skur'v-i-li, *adv.* In a scurvy manner: meanly, basely. [meanness.]

SCURVINESS, skur'v-i-nes, *n.* State of being scurvy.

SCURVY, skur'v-i, *n.* A disease characterised by scurf accompanied with bleeding and extreme debility.—*adj.* Scurfy: affected with scurvy: vile, vulgar, contemptible. [From **SCURF**.]

SCURVY-GRASS, skur'v-i-gras, *n.* A genus of cruciferous plants, efficacious in curing scurvy.

SOUTAGE, skut'aj, *n.* A pecuniary fine or tax instead of personal service which a vassal or tenant owed to his lord, sometimes levied by the crown in feudal times. [From L. *scutum*, a shield.]

SCUTATE, skut'at, *adj.* (*bot.*) Shaped like an ancient round shield: (*zool.*) having the surface protected by large scales. [L. *scutatus*—*scutum*, a shield.]

SCUTOH, skuch, *v.t.* To beat: to separate from the core, as flax. [Same as **SCORCH**, to cut.]

SCUTOHEON, skuch'un, *n.* Same as **ESCUTCHEON**.

SCUTCHIN, skuch'in, *n.* (*Spenser*). Escutcheon, shield, device on a shield.

SCUTIFORM, skut'i-form, *adj.* Having the form of a shield. [L. *scutum*, a shield, and **FORM**.]

SCUTTLE, skut'l, *n.* (*lit.*) A salver: a shallow basket: a vessel for holding coal. [A.S. *scutel*, O. Fr. *escuelle*, L. *scutella*, a salver—*scutula*, dim. of *scutra*, a dish.]

SCUTTLE, skut'l, *n.* A hole through the hatches or in the side or bottom of a ship.—*v.t.* To cut holes through any part of a ship: to sink a ship by cutting holes in it:—*pr.p.* scuttling; *pa.p.* scuttled. [O. Fr. *escoutille*, Sp. *escotilla*, a hatchway, from O. Ger. *scotz*, Ger. *schooss*, bosom, a lap.]

SCUTTLE, skut'l, *v.i.* To scud or run with haste: to hurry.—*n.* A quick run. [From **SCUD**.]

SCYTHE, sith, *n.* That which cuts: a kind of sickle: an instrument with a large curved blade for mowing grass, &c.—*v.t.* To cut with a scythe, to mow:—*pr.p.* scything; *pa.p.* scythed. [A.S. *sithe*, Ice. *sigd*, low Ger. *segd*, *seid*, a sickle, akin to L. *securis*, an axe—*seco*, to cut.]

SDAIN, { sdän, *n.* and *v.t.* (*Spenser*). Same as **SDEIGN**, { **DISDAIN**.

SDAINFUL, { sdän'fool, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Disdainful. **SDEIGNFUL**, {

SEA, sê, *n.* (*lit.*) A collection of water: a large body of salt water, less than an ocean: a large lake: the ocean: the water, as opp. to land: the swell of the sea in a tempest: a wave: any large quantity of liquid: any rough or agitated place or element: (*B.*) a large basin or cistern. [A.S. *sæ*; Ger. *see*, Goth. *sains*, lake, Ice. *sior*, Sans. *sara*, salt water, *saras*, a large pond, water.]

THE HIGH SEAS, the open sea, which is a highway for all.

SEA-ANEMONE, sê'-a-nem'o-ne, *n.* A kind of polyp, like an anemone, found on rocks on the sea-coast.

SEA-BANK, sê'-bangk, *n.* (*Shak.*) The sea-shore: an embankment to keep out the sea.

SEA-BEACH, sê'-hëeb, *n.* The sea-shore.

SEA-BEAST, sê'-hëst, *n.* (*Milton*). A monster of the sea.

SEA-BOARD, sê'-bôrd, *n.* The horder or shoro of the sca.—*adj.* Bordering on the sea.—*adv.* Towards the sea. [SEA, and Fr. *bord*, border, the shore.]

SEA-BOAT, sê'-bôt, *n.* A vessel considered with reference to her behaviour in bad weather. [board.]

SEA-BOY, sê'-hoy, *n.* (*Shak.*) A hoy employed on ship-

SEA-BREEZE, sê'-brëz, *n.* Wind blowing from the sea.

SEA-CALF, sê'-kâf, *n.* The common seal, so called from the supposed resemblance of its voice to that of a calf.

SEA-CAP, sê'-kap, *n.* (*Shak.*) A cap worn on shipboard.

SEA-CAPTAIN, sê'-kap'tân, *n.* The captain of a ship, as distinguished from a captain in the army. [the sea.]

SEA-CHANGE, sê'-chünj, *n.* (*Shak.*) Change effected by

SEA-CHART, sê'-chärt, *n.* A chart or map of the sea, its islands, coasts, &c.

SEA-COAL, sê'-köl, *n.* Coal brought by sea, as distinguished from charcoal.

SEA-COAST, sê'-kôst, *n.* The coast or shore of the sea: the land adjacent to the sea.

SEA-ELEPHANT, sê'-el'e-fant, *n.* The largest of the seal family, an inhabitant of the southern seas, more than twice as large as an elephant.

SEAFARER, sê'-fär-ër, *n.* A traveller by sea, a sailor.

SEAFARING, sê'-fär-ing, *adj.* Faring or going to sea: belonging to a seaman.

SEA-FIGHT, sê'-fit, *n.* A battle between ships at sea.

SEA-FOWL, sê'-fowl, *n.* A bird that lives by the sea, and procures its food from salt water.

SEA-GAGE, sê'-gäj, *n.* (*lit.*) The sea-measurer: the depth a vessel sinks in the water.

SEA-GIRT, sê'-gërt, *adj.* Girt or surrounded by the sea.

SEA-GOD, sê'-god, *n.* One of the fabulous deities ruling over or inhabiting the sea.

SEA-GODDESS, sê'-gôd'es, *n.* One of the fabulous female deities ruling over or inhabiting the sea.

SEA-GOING, sê'-gô'ing, *adj.* Going or sailing on the open sea, as ships, distinguished from coasting or sailing on rivers. [worn by sailors.]

SEA-GOWN, sê'-gown, *n.* (*Shak.*) A short-sleeved gown

SEA-GREEN, sê'-grën, *adj.* Green like the sea.

SEA-GROVE, sê'-gröv, *n.* (*Tenn.*) A grove in the bottom of the sea.

SEA-GULL, sê'-gul, *n.* Same as **GULL**. [the sea.]

SEA-HALL, sê'-haw'l, *n.* (*Tenn.*) A hall in the bottom of

SEA-HORSE, sê'-hors, *n.* The walrus: the hippopotamus or river-horse: the hippocampus: (*her.*) a fabulous animal consisting of the upper part of a horse, with webbed feet, united to the tail of a fish.

SEA-KALE, sê'-käl, *n.* A kind of kale or cahhago found on sandy shores of the sea.

SEA-KING, sê'-king, *n.* (*lit.*) A king on the sea: the name of the leaders of the early Scandinavian piratical expeditions, being an erroneous translation of the Scandinavian *riking*. [See **VIKING**.]

SEAL, sêl, *n.* The sea-calf: a marine animal valuable for its skin and oil. [A.S. *seol*.]

SEAL, sêl, *n.* (*lit.*) A little mark: an engraved stamp for impressing the wax which closes a letter, &c.: the wax or other substance so impressed: that which makes fast or secure: that which authenticates or ratifies: assurance.—*v.t.* To fasten with a seal: to set a seal to: to mark with a stamp: to make fast: to confirm: to imprint on the mind: to keep secure.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*, *B.*) to affix a seal. [Ger. *siegel*, It. *sigillo*, L. *sigillum*, dim. of *signum*, a mark.]

SEA-LEGS, sê'-legz, *n.pl.* Ability to walk on a ship's deck in stormy weather.

SEAL-ENGRAVING, sêl'en-gräv'ing, *n.* The art of engraving seals.

SEA LEOPARD *se lepard*, *n*. A seal of the southern seas so called from its spotted fur

SEA LEVEL, *se le'vél*, *n*. The level or surface of the sea.

SEA LIKE, *se lík*, *adj* (*Shak*). Like or resembling the sea.

SEALING, *seá'ing*, *n*. The act of catching seals

SEALING-DAY, *seá'ing dá*, *n*. (*Shak*) A day for sealing anything [letters, &c.]

SEALING-WAX, *seá'ing waks*, *n*. Wax for sealing

SEA LION, *se lí'un*, *n*. A species of otary, so called from its roar, and from the mane of the male (*her*) a monster consisting of the upper part of a lion combined with the tail of a fish.

SFAL RING, *sál ring*, *n*. (*Shak*). A signet ring

SEAM, *seám*, *n*. (*Shal*) Grease, hog's lard. [*AS seum seam*, fat.]

SEAM, *sem*, *n*. That which is sewed the line formed by the sewing together of two pieces a line of union a vein of metal, ore coal, &c. (*geol*) a line of separation between two strata, a layer or stratum. —*v t* To unite by a seam to sew to make a seam in [*AS seá'm*, from *seá'wan*, to sew, *Ice saumr*, *Oer saum*, a seam.] [*nymph*.

SEA MAID, *se máid*, *n*. (*Shak*). A mermaid a sea SEAMAN *se man*, *n*. A man who assists in the navigation of ships at sea a sailor

SEAMANSHIP, *se man ship*, *n*. The art of being a sea man the art of navigating ships at sea. [*the sea*]

SEA MARGE, *se márg*, *n*. (*Shak*) The marge or shore of

SEA MARK, *se mark*, *n*. Any mark or object on land serving as a guide to those at sea a beacon.

SEA MELL, *se mel*, } *n*. A gull.

SEA MEW, *se mē*, } *n*. A gull.

SEAMLESS *seám'les*, *adj*. Without a seam.

SEA MONSTER *se monster*, *n*. Any huge marine animal.

SEA MOUSE, *se' mow*, *n*. A marine annelid, remarkable for the beautiful colour of the hairs or bristles on its sides.

SEAMISTER, *seám'ster*, *n*. One whose occupation it is to sew [sews.]

SEAMISTRESS, *seam'stres* or *sem*, *n*. A woman who

SEAMY, *seám'i*, *adj*. Having a seam or seams (*Shal*) showing the seam or sewing

SEAN, *seán*, *n*. A fishing net. See **SEINE**.

SEANCE *se'áns*, *n*. A sitting, a session. [*Fr—L sedens* *pr p* of *sedeo*, to sit.]

SEA NETTLE, *se netl*, *n*. Any of the stinging species of Medusa.

SEANNACHIE, *seán-na-chie*, *n*. A band among the Scottish Highlanders who recited the traditions of a clan.

SEA PEN, *se pen*, *n*. One of the radiate zoophytes somewhat resembling a quill. [*a scene at sea*]

SEA PIECE, *se píe*, *n*. A piece or picture representing

SEA PIKE, *se pík*, *n*. A large sea-fish of the perch family

SEA PORT, *se pórt*, *n*. A port or harbour on the seashore a city or town situated near such a harbour

SEAR, *sear*, *n*. The catch in a gun lock by which it is held at cock or half-cock.

SEAR, *sear*, *v t* To dry up to burn to dryness on the surface to scorch to cauterise to render callous or insensible (*Shak*) to stigmatise —*pr p* searing, *pa p* seared —*adj* Dry withered (*Spenser*) burning. [*AS searian*, *O Ger séra*, to dry, low *Ger seer*, *sear*, akin to *Gr xeros*, dry.]

SEARCH, *seach*, *v t*. (*lit*) To go round or in a circle seeking to look round to find to seek to examine to inspect to explore to put to the test (*Shal*) to probe, to apply a healing remedy —*v a* to seek for to make inquiry —*n*. The act of seeking

or looking for examination inquiry investigation pursuit [*Fr chercher*, *It, L circare*—*circus*, a circle. See **CIRCLE**] [*searched*].

SEARCHABLE, *seach'a bl*, *adj*. Capable of being SEARCHABLENESS, *seach'a-bl'nes*, *n*. The state or quality of being searchable

SEARCHER, *seacher*, *n*. One who or that which searches a seeker an inquirer or examiner

SEARCHING, *seach'ing*, *adj*. Looking over closely: penetrating trying severe [manner]

SEARCHINGLY, *seach'ing ly*, *adv*. In a searching

SEARCHINGNESS, *seach'ing nes*, *n*. The quality of being searching, penetrating or severe.

SEARCH WARRANT, *seach wor'rant*, *n*. A legal warrant authorising a search for stolen goods &c.

SEARED, *seá'd*, *adj*. Dried up burned hardened. [*From SEAR*.]

SEA ROOM, *se róom*, *n*. Room or space at sea for a ship to drive about without running ashore

SEA ROVER, *se ró'ver*, *n*. A pirate

SEA SALT, *se-saw't*, *n*. Salt obtained from sea-water by evaporation.

SEASE, *seáz*, *v t*. (*Spenser*) To seize

SEA SERPENT, *se sér'pent*, *n*. A large marine serpent, found in southern seas. [*adjacent to the sea*].

SEA SHORE, *se shór*, *n*. The shore of the sea the land

SEA SICK, *se sík*, *adj*. Affected with sickness through the rolling of a vessel at sea

SEA-SICKNESS, *se-sík'nes*, *n*. The nauses and retching caused by the motion of a ship

SEA SIDE, *se s'd*, *n*. The side or shore of the sea the land adjacent to the sea.

SEASON, *seázn*, *n*. The usual or proper or convenient time any particular time, as distinguished from others any period of time one of the four periods of the year a seasoning or relish. —*v t* To mature to prepare for use to accustom to fit for the taste to give relish to to mingle to imbue to moderate. —*v a* to become seasoned or matured to grow fit for use to become inured.

[*Fr saison* fit time, season, *Sp sazón*, fit time time of maturity, proper condition taste savour, *It stagione*, a season, time of year *stagionamento* seasoning, *L statio*, a standing still, from *sto statum*, to stand.]

SEASONABLE, *seázn a bl*, *adj*. Happening in due season occurring in good, suitable, or proper time: timely opportune.

SEASONABLENESS, *seázn a-bl'nes*, *n*. The state or quality of being seasonable opportuneness.

SEASONABLY, *seázn a-blí*, *adv*. In a seasonable manner in due time sufficiently early

SEASONING, *seázn'ing*, *n*. That which seasons: that which is added to food to render it palatable anything added to increase enjoyment

SEAT, *set*, *n*. That on which one sits a chair, bench, &c. the place where one sits posture on horseback site a place where anything is established post of authority station abode a mansion. —*v t* To place on a seat to cause to sit down to place in any situation, *mtg*, &c. to place in a post of power or authority to establish to fix to assign a seat to: (*Spenser*) to rest to lie down. [*AS setl*, low *Ger sit*, *L sedes* Or *hedos*, a seat, from root *hed*, to sit. See **SIT**]

SEATED, *seá'd*, *pa adj* (*Shal*) Fixed, confirmed.

SEA TOST, *se tost*, *adj* (*Shak*) Tossed upon or by the sea. [*sea*, the narwhal.

SEA UNICORN, *se ún'korn*, *n*. The unicorn of the SEA URCHIN *se ur'chin*, *n*. The urchin or hedgehog of the sea, the sea-hedgehog

SEA WALL, *se waw'l*, *n*. A wall to keep out the sea.

SEAWARD, *sē'ward*, *adj.* Towards the sea.—*adv.* Towards or in the direction of the sea.

SEAWARD-BOUND, *sē'ward-bownd*, *adj.* (*Tenn.*) Outward-bound, as a vessel leaving harbour.

SEAWARD-GAZING, *sē'ward-gāzing*, *adj.* (*Tenn.*) Gazing or looking towards the sea.

SEA-WARL, *sē'wār*, *n.* That which is thrown up by the sea on the shore, as sea-weed, &c. [*A.S. war*, sea-weed.]

SEA-WATER, *sē'waw'tēr*, *n.* (*Shak.*) Water from the sea.

SEA-WEED, *sē'wēd*, *n.* A weed or plant on the sea.

SEA-WING, *sē'wing*, *n.* (*Shak.*) A bivalve mollusk.

SEA-WORTHINESS, *sē'wur'thi-nes*, *n.* The state of being fit to go to sea, as of a ship able to withstand the ordinary violence of wind and waves.

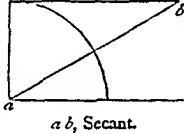
SEAWORTHY, *sē'wur'thi*, *adj.* Worthy or fit for sea.

SEBACEOUS, *se-bā'shūs*, *adj.* Pertaining to, containing, or secreting fat or fatty matter: (*bot.*) like tallow or wax, as the secretions of certain plants. [*Low L. sebaceus*—*sebum*, tallow.]

SEBACIC, *se-bas'ik*, *adj.* Pertaining to or obtained from fat. [*L. sebum*, tallow.]

SEBATE, *sē'hāt*, *n.* A salt formed by the combination of sebacic acid with a base.

SECANT, *sek'ant*, *adj.* Cutting: dividing into two parts.—*n.* A line that cuts another: a straight line from the centre of a circle to one extremity of an arc, produced till it meets the tangent to the other extremity. [*L. secans*, *secantis*, *pr.p.* of *seco*, to cut.]



SECEDE, *se-sēd'*, *v.i.* To go away: to separate one's self: to withdraw from fellowship or association:—*pr.p.* *seced'ing*; *pa.p.* *seced'ed*. [*L. secedo*, *secessum*—*se*, away, and *cedo*, to go. See **CEDE**.]

SECEDER, *se-sēd'ēr*, *n.* One who secedes: one of a body of Presbyterians who seceded from the Church of Scotland about the year 1733.

SECESSION, *se-sesb'un*, *n.* The act of seceding: withdrawal: departure.

SECLUDE, *se-klōōd'*, *v.t.* To shut apart: to keep away:—*pr.p.* *seclud'ing*; *pa.p.* *seclud'ed*. [*L. secludo*, *seclusum*—*se*, apart, and *claudo*, to shut.]

SECLUSION, *se-klōōzhun*, *n.* The act of secluding: a shutting out: the state of being secluded or apart: separation: retirement: privacy: solitude: the removal of the violent insane from the ordinary wards of an asylum to an airing court or room so situate and furnished that its solitary occupant can neither injure himself nor disturb others.

SECOND, *sek'und*, *adj.* Immediately following the first: the ordinal of two: next in position: inferior.—*n.* One who or that which follows or is second: one who attends another in a duel or a prize-fight: one who supports another: the 60th part of a minute of time, or of a degree.—*v.t.* To follow: to act as second: to assist: to encourage: to support the mover of a question or resolution. [*L. secundus*, from *sequor*, *secutus*, to follow. See **SEQUENCE**.]

SECONDARILY, *sek'und-ar-i-li*, *adv.* In a secondary manner or degree: (*B.*) secondly.

SECONDARY, *sek'und-ar-i*, *adj.* Following or coming after the first: second in position: inferior: subordinate: deputed.—*n.* A subordinate: a delegate or deputy. [*ports.*]

SECONDER, *sek'und-ēr*, *n.* One who seconds or supports.

SECOND-HAND, *sek'und-hand*, *adj.* Received as it were from the hand of a second person: not new: that has been used by another.

SECONDLY, *sek'und-li*, *adv.* In the second place.

SECOND-RATE, *sek'und-rāt*, *adj.* Being second in power, size, rank, quality, or value.

SECOND-SIGHT, *sek'und-sit*, *n.* A second or additional sight: power of seeing things future or distant, formerly claimed by the bards in the Highlands of Scotland.

SECRECY, *sē'kre-si*, *n.* The state of being secret: separation: concealment: retirement: privacy: fidelity to a secret: the keeping of secrets.

SECRET, *sē'kret*, *adj.* Put apart or separate: concealed from notice: removed from sight: unrevealed: hidden: secluded: retired: private: keeping secrets: reserved.—*n.* That which is concealed: anything unrevealed or unknown: privacy: one of the prayers of the mass recited by the priest in so low a tone as not to be heard by the people. [*L. secretus*, from *secreo*, *secretum*—*se*, apart, and *cerno*, to separate.]

SECRETARIAL, *sek-re-tā'ri-al*, *adj.* Pertaining to a secretary or his duties.

SECRETARY, *sek're-tar-i*, *n.* (*lit.*) One who is intrusted with secrets, a confidant: one employed to write for another: a public officer intrusted with the affairs of a department of government, or of a company, &c. [*Fr. secrétaire*, *It. segretario*, *low L. secretarius*—root of **SECRECY**.]

SECRETARY-BIRD, *sek're-tar-i-bērd*, *n.* A bird resembling the crane, found in S. Africa and the East, so named from the fancied resemblance of the tufts of feathers at the back of its head to pens stuck behind the ear. [*of a secretary.*]

SECRETARYSHIP, *sek're-tar-i-ship*, *n.* The office.

SECRETE, *se-krēt'*, *v.t.* To put apart or make secret: to hide: to conceal: to produce from the circulating fluids, as the blood in animals, the sap in vegetables. [*L. secerno*, *secretum*. See **SECRET**.]

SECRET-FALSE, *sē'kret-fawls*, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Secretly false, while apparently sincere.

SECRETION, *se-krē'shun*, *n.* The act of secreting from a circulating fluid: that which is secreted.

SECRETIVE, *se-krē'tiv*, *adj.* Tending to or causing secretion: given to secrecy or to keeping secrets.

SECRETIVELY, *se-krē'tiv-li*, *adv.* In a secretive manner: with a tendency to keep secret.

SECRETIVENESS, *se-krē'tiv-nes*, *n.* Quality of being secretive: tendency to conceal.

SECRETLY, *sē'kret-li*, *adv.* In a secret manner: privately: unknown to others: inwardly.

SECRETNES, *sē'kret-nes*, *n.* The state of being secret. [*of secretion.*]

SECRETOR, *se-krēt'or-i*, *adj.* Performing the office.

SECT, *sekt*, *n.* A part cut off: those who dissent from an established church: those who hold the same views, esp. in religion or philosophy: (*Shak.*) a slip or scion, a political party. [*L. secta*—*seco*, *sectum*, to cut off.]

SECTARIAN, *sek-tā'ri-an*, *adj.* Pertaining to or peculiar to a sect.—*n.* One of a sect.

SECTARIANISM, *sek-tā'ri-an-izm*, *n.* Quality or character of a sectarian: devotion to a sect.

SECTARY, *sek'tar-i*, *n.* One of a sect: a dissenter.

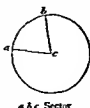
SECTILE, *sek'til*, *adj.* That may be cut with a knife. [*L. sectilis*—*seco*, *sectum*, to cut off.]

SECTION, *sek'shun*, *n.* Act of cutting: a division: a portion: the plan of any object cut through, as it were, to shew its interior: (*math.*) the line formed by the intersection of two surfaces: the surface formed when a solid is cut by a plane. [*L. sectio*—*seco*, *sectum*, to cut off.]

SECTIONAL, *sek'shun-al*, *adj.* Pertaining to a section or distinct part.

SECTIONALLY, sekshun al li, *adv* In a sectional manner

SECTOR sektur n *That which cuts* a portion of a circle between two radii and the intercepted arc a mathematical instrument for finding a fourth proportional. [*L*—*seco*, *sectum*, to cut off.]



SECTORIAL, sek to ri al, *adv* Adapted or intended for cutting.

SECULAR, sek u lar, *adv* *Pertaining to an age or generation coming or observed only once in a century* pertaining to the present world, as to things not spiritual worldly not bound by monastic rules.—*n* A layman an ecclesiastic not bound by monastic rules. [*L*—*secularis*—*seculum*, an age.]

SECULARISATION sek u lar i zashun, *n* The act of rendering secular the state of being rendered secular

SECULARISE, sek u lar iz, *vt* To make secular to convert from spiritual to common use —*pr p* secularizing, *pap* secularized.

SECULARISM, sek u lar izm, *n* State of being **SECULARITY** sek u lar i ti, *n* secular or worldly worldliness.

SECULARLY sek u lar li, *adv* In a secular manner

SECURABLE se kur a bl, *adv* That may be secured.

SECURE, se kur' *adj* (*B*) Without care or anxiety *careless free from fear or danger safe confident* *careless* —*vt* To make safe to render certain to guarantee to fasten (*Shak*) to assure —*pr p* securing *pap* secured [*L* *se*, for *sine* without, *cura* care See **CARE**.]

SECURELY, se kur li, *adv* In a secure manner without fear without danger (*Shak*) carelessly, inconsiderately

SECURENESS se kur nes *n* The state or quality of being secure confidence of safety want of vigilance, [secures or protects.]

SECUREP se kur' er *n* One who or that which

SECURITY, se kur i ti, *n* State of being secure freedom from fear carelessness protection certainty a pledge.

SEDAN se dan, *n* A covered vehicle for one person carried by two men, so called from the town of Sedan in France, where it was invented.

SEDATE, se dat', *adj* (*lit*) Seated settled quiet serene serious [*L* *sedatus*—*sedo* *sedatum* to seat, to compose, akin to *sedeo* Sans. *sad*, to sit.]

SEDATELY se dat' li, *adv* In a sedate manner

SEDATENESS se dat nes *n* The state or quality of being sedate freedom from disturbance calmness tranquillity serenity

SEDATIVE se da tiv *adj* Tending to make sedate or composed moderating allaying irritation or pain —*n* A medicine that allays irritation or pain.

SEDENTARILY, sed en tar i li, *adv* In a sedentary manner

SEDENTARINESS sed en tar i nes, *n* The state or quality of being sedentary

SEDENTARY, sed en tar i, *adj* *Sitting much* passed chiefly in sitting requiring much sitting inactive. [*L* *sedentarius*—*sedeo* to sit.]

SEDERUNT se d runt, *n* A sitting as of a court. [*L*, *lit* they sat—*sedes* to sit.]

SEEDGE, sej *n* A kind of flag or coarse grass growing in swamps and rivers. [*A.S.* *ecog*, *ir*, Gael. *seag*, *W* *heag*.]

SEEDGE, sej *adv* Composed of sedge or flags.

SEEDGY, sej i, *adv* Overgrown with sedge.

SEDIUM, se di um, *n* In ancient Rome one of a row of seats in the amphitheatre a seat in the chancel of a church near the altar for the officiating clergyman. [*L* *sedeo* to sit.]

SEDIMENT se di ment *n* That which settles at the bottom of a liquid drags. [*L* *sed mentum*—*sedeo*, to sit to settle.]

SEDIMENTARY se di ment ar i, *adj* Pertaining to, consisting of, or formed by sediment.

SEDITION se dish un *n* (*lit*) A going apart in surrection any offence against the state next to treason. [*L* *seditio*—*se*, apart, and *eo* *ium*, Sans. *ti*, to go.]

SEDITIONOUS se dish us *adj* Pertaining to sedition of the nature of or tending to excite sedition turbulent.

SEDITIONOUSLY se dish us li, *adv* In a seditious manner with tumultuous opposition to law

SEDITIONOUSNESS se dish us nes, *n* The quality of being seditious disposition to excite sedition turbulent

SEDUCE, se dus *vt* To draw and from rectitude to entice to corrupt to induce to surrender chastity as a woman —*pr p* seducing *pap* seduced [*L* *seduco*—*se*, aside, and *duco* *ductum*, to draw.]

SEDUCEMENT se du cement *n* Act of seducing or drawing aside allurement

SEDUCER, se du ser *n* One who or that which seduces one who prevails over the chastity of a woman a corrupter a tempter

SEDUCTION, se duk shun *n* Act of seducing or enticing from virtue crime of fraudulently depriving an unmarried woman of her chastity

SEDUCTIVE, se duk tiv *adj* Tending to seduce or draw aside

SEDUCTIVELY, se duk tiv li, *adv* In a seductive manner

SEDULOUS se du lus, *adj* Sitting close to an employment diligent constant [*L* *sedulus*—*sedeo* to sit.]

SEDULOUSLY, se d u lus li, *adv* In a sedulous manner assiduously diligently

SEDULOUSNESS se du lus nes *n* The state or quality of being sedulous assiduity

SEE, se *n* (*orig*) The papal seat or authority at Rome the city or the diocese in which the seat of a bishop or archbishop is placed (*Spenser*) a seat. [*L* *sedes*—*sedeo*, to sit.]

SEE, se *vt* To perceive by the eye to observe to discover to remark to experience to visit.—*v i* to look or inquire to discern to understand to be attentive —*pr p* seeing *past* saw, *pap* seen.—*int* Look! behold! [*A.S.* *seon*, *Ger* *sehen*, *Ice* *sa* *Sw* *se*.]

To SEE to look after (*B*) to behold.

SEED sed, *n* The thing sown the substance produced by plants and animals from which new plants and animals are generated first principle original descendants.—*vt* To produce seed to shed seed. [*A.S.* *seol*—*sæcan*, to sow, *Ger* *saat*, seed, *L* *semen*, a sowing.]

SEED BUD sed bud, *n* The bud or germ of the seed.

SEED-CAKE, sed kāk, *n* A cake flavoured with aromatic seeds. [sowing.]

SEED CORN, sed korn, *n* Corn to be used for

SEEDINESS sed i nes, *n* The state of being seedy shabbiness in dress or appearance.

SEEDLING, sēd'ling, *n.* A plant reared from the seed.
SEED-LOBE, sēd'lōb, *n.* The lobe or leaf of a plant which nourishes the growing point or seed.
SEEDNESS, sēd'nes, *n.* (*Shak.*) Seed-time.
SEEDSMAN, sēds'man, *n.* One who deals in seeds: a sower. [sowing seed.]
SEEDTIME, sēd'tim, *n.* The time or season for SEEDY, sēd'i, *adj.* (*comp.* SEED'IER; *superl.* SEED'IENT.) Abounding with seed: run to seed: having the flavour of seeds: worn out: shabby.
SEEING, sē'ing, *n.* Sight: vision.—*conj.* Since. [From SEE.]
SEEK, sēk, *v.t.* To follow or go in search of: to look for: to try to find or gain: to ask for: to solicit.—*v.i.* to make search or inquiry: to try: to use solicitation: (*L.*) to resort to:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* sought. [*A.S.* *secan*; *Ice.* *sækja*; *Sw.* *soka*; *Ger.* *suchen*; allied to *L.* *seguor*, *Sans.* *sach*, to follow.]
SEEKER, sēk'ēr, *n.* One who seeks: an inquirer.
SEEL, sēl, *v.t.* To close the eyes of by sewing the eyelids together, as a hawk in training: to hood-wink. [*Fr.* *siller*, *ciller*—*cil*, *L.* *cilium*, an eyelash.]
SEELDE, sēld, *adv.* (*Spenser*). Seldom.
SEELY, sēli, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Silly, innocent.
SEEM, sēm, *v.i.* (*lit.*) To be fitting or becoming: to appear: to have a show: to look.—*v.t.* (*B.*) to befit. [*A.S.* *seman*, to appear; *Ger.* *ziemen*, to be suitable; *Ice.* *sama*, to fit, to be fitting.]
SEEMER, sēm'ēr, *n.* (*Shak.*) One who seems or carries an appearance.
SEEMING, sēm'ing, *adj.* Apparent: specious.—*adv.* (*Spenser*) Apparently: (*Shak.*) seemingly, becomingly.—*n.* Appearance: semblance: (*Milton*) opinion, judgment. [From SEEM.] [show: apparently.]
SEEMINGLY, sēm'ing-li, *adv.* In appearance: in SEEMINGNESS, sēm'ing-nes, *n.* Appearance: fair appearance: plausibility. [evident.]
SEEMLESS, sēm'les, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Unseemly, inde- SEEMLINESS, sēm'li-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being seemly: comeliness, beauty: fitness, propriety: decorum, decency.
SEEMLY, sēm'li, *adj.* (*comp.* SEEM'LIER; *superl.* SEEM'LIEST.) Becoming: suitable: decent: (*Spenser*) apparent. [From SEEM.]
SEEMLYHED, sēm'li-hed, *n.* Decent comely appearance. [SEEMLY, and *A.S.* *head*, state, nature.]
SEEN, sēn, *pa.p.* of SEE.
SEEN, sēn, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Skilled, experienced.
SEER, sē'ēr, *n.* One who sees.
SEER, sēr, *n.* One who foresees events: a prophet. [From SEE.]
SEESAW, sē'saw, *n.* Motion to and fro, as in the act of sawing: a play among children, in which two seated at opposite ends of a board supported in the centre move alternately up and down.—*v.i.* To move backward and forward.—*adj.* Moving up and down, or to and fro. [Prob. a reduplication of SAW.]
SEETHE, sēth, *v.t.* To boil: to cook in hot liquid.—*v.i.* to be boiling: to be hot:—*pr.p.* seeth'ing; *pa.t.* seethed' or sod; *pa.p.* seethed' or sodd'en. [*A.S.* *seothan*; *Ice.* *sjóða*; *Sw.* *sjuda*; *Ger.* *sieden*; *Gr.* *zeō*, to boil: prob. from the hissing sound of boiling water.]
SEEW, sū, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To pursue. [See SEE.]
SEGMENT, seg'ment, *n.* A part cut off: a portion: a part cut off from a figure by a line or plane: the part of a circle cut off by a chord. [*L.* *segmentum*—*seco*, *sectum*, to cut off.]

SEGREGATE, seg're-gāt, *v.t.* (*lit.*) To set apart from a flock: to separate from others:—*pr.p.* seg'gregat-ing; *pa.p.* seg'gregated. [*L.* *segrego*—*se*, apart, and *greg*, gregis, a flock.]
SEGREGATION, seg're-gā'shun, *n.* The act of setting apart, or the state of being set apart from others.
SEIDLITZ, sēd'litz, *adj.* Denoting saline water of or from Seidlitz in Bohemia, also a saline aperient powder.
SEIGNIOR, sēn'yūr, *n.* A title of honour and address in Europe to elders or superiors: the lord of a manor. [*Fr.* *seigneur*; *It.* *signore*—*L.* *senior*, older—*senex*, old: in low *L.* *senior* sometimes = *dominus*, lord.]
GRAND SEIGNIOR, the sultan of Turkey.
SEIGNIORAGE, sēn'yūr-āj, *n.* Authority: acknowledgment of power: toll on bullion coined, paid to the king: profit. [a seignior or lord.]
SEIGNIORAL, sēn'yūr-al, *adj.* Of or pertaining to SEIGNIORALTY, sēn'yūr-al-ti, *n.* The authority or the territory of a seignior or lord.
SEIGNIORY, sēn'yūr-i, *n.* The power or authority of a seignior or lord: a manor.
SEINE, sēn, *n.* A large net for catching fish. [*Fr.*; *A.S.* *segen*; *L.* *sugena*; *Gr.* *sagēnē*.]
SEISED, sēzd, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Taken possession of. [A form of SEIZED.] [SEIZIN.]
SEISIN, sēz'in, *n.* (*Spenser*). Possession. [A form of SEISMAL, sīs'mal, } *adj.* Pertaining to an earth- SEISMIC, sīs'mik, } quake: noting the area within which an earthquake is felt. [*Gr.* *seismos*, an earthquake—*seio*, to shake.]
SEISMOGRAPH, sīs'mo-graf, *n.* An electro-magnetic instrument for registering the shocks and concussions of earthquakes. [*Gr.* *seismos*, an earthquake, and *graphō*, to write.]
SEISMOLOGY, sīs-mol'o-ji, *n.* The science of earthquakes. [*Gr.* *seismos*, and *logos*, discourse.]
SEISMOMETER, sīs-mom'e-tēr, *n.* An instrument for measuring the duration and strength of the shocks of earthquakes. [*Gr.* *seismos*, an earthquake, and *metron*, a measure.]
SEISMOMETRY, sīs-mom'e-tri, *n.* The measuring of the phenomena of earthquakes. [*Gr.* *seismos*, an earthquake, and *metron*, a measure.]
SEIZABLE, sēz'a-bl, *adj.* That may be seized.
SEIZE, sēz, *v.t.* To take possession of forcibly: to take hold of: to grasp: to apprehend:—*pr.p.* seiz-ing; *pa.p.* seized. [*Fr.* *saisir*, *Prov.* *sazir*, to take possession of; *It.* *sagire*, to put one in possession—*O.* *Ger.* *sazjan*, to set.]
SEIZER, sēz'ēr, *n.* One who or that which seizes.
SEIZIN, sēz'in, *n.* Occupation or possession of an estate of freehold: the thing possessed. [From SEIZE.] [grasp: the thing seized.]
SEIZURE, sēz'zhūr, *n.* Act of seizing: capture:
SEJANT, **SEJEANT**, sē'jant, *adj.* (*her.*) Sitting. [*Fr.* *séant*, *pr.p.* of *seoir*, *L.* *sedere*, to sit.]
SELAH, sē'la, *n.* In the Psalms, a word denoting silence or a pause in the musical performance of the song. [*Heb.*]
SELCOUTH, sel'kowth, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Rarely known, uncommon. [*A.S.* *selcuth* for *seldcuth*—*seld*, seldom, and *cuth*, known.]
SELD, seld, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Rare, uncommon.—*adv.* Seldom, rarely. [See SELDOM.]
SELDOM, sel'dum, *adv.* Rarely: not often. [*A.S.* *seld*, *seldan*, *Ice.* *sialdan*, *Ger.* *seltten*, rare.]
SELD-SHOWN, seld'shōn, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Rarely shewn, seldom exhibited to view.

SELECT, se-lect', *v t* To pick out from a number by preference to choose to cull.—*adj* Picked out nicely chosen choice [*L. sel go selectum*—*se*, aside, and *lego*, *Gr lego*, to gather, to pick out.]

SELECTION, se lekshun, *n*. Act of selecting things selected a book containing select pieces

SELECTNESS, se lektnes *n* The state of being select or well chosen.

SELF NITE, selen it, *n* A transparent and beautiful variety of gypsum, white, or tinged with green, gray, or yellow, and named from its peculiar moon-like lustre. [*Gr selenites* (*lithos*, stone), moon like—*selenē* the moon.]

SELENIUM, se leni nm, *n* One of the metalloïd elements, allied to sulphur, occurring as a solid of a dark brown colour but generally in combination with lead, silver copper, or iron. [Named by Berzelius, who discovered it in 1817, from *Gr selenē* the moon, because it was associated with tellurium—*L. tellus*, the earth.]

SELF self, *n* One's own body or person one's personal interest selfishness —*pl* SELVES (selvz) —*adj* Very particular one's own. [*A.S. self*, *nif* Ice, *saif* Goth. *aliba*, *Ger self*, prob contr of *n liba*—*nif*, *Ger sich*, *L. se*, Sans *sea*, one's self, and *leb* body]

SELF ABUSE, self s búz' *n* The abuse of one's own person or powers self pollution.

SELF ACTING, self akt'ing *adj* Acting of or by itself specially denoting a machine or mechanism which does of itself something that is ordinarily done by manual labour [mission of one's self.]

SELF ADMISSION, self ad mishun, *n* (Shak.) Ad

SELF AFFAIRS, self af fairs, *n* (Shak.) One's own affairs.

SELF AFFECTED self af fekt'ed *adj* (Shak.) Affected

SELF AFFRIGHTED, self af frí'ed, *adj* (Shak.) Frightened at one's self

SELF APPLAUSE, self ap-plawz', *n*. Applause of one's self

SELF BORN, self born, *adj* Born or produced by one's self

SELF BOUNTY, self boun ti, *n* (Shak.) Native goodness.

SELF CHARITY, self-chari ti, *n*. Love of one's self.

SELF-COMPLACENCY, self kom pli sen s, *n* Satisfaction with one's self, one's own performances, &c.

SELF-CONCEIT, self kon-sét', *n*. A high opinion of one's self one's own abilities, &c. vanity

SELF-CONCITED, self kon-sét'ed, *adj* Having a high opinion of one's self, of one's own merits, abilities, &c. vain.

SELF CONFIDENCE, self kon fí-dens, *n*. Confidence in, or reliance on one's own powers self-reliance.

SELF CONFIDENT, self kon fí-dent, *adj* Confident of one's own powers in the habit of relying on one's own powers.

SELF-CONSCIOUS, self kon shus *adj* Conscious of one's acts or states as originating in one's self conscious of being observed by others.

SELF-CONSCIOUSNESS, self kon shus-nes, *n*. The act or state of being self-conscious consciousness of being observed by others.

SELF CONTROL, self kon tról, *n*. Control or restraint exercised over one's self self-command.

SELF DANGER, self-dan-ger, *n*. (Shak.) Danger from one's self.

SELF DEFENCE, self-de-fens', *n*. The act of defending one's own person, property, &c.

SELF DENIAL, self-de-ní'al, *n*. The denial of one's self the not gratifying one's own appetites or desires.

SELF DISTRUST self-dis-trust', *n*. Want of confidence in one's own abilities.

SELF ESTEEM, self-es-tém, *n*. The esteem or good opinion of one's self.

SELF EVIDENT, self-evi-dent, *adj* Evident of itself or without proof that commands assent.

SELF EXAMINATION, self egz am i nashun, *n* A scrutiny into one's own state, conduct, &c., especially with regard to one's religious feelings and duties.

SELF EXISTENCE, self egz istens, *n* Existence by virtue of a being's own nature, and independent of any other being.

SELF EXISTENT, self-egz-ist'ent, *adj* Existing of or by himself independent of any other being.

SELF FIGURED, self fig'urd, *adj* Figured or described by one's self.

SELF GLOPIOUS, self-gló-i-us *adj* Springing from vain-glory or vanity boastful.

SELF IMPORTANCE, self im port'ans, *n* A high estimate of one's own importance, especially as manifested in one's behaviour.

SELF IMPORTANT, self im port'ant, *adj* Manifesting a high estimate of one's own importance.

SELF INDULGENCE, self in-dul-ens, *n*. A free indulgence of one's appetites or desires.

SELF INTEREST, self in-ter-est, *n*. Private interest regard to one's self.

SELFISH, selfish, *adj* Chiefly or wholly regarding one's own self void of regard to others.

SELFISHLY, selfish li, *adv* In a selfish manner with regard to one's own interest only.

SELFISHNESS, selfish nes *n* The quality of being selfish attention to one's own interest without regard to others.

SELF KNOWLEDGE self no-lej, *n* The knowledge of one's own character, abilities, worth, &c.

SELFLESS selfless, *adj* (Tenn.) Having no regard to self, unselfish.

SELFLESSNESS, selfless nes, *n* Freedom from selfishness.

SELF LOVE, self lov *n* The love of one's self tendency to seek one's own advantage desire of happiness.

SELF LOVING, self lov'ing, *adj* Full of self love.

SELF MADE, self mád, *adj* Made by one's self denoting a man who has risen to a high position from poverty or obscurity by his own exertions.

SELF METAL, self met'al, *n* (Shak.) The same metal.

SELF METTLE, self met'l, *n*. (Shak.) Mettle or spirit which is natural to one, and not artificially inspired.

SELF NEGLECTING, self neg lek'ting, *adj* (Shak.) The neglecting of one's self.

SELF PITY, self pí'ti, *n* (Shak.) Pity for one's self.

SELF PLEACHED, self pleé'ch, *adj* (Tenn.) See PLEACH.

SELF POSSESSED, self pos-ses't, *adj* Calm or cool led in mind or manner undisturbed.

SELF POSSESSION, self pos-sesh an, *n*. The possession of one's self or faculties in danger calmness.

SELF PRAISE, self práz *n* The praise of one's self.

SELF PRESERVATION, self préz-er-váshun, *n* The preservation of one's self from injury, &c.

SELF REGISTERING, self rej is ter'ing *adj* Registering itself denoting an instrument or machine having a contrivance for recording its own operations.

SELF RELIANCE, self re-li'ans, *n* Reliance on one's own abilities.

SELF REPROACH, self re-próch, *n*. The act of reproaching or condemning one's self.

SELF REPROVING, self re-pró'ving, *adj* Reproving one's self, from conscious guilt.

SELF RESPECT, self re-spekt', *n*. Respect for one's self or one's character [one's appetites or desires.]

SELF RESTRAINT, self re-strá'nt, *n*. A restraint over

SELF RIGHTEOUS, self rit'yus, *adj* Righteous in one's own estimation.

SELF RIGHTEOUSNESS, self rit'yus nes, *n*. Righteousness in one's own esteem confidence in one's own virtues or merit.

SELF-SACRIFICE—SENATORIAL.

SELF-SACRIFICE, self-sak'ri-fis, *n.* The act of yielding up one's life, interests, &c.

SELF-SACRIFICING, self-sak'ri-fis-ing, *adj.* Yielding, or disposed to yield up one's life, interests, &c.

SELFSAME, selfsām, *adj.* The very same.

SELF-SATISFACTION, self-sat-is-fak'shun, *n.* Satisfaction with one's self.

SELF-SATISFIED, self-sat'is-fid, *adj.* Satisfied with the abilities, performances, &c. of one's self.

SELF-SEEKING, self-sēk'ing, *adj.* Seeking one's own interest or happiness.

SELF-SLAUGHTER, self-slaw'tēr, *n.* (*Shak.*) The slaughter of one's self, suicide.

SELF-SUBDUED, self-sub-dūd', *adj.* (*Shak.*) Subdued by one's own power.

SELF-SUFFICIENCY, self-suf-fish'en-si, *n.* A high opinion of one's own abilities or merits: confidence in one's own competence.

SELF-SUFFICIENT, self-suf-fish'ent, *adj.* Confident in one's own sufficiency: haughty.

SELF-TAUGHT, self-taw't, *adj.* Taught by one's self.

SELF-TORTURABLE, self-tor'tūr-a-bl, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Capable of being tortured by one's self.

SELF-WILLED, self-wild, *adj.* Governed by one's own will.

SELF-WRONG, self-rong, *n.* (*Shak.*) Wrong done by a person to himself.

SELL, sel, *n.* A seat, a throne: (*Spenser*) a saddle. [*Fr. selle, L. sella, for sedula, dim. of sedes, a seat.*]

SELL, sel, *v.t.* To give or deliver in exchange for something paid as equivalent: to betray for money.—*v.i.* to have commerce: to be sold:—*part.* and *part.* sold. [*A.S. sellan, to give; O. D. sellen, Icel. selja, Goth. saljan, to deliver.*]

SELLER, sel'ēr, *n.* One who sells.

SELTERS WATER, sel'tērzwaw'tēr, *n.* A sparkling and effervescing mineral water from Lower Selters in Germany.

SELTZER, sel'tzēr, *n.* Incorrect spelling of **SELTERS**.

SERVAGE, sel'vāj, } *n.* That part of cloth which

SERVEDGE, sel'vej, } forms an edge of itself without hemming: a border. [*From SELF and EDGE.*]

SELVES, selvz, *pl.* of **SELF**.

SEMAPHORE, sem'a-for, *n.* A contrivance for conveying intelligence by means of signals: a telegraph. [*Gr. sēma, a sign, and phērō, to bear.*]

SEMAPHORIC, -AL, sem-a-for'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to a semaphore or semaphores: telegraphic.

SEMBLABLE, sem'bla-bl, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Resembling, similar, like. [*Fr.—sembler, to seem, to resemble—L. similis, like.*] [*manner.*]

SEMBLABLY, sem'bla-bli, *adv.* (*Shak.*) In like manner.

SEMBLANCE, sem'blans, *n.* Likeness: appearance: figure. [*Fr.—sembler, to seem; L. similo, to make like—similis, like.*]

SEMBLANT, sem'blant, *adj.* Resembling, like.—(*Spenser*) Resemblance, figure. [*Fr., pr.p. of sembler. See SEMBLABLE.*] [*fit, suitable.*]

SEMBLATIVE, sem'bla-tiv, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Resembling.

SEMEN, sē'men, *n.* Seed, esp. of animals. [*L.*]

SEMI-BARBARIAN, sem'i-bar-bā'ri-an, *adj.* Half barbarian or savage: partially civilised. [*L. semi, half, and BARBARIAN.*]

SEMI-BREVE, sem'i-brēv, *n.* A musical note, ♮, half the length of a breve. [*L. semi, half, and BREVE.*]

SEMICIRCLE, sem'i-sērkl, *n.* Half a circle: the figure bounded by the diameter of a circle and half the circumference. [*L. semi, half, and CIRCLE.*]

SEMICIRCLED, sem'i-sērkl'd, } *adj.* Having

SEMICIRCULAR, sem'i-sērkl'ū-lar, } the form of a semicircle.

SEMICIRCUMFERENCE, sem'i-sēr-kum'fēr-ens, *n.* Half of the circumference of a circle. [*L. semi, half, and CIRCUMFERENCE.*]

SEMICOLON, sem'i-kō'lon, *n.* Half a colon: the point (;) shewing a division greater than the comma.

SEMI-CONSCIOUS, sem'i-kon'shūs, *adj.* Half or imperfectly conscious. [*L. semi, half, and CONSCIOUS.*]

SEMI-DIAMETER, sem'i-dī-am'c-ter, *n.* Half the diameter of a circle: a radius.

SEMI-FLUID, sem'i-flō'id, *adj.* Half or imperfectly fluid.

SEMI-JEALOUSY, sem'i-jel'us-i, *n.* (*Tenn.*) Half, imperfect, or slight jealousy.

SEMI-LUNAR, sem'i-lōō'nar, } *adj.* Having the form

SEMI-LUNATE, sem'i-lōō'nāt, } of a half-moon. [*L. semi, half, and LUNAR, LUNATE.*]

SEMINAL, sem'in-al, *adj.* Pertaining to seed: radical: rudimental. [*L. semen, seminis, seed—sero, to sow.*]

SEMINARIST, sem'in-ar-ist, *n.* A priest specially instructed in R. C. tenets in a foreign seminary.

SEMINARY, sem'in-ar-i, *n.* (*lit.*) A place where seed is sown: a place of education. [*From L. semen, seed.*]

SEMINATION, sem-in-ā'shun, *n.* Act of sowing: natural dispersion of seed. [*L. seminatio—semino, -atum, to sow—semen, seminis, seed—sero, to sow.*]

SEMINIFEROUS, sem-in-if'ēr-us, *adj.* Seed-bearing: producing seed. [*L. semen, seminis, seed, and fero, to bear.*]

SEMIOLGY, sē-mi-ol'ō-jī, *n.* The branch of medicine which treats of the signs of diseases. [*Gr. sēmeton, a sign, and logos, discourse.*]

SEMIQUAVER, sem'i-kwā-vēr, *n.* A musical note, ♪, half the length of a quaver. [*L. semi, half, and QUAVER.*]

SEMI-SEXTILE, sem'i-seks'til, *n.* The position of planets when they are distant from each other the twelfth part of a circle, or 30°. [*L. semi, half, and SEXTILE.*]

SEMITIC, sem-it'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to the descendants of Shem, the son of Noah, or to their languages.

SEMITONE, sem'i-tōn, *n.* Half a tone: one of the lesser intervals of the musical scale.

SEMITONIC, sem-i-ton'ik, *adj.* Relating to, or consisting of, a semitone or semitones.

SEMI-TRANSPARENCY, sem-i-trans-pār'en-si, *n.* Half or imperfect transparency: partial opaqueness.

SEMI-TRANSPARENT, sem-i-trans-pār'ent, *adj.* Half or imperfectly transparent.

SEMI-VOCAL, sem'i-vōk'al, *adj.* (*lit.*) Half-vocal: pertaining to a semi-vowel. [*L. semi, half, VOCAL.*]

SEMI-VOWEL, sem'i-vow'el, *n.* A half-vowel: a letter with a half-vowel sound, as *m*.

SEMPITERNAL, semp-i-tēr'nal, *adj.* Everlasting: endless. [*L. sempiternus—semper, ever, and æternus, eternal.*]

SEMPSTER, sem'stēr, } *n.* A woman who sews.

SEMPSTRESS, sem'stres, } [*See SEMSTRESS.*]

SENARY, sen'ar-i, *adj.* Containing six: of or belonging to six. [*L. senarius—seni, six each—sex, six.*]

SENATE, sen'at, *n.* (*lit.*) A council of elders: any legislative or deliberative body. [*L. senatus—senex, senis, old, an old man—senex, to be old.*]

SENATE-HOUSE, a house in which a senate meets.

SENATOR, sen'a-tor, *n.* A member of a senate.

SENATORIAL, sen-a-tō'ri-al, *adj.* Pertaining to or becoming a senate or a senator.

SENATORIALLY, sen a-tōr' al l, *adv* In the manner of a senate or of a senator with dignity or solemnity [dignity of a senator]

SENATORSHIP, sen a tor ship *n* The office or **SPNCE**, sens, *n* (*Spenser*) Feeling. [See **SENSE**.]

SEND send, *v t* To cause to go to cause to be conveyed to despatch to commission to diffuse to bestow—*v i* to despatch a message or messenger—*pat* and *pas p* sent. [A.S. *sendan*, Ica. *senda*, Goth. *sendjan* prob allied to Sans *sadh*, to go]

SENDAL send'al, *n* A thin silk or linen. [O Fr. *sendal*, low L. *sendalum*, usually derived from Gr. *σάδν* a fine Indian cloth.]

SENDER sender *n* One who sends.

SENESCENCE, se nes'ens, *n* The state of growing old or decaying decay by time. [See **SENECENT**.]

SENECENT, se nes'ent, *adj* Growing old decaying with the lapse of time. [L. *senescens*—*enit*, *pr p* of *senescere* to grow old—*senex*, old.]

SENECHAL senesh'al *n* (*lit*) The senior or oldest of the servants *n* steward. [Fr. *senchal* Prov. *senescal* low L. *s n* *senesculus*—Goth. *s n* *sen* oldest—*s n* *seiga* (L. *senex*, *senus*) old and stalks O Ger. *sen* a servant.] [or dignity of a seneschal.]

SENECHALSHIP senesh'al ship *n* The office

SENILE s'nill, *adj* Pertaining to old age or attendant on it aged. [L. *senilis*—*senex* *senis* old—*senio* to be old.] [age]

SENILITY, se nill'it, *n* State of being senile old

SENIOR sen'yor, *adj* Elder older in office.—*n* One older than another one older in office an aged person. [L. comp. of *senex* *senis* old.]

SENIORITY sen'yor'it, *n* The condition of being senior priority of birth greater age superiority in office or rank.

SENIORY s'nyor'z, *n* (*Shak*) Same as **SENIORITY**

SENN, sen'a, *n* The dried, purgative leaflets of several species of cassia. [Ar. *sina* or *sema*.]

SENNET sen'et *n* (*Shak*) A particular set of notes on the trumpet or cornet.

SENNIGHT sen'it, *n* The period of seven days and nights a week. [Contracted from *seven nights*.]

SENS sens *adv* (*Spenser*) Since.

SENSATE sens'at, {*adj*} Perceived by the

SENSATED sens'at'ed, {*senses*. [L. *sensatus* gifted with senses *sensus* sense.]

SENSATION sens-a-shun, *n* Perception by the senses feeling excited by external objects by the state of the body or by immaterial objects a state of excited feeling

SENSATIONAL, sens'a-shun'al, *adj* Pertaining to the sensations or to sensationalism exciting or tending to excite to great interest.

SENSATIONALISM, sens-a-shun'al'izm, *n* The doctrine that our ideas originate solely in sensation, and that there are no innate ideas.

SENSATIONIST, sens'a-shun'al'ist, *n* A believer in, or advocate of, sensationalism

SENSE, sens, *n* A faculty by which objects are perceived perception discernment understanding power or soundness of judgment reason opinion conviction import a gnification—*pl* THE SENSES, or FIVE SENSES, sight hearing smell taste, and touch. [L. *sensus*—*sentio* *sensus*, to discern by the senses.]

SENSEFUL sens'fool, *adj* Full of sense meaning, or reason reasonable judicious.

SENSELESS sens'les, *adj* Without sense in capable of feeling wanting sympathy : foolish.

SENSELESSLY, sens'les l, *adv* In a senseless manner unreasonably stupidly

SENSELESSNESS sens'les nes *n* The state or quality of being senseless unreasonableness stupidity

SENSIBILITY sens'i bil'it'z *n* State or quality of being sensible actual feeling capacity of feeling susceptibility acuteness of feeling delicacy

SENSIBLE sens'i bl, *adj* Capable of being perceived by the senses or by the mind capable of being affected easily affected delicate intelligent judicious persuaded.—*n* (*Milton*) Sense sensation.

SENSIBLENESS sens'i bl nes *n* The state or quality of being sensible capacity of perception susceptibility intelligence good sense.

SENSIBLY sens'i bl, *adv* In a sensible manner with perception with good sense judiciously

SENSITIVE, sens'i tiv, *adj* To render sensitive especially to the action of the sun's rays.

SENSITIVE sens'i tiv *adj* Having sense or feeling susceptible to sensat'ons easily affected pertaining to or depending on sensation.

SENSITIVE PLANT a name given to certain species of Mimosa on account of the irritability shown by their leaves in drooping on being touched or shaken.

SENSITIVELY, sens'i tiv l, *adv* In a sensitive manner [quality of being sensitive.]

SENSITIVENESS sens'i tiv nes, *n* The state or

SENSITIVITY sens'i tiv'it, *n* The state or condition of being sensitive, used chiefly in scientific language. [sensitivum.]

SENSORIAL sens'ōr' al, *adj* Pertaining to the

SENSORIUM, sens'ōr' i um, {*n*. The organ which

SENSORY sens'ōr' i, {receives the impressions made on the senses.

SENSUAL sens'ū'al, *adj* Pertaining to affecting, or derived from the senses as distinct from the mind not intellectual or spiritual given to the pleasures of sense voluptuous low.

SENSUALISE, sens'ū'al'iz *v t* To make sensual : to debase by carnal gratification—*pr p* sensualising *pas p* sensualised.

SENSUALISM sens'ū'al'izm, *n* Condition of one who is sensual sensual indulgence the doctrine that all our knowledge is derived originally from the senses

SENSUALIST sens'ū'al'ist, *n* One given to sensualism or sensual indulgence a debauchee : a believer in the doctrine of sensualism.

SENSUALISTIC sens'ū'al'ist'ik, *adj* Sensual teaching the doctrine of sensualism.

SENSUALITY, sens'ū'al'it'z, *n* Quality of being sensual indulgence in sensual pleasures.

SENSUALLY, sens'ū'al' l, *adv* In a sensual manner

SENSUALNESS, sens'ū'al' nes *n* The state or quality of being sensual sensuality

SENSUOUS sens'ū'us *adj* Pertaining to sense full of passion connected with sensible objects.

SENT, sent, *n* (*Spenser*) Sent, percept on.

SENT, sent, *pat* and *pas p* of **SEND**

SENTENCE, sentens *n* (*lit*) What one feels or thinks opinion a judgment pronounced on a criminal by a court or judge a maxim (*gram*) a group or series of words containing a complete thought.—*v t* To pronounce judgment on to condemn—*pr p* sentencing *pas p* sentenced. [Fr. L. *sententia*—*sent* to feel, to think.]

SENTENTIAL, sent-en'shal, *adj.* Pertaining to a sentence: comprising sentences.

SENTENTIALLY, sent-en'shal-li, *adv.* In a sentential manner: by sentences.

SENTENTIOUS, sent-en'shus, *adj.* Abounding with sentences or maxims: short and pithy in expression: bombastic, or affected in speech.

SENTENTIOUSLY, sent-en'shus-li, *adv.* In a sententious manner: in short, striking sentences.

SENTENTIOUSNESS, sent-en'shus-nes, *n.* The quality of being sententious: shortness and pithiness of sentences.

SENTIENCE, sensh'i-ens, } *n.* The quality of being
SENTIENCY, sensh'i-en-si, } sentient: the faculty of perception: feeling.

SENTIENT, sensh'i-ent, *adj.* Discerning by the senses: having the faculty of perception and sensation.

SENTIENTLY, sensh'i-ent-li, *adv.* In a sentient or perceptive manner.

SENTIMENT, sent'i-ment, *n.* A thought occasioned by feeling: opinion: judgment: sensibility: feeling: a thought expressed in words: a maxim: a toast. [Fr.—*L. sentio*, to think.]

SENTIMENTAL, sent-i-ment'al, *adj.* Having or abounding in sentiments or reflections: having an excess of sentiment or feeling: affectedly tender.

SENTIMENTALISM, sent-i-ment'al-izm, *n.* Quality of being sentimental: affectation of fine feeling.

SENTIMENTALIST, sent-i-ment'al-ist, *n.* One who affects sentiment or fine feeling.

SENTIMENTALITY, sent-i-ment'al-i-ti, *n.* Affectation of fine feeling or of exquisite sensibility.

SENTIMENTALLY, sent-i-ment'al-li, *adv.* In a sentimental manner: with sensibility.

SENTINEL, sent'i-nel, *n.* One who keeps watch by pacing to and fro a little path: a sentry. [Fr. *sentinelle*; acc. to Wedgwood, from *O. Fr. sentine*, *sentelle*, dim. of *sente*, a path.]

SENTRY, sent'ri, *n.* A *sentinel*: a soldier on guard to observe the approach of danger.

SENTRY-BOX, sent'ri-boks, *n.* A box to shelter a sentry.

SEPAL, sē'pal, *n.* A leaf or division of the calyx of a flower. [Fr. *sepale*, low *L. sepalum*.]

SEPARABILITY, sep-ar-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being separable: capability of being separated or disunited.

SEPARABLE, sep-ar-a-bl, *adj.* That may be separated or disjoined.

SEPARABLY, sep-ar-a-bli, *adv.* In a separable manner.

SEPARATE, sep-ar-āt, *v.t.* (lit.) To put aside or by itself: to divide: to part: to withdraw: to set apart for a certain purpose.—*v.i.* to part: to withdraw from each other: to become disunited:—*pr.p.* separating; *pa.p.* separated.—*adj.* Separated: divided: apart from another: distinct. [L. *separo*, *separatum*—*se*, aside, and *paro*, to put, to prepare.]

SEPARATELY, sep-ar-āt-li, *adv.* In a separate or unconnected state: distinctly: singly.

SEPARATION, sep-ar-ā'shun, *n.* Act of separating or disjoining: state of being separate: disunion: (Shak.) divorce.

SEPARATISM, sep-ar-at-izm, *n.* Act of separating or withdrawing, esp. from an established church.

SEPARATIST, sep-ar-at-ist, *n.* One who separates



s, s, Sepals.

or withdraws, esp. from an established church: a dissenter.

SEPARATOR, sep-ar-āt-or, *n.* One who or that which separates: a divider.

SEPIA, sē'pi-a, *n.* The cuttle-fish: Indian or China ink, formerly supposed to be manufactured from the ink of the cuttle-fish. [Gr. *sepia*, the cuttle-fish.]

SEPOY, sē'poy, *n.* (lit.) One who uses a bow: a native Hindu soldier in the British army in India. [Hind. *sipahi*, a soldier, from *sip*, a bow and arrow.]

SEPT, sept, *n.* A clan or family, esp. in Ireland. [Prob. a corr. of *SECT*.]

SEPTANGLE, sept-ang-gl, *n.* A figure with seven angles and seven sides. [L. *septem*, seven, and *ANGLE*.]

SEPTANGULAR, sept-ang-gū-lar, *adj.* Having seven angles. [L. *septem*, seven, and *ANGULAR*.]

SEPTEMBER, sep-tem'bēr, *n.* (orig.) The seventh, now the ninth month of the year. [L. *septem*, seven, and Sans. *vara*, Pers. *bar*, time, period.]

SEPTEMBRIST, sep-tem'brist, *n.* One engaged in the massacre in Paris on September 2, 1792.

SEPTEMVIR, sep-tem'vēr, *n.* One of a board of seven men associated for certain duties. [L. *septem*, seven, and *vir*, man, pl. *virī*, men.] [septemvir.]

SEPTEMVIRATE, sep-tem'vēr-āt, *n.* The office of SEPTENARY, sept'en-ar-i, *adj.* Consisting of seven. [L. *septenarius*—*septem*, seven.]

SEPTENNIAL, sept-en'y'al, *adj.* Lasting seven years: happening every seven years. [L. *septennis*—*septem*, seven, *annus*, a year.]

SEPTENNIALLY, sept-en'ni-al-li, *adv.* Once in seven years. [See SEPTENNIAL.]

SEPTENTRION, sep-ten'tri-on, *n.* (Shak.) The north.
[L. *septentriones*, the constellation of the Great Bear, or the seven stars near the north pole-star, called Charles's Wain, from their resemblance to a plough—*septem*, seven, and *trio*, a plough-ox.]

SEPTENTRION, -al, sep-ten'tri-on, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to the north: northern. [See SEPTENTRION, *n.*]

SEPT-FOIL, sept'-foil, *n.* A plant, the roots of which are used in medicine, tanning, &c.: a figure of seven equal segments of a circle used in the R. C. Church as a symbol of her seven sacraments, the seven gifts of the Holy Spirit, &c. [Fr. *sept*, L. *septem*, seven, and *foil*—L. *folium*, a leaf.]

SEPTIC, sept'ik, *adj.* Promoting putrefaction.—*n.* A substance that promotes the putrefaction of bodies. [Gr. *septikos*—*sēpeō*, to make putrid.]

SEPTIFORM, sept'i-form, *adj.* Having seven forms. [L. *septem*, seven, and *forma*, form.]

SEPTIFRAGAL, sep-tif-ra-gal, *adj.* (bot.) Breaking away from the partitions, said of the valves of a pod. [L. *septum*, a partition, and *frango*, *fractum*, to break.]

SEPTILATERAL, sep-ti-lat'er-al, *adj.* Having seven sides. [L. *septem*, seven, and *latus*, *lateris*, a side.]

SEPTILLION, sep-til'yun, *n.* The product of a million raised to the seventh power, or a unit with forty-two ciphers affixed. [From L. *septem*, seven.]

SEPTINSULAR, sept-in'shōō-lar, *adj.* Consisting of seven islands. [L. *septem*, seven, and *insula*, an island.]

SEPTUAGENARIAN, sep-tū-a-jen-ā'ri-an, *n.* A person seventy years old. [See SEPTUAGENARY.]

SEPTUAGENARY, sep-tū-aj'en-ar-i, *adj.* Consisting of seventy.—*n.* One seventy years old. [L. *septuagenarius*—*septuagēni*, seventy each—*septem*, seven.]

SEPTUAGESIMA, sep-tū-a-jēs'i-ma, *n.* The third

Sunday before Lent, about the *seventieth* day before Easter [L. *septuagesimus*, *seventieth*—*septem*, seven.]

SEPTUAGESIMAL, sep-tu-a-jes'i mal, *adj.* Consist-
ing of *seventy* counted by seventies. [From *SEP-*
TUAGESIMA.]

SEPTUAGINT, sep-tu-a-jint n. The
Greek version of the Old Testa-
ment, said to have been made by
seventy translators at Alexandria
about 300 years B.C. [L. *septuaginta*
—*septem*, seven.]

SEPTUM, sep-tum, n. (*bot.*, *anat.*) A
partition separating two cavities
—*pl.* *SEPTA* [L., an enclosure—
sepio, to hedge in, enclose.]

SEPTUPLE, sep-tu-pl, *adj.* *Sevenfold*—*et* To make
sevenfold to multiply by seven. [Low L. *septuplus*
—*septem*, seven, on the analogy of *QUADRUPL*.]

SEPULCHRAI, sep-ul'krai, *adj.* Pertaining to a
sepulchre, or to monuments erected for the dead
(*fig.*) deep, hollow, as tone.

SEPULCHRE, sep-ul'ker n. A place of burial
tomb [L. *sepulchrum*—*sepelio*, *sepulium* to bury.]

SEPULCHRE, sep-pul'ker, *et* (Milton) To place in a
sepulchre to bury or entomb.

SEPULTURE, sep-ul-tur, n. Act of burying the
dead interment humal [L. *sepultura*—*sepelio*,
sepulium to bury.]

SEQUACIOUS, se-kwa'sh-us *adj.* Inclined to follow
a leader attendant manageable plant observ-
ing logical sequence or consistence [L. *sequax*,
sequens—*sequor*, to follow.]

SEQUACIOUSNESS, se-kwa'sh-us-ness, } n. The state
SEQUACITY, se-kwa'si-ti, } of being se-
quacious disposition to follow

SEQUEL, se'kwel, n. That which follows succeed-
ing part result consequence [L. *sequela*—*sequor*,
to follow.]

SEQUENCE, se'kwens, n. State of being sequent or
following order of succession that which follows
consequence (*mus.*) a regular succession of similar
chords.

SEQUENT, se'kwent, *adj.* Following succeeding
—*n.* (*Shak.*) A follower [L. *sequens*—*sequens*,
pr p. of *sequor*, to follow.]

SEQUESTER, se-kwest'er, *v.t.* To separate to
withdraw from society to set apart (*law*) to place
anything contested into the hands of a third person
till the dispute is settled to hold the property of
another till the profits pay the demands to take
possession of the estate of a bankrupt in order to
distribute it among the creditors—*et.* (*law*) to
renounce any interest in the estate of a husband.
[Late L. *sequestro*, *-atum*—*sequester*, a depository,
prob. from *secur*, *aloc.*] [cluded.]

SEQUESTERED, se-kwest'er-d, *adj.* Retired, se-
quester

SEQUESTRATE, se-kwest'rat, *et* To sequester
SEQUESTRATION, sek-wes-trat'shun, n. Act of
sequestering esp. the seizure of any one's property
for the use of the state during dispute, or for the
redemption of society

SEQUESTRATOR, sek-wes-trat'or, n. One who
sequesters another's property —*et.* to whom property
is committed during dispute.

SEQUIN, se'kwín, n. A gold coin, first struck at
Venice about the end of the 13th century, and worth
about 9s 4d. sterling. [Fr., *It.* *zecchino*—*zecca*, the
mint, from *Ar.* *zillah*, a die, a stamp.]

SERAGLIO, se-ra'glí, n. (*lit.*) That which is locked

or barred the palace of the Turkish sultan, esp.
the part in which the women are kept [It. *ser-*
aglio—*servare* to lock up, from L. *sera*, a door bar,
which came to be used for Pers. *serai*, a palace.]

SERAPH, se'raf, n. (*lit.*) A prince of heaven an
angel of the highest rank —*pl.* *SERAPHIM*, se'raf-
im, *SERAPHIM*, se'raf-im. [Heb. *seraphim*, akin to *ser*,
a prince, in *pl.*, angels.]

SERAPHIC, AL, se-ra'fik, al, *adj.* Pertaining to
or becoming a seraph angelic pure sublime
refined. [manner]

SERAPHICALLY, se-ra'fik-al-lí, *adv.* In a seraphic
SERAPHIM, se'raf-im, n. Plural of *SERAPH*. Some-
times written improperly *SERAPHIMA*.

SERAPHINE, se'raf-en, n. A keyed musical instru-
ment in which the sounds were produced by the
action of wind on free vibratory reeds. [From
SERAPH.]

SERASKIER, se-ras'kér, n. (*lit.*) Head of the army
the title among the Turks of every general having the
command of a separate army, especially of the com-
mander-in-chief or the minister of war [Pers. *sera*,
head, chief, and *asker*, an army.]

SERE, sér, *adj.* Same as *SEAR*.

SERENADE, se-re-nád, n. (*orig.*) Music performed
in the open air on a serene night music performed
by a gentleman under a lady's window at night
a piece of music for such an occasion —*et.* To enter
tain with a serenade. —*v.t.* to perform a serenade —
pr p. serenading, *pp.* serenaded. [Fr., *It.* *ser-*
nata, from *sereno*, L. *serenus*, serene.]

SERENATE, se're-nát, n. (Milton) *SERENADE*.

SERENE, se-rén, *adj.* Clear calm unclouded -
undisturbed unruffled a form of address used to
the princes of Germany and their families.—*n.*
Serenity, tranquillity [L. *serenus*.]

SERENELY, se-rén-lí, *adv.* In a serene manner -
calmly coolly

SERENITY, se-re-ní-ti, n. State or quality of being
serene clearness calmness peace

SERF, sér, n. (*lit.*) One who serves a slave attached
to the soil and sold with it. [Fr., L. *servus* a slave,
servant See *SERVE*.]

SERFDOM, sér-fdum, n. Condition of a serf.

SERGE, sér, n. A cloth made of twilled worsted or
silk. [Fr. *It.* *sergia*, from L. *sericum*, silk, from
Seres, the Chinese.]

SERGEANGY, sér-jen-ai, n. Office of a sergeant.

SERGEANT, sar-jent, n. (*lit.*) A servant a non-
commissioned officer next above a corporal a law-
yer of the highest rank. [Fr. *sergent*—L. *serviens*,
-entis *pr p.* of *servio*, to serve. See *SERVE*.]

SERGEANT AT ARMS, an officer of a legislative body
for keeping order &c.—*SERGEANT MAJOR*, a non com-
missioned officer who assists the adjutant.

SERGEANTCY, sar-jent-si, n. Same as *SERGEANT*.

SERGEANTSHIP, sar-jent-shíp, n. The office of a
sergeant

SERIAL, sér-i-al, *adj.* Pertaining to or consisting of
a series appearing periodically.—*n.* A tale or other
composition appearing in successive parts, as in a
periodical. [order]

SERIALLY, sér-i-al-lí, *adv.* In a series or regular

SERIALY, sér-i-ál, *adv.* Arranged in a series.

SERICEOUS, se-rí-sh-us *adj.* Pertaining to or con-
sisting of silk (*bot.*) covered with soft, silky hairs,
as a leaf. [L. *sericus*, silken, belonging to the *Seres*,
the Chinese.]

SERIES, sér-í-éz, n. A succession of things connected



a a Septa.

by some likeness : sequence : order : (*math.*) a progression of numbers or quantities according to a certain law. [*L.—sero, sertum*, to join, akin to *Sans. si*, to bind.]

SERIO-COMIC, -AL, sēr'i-o-kom'ik, -al, *adj.* Consisting partly of seriousness, and partly of comicality or sport.

SERIOUS, sēr'i-us, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Severe, grave*: solemn : in earnest : important : attended with danger. [*L. serius*, akin to *severus*, severe.]

SERIOUSLY, sēr'i-us-li, *adv.* In a serious manner : gravely : in earnest : in an important degree.

SERIOUSNESS, sēr'i-us-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being serious : gravity of manner or of mind.

SERJEANT. Same as **SERGEANT**.

SERMON, sér'mun, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which is sounded forth* : a discourse on a text of Scripture.—*v.t.* (*Spenser*) To discourse to or of : (*Shak.*) to lecture, to teach.—*v.i.* (*Milton*) to compose or deliver a sermon. [*L. sermo, sermonis*, akin to *Sans. svara*, sound.]

SERMONISE, sér'mun-iz, *v.i.* To compose or preach sermons.

SERON, SEROON, se-rōon', *n.* A bale or package of skin for drugs or other articles : the quantity contained in a seroon. [*Sp. sera*, a pannier, *serra*, a basket of rushes.]

SEROSITY, se-ros'i-ti, *n.* A thin, watery fluid, constituting the chief part of animal fluids, as of blood, milk, &c. [*From Serous.*]

SEROUS, sēr'us, *adj.* Resembling serum : thin : watery. [*See Serum.*]

SERPENT, sér'pent, *n.* (*lit.*) *The creeping animal* : a reptile without feet, which moves by means of its ribs and scales : a person subtle or malicious : (*mus.*) a bass wind-instrument, so called from its form. [*L. serpens, -entis*, *p.p.* of *serpo*, to creep, akin to *Gr. herpo*, *Sans. srip*, to creep.]

SERPENT-CHARMER, sér'pent-chärm'ér, *n.* One who charms or has power over serpents.

SERPENT-CHARMING, sér'pent-chärm'ing, *n.* The art of charming or governing serpents.

SERPENTINE, sér'pent-in, *adj.* Resembling a serpent : winding : spiral : crooked.—*n.* A mineral of a green, black, or red colour, sometimes spotted like a serpent's skin.

SERPENTLIKE, sér'pent-lik, *adj.* Like a serpent.

SERPIGO, sér-pi'go, (*Shak.*) A disease of the skin, ringworm. [*From low L. serpo*, to creep.]

SERR, *ser, v.t.* (*Bacon*). To crowd or press together. [*See SERRIED.*]

SERRATE, sér'rät, } *adj.*

SERRATED, sér-rät'ed, }
Notched or cut like a saw.
[*L. serratus—serra*, a saw.]

SERRATION, sér-rä'shun, *n.*
State of being serrated.

SERRATURE, sér-rätür, *n.*
A notching like that between the teeth of a saw. [*L. serratura—serra*, a saw.]



Serrate Leaf.

SERRIED, sér'rid, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Shut in*: crowded : pressed together. [*Fr. serrer*, to crowd ; *It. serrare*, to lock up—*sera*, a door-bar—*L. sero*, to bind.]

SERUM, sér'rum, *n.* The watery part of curdled milk : whey : the thin fluid which separates from the blood when it coagulates. [*L.* ; akin to *Gr. soros*, serum, and *saras*, water.]

SERVAL, sér'val, *n.* An animal of the cat tribe found in S. Africa, valued for its fur. [*Ger.*]

SERVANT, sêrv'ant, *n.* One who serves or is in the service of another : a domestic : (*B.*) a slave : one of low condition or spirit.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To subject.

* * * This word is used in phrases expressive of civility, as *I am your obedient servant*.

SERVANT-GIRL, sêrv'ant-gêrl, } *n.* A female

SERVANT-MAID, sêrv'ant-mäd, } domestic servant.

SERVANT-MAN, sêrv'ant-man, *n.* A male servant.

SERVE, sêrv, *v.i.* *To be a slave or servant* : to be employed by another : to discharge the duties of an office : to attend or wait : to be sufficient : to suit.—*v.t.* to work for : to be in the employment of : to obey : to be subservient or subordinate to : to wait upon at table, &c. : to supply with food : to arrange : to perform the duties of : to suffice for : to satisfy : to treat : (*Spenser*) to bring to bear upon :—*pr.p.* serving ; *pa.p.* served'. [*L. servio*, from *servus*, a slave, prob. akin to *sero*, to bind.]

SERVE ONE OUT, to take revenge upon, to requite.—

SERVE ONE'S SELF OF, to make use of.

SERVER, sêrv'ér, *n.* One who serves : a salver.

SERVICE, sêrv'is, *n.* Condition or occupation of a servant : a working for another : duty required in any office : military or naval duty : office of devotion : a musical composition for devotional purposes : labour, assistance, or kindness to another : benefit : profession of respect : order of dishes at table, or a set of them : the service-tree.

WILD SERVICE, a small species of service-tree, cultivated in England for its fruit and wood.

SERVICEABLE, sêrv'is-a-bl, *adj.* Able to do service : advantageous : useful : able or willing to serve : active : diligent.

SERVICEABLENESS, sêrv'is-a-bl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being serviceable : usefulness in promoting good : diligence. [manner.]

SERVICEABLY, sêrv'is-a-bli, *adv.* In a serviceable

SERVICE-BOOK, sêrv'is-book, *n.* PRAYER-BOOK.

SERVICE-PIPE, sêrv'is-pîp, *n.* A smaller pipe from a main pipe to a dwelling, &c.

SERVICE-TREE, sêrv'is-trê, *n.* A tree cultivated for its fruit, resembling a small pear, and for its timber, which is valuable on account of its strength and durability.

SERVILE, sêrv'il, *adj.* Pertaining to a slave or servant : slavish : meanly submissive : cringing.

SERVILELY, sêrv'il-li, *adv.* In a servile manner : slavishly.

SERVILENESS, sêrv'il-nes, } *n.* State or quality of

SERVILITY, sêrv'il-i-ti, } being servile : slavery :

obsequiousness. [servant.]

SERVING-MAID, sêrv'ing-mäd, *n.* A female domestic

SERVING-MAN, sêrv'ing-man, *n.* A male servant.

SERVITOR, sêrv'i-tor, *n.* One who serves : a servant : a follower or adherent.

SERVITORSHIP, sêrv'i-tor-ship, *n.* The office or condition of a servitor.

SERVITUDE, sêrv'i-tüd, *n.* *State of being a slave* : slavery : state of slavish dependence : (*Milton*) servants collectively. [*See SERVE.*] [collectively.]

SERVITURE, sêrv'i-tür, *n.* (*Milton*). Servants collectively.

SESAME, ses'a-me, *n.* An annual herbaceous plant, from the seeds of which an oil is expressed. [*Gr. sesamon, sesamê.*]

SESAMOID, ses'a-moid, } *adj.* (*lit.*) *Having*

SESAMOIDAL, ses-a-moid'al, } the form of seeds of sesame : denoting certain small bones found in the substance of the tendons at the articulations of the great toes, and in other parts of the body. [*Gr.*

sesamooides—*sesamum*, the seed or fruit of the sesame-tree, and *edulis*, form.]

SESQUIPEDAL, ses-kwip'e-dal, } *adj* Measuring a
SESQUIPEDALIAN, ses kwip'e-dal'i-an } foot and a half [L. *sesquipedalis*—*sesqui*, one and a half, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.]

SESS ses, n. Same as CESS.

SESSILE, ses-il, *adj* (*bot.*) Growing directly from the stem, without a foot stalk, as a leaf. [L. *sessilis*, low, dwarfed, from *sedes*, *sedum*, to sit.]

SESSION, ses-shun, n. The sitting or assembly of a court or public body the time it sits. [Fr., L. *sessio*, *sessionis*, from *sedes*, *sedum*, to sit.]

SESSIONAL ses-shun-al, *adj* Pertaining or belonging to a session or sessions.

SESS POOL. Same as CESS POOL.

SET, set, *vt* To make to sit to place to fix to put in a condition to render motionless to determine beforehand to obstruct to plant to fix in metal to assign, as a price to put in order for use to sharpen to spread, as sails to pitch, as a tune to adapt to music to fit with music to adorn with something fixed to stud to point, as a dog—*vs* to sink below the horizon to decline to plant to become fixed to congeal to have a certain direction in motion to point out game to apply (ones self) (*Shak*) to go forth, to start—*pp* *p* setting, *put* and *put* *put* [A.S. *settan*, D. *setten*, Ger. *setzen*, O Ger. *sezzen*, causative of *SIT*]

SET ABOUT, to begin.—SET ABOARD (*Shak*) to spread.—SET AGAINST, to oppose.—SET AGAIN, to make begin to move.—SET AFAST, to separate from the rest, to reserve.—SET ASIDE, to put away to omit, to reject.—SET AT BAUSET, to undervalue, to despise.—SET BY, to set apart, to reject (*Spenser*) to value or esteem.—SET FORTH, to send out to display to display to advantage to publish to start on a journey.—SET FORWARD, to move on (*B*) to promote.—SET IN, to put in the way to begin.—SET IN ORDER, to adjust or arrange.—SET OFF, to separate from the rest for a purpose to place against as an equivalent to adorn to recommend to start.—SET ON or CROF, to instigate to employ to fix upon (*B*) to attack.—SET ON FOOT, to set going, to start.—SET OUT, to mark off to assign (*Bacon*) to publish to adorn to equip to furnish to recommend to prove to start.—SET TO affix or attach to.—SET UP to erect to exalt to begin to enable to begin to place in view (*print*) to put in type to begin a new course to make pretensions.

SET, set, *adj* (*lit.*) Seated, so in *B* fixed firm determined regular established.—*n* A number of things similar or suited to each other, set or used together a number of persons associated direction.

SETACEOUS, se-ta-shus, *adj* Set with or consisting of bristles bristle-shaped. [L. *seta*, a bristle.]

SET DOWN, set-down, *n*. A severe rebuke.

SETIFORM, set'i-form, *adj* Having the form of a bristle. [L. *seta*, a bristle, a hair, and *forma*, form.]

SET OFF, set-of, *n*. A claim set up against another a counterbalance (*arch*) same as OFFER.

SETON, seton or set'n, *n*. A passage made by a needle under the skin, through which threads of silk are drawn to cause irritation and discharge the material inserted. [Fr., It. *setone*—L. *seta*, a hair, hairs being originally employed.]

SETOSE, se-tu's, } *adj* Having the surface set with
SETOUS, se-tus, } bristles bristly [L. *setosus*—*seta*, a bristle.]

SETTEE, set-tee, *n*. A long seat with a back.

SETTER, set'er, *n*. One who sets, as words to music a dog which sets or crouches when it sees the game.

SETTING, setting, *n*. Act of setting direction of a

current of wind the hardening of plaster or cement that which sets or holds, as the mounting of a jewel (*B*) that which is set in or inserted.

SETTLE, set'l, *vt* To set or place in a fixed state to fix to establish in a situation or business to render quiet, clear &c. to decide to free from uncertainty to quiet to compose to fix by gift or legal act to adjust to liquidate or pay to colonise—*vi* to become fixed or stationary to fix one's residence to grow calm or clear to sink by its own weight to sink to the bottom to cease from agitation to adjust differences or accounts—*pp* *p* settling, *put* *p* settled. [From *SET*]

SETTLE, set'l, *n*. A long bench with a high back for sitting on (*B*) a platform lower than another part [A.S. *setl*—*setlan* to sit]

SETTLEMENT set'l-ment, *n*. Act of settling state of being settled payment arrangement a colony newly settled a sum newly settled on a woman at her marriage.

SETTLER, set'ler, *n*. One who settles a colonist.

SETTLING, set'ling, *n*. The act of making a settlement the act of subduing the adjustment of differences sediment dregs.

SET TO, set tō, *n*. A conflict in boxing, argument, &c.

SEVEN, sev'n, *adj* Six and one—*n*. The number seven the symbol representing it. [A.S. *seofon*, Ger. *seven*, Goth. *seven*, L. *septem*, Sans. *septan*.]

SEVENFOLD, sev'n-fold, *adj* Folded seven times multiplied seven times.

SEVEN NIGHT, sev'n-nit or sev'n-nit, *n*. Seven days and nights a week, the time from one day of the week to the same again.

SEVENTEEN, sev'n-teen, *adj* Seven and ten.—*n*. The number seventeen the symbol representing it. [A.S. *seofonten*—*seofon*, seven, and *ten*, ten.]

SEVENTEENTH, sev'n-teenth, *adj* The seventh after the tenth.—*n*. One of seventeen equal parts. [A.S. *seofontea*—*seofon*, seven, and *teotha*, tenth.]

SEVENTH, sev'nth, *adj* Last of seven, next after the sixth.—*n*. One of seven equal parts. [A.S. *seoftha*.]

SEVENTHLY, sev'nth-li, *adv* In the seventh place.

SEVENTIETH, sev'n-ti-eth, *adj* Last of seventy the ordinal of seventy.—*n*. A seventieth part.

SEVENTY, sev'n-ti, *adj* Seven times ten.—*n*. The number seventy the symbol representing it. [A.S. *seofontig*—*seofon*, seven, and *ig* ten.]

SEVER, sev'er, *vt*. To separate with violence to cut apart to divide (*B*) to keep distinct—*vi* to make a separation or distinction to be rent asunder [O Fr. *severer*, It. *severare*, L. *separare*. See *SET AFAST*.]

SEVERAL, sev'er-al, *adj* (*orig*) Separate distinct particular different various consisting of a number sundry—*n* (*Shak*) A particular taken singly, also, land which is not common but appropriated. [From *SEVER*.]

SEVERALLY, sev'er-al-li, *adv* Separately distinctly particularly [From *SEVER*.]

SEVERANCE, sev'er-ans, *n*. Act of severing separation.

SEVERE, se-ver, *adj* Serious grave austere strict not mild strictly adhering to rule sharp distressing inclement searching difficult to be endured. [Fr. *severe*, L. *severus*, akin to Sans. *acc*, to worship, honour.]

SEVERELY, se-ver-li, *adv* Strictly, rigorously, painfully severely.

SEVERENESS, se-vēr'nes, } *n.* Quality of being se-
SEVERITY, se-ver'i-ti, } vere: gravity: harsh-
ness: exactness: inclemency.

SEW, sô, *v.t.* To join or fasten together with a needle and thread.—*v.i.* to practise sewing. [A.S. *siwian*, *siwian*; O. Ger. *siwian*; Goth. *siwjan*; L. *suo*.]

SEW, sū, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To follow, to solicit. [See **SUE**.]

SEWAGE, sū'ij, *n.* Refuse carried off by sewers. [Contr. of **SEWERAGE**.]

SEWEL, sū'el, *n.* Something hung up to scare deer.

SEWER, sô'er, *n.* One who sews.

SEWER, sū'er, *n.* An officer who set on and removed the dishes at a feast. [O. Fr. *asseur*—*assoir*, to set down. See **ASSESS**.]

SEWER, sū'er, *n.* An underground passage for draining off water and filth. [O. Fr. *seuiere*; Fr. *essuyer*, *essuer*, to dry—L. *ex*, out, and *succus*, moisture.]

SEWERAGE, sū'er-ij, *n.* Construction of a sewer: the whole sewers of a city: drainage by sewers.

SEWING, sū'ing, *n.* Act of sewing or using a needle: what is sewed.

SEX, seks, *n.* The distinction between male and female: the characteristics by which an animal or plant is male or female. [Fr. *sexe*; L. *sexus*.]

THE SEX, womankind.

SEXAGENARIAN, seks-a-jen-ā'ri-an, *n.* A person sixty years old. [From **SEXAGENARY**.]

SEXAGENARY, seks-aj'en-ari or seks-a-jen-ari, *adj.* Designating the number sixty.—*n.* A sexagenarian: something containing sixty. [L. *sexagenarius*—*sexageni*, sixty each—*sexaginta*, sixty—*sex*, six.]

SEXAGESIMA, seks-a-jes'i-ma, *n.* The second Sunday before Lent, being about the sixtieth day before Easter. [L. *sexagesimus*, sixtieth.]

SEXAGESIMAL, seks-a-jes'i-mal, *adj.* Pertaining to the number sixty: proceeding by sixties. [See **SEXAGESIMA**.]

SEXANARY, seks'an-ari, *adj.* Consisting of six or of sixes: sixfold or six-parted. [From L. *sex*, six.]

SEXENNIAL, seks-en'yal, *adj.* Lasting six years: happening once in six years. [L. *sexennis*—*sex*, six, and *annus*, a year.]

SEXENNIALY, seks-en'yal-li, *adv.* Once in six years.

SEXLESS, seks'les, *adj.*

Having no sex.

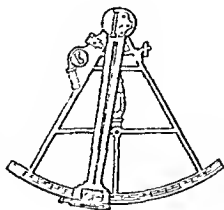
SEXTANT, seks'tant, *n.* (*math.*) The sixth part of a circle: an optical instrument having an arc = the sixth part of a circle, and used for measuring angular distances. [Fr.; L. *sextans*, -*antis*, a sixth—*sex*, six.]

SEXTILE, seks'til, *n.* The position of two planets when at the distance of the sixth part of a circle (60°) or of two signs, and marked thus *. [L. *sextus*, sixth—*sex*, six.]

SEXTILLION, seks-til'yun, *n.* A million raised to the sixth power, expressed by a unit with thirty-six ciphers attached. [L. *sextus*, sixth—*sex*, six.]

SEXTO, seks'to, *n.* A size of book made by folding a sheet of paper into six leaves. [L. *sextus*, sixth—*sex*, six.]

SEXTODECIMO, seks'to-des'i-mo, *n.* A size of book made by folding a sheet of paper into sixteen leaves: a book of this size. [L. *sextusdecimus*, sixteenth—*sextus*, sixth—*sex*, six, and *decimus*, tenth.]



Sextant.

SEXTON, seks'tun, *n.* A sacristan: an officer who has charge of a church, attends the clergyman, digs graves, &c. [A corr. of **SACRISTAN**.]

SEXTONSHIP, seks'tun-ship, *n.* The office of a sexton.

SEXTUPLE, seks'tū-pl, *adj.* Sixfold: (*mus.*) having six parts. [Fr.—L. *sextus*, six, and *plico*, to fold.]

SEXTUPLET, seks'tū-plet, *n.* (*mus.*) A note divided into six parts instead of the usual division into four. [L. *sextus*, sixth—*sex*, six; formed on the analogy of **TRIPLET**.]

SEXUAL, seks'ū-al, *adj.* Pertaining to sex: distinguishing or founded on the sex: relating to the distinct organs of the sexes.

SEXUALIST, seks'ū-al-ist, *n.* One who classifies plants according to the differences of the sexes or the parts of fructification. [being sexual.]

SEXUALITY, seks'ū-al-i-ti, *n.* State or quality of

SEXUALLY, seks'ū-al-li, *adv.* In a sexual manner or relation.

SEYNE, sān, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To say.

SHABBILY, shab'i-li, *adv.* In a shabby manner: meanly: raggedly.

SHABBINESS, shab'i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being shabby: meanness: raggedness.

SHABBY, shab'i, *adj.* (*lit.*) Scabby or rubbed: threadbare or worn, as clothes: having a look of poverty: mean in look or conduct: low: paltry:—*comp.* **SHABBIER**; *superl.* **SHABBIEST**. [Ger. *schdlig*, scabby, threadbare—*schaben*, to rub. See **SCAB**.]

SHACKLE, shak'l, *v.t.* To put shackles on: to fetter: to tie the limbs of: to bind or confine:—*pr.p.* shack'ling; *pa.p.* shack'led.

SHACKLE, shak'l, *n.* A chain to confine the limbs: anything that hinders free action:—*pl.* handcuffs: fetters. [A.S. *scacul*, *scacul*, a shackle—*scacan*, to shake; D. *schaechel*, a link of a chain.]

SHAD, shad, *n.* A genus of sea-fishes nearly allied to the herring, some species of which ascend rivers like the salmon. [Celt. *sgadan*, *ysgadan*, a herring.]

SHADDOCK, shad'ok, *n.* A tree of the same genus as the orange, having larger leaves, flowers, and fruit. [Said to be so named from Captain Shaddock, who introduced it to the West Indies from the East Indies, its native-habitat.]

SHADE, shād, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To shadow forth, to

SHADE, shād, *n.* Partial darkness: interception of light: obscurity: a shady place: protection: shelter: a screen: degree of colour: a very minute change: the dark part of a picture: the soul separated from the body: a ghost.—*v.t.* To screen from light or heat: to shelter: to mark with gradations of colour: to darken.—*v.i.* to act as a shade:—*pr.p.* shād'ing; *pa.p.* shād'ed. [A.S. *scadu*, *scado*; Ger. *schatten*; prob. akin to Gr. *skia*, a shadow.]

SHADEFUL, shād'fool, *adj.* Full of shade, shady.

SHADELESS, shād'les, *adj.* Without shade: not shaded.

SHADILY, shād'i-li, *adv.* In a shady manner.

SHADINESS, shād'i-nes, *n.* The state of being shady.

SHADING, shād'ing, *n.* The act or operation of making a shade: the shades made: the style or arrangement of shades, as in a picture.

SHADOW, shad'ô, *n.* Shade caused by an object: shade: darkness: shelter: security: favour: the dark part of a picture: an inseparable companion: a mystical representation: faint appearance: something only in appearance.—*v.t.* To shade: to cloud or darken: to shade, as a painting: to represent faintly.

SHADOWINESS *shad-ə-nēs, n.* The state of being shadowy or unsubstantial. [light and colour]

SHADOWING, *shad-ə-ing n.* Shading gradation of

SHADOWLESS, *shad-ə-less, adj.* Having no shadow

SHADOWY, *shad-ə-ī, adj.* Full of shadow dark obscure typical unsubstantial.

SHADY, *shād-ī, adj.* Having or in shade sheltered from light or heat —comp **SHADIER**, *superl.* **SHADIEST**

SHAFT, *shaft, n.* A shared or smoothed rod anything long and straight, as the stem of an arrow, &c. the part of a column between the base and capital (for **ILL**, see **CORVARY**) the stem of a feather the entrance to a mine a pole of a carriage. [A.S. *sceft*—*scæfan*, to shave, to scrape, Ger *schaft*, prob akin to Gr *skeptron*, a staff.]

SHAFTED, *shaft'ed, adj.* Having a shaft or handle

SHAFT HORSE, *shaft' hors, n.* The horse that is harnessed between the shafts of a carriage

SHAG, *shag, adj. (Shak.)* Same as **SHAGGY**

SHAG, *shag n.* That which is rough or bushy rough, woolly hair cloth with a shaggy nap a kind of tobacco, cut into fine threads [A.S. *scæga*, that which is rough or shaggy, Ice. *slegg* Dan *slæg*, the beard.] {shaggy or rough ear.

SHAG EARED, *shag' ērd, adj. (Shak.)* Having

SHAGGED, *shag'ed, adj. (Shak.)* Snaggy, rough.

SHAGGEDNESS, *shag'ed-nēs, n.* The state of

SHAGGINESS, *shag' ī-nēs, n.* {being shagged or shaggy roughness.

SHAGGY, *shag' ī, adj.* Covered with rough hair or wool rough rugged —comp **SHAGGY**, *superl.* **SHAGGYEST** [From **SHAG** n.] {rough hair

SHAG HAIRE, *shag' hārd, adj.* Having long,

SHAGREEN, *shā-grēn, n.* A kind of leather made from horse's, ass's, or camel's skin shark skin. [Fr *chagrin*, Turk. *şagrin*, the back of a horse.]

SHAGREEN, *ED, shā-grēn, -d, adj.* Made of or covered with the leather called shagreen.

SHAH, *shā, n.* The king or monarch of Persia. [Pers. *shāh*, a king prince.]

SHAKE, *shak, v. t.* To move with quick short motions to agitate to make to tremble to threaten to overthrow to cause to waver to make afraid to give a tremulous note to.—*v. i.* to be agitated to tremble to shiver to lose firmness.—*pr. p.* shaking, *part. shock, (D)* shaken, *pa. p.* shaken.—*n.* A rapid tremulous motion a trembling or shivering a concussion a rent in timber, rock &c. (*mus.*) a rapid repetition of two notes. [A.S. *secan*, Ice. *shaka* D. *shoden*, to shake.]

SHAKEDOWN, *shak'down, n.* A temporary substitute for a bed, as on a sofa, &c., probably named from the original shaking down of straw for this purpose

SHAKER, *shak'er, n.* A person or thing that shakes —*pl.* a name originally applied to ridicule to a religious sect existing in the United States, on account of certain rhythmical movements of the hands and arms, which form part of the ceremonial of their worship.

SHAKESPEAREAN or **IAN**, {*shak spē' ē-ān, adj.*

SHAKESPEAREAN or **IAN**, {Pertaining to or

SHAKSPEREAN or **IAN**, {the style of Shake

peare, the greatest modern poet (1564—1616), or to his works.

SHAKINESS, *shak' ī-nēs, n.* The state of being shakily

SHAKO, *shak-o, n.* A kind of military cap. [Hung. *csako*.]

SHAKY, *shak-ī, adj.* In a shaking condition feeble, unsteady full of cracks or clefts —comp **SHAKIER**, *superl.* **SHAKIEST**

SHALE, *shal, n. (orig.)* A shell or husk a rock of a silty structure often found in the coal measures.—*v. t.* To take off the shell of.—*pr. p.* shaling, *pa. p.* shaled [Ger *schale*, a skin or bark, *schalen*, to peel, to split off.]

SHALL, *shal, v. i. (orig.)* To owe to be under obligation used in the future tense of the verb [A.S. *scall*, to be obliged, Ger *sollen* Ice. *skal*, to be in duty bound acc. to Grimm, *skal*, *ong* = I have slain, hence to be liable for a fine acc. to Wedg. from Ice *skil*, separation, difference, *skilya*, to make a difference, to concern one.]

SHALLOON, *shal' lūn, n.* A light kind of woollen stuff said to have been first made at Chalons in France.

SHALLOP, *shalup, n.* A large schooner rigged boat with two masts [Fr *chaloupe*, Ger *schaluppe*, *schlupe*, D. *sloop* See **SCOOT**.]

SHALLOT, *shal-lot, n.* A kind of onion with a flavour like that of garlic [Corr. of **ESCHALOT**.]

SHALLOW, *shal-lō, n. (lit.)* A shelf a sandbank a flat place over which the water is not deep a shoal.—*adj.* Not deep not profound not wise trifling [From root of **SURFLY**.]

SHALLOW HEARTED, *shal-lō-hārt'ed, adj. (Tenn.)* Not forming strong attachments

SHALLOWLY, *shal-lō-ly, adv.* In a shallow manner with no great depth (*Shal*) simply, foolishly

SHALLOWNESS, *shal-lō-nēs, n.* The state of being shallow want of depth want of thought or under standing silliness

SHALLOW PATED, *shal-lō-pā'ted, adj.* Empty-headed weak in intellect. [Not deep-rooted.]

SHALLOW ROOTED, *shal-lō-rōot'ed, adj. (Shak.)*

SHALOT, *shal-lot, n.* Same as **SHALLOT**

SHALT, *shal, 2d pers. sing. of SHALL*

SHALY, *shal-ī, adj.* Pertaining to, or having the qualities of shale

SHAM, *sham, n. (lit.)* Something done to hide shame a pretence that which deceives expectation imposture.—*v. t.* To pretend to feign to impose upon.—*v. i.* to make false pretences.—*pr. p.* shamming, *pa. p.* shammed.—*adj.* Pretended false. [From root of **SHAME**.]

SHAMBLE, *sham-bl, v. i.* To walk with an awkward, unsteady gait.—*pr. p.* sham'bling, *pa. p.* sham bled.

SHAMBLES, *sham-blz, n. pl. (lit.)* Benches on which butchers exposed their meat for sale a slaughter house. [A.S. *scæmel*, Ger *schämel*, a bench akin to L. *scabellum*, dim. of *scamnum*, a bench—*scando*, to climb.]

SHAMBLING, *sham-bl'ing pa. p.* Moving awkwardly and irregularly [From **SHAMBLE**.]

SHAME, *shām, n.* The feeling caused by the exposure of that which ought to be concealed, or by a consciousness of guilt the cause of shame dishonour (*D*) the parts of the body which modesty requires to be concealed.—*v. t.* To make ashamed—to cause to blush to cover with reproach.—*v. i.* (*Spenwr*, *Shal*) to be ashamed, to feel shame.—*pr. p.* sham'ing, *pa. p.* shamed [A.S. *scamu*, modesty, *scamra*, Ger *scham*, shame, nakedness.]

For **SHAME**, shame on you!

SHAMEFACED, *shām-fāst, adj.* Easily shewing shame very modest or bashful easily confused. [A corr. of **SHAMEFAST**.]

SHAMEFACEDLY, *shām-fāst-ly, adv.* Modestly: with excessive modesty, bashfully

SHAMEFACEDNESS, shām'fast-nes, *n.* Modesty : bashfulness.

SHAMEFAST, shām'fast, *adj.* (*obs.*) Now **SHAMEFACED**. [O. E. *shamefast* ; A. S. *seam-fast*—*seamu*, modesty, *fast*, fast, perfectly, very.]

SHAMEFASTNESS, shām'fast-nes, *n.* (*obs.*) Now **SHAMEFACEDNESS**.

SHAMEFUL, shām'fool, *adj.* Full of or bringing shame : disgraceful : raising shame in others : indecent.

SHAMEFULLY, shām'fool-li, *adv.* In a shameful manner : with indignity or indecency : infamously : disgracefully.

SHAMEFULNESS, shām'fool-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being shameful : disgracefulness.

SHAMELESS, shām'les, *adj.* Without shame : immodest : done without shame : audacious.

SHAMELESSLY, shām'les-li, *adv.* Without shame : impudently. [immodesty : impudence.]

SHAMELESSNESS, shām'les-nes, *n.* Want of shame :

SHAME-PROOF, shām'-prōōf, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Proof against the feeling of shame, shameless.

SHAMMY, sham'ī, } *n.* Leather, orig. prepared from **SHAMOY**, sham-oy', { the skin of the *chamois*, but now from that of the deer, goat, &c. [A corr. of **CHAMOIS**.]

SHAMPOO, sham-pōō', *v.t.* To squeeze and rub the body of, in connection with the hot bath : to wash thoroughly with soap and water, as the head :—*pr.p.* *shampōō'ing* ; *pa.p.* *shampōōed*. [Hind. *tsham-pua*, to squeeze.]

SHAMPOOER, sham-pōō'ēr, *n.* One who shampoos.

SHAMROCK, sham'trok, *n.* *Trefoil* : a species of clover, the national emblem of Ireland. [Ir. *seamrog*, Gael. *seamrag*, trefoil.]

SHANK, shangk, *n.* The bone of the leg, the leg : the leg below the knee to the foot : the long part of any instrument, as of an anchor between the arms and ring. [A. S. *scane*, the bone of the leg, the leg ; O. Ger. *schancho*, Ger. *schenkel*, the leg.]

SHANKER, shangk'ēr, *n.* Same as **CHANCRE**.

SHANTY, shan'ti, *n.* A mean dwelling or hut, so called in Ireland. [Perh. from Ir. *sean*, old, and *tig*, a house.]

SHAPABLE, shāp'a-bl, *adj.* That may be shaped.

SHAPE, shāp, *v.t.* To form, so in B. : to fashion : to adapt to a purpose : to regulate : to direct : to conceive.—*v.i.* to take a shape : to be adjusted : to suit :—*pr.p.* *shāp'ing* ; *pa.p.* *shāp'ed*, (*B.*) *shāp'en*.—*n.* Form or figure : external appearance : that which has form or figure : an appearance : particular nature : expression, as in words. [A. S. *scyppan*, *scapan*, Ger. *schaffen*, Ite. *skapā*, to form.]

SHAPELESS, shāp'les, *adj.* Having no shape or regular form : wanting symmetry.

SHAPELESSNESS, shāp'les-nes, *n.* The state of being shapeless : want of definite form.

SHAPELINESS, shāp'li-nes, *n.* The quality of being shapely : beauty or proportion of form.

SHAPELY, shāp'li, *adj.* Having shape or a regular form : symmetrical.

SHARD, shārd, *n.* (*Shak.*) A broken fragment of any brittle substance, as an earthen vessel, also one of the wing-cases of a beetle : (*Spenser*) a division or boundary. [A. S. *sceard*, a division, a fragment—*scearan*, to share, to divide.]

SHARD-BORNE, shārd'-bōrn, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Borne on shards, as heetles, improperly supposed to fly with what are merely wing-cases.

SHARDED, shārd'ed, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Provided with wing-cases, as beetles.

SHARE, shār, *n.* A part shorn or cut off : a portion : dividend : one of a number of equal portions of anything.—*v.t.* To divide into parts : to partake with others.—*v.i.* to have a part : to receive a dividend :—*pr.p.* *shār'ing* ; *pa.p.* *shāred*. [A. S. *scearu*—*scearan*, to cut off.]

SHARE, shār, *n.* The iron blade of a plough which shears or cuts the ground. [A. S. *scear*, *scear*, the share of a plough—*scearan*, to cut.]

SHARE-BROKER, shār-brōk'ēr, *n.* A broker or dealer in shares of railways, &c.

SHAREHOLDER, shār'hōld'ēr, *n.* One who holds or owns a share or shares in a joint fund or property.

SHARER, shār'ēr, *n.* One who shares, divides, or apportions to others : a partaker.

SHARK, shārk, *n.* A large voracious fish with large sharp teeth.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To pick up hastily or shily. [L. *carcharus*—Gr. *karcharias*, sharp-pointed, having sharp teeth—*karcharos*, sharp, akin to *charassō*, to scratch.]

SHARP, shārp, *adj.* Having a thin, cutting edge : peaked or ridged : affecting the senses as if pointed or cutting : severe : keen : shrewd : of keen or quick perception : pungent : hiting : sarcastic : eager : fierce : impetuous : shrill : emaciated, as the visage.—*n.* An acute sound : (*mus.*) a note raised a semitone : the character, directing this.—*v.t.* To sharpen : (*mus.*) to raise a semitone above the natural tone, to mark with a sharp. [Ice. *skarpt*, Ger. *scharf* ; akin to L. *scalpo*, to scratch, and to **SCRAPE**.]

SHARP-CUT, shārp'-kut, *adj.* Cut sharply or definitely : well-defined : clear.

SHARPEN, shārp'n, *v.t.* To make sharp or keen : to give edge or point to : to make pungent or painful : to make severe : to make cager, active, or acute.—*v.i.* to grow sharp.

SHARPER, shārp'ēr, *n.* (*lit.*) One who practises sharpness : a trickster : a swindler : a cheat.

SHARP-GROUND, shārp'-grownd, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Ground to a sharp edge.

SHARP-LOOKING, shārp'-look'ing, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Having the appearance of sharpness.

SHARPLY, shārp'li, *adv.* With a sharp edge or point : acutely : severely : painfully : wittily.

SHARPNESS, shārp'nes, *n.* Keeness of edge or point : painfulness : satirical severity of language : intellectual acuteness, wit : quickness of perception : shrillness, as of sound. [sharp point.]

SHARP-POINTED, shārp'-point'ed, *adj.* Having a

SHARP-SET, shārp'-set, *adj.* Set sharply : eager : keen : ravenous.

SHARP-SHOOTER, shārp'-shōōt'ēr, *n.* Formerly a rifleman : now applied in the navy to one of the men stationed in the top to annoy those on the deck of an enemy's vessel.

SHARP-SHOOTING, shārp'-shōōt'ing, *n.* Shooting at objects with precision.

SHARP-SIGHTED, shārp'-sit'ed, *adj.* Having sharp or acute sight : shrewd : discerning.

SHARP-SIGHTEDNESS, shārp'-sit'ed-nes, *n.* Clearness or strength of vision : shrewdness, discernment.

SHARP-TOOTHED, shārp'-tōōtht, *adj.* Having sharp teeth.

SHARP-WITTED, shārp'-wit'ed, *adj.* Having a sharp or acute wit : sagacious.

SHASTER, shas'tēr, } *n.* (*lit.*) A book : the authori-
SHAstra, shas'tra, { tative religious and legal books of the Hindus. [Sans. *sastra*—*sas*, to teach.]

SHATTER, shat'ər vt To break so that the pieces are scattered to break or dash to pieces to crack to disorder to render unsound.—vi to be broken into fragments to fall to pieces through the application of some force.—n A fragment. [Similar to SCATTER from the sound.]

SHAVE, shāv, vt To scrape to pare with a razor to pare closely to cut off the hair with a razor to make smooth by paring to cut in thin slices to skim along the surface to strip —pr p shāving pat shāved, pa p shāved or shāven —n The act or operation of shaving a tool used for shaving [A.S. *scafan*, D. *schabben*, *schabben*, to scrape to shave, *schaven*, to rub, to shave, Ger. *schaben* L. *scabo*, to scrape] [or friar (in contempt)]

SHAVELING, shā'ving, n. A man shaved a monk

SHAVER, shā'vər n. One who shaves a barber a sharp dealer a plunderer

SHAVING, shā'ving, n. The act of shaving that which is shaved or pared off

SHAWL, shawl, n. A cloth of wool cotton, silk, or hair used particularly by women as a covering for the shoulders a kind of mantle.—vt To wrap in a shawl. [Fr. *châle*, Pers and Hind. *shāl*.]

SHAWM, shawm, n. A musical instrument formerly in use, resembling the clarinet or the hautboy [O Fr. *chalemel*—L. *calamus*, a reed, a reed pipe]

SHAYRE, shār, n. (Spenser) A shire

SHE, shē, pron fem. The female understood or previously mentioned sometimes used as a noun for female [A.S. *seo*, *heo* Goth. *si*, Ger. *sie*.]

SHEADING, shēding n. One of the six divisions or districts of the Isle of Man. [A.S. *scodan*, to divide to bound.]

SHEAF, shēf, n. (pl. **SHEAVES** shēvz) A quantity of things, esp. the stalks of grain, shored and bound up together any bundle or collection.—vt To bind in sheaves.—vi to make sheaves [A.S. *scēaf*, Ger. *schaub*—A.S. *scēofan*, Ger. *schieben*, to shove.]

SHEAFY, shēf'y, adj. Consisting of sheaves.

SHEAL, shēl, vt (Shal) To shell, as peas

SHEALING, shēling n. The shell, pod, or husk as of peas

SHEALING, shēling n. Same as SHEELING

SHEAR, shēr, vt To snare, cut, or clip to clip with shears or any other instrument.—vi to separate [A.S. *scoran*, Ice. *elera* to cut or clip, Ger. *scheren*, to shave to separate]

SHEARE, shēr, adj. (Spenser) Same as SHEER.

SHEARER, shēr'er, n. One who shears a reaper

SHEARING, shēr'ing n. The act or operation of cutting with shears what is cut off with shears the process of preparing shear steel.

SHEARLING, shēr'ling, n. A sheep only once sheared.

SHEARMAN, shēr'man, n. One whose occupation is to shear cloth.

SHEARS, shērz n pl An instrument for shearing or cutting consisting of two blades that meet each other anything like shears an apparatus for raising heavy weights, consisting of upright spars fastened together at the top and furnished with tackle (Spenser) a pair of wings.

SHEAR-STEEL, shēr'stel, n. Steel suitable for the manufacture of shears and other edge tools.

SHEAR-WATER, shēr wā'ter, n. A genus of web-footed birds allied to the petrels, so called from their running lightly along the surface of the water

SHEATH, shēth, n. That which protects or covers a case for a sword or other long instrument a scabbard any thin defensive covering a membrane

covering a stem or branch the wing case of an insect [A.S. *scæth*, *scæth*, Ger. *scheide* Ice. *skeidar*, a sheath, Gael. *sgnath*, a protection, a shield.]

SHEATH, shēth, vt To put into a sheath to cover with a sheath or case to enclose in a lining.—pr p sheathing, pa p sheathed

SHEATHED, shēth'd, pa p Provided with or enclosed in a sheath (bot.) invested by the tubular base of the leaf or leaf stalk.

SHEATHING, shēth'ing n. That which sheathes esp. the covering of a ship's bottom.

SHEATHLESS, shēth'les, adj. Wanting a sheath.

SHEATH WINGED, shēth wīng'd, pa p Having the one pair of wings in the form of hard cases for folding over the other pair, as beetles.

SHEAVE, shēv n. A solid cylindrical wheel fixed in a channel on which a rope works, as in the block of a pulley [Ger. *scheibe* disk, pulley, conn. with SMYVE.]

SHEAVED, shēv'd, adj. (Shak) Made of straw

SHECHINAH, shē lī'nā, n. Same as SHEKINAH

SHECKLATION, shēk'lā-tōn, n. Same as CHECKLATION

SHED, shēd, vt To scatter to throw out to pour. to spill.—vi to let fall (Spenser) to spill life blood, to kill —pr p shedding, pat and pa p shed. [A.S. *scēdan* low Ger. *schudden*, Oer. *schütten*, to pour, allied to Gr. *skedannumi*, to scatter, to shed.]

SHED, shēd, n. That which shades a slight erection, usually of wood for shade or shelter an outhouse a hut. [From SHADE.]

SHEDDER, shēd'er, n. One who sheds or causes to shed, shed, n. The act of causing to flow, or of casting off or out.

SHEELING, shēling n. A mean cottage or hut [Ice. *slah*, a house—*sliga*, to protect.]

SHEEN, shēn, n. That which shines brightness or splendour.—adj (Spenser) Bright, glittering fair.—vi To shine, to glitter [From root of SMYZE.]

SHEENLY, shēn'ly adv. (Browning) Brightly [From SHEEN.]

SHEENY, shēn'y, adj. (Tenn.) Same as SHEEVY

SHEEP, shēp, n. sing and pl A small ruminant quadruped, covered with wool a silly fellow (in contempt) [A.S. *scēap*, D. *schaap*, Ger. *schaf*.]

SHEEP BITE, shēp bīt, vi. (Shak) To practise petty thefts. [practises petty thefts.]

SHEEP BITER, shēp bīt'er, n. (Shak) One who

SHEEPCOT, shēp'kōt n. A cot or enclosure for sheep

SHEEP FACED, shēp'fāst, adj. Sheepish, bashful.

SHEEPTOLD, shēp'fōld, n. A fold or enclosure for sheep a flock of sheep

SHEEP HOOK, shēp'hook, n. A hook fastened to a pole by which shepherds lay hold of the legs of their sheep a shepherd's crook.

SHEEPISH, shēp'ish, adj. Like a sheep bashful foolishly diffident. [see bashfully]

SHEEPISHLY, shēp'ish'ly, adv. In a sheepish man

SHEEPISHNESS, shēp'ish'ness, n. The state or quality of being sheepish diffident bashfulness.

SHEEPMASTER, shēp'māst'er, n. (B) A master or owner of sheep.

SHEEP'S EYE, shēp's'ēy n. A modest, diffident look a loving, wishful glance. [sheep]

SHEEP SHEARER, shēp shēr'er, n. One who shears

SHEEP SHEARING, shēp shēr'ing, n. The shearing of sheep the time of shearing the sheep

SHEEP SKIN, shēp'skīn, n. The skin of a sheep: leather prepared from the skin of a sheep.

SHEEP-TICK, shēp'-tik, *n.* An insect which attacks the sheep, sucking its blood, and raising a tumour.

SHEEP-WALK, shēp'-wawk, *n.* The place where the sheep walk and pasture: sheep-pasture.

SHEEPY, shēp'i, *adj.* Pertaining to or resembling sheep: sheepish.

SHEER, shēr, *adj.* Bright: clear: pure: unmingled: simple: without a break, perpendicular.—*adv.* Clear: quite: at once. [A.S. *scir*, I.ee. *skirr*, bright, clear, Ger. *schier*, Goth. *skeirs*, clear, Sans. *charu*, beautiful.]

SHEER, shēr, *v.i.* To deviate from the line of the proper course, as a ship: to turn aside.—*n.* The deviation from the straight line, or the longitudinal curve or bend of a ship's deck or sides. [From **SHEAR**, *v.i.*]

SHEERS, shērz, *n.* Same as **SHEARS**.

SHEET, shēt, *n.* (*lit.*) That which is shot or spread out: a large thin piece of anything: a large, broad piece of cloth in a bed: a large, broad piece of paper: a sail: the rope fastened to the sails to extend them to the wind.—*v.t.* To cover with or as with a sheet: (*Shak.*) to fold in a sheet. [A.S. *scēat*, from *scēatan*, to shoot, to extend, Ger. *schote*, the sheet (*naut.*)]

SHEET-ANCHOR, shēt'-ang'kor, *n.* The largest anchor of a ship, shot or thrown out in extreme danger: chief support: last refuge. [O. E. *shoot-anchor*.]

SHEETING, shēt'ing, *n.* Cloth used for bed-sheets.

SHEET-LIGHTNING, shēt'-lit'ning, *n.* Lightning appearing in sheets or having a broad appearance.

SHEIK, shēk, *n.* (*lit.*) An old man: a man of eminence, a lord, a chief. [Ar. *sheikh*—*shākh*, to be old.]

SHEELING, shēl'ing, *n.* Same as **SHEELING**.

SHEKEL, shēk'l, *n.* A Jewish weight (about half an ounce avoirdupois) and coin (about 2s. 6d. sterling). [Heb., from *shakal*, to weigh.]

SHEKINAH, she-kī'na, *n.* The Divine presence which rested like a cloud or visible light over the mercy-seat. [Heb., from *shakan*, to rest.]

SHELF, shelf (*pl.* **SHELVES**, shelvz), *n.* (*lit.*) Something thin like a shell: a flat layer of rock: a ledge: a shoal: a sand-bank: a board fixed on a wall, &c. for laying things on. [A.S. *scylfe*, Scot. *skelve*, to separate in layers, D. *schelf*, a scaffold, *schelfe*, a shell.]

SHELFY, shelf'i, *adj.* Full of shelves: shelf-like.

SHELL, shel, *n.* (*lit.*) Something thin like a scale: a hard covering of some animals: any framework: a rough kind of coffin: an instrument of music: a bomb.—*v.t.* To break off the shell: to remove the shell from: to take out of the shell: to throw shells or bombs upon, to bombard.—*v.i.* To fall off like a shell: to cast the shell: to be freed from the shell or husk. [A.S. *scel*, I.ee. *skel*, D. *schelle*, *schæle*, Ger. *schale*. See **SCALE**.]

SHELLAC, { shel'lak, *n.* Lac prepared in thin plates.

SHELLDRAKE, shel'drak, *n.* A genus of ducks resembling the goose. [Prov. E. *sheld*, variegated (from their plumage), and **DRAKE**.]

SHELL-FISH, shel'-fish, *n.* A fish or an aquatic animal with an external shell. [*tary jacket*.]

SHELL-JACKET, shel'-jak'et, *n.* An undress military jacket.

SHELL-LIME, shel'-lim, *n.* Lime procured from the shells of shell-fish by burning.

SHELL-PROOF, shel'-proof, *adj.* Proof against or able to resist shells or bombs.

SHELL-WORK, shel'-wurk, *n.* Work composed of or adorned with shells.

SHELLY, shel'i, *adj.* Full of or made of shells.

SHELTER, shel'tēr, *n.* That which shields or protects: a refuge: a retreat, a harbour: one who protects, a guardian: the state of being covered or protected: protection.—*v.t.* To cover or shield: to defend: to conceal.—*v.i.* To take shelter. [Ger. *schulter*, Dan. *skjul*, a cover, a shelter, I.ee. *skyla*, to cover: akin to **SHIELD**.]

SHELTERLESS, shel'tēr'-les, *adj.* Without shelter: destitute of home, refuge, or protection.

SHELV, shelv, *v.t.* To furnish with shelves: to place on a shelf: to put aside.—*v.i.* To slope like a shelf:—*pr.p.* shelv'ing; *pa.p.* shelved.

SHELVING, shelv'ing, *n.* The furnishing with shelves: the act of placing on a shelf: shelves or materials for shelves. [*shallow*.]

SHELVY, shelv'i, *adj.* Full of shelves or shoals:

SHEMITIC. Same as **SEMITIC**.

SHEND, shend, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To disgrace, to reproach, to blame, also, to overpower, to surpass:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* shent. [A.S. *scendan*—*second*, *sceand*, Ger. *schande*, shame.]

SHEPHERD, shep'ērd, *n.* One who herds sheep: a swain: a pastor.—*v.t.* To tend as a shepherd: to herd or guard.

SHEPHERDESS, shep'ērd-es, *n.* A female shepherd: a woman who tends sheep.

SHEPHERDISH, shep'ērd-ish, *adj.* Resembling or suiting a shepherd: pastoral.

SHEPHERDLING, shep'ērd-ling, *n.* A little shepherd.

SHEPHERD'S-NEEDLE, shep'ērdz-nē'dl, *n.* An annual plant, called also *Venus's comb*.

SHEPHERD'S-POUCH, shep'ērdz-powch, } *n.* An annual

SHEPHERD'S-PURSE, shep'ērdz-purs, } annual

eruciferous plant, so named from the compressed, somewhat heart-shaped seed-vessel.

SHERBET, shēr'bet, *n.* A drink composed of water and lemon-juice, sweetened and flavoured. [Arab. *sherbet*, *sharbat*, a drink, from *shariba*, akin to L. *sorbeo*, to drink: other forms are **SHRUB** and **SYRUP**.]

SHERD, shērd, *n.* (*B.*) A sherd, a fragment.

SHERE, shēr, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). Same as **SHEAR**.

SHERE, shēr, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Same as **SHEER**.

SHERIFF, sher'if, *n.* The governor of a shire: an officer in a county who executes the law. [A.S. *sciregeref*—*scire*, shire, *gerefa*, a governor, D. *graf*, *græve*, Ger. *graf*, a count.]

SHERIFF'S POST (*Shak.*), a post at the door of a sheriff, to which royal proclamations were fixed.

SHERIFFALTY, sher'if-al-ti, } *n.* The office or juris-

SHERIFFDISH, sher'if-dum, } diction of a sheriff.

SHERIFFSHIP, sher'if-ship, } *n.* The office of a sheriff.

SHERRIS, sher'is, *n.* (*Shak.*) Same as **SHERRY**.

SHERRY, sher'i, *n.* A dry wine of an amber colour, obtained principally from *Xeres* in Spain.

SHEW, shō. Same as **SHOW**.

SHEW, shō, *n.* (*Spenser*). A mark, a track. [See **SHOW**.]

SHEWBREAD, shō'bred. Same as **SHOWBREAD**.

SHIBBOLETH, shib'o-leth, *n.* (*B.*) A word used as a test by the Gileadites to detect the Ephraimites, who could not pronounce the *sh*: the criterion or watchword of a party. [Heb., an ear of corn; or a stream, from *shabal*, to grow, to flow.]

SHIDDER, shid'ēr (*Spenser*). Either a corruption of *thider* = thither, or of *shedeer*, female animals.

SHIELD, sheld, *n.* A broad piece of defensive armour

on the left arm defence a person who protects an escutcheon.—*v. t.* To defend. [A.S. *scýld*—*scýldan*.



Forms of Shields.

to defend, Ger *schild*, Sw *sköld*, Ice. *skjöldr*, protection—*skýla*, to protect, Gael. *sgail*, a covering.]

SHIELD FERN, *shéld fern*, *n.* A fern, so called from its shape.

SHIELDLESS, *shéld'les*, *adj.* Without a shield defenceless.

SHIELDLESSLY, *shéld'les li*, *adv.* In a shieldless manner without protection.

SHIELDLESSNESS, *shéld'les nes*, *n.* The state of being shieldless want of protection.

SHIELDING, *shéling*, *n.* Same as **SHIELING**.

SHIFT, *shift*, *v. t.* (*orig.*) To divide to change to put out of the way to dress in fresh clothes.—*v. i.* to change about to remove to change one's clothes to resort to expedients for some purpose.—*n.* A change a contrivance an artifice last resource a chemise [A.S. *scýfan*, to divide, to order, Ice. *skipta*, to ordain, arrange, *skipta*, Sw *skifta*, to divide, to change, G Ger *schichten*, allied to Gr *schizo*, L *scindo* to divide.] [shifted]

SHIFTABLE, *shift'a-bl*, *adj.* Capable of being shifted.

SHIFTER, *shift'er*, *n.* One who shifts one who plays tricks, a cheat. [shifty changeableness.]

SHIFTINESS, *shift'nes*, *n.* The quality of being shifting.

SHIFTINGLY, *shift'ing li*, *adv.* In a shifting or changing manner deceitfully.

SHIFTLESS, *shift'les*, *adj.* Destitute of shifts or expedients unsuccessful, for want of proper means.

SHIFTLESSLY, *shift'les li*, *adv.* In a shiftless manner [being shiftless.]

SHIFTLESSNESS, *shift'les nes*, *n.* The state of being shiftless.

SHIFTY, *shift'i*, *adj.* Full of or ready with shifts, contrivances, or expedients.

SHILLALAH, *shíl'la*, *n.* An oak esplaning a SHILLALY, *shíl'li*, *n.* cudgel. [Said to be named from an Irish word, famous for its stick.]

SHILLING, *shíling*, *n.* An English silver coin = 12 pence.

[A.S. *scilling*, Fr *escelin*, It *scellino*—Goth *skilling* O Ger *skilling* from Sw *skilya* to divide, a shilling being a piece of money stamped deeply with a cross, so that it could be easily broken into four, each of which was called in A.S. *feorthing*, a fourth part, a farthing.]

SHILLI SHALLI, *shíl'i shál'i*, *adv.* In silly hee SHILLY SHALLY, *shíli sháli*, *n.* Foolish trifling irresolution. [A reduplication of 'Shall I?']

SHILY, *shíli*, *adv.* Same as SHILLY.

SHIMMER, *shim'er*, *v. i.* To gleam or glusten.—*n.* A gleaming or glustering [A.S. *scimman*—*scimman*, *sciman*, to glitter.]

SHIN, *shin*, *n.* The large bone of the leg or the fore part of it, so called from the likeness of its sharp edge to a splint of wood. [A.S. *scin*, *scina*, the shin, Ger *schene*, a splint or thin piece of wood, *schanden*, the shin bone.]

SHINE, *shín*, *v. i.* To scatter rays of light to beam with steady radiance to glitter to be bright or

beautiful to be eminent—*pr p* shining, *past* and *pp* shone (shon) (*B*) *pa t.* and *pp* shined—*n* Brightness splendour fair weather—*adv* (Spenser) Shining bright. [A.S. *scinan*, Ger *scheinen*, Goth. *skanan*, to shine, Bret *skina*, to scatter, *slin*, a ray.]

SHINER, *shín'er*, *n.* That which shines.

SHINESS, *shínes*, *n.* Same as SHINING.

SHINGLE, *shing'gl*, *n.* Wood sawed or split thin, used, like slates, for covering houses.—*v. t.* To cover with shingles—*pr p* shingling, *pp* shingled. [Ger *schindel*, L *scandula*—*scindo*, to split.]

SHINGLE, *shing'gl*, *n.* The coarse round gravel on the shores of rivers or of the sea, so called from the jingling sound it makes when washed by the waves. [Norw *singla*, to jingle, *singl* gravel.]

SHINGLE ROOFED, *shing'gl rōōft*, *adj.* Having the roof covered with shingles or flat pieces of wood.

SHINGLES, *shing'glz*, *n.* An eruptive disease which often spreads round the body like a belt [L *cingulum*, a belt or girdle—*cingo*, to gird.]

SHINGLY, *shing'gli*, *adj.* Abounding with shingle.

SHINING, *shín'ing*, *adj.* Scattering light bright, resplendent conspicuous.—*n* Effusion or clearness of light brightness [From SHINE.]

SHININGNESS, *shín'ing nes*, *n* (Spenser) Brightness, splendour.

SHINNEY, *shín'i*, *n.* A game, played with clubs somewhat like golf-clubs and a ball, in which there are two goals, the object of each party being to drive the ball over their opponents' goal—also called *bandy* or *hockey* [So called from the habit of the players to receive blows on the shins.]

SHINTY, *shín'ti*, *n.* Same as SHINNEY.

SHINY, *shín'i*, *adj.* Shining diffusing light bright, splendid unclouded.

SHIP, *shíp*, *n.* (*lit.*) A thing scooped or dug out a vessel for conveying passengers or goods by water:

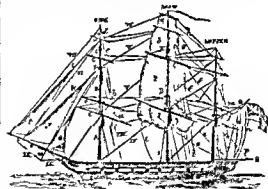


Diagram of a Ship showing the principal spars, rigging and sails.

Spars &c.—A, Mast B Topmast C, Topgallant mast D Royal mast E, Yard F Topmast yard G, Topgallant yard H Royal yard J Bowsprit K, J-bow L, Flying j-bow M Mast gale N Chains O Top P, Crossrees Q Gaff R, Spanker boom.

Sails &c.—1 Course 2 Topmast 3 Topgallant-sail 4 Royal, 5 Spanker 6 Fore-topmast-staysail 7 Jib 8 Flying j-bow 9 Standing Rigging—1 Shrouds 2 Topmast shrouds 3 Topgallant shrouds 4 Stay 5 Topmast stay 6 Topgallant-mast stay 7 Royal stay 8 Backstays 9 Marinsgale stays.

Running Rigging—a Luffs b Topail luffs c Topgallantail luffs d Royal luffs e Braces f Topail braces g Topgallant braces h Royal braces i Sheet j j-bowstay k Flying j-bowstay l Peak halyards m, S gail halyards n Vangs o Toppling luffs.

Note—The corresponding rigging &c. on the d fferent masts have the same names, prefixed by the name of the mast such as Fore-topmast yard, Main-topmast-yard, Mizzen-topmast yard, &c.

late, fir; mē, hēr, mīne, mēto, mēte, mēon, then.

- a vessel having three masts, with tops and yards to each: generally, any large vessel.—*v.t.* To put on board a ship: to engage for service on board a ship: to receive on board ship: to fix in its place.—*v.i.* to engage for service on shipboard:—*pr.p.* shipping; *pa.p.* shipped'. [A.S. *scip*; Goth., Ico. *skip*; O. Ger. *skif*; L. *scapha*; Gr. *skaphe*—*skapto*, to dig, to scoop.]
- A SHIP-OF-THE-LINE, a war-ship of 74 guns or more.
- SHIP-BISCUIT, ship'-bis'kit, *n.* Hard biscuit for use on shipboard.
- SHIPBOARD, ship'bôrd, *n.* The board or deck of a ship.—*adv.* Upon or within a ship. [ship.]
- SHIP-BOY, ship'-boy, *n.* A hoy that serves on board a ship.
- SHIP-BROKER, ship'-brôk'êr, *n.* A broker who effects sales, insurances, &c. of ships.
- SHIP-BUILDER, ship'-bild'êr, *n.* One whose occupation is to construct ships. [ing ships.]
- SHIP-BUILDING, ship'-bild'ing, *n.* The art of constructing ships.
- SHIP-CANAL, ship'-ka-nal', *n.* A canal large enough to admit the passage of ships.
- SHIP-CARPENTER, ship'-kâr'pen-têr, *n.* A carpenter who works at ship-building.
- SHIP-CHANDLER, ship'-chand'lêr, *n.* A chandler or dealer in cordage, canvas, and other ship furniture.
- SHIPFUL, ship'fool, *n.* As much or as many as a ship will hold:—*pl.* SHIP'FULS.
- SHIP-LOAD, ship'-lôd, *n.* The load or cargo of a ship.
- SHIPMAN, ship'man, *n.* (B.) A man who manages a ship: a sailor. [of a ship.]
- SHIPMASTER, ship'mas'têr, *n.* The master or captain of a ship.
- SHIPMATE, ship'mât, *n.* A mate or companion in the same ship.
- SHIPMENT, ship'ment, *n.* Act of putting on board ship: embarkation: that which is shipped.
- SHIP-MONEY, ship'-mun'i, *n.* Money for providing ships for the service of the king in time of war, raised at intervals in England, 1007—1640. [ships.]
- SHIP-OWNER, ship'-ôn'êr, *n.* The owner of a ship or ships.
- SHIPPER, ship'tr, *n.* One who places goods on board a ship for transportation. [collectively: tonnage.]
- SHIPPING, ship'ing, *adj.* Relating to ships.—*n.* Ships
- TO TAKE SHIPPING (B.), to embark.
- SHIP-RIGGED, ship'-rigd, *adj.* (naut.) Rigged like a ship, having three masts with square sails and spreading yards. [properly.]
- SHIP-SHAPE, ship'-sbâp, *adj.* In a seamanlike manner:
- SHIP-TIRE, ship'-tir, *n.* (Shak.) A sort of head-dress, perhaps adorned with ribbons as a ship is with streamers, or perhaps a head-dress formed to resemble a ship.—*Dyce.*
- SHIP-WORM, ship'-wurm, *n.* A genus of wormlike molluscs which perforate and live in timber, lining the cavity or tube with a calcareous incrustation.
- SHIPWRECK, ship'rek, *n.* The wreck or destruction of a ship: destruction.—*v.t.* To destroy on the sea: to make to suffer wreck.
- SHIPWRIGHT, ship'rit, *n.* A wright who constructs ships.
- SHIP-YARD, ship'-yârd, *n.* A yard where ships are built or repaired.
- SHIRE, shir, *n.* A share or division of the kingdom under a sheriff: a county. (When added to the name of a county, the *i* is pronounced as in *hill*.) [A.S. *scir*, a division—*sciran*, to divide.]
- SHIRK, shêrk, *v.t.* To avoid, get off or slink away from. [A form of vulgar *shark*, to play the thief, to shift for a living, from SHARK, the fish.]
- SHIRRED, shêrd, *adj.* Having lines or cords inserted between the threads, as in certain elastic fabrics.
- SHIRT, shêrt, *n.* A short garment worn next the body by men.—*v.t.* To cover as with a shirt. [Dan. *skjorte*, Ico. *skirta*, a shirt; A.S. *scort*, O. Ger. *scurz*, L. *curtus*, short. See SHORT.]
- SHIRTING, shêrt'ing, *n.* Cloth for shirts.
- SHIRTLESS, shêrt'les, *adj.* Without a shirt.
- SHIST, SHISTOSE. Same as SCHIST, SCHISTOSE.
- SHITTAH, shif'a, } *n.* A precious wood used in
SHITTIM, shif'im, } the construction of the Jewish
Tabernacle and its furniture, supposed to be a species of *Acacia*. [Heb. *shittah*, pl. *shittim*.]
- SHIVE, shiv, *n.* (Shak.) A slice, as of bread: used by cork-cutters to designate a small bung for closing a wide-mouthed hottle. [See SHAVE.]
- SHIVER, shiv'êr, *n.* A splinter, or small piece into which a thing breaks by sudden violence.—*v.t.* To shatter.—*v.i.* to fall into shivers:—*pr.p.* shivering; *pa.p.* shiv'cred. [Ger. *schiefer*, a splinter; D. *schieve*, a fragment, *scheven*, to break into parts; Ger. *scheibe*, Dan. *skive*, Ico. *skifa*, a slice—*skjfa*, to split.]
- SHIVER, shiv'êr, *v.i.* To shake or tremble: to shudder.—*v.t.* to cause to shake in the wind, as sails.—*n.* A shaking fit: a tremor. [Ger. *schauern*, to tremble; O. D. *schoeveren*, to shake.] [or trembling.]
- SHIVERINGLY, shiv'êr-ing-li, *adv.* With shivering
- SHIVERY, shiv'êr-i, *adj.* Easily falling into shivers or fragments: cohering loosely.
- SHOAL, shôl, *n.* A great multitude of fishes swimming together.—*v.i.* To crowd. [A.S. *scolu*, a company; D. *school*, a crowd.]
- SHOAL, shôl, *n.* A shallow or shelf: a place where the water of a river, sea, or lake is not deep: a sand-bank.—*v.i.* To grow shallow: to come upon shallows.—*adj.* Shallow. [From root of SHELF and SHALLOW.]
- SHOALINESS, shôl'i-nes, *n.* The state of being shoaly: little depth of water. [deep.]
- SHOALY, shôl'i, *adj.* Full of shoals or shallows: not deep.
- SHOAR, shôr, *n.* A prop. Same as SHORE, a prop.
- SHOCK, shok, *n.* A violent shake: a sudden dashing of one thing against another: violent onset: an offence.—*v.t.* To shake by violence: to offend: to disgust: to dismay. [O. Ger. *schoc*, shock; D. *schok*, a jolt; Fr. *choc*, a dashing; Sp. *chogue*, a thrust; allied to SHAKE.]
- SHOCK, shok, *n.* A heap or pile of sheaves of corn. [Ger. *schock*, D. *schokke*, a heap.]
- SHOCK, shok, *n.* A dog with long, shaggy hair: a mass of shaggy hair. [From SHAG.]
- SHOCK-DOG, shok'-dog, *n.* Same as SHOCK, a dog.
- SHOCK-HEADED, shok'-hed'ed, *adj.* Having a bushy head of hair.
- SHOCKING, shok'ing, *adj.* Giving a shock or shake from horror or disgust: highly offensive.
- SHOCKINGLY, shok'ing-li, *adv.* So as to shock or disgust: offensively.
- SHOD, shod, *pat.* and *pa.p.* of SHOE.
- SHODDY, shod'i, *n.* (orig.) The waste shed or thrown off in spinning wool: now applied to the wool of woven fabrics reduced to the state in which it was before being spun and woven, and thus fit for remanufacture. [From SHED.]
- SHOE, shôo, *n.* (pl. SHOES, shôoz). A covering for the foot: a rim of iron nailed to the hoof of an animal to keep it from injury: anything in form or use like a shoe.—*v.t.* To furnish with shoes: to cover at the bottom:—*pr.p.* shoe'ing; *pat.* and *pa.p.* shod. [A.S. *seco*; Goth. *skols*; Ger. *schuh*.]
- SHOEBLACK, shôo'blak, *n.* One who blacks and cleans shoes or boots.
- SHOE-HORN, shôo'-horn, *n.* A curved piece of horn or metal used in putting on a shoe.
- SHOEING-HORN, shôo'ing-born, *n.* A shoe-horn:

anything by which a transaction is facilitated any thing used as a medium

SHOELESS, *sho'les*, *adj* Destitute of shoes

SHOE MAKER, *shō' mā'kər*, *n* One whose trade or occupation is to make shoes or boots.

SHOER, *shō'er*, *n* One who fits the foot with a shoe

SHOE TIE, *shō' tī*, *n* A cord or string for lacing a shoe.

SHOG, *shog*, *v i* (*obs*) To jog or move on.

SHOLE, *shol*, *adj* (*Spenser*) Shallow [See **SHOAL**.]

SHONE, *shon*, *pa t* and *pa p* of **SHINE**.

SHONNE, *shon*, *v t* (*Spenser*) To shun.

SHOOK, *shook*, *pa t* of **SHAKE**.

SHOON, *shoon*, *n* Old pl. of **SHOEN**.

SHOOT, *shōt*, *v t* To dart to let fly with force to discharge from a bow or gun to strike with a shot to thrust forward to send forth new parts, as a plant to colour in spots —*v t* to perform the act of shooting to be driven along to fly as an arrow to jut out to germinate to advance — *pa t* and *pa p* shot — *n* Act of shooting a young branch. [*AS sceotan*, *Ice skota* *D schuten*, *Ger schießen* to dart.] [*shoots*]

SHOOTER, *shō'tēr*, *n* One who or that which

SHOOTING, *shō'ting* *n* Act of discharging fire arms or an arrow sensation of a quick pain act or practice of killing game.

SHOOTING BOX, *shō'ting boks* *n* A small house in the country for use in the shooting season.

SHOOTING STAR, *shō'ting star*, *n* A meteor, so called from its quick, darting motion.

SHOP, *shop*, *n* (*orig*) A stall a building in which goods are sold by retail a place where mechanics work —*v t* To visit shops for the purpose of buying —*pr p* shopping, *pa p* shopped [*AS scoppa*, a treasury, *scypen*, *O Fr eschoppe*, a stall, *Ger schoppen*, a shed.]

SHOP BOY, *shop' boy*, *n* A boy employed in a shop

SHOPE, *shōp*, (*Spenser*) Shaped, framed.

SHOP KEEPER, *shop' kē'pər*, *n* One who keeps a shop for the sale of goods by retail.

SHOP LIFTER, *shop' lif'tər*, *n* One who steals from a shop under pretence of buying goods.

SHOP LIFTING, *shop' lift'ing* *n* Lifting or stealing anything from a shop [*shop-keeper*]

SHOP MAN, *shop' mān*, *n* One who serves in a shop

SHOP WALKER, *shop' wā'k'ər*, *n* One who walks in a shop and sees the customers attended to. [*a shop*]

SHOP WOMAN, *shop' wō'mān*, *n* A woman employed in

SHORAGE, *shō'rāj* *n* Duty on goods when brought on shore from a ship

SHORE, *shōr* (*Tenn*), *pa t* of **SHEAR**.

SHORE, *shor* *n* A prop or support for the side of a building &c —*v t* To prop —*pr p* shoring, *pa p* shored [*O Ger shore*, *W. Bret skor*, *Ice s'orda* a prop.]

SHORE, *shor* *n* (*lit*) The dividing line between the water and the land the coast or land adjacent to the sea, a river, or lake —*v t* (*Shak*) To set on shore. [*AS scōre*—*scran*, to shear to divide]

SHORELESS, *shō'les*, *adj* Having no shore or coast of indefinite or unlimited extent.

SHOPEWARD, *shō'r'wārd*, *adv* Towards the shore.

SHORN, *shorn*, *pa p* of **SHEAR**.

SHORT, *short*, *adj* Not long in time or space near at hand scanty insufficient narrow abrupt brittle —*adv* Not long, sharply, suddenly [*AS sceort*, *Ger kurz*, *L curtus* See **CURT**]

In **SHORT**, in a few words.—**THE LONG AND SHORT**, the whole

SHORT ARMED, *short' ārm'd*, *adj* (*Shak*) Having short arms

SHORTCOMING, *short'kū'ming* *n* Act of coming or falling short of produce or result neglect of or failure in duty

SHORT DATED, *short' dāt'ed*, *adj* Having short or little time to run from its date, as a bill.

SHORTEN, *short'n*, *v t* To make short to deprive to make frail —*v t* to become short or shorter to contract.

SHORT GRASS, *short' grās*, *adj* (*Shak*) Provided or covered with short grass.

SHORT HAND, *short' hānd*, *n* A short mode of writing in which symbols are used in order to increase the speed of the hand. [*legs*]

SHORT LEGGED, *short' leg'd*, *adj* (*Shak*) Having short

SHORT LIVED, *short' liv'd*, *adj* Living or lasting only for a short time

SHORTLY, *short'ly*, *adv* In a short time quickly soon in a brief manner in a few words.

SHORTNESS, *short'nes*, *n* The quality of being short, in time or space fawness of words want of capacity imperfection.

SHORT SIGHTED, *short' sīt'ed*, *adj* Having sight extending but a short distance unable to see far of weak intellect heedless

SHORT SIGHTEDNESS, *short' sīt'ed' nes*, *n* Inability to see things at a distance.

SHORT WINDED, *short' wīnd'ed*, *adj* Affected with shortness of wind or breath

SHORT WITTED, *short' wīt'ed*, *adj* Having little wit, judgment, or intellect.

SHOT, *shot*, *pa t* and *pa p* of **SHOOT**

SHOT, *shot*, *adj* (*Spenser*) Advanced in years. [Perhaps past part of **SHOOR**]

SHOT, *shot*, *n* (*Shak*) A share or proportion esp of a reckoning a reckoning [See **SCOT**]

SHOT, *shot*, *n* Act of shooting a marksman a missile flight of a missile or the distance passed by it small globules of lead —*v t* To load with shot —*pr p* shooting, *pa p* shotted.

SHOT BELT, *shot' belt*, *n* A belt with a pouch for carrying shot.

SHOT FREE, *shot' frē* *adj* (*Shak*) Exempted from paying one's share of the reckoning or of expense. [See **SCOT FREE**]

SHOT GAUGE, *shot' gāj* *n* An instrument for measuring the size of round shot. [*or bullet*]

SHOT HOLE, *shot' hōl*, *n* A hole made by a shot

SHOTTEN, *shot'n*, *pa p* (*Shak*) Having ejected the spawn shooting out into angles dislocated, as a bone. [*From SHOOT*]

SHOT TOWER, *shot' tow'ər*, *n* A lofty tower for making shot, by dropping from its summit melted lead, which cools in the descent, and is received into water or other liquid.

SHOUL, *shok*, *n* (*Shak*) Same as **SHOCK**, a dog

SHOULD, *shood*, *pa t* of **SHALL**.

SHOULDER, *sholder*, *n* The joint which connects the human arm or the fore-leg of a quadruped with the body the flesh and muscles about the shoulder the upper joint of the fore-leg of an animal cut for market a prominence (*fort*) the angle of a bastion included between the face and flank (*fig*) that which sustains —*v t* To push with the shoulder or violently to take upon the shoulder

[*AS sculder*, *Ger schulter*, *O Ger scultra* *Ice skoldr*, a shield—*skyla*, to cover, defend or from its scowl-shape, compare *L scapula*, a shoulder blade = *spatula*—*spatha*, a spade.]

SHOULDER-BELT, *shōl'dər-belt*, *n* A belt that passes across the shoulder

late, fir, tē, her, mine, mōte, mute, mōn, then.

SHOULDER-BLADE, shōl'dér-blād, *n.*
The broad, flat, blade-like bone of the shoulder.

SHOULDER-BLOCK, shōl'dér-blok, *n.*
A pulley-block left nearly square at the upper end and cut away towards the sheave.

SHOULDER-CLAPPER, shōl'dér-klap'ér, *n.* (*Shak.*) One who claps another on the shoulder or uses great familiarity, a hallif. Shoulder-block.



SHOULDER-KNOT, shōl'dér-not, *n.* A knot worn as an ornament on the shoulder.

SHOULDER-SHOTTEN, shōl'dér-shot'n, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Having the shoulder-joint dislocated.

SHOULDER-STRAP, shōl'dér-strap, *n.* A strap worn on or over the shoulder.

SHOUT, shōwt, *n.* A loud and sudden outcry of joy, triumph, or courage.—*v.i.* To utter a shout.—*v.t.* To utter with a shout: to cry. [From the sound.]

SHOUTER, shōwt'ér, *n.* One who shouts.

SHOVE, shuv, *v.t.* To drive along: to push before one.—*v.i.* To push forward: to push off.—*n.* Act of shoving: a push. [A.S. *scofan*; D. *schuiven*; Ger. *schieben*; Ice. *skufa*.]

SHOVE-GROAT, shuv'-grawt, *n.* SHOVEL-BOARD.

SHOVEL, shuv'l, *n.* An instrument with a broad blade, and a handle for shoving and lifting.—*v.t.* To lift up and throw with a shovel: to gather in large quantities.—*v.i.* to use a shovel:—*pr.p.* shovelling; *pa.p.* shovelled. [From SHOVE.]

SHOVEL-BOARD, shuv'l-bōrd, *n.* A game played with a board by sliding a piece of money or metal at a mark: the board used in the game.

SHOVELFUL, shuv'l-fool, *n.* As much as a shovel will hold:—*pl.* SHOVELFULS.

SHOVEL-HAT, shuv'l-hat, *n.* A hat with a broad brim, turned up at the sides, and projecting in front like a shovel.

SHOVELLER, shuv'l-ér, *n.* One who shovels: a genus of ducks, remarkable for the breadth of their bill at the point.

SHOW, shō, *v.t.* To present to view: to enable to perceive or know: to inform: to teach: to guide: to prove: to explain: to bestow.—*v.i.* to appear: to look:—*pr.p.* showing; *pa.t.* showed; *pa.p.* shown or showed.—*n.* Act of showing: display: a sight or spectacle: parade: appearance: plausibility: pretence. [A.S. *sceawian*; D. *schouwen*; Ger. *schauen*; Goth. *scawjan*: probably allied to SEE.]

SHOW-BILL, shō'-bil, *n.* A bill for shewing or advertising the price, merits, &c., of goods.

SHOWBREAD, shō'bred, *n.* Among the Jews, the twelve loaves of bread shewn or presented before the Lord in the sanctuary.

SHOW-CARD, shō'-kard, *n.* A placard with an announcement: a card of patterns.

SHOWER, shō'ér, *n.* One who shows.

SHOWER, shō'ér, *n.* A fall of rain or hail, of short duration: a copious and rapid fall.—*v.t.* To wet with rain: to bestow liberally.—*v.i.* to rain in showers. [A.S. *scur*; Ger. *schauer*; O. Ger. *skur*.]

SHOWER-BATH, shō'ér-hath, *n.* Water artificially showered upon one: the apparatus for giving a bath by showering water on the person.

SHOWERINESS, shō'ér-i-nes, *n.* The state of being showery.

SHOWERLESS, shō'ér-les, *adj.* Without showers.

SHOWERY, shō'ér-i, *adj.* Abounding with showers.

SHOWILY, shō'i-li, *adv.* In a showy manner: with display.

SHOWINESS, shō'i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being showy: display or parade.

SHOWMAN, shō'man, *n.* One who exhibits shows.

SHOW-PLACE, shō'-plās, *n.* (*Shak.*) A place where shows are exhibited.

SHOWY, shō'i, *adj.* Making a show: cutting a dash: ostentatious: gay:—*comp.* SHOWIER; *superl.* SHOWIEST.

SHRANK, shrangk, old *pa.t.* of SHRINK.

SHRED, shred, *n.* A long, narrow piece cut or torn off: a strip or fragment.—*v.t.* To cut or tear into shreds:—*pr.p.* shredding; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* shred. [A.S. *scraede*; Ger. *schrot*; Scot. *screecl*, Gael. *sgraid*: from the sound.]

SHREDDING, shredd'ing, *n.* The act of cutting into shreds: that which is cut off, a shred.

SHREDLESS, shred'les, *adj.* Without a shred.

SHREW, shrōō, *n.* A bawling, troublesome woman: a scold. [Prob. from low Ger. *schrauen*, D. *schreeuwen*, Ger. *schreien*, to brawl.]

SHREWD, shrōōd, *adj.* (*lit.*) Having the nature of a shrew: (*Shak.*) malicious, wicked: acute: unerring: shewing an acute judgment.

SHREWDLY, shrōōd'li, *adv.* Sagaciously, with good guess: vexatiously, sharply: (*Shak.*) mischievously, destructively. [From SHREWD.]

SHREWDNESS, shrōōd'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being shrewd: sagacity, acuteness: keenness.

SHREWISH, shrōō'ish, *adj.* Having the qualities of a shrew: peevish and troublesome: clamorous.

SHREWISHLY, shrōō'ish-li, *adv.* In a shrewish manner: peevishly: turbulently.

SHREWISHNESS, shrōō'ish-nes, *n.* State or quality of being shrewish: peevishness: clamorousness.

SHREW-MOUSE, shrōō'-mōws, *n.* A harmless little animal like the mouse, which burrows in the ground. [A.S. *scrauca*, and *MOUSE*, prob. from its cry.]

SHRICHE-OWL, shrēk'-owl, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as SCREECH-OWL.

SHRIECH, shrēk (*Spenser*). Same as SHRIEK.

SHRIEK, shrēk, *n.* The shrill outcry caused by terror or anguish.—*v.i.* To utter a shriek: to scream.—*v.t.* (*Spenser*) to utter in a shrill cry or scream. [From the sound: akin to SCREECH.] [OWL.]

SHRIEK-OWL, shrēk'-owl, *n.* Same as SCREECH-

SHRIEVALTY, shrēv'al-ti. Same as SHERIFFALTY.

SHRIEVE, shrēv, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). Same as SHRIVE.

SHRIFT, shrift, *n.* Confession made to a priest, especially before death, absolution. [A.S. *scrift*—*scrifan*. See SHRIVE.]

SHRIGHT, shrift (*Spenser*). Same as SHRIEK.

SHRIKE, shrík (*Spenser*). Same as SHRIEK.

SHRIKE, shrík, *n.* A bird which preys on insects and small birds, impaling its prey on thorns, hence called the Butcher Bird. [Prob. from SHRIEK, because of its power of imitating cries of distress.]

SHRILL, shril, *adj.* Piercing: sharp: uttering an acute sound.—*n.* (*Spenser*) A shrill sound.—*v.i.* To utter a sharp, piercing sound: to cause a shrill sound, as laughter.—*v.t.* to cause to make a shrill sound: to express in a shrill manner: to pierce, to wound. [W. *grill*; Scot. *skirl*, a shrill cry: from the sound.] [throated.]

SHRILL-GORGED, shril'-gorjd, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Shrill-

SHRILLING, shril'ing, *adj.* (*Spenser*). SHRILL.

SHRILLNESS, shril'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being shrill in sound: sharpness of voice.

SHRILL TONGUED, shril tungd, } *adj.* (*Shak*)
SHRILL VOICED, shril voist, } Having a shrill
 voice [sharp sound or voice]
SHRILLY, shril'ly, *adv.* In a shrill manner with a
SHRILLY, shril'ly, *adj.* Somewhat shrill.
SHRIMP, shrmp, *n.* A small shell fish, about two
 inches long, much esteemed as food (*Shak*) a little
 wrinkled man. [Prov E. *shrimp*, anything very
 small, D *krimpen*, to diminish, A S *scrymman*, to
 wither, Ger *schrumpfen*, to shrivel.]
SHRIMP NET, shrmp' net, *n.* A small meshed, bag
 like net, on a hoop and pole, for catching shrimps
SHRINE shrin *n.* (*lit*) A chest for written papers
 a place in which sacred things are deposited a
 sacred place an altar —*v.t.* To enshrine —*pr p*
 shrining, *pa p* shrined [A S *scria*, Ger *schrein*
 O Fr *scria*, L. *scribum*—*scribo*, to write]
SHRINK, shrngk, *v.t.* To contract to wither to
 occupy less space to become wrinkled by contrac-
 tion to recoil, as from fear disgust, &c.—*v.t.* to
 cause to shrink or contract —*pa t* and *pa p* shrunk.
 —*n.* Act of shrinking contraction withdrawal or
 recoil. [A S *scrincan* Sw *skrynka* O D *schrinden*]
SHRINKAGE, shrngk'aj, *n.* A contraction into a
 less compass the extent of the reduction of any
 thing in bulk by shrinking, evaporation, &c
SHRINKINGLY, shrngking'ly, *adv.* In a shrinking
 manner by shrinking
SHRIVE, shriv, *v.t.* To hear at confession to cause
 to make confession —*v.i.* to receive confessions —
pr p shriving, *pa p* shrived [A S *scrian*, to
 receive confession.]
SHRIVEL, shriv' *v.t.* and *v.t.* To contract into
 wrinkles —*pr p* shrivelling, *pa p* shrivelled [Prov
 E. *shrivel*, dry fagot wood, conn. with O E. *rirel*,
 to wrinkle, akin to Ice *skryf*, a thing torn]
SHRIVER, shriv'er, *n.* One who shrives a con-
 fessor
SHRIVING, shriv'ing, *n.* (*Spenser*) Confession.
SHRIVING TIME, shriv'ing tim, *n.* (*Shak*) Time
 for confession.
SHROUD shrowd, *n.* (*lit*) Clothing the dress of
 the dead that which clothes or covers —*pl.* a set
 of ropes from the mast-heads to a ship's sides to
 support the masts (see *Stra*) —*v.t.* To enclose in a
 shroud to cover to hide to shelter or defend.—
v.i. (*Milton*) to take shelter to harbour [A S
scrod, Ice. *skrod*, clothing, *skryda*, to clothe]
SHROUDESSE, shrowd'es *adj.* Without a shroud.
SHROVE TUESDAY, shrov' taz'di, } *n.* The time
SHROVE TIDE, shrov' tid, } or the Tuesday
 on which confession was formerly made the day
 before the first day of Lent [O E *shrove*, *pa t* of
shrive and *TIDE*, *TUESDAY*]
SHROW, shrw *n.* (*Shak*) Same as *SHREW*
SHROWDE, shrowd, *v.i.* (*Spenser*) To take shelter
 [See *SHROUD*]
SHRUB, shrub *n.* A drunk or liquor of lemon juice,
 spirit sugar, and water [From root of *SKEPER*]
SHRUB, shrub, *n.* A low, dwarf tree a woody
 plant with several stems from the same root [A S
scrob, prov Dan. *skrub*, bush.]
SHRUBBERY, shruber' *n.* A collection of shrubs
SHRUBBINESS, shrub'ness, *n.* The state or qual-
 ity of being shrubby
SHRUBBY, shrub'y, *adj.* Full of shrubs like a
 shrub consisting of shrubs or brush.
SHRUG, shrug *v.t.* To draw up to contract —*v.i.*
 to draw up the shoulders —*pr p* shrugging, *pa p*

shrugged —*n.* A drawing up of the shoulders. [D
schurken, to shrug, rub, scratch.]
SHRUNK, shrungk *pa t* and *pa p* of *SHRINK*.
SHRUNKEN, shrungk'n, *old pa p* of *SHRINK*.
SHUDDER, shud'er, *v.t.* To tremble from fear or
 horror —*n.* A trembling from fear or horror [D
schudern, *schudden*, Ger *schauern*, to shudder]
SHUFFLE, shuffl, *v.t.* (*lit*) To shove or push, to
 scuffle to change the positions of to confuse to
 remove or introduce by purposed confusion.—*v.i.* to
 change the order of cards in a pack to shift ground
 to evade fair questions to move by shoving the feet
 along —*pr p* shuffling, *pa p* shuffled —*n.* Act of
 shuffling an evasion or artifice. [Low Ger *schuffeln*,
 from root of *SNOVE* and *SCUFFLE*.]
SHUFFLER, shuffler, *n.* One who shuffles or pre-
 varicates one who plays tricks.
SHUFFLING shuffling *pa p* *adv.* Evasive, as an excuse
SHUFFLINGLY, shuffling'ly, *adv.* In a shuffling
 manner with an irregular gait keeplarily
SHUN, shun, *v.t.* To avoid to keep clear of to
 neglect —*pr p* shunning, *pa p* shunned [A S
scunian, akin to D *schunnen*, to slope.]
SHUNLESS, shun'less, *adj.* (*Shak*) Not able to be
 shunned unavoidable.
SHUNT, shunt, *v.t.* (*prov*) To shun, to shove to
 turn off upon a side rail.—*n.* On railways a short
 side rail for allowing the main line to be kept free
SHUT, shut, *v.t.* To close as a door to forbid
 entrance into to contract or close.—*v.i.* to close
 itself —*pr p* shutting, *pa t* and *pa p* shut.—*n.*
 (*Milton*) The act of shutting close [A S *scutan*,
 low Ger *schutten*, D *schutten*, to ward off, shut up]
SHUT IN, to enclose, to confine —*SHUT OFF*, to exclude
 —*SHUT OUT*, to prevent from entering —*SHUT UP*, to
 close, to confine.
SHUTTER shuter, *n.* One who or that which shuts
 a close cover for a window or aperture.
SHUTTLE shut'l, *n.* An instrument used for shoot-
 ing the thread of the wool between the threads of
 the warp in weaving —*v.t.* To move like a shuttle.
 [A S *scathel*—*scathan*, to shoot, Dan. and Sw.
skjtel, Ice. *skutul*.]
SHUTTLECOCK, shut'l kok, *n.* A cork stuck with
 feathers, like a cock, shot or struck with a battledore.
SHY, shy, *adj.* Shunning timid reserved cautious
 suspicious —*v.t.* To start aside as a horse from fear
 —*pr p* shying, *pa t* and *pa p* shied [Ger *schau*,
 Dan. *sky*, Ger *schauen*, Sw *sky*, to shun]
SHYLY, shily, *adv.* In a shy, timid manner not
 familiarly
SHYNESS, shyness, *n.* The state or quality of being
 shy unwillingness to be familiar
SIALOGUE si alog'og *n.* A substance which,
 by local stimulating action, increases the secretion of
 saliva, as horse radish root. [From Gr *salon*, saliva,
 and *agogos*, leading—*agog*, to lead.]
SIAMSE, si am'ez, *adj.* Pertaining or belonging to
 Siam, a country of Asia —*n.* A native of Siam.
SIB SIEBE sib, *adj.* (*Spenser*) Related by blood,
 akin.—*n.* A blood relation. [A S *sib* peace, alliance,
 relation.]
SIBERIAN, si b'ri an, *adj.* Pertaining to Siberia, a
 country of Asia.—*n.* A native of Siberia.
SIBILLANCE, sib'i lant, *n.* A hissing sound. [From
SIBILLANT]
SIBILANT, sib'i lant, *adj.* Making a hissing sound.
 —*n.* A sibilant letter [From L. *sibilo*, to hiss.]
SIBILATE sib'i lat, *v.t.* To pronounce with a hissing
 sound. [L. *sibilo*, *atum*, to hiss.]

- SIBILATION**, sib-i-lá'shun, *n.* A hissing sound. [From **SIBILATE**.]
- SIBYL**, sib'il, *n.* (*lit.*) She that tells the will of Zeus or Jupiter: a pagan prophetess. [L.; Gr. *sibylla*—Dios, Doric Sios, genitive of Zeus, and *boude*, Doric *bolla*, counsel.]
- SIBYLLINE**, sib'il-in, *adj.* Pertaining to, uttered, or written by sibyls: prophetic.
- SICCATE**, sik'at, *v.t.* To dry. [L. *sicco*, *siccatum*—*siccus*, dry.] [dry. [From L. *siccus*, dry.]]
- SICCATIVE**, sik'a-tiv, *adj.* Drying: causing to
- SICE**, siz, *n.* The number six at dice. [Fr. *six*, L. *sex*, six.]
- SICH**, sich, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Such.
- SICILIAN**, si-sil'yan, *adj.* Of or pertaining to Sicily, an island S. of Italy.—*n.* A native of Sicily.
- SICK**, sik, *adj.* Affected with disease: ill: inclined to vomit: disgusted: used by the sick.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) To sicken, to take a disease. [A.S. *sioe*; Ger. *siech*; Goth. *siuks*.] [lies sick.]
- SICK-BED**, sik'-bed, *n.* A bed on which a person
- SICKEN**, sik'n, *v.t.* To make sick: to disgust.—*v.i.* to become sick: to be disgusted: to become disgusting or tedious: to become weak. [disgust.]
- SICKENING**, sik'n-ing, *adj.* Causing sickness or
- SICKER**, sik'er, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Snre, certain, firm.—*adv.* (*Spenser*) Surely, certainly. [Ger. *sicher*, Scot. *siccar*, L. *securus*.]
- SICKERNESS**, sik'er-nes, *n.* (*Spenser*). The state of being sicker or certain.
- SICKISH**, sik'ish, *adj.* Somewhat sick.
- SICKISHLY**, sik'ish-li, *adv.* In a sickish manner.
- SICKISHNESS**, sik'ish-nes, *n.* The quality of being sickish.
- SICKLE**, sik'l, *n.* A hooked instrument for cutting grain. [A.S. *sicel*; Ger. *sichel*; low Ger. *sekel*; L. *secula*—*seco*, to cut.]
- SICKLEMAN**, sik'l-man, *n.* (*Shak.*) One who uses a sickle, a reaper.
- SICKLIED**, sik'lid, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Tainted with the hue of sickness or disease.
- SICKLINESS**, sik'li-nes, *n.* The state of being sickly or diseased: the state of producing sickness: the quality of generating disease. [of the sick.]
- SICK-LIST**, sik'-list, *n.* A list containing the names
- SICKLY**, sik'li, *adj.* Inclined to sickness: unhealthy: somewhat sick: weak: languid: producing disease.—*adv.* In a sick manner.
- SICKNESS**, sik'nes, *n.* The state of being sick or diseased: disease, malady: disorder of the organs of digestion, nausea.
- SICK-ROOM**, sik'-room, *n.* A room to which a person is confined by sickness.
- SIDE**, sid, *n.* The edge or border of anything: the surface of a solid: a part of a thing as seen by the eye: region: part: the part of an animal between the hip and shoulder: any party, interest, or opinion opposed to another: faction: line of descent.—*adj.* Being on or toward the side: lateral: indirect: (*Shak.*) long, large.—*v.i.* (*Bacon*) To lean on one side: to embrace the opinion or cause of one party against another.—*v.t.* (*Spenser*) to be or stand at the side of:—*pr.p.* *sid'ing*; *pa.p.* *sid'ed*. [A.S.; Ice. *sida*; Ger. *seite*.] [on the side.]
- SIDE-ARMS**, sid'-ärmz, *n.pl.* Arms or weapons worn
- SIDEBOARD**, sid'bôrd, *n.* A piece of furniture on one side of a dining-room for holding dishes, &c.
- SIDE-BOX**, sid'-boks, *n.* A box or seat at the side of a theatre.
- SIDED**, sid'ed, *adj.* Having a side.
- SIDELING**, sid'ling, *adj.* Inclining to a side: sloping.
- SIDELONG**, sid'long, *adj.* Along the side: not straight.—*adv.* In the direction of the side: obliquely: on the side.
- SIDERAL**, sid'er-al, *adj.* (*Milton*). Relating to the stars: balchul, from a supposed unfavourable influence of the stars. [From root of **SIDEREAL**.]
- SIDERATION**, sid'er-â'shun, *n.* (*lit.*) The state of being blasted or planet-struck: a sudden deprivation of sense, as a stroke of apoplexy: a blast of plants. [L. *sideratio*—*sideror*, *sideratus*, to be blasted by a constellation—*sidus*, *sideris*, a star.]
- SIDEREAL**, si-dêr'-al, *adj.* Relating to a star or stars: starry: (*astron.*) measured by the apparent motion of the stars. [L. *sidus*, *sideris*, a star.]
- SIDERITE**, sid'er-it, *n.* Magnetic iron ore or loadstone: carbonato of iron: a phosphate of iron: (*bot.*) iron-wort, also the common ground-pine. [Gr. *sideritis*—*sideros*, iron.]
- SIDEROGRAPHY**, sid-êr-og'ra-fi, *n.* The art of steel-engraving, now superseded by electrolyty. [Gr. *sideros*, iron, and *graphô*, to engrave.]
- SIDEROMANCY**, sid'er-o-mans-i, *n.* Divination by burning straws on a red-hot plate of iron. [Gr. *sideros*, iron, and *manteia*, divination.]
- SIDEROSCOPE**, sid'er-o-skôp, *n.* An instrument for detecting minute degrees of magnetism in substances usually deemed non-magnetic. [Gr. *sideros*, iron, and *skopê*, to view.]
- SIDE-SADDLE**, sid'-sad'l, *n.* A saddle for sitting sideways on horseback, used by women.
- SIDE-SLEEVE**, sid'-slêv, *n.* (*Shak.*) A loose hanging sleeve.
- SIDE-TABLE**, sid'-tâ-bl, *n.* A table placed apart from the principal table in a room, usually against the wall.
- SIDE-VIEW**, sid'-vû, *n.* A view on or from one side.
- SIDEWAYS**, sid'wâz, } *adv.* Toward or on one side:
- SIDEWISE**, sid'wîz, } inclining: laterally.
- SIDING**, sid'ing, *n.* On railways, a short rail at the side of the main line for traffic or shunting.
- SIDLE**, sid'l, *v.i.* To move side foremost:—*pr.p.* *sid'ling*; *pa.p.* *sid'led*.
- SIERGE**, sêj, *n.* (*orig.*) A seat: a sitting down with an army round or before a fortified place to take it by force: a continued endeavour to gain possession: (*Shak.*) a seat, a throne, hence, rank, also excrement, stool.—*v.t.* To besiege. [Fr.; It. *seggio*, *sedio*, seat—L. *sedes*, a seat—*sedeo*, to sit.]
- SIELD**, seld (*Spenser*). Cielcd.
- SIENITE**, SIENITIC. Same as **SYENITE**, &c.
- SIENNA**, si-en'a, *n.* A fine orange-red pigment used in painting. [From *Siena* in Italy.]
- SIENT**, sênt, *n.* (*Spenser*). SCION.
- SIERRA**, sê-er'ra, *n.* (*lit.*) A saw: a ridge of mountains, from the summits resembling the teeth of a saw. [Sp.; from L. *serra*, a saw.]
- SIESTA**, sê-es'ta, *n.* A short sleep taken about mid-day or after dinner. [Sp.—L. *sexta* (hora) the sixth (hour) after sunrise, or the hour of noon.]
- SIEVE**, siv, *n.* A vessel with a bottom of woven hair or wire, orig. of rushes, to separate the fine part of anything from the coarse. [A.S. *sife*; low Ger. *seve*; Ger. *sieb*; prob. from Ice. *sif*, Dan. *siv*, a rush.]
- SIFT**, sift, *v.t.* To separate with or as with a sieve: to examine closely. [sieve.]
- SIFTER**, sift'er, *n.* One who or that which sifts: a
- SIGH**, si, *v.i.* To inhale and respire with a long,

deep and audible breathing as in grief to sound like sighing—*v t* to express by sighs.—*n* A long deep, audible respiration. [A.S. *sacan*, low Ger *suchten*, Scot. *souch*, to breathe hard in sleep from the sound.]

SIGHT, *s t n*. Act of seeing view faculty of seeing that which is seen a spectacle space within vision examination a small opening for looking through at objects (*Shak*) an aperture in a helmet a piece of metal on a gun to guide the eye in taking aim.—*v t* To catch sight of to give the proper elevation to by means of a sight, as a rifle &c [A.S. *genht*, O Ger *sicht*, Ger *sicht*, from root of SEE.]

SIGHT *sit (Spenser)* Sighed.

SIGHTED *sit'ed, adj* Having sight.

SIGHT HOLE, *s t' hól, n* A hole for seeing through.

SIGHTLESS *sit'les, adj* Wanting sight blind (*Shak*) invisible, unsightly [manner]

SIGHTLESSLY, *sit'les l, adv* In a sightless

SIGHTLESSNESS *sit'les nes n* The state of being sightless want of sight.

SIGHTLINESS *sit'lines n* The state of being sightly comeliness. [comely]

SIGHTLY *s t'ly, adj* Pleasing to the sight or eye

SIGHT OUTRUNNING, *sit' out running adj (Shak)* Running faster than the eye can follow

SIGHT SEEING, *s t se'ing, n* The act of seeing sights eagerness to see novelties or curiosities

SIGHT SEER *sit se'er, n* One who is eager to see novelties or curiosities. [dim. of *signum*, a sign.]

SIGILL, *sig'ill, n* A seal a signature [L. *sigillum*]

SIGILLARIA, *sig'ill'aria, n* The large trunks of fossil plants found in the coal formation, so named from the leaf scars which have the appearance of seal-impressions. [From L. *sigillum*, a seal.]

SIGMOID *sig'moid, adj* Having the form **SIGMOIDAL**, *sig'moidal, adj* of the letter S [Gr *sigma* S and *oides* form.]

SIGN, *sig'n, n*. Mark token proof that by which a thing is known or represented a word, gesture or mark, intended to signify something else a remarkable event an omen a miracle a memorial something set up as a notice in a public place (*math*) a mark shewing the relation of quantities or an operation to be performed (*med*) a symptom (*astron*) one of the twelve parts of the zodiac (*Spenser*) watchword, also representation, picture.—*v t* To represent or make known by a sign to attach a signature to (*Shak*) to array in insignia.—*v i*, (*Shak*) to be a sign or omen. [Fr *signe*, L. a *signum*.]

SIGNAL, *sig'nal, n*. A sign for giving notice, generally at a distance token the notice given.—*v t* and *v i* To make signals to convey by signals—*pr p* signalling, *pa p* signalled.—*adj* Having a sign remarkable notable eminent. [signal]

SIGNAL FIRE, *sig'nal fir, n*. A fire used for a

SIGNALISE *sig'nal iz v t*. To make signal or eminent to signal—*pr p* signalling, *pa p* signalled.

SIGNALLY, *sig'nal l, adv* In a signal manner eminently remarkably

SIGNALMENT, *sig'nal ment, n*. The act of communicating by signals description by means of marks.

SIGNATURE, *sig'na tūr n*. A sign or mark the name of a person written by himself (*mus*) the flats and sharps after the clef to shew the key one of a number of letters or figures at the bottom of certain pages of a book, by which the sheets are distin-

guished, and their order indicated. [Fr, low L. a *gnatura*—L. *signum*, a sign.]

SIGN BOARD, *sin bōrd n* A board with a sign telling a man's occupation or articles for sale

SIGNET, *sig'net, n (lit)* A mark the privy seal (*B*) a seal. [L. *signum*, a sign.]

SIGNETED *sig'net ed, adj* Stamped or marked with a signet [for private seal]

SIGNET RING, *sig'net-ring n*. A ring with a signet

SIGNIEUR, *n (Shak)* Same as SEIGNIOR.

SIGNIFICANCE *sig'nif'ikan s, n* That which is significant

SIGNIFICANCY *sig'nif'ikan s, n* signified meaning importance moment.

SIGNIFICANT, *sig'nif'ikan t, adj* Signifying expressive of something standing as a sign.—*n*. (*Shak*) That which has significance or expresses something.

SIGNIFICANTLY *sig'nif'ikan t l, adv* In a significant manner with meaning

SIGNIFICATE, *sig'nif'ikan t, n* In logic, one of several things signified by a common term. [L. *significo significatum*. See SIGNIFY]

SIGNIFICATION, *sig'nif'ikan shun, n*. Act of signifying that which is signified meaning

SIGNIFICATIVE, *sig'nif'ikan tiv adj* Signifying denoting by a sign having meaning expressive.

SIGNIFICATIVELY, *sig'nif'ikan tiv l, adv* In a significant manner so as to betoken by an external sign.

SIGNIFICATIVENESS, *sig'nif'ikan tiv nes n*. The quality of being significative.

SIGNIFY, *sig'nif'ikan t v t* To make known by a sign or by words to mean to indicate or declare to have consequence—*pr p* signifying, *pa p* signified.

[L. *significo* *atum*—*signum* a sign, and *facio*, to make]

SIGNIOR SIGNOR, *sen yūr n*. An Italian word of address equivalent to Sir, Mr [It *signore* See SEIGNIOR.]

SIGNIORE, *sen yūr, n*. Same as SEIGNIOR.

SIGNIORE, *sen yūr, n*. Same as SEIGNIOR.

SIGN MANUAL, *sin man u al, n (lit)* A sign made by one's own hand the royal signature. [SIGN and MANUAL.]

SIGNOR See SEIGNIOR.

SIGNORA, *sen yōra, n*. Fem. of SIGNOR.

SIGN POST, *sin pōst, n* A post on which a sign is hung a direction post.

SILE, *sik, SIKE sik, adj (Spenser)* Such.

SILENC, *silens n* State of being silent absence of sound or speech muteness cessation of agitation calmness oblivion.—*v t* To cause to be silent to still to stop to put to rest—*pr p* silencing, *pa p* silenced.—*adj*. Be silent.

SILENT, *sil'ent, adj* Quiet free from noise not speaking habitually taciturn still not pronounced.—*n* (*Shak*) That which is silent, a time of silence [L. *silens*—*entis* *pr p* of *sileo*, to be silent.]

SILENTLY, *sil'ent l, adv* In a silent manner quietly

SILENTNESS, *sil'ent nes, n*. Same as SILENCE.

SILEX, *s t'eks, n* Silica, as found in nature, occurring as flint, quartz, rock-crystal, &c. [L. *silex* *silex* flint.]

SILHOUETTE, *sil'oo-et, n*. A shadow outline of the human figure or profile filled in of a



Silhouette of Robert Burns.

dark colour. [From *Silhouette*, a French minister of finance in 1759, after whom everything cheap was named, from his excessive economy in financial matters.]

SILICA, sil'i-ka, *n.* Pure *silica* or flint, the most abundant solid constituent of our globe.

SILICATE, sil'i-kāt, *n.* A salt composed of silicic acid and a base. [L. *silica*, *silicis*, a flint.]

SILICATED, sil'i-kāt-ed, *adj.* Combined or impregnated with silicic acid.

SILICEOUS, sil-ish'us, *adj.* Pertaining to, containing, or resembling silicic acid.

SILICIC, sil-is'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to or obtained from flint and other varieties of quartz: esp. denoting an acid which, in a crystalline form, forms the chief element in flint, rock-crystal, and other forms of quartz. [L. *silica*, *silicis*, flint.]

SILICIFEROUS, sil-is-if'er-us, *adj.* Producing or containing silicic acid. [L. *silica*, *silicis*, flint, and *fero*, to bear.]

SILICIFICATION, sil-is-i-fi-kā'shun, *n.* Petrification by means of silicic acid.

SILICIFY, sil-is'i-fi, *v.t.* To petrify by means of silicic acid: to render siliceous.—*v.i.* to become siliceous or flinty:—*pr.p.* silicifying; *pa.p.* silicified. [L. *silica*, *silicis*, flint, and *facio*, to make.]

SILICIOUS, sil-ish'us, *adj.* Same as **SILICIOUS**.

SILICITE, sil'i-sit, *n.* A variety of feldspar, consisting of about fifty parts of silicic acid with alumina, lime, soda, and peroxide of iron.

SILICLE, sil'i-kl, *n. (bot.)* A seed-vessel shorter and containing fewer seeds than a silique. [L. *silicula*, dim. of *siliqua*, a pod.]

SILICON, sil'i-kon, *n.* The base of silica, a non-metallic elementary substance. [From L. *silica*, flint.]

SILICULOSE, sil-ik'ū-lōs, *adj. (bot.)* Having, pertaining to, or resembling siliques: husky. [Low L. *siliculosus*—L. *silicula*. See **SILICLE**.]

SILIQUE, sil'ik or si-lek', *n. (bot.)* A pod: an elongated seed-vessel consisting of two valves, two sutures, and a dissepiment, to each edge of which the seeds are alternately attached. [L. *siliqua*, a pod, a hnsk.]

SILIQUEOSE, sil'i-kwōz, } *adj. (bot.)*
SILIQUEOUS, sil'i-kvus, } Pertaining to, resembling, or bearing siliques.

SILK, silk, *n.* The delicate, soft thread produced by certain caterpillars: thread or cloth woven from it.—*adj.* Pertaining to or consisting of silk. [A.S. *seolc*, L. *sericum*, Gr. *serikon*—*ser*, the serie or silk worm, from *Seres*, the ancient Chinese, from whom silk was first obtained.]

SILKEN, silk'n, *adj.* Made of silk: dressed in silk: resembling silk: soft: delicate.

SILKINESS, silk'i-nes, *n.* The state of being silky: smoothness and softness: effeminacy.

SILK-MAN, silk'-man, *n. (Shak.)* A dealer in silks.

SILK-MERCER, silk-mers'ér, *n.* A mercer or dealer in silks.

SILK-MILL, silk'-mil, *n.* A mill for the manufacture of silk.

SILK-WEAVER, silk-wēv'ér, *n.* A weaver of silk stuffs.

SILKWORM, silk'wurm, *n.* The worm or caterpillar which produces silk.

SILKY, silk'i, *adj.* Like silk in texture: soft: smooth:

SILL, sil, *n.* The sole or foundation of anything: the timber or stone at the foot of a door or window: the lowest piece in a window-frame. [A.S. *syl*, Gael. *sail*, a beam, Fr. *seuil*, It. *soglia*, a threshold, L. *solum*, a foundation. See **SOLE**, **SOIL**.]

SILLABUB, sil'a-bub, *n.* A liquor made of wine or cider mixed with milk and sweetened.

SILLILY, sil'i-li, *adv.* In a silly manner: foolishly.

SILLINESS, sil'i-nes, *n.* The state of being silly: simplicity: harmless folly: weakness of intellect.

SILLY, sil'i, *adj. (orig.)* Happy, blessed: simple: harmless: foolish: witless: weak in intellect: imprudent: absurd: stupid: (Shak.) rustic, rural.

[A.S. and Ger. *selig*, happy. 'It is probably from the union in an infant of the types of happiness or unalloyed enjoyment, innocence, and inexperience, that we must explain the train of thought in the present word.'—Wedg.]

SILT, silt, *n.* That which is left by straining: sediment: the sand, &c. left by water.—*v.t.* To choke with mud.—*v.i.* to ooze. [Prov. E. *sile*, Bret. and Sw. *sila*, to strain.]

SILTY, sil'ti, *adj.* Full of or resembling silt.

SILURIAN, si-lō'ri-an, *adj.* Belonging to *Siluria*, the country of the *Silures*, the ancient inhabitants of part of Wales and England: (*geol.*) applied to the strata below the old red sandstone, found best developed in that district.

SILURUS, si-lō'rus, *n.* A genus of malacopterous fresh-water fishes of large size, having the skin naked except for certain bony plates. [L., Gr. *silouros*, a river-fish.]

SILVAN, sil'van, *adj.* Pertaining to woods: woody: inhabiting woods. [L. *silva*, Gr. *hyle*, a wood.]

SILVER, sil'vēr, *n.* A soft white metal, capable of a high polish: money made of silver: anything having the appearance of silver.—*adj.* Made of silver: resembling silver: white: bright: giving a clear, ringing sound: precious: gentle.—*v.t.* To cover with silver: to make like silver: to make smooth and bright: to make silvery. [A.S. *scolfer*, *sylfor*, Ice. *silfr*, Ger. *silber*.] [as silver.]

SILVER-BRIGHT, sil'vēr-brit, *adj. (Shak.)* As bright

SILVER-FOX, sil'vēr-fōks, *n.* A species of fox found in northern regions, having a rich and valuable fur.

SILVER-GRAY, sil'vēr-grā, *adj.* Having a gray or bluish-gray colour. [as silver.]

SILVERINESS, sil'vēr-i-nes, *n.* The state of being

SILVERING, sil'vēr-ing, *n.* The operation of covering with silver: the silver so used.

SILVERISE, sil'vēr-iz, *v.t.* To coat or cover with silver:—*pr.p.* sil'vēr-ising; *pa.p.* sil'vēr-ised.

SILVER-LEAF, sil'vēr-lef, *n.* Silver beaten into thin leaves. [coin.]

SILVERLING, sil'vēr-ling, *n. (B.)* A small silver

SILVERLY, sil'vēr-li, *adv. (Shak.)* With the appearance of silver.

SILVERN, sil'vēr-n, *adj.* Made of silver.

SILVERSMITH, sil'vēr-smith, *n.* A smith who works in silver.

SILVER-VOICED, sil'vēr-voist, *adj. (Shak.)* Having a clear, sweet voice, like the sound of a silver musical instrument. [like silver.]

SILVER-WHITE, sil'vēr-hwit, *adj. (Shak.)* White

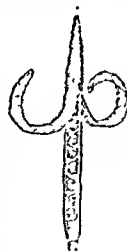
SILVERY, sil'vēr-i, *adj.* Covered with silver: resembling silver: white: clear, soft, mellow.

SIMAR, simarre, si-mar', *n.* A woman's robe: a scarf. [Fr.—root of **CHIMERE**.]

SIMILAR, sin'i-lar, *adj.* The same, like: resembling:



Silicle.



Silique.

uniform. [Fr *semblable*, It *similare*, L *similis*, like, same]

SIMILARITY, sim i lar' it, *n*. The state of being similar likeness uniformity

SIMILARLY, sim i lar' li, *adv* In a similar or like manner with resemblance.

SIMILE, sim' i le, *n*. Something similar similitude (*rhet*) a comparison to illustrate anything

SIMILITUDE, sim i li' tud, *n* The state of being similar or like resemblance comparison simile (*B*) a parable. [Fr , L *similitudo*—*similis*, like]

SIMIOUS, sim i' us, *adj* Pertaining to or resembling an ape or monkey monkey like. [From L *simius* an ape—*simus*, flat-nosed.]

SIMITAR. Same as **CINETAR**.

SIMMER, sim' er, *v*. To boil with a gentle, hissing sound. [From the sound.]

SIMONIAK, si mon' ak, *n*. One guilty of simony

SIMONIAKAL, sim on' i' ak' al, *adj* Pertaining to guilty of, or involving simony

SIMONIAKALLY, sim-on' i' ak' al' li, *adv* In a simoniacal manner [defends simony]

SIMONIST, sim on' ist, *n*. One who practises or

SIMONY, sim on' i, *n* The crime of buying or selling ecclesiastical preferment, so named from Simon Magus, who thought to purchase the gift of the Holy Spirit with money, Acts viii.

SINOOM, si mōm, } *n*. A hot, poisonous wind which
SIMOON, si mōon, } blows in Arabia and the adja-
cent countries from the interior deserts [Ar *samūm*,
from *samma* hot, poisonous]

SIMOUS si'mus, *adj* Flat or snub nosed concave. [See **SIMORA**.]

SIMPFR, sim' per, *v*. To smile in a silly affected manner—*n*. A silly or affected smile. [Prob from the sound similar to **SIMORA**.]

SIMPERINGLY, sim' per' ing' li, *adv* In a simpering manner with a foolish smile

SIMPLE, sim' pl, *adj* (*lit*) One fold single undivided resisting decomposition elementary homogeneous open unaffected undesigning true clear straightforward artless guileless unsuspecting credulous not cunning weak in intellect silly—*n*. Something not mixed or compounded a medicinal plant, each plant being supposed to possess its peculiar virtue and therefore to constitute a simple remedy [Fr , L *simplex*, from *sim*, a form of *len*, one, and *plac*, a fold]

SIMPLE-HEARTED, sim' pl' hārt' ed, *adj* Having a simple heart guileless.

SIMPLE MINDED, sim' pl' mīnd' ed, *adj* Having a simple mind unsuspecting undesigning

SIMPLE MINDEDNESS, sim' pl' mīnd' ed' nes, *n* The state or quality of being simple-minded artlessness

SIMPLENESS sim' pl' nes, *n*. The state or quality of being simple artlessness simplicity folly

SIMPLESS sim' pl' es, *n* (*Spenser*). Simplicity [O Fr *simplexe*, from root of **SIMPLE**.]

SIMPLETON, sim' pl' tun, *n*. A simple person a weak or foolish person.

SIMPLICITY, sim' plis' it, *n*. The state or quality of being simple singleness want of complication openness clearness freedom from excessive adornment plainness sincerity artlessness credulity silliness, folly [L *simplicitas*—*simplex*, *plac*, simple.]

SIMPLIFICATION, sim' pli' fi kā' shun, *n*. The act of simplifying or making simple.

SIMPLIFY, sim' pli' fi, *v* To make simple to ren-

der less difficult to make plain—*pr* *p* simplifying; *pa* *p* simplified. [L *simplex*, simple, and *facio*, to make]

SIMPLY, sim' pli, *adv* In a simple manner artlessly foolishly weakly plainly considered by itself alone merely solely

SIMULAR sim' u lar, *adj* (*Shak*) Counterfeit feigned.—*n* One who pretends to be what he is not. [L *simulo* See **SIMULATE**.]

SIMULATE, sim' u lat, *v*. To make similar or like to imitate to counterfeit to pretend to assume the appearance of without the reality—*pr* *p* simulating, *pa* *p* simulated. [L *simulo*, *simulatum*, from *similis*, like]

SIMULATION, sim' u lā' shun, *n* The act of simulating or putting on what is not true.

SIMULATOR sim' u lat' or, *n*. One who simulates.

SIMULTANEITY, sim' ul ta' nē' it, *n*. Same as **SIMULTANEOUSNESS**.

SIMULTANEOUS, sim' ul tān' e' us, *adj* Acting, existing or happening at the same time. [Low L *simultaneus*, from *simul*, at the same time, akin to *simile*, like]

SIMULTANEOUSLY, sim' ul tān' e' us' li, *adv* In a simultaneous manner at the same time together

SIMULTANEOUSNESS, sim' ul tān' e' us' nes, *n*. The state or quality of being simultaneous

SIN, sīn, *adv* (*Spenser*) Since. [See **SINCE**.]

SIN, sīn, *n*. Wilful violation of law neglect of the laws of morality and religion wickedness iniquity—*v*. To commit sin to violate or neglect the laws of morality or religion to do wrong—*pr* *p* sinning, *pa* *p* sinned [A S *syn*, Ice and Dan. *synd*, Ger *sünde* prob allied to L *sent*, *contie*, harmful, guilty]

SINAITIC si na' it' ik, *adj* Pertaining to made, or given at Mt. Sinai

SINCE, sīns, *adv* (*lit*) After that from the time that past ago—*prep* After from the time of—*conj* Seeing that because considering [O E. *sin*, *sith* *sithence* A S *siththan*, from *sith*, late, and *than*, for *tham* dative case of the article and pron. *se*, that]

SINCERE, sīn' er, *adj* Clean pure: (*B*) unadulterated being in reality what it is in appearance unfeigned frank honest true.

[Fr , L *sincerus*, clean, generally derived from *sinc*, without, and *cer*, wax better from *sen*, a form of Gr *sen*, one, and the root of Gr *lerad*, to mix. See **SIMPLE**, **SINGULAR**.]

SINCERELY, sīn' er' li, *adv* In a sincere manner perfectly honestly

SINCERENESS, sīn' er' nes, } *n*. State or quality of

SINCERITY, sīn' er' it, } being sincere honesty of mind freedom from pretence

SINCIPITAL, sīn' sip' it' al, *adj* Of or pertaining to the sinciput.

SINCIPUT, sīn' is' pūt, *n*. Half a head the fore part of the head from the forehead to the vertex. [L—*sem*, half, and *caput*, the head.]

SINDOY, sīn' dōy, *n* (*Bacon*) A wrapper [L and Gr., fine Indian cloth, muslin, a garment, prob from Gr *Indos*, S side, in India.]

SINE, sīn, *n* A straight line drawn from one extremity of an arc perpendicular to the diameter, passing through the other extremity [Fr, from L *sinus*, a curve.]

SINCURE, sīn' e' kūr, *n* An ecclesiastical benefice without the cure or care of souls; an office with



a & Sine.

salary but without work. [L. *sine*, without, and *cura*, care.] [a sinecure.]

SINECURISM, *si'ne-kür-izm*, *n.* The state of having

SINECURIST, *si'ne-kür-ist*, *n.* One who holds a sinecure.

SINEW, *sin'ü*, *n.* That which joins a muscle to a bone, a tendon: muscle, nerve: that which supplies vigour.—*v.t.* To bind as by sinews: to strengthen. [A.S. *sineve*, *sinu*.]

SINEWED, *sin'üd*, *adj.* Furnished with sinews: (Shak.) strong, vigorous. [of being sinewy.]

SINEWINESS, *sin'ü-i-nes*, *n.* The state or quality

SINEWLESS, *sin'ü-less*, *adj.* Having no sinews: without strength or power.

SINEWOUS, *sin'ü-us*, *adj.* Same as **SINEWY**.

SINEW-SHRUNK, *sin'ü-shrunk*, *adj.* Applied to a horse which has become gaunt-hellied from being overdriven.

SINEWY, *sin'ü-i*, *adj.* Furnished with sinews: consisting of, belonging to, or resembling sinews: strong: vigorous.

SINFUL, *sin'fool*, *adj.* Full of or tainted with sin: iniquitous: wicked: depraved: criminal: unholy.

SINFULLY, *sin'fool-li*, *adv.* In a sinful manner: wickedly: criminally.

SINFULNESS, *sin'fool-nes*, *n.* The state or quality of being sinful: wickedness: criminality.

SING, *sing*, *v.i.* To utter melodious sounds: to make a small, shrill sound: to relate in verse.—*v.t.* to utter musically: to chant: to celebrate or relate in verse:—*pr.p.* singing; *pa.t.* sung or sang; *pa.p.* sung. [A.S. *singan*, Ger. *singen*, Goth. *siggan*, Gael. *seim*, to sing, Sans. *gij*, to tinkle: prob. from the sound.]

SINGE, *sinj*, *v.t.* To burn on the surface: to seorch:—*pr.p.* singeing; *pa.p.* singed.—*n.* A burning of the surface: a slight burn. [A.S. *sengan*, Ger. *sengen*; from **SING**, from the singing noise produced by seorching.] [pation is to sing.]

SINGER, *sing'ér*, *n.* One who sings: one whose occupation is to sing.

SINGHALESE. Same as **CINGALESE**.

SINGING, *sing'ing*, *n.* The act or art of singing.

SINGING-MAN, *sing'ing-man*, *n.* (Shak.) One employed to sing, as in a cathedral.

SINGING-MASTER, *sing'ing-mas'tér*, *n.* A master who teaches singing.

SINGLE, *sing'gl*, *adj.* Consisting of one only: individual: separate: alone: unmarried: not combined with others: unmixed: having one only on each side: straightforward: sincere: simple: pure: (Shak.) feeble.—*v.t.* To separate: to choose one from others: to select from a number:—*pr.p.* singling; *pa.p.* singled. [L. *singulus*, one to each, separate, akin to *semel*, once, from root *sin*, one, as in **SIMPLE**, **SINCERE**.]

SINGLE-HANDED, *sing'gl-hand'ed*, *adj.* By one's self: unassisted: having only one workman.

SINGLE-HEARTED, *sing'gl-härt'ed*, *adj.* Having a single or sincere heart: without duplicity.

SINGLE-MINDED, *sing'gl-min'ded*, *adj.* Having a single or sincere mind: upright.

SINGLENESS, *sing'gl-nes*, *n.* State of being single or alone: freedom from deceit: sincerity: simplicity.

SINGLE-SOLED, *sing'gl-söld*, *adj.* (Shak.) Having a single sole, as a shoe.

SINGLE-STICK, *sing'gl-stik*, *n.* A single stick or cudgel used in fighting: a fight or game with single sticks.

SINGLE-TREE, *sing'gl-tré*, *n.* The same as **SWINGLE-TREE**.

SINGLY, *sing'gli*, *adv.* One by one: particularly: alone: by one's self: honestly: sincerely. [From **SINGLE**.]

SING-SONG, *sing'-song*, *n.* Bad singing: drawing.

SINGULAR, *sing'gü-lar*, *adj.* (lit.) Single: alone: (gram.) denoting one person or thing: single: not complex or compound: standing alone: rare: unusual: uncommon: extraordinary: strange: odd: (B.) particular. [L. *singularis*—*singulus*. See **SINGLE**.]

SINGULARITY, *sing'gü-lar'i-ti*, *n.* The state of being singular: peculiarity: anything curious or remarkable: particular privilege or distinction.

SINGULARLY, *sing'gü-lar-li*, *adv.* In a singular manner: peculiarly: strangely: so as to express one or the singular number.

SINGULF, *sin'gulf*, *n.* (Spenser). A sigh. [L. *singult*, *sin'gult*, *gultus*, an uttering of single sounds, from *singulus*. See **SINGLE**.]

SINGULTOUS, *sin-gult'us*, *adj.* Pertaining to or affected with hiccough. [From L. *singultus*, hiccough.]

SINICAL, *sin'ik-al*, *adj.* Pertaining to, employing, or founded upon sines.

SINISTER, *sin'is-tér*, *adj.* Left: on the left hand: evil: unfair: dishonest: unlucky: inauspicious. [L.]

SINISTER-HANDED, *sin'is-tér-hand'ed*, *adj.* Left-handed.

SINISTRAL, *sin'is-tral*, *adj.* Belonging or inclining to the left: reversed. [From **SINISTER**.]

SINISTRALLY, *sin'is-tral-li*, *adv.* Towards the left.

SINISTRORSAL, *sin-is-tror'sal*, *adj.* Rising from left to right, as a spiral line. [L. *sinistrorsus*, *sinistroversus*, towards the left side—*sinister*, left, and *verso*, *versum*, to turn.]

SINISTROUS, *sin'is-trus*, *adj.* On the left side: wrong: absurd: perverse. [From **SINISTER**.]

SINISTROUSLY, *sin'is-trus-li*, *adv.* With a tendency to the left: perversely. [From **SINISTROUS**.]

SINK, *sink*, *v.i.* To fall to the bottom: to fall down: to descend lower: to fall gradually: to fall below the surface: to enter deeply: to be impressed: to be overwhelmed: to decay: to become less.—*v.t.* to cause to sink: to put under water: to keep out of sight: to suppress: to degrade: to cause to decline or fall: to plunge into destruction: to make by digging or delving: to pay absolutely: to lower in value or amount: to lessen:—*pr.p.* sink'ing; *pa.t.* sunk and sank; *pa.p.* sunk.—*n.* A drain to carry off filthy water: a box or vessel, connected with a drain, used for receiving filthy water, as in a kitchen: (Spenser) a hoard or deposit. [A.S. *semcan*, Ger. *sinken*, Goth. *siggquan*, Ice. *sökkva*, to fall to the bottom.]

SINK-A-PACE, *sink'á-pás*, *n.* (Shak.) A corr. of **CINQUE-PACE**.

SINKER, *sink'ér*, *n.* A weight on something to sink it, as a fishing-line.

SINK-HOLE, *sink'hól*, *n.* A hole for dirty water to run through.

SINKING-RIPE, *sink'ing-ríp*, *adj.* (Shak.) Dead-ripe, about to fall off. [perfect.]

SINGLELESS, *sin'les*, *adj.* Without sin: innocent: pure:

SINGLELESSLY, *sin'les-li*, *adv.* In a sinless manner: innocently. [sinless: innocence.]

SINGLELESSNESS, *sin'les-nes*, *n.* The state of being

SINNER, *sin'ér*, *n.* One who sins: an offender or criminal: (theol.) an unregenerate person.—*v.i.* To act as a sinner.

SIN-OFFERING, *sin'-of-ér-ing*, *n.* An offering for or sacrifice in expiation of sin.

SINTER, *sin'tér*, *n.* A name given to rocks precipitated in a crystalline form from mineral waters. [Ger., 'iron sparks.']

SINUATE, sin u át, *adj* Curved (bot) with a waved margin.—*v t* To bend in and out —*pr p* sinuáting, *p a p* sinuáted. [*L sinuatus*, *p a p* of *sinuo*, to bend]

SINUATION, sin u á shun, *n* A winding or bending in and out. [From **SINUATE**]

SINUOSITY, sin ú o s i t i *n* Quality of being sinuous a bend or series of bends and turns.

SINUOUS, sin ú ús, *adj* Bending in and out winding undulating. [*L sinuosus*—*sinuo*, a bending]

SINUOUSLY, sin u ús-l, *adv* In a sinuous manner windingly crookedly

SIP, sip *v t* To sup or drink in small quantities to draw into the mouth to taste to drink out of — *v i* to drink in small quantities to drink by the lips — *pr p* sipping, *p a p* sipped — *n* The taking of a liquor with the lips a small draught taken with the lips. [Dim. of *SUP* A S sipan]



Sphoa.

SIPHON, sífun, *n* (*lit*) A hollow body as a reed, &c a bent tube for drawing off liquids from one vessel into another [Fr—Gr *siphon*, something hollow, as a reed —*siphos*, hollow]

SIPHONAL, sífun al, *adj* Pertaining to or resembling **SIPHONIC**, sí foník, *blng* a siphon.

SIR, ser, *n* (*lit*) Senior or elder a word of respect used in addressing a man the title of a knight or baronet (*Shal*) a title applied to a bachelor of arts at the universities (a translation of the Latin *dominus*) [O Fr *sire*, for *sieur*, *L senior*, an elder, comp of *senex* old.]

SIROAR ser kár, *n* A Hindu clerk. [Hind *sarkar* a superintendent—*sar*, head, *kar*, Sans *kara*, work.]

SIRDAR, ser dár, *n* A Hindu chief. [Hind *sardar*—*sar*, head, and *dar*, holding]

SIRE, sir, *n* (*lit*) A senior or father one in the place of a father as a sovereign the male parent of a beast, esp of a horse.—*v t* To beget, used of animals —*pr p* sir'ing, *p a p* sired [See **SIR**]

SIREN, síren, *n* (*lit*) An entangler (*myth*) one of certain fabulous nymphs in S Italy, who enticed manners to destruction by sweet music a fascinating woman any one insidious and deceptive an eel like, amphibious animal, with only one pair of feet, found in N America.—*adj* Pertaining to or like a siren fascinating [*L siren* Gr *sciren*, *lit* entangling binding—*sira* a cord, a band.]

SIRIUS, sí' ús, *n* The Dog star [*L*, Gr *Scirios*, from *scirios*, hot, scorching.]

SIRLOIN, ser' loín (more correctly **SURLON**), *n* The loin of beef. [O E *surlain*, Fr *surlonge*—*sar*, *L super*, up and loin]

SIRNAME, ser' nám, *n* A sort of SURNAME.

SIROCCO sí rok o, *n* A hot, oppressive wind from the south east in S Italy and adjoining parts [*It. sirocco*, Sp *siroco*, Ar *schorog*—*scharg*, the east]

SIRRAH, sé' ra, *n* Sir, used in anger or contempt [O E *sirra*—*sr*, *It* or from *Ir* *sirra*, poor]

SIRUP, sí' up, *n* (*lit*) A drink, a beverage a solution of sugar in water simple, flavoured, or medicated. [Fr *sirup*, low *L sirupus*, Ar *sharab*—*shariba*, to drink. See **SHERBERT**]

SISKIN, sískun *n* A migratory song bird, resembling the green canary [Dan. *siegen*, Sw *sula*]

SISTER, síster, *n* A female born of the same

parents a female closely allied to or associated with another —*v t* (*Shal*) To resemble closely —*v i* (*Shal*) to be akin. [O E *sister*, A S *sweoster*, Ger *schwester*, *L soror*, Sans *suaris*]

SISTERHOOD, síster hood, *n* (*orig*) State of being a sister, the duty of a sister a society of females.

SISTER-IN LAW, síster in law, *n* A husband's or wife's sister or a brother's wife.

SISTERLIKE, síster lík, *adj* Like or becoming

SISTERLY, síster-l, *adj* a sister kind affectionate.

SISYPHEAN, sí í fé an, *adj* Relating to Sisyphus incessantly recurring (From Sisyphus, a king of Corinth, who was condemned by Pluto to roll to the top of a hill a huge stone which, constantly receding, made his task incessant)

SIT, sit, *v t* To rest on the haunches to perch, as birds to rest to remain to brood to occupy a seat, esp officially to be officially engaged to blow from a certain direction, as the wind to be adjusted, to be with respect to fitness or unfitness —*v t* to keep the seat upon to seat —*pr p* sitting, *p a p* sat [A S *sittan*, *L sedeo*, Gr *hezomai*—root *hed*, Sans *sad*]

Sit down, to place one's self on a seat to settle — Sit out, to sit during — Sit up, to rise from a lying to a sitting position.

SITE sit *n* The place where anything is set down or fixed a situation a place chosen for any particular purpose [*L situs*—*sino*, *situm*, to set down.]

SITFD, sítet, *adj* (Spenser) Placed, situated. [From **SIT**]

SITH, síth, *n* (Spenser) Time [A S *sith*, path, *SITH*, *sith*, occasion, time]

SITH, síth, *cony* (Spenser) Since, seeing that [A S *sith*, since See **SIT**]

SITHE, síth, *n* (*Shal*) A scythe.—*v t* (*Shal*) To cut with a scythe.

SITRENCE, síth en, *cony* (Spenser) Since. [See **SITH**]

SITHENS, síth enz, *cony* (Spenser) Since. [See **SITH**]

SITTER, síter, *n* One who sits

SITTING síting *n* State of resting on a seat a seat the act or time of resting in a posture for a painter to take a likeness an official meeting to transact business uninterrupted application to any thing for a time the time during which one continues at anything a resting on eggs for hatching [From **SIT**]

SITUATE, síta át *adj* Set or permanently

SITUATED sítu áted, *adj* fixed placed with respect to other objects residing [Low *L situs*—*L situs*—*atum*, to place—*situs*, a site, situation]

SITUATION, sí t á shun, *n* The place where anything is situated position temporary state condition office employment.

SITZ BATH, sítz báth, *n* The act of bathing the lower part of the person in a sitting posture [Ger *sitz-bad*]

SIVA, síva, *n* The third god of the Hindu triad, in which he represents the principle of destruction. [Sansk. *sva*, happy, auspicious]

SIVAN, sí' an, *n* The third month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year, answering to part of May and June. [Heb]

SIX, síks, *adj* Five and one.—*n* The number six a figure denoting six units. [A S *six*, *ser*, Gael *se*, *L sex*, Gr *hex*, Sans *shash*, *srashik*]

To be at SIXES and SEVENS, to be in disorder

fite, fir, mē, her, mine, mōte, mūte, mōon, thēn.

SIXFOLD, siks'fôld, *adj.* Folded or multiplied six times.

SIXPENCE, siks'pens, *n.* A silver coin = six pence.

SIX-PENNY, siks'-pen'i, *adj.* Worth sixpence.

SIXTEEN, siks'tên, *adj.* Six and ten.—*n.* The sum of six and ten: a symbol representing it. [A.S. *sixtyn*—six and *ty*n, ten.]

SIXTEENTH, siks'tênth, *adj.* The sixth after the tenth.—*n.* One of sixteen equal parts.

SIXTH, siks'th, *adj.* The last of six: the ordinal of six.—*n.* The sixth part: (*mus.*) an interval of four tones and a semitone. [A.S. *sixta*.]

SIXTHLY, siks'th'li, *adv.* In the sixth place.

SIXTIETH, siks'ti-eth, *adj.* The sixth tenth: the ordinal of sixty.—*n.* A sixtieth part. [A.S. *sixteogotha*.]

SIXTY, siks'ti, *adj.* Six times ten.—*n.* The number sixty: a symbol representing it. [A.S. *six-tig*—six and *tig*, ten.]

SIZABLE, siz'a-bl, *adj.* Of suitable size: of considerable size or bulk.

SIZAR, siz'ar, *n.* In univ. of Cambridge, orig. one who served out the *sizes* or rations: one of the lowest rank of students.

SIZE, siz, *n.* (*orig.*) A set or fixed quantity: extent of volume or surface: magnitude.—*v.t.* To arrange according to size:—*pr.p.* siz'ing; *pa.p.* sized'. [Contr. of ASSIZE.]

SIZE, siz, *n.* (*lit.*) Stiffening: a kind of weak glue, used as varnish: any giney substance.—*v.t.* To cover with size:—*pr.p.* siz'ing; *pa.p.* sized'. [W. *syth*, stiffening, glue—*syth*, stiff.]

SIZER, siz'ér, *n.* Same as SIZAR.

SIZES, siz'ez, *n.pl.* (*Shak.*) Allowances. [From **SIZE**, a fixed quantity.]

SIZING, siz'ing, *n.* Same as **SIZE**, stiffening.

SIZY, siz'i, *adj.* Size-like: glutinous.

SKAINSMATE, skanz'mât, *n.* (*orig.*) A brother in arms: (*Shak.*) a messmate, a companion, a scapegrace. [**SKEAN**, **SKAIN**, a dagger, and **MATE**.]

SKALD, skald, *n.* Same as **SCALD**, a Scandinavian poet.

SKATE, skât, *n.* A large flat fish belonging to the Ray family, with spikes or thorns on the back. [A.S. *sceadda*, Icel. *skata*, L. *squatina*.]

SKATE, skât, *n.* A kind of sandal or frame of wood with a steel ridge under it for moving on ice.—*v.i.* To slide on skates:—*pr.p.* skât'ing; *pa.p.* skât'ed. [D. *schaat*, high-heeled shoes, skates.]

SKATER, skât'ér, *n.* One who skates.

SKEAN, skân, *n.* (*Spenser*). A dagger. [A.S. *sæg*, *sægen*, a dagger, Ir. *scian*, Gael. *sgian*, W. *ysgien*, a large knife.]

SKEG, skeg, *n.* A wild plum.

SKEIN, skîn, *n.* A knot or number of knots of thread or yarn. [O. Fr. *escaigne*; Gael. *sgéinn*.]

SKELETON, skel'e-tun, *n.* (*lit.*) A dried body: the bones of an animal: the bones of an animal separated from the flesh, and preserved in their natural position: the framework or outline of anything. [Gr. *skelēton* (*sōma*), a dried (body)—*skeletos*, dried—*skellō*, to dry, to parch.]

SKELETON-KEY, skel'e-tun-kē, *n.* A key for picking locks, without the inner bits, and so like a skeleton.

SKEPTIC, **SKEPTICALLY**, &c. Same as **SOEPTIC**, **SCEPTICALLY**, &c.

SKERRY, sker'i, *n.* A rocky islet. [Dan. *skar*, *skiar*, Ger. *schere*, a rock: E. **SCAR**.]

SKETCH, skech, *n.* Something done offhand: a first draft of any plan or painting: an outline.—*v.t.* To make a rough draft of: to draw the outline: to give the principal points of.—*v.i.* to practise sketching. [Ger. *skizze*, D. *schets*—L. *schedi*us, suddenly, offhand, Gr. *schedi*os, sudden.]

SKETCHER, skech'ér, *n.* One who sketches.

SKETCHILY, skech'i-li, *adv.* In a sketchy or incomplete manner. [sketchy or incomplete.]

SKETCHINESS, skech'i-nes, *n.* The state of being

SKETCHY, skech'i, *adj.* Containing a sketch or outline: incomplete.

SKEW, skû, *adj.* To one side: oblique: intersecting a road, river, &c., not at right angles, as a bridge.—*adv.* Awry: obliquely. [See **ASKEW**.]

SKEW-ARCH, skû'âreh, *n.* An arch standing obliquely on its abutments.

SKEW-BACK, skû'bak, *n.* (*arch.*) The course of masonry on the top of an abutment with a slope for the base of the arch to rest against.

SKEW-BRIDGE, skû'brij, *n.* A bridge having its arch or arches set obliquely on its abutments, as when a railway crosses a road, &c., at an oblique angle.

SKEWER, skû'ér, *n.* A pin of wood or iron for keeping meat in form while roasting.—*v.t.* To fasten with skewers. [Prov. E. *skiver*, prob. the same as **SHIVER**, a splint of wood.]

SKID, skid, *n.* (*mil.*) A piece of timber used as a base to keep one object from resting on another: a piece of timber hung against a ship's side to preserve it from injury: a chain to lock the wheel of a wagon: two pieces of timber united ladder-wise, for loading or unloading heavy goods. [Prov. E. *slide*, A.S. *scide*, a piece split off, a billet of wood—*scidan*, to cleave.]

SKIEY, sk'i, *adj.* Same as **SKYLY**.

SKIFF, skif, *n.* (*lit.*) A small ship: a small light boat. [Ger. *schiff*; O. Ger. *skif*. See **SHIP**.]

SKILFUL, skil'fool, *adj.* Having or displaying skill: dexterous. [art: dexterously.]

SKILFULLY, skil'fool-li, *adv.* With skill or nice

SKILFULNESS, skil'fool-nes, *n.* Same as **SKILL**.

SKILL, skil, *n.* (*lit.*) Separation, discrimination: knowledge of anything: dexterity in practice.—*v.i.* (*B.*) To understand: (*Spenser*) to signify, to be of importance. [A.S. *scylan*, to distinguish, Icel. *skilia*, to separate, discriminate, to understand.]

SKILLED, skild, *adj.* Having skill: skilful: expert.

SKILESS, skil'es, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Wanting skill, artless.

SKILLET, skil'et, *n.* (*lit.*) A little dish: a small metal vessel with a long handle, used for boiling water, in cooking, &c. [O. Fr. *escuellette*—L. *scutella*, dim. of *scutra*, a dish. See **SCULLERY**.]

SKIM, skim, *v.t.* To clear off *scum*: to take off by skimming: to brush the surface of lightly.—*v.i.* to pass over lightly: to glide along near the surface:—*pr.p.* skim'ming; *pa.p.* skimmed'. [A form of **SCUM**.]

SKIMBLE-SKAMBLE, skim'bl-skam'bl, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Wandering, wild, rambling. [A reduplication of **SCAMBLE**.]

SKIMMER, skim'ér, *n.* A utensil for skimming milk.

SKIM-MILK, skim'-milk, *n.* Skimmed milk: milk from which the cream has been skimmed.

SKIMMING, skim'ing, *n.* The act of taking off that which floats on the surface of a liquid, as cream: that which is taken off, *seum*.

SKIMMINGLY, skám'ing lī, *adv* By skimming or gliding along the surface

SKIN, skín, *n* The natural outer covering of the body
a hide the bark or rind of plants, &c.—*v t* To cover with skin to cover the surface of to strip the skin from, to peel.—*v i* to be covered with a skin —*pr p* skimming, *pa p* skinned [A.S. *scunn*, Ice. *skinn*, W. *ceun*] [only superficial]

SKIN DEEP, skín-dēp, *adj* As deep as the skin

SKINFLINT, skín-flint, *n* One who takes the smallest gains, who would, as it were, even skin a flint a very niggardly person

SKINK, skínk, *n* (obs.) Drink.—*v t* To serve drink. [A.S. *secan*]

SKINKER, skínk'er, (*Shak*) One who serves drink. [thin one]

SKINLESS, skín'les, *adj* Having no skin, or a very

SKINNINESS, skín'nes, *n* The quality of being skinny [ung flesh]

SKINNY, skín'ī, *adj* Consisting of skin only want-

SKIN WOOL, skín wōol, *n* Wool pulled from the skin of a dead sheep

SKIP, skíp, *v i* To move suddenly to leap to bound lightly and joyfully to pass over.—*v t* to leap over to omit —*pr p* skipping, *pa p* skipped.—*n* A light leap a bound the omission of a part a large square basket lined with leather, used in spinning mills for carrying the bobbins of yarn. [W. *ep*, a sudden effort, Gael. *spab*, to move suddenly, Ice. *skopa* to run, allied to SCAMPER.]

SKIPPER, skíp'er, *n* One who skips a dancer (*Shak*) a young, thoughtless person

SKIPPER, skíp'er, (*lit*) A skipper or sailor the master of a merchant ship [A.S. *scipere*, Dan. *skipper*, Ger. *schiffer*, from SNIP]

SKIPPET, skíp'et, *n* (*Spenser*) A small boat. [Dim. of A.S. *scip* See SNIP]

SKIPPINGLY, skíp'ing lī, *adv* In a skipping manner by skips or leaps [skipping]

SKIPPING ROPE, skíp'ing rop, *n* A rope used in

SKIRMISH, skér'mish, *n* An irregular fight between two small parties a contest.—*v t* To fight slightly or irregularly [O E. *scarmish*, Fr. *escarmouche* (*escrimer*, to fence), Ger. *scharmützel*, from O Ger. *skirm*, a shield.]

SKIRMISHER, skér'mish'er, *n* One who skirmishes one of a body of troops fighting in loose order in front of the main body

SKIRR, skér, *v t* (*Shak*) To ramble over in order to clear, to scour.—*v i* to scour, to run in haste. [A modification of SCOUR.]

SKIRT, skért, *n* The part of a garment below the waist a woman's garment like a petticoat the edge of any part of the dress border margin extreme part.—*v t* To border to form the edge of.—*v i* to be on the border to live near the extremity [Dan. *skorte*, Ice. *skyrta*, an under garment, from root of SNIRT]

SKIRTING, skért'ing, *n* The narrow board placed round the foot of the walls in a room

SKITISH, skít'ish, *adj* Shooting forward quickly flying about frisking easily frightened unsteady hasty changeable, fickle. [A.S. *scotan*, *scatan*, to shoot, to dart. See SNORT]

SKITTISHLY, skít'ish lī, *adv* Wantonly changeably shyly [From SKITISH.]

SKITTISHNESS, skít'ish'nes, *n* Wantonness, fickleness shyness [From SKITISH.]

SKITTLE-BALL, skít'l bawl, *n* The ball thrown in playing at skittles.

SKITLES, skít'lz, *n* A game in which wooden puns are shot or knocked down with a wooden ball—also called *napkins*, from the number of the puns.

SKIVER, skí'v'er, *n* A kind of leather made of split sheep skins, used for bookbinding, &c. [From root of SHIVE, SHIVER]

SKRIMMAGE Same as SCRIMMAGE.

SKUR, sku, Same as SKEW

SKULK, skulk, *v i* To hide one's self to sneak out of the way to lurk. [Dan. *skulle*, to sneak *skule*, to conceal one's self, from *skule*, Ice. *skjol*, cover, hiding place.]

SKULK, skulk, } *n* One who skulks or avoids
SKULKER, skulk'er, } duty a sneak

SKULKINGLY, skulk'ing lī, *adv* In a skulking manner

SKULL, skul, (*lit*) A shell the bony case that encloses the brain the brain the head. [O Ger. *sculla*, Ice. *kollr*, the skull, Dan. and Sw. *skol*, a shell.]

SKULL-CAP, skul'kap, *n* A cap which fits closely to the skull or head.

SKUNK, skungk, *n* A small N American carnivorous quadruped allied to the otter and weasel, which defends itself by emitting a most offensive fluid. [Contr from the Indian *seganku*]

SKY, skí, *n* (*lit*) A cloud the atmosphere which surrounds the earth the heavens the weather [Dan. Sw. and Ice. *sky* a cloud, *skun* to A.S. *swa*, Gr. *skia*, a shadow, Sans. *sku*, to cover]

SKY BLUE, skí blú, *adj* Blue like the sky

SKY COLOUR, skí kul'ur, *n* The colour of the sky. azure.

SKYED, skíd, *adj* Surrounded by sky

SKYET, skí, *adj* Like the sky ethereal

SKYISH, skí'ish, *adj* (*Shak*) Like or approaching the sky, lofty

SKYLARK, skí'lark, *n* A species of lark that mounts high towards the sky and sings on the wing.

SKYLARKING, skí'lark'ing, *n* Punning about the rigging of a ship in sport like a skylark frolicking.

SKYLIGHT, skí'lit, *n* A window in a roof or ceiling towards the sky for the admission of light.

SKY POCKET, skí'pok'et, *n* A rocket that ascends high towards the sky and burns as it flies

SKY-SAIL, skí'sal, *n* The sail above the 'royal'

SKY SCRAPER, skí'skrá'p'er, *n* (*lit*) That which scrapes the sky a sky-sail of a triangular shape

SKYWARD, skí'wárd, *adv* Toward the sky

SLAB, sláb, *n* A thin slip of anything esp of stone, having plane surfaces a piece sawed from a log. [W. *ylab* *llab*, a thin slip.]

SLABBER, sláb'er, *v i* To slaver to let the saliva fall from the mouth to drivel.—*v t* to wet by saliva. [D. *slabber*, allied to SLAYER from the sound.]

SLACK, slák, *adj* Lax or loose not firmly extended or drawn out not holding fast weak not eager or diligent inattentive not violent or rapid slow.—*adv* In a slack manner partially insufficiently [A.S. *slac* W. *ylac* (*llac*, *lax*), Ger. *schlaff*, Sw. *slak*, Ice. *slakr*, *skin* to L. *laxus*, loose.]

SLACK, slák, } *v i* To become slack to be
SLACKEN, slák'n, } remiss to abate to become slower to fail or flag.—*v t* to make slack to loosen to loosen from sticking to relax to remit to abate to withhold to use less liberally to check.—(*B*) to delay

SLACKLY, slák'lī, *adv* In a slack manner loosely-negligently

SLACKNESS, slák'nes, *n* The state of being slack : want of tightness slowness inattention.

SLADE, slād, *n.* (obs.) A little valley or dell : a piece of low, moist ground. [A.S. *slæd*, a plain.]

SLAG, slag, *n.* (lit.) That which is cast off or which flows over : the vitrified matter produced during the reduction of metallic ores by fluxes : the dross of a metal : vitrified cinders : the scoriae of a volcano. [Sw. *slagg*, Ger. *schlacke*—*schlagen*, to cast off, Ice. *slagga*, to flow over.]

SLAGGY, slag'i, *adj.* Pertaining to or like slag.

SLAIN, slān, *pa.p.* of **SLAY**.

SLAKE, slāk, *v.t.* To slacken or make less active : to quench : to extinguish : to mix with water.—*v.i.* to go out : to become extinct : (*Spenser*) to slack, to abate.—*pr.p.* slāk'ing ; *pa.p.* slāk'ed. [Norw. *slækja*, to make slack, to slake ; Sw. *släcka*, Ice. *slökva*, to slake : allied to **SLACK**.] [inextinguishable.]

SLAKELESS, slāk'les, *adj.* That cannot be slaked :

SLAM, slam, *v.t.* or *v.i.* To shut with violence and noise :—*pr.p.* slamm'ing ; *pa.p.* slammed'.—*n.* The act of slamming : the sound so made. [From the sound.]

SLANDER, slan'dér, *n.* (lit.) Scandal : a false or malicious report : defamation by words : calumny : (*Shak.*) disgrace, reproach.—*v.t.* To defame : to calumniate. [Fr. *esclandre*, L. *scandalum*, Gr. *skandalon*. See **SCANDAL**.]

SLANDERER, slan'dér-ér, *n.* One who slanders or makes false charges on another.

SLANDEROUS, slan'dér-us, *adj.* Given to or containing slander : calumnious.

SLANDEROUSLY, slan'dér-us-li, *adv.* In a slanderous manner : calumniously.

SLANDEROUSNESS, slan'dér-us-nés, *n.* The state or quality of being slanderous.

SLANG, slang, *n.* Low language. [From Fr. *langue*, L. *lingua*, tongue, language.]

SLANT, slant, *adj.* Sloping : oblique : inclined from a direct line.—*n.* A slope.—*v.t.* To turn in a sloping direction.—*v.i.* to slope. [Scot. *slent*, to slope, W. *ysglentio*, Sw. *slinta*, to slide.]

SLANTING, slant'ing, *adj.* Same as **SLANT**.

SLANTINGLY, slant'ing-li, *adv.* In a slanting direction : with a slope or inclination.

SLANTLY, slant'li, } *adv.* In a sloping, oblique, SLANTWISE, slant'wiz, } or inclined manner.

SLAP, slap, *n.* A blow with the hand or anything flat.—*v.t.* To give a slap to :—*pr.p.* slapp'ing ; *pa.p.* slapped'.—*adv.* With a slap : suddenly, violently. [Ger. *schlappe* : from the sound.]

SLASH, slash, *v.t.* To cut by striking with violence and at random : to make long cuts.—*v.i.* to strike violently and at random with an edged instrument.—*n.* A long cut : a cut at random : a cut in cloth to shew colours through the openings. [Ice. *slasa*, to strike : from the sound.]

SLATCH, slach, *n.* The slack of a rope : an interval of fair weather : a short breeze of wind. [Connected with **SLACK**.]

SLATE, slāt, *n.* An argillaceous stone which splits into thin plates : a rock or stone of a slaty structure : a piece of slate for roofing, or for writing upon.—*v.t.* To cover with slate :—*pr.p.* slāt'ing ; *pa.p.* slāt'ed. [O. E. *sclate*, Gael. *sgliat*, a slate, O. Fr. *esclat*, Ger. *schleisze*, a splinter, from *schleiszen*, to split.]

SLATE-PENCIL, slāt-pen'sil, *n.* A pencil of soft slate.

SLATER, slāt'ér, *n.* One who lays slates on buildings.

SLATING, slāt'ing, *n.* The act of covering with slates : a covering of slates : materials for slating.

SLATTERN, slāt'érn, *n.* A woman sluttish and neg-

ligent of her dress : an untidy woman.—*adj.* Like a slattern : sluttish. [Ger. *schlottern*, to flap, D. *slodderen*, to hang and flap ; Dan. *slat*, loose : prob. from the flapping sound of loose, untidy clothing : allied to **SLUT**.]

SLATTERNLY, slāt'érn-li, *adj.* Like a slattern : negligent of person : slovenly : dirty : sluttish.—*adv.* Negligently : untidily.

SLATY, slāt'i, *adj.* Resembling slate : having the nature or properties of slate.

SLAUGHTER, slaw'tér, *n.* A slaying or killing : a great destruction of life : carnage : butchery.—*v.t.* To slay : to kill for the market : to destroy by violence (as numbers) : to massacre. [Ice. *slatr*, Goth. *slouhts*, slaughter, *slahan*, to strike, to slay ; Ger. *schlachten*, to kill. See **SLAY**.] [slaughtering.]

SLAUGHTERER, slaw'tér-ér, *n.* One employed in **SLAUGHTER-HOUSE**, slaw'tér-hows, *n.* A house where beasts are slaughtered or killed for the market.

SLAUGHTERMAN, slaw'tér-man, *n.* A man employed in slaughtering, killing, or butchering animals.

SLAUGHTEROUS, slaw'tér-us, *adj.* Given to slaughter : destructive : murderous.

SLAVE, slāv, *n.* The name of the peoples inhabiting E. Europe. [Said to be from Slav. *slawa*, fame, or from *slavo*, a word.]

SLAVE, slāv, *n.* (orig.) A Slave made captive by the Teutons : a captive in servitude : any one in bondage : a serf : one who labours like a slave : a drudge : one wholly under the will of another : one who has lost all power of resistance.—*v.i.* To work like a slave : to drudge.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) to enslave, to turn to slavish uses :—*pr.p.* slāv'ing ; *pa.p.* slāv'ed. [Fr. *esclave*, Ger. *slave*, from **SLAVE**.]

SLAVE-DRIVER, slāv-driv'ér, *n.* One who superintends slaves at their work. [slaves.]

SLAVE-HOLDER, slāv-höld'ér, *n.* An owner of

SLAVE-HUNT, slāv-hunt, *n.* A hunt after runaway slaves.

SLAVER, slāv'ér, *n.* A ship employed in the slave-trade : one who buys and sells slaves.

SLAVER, slāv'ér, *n.* Spitte or saliva running from the mouth.—*v.i.* To let the saliva run out of the mouth.—*v.t.* to smear with saliva. [Ice. *sléfa*, *sléve*, O. Ger. *slim*, Slav. *slina*, L. *saliva*, Gr. *siakon*, spitte.]

SLAVERER, slāv'ér-ér, *n.* A driveller : an idiot. [From **SLAVER**.] [manner : with slaver.]

SLAVERINGLY, slāv'ér-ing-li, *adv.* In a slaving

SLAVERY, slāv'ér-i, *n.* The state of being a slave : serfdom : the state of being entirely under the will of another : bondage : drudgery.

SLAVE-SHIP, slāv-ship, *n.* A ship used for transporting slaves. [and selling slaves.]

SLAVE-TRADE, slāv-trād, *n.* The trade of buying

SLAVE-TRADER, slāv-trād'ér, *n.* A trader in slaves.

SLAVIC, slav'ik, *adj.* Slavonic. [From **SLAVE**.]

SLAVISH, slav'ish, *adj.* Of or belonging to slaves : becoming slaves : servile : mean : base : laborious.

SLAVISHLY, slav'ish-li, *adv.* In a slavish manner : like a drudge : servilely, meanly.

SLAVISHNESS, slav'ish-nés, *n.* The state or quality of being slavish : servility : meanness.

SLAVONIC, sla-von'ik, } *adj.* Of or belonging

SLAVONIAN, sla-von'yan, } to the Slaves, or their language.

SLAY, slā, *v.t.* To strike : to kill : to put to death : to destroy :—*pr.p.* slāy'ing ; *pa.t.* slew (sloō) ; *pa.p.* slāin. [A.S. *slæan*, Ice. *slá*, Goth. *slahan*, to strike.]

SLAYER, slā'ér, *n.* One who slays : a murderer.

SLEAVE, *slev*, *n*. The ravelled, knotty part of silk thread (*Shak*) floss silk.—*v* *t* To separate, as threads.—*pr* *p* sleaving, *pa* *p* sleeved. [*Ice* *slefa*, a thread.]

SLED, *sled*, *n*. A carriage made for sliding upon snow a sleigh.—*v* *t* To convey on a sled. [*Dan* *slæde*, *Ice* *sleda*, *O* *Ger* *slu*, *Ger* *schlitten*, from *schlitten*, *A.S.* *slidan*, to slide.]

SLEDDED, *sleded*, *pa* *d* (*Shak*) Sledged. [From *SLED*] [*a* *sled*.]

SLEDDING, *sleding*, *n*. The act of transporting on **SLEDGE**, *slej* *n*. Same as **SLED**

SLEDGE, *slej* *n*. An instrument for striding a large heavy hammer used chiefly by ironsmiths. [*A.S.* *slæge*, *Dan* *slægge*, *Ger* *schlägel*, a beater—*schlagen*, *Goth.* *slahan*, to strike. See **SLAY**]

SLEEK, *slek*, *adj*. Smooth glossy soft not rough.—*v* *t* (*Shak*) To render smooth and glossy [*Ger* *schlicht*, *Ice* *slíja*, to smooth or polish perh. akin to **SLIGHT**] [**SLEEK**.]

SLEEKLY, *slekli*, *adv*. Smoothly glossily [From **SLEEKNESS**, *sleknes* *n*. The state or quality of being sleek smoothness and glossiness of surface]

SLEEP, *slæp*, *v*. *i*. To be relaxed, or to take rest by relaxation to become unconscious to slumber to rest to be motionless or inactive to remain unnoticed to live thoughtlessly to be dead to rest in the grave.—*pr* *p* sleeping, *pa* *t* and *pa* *p* slept.—*n*. The state of one who or that which sleeps slumber rest. [*A.S.* *slæpan* *O* *Ger* *slafan*, *Ger* *schlafen*, *Goth.* *slapan*, from *O* *Ger* *slaf*, relaxed, *Ice* *slapa*, to hang loose]

ON SLEEP (*B*), *sleep*.

SLEEPER, *slæper*, *n*. One who sleeps a timber laid asleep or resting along its whole length, supporting a weight, railway rails, &c

SLEPPILY, *slæpli*, *adv*. In a sleepy manner drowsily stupidly [*sleepy* drowsiness.]

SLEEPINESS, *slæpi* *nes*, *n*. The state of being

SLEEPING, *slæping*, *pa* *d*. Occupied with or for sleeping dormant.—*n*. The state of resting in sleep (*Shak*) the state of being at rest [*sleep*]

SLEEPLESS, *slæples*, *adj*. Without sleep unable to **SLEEPLESSLY**, *slæplesli*, *adv*. In a sleepless manner

SLEEPLESSNESS, *slæples* *nes*, *n*. The state of being sleepless want of sleep

SLEEP WALKER, *slæp* *walk* *er*, *n*. One who walks while asleep a somnambulist

SLEEP WALKING, *slæp* *walk* *ing*, *n*. Walking in one's sleep somnambulism

SLEEPY, *slæpi*, *adj*. Inclined to sleep drowsy dull heavy lazy

SLEET, *slæt*, *n*. Rain mingled with snow or hail.—*v* *t* To hail or snow with rain mingled. [*A.S.* *slæt*, *Sw* *slægg*, *Dan* *slud*, *Norw* *slætta*.]

SLEETINESS, *slæti* *nes*, *n*. The state of being sleety

SLEETY, *slæti*, *adj*. Consisting of or bringing sleet.

SLEEVE, *slæv*, *n*. The part of a garment which covers the arm.—*v* *t* To furnish with sleeves.—*pr* *p* sleeving, *pa* *p* sleeved [*A.S.* *slæf*, *sluff*, a sleeve, *O* *Ger* *slaf*, *slouf*, clothing, *D* *sluover*, a covering, *slouven*, to cover]

LAUGH IN ONE'S SLEEVE, to laugh behind one's sleeve, formerly worn long and pendent, to laugh privately or unperceived.

SLEEVELESS, *slæv* *les*, *adj*. Without sleeves.

SLEID, *släd*, *v* *t*. (*Shak*.) To prepare for use in the weaver's sley or reed. [*O* *E.* *slay*, *slay*, from *A.S.* *slaz*, a weaver's reed.]

SLEIGH, *slä*, *n*. Same as **SLED**.

SLEIGHING, *släing*, *n*. The act of riding in a sleigh or sled.

SLEIGHT, *slät*, *n*. Cunning dexterity an artful trick. [*Ice* *slæpp*, cunning, *Sw* *slät*, expert, *slä*, slogs, workmanship, allied to **SLY**]

SLEIGHT OF HAND, legerdemain.

SLENDER, *slender*, *adj*. Thin or narrow feeble—*n*. Inconsiderable simple [*O* *D* slender, thin, *slin* *deren* to creep like a snake, low *Ger* *slundern*, to glide]

SLENDERLY, *slenderli*, *adv*. In a slender manner slightly feebly

SLENDERNESS, *slender* *nes*, *n*. The state or quality of being slender insufficiency thinness weakness feebleness.

SLEPT, *slæpt*, *pa* *t* and *pa* *p* of **SLEEP**

SLEUTH HOUND, *slöuth* *hown*, *n*. A hound that follows the track of man or beast by the scent. [*Scott.* *sléuth*, the track of man or beast as followed by the scent, *Celt.* *slúcht*, track.]

SLEW, *slöw*, *pa* *t* of **SLAY**

SLEY, *slä*, *n*. A weaver's reed. [*A.S.* *slaz*.]

SLICE, *slis*, *v* *t*. To slit or divide into thin pieces.—*pr* *p* slicing, *pa* *p* sliced.—*n*. A thin broad piece a broad knife for serving fish. [*O* *Fr* *exclusive*, to divide, *O* *Ger* *slizan* to split. See **SLIT**]

SLICER, *sliser*, *n*. One who or that which slices a broad, flat knife

SLICKENSIDES, *slík'en* *síds*, *n*. The smooth, polished, and generally glazed surfaces of flaws in rocks. [From *obs* *sluck*, sleek, smooth. See **SLEEK**]

SLID, *slid*, *pa* *t* and *pa* *p* of **SLIDE**

SLIDDEN, *slidn*, *pa* *p* of **SLIDE**

SLIDE, *slid*, *v*. To slip along to glide to pass along smoothly to fall.—*v* *t* to thrust along to slip.—*pr* *p* sliding, *pa* *t* slid, *pa* *p* slid or slidden.—*n*. A smooth passage the fall of a mass of earth or rock a smooth declivity a slider (*mus*) two notes sliding into each other [*A.S.* *slidan*, to slide —*slith*, slippery, *D* *sluderen*, to slip allied to **GLIDE**.]

SLIDER, *slider*, *n*. One who or that which slides the part of an instrument or machine that slides

SLIDE VALVE, *slid* *valv*, *n*. A valve in a steam engine, made to slide backward and forward to cover and uncover the openings through which steam enters the cylinder

SLIDING-RULE, *sliding* *röl*, *n*. An instrument for solving arithmetical problems mechanically, consisting of three pieces of wood, of which two are fastened together with slips of brass so as to allow the third to slide between them.

SLIDING SCALE, *sliding* *skäl*, *n*. A scale of duties which slide or vary according to the value or market prices a sliding rule.

SLIGHT, *slät*, *adj* (*orig*) Plain, smooth of little value trifling small weak slender negligent not decided.—*n*. Neglect disregard.—*adv* (*Shak*) Slightly.—*v* *t* To disregard, as of slight value to neglect. [*O* *Ger* *slät*, *Ger* *schlecht*, *Sw* *slat*, plain, smooth. See **SLEEK**.]

SLIGHT, *slät*, *n*. (*Spenser*) Sleight, device, trick.

SLIGHTLY, *slätli*, *adv*. In a slighting manner with neglect

SLIGHTLY, *slätli*, *adv*. In a slight manner weakly carelessly negligently

SLIGHTNESS, *slät* *nes*, *n*. The state or quality of being slight want of force or strength: want of vehemence or severity negligence

SLILY, slī'li, *adv.* Same as SLYLY.

SLIM, slim, *adj.* (*orig.*) *Vile, worthless*: weak: slender: slight:—*comp.* SLIMMER, *superl.* SLIMMEST. [D., Sw.; O. Ger. *slim*; Ice. *slámur*, Ger. *schlimm*, bad.]

SLIME, slím, *n.* (*lit.*) Lime or mud: (B.) prob. bitumen. [Ice., O. Ger. *slim*, D. *sljm*, sticky matter; Ger. *schlamm*, mud; allied to L. *limus*, mud.]

SLIME-PIT, slím'-pit, *n.* A pit of slime or viscous mire.

SLIMINESS, slím'i-nes, *n.* The quality of being SLIMY, slím'i, *adj.* Abounding with or consisting of slime: glutinous.

SLINESS, slí'nes, *n.* Same as SLYNESS.

SLING, sling, *n.* An instrument consisting of a strap of leather and two cords, for throwing stones to a great distance, by *whirling* it rapidly round: a throw: a hanging bandage for a wounded limb: a rope with hooks, used in hoisting and lowering weights.—*v.t.* To throw with a sling: to hang so as to swing: to move or swing by means of a rope: to cast:—*pr.p.* sling'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* slung.

[Sp. *eslinga*; Fr. *lingue*—O. Ger. *slinga*, a sling; A.S. *slingan*, to turn in a circle, D. *slingern*, to whirl round, Sw. *slinga*, to twist.]

SLINGER, sling'er, *n.* One who uses a sling.

SLING-STONES, sling'-stóuz, *n.* (B.) Stones thrown from a sling.

SLINK, slink, *v.i.* To creep or crawl away, as if ashamed: to sneak:—*pr.p.* slink'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* slunk. [A.S. *slincan*, Sw. *slinka*, Ger. *schleichen*, D. *steyken*, to creep.]

SLIP, slip, *v.i.* To slide or glide along: to move out of place: to escape: to err: to slink: to enter by oversight:—*v.t.* to cause to slide: to convey secretly: to omit: to throw off: to let loose: to escape from: to part from the branch or stem:—*pr.p.* slipp'ing; *pa.p.* slipped.—*n.* Act of slipping: that on which anything may slip: an error: an escape: a twig: a strip: a leash: a sloping bank for ship-building: anything easily slipped on: (*Shak.*) a counterfeit piece of money made of brass covered with silver. [A.S. *slipan*, D. *slippen*, to glide; Ger. *schlupfen*, to slide into; allied to L. *labor*, *lapsus*, to glide.]

SLIP-KNOT, slíp'-not, *n.* A knot which slips along the rope or line around which it is made.

SLIPPER, slíp'er, *n.* A loose shoe easily slipped on.

SLIPPER, slíp'er, *adj.* (*Spenser.*) Slippery.

SLIPPERED, slíp'èrd, *adj.* Wearing slippers.

SLIPPERINESS, slíp'er-i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being slippery: uncertainty.

SLIPPERY, slíp'er-i, *adj.* Apt to slip away: smooth: not affording firm footing or confidence: unstable: uncertain: (*Shak.*) wanton, unchaste.

SLIPPINESS, slíp'i-nes, *n.* Same as SLIPPERINESS.

SLIPPY, slíp'i, *adj.* Same as SLIPPERY.

SLIPSHOD, slíp'shod, *adj.* Shod with slippers, or shoes down at the heel like slippers: careless.

SLISH, slish, *n.* (*Shak.*) A cut. [A corr. of SLASH.]

SLIT, slit, *v.t.* To tear or cut lengthwise: to split: to cut into strips:—*pr.p.* slit'ting; *pa.t.* slit; *pa.p.* slit or slitted.—*n.* A long cut: a narrow opening. [A.S. *slitan*, Sw., Ice. *slita*, to tear.]

SLIVER, sliv'er or slí'vër, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To split, to tear off lengthwise, to slice.—*n.* (*Shak.*) A piece cut or rent off, a slice. [A.S. *slifan*, to split, to cleave.]

SLOAT, slót, *n.* A piece of timber acting as a cross-bar, to keep other pieces together. [Low Ger. *slot*, Ger. *schloss*, a lock.]

SLOBBER, slob'èr. Same as SLABBER.

SLOBBERY, slob'èr-i, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Moist, wet. [From SLOBBER.]

SLOE, sló, *n.* A small sour wild plum, the fruit of the blackthorn. [A.S. *sla*, D. *sleeuwe*, a sloe—*sleeuw*, sour.]

SLOGAN, sló'gan, *n.* A war-cry among the ancient Highlanders of Scotland. [Gael. contracted from *sluagh-ghairm*, an army cry.]

SLOMBRY, slom'bri, *adj.* (*Spenser.*) Sleepy.

SLOOP, slóop, *n.* A light boat: a one-masted cutter-rigged vessel. [D. *sloep*. See SHALLOP.]

SLOP, slop, *n.* Water carelessly spilled: a puddle: mean liquor or liquid food:—*pl.* dirty water.—*v.t.* To soil by letting a liquid fall upon:—*pr.p.* slopp'ing; *pa.p.* slopped. [Acc. to Wedgwood, imitative of the sound of dashing water.]

SLOP, slop, *n.* (*orig.*) A kind of outer garment:—(*Shak.*) *pl.* breeches, trousers: ready-made clothes, bedding, &c. [A.S. *slop*, a frock or over-garment.]

SLOPE, slop, *n.* Any incline down which a thing may slip: a direction downward.—*v.t.* To form with a slope, or obliquely.—*v.i.* to be inclined:—*pr.p.* slop'ing; *pa.p.* sloped.—*adv.* In a sloping manner.—*adj.* (*Affilton*) Sloped. [Perh. from *slap*: or from D. *slap*, slack, Norw. *slape*, to be inclined downwards.] [tal or other right line.

SLOPING, slop'ing, *p.adj.* Inclining from a horizon.—*adv.* In a sloping manner: with a slope. [sloppy: muddiness.]

SLOPPINESS, slop'i-nes, *n.* The state of being SLOPPY, slop'i, *adj.* Wet: muddy. [From SLOP.]

SLOT, Same as SLOAT.

SLOT, slot, *n.* The track of a deer. [Ice. *slod*, track, path; Scot. *sléuth*, track by the scent.]

SLOT, slot, *n.* A slit or groove, esp. on a metal surface.

SLOTH, slóth or sloth, *n.* Slowness: laziness: sluggishness: a quadruped which lives on trees, so named from its slow movement when on the ground. [A.S. *slæoth*, *sléuth*—*slaw*, slow. See SLOW.]

SLOTHFUL, slóth'fool or sloth', *adj.* Given to sloth: inactive: lazy. [manner: lazily: idly.]

SLOTHFULLY, slóth'fool-li, *adv.* In a slothful

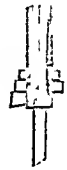
SLOTHFULNESS, slóth'fool-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being slothful: the indulgence of sloth: the habit of idleness: laziness.

SLOT-*TING*-MACHINE, slot'ing-ma-shén', *n.* A machine for cutting slots or square grooves in metal.

SLOUCH, slowch, *n.* A hanging down loosely or slackly of the head or other part: clownish gait: a clown.—*v.i.* To hang down: to have a clownish look or gait.—*v.t.* to depress. [Ice. *slakr*, D. *slus*, W. *llac*, slack, loose; Ice. *loka*, to hang down. See SLACK.]

SLOUCHING, slowch'ing, *p.adj.* Walking with a downcast, awkward manner: hanging down. [From SLOUCH.]

SLOUGH, slui, *n.* The cast off skin of a serpent: the dead part which separates from a sore.—*v.i.* To come away as a slough: to be in the state of sloughing:—*pr.p.* slough'ing (sluif-); *pa.p.* sloughed' (sluift). [A.S. *slog*—*slean*, to cast; Ice. *slog*, what is cast away in dressing fish: or perh. from O. Ger. *sluch*, skin of a serpent, Ger. *schlauch*, a skin.]



Slotting-machine.

SLOUGH, *slow* or *sluf*, *n.* A hollow filled with mud a soft bog or marsh. [A.S. *slog* a hollow place, Gael *slugand*, W. *ysluch*, a deep murky place.]

SLOUGHY, *slow*'s, *adj.* Full of sloughs murky.

SLOUGHY, *sluf*'s, *adj.* Like or containing slough.

SLOVEN, *sluv*'n, *n.* A slow, lazy fellow a man carelessly or dirtily dressed.—*fem* *Slav* [Dan. *slov*, D. *sloef*, O Ger. *sluf*, *slow*, indolent conn. with *Slow*.]

SLOVENLINESS, *sluv*'n *line*s, *n.* The state or quality of being slovenly neglect of cleanliness negligence or carelessness.

SLOVENLY, *sluv*'n *ly*, *adj.* Like a sloven negligent of neatness or cleanliness disorderly done in an untidy manner.—*adv.* In a slovenly manner.

SLOVENRY, *sluv*'n *ry*, *n.* (Shak.) **SLOVENLINESS**.

SLOW, *slō*, *adj.* Lazy dull not swift late behind in time not hasty not ready not progressive.—*v. t.* To render slow (Shak.) to delay, to omit by delay [A.S. *slaw* *slæaw*, *slow*, lazy, O Ger. *slao*, *slæwo* Sw *slō*, dull.]

SLOW GAITED, *slō* *gaited*, *p. adj.* (Shak.) Accustomed to walk slowly.

SLOW HOUND, *slō* *hound*, *n.* **SLEUTH HOUND**.

SLOWNESS, *slō* *ness*, *n.* The state or quality of being slow want of speed or velocity want of readiness or promptness deliberation dilatoriness.

SLOW WORM, *slō* *wurm*, *n.* A species of worm, so called from the slowness of its motion.

SLUBBER, *slub*'er, *v. t.* (Shak.) To stain, to daub, to slur over (Same as **SLASSER**.)

SLUDGE, *sluj* *n.* (Tenn.) Soft mud or mire. [Conn. with **SLUDGE**.]

SLUDGY, *sluj*'y, *adj.* Murky muddy [From **SLUDGE**.]

SLUE, *slō*, *v. t.* (naut.) To turn anything about its axis without removing it from its place to turn.—*v. i.* to turn round—*pp.* *sluing*, *p. p.* *slued* [From E. *slaw*, to turn round.]

SLUG, *slug* *n.* (lit.) That which strikes or slays a cylindrical or oval piece of metal for firing from a gun. [A.S. *slæan*, to slay, *slægan*, *slægan*, *slain*.]

SLUO, *slug*, *n.* One who is slack or not diligent a heavy, lazy fellow a gastropod closely allied to the snail, but with no external shell, very destructive to vegetation.—*v. t.* (Milton) To make sluggish.—*v. i.* (Spenser) to live idle. [Akin to W. *llac*, *clack*, low Ger. *sluieren*, to shake to and fro, D. *slak* *slak*, a snail.] [fond of lying in bed, a sluggard.]

SLUG A BED, *slug* *a-bed*, *n.* (Shak.) One who is sluggish.

SLUGGARD, *slug*'ard, *n.* One habitually idle or inactive.—*adj.* Sluggish lazy [From **SLUG**.]

SLUGGARDISE, *slug*'ard *iz*, *v. t.* (Shak.) To make sluggish or lazy.

SLUGGISH, *slug*'ish, *adj.* Like a slug habitually lazy slothful having little motion having little or no power.

SLUGGISHLY, *slug*'ish *ly*, *adv.* In a sluggish manner slowly idly lazily.

SLUGGISHNESS, *slug*'ish *ness*, *n.* The state of being sluggish slowness dullness laziness want of power to move.

SLUICE, *slō*'s, *n.* A sliding gate in a frame for excluding, shutting off, or regulating the flow of water the stream which flows through it that through which anything flows a source of supply.—*v. t.* to convey by sluices to wet copiously [Dan. *sluse*, Ger. *schleuse*, Fr. *cluse*, low L. *excludo*, from L. *excludo*, *excludo*—*ex*, out of, and *cludo*, to shut.]

SLUICY, *slō*'s *ly*, *adj.* Falling in streams, as from a sluice.

SLUM, *slum*, *n.* A low street or neighbourhood. [Perh. a corr. of **ASTLUM**.]

SLUMBER, *slumber*, *v. i.* To sleep lightly to sleep to be in a state of negligence or inactivity.—*n.* Light sleep repose [Dan. *slumre*, Ger. *schlummern*, A.S. *sluma*, *slumber*] [a sleeper.]

SLUMBERER, *slumber* *er*, *n.* One who slumbers.

SLUMBERINOLY, *slumber* *ing* *ly*, *adv.* In a slumbering manner [ber sleepless.]

SLUMBERLESS, *slumber*-*less*, *adj.* Without slumber.

SLUMBEROUS, *slumber*'us, *adj.* Inviting or causing slumber sleepy.

SLUMBERY, *slumber*'y, *adj.* Sleepy drowsy [From **SLUMBER**.] [**SLUMBEROUS**.]

SLUMBROUS, *slum*'brus, *adj.* (Tenn.) Same as **SLUMP**.

SLUMP, *slump*, *v. i.* To fall or sink suddenly into water or mud. [From the sound.]

SLUMP, *slump*, *v. t.* To throw into a lamp or mass. [A corr. of **LUMP**.]

SLUNG, *pat.* and *p. p.* of **SLING**.

SLUNK, *slunk*, *pat.* and *p. p.* of **SLINK**.

SLUR, *slur*, *v. t.* To soil to contaminate to disgrace to pass over lightly to conceal (*mus*) to sing or play in a gliding manner—*pp.* *slurring*, *p. p.* *slurred*—*n.* A stain slight reproach (*mus*) a mark shewing that notes are to be sung to the same syllable [Low Ger. *slurren*, to trail the feet, D. *slorren*, *slurren*, to drag along the ground, Ice. *slor*, uncleanness.]

SLURRED, *slurd*, *p. adj.* (*mus*) Marked with a slur performed in a gliding style like notes marked with a slur.

SLUSH, *slush*, *n.* Same as **SLUDGE**.—*v. t.* To smear with a semi fluid, lubricating mixture [slush.]

SLUSHY, *slush*'y, *adj.* Consisting of or resembling slush.

SLUT, *slut* *n.* (*fem.* of **SLOVEN**) A dirty, untidy woman, used sometimes in contempt. [Dan. *slutte*, Bav. *schlutt*, an uncleanly person.]

SLUTTERY, *sluter*'y, *n.* Same as **SLUTTISHNESS**.

SLUTTISH, *slut*'ish, *adj.* Resembling a slut dirty careless.

SLUTTISHLY, *slut*'ish *ly*, *adv.* In a sluttish manner dirtily negligently.

SLUTTISHNESS, *slut*'ish *ness*, *n.* The state or quality of being sluttish dirtiness negligence.

SLY, *slī*, *adj.* Dextrous in doing anything so as to be unobserved cunning wily secret done with artful dexterity [Dan. *slu* Ger. *schlau* Sw. *slug*, cunning, Norw. *slög*, Sw. *slög* dexterous, handy.]

SLYLY, *slī*'ly, *adv.* In a sly manner craftily insidiously.

SLYNESS, *slī*'ness, *n.* The state or quality of being sly designing artifice cunning.

SMACK, *smak*, *n.* A small vessel used chiefly in the coasting and fishing trade [D. *smak* Ger. *schmack*, A.S. *smacc*, Ice. *smekva*.]

SMACK, *smak*, *n.* The noise made by the separation of the lips after tasting taste flavour a pleasing taste a small quantity a taste.—*v. t.* To make a noise with the lips, as after tasting to have a taste to have a quality.—*v. t.* to make a sharp noise with, as the lips to cense to give out a smack, as a whip to kuss audibly [A.S. *smac*, D. *smak* from the sound.]

SMACKING, *smaking*, *p. adj.* Making a sharp brisk sound.—*n.* A sharp noise, a smack.

SMALL, *smawl*, *adj.* Little in quantity or degree minute not great unimportant of little worth or ability short having little strength gentle.—*n.*

- The small part of a thing. [A.S. *smæl*; O. Ger. *smal*; Ice. *smar*; W. *mal*, light, *ysmal*, small.]
- SMALL-BEER, a kind of weak beer.—SMALL-HAND, writing such as is ordinarily used in correspondence.—SMALL-TALK, light or trifling conversation.
- SMALL-ARMS, *smaw'l-armz*, *n.pl.* Muskets, rifles, pistols, &c., as distinguished from cannon.
- SMALLNESS, *smaw'nes*, *n.* The state of being small: want of bulk: want of greatness: weakness: softness.
- SMALL-POX, *smaw'l-poks*, *n.* A contagious, feverish disease, characterised by small pocks or eruptions on the skin.
- SMALT, *smawlt*, *n.* Glass melted, tinged blue by cobalt, and pulverised when cold. [Ger. *schmalte*—Ger. *schmelzen*, O. Ger. *smalzjan*, to melt.]
- SMARAGDINE, *sma-rag'din*, *adj.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling emerald: of an emerald green. [L. *smaragdinus*—L. *smaragdus*, Gr. *smaragdos*, the emerald.]
- SMART, *smärt*, *n.* Quick, stinging pain of body or mind.—*v.i.* To feel a smart: to be punished.—*adj.* Causing a smart: pricking: severe: sharp: vigorous: acute: witty: vivacious. [D.; Ger. *schmerz*, O. Ger. *smorza*, pain.] [actively: wittily.]
- SMARTLY, *smärt'li*, *adv.* In a smart manner.
- SMART-MONEY, *smärt-munn'i*, *n.* Money paid in order to extricate one's self from some unpleasant situation, as military service: money allowed to soldiers and sailors for wounds received.
- SMARTNESS, *smärt'nes*, *n.* The quality of being smart or pungent: severity: liveliness: wittiness.
- SMASH, *smash*, *v.t.* To break in pieces violently: to crush.—*n.* Act of smashing. [Gael. *smuais*; It. *smassare*, to crush; Ger. *schmiss*, dash, blow.]
- SMATCH, *smach*, *n.* (*Shak.*) Taste or tincture. [A corr. of *SMACK*.]
- SMATTER, *smat'er*, *v.t.* (*lit.*) To smack in eating: hence, to have a slight taste or superficial knowledge: to talk superficially:—*pr.p.* smattering; *pa.p.* smattered. [Akin to Swiss *schmatzern*, Ger. *schmatzen*, low Ger. *smaksen*, to smack.]
- SMATTERER, *smat'er-er*, *n.* One who has only a smattering or slight knowledge of anything.
- SMATTERING, *smat'er-ing*, *n.* A superficial knowledge. [From *SMATTER*.] [smattering manner.]
- SMATTERINGLY, *smat'er-ing-li*, *adv.* (*Tenn.*) In a SMEAR, *smër*, *v.t.* To overspread with anything sticky or oily, as grease: to daub. [A.S. *smieran*, Ger. *schmieren*, to smear; A.S. *smeru*, Ger. *schmeer*, Ice. *smör*, grease.]
- SMELL, *smel*, *v.i.* (*lit.*) To smoke, hence to affect with smoke: to affect the nose: to have odour: to use the sense of smell.—*v.t.* to perceive by the nose:—*pr.p.* smelling; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* smelled' or smelt.—*n.* The quality of bodies which affects the nose: odour: perfume: the sense which perceives this quality. [Low Ger. *smellen*, to smoke.]
- SMELLING, *smel'ing*, *n.* The sense by which smells are perceived.
- SMELLING-BOTTLE, *smel'ing-bot'l*, *n.* A bottle containing a smelling substance for stimulating the nose and reviving the spirits.
- SMELT, *smelt*, *n.* A fish of the salmon or trout family, having a cucumber-like smell.
- SMELT, *smelt*, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of SMELL.
- SMELT, *smelt*, *v.t.* To melt ore in order to separate the metal. [D. *smelten*; Ice. *smelta*; O. Ger. *smelzan*, to melt.]
- SMELTERY, *smelt'er-i*, *n.* A place for smelting.
- SMERK, *smèrk*, *n.* Same as SMIRE.
- SMERK, *smèrk*, } *adj.* (*Spenser*). Neat, trim. [A.S. SMERKY, *smèrk'i*, } *smicere*.] [goosander.]
- SMEW, *smû*, *n.* A kind of duck nearly allied to the SMIGHT, *smît*, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To smite.
- SMILE, *smil*, *v.i.* To express pleasure, by the countenance: to look joyous: to be favourable: to express slight contempt.—*v.t.* to express by a smile:—*pr.p.* smiling; *pa.p.* smiled'.—*n.* Act of smiling: the expression of the features in smiling: favour: appearance. [Dan.; Norw. *smila*; O. Ger. *schmilen*, akin to Sans. *smi*, to smile.]
- SMILER, *smil'er*, *n.* One who smiles.
- SMILET, *smil'et*, *n.* (*Shak.*) A little smile.
- SMILINGLY, *smil'ing-li*, *adv.* In a smiling manner: with a smile or look of pleasure. [smiling.]
- SMILINGNESS, *smil'ing-nes*, *n.* The state of being SMIRCH, *smèrch*, *v.t.* To cloud, to soil. [From root of *SMEAR*.]
- SMIRK, *smèrk*, } *adj.* Same as SMERK, &c. SMIRKY, *smèrk'i* }
- SMIRK, *smèrk*, *v.i.* To smile affectedly: to look affectedly soft.—*n.* An affected smile. [A.S. *smercian*; O. Ger. *schmieren*, to smile; akin to SMILE.]
- SMIT (*obs.*), *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of SMITE.
- SMITE, *smit*, *v.t.* To strike with the fist, hand, or weapon: to beat: to kill: to overthrow in battle: to affect with feeling: (*B.*) to blast: to afflict.—*v.i.* to strike:—*pr.p.* smiting; *pa.t.* smöte; *pa.p.* smitten. [A.S. *smitan*; D. *smijten*; O. Ger. *smizan*: from the sound.]
- SMITE OFF, to cut off.—SMITE OUT, to knock out.—SMITE WITH THE TONGUE (*B.*), to reproach, to revile.
- SMITER, *smit'er*, *n.* One who smites or strikes.
- SMITH, *smith*, *n.* One who smites, strikes, or forges with the hammer: a worker in metals: one who makes anything. [A.S., prob. from *smitan*, to smite; Ger. *schmied*; O. Ger. *smil*, *smid*; Goth. *smitha*.]
- SMITHERY, *smith'er-i*, *n.* The workshop of a smith: work done by a smith.
- SMITHY, *smith'i*, *n.* The workshop of a smith.
- SMITTEN, *smit'n*, *pa.p.* of SMITE.
- SMOCK, *smok*, *n.* A woman's shift: a smock-frock. [A.S. *smocc*.]
- SMOCK-FROCK, *smok'-frok*, *n.* A coarse linen shirt worn over the clothes by farm-labourers.
- SMOKE, *smök*, *n.* The vapour from a burning body.—*v.i.* To emit smoke: to draw in and puff out the smoke of tobacco: (*B.*) to burn, to rage: (*Shak.*) to snuff, to be punished.—*v.t.* to apply smoke to: to dry, scent, or mediate by smoke: to inhale the smoke of: to use in smoking: to try to expel by smoking: (*Shak.*) to smell out, to discover:—*pr.p.* smoking; *pa.p.* smoked'. [A.S. *smoca*; low Ger. and D. *smook*; Ger. *schmauch*; W. *mwg*.]
- ON A SMOKE (*B.*), smoking or on fire.
- SMOKE-BOARD, *smök'-börd*, *n.* A board suspended before the upper part of a fire-place to prevent the smoke coming out into the room.
- SMOKE-BOX, *smök'-boks*, *n.* Part of a steam-boiler where the smoke is collected before passing out at the chimney.
- SMOKE-JACK, *smök'-jak*, *n.* A contrivance for turning a jack by means of a wheel turned by the current of air ascending a chimney.
- SMOKELESS, *smök'les*, *adj.* Destitute of smoke.
- SMOKER, *smök'er*, *n.* One who dries by smoking: one who smokes tobacco.
- SMOKILY, *smök'i-li*, *adv.* In a smoky manner.

SMOKINESS, smók'í nes, *n* The state of being smoky

SMOKY, smók'í, *adj* Giving out smoke like smoke filled, or subject to be filled, with smoke tarnished or noisome with smoke.

SMOLDRINO, smöldring, { *adj* (*Spenser*) Same as
SMOLDRY, smöldri, { **SMOULDING**, &c.

SMOLT, smólt, *n* A young salmon of from 3½ to 8 inches long

SMOOTH, smóth, *adj* (*lit*) Yielding to the hammer soft having an even surface not rough evenly spread glossy gently flowing easy regular unobstructed bland mild.—*v t* To make smooth to palliate to soften to calm to ease (*Shak*) To flatter.—*v i* to act the flatterer, to use blandishments.—*n* (*B*) The smooth part that which is smooth. [*A.S.* *smoeth*, low Ger *smödig*, Ger *schmeidig*, from *schmieden* to forge by the hammer]

SMOOTH CHINNED, smóth-chind, *adj* Having a smooth chin beardless.

SMOOTHEN, smóthén, *v t* To make smooth.

SMOOTH FACED smóth fást *adj* (*Shak*) Having a smooth air, mild looking.

SMOOTHING-IRON smóth'ing írn, *n* An instrument of iron for smoothing clothes.

SMOOTHLY, smóth'ly, *adv* In a smooth manner evenly without obstruction with soft and bland language

SMOOTHNESS, smóth'nes *n* The state or quality of being smooth evenness on the surface gentleness of speech blandness of address sweetness and softness of numbers

SMOOTH SPOKEN, smóth spók'én, *adj* Speaking smoothly plausible flattering

SMOOTH TONGUED smóth tóng'ed, *adj* Having a smooth tongue flattering

SMIOT (*Spenser*), *pa t* and *pa p* of **SMITE**.

SMOTE, smót *pa t* of **SMITE** (*Milton*) *pa p* of **SMITE**.

SMOTHER, smóthér, *v t* To choke or stifle with dirt or smoke to suffocate by excluding the air to conceal.—*v i* to be suffocated or repressed to smoulder.—*n* Smoke thick floating dust [*Low Ger* *smuddern*, *D smoddern*, to dirty, *danb*, *D smooten*, to smoke, suffocate, *A.S.* *smoran*, *D smoren* to suffocate.] [stifling]

SMOTHERY, smóth'ér, *adj* Tending to smother

SMOULDER, smóldér, *v i* To burn slowly or with out vent to waste away by a slow combustion. [*Dan.* *smuldre*, from *smul*, dust, low Ger *smölen*, to smoulder]

SMOULDING, smöldring, { *adj* (*Spenser*) Burn
SMOULDRY, smöldri, { ing and smoking with out vent.

SMUG, smug, *adj* Neat, prim, spruce affectedly smart. [*A.S.* *smea*, little, fine, *smegan*, to examine, to be nice.]

SMUGGLE, smug'l, *v t* (*lit*) To creep or slip into to import or export without paying the legal duty to convey secretly.—*pr p* smuggling, *pa p* smuggled. [*Dan.* *smugle*, *O Ger* *schmuggeln*, *A.S.* *smugan*, to creep, *Ice* *smeygja*, to slip into]

SMUGGLER, smug'lér, *n* One who smuggles a vessel used in smuggling

SMUT, smút, *n* A spot of dirt, soot, &c. foul matter, as soot one of a family of small fungi parasitical on plants, causing the death of the inner parts of the flower, and then converting the whole into a dusty, sooty mass obscene language.—*v t* To soil with smut to blacken or tarnish.—*v i* to gather smut to be turned into smut.—*pr p* smutting,

pa p smutted. [*Sw* *smuto*, spot dirt, Ger *schmutz*, dirt, *D* *smel*, *W* *ymot*, a spot]

SMUTCH, smutch, *v t* (*Shak*) To blacken with smoke, to mark with soot or coal. [*From* **SMUT**]

SMUTTILY, smút'í ly, *adv* In a smutty manner: obscenely

SMUTTINESS, smút'í nes, *n* Quality of being smutty obscenity of language indecency in speaking or writing.

SMUTTY, smút'í, *adj* Stained with smut

SNACK, snak, *n* A share a slight hasty repast [*O E.* *snac*, to snatch. See **SNATCH**]

SNAPPLE, snapl, *n* A bridle which confines the nose and has a slender mouth bit without branches.—*v t* To bridle to hold or manage with a bridle.—*pr p* snuffling, *pa p* snaffled. [*Prov E.* *snaffle*, to speak through the nose, low Ger *snuffe*, a snout, nose, Ger *schnebel*, *O Ger* *snabel*, a snout]

SNAPPLE BIT, snapl bit, *n* A kind of slender bit.

SNAG, snag, *n* An abrupt projection, as on a tree where a branch has been cut off a short brach a knot a tooth, esp one projecting beyond the rest [*Ain* to Gael and *Ir* *snagh*, to cut down, to prune]

SNAGGED, snag'ed, { *adj* Full of snags.
SNAGOY, snag'í, }

SNAIL, snáil, *n* A slimy creeping mollusc, with or without a shell [*A.S.* *snail* *snagil*, *Ice* *snagil*, Ger *schnecke* from *O Ger* *schnecken*, *A.S.* *snacan*, to creep conn. with **SWAKE**]

SNAIL LIKE snáil lík, *adj* (*Shak*) In the manner of a snail, slowly [moving as a snail]

SNAIL PACED, snáil pást, *adj* (*Shak*) As slow

SNAIL-SLOW, snáil sló, *adj* As slow as a snail.

SNAKE, snak, *n* (*lit*) The creeping animal a serpent popularly, a serpent of the oviparous and harmless kind. [*A.S.* *snaca*, from *snacan*, to creep, *Ice* *snack*, *Dan* *snog*, Sans *naga*]

SNAKE LIKE, snák lík, *adj* (*Tenn.*) Like a snake

SNAKE-STONE, snák'stón, *n* A small rounded piece of stone or other hard substance, popularly believed to be efficacious in curing snake bites

SNAKE WEED snák'wéd, *n* A perennial plant the root of which is one of the strongest vegetable astringents, and is much used in medicine.

SNAKE-WOOD, snák'wúd, *n* Same as **LETTER WOOD**

SNAKISH, snák'ish, *adj* Having the qualities of a snake cunning deceitful.

SNAKY, snák'í, *adj* (*Spenser*) Belonging to or resembling a serpent (*Milton*) cunning, deceitful covered with or having serpents.

SNAP, snap, *v t* To break short or at once to bite, or catch at suddenly to crack.—*v i* to break short to try to bite.—*pr p* snapping, *pa p* snapped.—*n* Act of snapping, or the noise made by it a small catch or lock a crisp kind of cake or nut [*D* *snappen*, Ger *schnappen*, *Ice* *snapa* from the sound.]

SNAPDRAGON, snap'drag'un, *n* A plant, so called because the lower lip of the corolla, when parted, shuts with a snap like a dragon's jaw a play in which raisins are snatched from burning brandy, also the raisins so taken. [snaps up]

SNAPPER-UP, snapper up, *n* (*Shal.*) One who

SNAPPISH, snap'ish, *adj* Inclined to snap eager to bite sharp in reply

SNAPPISHLY, snap'ish ly, *adv* In a snappish manner peevishly tartly

SNAPPISHNESS, snap'ish nes, *n* The quality of being snappish peevishness tartness.

SNAPPY, snáp'i, *adj.* Same as **SNAPPISH**.

SNAR, snär, *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To snarl.

SNARE, snär, *n.* A noose of *string* or wire, &c. for catching an animal: a trap; that by which any one is caught.—*v.t.* To catch with a snare: to entrap: to bring into unexpected evil:—*pr.p.* snär'ing; *pa.p.* snäred'. [Dan.; Sw. and Ice. *snara*, a cord, snaro; O. Ger. *snare*, *snor*, Goth. *snorjo*, a string; prob. akin to L. *nervus*, Gr. *neuron*, a string, nerve.]

SNARER, snär'er, *n.* One who snares or entangles.

SNARL, snärl, *v.i.* To growl as a surly dog: to speak sharply: to murmur in a surly manner:—*pr.p.* snär'ing; *pa.p.* snärl'd'. [Low Ger. *snarren*, Ger. *schnarren*: from the sound.]

SNARLED, snärl'd, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Twisted.

SNARLER, snär'er, *n.* One who snarls: a grumbling quarrelsome fellow.

SNARY, snäri, *adj.* Resembling or consisting of snares: entangling: insidious.

SNATCH, snach, *v.t.* To seize quickly: to take without permission: to seize and carry away.—*v.i.* to try to seize hastily.—*n.* Act of snatching: a hasty catch: a short time of exertion: a small piece or fragment. [Obs. E. *snack*; D. *snacken*, conn. with **SNAP**: from the sound.]

SNATCH-BLOCK, snach'-blok, *n.* A kind of pulley block, having an opening in the side to receive the hight of a rope. [abruptly.]

SNATCHER, snach'er, *n.* One who snatches or takes

SNEAK, snäk, *v.i.* To creep or steal away privately or meanly: to behave meanly: to crouch.—*n.* A mean fellow. [A.S. *snican*, to creep; Ice. *snikja*, to sneak.]

SNEAK-CUP, snäk'-kup, *n.* (*Shak.*) One who balks his glass: a cowardly, insidious scoundrel.

SNEAKINESS, snäk'-nes, *n.* **SNEAKINGNESS**.

SNEAKING, snäk'ing, *adj.* Being in the habit of acting with cowardly concealment: mean: servile: crouching: covetous, niggardly.

SNEAKINGLY, snäk'ing-li, *adv.* In a sneaking manner: meanly.

SNEAKINGNESS, snäk'ing-nes, *n.* The quality of being sneaking: meanness.

SNEAP, snép, *v.t.* (*orig.*) To check, to rebuke: (*Shak.*) to nip.—*n.* (*Shak.*) A check, a reprimand, taunt, sarcasm. [Conn. with **SNEB** and **SNUB**.]

SNEB, **SNEBBE**, snéb, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To reprove, to snub. [Allied to **SNUB**.]

SNECK-UP, snek-up', *int.* (*Shak.*) Go hang!

SNEER, snér, *v.i.* To express contempt by turning up the nose: to insinuate contempt by a covert expression.—*v.t.* to treat with contempt or sneers: to utter with grimaces.—*n.* An expression of contempt or ridicule. [Akin to **SNARL**.]

SNEERER, snér'er, *n.* One who sneers.

SNEERINGLY, snér'ing-li, *adv.* In a sneering manner: with a look of contempt or scorn.

SNEEZE, snéz, *v.i.* To eject air rapidly and audibly through the nose:—*pr.p.* sneez'ing; *pa.p.* sneezed'. —*n.* Act of sneezing. [A.S. *niesan*, D. *niesen*, Ger. *niesen*: from the sound.] [SNUB.]

SNIB, snib, *n.* (*Spenser*). A check or reprimand. [See

SNIFF, snif, *v.i.* To snuff or draw in air sharply through the nose.—*v.t.* to draw in with the breath through the nose: to snuff: to scent. [Akin to **SNUFF**: from the sound.]

SNIGGER, snig'er, *v.i.* To laugh in a half-suppressed, broken manner.—*n.* A half-suppressed, broken laugh. [From the sound.]

SNIP, snip, *v.t.* To nip or cut off at once with scissors:

to cut off the nib of: to cut off:—*pr.p.* snipp'ing; *pa.p.* snipped'.—*n.* A single cut with scissors: a clip or small shred. [D. *snippen*, akin to **NIP**: from the sound.]

SNIPE, snip, *n.* A bird which frequents marshy places, so called from the length of its bill: (*Shak.*) a fool, a blockhead. [Low Ger. *snippe*, D. *snip*, Ger. *schneipe*—Ger. *schnebel*, O. Saxon *naebbe*, bill.]

SNIP-SNAP, snip'-snap, *n.* Tart dialogue with quick replies.—*adj.* (*Shak.*) Quick, short. [A reduplication of **SNAP**.]

SNIVEL, sniv'l, *v.i.* To run at the nose: to cry, as a child:—*pr.p.* sniv'elling; *pa.p.* snivelled'. [A.S. *snöfel*, mucus from the nose: akin to **SNIFF**, **SNUFF**.]

SNIVELLER, sniv'l-ér, *n.* One prone to snivelling: one who cries at slight causes.

SNOB, snob, *n.* A vulgar person, esp. one who apes gentility: a citizen, as distinguished from a student in a university: a shoemaker. [Prov. E. *snob*, *snot*, a miserably fellow.]

SNOBBERY, snob'er-i, *n.* The quality of being snobbish. [bling a snob.]

SNOBBISH, snob'ish, *adj.* Belonging to or resem-

SNOBBISHLY, snob'ish-li, *adv.* In a snobbish manner.

SNOBBISHNESS, snob'ish-nes, *n.* The quality of being snobbish: the character or habits of a snob.

SNOOD, snööd, *n.* A fillet or ribbon, esp. one that binds the hair of a young unmarried female. [A.S. *snod*, a fillet, Scot. *snod*, to put in order.]

SNOODED, snööd'ed, *adj.* Having or wearing a snood.

SNORE, snör, *v.i.* To breathe roughly and hoarsely in sleep:—*pr.p.* snör'ing; *pa.p.* snöred'.—*n.* A noisy breathing in sleep. [Low Ger. *snoren*, Ger. *schnarren*: from the sound.]

SNORER, snör'er, *n.* One who snores.

SNORT, snort, *v.i.* To force the air with violence and noise through the nostrils, as horses. [From **SNORE**.]

SNORTING, snort'ing, *n.* The act or noise of snorting.

SNOUT, snowt, *n.* The projecting nose of a beast, as of a swine. [Low Ger. *snute*; D. *snuite*; Ger. *schнауze*; Ice. *snudr*.]

SNOW, snö, *n.* Frozen moisture which falls from the atmosphere in light, white flakes.—*v.i.* To fall in snow.—*v.t.* to scatter like snow. [A.S. *snaw*; Ger. *schnee*; Gael. *snacaid*; L. *nix*, *nivis*.]

SNOW-BALL, snö'-bawl, *n.* A ball made of snow pressed hard together: a shrub bearing a round white flower, the guelder-rose.—*v.t.* To throw snow-balls at.—*v.i.* to throw snow-balls.

SNOW-BERRY, snö'-ber'ri, *n.* A bushy, deciduous shrub, bearing white berries.

SNOW-BLIND, snö'-blind, *adj.* Affected with snow-blindness.

SNOW-BLINDNESS, snö'-blind'nes, *n.* Blindness caused by the reflection of light from snow.

SNOW-BROTH, snö'-broth, *n.* (*Shak.*) Snow and water mixed, any very cold liquid.

SNOW-BUNTING, snö'-bunt'ing, *n.* A bird of the hunting family, abounding in the Arctic regions.

SNOW-COLD, snö'-köld, *adj.* (*Tenn.*) As cold as snow.

SNOW-DRIFT, snö'-drift, *n.* A bank of snow drifted together by the wind.

SNOWDROP, snö'drop, *n.* A bulbous-rooted plant with beautiful drop-like flowers, which often come forth before the snow has disappeared.

SNOW-FLAKE, snö'-fläk, *n.* A flake of snow: the snow-bunting: a bulbous-rooted garden flower, resembling the snowdrop, but larger.

SNOW-PLOUGH, snö'-plow, *n.* A machine like a plough for clearing roads and railways from snow.

SNOW SHOE, snó shó, *n* A shoe worn to prevent sinking in the snow
SNOW-SLIP snó-slip *n*. A mass of snow which slips down a mountain side
SNOW-STORM, snó-storm, *n* A storm accompanied with falling snow
SNOW WHITE, snó hwít, *adj* As white as snow very white



Snow-shoe.

SNOWY snóí, *adj* Abounding or covered with snow white, like snow pure spotless.
SNUB snub *v.t.* To stunt, to nip to check or reprimand to treat with neglect or contempt — *pr p* snubbing *pa p* snubbed — *n*. A check or rebuke (*Spenser*) the knob of a club [*Prov E. snub* to stunt, *Ice. snubba*, to cut short, *Dan. snubbed stump*]

SNUB-NOSE snub nóz, *n*. A short or flat nose.
SNUDGE, snuj *v.t.* (*óla*) To lie snug and quiet
SNUFF snuf, *v.t.* To draw in air violently and noisily through the nose to sniff. — *v.t.* to draw into the nose to smell to take off the snuff of (as a candle) — *n*. Powdered tobacco or other substance for snuffing the charred part of a candle wick (*Shak*) anger [*D snuffen* *Ger schnaufen* *Sw snuffa* from the sound.]

To TAKE IN SNUFF (*Shak*) to take offence

SNUFF BOX snuf boks *n*. A box for snuff.

SNUFF DISHES snuf-dishes, *n* (*B*) Duobes for the snuff of the lamps of the tabernacle

SNUFFER, snufer *n*. One who snuffs — *pl.* an instrument for taking the snuff off a candle.

SNUFFLE, snufí, *v.t.* To speak through the nose to breathe hard through the nose esp. when it is obstructed — *pr p* snuffling *pa p* snuffled. — *n*. A noise made by the passage of air through the nostrils an affected nasal twang cant. [*From the sound.*]

SNUFFLER, snufler *n*. One who snuffles or speaks through his nose when obstructed.

SNUFFY snufí, *adj* Soiled with or smelling of snuff.

SNUG snag *adj* Lying close and warm comfortable not exposed to view or notice being in good order compact.

SNUGLY snugí, *adv* In a snug manner safely comfortably

SNUGNESS snugnes *n* The quality of being snug.

SO só, *adv* and *conj* In this manner or degree thus for like reason in such manner or degree in a high degree as has been stated on this account be it so provided that in case that [*AS scá Goth. and Ice. sw Ger so L. sic.*]

So north denoting more of the same or a like kind. — *So so* *adv* well well. — *So this* thus then it is therefore.

SOAK, sók, *v.t.* (*lit*) To cause to suck in liquid to steep in a fluid to wet thoroughly to drench to draw in by the pores. — *v.t.* to be steeped in a liquid to enter into pores. [*AS soacan W swgo Gael. sug* to suck from the sound.]

SOAKING sóking, *pa p* That wets thoroughly drenching, as rain.

SOAKY sókí, *adj* Full of moistures wet.

SOAP sóp, *n*. A compound of oils or fats with soda or potash, used in washing. — *v.t.* To rub or wash with soap. [*AS. sape D seep Ger seife L. sape, saponis W selon Gael. sopun, sabun.*]

SOAP BOILER, sóp boiler *n*. One whose occupation is to make soap.

SOAP BOILING sóp boiling *n* The occupation of making soap.

SOAP BUBBLE, sóp buhl, *n*. A bubble made from soap-suds by blowing through a pipe

SOAPINESS, sópí nes *n*. Quality of being soapy

SOAP PLANT sóp plant, *n*. A plant the bulb of which makes a thick lather when rubbed on clothes, and is used as soap

SOAP STONE, sóp-stón, *n*. A soft variety of steatite so called from its soapy or greasy feel.

SOAP SUDS, sóp-sudz, *n*. Water mixed with soap.

SOAP TEST sóp test, *n*. A test for determining the degree of hardness of water

SOAP WORT sóp wurst *n*. A genus of plants some of the species of which have very beautiful flowers and the root and leaves of which form a fine lather like soap.

SOAPY sóp *adj* Like soap having the qualities of soap covered with soap

SOAR sór *v.t.* To mount into the air to fly aloft: to rise to a height — *n*. A lofty flight [*It soars, Fr essorer—L. ex, out of and aura, Gr aura air—ad to blow*] [of the first year]

SOAR FALCON sór faw'kn, *n* (*Spenser*) A falcon

SOB, sob *v.t.* To sigh in a convulsive manner with tears — *pr p* sobbing *pa p* sobbed — *n*. A short convulsive sigh. [*AS seolgende* sobbng bewailing, for seolgende—*se oflan, seofan* to bewail from the sound.]

SOBER, sóber *adj* Not drunk temperate, esp in the use of liquors not mad not wild or past one's self possessed sedate grave calm regular — *v.t.* To make sober to free from intoxication. — *v.t.* to become sober [*Fr sobre L. sobrius prob* from se, away from, and *ebrius* drunk.]

SOBERLY sóberí, *adv* In a sober manner without intemperance without madness moderately calmly seriously [calm and temperate.]

SOBER MINDED sóber minded, *adj* Habitually

SOBER-MINDEDNESS sóber minded nes, *n*. The state of being sober minded freedom from inordinate passion calmness.

SOBERNESS sóber nes *n*. The state of being sober freedom from intoxication, temperance freedom from enthusiasm calmness.

SOBER SUITED sóber suited, *adj* (*Shak*) Dressed in a suit of sad coloured clothes

SOBRIETY só-brí-é-tí, *n*. State or habit of being sober calmness gravity [*Fr sobriété L. sobrietas—sobrius* See *SOBER*.]

SOBRIQUET sóbrí-ká, *n* (*lit*) A foolish young ass a contemptuous nickname an assumed name. [*Fr O Fr sobriquet—sot foolish, brquet* *It brucello* a young ass]

SOCAGE, sókáj, *n*. A tenure of lands in England, for which the service is fixed and determined in quality [*AS soc, a right of holding a court from hlaford-soen seeking a lord—secan, to seek.*]

SO CALLED só káwd, *adv* So named called by such a name.

SOCIABILITY sóh-a-bí-lí-tí, *n*. Quality of being sociable good fellowship

SOCIABLE, sóh-a-bí, *adj* Inclined to society fit for company companionable affording opportunities for intercourse [*Fr L. sociabilis—socio -atum* to associate—*socius* a companion.]

SOCIABLENESS sóh-a-bí-nes, *n*. The quality of being sociable inclination to company and converse freedom of conversation.

SOCIABLY sóh-a-bí, *adv* In a sociable manner with free intercourse familiarly

SOCIAL, sóshál, *adj* Pertaining to society or

- companionship: relating to men united in a society: inclined for friendly intercourse: consisting in mutual converse: convivial. [*L. socialis*—*socius*, a companion.]
- SOCIALISE**, sōsh'al-iz, *v.t.* To reduce to a social state: to render social:—*pr.p.* sō'cialising; *pa.p.* sō'cialised.
- SOCIALISM**, sōsh'al-izm, *n.* The science which has for its object the improvement of social arrangements. [*sociology*.]
- SOCIALIST**, sōsh'al-ist, *n.* One who advocates
- SOCIALITY**, sōsh-i-al'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being social.
- SOCIALLY**, sōsh'al-li, *adv.* In a social manner.
- SOCIALNESS**, sōsh'al-nes, *n.* The quality of being social.
- SOCIETY**, so-sīe-ti, *n.* A number of persons associated for a common interest: a community or partnership: the civilised body of mankind: persons who associate: a religious or ecclesiastical body. [*L. societas*—*socius*, a companion.]
- SOCINIAN**, so-sin'i-an, *adj.* Pertaining to Socinus or his religious creed.—*n.* A follower of Socinus (uncle and nephew), or a believer in their doctrine. [See **SOCINIANISM**.]
- SOCINIANISM**, so-sin'i-an-izm, *n.* The tenets or doctrines of Lælius and Faustus Socinus, the great opponents in the sixteenth century of the doctrine of the Trinity, who denied the deity of Christ, the personality of the devil, eternal punishment, &c.
- SOCIOLOGIC**, -AL, sōsh-i-o-loj'ik, -al, *adj.* Of or pertaining to sociology.
- SOCIOLOGY**, sōsh-i-o-lo-jī, *n.* That branch of philosophy which treats of human society. [*L. socius*, a companion, and *Gr. logos*, a discourse.]
- SOCK**, sok, *n.* (*orig.*) A low-heeled light shoe, worn by actors of comedy: a kind of half-stocking: comedy: a ploughshare. [*A.S. socc*, *L. soccus*, a shoe.]
- SOCKET**, sok'et, *n.* (*lit.*) A little sock: a hollow into which something is inserted.
- SOCKET-BOLT**, sok'et-bōlt, *n.* A bolt for passing through a thimble placed between the parts connected by the bolt.
- SOCLE**, sok'l, *n.* (*arch.*) A plain, square, flat member used instead of a pedestal to support a column, &c.: a plain face or plinth at the foot of a wall. [*L. socculus*, dim. of *soccus*, a high-heeled shoe, as if a support.]
- SOCRATIC**, -AL, so-kra't'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to Socrates, a celebrated Greek philosopher, to his philosophy, or to his manner of teaching, which was by a series of questions leading to the desired result.
- SOCRATICALLY**, so-kra't'ik-al-li, *adv.* In the Socratic method, or by a series of questions.
- SOCRATISM**, sok'rat-izm, *n.* The philosophy of Socrates.
- SOCRATIST**, sok'rat-ist, *n.* A disciple of Socrates.
- SOD**, sōd, *n.* Any surface of earth grown with grass, &c.: turf.—*adj.* Consisting of sod.—*v.t.* To cover with sod. [Low Ger. *sode*, *D. zode*, Gael. *sod*.]
- SOD**, sōd, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of SEETHE.
- SODA**, sō'da, *n.* (*lit.*) A salt: oxide of the metal, sodium. [*Sp. soda*, *sosa*—low *L. salsola*, saltwort—*L. salsus*, salted—*sal*, salt.]
- SODALITE**, sō'da-lit, *n.* A mineral composed chiefly of soda, along with silica, alumina, and hydrochloric acid. [*SODA*, and *Gr. lithos*, a stone.]
- SODALITY**, so-da'l'i-ti, *n.* A fellowship or fraternity. [*L. sodalitas*—*sodalīs*, a comrade.]
- SODA-WATER**, sō'da-waw'tēr, *n.* Water containing soda charged with carbonic acid.
- SODDEN**, sōd'n, obs. *pa.p.* of SEETHE. [stupid.]
- SODDEN-WITTED**, sōd'n-wit'ed, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Heavy,
- SODDY**, sōd'i, *adj.* Covered with sod: turf.
- SODIUM**, sō'di-um, *n.* A yellowish-white metal, the base of soda.
- SODOMITE**, sōd'om-it, *n.* (*lit.*) An inhabitant of Sodom: one guilty of sodomy.
- SODOMITICAL**, sōd-om-it'ik-al, *adj.* Pertaining to or of the nature of sodomy.
- SODOMY**, sōd'om-i, *n.* Copulation between males, so called because this crime was imputed to the inhabitants of Sodom.
- SOFA**, sō'fa, *n.* A long seat with stuffed bottom, back, and arms. [*Fr.*; Pers. *sofah*, Ar. *soffah*—*saffa*, to arrange or set in order.]
- SOFFIT**, sofit, *n.* * A ceiling, especially one falling into panels, as over windows, staircases, &c. [*L. suffixus*, *pa.p.* of *suffigo*, to fasten beneath—*sub*, under, and *figo*, to fix.]
- SOFT**, soft, *adj.* Easily yielding to pressure: easily cut or acted upon: malleable: not rough to the touch: smooth: pleasing or soothing to the senses: easily yielding to any influence: mild: gentle: effeminate: gentle in motion: easy: free from lime or salt, as water.—*adv.* Gently: quietly.—*int.* (*Shak.*) Hold, stop, not so fast. [*A.S. soft*, *soft*, *D. saft*, Ger. *samt*.] [grow soft or softer.]
- SOFTEN**, sofn, *v.t.* To make soft or softer.—*v.i.* to
- SOFTENER**, sofn'ēr, *n.* One who or that which softens.
- SOFT-HEADED**, soft'hed'ed, *adj.* Of weak intellect.
- SOFT-HEARTED**, soft'hārt'ed, *adj.* Kind-hearted: gentle: meek.
- SOFT-HEARTEDNESS**, soft'hārt'ed-nes, *n.* The quality of being kind-hearted: gentleness.
- SOFTLY**, soft'li, *adv.* Without hardness: not violently: not loudly: gently: mildly.
- SOFTNESS**, soft'nes, *n.* The quality of being soft: impressibility: effeminacy: weakness: mildness: gentleness.
- SOFT-SPOKEN**, soft'spōk'n, *adj.* Having a mild or gentle voice: mild: affable.
- SO-HO**, so-hō', *int.* (*Shak.*) A form of call from a distance, a sportsman's halloo.
- SOIL**, soil, *n.* The ground, the mould on the surface of the earth which nourishes plants: country. [*Fr. sol*, O. Fr. *soile*, *L. solum*, probably = that on which anything is set, akin to *sedeo*, to sit.]
- SOIL**, soil, *n.* (*lit.*) Wallowing place of a sow or pig: dirt: dung: foulness: a spot or stain.—*v.t.* To make dirty: to stain: to manure.—*v.i.* to take a soil: to tarnish. [*Fr. souille*, wallowing-place, *L. suillus*, piggish—*sus*, a pig, a hog.]
- SOILINESS**, soil'i-nes, *n.* Stain: foulness.
- SOILLESS**, soil'les, *adj.* Destitute of soil.
- SOILURE**, soil'ur, *n.* (*Shak.*) Stain, pollution. [*O. Fr. soilure*. See **SOIL**.]
- SOIREE**, swi'rā, *n.* An evening party: a public meeting with refreshments. [*Fr.*—*soir*, evening, Prov. sera—*L. serus*, late.]
- SOJOURN**, sojurn, *v.i.* To stay for a day: to dwell for a time.—*n.* A temporary residence. [*Fr. séjourner*, O. Fr. *sojournier*, It. *soggiornare*—low *L. jurnus*, *L. diurnus*, relating to day—*dies*, a day.]
- SOJOURNER**, sojurn'ēr, *n.* One who sojourns or dwells in a place only for a short time.

SOJOURNING, *só jurn ing*, *n.* The act of dwelling in a place for a time.

SOLACE, *solás*, *n.* *Consolation comfort in distress relief.—v. t.* To comfort in distress to console to allay (*Shak*). To render mournful, to amuse—*v. t.* (*Shak*) to take comfort, to be cheered—*pr p.* *solac-ing*, *pa p.* *solaced*. [*O Fr*, *L. solatium—solor*, *-atus* to comfort in distress.]

SOLACEMENT, *sol-as-ment*, *n.* The act of solacing the state of being solaced.

SOLAND, *sóland*, } *n.* The gannet. [*Ice*.
SOLAN GOOSE, *sólan góse*, } *sula*.]

SOLANO, *so lí no*, *n.* A hot south east wind, which occasionally visits Spain. [*Sp—L. solanus ventus* the east wind—*sol*, the sun.]

SOLAR, *sólar*, *adj.* Pertaining to the sun measured by the progress of the sun produced by the sun.—*n.* An upper chamber or loft, the only private apartment in the old baronial halls. [*L. solaris—sol*, *solis*, the sun.]

SOLARISATION, *so-lar-i-záshun*, *n.* The state of being injured by being exposed too long to the sun's light in a camera.

SOLARISE, *so-lar-iz*, *v. t.* To injure by exposing too long to the sun's light in a camera—*v. t.* to take injury by too long exposure to the sun's light in a camera—*pr p.* *solarising*, *pa p.* *solarised*.

SOLD, *sóld*, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of **SELL**.

SOLD, *sóld*, *n.* (*Spenser*) Pay remuneration. [*Fr. soldo—L. solidus* a piece of money]

SOLDAN, *sóldan*, *n.* (*Milton*) Same as **SULTAN**

SOLDER, *sólder*, *v. t.* (*lit*) To make solid to unite two metallic surfaces by a fusible metallic cement to cement.—*n.* A metallic cement for uniting metals. [*Fr. souder*, *Sp. soldar—L. solidus* solid.]

SOLDIER, *sóljér*, *n.* One who serves for pay a man engaged in military service a private, as distinguished from an officer a man of much military experience or of great valour [*O E. souldier*, *Fr. soldat* *O Fr. soldier—L. solidus*, a piece of money the pay of a soldier]

SOLDIERING, *sóljér ing*, *n.* The state of being a soldier the occupation of a soldier

SOLDIERLIKE, *sóljér lík*, } *adj.* Like a soldier
SOLDIERLY, *sóljér lí*, } martial brave.

SOLDIERSHIP, *sóljér ship*, *n.* State or quality of being a soldier military qualities martial skill.

SOLDIERY, *sóljér i*, *n.* Soldiers collectively the body of military men.

SOLE, *só*, *n.* The lowest part or under side of the foot the foot the bottom of a boot or shoe the bottom of anything—*v. t.* To furnish with a sole—*pr p.* *sóling*, *pa p.* *sóled* [*A.S.*, *Fr. sole*, *L. solus—solum*, the lowest part.]

SOLE, *só*, *n.* A genus of flat-fish which keep on or near the bottom of the sea. [*Fr. sole*, *L. solus*. See **SOL** above.]

SOLE, *só*, *adj.* Solitary or alone only being or acting without another single (*law*) unmarried. [*O Fr. sol*, *L. solus*, alone]

SOLECISM, *so-le-izm*, *n.* Incorrectness in speaking or writing any unfitness, absurdity, or impropriety

(*Fr. solecisme*, *Gr. solekismos—solekismos* to speak incorrectly—*solekos* speaking incorrectly said to be from the corruption of the Attic dialect among the Athenian colonists of Solos.)

SOLECIST, *so-le-sist*, *n.* One who commits solecisms.

SOLECISTIC, *so-le-sist'ik*, *al*, *adj.* Pertaining to or involving a solecism incorrect incongruous.

SOLECISTICALLY, *so-le-sist'ik al*, *adv.* In a solecistic manner

SOLEIN, *solán*, *adj.* (*Spenser*) Sad. [Perh. a corr. of **SOLEMN** or of **SOLLEN**.]

SOLELY, *sóli*, *adv.* Alone only singly [From **SOL**, solitary]

SOLEMN, *solém*, *adj.* (*lit.*) Taking place every year and esp. of religious ceremonies attended with religious ceremonies pomp, or gravity impressing with seriousness awful devout having the appearance of gravity devotional attended with an appeal to God, as an oath serious. [*Fr. solennel*, *It. solenne*, *L. sollemnis*, *solennis—Oscan solius*, all, every, and *L. annus*, a year]

SOLEMNESS, *solém nes*, *n.* (*Shak*) Solemnity

SOLEMNISATION, *solém-ni-záshun*, *n.* The act of solemnising celebration.

SOLEMNISE, *solém-niz*, *v. t.* To perform religiously or solemnly once a year, or periodically to celebrate to render grave—*pr p.* *solemnising*, *pa p.* *solemnised*—*n.* (*Spenser*) A solemn rite.

SOLEMNISER, *solém-niz-er*, *n.* One who performs a solemn rite.

SOLEMNITY, *solém-ni-ti*, *n.* A solemn religious ceremony a ceremony adapted to inspire with awe reverence seriousness affected gravity

SOLEMNLY, *solém lí*, *adv.* In a solemn manner seriously truly

SOLEN, *sólen*, *n.* A genus of bivalve molluscs, remarkable for the wide gaping of their shell at both ends, and their large muscular foot, also called **RAZOR-SHELL** and **RAZOR-FISH**. [*Gr. solen*, a channel.]

SOLFA, *só fá*, *v. t.* To sing the notes of the gamut, do, re, mi, fa, sol, &c.

SOLFEGGIO, *só se-ó*, *n.* (*Muz.*) The system of naming the scale by do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, si.

SOLICIT, *so-lis'it*, *v. t.* To ask with all ones might to petition to seek or try to obtain.—*n.* (*Shak*) Solicitation, courtship. [*Fr. solliciter—L. sollicito—Oscan solius*, all, and *creo*, *citum* to call on.]

SOLICITANT, *so-lis'it-ant*, *n.* One who solicits.

SOLICITATION, *so-lis'it-áshun*, *n.* Act of soliciting earnest request invitation.

SOLICITING, *so-lis'it-ing*, *n.* (*Shak*) Solicitation.

SOLICITOR, *so-lis'it-or*, *n.* (*lit.*) One who solicits or asks earnestly one who is legally qualified to act for another in a court of law, esp. in Chancery a lawyer

SOLICITOR-GENERAL, the second law-officer of the crown.

SOLICITOUS, *so-lis'it-us*, *adj.* Soliciting or earnestly asking or desiring very desirous anxious careful.

SOLICITOUSLY, *so-lis'it-us-lí*, *adv.* In a solicitous manner anxiously

SOLICITOUSNESS, *so-lis'it-us-nes*, *n.* Same as **SOLICITUDE**.

SOLICITUDE, *so-lis'it-ud*, *n.* State of being solicitous anxiety or uneasiness of mind trouble.

SOLID, *sóld*, *adj.* Firm like the soil or ground having the parts firmly adhering hard compact full of matter not hollow strong cubic substantial we ghty.—*n.* A substance having the parts firmly adhering together a firm, compact body, opposed to fluid. [*L. solidus* perh. from *solum*, the ground.]

SOLIDARE, *sóli-dar*, *n.* (*Shak*) A small piece of money [See **SOLD** (*Spenser*)]

SOLIDARITY, *só-li-dar-i-ti*, *n.* The being made solid or compact the being bound a consolidation or

oneness of interests. [Fr. *solidarité*—*solide*, L. *solidus*, solid.] [making solid or hard.]

SOLIDIFICATION, sol-id-i-fi-kā'shun, *n.* Act of

SOLIDIFY, sol-id-i-fi, *v.t.* To make solid or compact. —*v.i.* to grow solid : to harden :—*pr.p.* solidifying ; *pa.p.* solidified. [Fr. *solidifier*—L. *solidus*, solid, and *facio*, to make.]

SOLIDITY, sol-id-i-ti, *n.* State of being solid : fullness of matter : strength or firmness, moral or physical : soundness : (*geom.*) the solid content of a body. [L. *soliditas*—*solidus*, solid.]

SOLIDLY, sol'id-li, *adv.* In a solid manner : compactly : firmly.

SOLIDNESS, sol'id-nes, *n.* Same as **SOLIDITY**.

SOLIDUNGULAR, sol-id-ung-gū-lar, } *adj.* *Hav-*
SOLIDUNGULOUS, sol-id-ung-gū-lus, { *ing* *hoofs*
solid, that are not cloven, denoting a certain tribe of
mammalia. [L. *solidus*, solid, and *ungula*, a hoof.]

SOLIDUNGULATE, sol-id-ung-gū-lit, *n.* One of
the tribe of solidungular mammalia, as the horse.

SOLILOQUISE, sol-il'o-kwiz, *v.i.* To speak to one's
self or utter a soliloquy :—*pr.p.* solil'oquising ; *pa.p.*
solil'oquised.

SOLILOQUY, sol-il'o-kwi, *n.* A talking when solitary
or to one's self : a discourse of a person, not ad-
dressed to any one. [L. *soliloquium*—*solus*, alone,
and *loqui*, to speak.]

SOLIPED, sol'i-ped, *n.* An animal with a single or
uncloven hoof. [L. *solus*, alone, *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.]

SOLIPEDOUS, sol-ip'ed-us, *adj.* Having single,
whole, or uncloven hoofs. [From **SOLIPED**.]

SOLITAIRE, sol-i-tār, *n.* A recluse or one who lives
solitary or alone : a game played by one person
with a board and balls : an ornament for the neck :
a genus of birds of the dodo family, now extinct, so
called from their being very seldom seen in flocks.

SOLITARILY, sol'i-tar-i-li, *adv.* In a solitary man-
ner : without company : alone.

SOLITARINESS, sol'i-tar-i-nes, *n.* The state of being
solitary : habitual retirement : solitude : loneliness.

SOLITARY, sol'i-tar-i, *adj.* Being the *sole person*
present : alone or lonely : single : living alone :
without company : remote from society : retired :
gloomy.—*n.* One who lives alone : a recluse or
hermit. [Fr. *solitaire*, L. *solitarius*—*solus*, alone.]

SOLITUDE, sol'i-tūd, *n.* State of being solitary : a
lonely life : want of company : a lonely place or
desert. [L. *solitudo*—*solus*, alone.]

SOLMISATION, sol-mi-zā'shun, *n.* A recital of the
notes of the gamut, do, re, mi, fa, sol, &c.

SOLO, sō'lō, *n.* A musical piece performed by only
one voice or instrument. [It.—L. *solus*, alone.]

SOLOIST, sō'lō-ist, *n.* A solo singer or performer.

SOLOMON'S-SEAL, sol'o-monz-sēl, *n.* A genus of
plants differing from the lily of the valley in the
cylindrical perianth, and in having the flowers
joined to their flower-stalks. [So called from the
drooping bell-shaped, or somewhat seal-shaped
flowers, with perhaps an allusion to our Saviour's
comparison (Matt. vi. 28, 29).]

SOLSTICE, sol'stis, *n.* That point in the ecliptic
when the sun is farthest from the equator, and seems
to stand still : the time when the sun reaches this
point. [Fr.—L. *solstitium*—*sol*, the sun, and *sisto*,
to make to stand—*sto*, to stand.]

SOLSTITIAL, sol-stish'al, *adj.* Pertaining to, or
happening at a solstice, especially at the north one.

SOLUBILITY, sol-ū-hil'i-ti, *n.* Capability of being
dissolved in a fluid.

SOLUBLE, sol'ū-bl, *adj.* Capable of being solved or
dissolved in a fluid. [L. *solubilis*—*solvo*, *solutum*, to
loosen.]

SOLUTE, sol-lūt, *adj.* Loose, free : merry, cheerful :
(*bot.*) not adhering.—*v.t.* (*Bacon*) To dissolve. [L.
solvo, *solutum*, to loosen.]

SOLUTION, sol-ū'shun, *n.* Act of solving or dis-
solving, esp. by a fluid : the separating of the parts
of any body : the action of a fluid on a solid by
which it becomes fluid : the preparation resulting
from dissolving a solid in a liquid : explanation :
removal of a doubt : construction or solving of a
problem : (*Milton*) termination, decision. [L. *solutio*
—*solvo*, *solutum*, to loosen.]

SOLUTIVE, sol'ū-tiv, *adj.* Tending to dissolve :
loosening. [See **SOLUTE**.]

SOLVABILITY, solv-a-hil'i-ti, *n.* Capability of being
solved or explained : ability to pay all just debts.

SOLVABLE, solv'a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being solved
or explained : capable of being paid. [Fr.—L. *solvo*,
to dissolve, pay.]

SOLVABLENESS, solv'a-bl-nes, *n.* Solvability.

SOLVE, solv, *v.t.* To loosen or separate the parts of :
to clear up or explain : to remove :—*pr.p.* solving ;
pa.p. solved.—*n.* (*Shak.*) Solution. [L. *solvo*, to
loosen—prob. from *se*, apart, and *lvo*, to loosen.]

SOLVENCY, solv'en-si, *n.* State of being solvent, or
able to pay all debts.

SOLVENT, solv'ent, *adj.* Having power to solve or
dissolve : able or sufficient to loosen or pay all debts.
—*n.* Anything that dissolves another. [L. *solvens*,
—*entis*, *pr.p.* of *solvo*, to loosen, to pay.]

SOLVER, solv'er, *n.* One who solves or explains.

SOMATIST, sōm'a-tist, *n.* One who admits the ex-
istence of corporeal beings only. [Gr. *sōma*, the body.]

SOMATOLOGY, sōm-a-to'lō-jī, *n.* The doctrine or
science of bodies or material substances. [Gr. *sōma*,
sōmatos, the body, and *logos*, discourse.]

SOMBRE, som'bër, *adj.* (*lit.*) Under a shade : dull :
gloomy : melancholy.—*v.t.* To make sombre, dark,
or shady :—*pr.p.* som'bring ; *pa.p.* som'bred. [Fr.
sombre ; Sp. *sombra*, a shade—L. *sub*, under, *umbra*,
a shade.] [manner.]

SOMBRELY, som'bër-li, *adv.* In a sombre or gloomy
manner.

SOMBERNESS, som'bër-nes, *n.* The state of being
sombre : gloominess.

SOMBROUS, som'brus, *adj.* Same as **SOMBRE**.

SOME, sum, *adj.* Denoting an indefinite number or
quantity : certain, in distinction from others : mod-
erate or in a certain degree : about. [A.S. *sum*,
sum ; O. Ger. *sum* ; Goth. *soms* ; O. E. *sum*, *as*.]

SOMEBODY, sum'hod-i, *n.* Some, or any body or
person : a person of importance.

SOMEDEAL, SOMEDELE, sum'dēl, *adv.* (*Spenser*).
In some degree, somewhat. [Some and DEAL.]

SOMEHOW, sum'how, *adv.* In some way or other.

SOMERSAULT, sum'ēr-sawlt, } *n.* A leap in which
SOMERSET, sum'ēr-set, } a person turns with
his heels over his head. [Corr. of Fr. *soubresaut*, It.
soprassalto—L. *supra*, over, *saltus*, a leap—*salio*, to
leap.]

SOMETHING, sum'thing, *n.* A certain thing or
event : a portion, a quantity.—*adv.* In some degree :
(*Shak.*) at some distance.

SOMETIME, sum'tim, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Having been
formerly.—*adv.* At a certain time : once : at one
time or other.

SOMETIMES, sum'timz, *adv.* At certain times : now
and then : at one time : (*B.*) once : (*Shak.*) formerly.

SOMEWHAT, *sum'hwot*, *n.* A certain quantity or degree a part, more or less something—*adv.* In some degree

SOMEWHERE, *sum'hwâr*, *adv.* In some place in one place or another

SOMEWHITHER, *sum hwith'er*, *adv.* To some place

SOMNAMBULATE, *som nam'bu lat*, *v. s.* To walk in sleep [*L. somnus*, sleep and *ambulo*—*atum* to walk.]

SOMNAMBULATION, *som nam bu lâshun*, *n.* The act of walking in sleep

SOMNAMBULATOR, *som nam'bu lât-or*, *n.* Same as **SOMNAMBULIST**

SOMNAMBULISM, *som nam'bu lizm*, *n.* Act or practice of walking in sleep [*See SOMNAMBULATE*]

SOMNAMBULIST, *som nam'bu list*, *n.* A sleep-walker [*See SOMNAMBULATE*]

SOMNAMBULISTIC, *som nam bu list'ik*, *adj.* Pertaining to a somnambulist or to somnambulism affected by somnambulism.

SOMNIFEROUS, *som nifer us*, *adj.* Bringing or causing sleep [*L. somnus*, sleep, and *fero*, to bring]

SOMNIFIC, *som nifik*, *adj.* Causing or tending to induce sleep [*L. somnificus*—*somnus*, sleep, and *facio*, to make]

SOMNILOQUENCE, *som nilo-kwens*, *n.* The act of talking in sleep. [*From SOMNILOQUY*]

SOMNILOQUIST, *som nilo-kwist*, *n.* One who talks in his sleep [*From SOMNILOQUY*]

SOMNILOQUY, *som nilo-kwi*, *n.* A talking in one's sleep. [*L. somnus*, sleep, and *loquor*, *loqui*, to speak.]

SOMNOLENCY, *som no-lens*, *n.* Sleepiness in **SOMNOLENCY**, *som no-len-ē*, *n.* Inclination to sleep [*L. somnolentia*—*somnus* sleep]

SOMNOLENT, *som no-lent*, *adj.* Sleepy or inclined to sleep [*L. somnolentus*—*somnus*, sleep]

SOMNOLENTLY, *som no-lent'ly*, *adv.* In a somnolent or sleepy manner drowsily

SÖN, *sun*, *n.* (*lit.*) What is born or brought forth a male child or descendant any young male person spoken of as a child a term of affection generally a disciple a native or inhabitant the produce of anything one possessed of a certain quality [*A.S. son*, *O. Ger. sunu*, *Ger. sohn*, *Dan. søn*, *Russ. syn*, *Sans. sūnu*—*syn*, to beget, bring forth, conn. with *Gr. huios*, a son.]

SÖANT, *sön aut*, *adj.* Sounding pertaining to sound uttered with sound, instead of breath alone, as certain alphabetic sounds. [*L. sonans*, *antis*, *pr p* of *sono*, to sound.]

SÖATA, *sö-nä ta*, *n.* A musical composition for an instrument, consisting of three or more movements or divisions [*It*—*L. sono*, to sound.]

SONG, *song*, *n.* That which is sung a short poem or ballad the melody to which it is adapted a poem, or poetry in general the notes of birds a mere trifle (*B.*) an object of derision. [*A.S. song*, *Ger. sang*, *Goth. saggja*, *Ice. saungr*, from root of *SING*]

SONG, *song* (*Spenser*) *Sang*, *pat* of *SING*

SONG CRAFT, *song' krait*, *n.* The art of making songs

SONGFUL, *song'fool*, *adj.* Full of song disposed

SONGLESS, *song'les*, *adj.* Wanting the power of song

SONG-MAN, *song' man*, *n.* (*Shak.*) A singer

SONGSTER, *song'ster*, *n.* A singer or one skilled in singing esp a bird that sings. [*A.S. sangestre*, from *SÖNG*]

SONGSTRESS, *song'stres*, *n.* A female singer

SONIFFROUS, *son ifer us*, *adj.* Giving or conveying sound. [*L. sonus*, sound, and *fero*, to bring]

SON IN LAW, *sun in law*, *n.* The husband of one's daughter

SONLESS, *sun'les*, *adj.* Without a son.

SÖNNED, *sund* (*Spenser*) Same as **SÖNNED**

SÖNNET, *son et n.* A short song or poem of fourteen lines, with varying rhymes.—*as* (*Milton*) To compose sonnets [*Fr.* *il sonetto* dim. of *il suono*, a sound, song—*L. sonus*, a sound.]

SÖNNETEER, *son-et'er*, *n.* A composer of sonnets

SÖNNETIST, *son et ist*, *n.* (*Shak.*) A sonneteer

SÖNOMETER, *son-om-e-ter*, *n.* An instrument, consisting of a cord stretched by weight along a box, and divided into different lengths at pleasure by a bridge, for measuring sounds or their intervals. [*L. sonus* a sound, and *metron*, a measure.]

SÖNOROUS, *son-o-rus*, *adj.* Sounding when struck giving a clear, loud sound high sounding. [*L. sonorus*—*sonor* or *sonus*, a sound—*sono*, to sound.]

SÖNOROUSLY, *son-o-rus'ly*, *adv.* In a sonorous manner

SÖNOROUSNESS, *son-o-rus-nes*, *n.* The state or quality of being sonorous.

SÖNSHIP, *sunshup*, *n.* State or character of a son.

SÖNUANCE, *sonu ans*, *n.* (*Shak.*) Sound. [*See SÖNAVANT*]

SÖON, *sön ade*, *adv.* Immediately or in a short time without delay early readily willingly [*A.S. suna*, *suna*, *Goth. suns*, immediately, soon.]

SÖON AT (*Shak.*), *about*.

SÖON BELIEVING, *sön be-lev'ing*, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Believing willingly or readily

SÖOT, *soot or söt*, *n.* The black, powdery portion of smoke condensed smoke. [*A.S. and Ice. söt*, *Dan. soot*, *Gael. suith*, *Ir. suith*, *W. suith*]

SÖOTE, *söt, ade* (*Spenser*) Sweetly [*See SÖOTING*]

SÖOTH, *söth*, *n.* Truth, reality (*Spenser*) *prognostication* (*Shak.*) sweetness, kindness, conciliation—*adj.* True pleasing. [*A.S. soeth*, *Ice. sannr*, *sodhr*, true, *Goth. sunis*, conn. with *Sans. satya* or *satyga*, true.]

SÖOTHE, *söth, vi* To please with sweet words to flatter to soften. [*A.S. soothian*, to soothe the *soeth*, a flatterer, *Goth. suithjan*, to tickle the ears, to flatter, *prob.* from *Goth. suith*, *O. E. sothe*, sweet. *See SÖETZ*]

SÖOTHER, *söther*, *n.* One who or that which soothes (*Shak.*) one who gains by blandishments, a flatterer

SÖOTHING, *söth'ing*, *n.* (*Shak.*) Flattery [*From SÖOTING*]

SÖOTHINGLY, *söth'ing'ly*, *adv.* In a soothing manner with blandishments or flattery

SÖOTHILY, *söth'ly*, *adv.* (*Spenser*) Truly, in-

SÖOHLICH, *söth'lik*, *deed.* [*From SÖOHL*]

SÖOHSAY, *söth'say, vi* (*lit.*) To say or tell the truth to foretell.—*n.* (*Spenser*) A prediction, an omen.

SÖOHSAYER, *söth'say-er*, *n.* One who undertakes to foretell events a prognosticator

SÖOHSAYING, *söth'say-ing*, *n.* Prediction.

SÖOTINESS, *söot'ines*, *n.* The quality of being sooty or foul with soot.

SÖOTY, *söot' or söti*, *adj.* (*comp. SÖOTIER*, *superl. SÖOTIEST*) Producing, consisting of, containing, or like soot.

SÖP, *sop*, *n.* Anything dipped or soaked, esp in soup to be eaten anything given to satisfy.—*v. l.* To steep

fite, far, me, hîr, mîbe, môte, mûte; mûn, then.

- in liquor:—*pr.p.* sopp'ing; *pa.p.* sopped'. [A.S. *syp*, a wetting, sop, soup, from *supan*, to sip, soak; Sw. *soppa*, broth, soup. See *SUP*, *SOUR*.]
- SOP or SOPS-IN-WINE (*Spenser*), a flower resembling a carnation.
- SOPH, sof, *n.* An abbreviation of SOPHISTER.
- SOPHI, so'fi, *n.* (*Milton*). A title of the king of Persia. [Pers. *sufi*, wise, pious.]
- SOPHISM, so'fizm, *n.* (*lit.*) A wise saying: cunning thought, or argument: a specious fallacy. [Fr. *sophisme*, Gr. *sophisma*—*sophizō*, to make wise—*-phos*, cleverness.]
- SOPHIST, sofist, *n.* (*lit.* and *orig.*) A wise man: one of a class of public teachers in Greece in the 5th cent. *n.c.*: a captious or fallacious reasoner. [Gr. *sophistēs*—*sophos*, wise.]
- SOPHISTER, sofist-ēr, *n.* (*Shak.*) Same as SOPHIST: a student at an English university in his second or third year, the students in these years being called junior and senior sophisters respectively.
- SOPHISTIC, -AL, so-fist'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to a sophist or to sophistry: fallaciously subtle.
- SOPHISTICALLY, so-fist'ik-ali, *adv.* In a sophistical manner: fallaciously.
- SOPHISTICALNESS, so-fist'ik-al-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being sophistical.
- SOPHISTICATE, so-fist'i-kāt, *v.t.* To render sophistical or unsound: to corrupt by mixture:—*pr.p.* sophisticating; *pa.p.* sophisticated.
- SOPHISTICATE, so-fist'i-kāt, } *adj.* Adulter-
- SOPHISTICATED, so-fist'i-kāt-ed, } ated: impure: not genuine.
- SOPHISTICATION, so-fist-i-kā'shun, *n.* Act of sophisticating, adulterating, or injuring by mixture.
- SOPHISTRY, so'ist-ri, *n.* The art or practice of the sophist: specious but fallacious reasoning.
- SOPORIFEROUS, sop-or-ifēr-us, *adj.* Bringing, causing, or tending to cause sleep. [L. *sopor*, *soporis*, sleep, and *fero*, to bring.]
- SOPORIFEROUSLY, sop-or-ifēr-us-li, *adv.* In a soporiferous manner: so as to produce sleep.
- SOPORIFEROUSNESS, sop-or-ifēr-us-nes, *n.* The quality of being soporiferous.
- SOPORIFIC, sop-or-if'ik, *adj.* Making or causing sleep.—*n.* Anything that causes sleep. [Fr. *soporifique*—*sopor*, sleep, and *facio*, to make.]
- SOPOROSE, sop'or-ōz, } *adj.* Sleepy: causing sleep.
- SOPOROUS, sop'or-us, } [From L. *sopor*, *soporis*, sleep.]
- SOPPY, sop'i, *adj.* Sopped or soaked in liquid.
- SOPRANIST, so-pra'nist, *n.* A singer of soprano.
- SOPRANO, so-pra'no, *n.* (*lit.*) Superior: the highest kind of female voice: the treble. [It., from *sopra*, L. *supra* or *super*, above.]
- SORB, sorb, *n.* The mountain-ash or service-tree. [L. *sorbus*.]
- SORBEFACIENT, sor-be-fa'shent, *adj.* Producing absorption.—*n.* A medicine which produces absorption. [L. *sorbeo*, to suck in, absorb, and *faciens*, -entis, *pr.p.* of *facio*, to make.]
- SORBIC, sorb'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to or from the sorb or service-tree.
- SORCERER, sors'ēr-ēr, *n.* One who practises sorcery: an enchanter: a magician. [Fr. *sorcier*; low L. *sorciarius*—*sors*, *sortis*, a lot.]
- SORCERESS, sors'ēr-es, *n.* A female sorcerer.
- SORCERY, sors'ēr-i, *n.* The casting of lots: divination by the assistance of evil spirits: enchantment: magic. [O. Fr. *sorterie*—L. *sortior*, to cast lots—*sors*, *sortis*, a lot.]
- SORD, sōrd, *n.* (*Milton*). A form of SWARD.
- SORDID, sōrd'id, *adj.* (*lit.*) Dirty, foul: vile: mean: meanly avaricious. [Fr. *sordide*, L. *sordidus*—*sordeo*, to be dirty.]
- SORDIDLY, sōrd'id-li, *adv.* In a sordid manner: covetously: meanly.
- SORDIDNESS, sōrd'id-nes, *n.* The state of being sordid: niggardliness: meanness.
- SORDINE, sōr'din, *n.* A small instrument or damper put into the mouth of a horn, or on the bridge of a violin, to soften or deaden the sound. [It. *sordina*—L. *surdus*, deaf, dull-sounding.]
- SORE, sōr, *n.* A wound: an ulcer or boil: (*B.*) grief, affliction.—*adj.* Wounded: tender, susceptible of pain: easily pained or grieved: (*B.*) severe.—*adv.* (*B.*) Soresly.—*v.t.* (*Spenser*) To make sore, to wound:—*pr.p.* sōring; *pa.p.* sōred'. [A.S. *ice sar*, wound, sore, pain, Scot. *sare*, sore, heavy; L. *severus*, sore.]
- SORE, sōr, *n.* (*Spenser*). A hawk of the first year: (*Shak.*) a buck of the fourth year. [Fr. *saur*, *sor*, sorrel, reddish; *sor-faucon*, a falcon of one year.]
- SOREL, so'r-el, *n.* (*Shak.*) A buck of the third year. [See *SORE*, above.]
- SORELY, sōr'li, *adv.* In a sore manner: grievously.
- SORENESS, sōr'nes, *n.* The state of being sore: tenderness of a hurt.
- SORORICIDE, sor-or'i-sid, *n.* The murder of a sister. [L. *soror*, a sister, and *cædo*, to kill.]
- SORREL, so'r-el, *n.* A plant of a sour taste, allied to the dock. [Fr. *surelle*, from *sur*, A.S. *sur*, sour.]
- SORREL, so'r-el, *adj.* Of a sear or reddish-brown colour.—*n.* A sorrel or reddish-brown colour. [Fr. *saure*, sorrel; Prov. *saur*, *sor*, yellow, red; low Ger. *soor*, E. *SEAR*, dried up.]
- SORRIEST, sor'i-est, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Most sorrowful. [Superl. of *SORRY*.] [wretchedly: meanly.]
- SORRILY, sor'li, *adv.* In a sorry manner: pitifully:
- SORRINESS, sor'i-nes, *n.* The state of being sorry or pitiful: meanness: wretchedness.
- SORROW, sor'ō, *n.* Anxiety or pain of mind: grief: affliction.—*v.i.* To feel sorrow or pain of mind: to grieve. [O. E. *sorge*, *sore*, *sorawe*; A.S. *sorg*, *sorh*; Ger. *sorge*; Iec. *sorg*—*syrgja*, to mourn: perh. allied to *SORE*.]
- SORROWED, sor'ōd, *p.adj.* (*Shak.*) Accompanied with sorrow.
- SORROWFUL, sor'ō-fool, *adj.* Full of sorrow: causing, shewing, or expressing sorrow: sad: dejected.
- SORROWFULLY, sor'ō-fool-li, *adv.* In a sorrowful manner: so as to produce grief.
- SORROWFULNESS, sor'ō-fool-nes, *n.* The state of being sorrowful: grief.
- SORROWLESS, sor'ō-les, *adj.* Free from sorrow.
- SORRY, sor'i, *adj.* (*lit.*) Sore in mind, afflicted: grieved: melancholy: poor: worthless: (*Shak.*) sorrowful, dismal. [A.S. *sarig*, wounded, sorrowful; O. Ger. *serig*, painful, sad; conn. etymologically with *SORE*, but it has come to be regarded as the *adj.* of *SORROW*.]
- SORT, sort, *n.* (*Shak.*) A lot: a number of persons or things having like qualities: class, kind, or species: order or rank: manner: (*Spenser*) company: (*Shak.*) rank, condition, lot.—*v.t.* To separate into lots or classes: to put together: to select: (*Shak.*) to bring to an issue, to bring to a good issue.—*v.i.* to be joined with others of the same sort: to

associate to suit (*Shal*) to consort. [*Fr sorte—L. sortis, sortis* a lot—*acro sortum* to join.]

IN SORT unsmooth as.—IN A SORT (*Shak*), in a manner.—OUT OF SORTS (*print*) with some sorts of type in the font exhausted out of order, unwell.

SORTABLE sort a bl, *adj* Capable of being sorted (*Bacon*) suitable hefting [*ment*]

SORTANCE, sortans n (*Shal*) Suitableness, agree

SORTER, sorter, n. One who sorts or arranges.

SORTIE, sortē, n. The issuing of a body of troops from a besieged place to attack the besiegers. [*Fr —sortir*, to go out, to issue.]

SO SO so sō *adj* Neither very good nor very bad tolerable indifferent.

SOT, sot', n. A stupid fellow a fool one stupefied by drinking a habitual drunkard.—*vt* To stupefy to besot.—*pp* sotting, *pp* sotted. [*AS sot—Fr sot*, stupid, of uncertain origin.]

SOTERIOLOGY, so to ri o lo jī, n. The doctrine of salvation by Jesus Christ. [From *Gr soteria* salvation, and *logos* discourse.]

SOTTISH, sot'ish, *adj* Foolish stupid with drink.

SOTTISHLY, sot'ish li, *adv* Stupidly senselessly

SOTTISHNESS sot'ish nes n The state or quality of being sottish stupidity esp from intoxication.

SOU, sō n. A French copper coin = $\frac{1}{2}$ th of a franc. [*Fr sou* It *soldo—L. solidus*, a thick solid coin, which varied in value.]

SOUCE, sows (*Spenser*) Same as **SOTSE**.

SOUCHONG, soo shong, n A fine kind of black tea. [*Chin se ou chong*, small, good quality.]

SOUGH, suf or sow, *vt*. To roar, with a sighing whistling sound.—*n* A hollow murmur or roaring as of waves a whistling as of the wind a buzzing a flying report. [*A S. seofan*, to groan, akin to *Sion* and *Sow* from the sound.]

SOUGHT, sawt, *pa t* and *pp* of **SEEK**.

SOUL, sōl, n That part of man which thinks feels desires, &c. the seat of life and intellect life essence internal power energy or grandeur of mind a human being a person. [*O E. soul*, *AS sael*, *Ice sael*, *O Ger seula*, *Ger seale*, *Goth saiwala*, *Gael saoul*, to think.]

SOULED sōld, *adj* Full of soul or feeling

SOUL-FEARING, sōl fēring, *adj* (*Shak*) Soul terrifying

SOULESS, sōles *adj* Without a soul or nobleness of mind mean spiritless.

SOUND, sound, *adj* Whole, entire, perfect healthy strong profound correct weighty [*AS sund*, *gerund*, *Ger gerund*, allied to *L. sonus*, sound, *Gr saos*, *sus*, safe and sound.] [*fast* as to sleep

SOUND, sound, *adv*. (*Spenser*) Soundly, completely

SOUND, sound, n. (*lit*) What may be swum across a narrow passage of water a strait. [*AS sund*, for *seund*, a swimming, a narrow arm of the sea, *Ice and Ger sund*, *Ice synda*, *AS swimman* to swim.]

SOUND, sound, n. The air or swimming bladder of a fish. [*AS sund*, a swimming.]

SOUND, sound, *vt*. To make a noise to utter a voice to spread.—*vt* to cause to make a noise to utter audibly to direct by a sound or audible signal to publish audibly [*O E. sounen*, *Fr sonner*, *L. sono*, *Sans son*, to sound.]

SOUND, sound, n. The impression produced on the ear by the vibrations of air noise report empty or meaningless noise. [*O E. sunn*, *AS, Fr*, and *W son*, *L. sonus—sono*, to sound.]

SOUND, sound, *vt*. To measure the depth of, esp.

with a line and plumb to probe to try to discover a man's secret wishes &c to test to introduce an instrument into the bladder to examine it.—*vt* to use the line and lead in ascertaining the depth of water.—*n*. An instrument to discover stone in the bladder

[*AS sundgyrd*, *sundline* a sounding line, *Fr sonder*, to sound acc. to *Diez* from *low L. sub-undare*, to put under the wave—*L. sub*, under, *unda*, a wave.]

SOUND, sound, n. (*Spenser*) Swoon

SOUND BOARD, sound bōrd, n (*Milton*). Same as **SOUNDING BOARD**

SOUNDING sound'ing, *pa dy* Making a sound or noise having a magnificent sound.

SOUNDING sound'ing n The ascertaining the depth of water.—*pl* any part of the ocean where a sounding line will reach the bottom [*From SOUN*, to measure the depth of.]

SOUNDING-BOARD sound'ing bōrd, n The thin plate of wood or metal which incloses and propagates the sound of a musical instrument the horizontal board or structure over a pulpit, reading desk, &c., to give effect to the speaker's voice.

SOUNDING-LINE sound'ing lin, n A line with a plummet at the end for making soundings.

SOUNDING POST, sound'ing pōst, n A support set under the bridge of a violin, for propagating the sounds to the body of the instrument.

SOUNDING ROD sound'ing rod, n A rod for measuring the depth of water in a ship's hold.

SOUNDLESS, sound'les, *adj* Without sound, silent not capable of being sounded, unfathomable.

SOUNDLY, sound'ly, *adv* Healthily heartily (*Shal*) stoutly, strongly severely truly firmly fast, closely [*From SOUN*, whole.]

SOUNDNESS, sound'nes n The state of being sound or firm health heartiness truth rectitude strength, solidity

SOUND POST, sound pōst n, **SOUNDING POST**

SOUP, sōp, n. (*lit*) That which is supped the juice or liquid obtained by boiling seasoned, and often mixed with vegetables. [*Fr soupe*, *O Fr suppe*, *D sup* *O Ger souf*, *Ice supa* to sup up liquids. See **SCR**.]

SOUR, sowr, *adj* Having a pungent acid taste turned, as milk rancid crabbed or peevish in temper latter.—*n*. (*Spenser*) A sour or acid substance.—*vt* To make sour or acid to make cross, peevish, or discontented.—*vt* to become sour or acid to become peevish or crabbed. [*AS, O Ger, W, Fr, Ice, sur, Ger sauer*.]

SOURCE, sors, n. That from which anything rises or originates origin the spring from which a stream flows [*Fr source* from *sourdre*, *It sorgere*, *L. surgo* to raise up, to rise.]

SOURISH, sowr'ish, *adj* Somewhat sour

SOUR-KROUT, sowr'krowt, n. Cabbage pickled with salt and kept until it ferments and becomes sour [*Ger sauer kraut*, sour cabbage.]

SOURLY, sowr'ly, *adv* In a sour manner with acidity with acrimony discontentedly

SOURNESS, sowr'nes, n. The state of being sour acidity peevishness discontent

SOUSE, sows, *vt* (*Spenser, Shak*) To strike with sudden violence, as a bird its prey.—*vt* (*Spenser*) to rush with speed, as a bird on its prey.—*n* Violent attack, as of a bird striking its prey.—*adv* (*Shak*) Sudden, violent.—*adv* With sudden violence.

SOUSE, sows, n. (*lit*) Sauce or pickle made with salt anything steeped in pickle the ears, feet, &c. of

swine pickled.—*v.t.* To steep in pickle: to plunge into water:—*pr.p.* sous'ing; *pa.p.* soused'. [Written also *souce*, a form of SAUCE.]

SOUT, sowt, n. (*Spenser*). Same as SOOT.

SOUTH, south, n. (*lit.*) The direction or point of the compass *towards the sun*: the direction in which the sun appears at noon to the people north of the Tropic of Cancer: any land opposite the north.—*adj.* Lying towards the south.—*adv.* Towards the south.—*v.i.* To turn or veer towards the south: (*astron.*) to come to the meridian.

[*A.S.* *sudh*; *Ger.* *süd*; *Icc.* *sunnr*, *sudr*; *Dan.* *sönden*; *Fr.* *sud*; *Bav.* *sunnenhalb*, towards the sun, south; from root of SUN.]

SOUTH-EAST, south-ēst, n. The direction equally distant from the south and east.

SOUTH-EAST, south-ēst,

SOUTH-EASTERLY, south-ēst'ēr-li, } *adj.* Pertain-
SOUTH-EASTERN, south-ēst'ēr'n, } ing to, in the
or coming from the south-east. } direction of,

SOUTHERLY, south'ēr-li, } *adj.* Pertaining to, situ-
SOUTHERN, south'ēr'n, } ated in, or proceeding from
or towards the south. }

SOUTHERNER, south'ēr'n-ēr, n. An inhabitant of the south, especially of the southern states of America.

SOUTHERNLY, south'ēr'n-li, *adv.* Towards the south.

SOUTHERNMOST, south'ēr'n-mōst, *adj.* Furthest towards the south.

SOUTHERN-WOOD, south'ēr'n-wood, n. An aromatic plant of the south of Europe, closely allied to wormwood, sometimes used as an ingredient in the manufacture of beer.

SOUTHING, south'ing, n. Tendency or motion to the south: the time at which the moon passes the meridian. [*the south.*]

SOUTHMOST, south'mōst, *adj.* Furthest towards the south.

SOUTHERN, south'ēr'n, n. (*Scott.*) Same as SOUTHERNER.

SOUTHSAY, SOUTHSAYER, south'-, n. Same as SOUTHSAY, &c. [*the south.*]

SOUTHWARD, south'ward or south'ard, *adv.* Towards the south.

SOUTH-WEST, south-west', n. The direction equally distant from the south and west.

SOUTH-WEST, south-west',

SOUTH-WESTERLY, south-west'ēr-li, } *adj.* Per-
SOUTH-WESTERN, south-west'ēr'n, } taining to,
from, or lying in the direction of the south-west. } proceeding

SOUTH-WESTER, south-west'ēr, n. A gale from the south-west: a water-proof canvas hat, with the brim very broad behind, to overhang the neck.

SOUVENANCE, sōv'e-nans, n. (*Spenser*). Remembrance, memory. [See SOUVENIR.]

SOUVENIR, sōv'nēr, n. Something to bring to mind: a remembrancer. [*Fr.*; *It.* *souvenire*—*L.* *subvenire*, to come up, to come to mind—*sub*, under, from under, and *venio*, *venire*, to come.]

SOVEREIGN, sov'ēr-in or suv', *adj.* Supreme: possessing supreme power or dominion: superior to all others: *nimost*.—*n.* A supreme ruler: a prince or monarch: a gold coin = 20s. [*O. E.* *soveraine*; *Fr.* *souverain*; *It.* *sovrano*, *soprano*—*L.* *super*, *supra*, above.] [*effectual.*]

SOVEREIGNEST, sov'ēr-in-ēst, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Most SOVEREIGNLY, sov'ēr-in-li, *adv.* In a sovereign manner: in the highest degree: supremely.

SOVEREIGNTY, sov'ēr-in-ti, n. Supreme power: dominion. [*Fr.* *souveraineté*. See SOVEREIGN.]

SOVRAN, sovr'an, n. (*Milton*). A form of SOVEREIGN.

SOW, sow, n. A female pig: an oblong piece of metal larger than a pig. [*A.S.* *sugu*; *Ger.* *sau*; *L.* *sus*; *Gr.* *hus*; *Sans.* *sukara*—*su*, to bring forth: also given from its grunt.]

SOW, sō, *v.t.* To scatter that it may grow, as seed: to plant by strewing: to scatter seed over: to spread.—*v.i.* to scatter seed for growth:—*pr.p.* sōw'ing; *pa.p.* sōwed' and sōwn. [*A.S.* *sawan*; *Goth.* *saian*; *Ger.* *säen*; *Icc.* *soa*; akin to *L.* *sero*, *sevi*, to beget, to sow; and prob. to *Sans.* *su*, to generate.]

SOW-BREAD, sow'-bred, n. A genus of plants, allied to the primrose, natives of the south of Europe, the tubers of which are eaten by swine.

SOWER, sō'ēr, n. One who sows or scatters.

SOWL, SOWLE, sowl, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To pull by the ears.

SOWN, sownd, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To wield.

SOWN, sownd, n. (*Spenser*). Same as SWOON.

SOWNE, sown, n. (*Spenser*). Same as SOUND.

SOWSE, sows, v. and n. (*Spenser*). Same as SOUSE, to strike.

SOW-THISTLE, sow'-tbis', n. A genus of plants, the tender tops of which are used in the north of Europe as greens.

SOY, soy, n. A thick sauce made from the seeds of the soy bean, a native of China, Japan, &c.

SOYLE, soy, n. (*Spenser*). Prey. [From *soil*, an old hunting term for the refuge taken by game.]

SPA, spaw, n. A place where there is a mineral spring of water. [From *Spa*, a town in Belgium.]

SPACE, spās, n. Extension as distinct from material substances: room: largeness: distance between objects: interval between lines or words in books: quantity of time: distance between two points of time: a short time: interval.—*v.t.* To make or arrange intervals between.—*v.i.* (*Spenser*) to walk, to roam:—*pr.p.* spāo'ing; *pa.p.* spaced'. [*Fr.* *espace*; *It.* *spazio*—*L.* *spatium*, *Gr.* *stadiōn*, *Doric* *spadiōn*, a race-course.]

SPACIOUS, spā'shus, *adj.* Having large space: large in extent: roomy: wide. [*Fr.* *spacieux*; *L.* *spatiosus*—*spatium*. See SPACE.]

SPACIOUSLY, spā'sbus-li, *adv.* In a spacious manner: widely: extensively.

SPACIOUSNESS, spā'shus-nēs, n. The quality of being spacious: roominess: extensiveness.

SPADE, spād, n. A broad blade of iron with a handle, used for digging.—*v.t.* To dig with a spade:—*pr.p.* spād'ing; *pa.p.* spād'ed. [*A.S.* *spadu*, *spad*; *O. Ger.* *spato*, *spado*; *Ger.* *spaten*; *It.* *spada*; *L.* *spatha*, *Gr.* *spathē*, any broad blade.]

SPADEFUL, spād'fool, n. As much as a spade will hold.

SPADILLE, spa-dil', n. The ace of spades in the games of ombre and quadrille. [*Fr.*; *Sp.* *espadilla*, dim. of *espada*, from root of SPADE.]

SPADIX, spā'diks, n. (*bot.*) A fleshy spike of flowers, usually covered by a leaf called a spathe. [*Gr.*, 'a bough or branch torn off.']

SPAKE, spāk, old *pa.t.* of SPEAK.

SPALL, spawl, n. (*Spenser*). The shoulder. [*O. Fr.* *espavle*; *It.* *spalla*—*L.* *spathula*, dim. of *spatha*, *Gr.* *spathē*, a broad blade of anything, the shoulder-blade.]

SPAN, span, n. The space from the end of the thumb to the end of the little finger when the fingers are extended: nine inches: the spread of an arch between its abutments: a space of time.—*v.t.* To measure by spans: to measure: to embrace:—*pr.p.*

spanning, *pa p* spanned [A.S. *D*, O Fr *espan*, It *spanna*, O Ger *spanna*, a span—*spannan*, Dan. *spande*, prob allied to *L. pando*, to extend.]

SPAN COUNTER, *span kow'nter*, *n*. A game
SPAN FARTHING, *span fā'thūng*, { played by one
throwing a coin or counter on the ground, and
another trying to throw his so near it that he
can span the dis-
tance between the
two.

SPANDREL, *span-
drel*, *n*. The irregular
space between the
span or curve of an
arch and the en-
closing right angle
[From *SPAN*]



a a Spandrels.

SPANG, *spang*, *n*. (*Spenser*) A spangle

SPANGLE, *spang'gl*, *n*. A small plate of shining
metal anything sparkling and brilliant like a
spangle.—*v t* To adorn with spangles.—*v i* to glitter
—*pr p* spangling, *pa p* spangled. [A.S. *spange*,
Ice. *spang*, a clasp, Gael. *spang*, anything shining
or sparkling]

SPANIARD, *span yard*, *n*. A native of Spain.

SPANIEL, *span yel*, *n*. A *Spanish* dog used in the
chase, or kept as a pet remarkable for its sagacity
and fawning a fawning obsequious person.—*adv*
(*Shak*) Like a spaniel, fawning, mean. [O Fr
espagneul—*Espagne*, Spain.]

SPANIEL-LIKE, *span yel lik*, *adv* (*Shak*) Like a
spaniel, fawning, mean.

SPANISH, *span ish*, *adv* Of or pertaining to Spain.
—*n* The language of Spain.

SPANKER, *span'ker* *n*. A large quadrilateral fore-
and aft sail set between the gaff and boom of a ship
so called from its flapping in the breeze (for Ill see
SNIP) [From vulgar *spank* to flap, to move quickly]

SPANLESS *span'les* *adv* (*Tenn*) That cannot be
spanned or measured.

SPAN LONG, *span long*, *adv* Of the length of a span.

SPANNER, *span er* *n*. One who spans an iron tool
or lever used to tighten the nuts of screws

SPAR, *spār*, *n* (*orig*) A bar or rafter a general
term for masts, yards, booms, and gaffs, &c. [Gael.
sparr, D *sperr*, Ice *sparr*, It *sbarra*, a bar]

SPAB, *spār* *n*. A mineral with a glossy surface,
which breaks into regular fragments. [A.S. *spæator*
chalk-stone, Sw *spat* D *spath*]

SPAR, *spār*, *v t*. To box with the hands to fight
with elbow act on to dispute —*pr p* sparring,
pa p sparred [Fr *séparer* to kick out, akin to
Ger *sperr* Ice. *sperrask*, to thrust.]

SPARABLE, *spār'a-bl*, *n*. A small nail used by shoe
makers. [A corr of SPARROW BILL.]

SPAR-DECK, *spār-dek*, *n*. The upper deck of a
vessel in a frigate, the deck continued in a straight
line from the quarter deck to the fore-castle, on
which spare spars are usually kept.

SPARE, *spār*, *v t*. To use frugally to do without
to save from any use to withhold from to treat
tenderly to grant to part with willingly —*v i* to
be frugal to forbear to be tender to forgive —
pr p sparing, *pa p* spared —*n* (*Bacon*, *Spenser*)
 parsimony niggardliness the portion spared. [A.S.
spærnan, Fr *épargner*, It *spargnare*—Ger *sparen*,
allied to *L. parco*, to spare.]

SPARE, *spār*, *adj* Sparing frugal scanty lean

SPARELY, *spār'ly*, *adv* In a spare manner spar
ingly

SPARENESS, *spār'nes* *n*. The state of being spare,
lean, or thin leanness [expense.]

SPAREE, *spār'er*, *n*. One who spares or avoids

SPARE RIB, *spār'rib*, *n*. A piece of meat consisting
of the ribs with a spare or small amount of flesh.

SPAR-HAWK, *spār'hawk*, *n*. SPARROW HAWK.

SPARING, *spār'ing*, *adv* Scarce scanty saving

SPARINGLY, *spār'ing ly*, *adv* In a sparing manner—
frugally not abundantly with abstinence seldom
cautiously

SPARINGNESS, *spār'ing nes*, *n*. The quality of
being sparing want of liberality caution.

SPARK, *spār'k*, *n*. A small particle of fire shot off
from a burning body with a crackling sound any
small shining body or light a small portion of any
thing active or vivid.—*v i* (*Spenser*) To emit particles
of fire, to sparkle [A.S. *spærca*, a spark, Dan.
spage, Sw *sparka*, to crackle, or perh. allied to
L. spargo to scatter]

SPARKE, *spār'k*, *n* (*Spenser*) A battle axe [Perh.
an error for *spathe*]

SPARKLE, *spār'kl*, *n*. A little spark lustre.—*v i*.
To emit sparks to shine to glitter —*v t* to scatter,
to throw about as sparks to shine with, as the
eyes to spread abroad, as a report —*pr p* spark'-
ling, *pa p* sparkled. [Dim. of *SPARK*]

SPARKLER, *spār'kler*, *n*. One who or that which
sparkles

SPARKLING, *spār'klng*, *adv* Giving out sparks

SPARKLINGLY, *spār'klng ly*, *adv* In a sparkling
manner with vivid and twinkling lustre

SPARKLINGNESS, *spār'klng nes* *n*. The quality
of being sparkling vivid and twinkling lustre.

SPARRE, *spār*, *n* (*Spenser*) A bolt a bar [See *SPAR*]

SPARROW, *spār'ō* *n*. A small well known bird with
a spear shaped or sharp bill. [A.S. *spærow*, Goth.
spæra, Ice *sporr*, Ger *sperring*, prob from root
of *SPEAR*]

SPARROW BILL, *spār'ō-bil*, *n*. A small nail a
cast-iron shoe nail. [So called from this shape]

SPARROW HAWK, *spār'ō-hawk*, *n*. A small species
of hawk destructive to sparrows, &c

SPARRY, *spār'i*, *adv* Consisting of or like spar

SPARSE, *spār's*, *adv* Thinly scattered.—*v t* (*Spenser*)
To disperse [L. *spargo*, *sparsum*, to scatter, allied
to Ger *spær*, to sow.] [ner [From *SPARSE*]]

SPARSELY, *spār's ly*, *adv* Thinly in a scattered manner

SPARSENESS, *spār's nes*, *n*. The state of being sparse
thinness scattered state.

SPARTAN, *spār'tan*, *adv* Of or pertaining to Sparta
in Greece hardy fearless. [L. *Spartanus*—*Sparta*]

SPASM, *spazm* *n*. An irregular violent and involun-
tary drawing or contraction of the muscles a con-
vulsive fit [Fr *spasme*, L. *spasmus*, Gr *spasmos*
—*spas*, to draw]

SPASMODIC, *Al*, *spaz mod'ik*, *-al*, *adv* Relating
to or consisting in spasms convulsive.—*n*. A medi-
cine for removing spasms.

SPASMODICALLY, *spaz mod'ik al ly*, *adv* In a
spasmodic manner in fits.

SPASTIC, *spast'ik*, *adv* Relating to spasm
modic. [Gr *spastikos*—*spas* to draw [See *SPASM*]]

SPAT, *spat*, old pat of *SPIT*, to throw from the mouth.

SPAT, *spat*, *n*. The spawn or young *spit* or thrown
out by shell fish. [From root of *SPIT*]

SPATCH COCK, *spach kok*, *n*. A fowl killed and
immediately roasted or broiled for some sudden
occasion. [Prob a corr of *DESPATCH* and *COCK*.]

- SPATHIE**, spath', *n.* (*bot.*) A sheathing bract, which encloses one or more flowers. [*L. spatha*, *Gr. spathē*, a broad blade.]
- SPATHIC**, spath'ik, *adj.* Like spar: (*min.*) foliated: lamellar. [*Ger. spath*, *spar*.]
- SPATHIFORM**, spath'i-form, *adj.* Resembling spar: spathic. [*Low L. spathum*—*Ger. spath*, *spar*; and *L. forma*, *form*.]
- SPATHOSE**, spath'os, } *adj.* (*bot.*) Having a spathe
SPATHOUS, spath'us, } or sheath-like bract, bursting longitudinally. [*L. spatha*, *Gr. spathē*, a broad blade of anything.]
- SPATTER**, spat'er, *v.t.* To spit or throw out upon: to scatter about: to sprinkle with dirt or anything moist: to defame.—*v.i.* To throw out of the mouth in a scattered manner, to sputter. [*Freq. of SPTT*.]
- SPATTER-DASHES**, spat'er-dash'ez, *n.pl.* Coverings for the legs, to keep them clean from water and mud.
- SPATTLE**, spat'l, } *n.* A little spade: a broad
SPATULA, spat'ū-la, } kind of knife for spreading plasters. [*Fr. spatule*, *L. spatula*, *spathula*, *dim. of spatha*, *Gr. spathē*, a broad blade. See **SPADE**.]
- SPAVIN**, spav'in, *n.* A swelling near the joints of horses producing lameness, and causing them to lift their feet like a sparrow-hawk. [*It. spavenio for sparvenio*; *O. Fr. esparvain*—*espervier*, *O. Ger. sparcari*, a sparrow-hawk.]
- SPAVINED**, spav'ind, *adj.* Affected with spavin.
- SPAWN**, spawn, *n.* The eggs of fish or frogs when ejected: offspring.—*v.t.* To produce, as fishes and frogs do their eggs: to bring forth.—*v.i.* To deposit eggs, as fishes or frogs: to issue, as offspring. [*Prob. from A.S. spiwan*, to spit out.]
- SPAWNER**, spawn'ér, *n.* The female fish, from which the spawn is ejected.
- SPAY**, spi, *v.t.* To destroy or draw out the ovaries of (an animal), in order to produce barrenness. [*L. spado*, *Gr. spadōma*, eunuch—*Gr. spao*, to draw out.]
- SPEAK**, spēk, *v.i.* To utter words or articulate sounds: to say: to talk: to converse: to sound.—*v.t.* To pronounce: to converse in: to address: to declare: to express by signs: to communicate:—*pr.p.* speak'ing; *pa.t.* spok'e or spake; *pa.p.* spok'en. [*A.S. specan*, *sprecen*; *Sw. spraka*; *Ger. sprechen*.]
- SPEAKABLE**, spēk'a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being spoken: (*Milton*) having the power of speech.
- SPEAKER**, spēk'ér, *n.* One who speaks: the person who presides in a deliberative or legislative body, as the House of Commons. [*speaker*.]
- SPEAKERSHIP**, spēk'ér-ship, *n.* The office of a SPEAKING, spēk'ing, *n.* The act of expressing ideas in words: discourse.—*adj.* Seeming to speak: natural: used to assist the voice.
- SPEAKING-TRUMPET**, spēk'ing-trum'pet, *n.* An instrument somewhat resembling a trumpet, used for intensifying the sound of the voice so as to convey it to a greater distance.
- SPEAKING-TUBE**, spēk'ing-tüb, *n.* A tube communicating from one room to another for speaking through.
- SPEAR**, spēr, *n.* A long weapon used in war and hunting, made of a spar or pole pointed with iron: a lance with barbed prongs used for catching fish.—*v.t.* To pierce or kill with a spear. [*A.S. spear*, *W. yspar*, *L. sparus*, a hunting spear; *Ger. speer*, *D. sperre*, *sparre*, a stake. See **SPAR**, a bar.]
- SPEAR-GRASS**, spēr'-gras, *n.* (*Shak.*) A long, stiff grass.
- SPEAR-HEAD**, spēr'-hed, *n.* The iron point of a spear.
- SPEARMAN**, spēr'man, *n.* A man armed with a spear. [*having spear-shaped leaves*.]
- SPEARMINT**, spēr'mint, *n.* A species of mint
- SPECIAL**, spesh'al, *adj.* Pertaining to or designating a species: particular: distinctive: uncommon: designed for a particular purpose: limited in range: chief in excellence.
- SPECIALISE**, spesh'al-iz, *v.t.* To mention specially: to particularise:—*pr.p.* spec'ialising; *pa.p.* spec'ialised. [*self to a specialty*.]
- SPECIALIST**, spesh'al-ist, *n.* One who devotes him-
- SPECIALITY**, spesh-i-al'i-ti, *n.* The special or particular mark of a person or thing: a special occupation or object of attention.
- SPECIALLY**, spesh'al-li, *adv.* In a special manner: particularly, above others: not in a common way: for a particular purpose.
- SPECIALTY**, spesh'al-ti, *n.* Something special: a special contract: that for which a person is distinguished.
- SPECIE**, spē'shi, *n.* Gold and silver coin, because visible wealth, and not merely representing it, as bills and notes do. [*See SPECIES*.]
- SPECIES**, spē'shēz, *n.* (*lit.*) That which is seen: a group of individuals having common marks or characteristics:—subordinate to a GENUS. [*L.—specio*, to look.]
- SPECIFIC**, spe-sifik, *n.* A remedy which has a special power in disease: an infallible remedy.
- SPECIFIC**, -AL, spe-sifik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to or constituting a species: that specifies: precise: infallible.
- SPECIFICALLY**, spe-sifik-al-li, *adv.* In a specific manner: according to the nature of the species: definitely.
- SPECIFICALNESS**, spe-sifik-al-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being specific.
- SPECIFICATION**, spes-i-fi-kā'shun, *n.* Act of specifying: a statement of particulars.
- SPECIFICNESS**, spe-sifik-nes, *n.* SPECIFICITY.
- SPECIFY**, spes'i-fi, *v.t.* To make special: to mention particularly:—*pr.p.* spec'ifying; *pa.p.* spec'ified.
- SPECIMEN**, spes'i-men, *n.* A portion of anything to shew the kind and quality of the whole: a sample. [*L.—specio*, to look, to behold.]
- SPECIOSITY**, spē-shi-os'i-ti, *n.* SPECIOUSNESS.
- SPECIOUS**, spē'shus, *adj.* That looks well at first sight: showy: plausible. [*From L. specio*, to look.]
- SPECIOUSLY**, spē'shus-li, *adv.* In a specious manner: with a fair appearance or show of right.
- SPECIOUSNESS**, spē'shus-nes, *n.* The quality of being specious: plausible or fair appearance.
- SPECK**, spēk, *n.* A spot: a blemish.—*v.t.* To spot. [*A.S. specca*, a spot.]
- SPECKLE**, spēk'l, *n.* A little speck or spot in anything different in substance or colour from the thing itself.—*v.t.* To mark with speckles:—*pr.p.* speck'ling; *pa.p.* speck'led.
- SPECTACLE**, spēk'ta-kl, *n.* Anything seen or looked at: a sight: show: an exhibition:—*pl.* glasses to assist the sight. [*L. spectaculum*—*specio*, *spectatum*, *inten. of specio*, to look at.]
- SPECTACLED**, spēk'ta-kl'd, *adj.* Wearing spectacles.
- SPECTACULAR**, spēk-tak'ū-lar, *adj.* Pertaining to or of the nature of spectacles or shows: pertaining to spectacles for the eyes.
- SPECTANT**, spēk'tant, *adj.* Looking forward. [*L. spectans*, -antis, *pr.p.* of *specio*. See **EXPECTANT**.]
- SPECTATOR**, spēk-tā'tor, *n.* One who looks on.

SPECTATORSHIP, spek tã tor ship, *n.* The office or quality of a spectator (*Shak*) the act of beholding.

SPECTATRESS, spek tã tres, *n.* A female spectator.

SPECTATRIX, spek tã triks, *n.* A female spectator.

SPECTRAL, spek tral, *adj.* Relating to, or like a spectre.

SPECTRE, spek ter, *n.* (*lit*) Something seen a ghost. [*Fr.* *L. spectrum*—*specto*, to see.]

SPECTROSCOPE, spek'tro-skóp, *n.* An instrument for forming and examining spectra of luminous bodies, so as to determine their composition. [*SPECTRUM*, and *Gr. skopeo*, to look at.]

SPECTRUM, spek'trum, *n.* (*lit*) Something seen the image of something seen continued after the eyes are closed the coloured image of the sun or other luminous body, produced by refraction through a prism, by diffraction through a fine grating, &c. —*pl. SPECTRA*. [*L.*—*specto*, to see.]

SPECULAR, spek u lar, *adj.* Resembling a speculum having a smooth reflecting surface (*Milton*) affording view.

SPECULATE, spek'u lit, *v. i.* To look to consider to theorise to traffic for great profit —*pr. p.* speculating, *pa. p.* speculated. [*L. speculor, speculatus*—*specula* a look-out—*specto* to look.]

SPECULATION, spek ð la shun, *n.* (*Milton*) A watching on a high place act of speculating mental view contemplation theory the buying goods &c., to sell them at an advance (*Shak*) power of sight. [See *SPECULATE*.]

SPECULATIVE, spek'u lit-iv, *adj.* Given to speculation or theory ideal pertaining to speculation in business &c.

SPECULATIVELY, spek u lit-iv li, *adv.* In a speculative manner with contemplation theoretically not practically in the way of speculation.

SPECULATIVENESS, spek u lit-iv nes, *n.* The state of being speculative.

SPECULATOR, spek'u lit-or, *n.* One who speculates or forms theories an observer a spy one who invests money in various ways with the expectation of deriving a profit from the investment.

SPECULATORY, spek u la-tor-i, *adj.* Exercising speculation adapted for spying or viewing.

SPECULUM, spek'u lam, *n.* A looking glass a reflector of polished metal. [*L.*—*specto*, to look.]

SPED, sped, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of *SPEND* (*Shak*) settled, done for.

SPEECH, spech, *n.* That which is spoken language the power of speaking oration any declaration of thoughts mention. [*From SPEAK*.]

SPEECHLESS, spech'les, *adj.* Destitute or deprived of the power of speech.

SPEECHLESSNESS, spech'les-nes, *n.* The state of being speechless muteness.

SPEECH MAKER, spech mak'er, *n.* One accustomed to speak in public.

SPEED, sped, *v. i.* To hasten to succeed to fare —*n. t.* to despatch with haste to hasten, as to a conclusion to execute to aid to make prosperous —*pr. p.* speeding, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* sped —*n.* Haste quickness success [*AS. speðan*, to hasten, to prosper, *O. Ger. spoden*, to haste, *spuot*, haste, prosperity, *Gr. speudo*, to urge on.]

SPEEDFULLY, sped fool li, *adv.* In a speedy man.

SPEEDILY, sped i li, *adv.* Quickly with haste.

SPEEDINESS, sped i nes, *n.* The quality of being speedy quickness haste.

SPEEDWELL, sped wel, *n.* A genus of plants, with blue, white, or pink flowers, the leaves of some of the species being used as a medicine and also as a substitute for tea. [Probably named from the idea of being pleasing to travellers, from their commonness on road sides.]

SPEEDY, speði, *adj.* Not slow quick nimble —*comp.* *SPEEDIER*, *superl.* *SPEEDIEST*.

SPELL, spel, *n.* Discourse any form of words supposed to possess magical power (*Shak, Milton*) a charm. [*AS. spell*, *Ice. spjall*, discourse.]

SPELL, spel, *v. t.* To tell or name the letters of, pointing them out with a *spell* or splinter of wood to name write or print the proper letters of —*n. t.* to form words with the proper letters (*Milton*) to read, or learn to read to discover by characters or marks, to read —*pr. p.* spelling, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* spelled, *spell* (*From SPELL, n.*, so *D. spell* a splinter, *spellen*, to spell, *Fr. spell*, a splinter, *letterspelling* spelling.)

SPELL, spel, *v. t.* To take the place of another for a time in any labour or duty to relieve —*pr. p.* spelling, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* spelled [*AS. spellian*, to act for another *spelling, a turn*.]

SPELL BOUND, spel bownd, *adj.* Restrained or affected by a spell or charm. [*spelling*.]

SPELLER, spel'er, *n.* One who spells one skilled in.

SPELLING, spel'ing, *n.* Act of spelling or naming the letters of words orthography.

SPELLING BOOK, spel'ing book, *n.* A book for teaching to spell.

SPELL-STOPPED, spel stop't, *adj.* (*Shak*) Same as *spell-bound*.

SPELL WORK, spel wuk, *n.* That which is wrought by spells or charms power of magic.

SPELTER, spel'ter, *n.* Zinc [*O. Ger. spalter*, *D. spauter*, a form of *FEWTER*.]

SPENCE, spens, *n.* A place where provisions are kept a larder a pantry [*O. Fr. despense*, a battery —*despendre* *L. dispendere*. See *DISPENSE*.]

SPENCER, spens'er, *n.* A short over jacket worn by men or women, named after a Lord Spencer who introduced it or made it fashionable.

SPENCER, spens'er, *n.* In ships and barks, a fore-and-aft sail abaft the fore and main masts.

SPEND, spend, *v. t.* To expend or weigh out to give for any purpose to consume to waste to pass, as time —*n. t.* to make expense to be dissipated —*pr. p.* spending, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* spent. [*AS. spendan*, *O. Ger. spendon*—*L. expendo* or *dispendo*, to weigh out.] [*thrift*.]

SPENDER, spend'er, *n.* One who spends a spender.

SPENDTHRIFT, spend thrift, *n.* One who spends the savings of thrift a prodigal.

SPENT, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of *SPEND*.

SPER, sper, *v. t.* (*Spencer*) To bolt, to shunt, as a gate. [*AS. sperran*, to shut, to stop.]

SPERABLE, sper-a-bl, *adj.* (*Bacon*) That may be hoped [*L. sperabilis*—*spero*, to hope.]

SPERM, sperm, *n.* That which is sown animal seed spawn of fishes or frogs spermaceti. [*L.*, *Gr. sperma*—*sperro*, to sow.]

SPERMACETI, sperm-a-se-ti, *n.* (*lit*) The sperm of the whale a waxy matter from the head of the sperm whale. [*L. sperma*, and *cetus*, *Gr. kētos*, a whale.]

SPERMAPHORE, sperm-a-for, *n.* (*anat.*) One of the albuminous cases in which the bundles of spermatozoa are packed (*bot.*) the placenta. [*Gr. sperma*, sperm, and *phoros* bearing—*phero*, to bear.]

SPERMATIC, -AL, spér-mat'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to or consisting of sperm or semen: seminal.

SPERMATOZOID, spér-mat-o-zó'id, *n.* One of the animalcular-like particles that exist in the spermatie fluid, and are the fertilising agents in the male generative organs. [Gr. *sperma*, *spermatos*, seed, *zōon*, a living being, and *eidōs*, form, appearance.]

SPERMATOZOON, spér-ma-to-zō'on (*pl.* SPERMATOZO'A), *n.* Same as SPERMATOZOID. [Gr. *sperma*, *spermatos*, seed, and *zōon*, a living being.]

SPERM-OIL, spér'm-oil, *n.* Oil from the sperm-whale.

SPERM-WHALE, spér'm-hwāl, *n.* A species of whale from which sperm or spermaceti is obtained.

SPERRE, sper, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). Same as SPER.

SPERSE, spers, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To disperse.

SPET, spet, *v.i.* (*Milton*). A form of SPRT.

SPEW, spū, *v.i.* Same as SPUE.

SPHENE, sfén, *n.* A mineral which is a native compound of silica, titanic acid, and lime, generally found in wedge-shaped crystals. [Gr. *sphēn*, a wedge.]

SPHENOID, sfén'oid, } *adj.* Wedge-shaped:

SPHENOIDAL, sfén-oid'al, } (*anat.*) inserted like a wedge, denoting a bone at the base of the skull. [Gr. *sphēn*, *sphēnos*, a wedge, and *eidōs*, form.]

SPHERAL, sfér'al, *adj.* Shaped like a sphere: symmetrical: perfect.

SPHERE, sfér, *n.* A ball or globe: an orb: circuit of motion: province or duty: rank: (*Shak.*) orbit, socket.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To place in a sphere: (*Milton*) to form into roundness:—*pr.p.* sphér'ing; *pa.p.* sphéréd'. [Fr.—L. *sphæra*; Gr. *sphaira*.]

SPHERE-METAL, sfér-met'al, *n.* (*Milton*). Metal like that of which the celestial spheres were anciently supposed to be made. [of the spheres.]

SPHERE-MUSIC, sfér-müz'ik, *n.* (*Tenn.*) The music

SPHERIC, -AL, sfér'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to or like a sphere. [sphere.]

SPHERICALLY, sfér'ik-al-li, *adv.* In the form of a

SPHERICALNESS, sfér'ik-al-nes, } *n.* State or qual-

SPHERICITY, sfér'is-i-ti, } ity of being spherical: roundness.

SPHERIOLE, sfér'i-kl, *n.* A little sphere.

SPHERICS, sfér'iks, *n.* The science of the sphere considered as a geometrical body, esp. with relation to the different circles, lines, angles, &c., formed on its surface: spherical trigonometry.

SPHEROID, sfér'oid, *n.* A body or figure having the form of a sphere, but not quite round. [Fr. *sphéroïde*—Gr. *sphaira*, sphere, and *eidōs*, form.]

SPHEROIDAL, sfér-oid'al, *adj.* Having the form of a spheroid.

SPHEROIDICITY, sfér-oid-is-i-ti, } *n.* The state of

SPHEROIDITY, sfér-oid'i-ti, } being spheroidal.

SPHERULE, sfér'ool, *n.* A little sphere.

SPHERULITE, sfér'ool-it, *n.* A variety of obsidian found in rounded grains. [L. *sphærule*, *dim.* of *sphæra*. See SPHERE.]

SPHERY, sfér'i, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Spherical, round: (*Milton*) belonging to the spheres, or the revolving, transparent, spherical shells, in which the sun, moon, and stars were, in ancient times, supposed to be set.

SPHINCTER, sfingkt'er, *n.* A circular band of muscular fibres, whose function is to antagonise the expellent action of certain viscera, esp. the bladder and the lower part of the intestinal canal. [Gr., 'that which binds tight'—*sphingō*, to bind tight.]

SPHINX, sfingks, *n.* (*myth.*) A monster with the head of a woman and the body of a lioness, that

proposed riddles to travellers, and squeezed or strangled those who could not solve them. [L., Gr.—*sphingō*, *sphingōō*, to squeeze.]

SPHRAGISTICS, sfr-jis'tiks, *n.* The science of seals, their age, history, &c. [Gr. *sphragistikos*, pertaining to seals—*sphragis*, a seal.]

SPHYGMOGRAPH, sfig'mo-graf, *n.* An instrument for ascertaining and recording the form, force, and frequency of the pulse-beat, and the changes it undergoes in certain morbid states. [Gr. *sphygmōs*, the pulse, and *graphō*, to write.]

SPIAL, sp'ial, *n.* (*Shak.*) Espial: a spy, a scout.

SPICATE, spik'at, } *adj.* Arranged in or having

SPICATED, spik-at'ed, } the form of a spike. [L. *spicatus*, *pa.p.* of *spico*, to furnish with ears—*spica*, an ear.]

SPICE, spīs, *n.* An aromatic vegetable used for seasoning food, formerly one of the most valuable kinds of merchandise: a small quantity.—*v.t.* To season with spice: to tincture:—*pr.p.* spic'ing; *pa.p.* spic'ed. [Fr. *épice*, spice; It. *specie*, kind, in *pl.* drugs, spices = low L. *species*, kinds of goods; L. *species*, kind.] [of spices.]

SPICERY, spīs'er-i, *n.* Spices in general: a repository

SPICE-WOOD, spīs'wood, *n.* An American shrub, the bark of which has a spicy taste and smell.

SPICIFORM, spīs'i-form, *adj.* (*bot.*) Spike-shaped. [L. *spica*, an ear, and *forma*, form.]

SPICILY, spīs'i-li, *adv.* In a spicy manner.

SPICINESS, spīs'i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being spicy.

SPICOSE, spik-ōs, } *adj.* Having spikes or ears, like

SPICOUS, spik'us, } corn.

SPICULAR, spik'ū-lar, *adj.* Resembling a dart: in the shape of or having sharp points. [L. *spiculum*, a dart.]

SPICULATE, spik'ū-lat, *adj.* Covered with or divided into minute points. [L. *spiculatus*, *pa.p.* of *spicula*, to sharpen to a point—*spiculum*, a point.]

SPICULE, spik'ul, *n.* (*bot.*) A little spike: a minute, slender granule or point. [L. *spicula*, *spiculum*, *dim.* of *spica*, *spicum*, a spike, a point.]

SPICY, spīs'i, *adj.* Producing or abounding with spices: fragrant: pungent.

SPIDER, spid'er, *n.* An animal remarkable for spinning webs to take its prey. [Dan. *spinder*; Sw. *spindel*; O. Ger. *spinna*: from SPIN.] [SPY.]

SPIE, spi, *n.* (*Spenser*). A keen glance, the eye. [From

SPIGHT, spit, *v.* and *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as SPITE.

SPIGOT, spigut, *n.* A spike or pointed piece of wood for stopping a small hole in a cask. [W. *yspigawd*.]

SPIKE, spik, *n.* A point: an ear of corn: a small pointed rod: a large nail: (*bot.*) a kind of inflorescence in which sessile flowers, or flowers having very short stalks, are arranged around an axis, as in lavender.—*v.t.* To set with spikes: to stop the vent of with a spike:—*pr.p.* spik'ing; *pa.p.* spik'ed. [Sw. *spik*, a spike; Norw. *spik*, a splinter; It. *spica*, *spiga*, an ear of corn; W. *yspig*, a spike, *spig*, allied to L. *spica*, a point.] [with spikes.]

SPIKED, spikt, *pa.p.* Furnished, fastened, or stopped

SPIKELET, spik'let, *n.* A little spike.

SPIKENARD, spik'nard, *n.* A highly aromatic oil or balsam obtained from the *Nardus*, an Indian plant, with spike-shaped blossoms: the plant itself. [L. *spica nardi*. See NARD.] [a sharp point.]

SPIKY, spik'i, *adj.* Furnished with spikes: having

SPILE, spil, *n.* Same as SPILL, a splinter.

SPILIKIN, spil'i-kin, *n.* One of a number of small pieces of wood, ivory, &c., for playing a game with: the game played. [Dim. of SPILL, *spile*, a splinter.]

SPILL, *spil*, *v.t.* To *spoil* to waste to allow to run out of a vessel to shed (*Spencer, Shal.*) to ravage, to destroy —*v.i.* to be shed to be allowed to fall, be lost, or wasted —*pr p* *spilling*, *past* and *part* *spilled*, *spilt*. [*AS spillan*, *Norw spilla* See *SPILL*, to waste.]

SPILL, *spil*, *n.* (*lit.*) A splinter a small peg or pin to stop a hole. [*D spil*, *prov Ger spat*, *AS spant*, *spundel* *conn.* with *SPINDLE*.]

SPILT, *spilt*, *p. adj.* (*Spencer*) Pieced, mended.

SPLIT, *spilt*, *n.* (*Shak*) Spilling, anything split.

SPIN, *spin*, *v.t.* To draw out and twist into threads from a spindle to draw out a thread as spiders do to draw out tediously to cause to whirl rapidly —*v.i.* to practise the art or trade of spinning to perform the act of spinning to issue in a small or thread like current to whirl —*pr p* *spinning* *past* and *part* *spun* [*AS*, *Goth. spinnan*, *Ice. spinna* from *SPINDLE*.]

SPIN A YARN, to tell a long tale

SPINACH, *spin ach*, *n.* An esculent vegetable with *SPINAGE*, *spin aj*, (*Shak*) jagged or spiny leaves [*It. spinace*, *low L. spinaceus*—*spina* a spine.]

SPINAL, *spinal*, *adj.* Pertaining to the spine or backbone.

SPINDLE, *spin dl*, *n.* (*lit.*) A splinter the pin from which the thread is spun or twisted a pin on which anything turns the fusee of a watch. [*AS spin*, *spundel*, *Ger spindel*, a spindle, *schindel*, a splint. see *SPILL*, *n.*]

SPINDLE LEGGED *spin dl legd*, *adj.* Having slender legs like spindles

SPINDLE SHAPED, *spin dl shapt*, *p. adj.* Shaped like a spindle thickest in the middle and tapering to both ends

SPINDLE TREE, *spin dl tre*, *n.* A shrub the wood of which was formerly used for making musical instruments and for spindles and is now for the finer articles of turnery and for skewers.

SPINDLING, *spindling*, *n.* (*Tenn.*) The spindle-tree.

SPIKE, *spin*, *n.* Something with spikes or points a thorn a thin, pointed spike, esp. in fishes the backbone of an animal. [*L. spina*—*spino*, to furnish with a point—*spica*, a point. See *SPICE*.]

SPINEL, *spin el*, *n.* A mineral allied to corundum *SPINELLE*, *spin el*, *n.* A gem much prized as a gem of red, blue, green, and black colours and found in Ceylon and Siam, in the form of pointed crystals. [*Low L. spinellus* *dim.* of *spina*, a thorn, a prickle.]

SPINET, *spin et* or *spin et*, *n.* A stringed instrument like the harpsichord, so called because struck with a spine or pointed quill. [*O Fr. spinette*, *It. spinetta*—*L. spina*, a spine.]

SPINIFEROUS, *spin ifer us*, *adj.* Producing or bearing spines or thorns. [*L. spin fer*—*spina*, a thorn, and *fero*, to bear.]

SPINIFORM, *spin iform*, *adj.* Shaped like a spine or thorn. [*L. spina*, a thorn, and *forma*, form.]

SPININESS, *spin iness*, *n.* The state or quality of being spiny [*spider* a spinneret.]

SPINNER, *spin er*, *n.* One who spins (*Shak*)

SPINNERET, *spin er et*, *n.* An organ or one of the organs with which insects form their webs.

SPINNING, *spin ing*, *n.* The art of spinning or combining animal and vegetable fibres into continuous threads fit for the processes of weaving, &c.—*adj.* Used in spinning.

SPINNING-JENNY, *spin ing jen*, *n.* A machine

by which a number of threads can be spun at the same time [See *JENNY*]

SPINNING WHEEL, *spin ing hwel*, *n.* A machine for spinning yarn, consisting of a wheel driven by the hand or by a treadle which drives one or two spindles [*wood*. [*From SPIN*, a thorn.]

SPINY, *spin i*, *n.* A small thicket with under

SPINOSE, *spin os*, *adj.* Full of spines thorny

SPINOUS, *spin us*, *adj.* Full of spines thorny

SPINOZISM, *spin o zizm*, *n.* The doctrine of Benedict Spinoza (1632-1677), who taught that God is not only the creator, but also the original matter of the universe, which consists of and is a development of himself. [*(law)* an unmarried female.]

SPINSTER, *spin ster*, *n.* (*lit.*) A woman who spins

SPINULE, *spin ul*, *n.* A minute spine. [*L. spinula*, *dim.* of *spina* a spine.]

SPINULOSE, *spin u los*, *adj.* Covered with spinules

SPINULOUS, *spin u lus*, *adj.* or minute spines [*From L. spinula*, *dim.* of *spina*, a spine.]

SPINY, *spin i*, *adj.* Full of spines thorny troublesome perplexed.

SPIRACLE, *spin a kl*, *n.* A breathing hole any minute passage. [*L. spiraculum*—*spiro* to breathe.]

SPIRAL, *spin al*, *adj.* Pertaining to or like a spire winding like the thread of a screw—*n.* A spiral line a curve which continually recedes from a centre about which it revolves a screw

SPIRALLY, *spin al*, *adv.* In a spiral form or direction.

SPIRE, *spin*, *n.* A winding line like the threads of a screw a curl a wreath a tapering body a steeple (*Shak*) the top or uppermost part—*v.* (*Spencer*) To shoot up [*L. spira*, *Gr. spira*.]

SPIRIFER, *spin i fer*, *n.* A genus of fossil brachiopodous molluscs, characterised by having two calcareous spiral processes which support the oral arms [*L. spira* a spire, and *fero* to bear.]

SPIRIT, *spin it*, *n.* Breath vital force the soul a ghost mental disposition enthusiasm real meaning chief quality a very lively person any volatile, inflammable liquid obtained by distillation, as brandy—*pl.* intellectual activity liveliness persons with particular qualities of mind mental excitement spirituous liquors—*v.* (*Milton*) To animate or actuate as a spirit to animate, invigorate to convey away secretly as if by the agency of a spirit, to kidnap (used with *away*). [*L. spiritus*—*spiro*, to breathe.]

SPIRITED, *spin it ed*, *adj.* Full of spirit, life, or fire animated. [*animated manner*.]

SPIRITEDLY, *spin it ed li*, *adv.* In a spirited or

SPIRITEDNESS, *spin it ed ness*, *n.* The state of being spirited animation energy

SPIRITING, *spin it ing*, *n.* (*Shak*) The office of a spirit or spire.

SPIRITISM, *spin it izm*, *n.* Same as *SPIRITUALISM*.

SPIRITIST, *spin it ist*, *n.* Same as *SPIRITUALIST*.

SPIRIT LAMP, *spin it lamp*, *n.* A lamp in which alcohol is burned, generally used for heating

SPIRITLESS, *spin it less*, *adj.* Without spirit cheerfulness, or courage dejected dead.

SPIRITLESSLY, *spin it less li*, *adv.* In a spiritless manner without animation or energy

SPIRITLESSNESS, *spin it less ness*, *n.* The state of being spiritless want of animation or energy

SPIRIT LEVEL, *spin it lev el*, *n.* In surveying, a cylindrical glass tube, slightly convex on one side, and so nearly filled with alcohol, that only a small

bubble of air remains inside; from the position of the bubble the amount of variation from perfect levelness is determined.

SPIRIT-RAPPER, spir'it-rap'ér, *n.* A spiritualist who professes that spirits convey intelligence to him by raps or knocks.

SPIRITUAL, spir'it-ü-al, *adj.* Consisting of spirit: having the nature of a spirit: immaterial: relating to the mind: intellectual: pertaining to the soul: holy: divine: relating to sacred things: not lay or temporal.

SPIRITUALISE, spir'it-ü-al-iz, *v.t.* To make spiritual: to imbue with spirituality: to refine: to free from sensuality: to give a spiritual meaning to:—*pr.p.* spir'itüälising; *pa.p.* spir'itüälised.

SPIRITUALISM, spir'it-ü-al-izm, *n.* State of being spiritual: the doctrine that there are spiritual beings not cognisable by the senses: a belief in the communication of intelligence from the world of spirits.

SPIRITUALIST, spir'it-ü-al-ist, *n.* One who has a regard only to spiritual things: one who holds the doctrine of spiritualism.

SPIRITUALISTIC, spir'it-ü-al-ist'ik, *adj.* Relating to or connected with spiritualism.

SPIRITUALITY, spir'it-ü-al'it-i, *n.* State of being spiritual: essence distinct from matter.

SPIRITUALLY, spir'it-ü-al-li, *adv.* In a spiritual manner: without corporeal grossness: with attention to things purely intellectual.

SPIRITUAL-MINDEDNESS, spir'it-ü-al-mind'ed-nes, *n.* The state of having holy affections.

SPIRITUALNESS, spir'it-ü-al-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being spiritual.

SPIRITUOUS, spir'it-ü-us, *adj.* Possessing the qualities of spirit: containing spirit: volatile: (*Milton*) like what belongs to spirits, pure, refined.

SPIRITUOUSNESS, spir'it-ü-us-nes, *n.* The quality of being spirituous: stimulating quality: ardour: activity.

SPIROMETER, spir-om'e-tér, *n.* An instrument for measuring the capacity of the lungs, or the quantity of air that one can breathe out after a forced inspiration. [*L. spiro*, to breathe, and *Gr. metron*, a measure.]

SPIRE. Same as **SPIRE**.

SPIRY, spir'i, *adj.* Of a spiral form: wreathed: tapering like a spire or a pyramid: abounding in spires.

SPIT, spit, *n.* (*lit.*) A pointed piece of wood: an iron prong on which meat is roasted.—*v.t.* To thrust a spit through: to pierce:—*pr.p.* spitting; *pa.p.* spit'ted. [*A.S. spitu*; *D. spit*; *Ice. spita*, a peg; *O. Ger. spiz*, a spit, point.]

SPIT, spit, *v.t.* To throw out from the mouth: to eject with violence.—*v.i.* to throw out saliva from the mouth:—*pr.p.* spitting; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* spit.—*n.* Spit'tle, saliva. [*A.S. spittan*; *Dan. spytte*; *Ice. spyta*; *L. sputo*; *Gr. ptyō*.]

SPITAL, spit'al, } *n.* (*Shak.*) Same as
SPITAL-HOUSE, spit'al-hows, } **HOSPITAL**.

SPITCH-COCK, spieh'-kok, *n.* An eel split and broiled.—*v.t.* To split and broil, as an eel. [See **SPATCH-COOK**.]

SPITE, spit, *n.* Grudge: lasting ill-will: hatred: (*Shak.*) vexation.—*v.t.* To thwart: to hate:—*pr.p.* spitting; *pa.p.* spit'ted. [Prob. a corr. of **DESPITE**.]

In **SPIE** or, in opposition to all efforts of, in defiance of, in contempt of.

SPITEFUL, spit'fool, *adj.* Full of spite: desirous to vex or injure: malignant. [ner: maliciously.]

SPITEFULLY, spit'fool-li, *adv.* In a spiteful man-

SPITEFULNESS, spit'fool-nes, *n.* The state of being spiteful: malice. [from the mouth.]

SPITTED, spit'ted (*B.*), *pa.p.* of **SPIR**, to throw out
SPITTED, spit'ted, *pa.adj.* Put upon a spit: pierced, as if by a spit: (*Bacon*) shot out into length.

SPITTER, spit'tér, *n.* One who spits from his mouth: one who puts meat on a spit.

SPITTLE, spit'l, *n.* The moist matter spit or thrown from the mouth: saliva. [spittle.]

SPITTOON, spit-tōon', *n.* A vessel for receiving

SPLASH, splash, *v.t.* To splash or spatter with water or mud.—*v.i.* to dash about water or any liquid.—*n.* Water or mud thrown on anything. [Akin to **PLASH**: from the sound.]

SPLASH-BOARD, splash'-börd, *n.* A board in front of a vehicle to keep off the mud thrown up by the horse's heels.

SPLASHER, splash'ér, *n.* One who or that which splashes. [full of dirty water.]

SPLASHY, splash'i, *adj.* Splashing: wet and muddy:

SPLATTER, splat'tér, *v.i.* To spatter water about:

SPLAY, spla, *v.t.* (*orig.*) To display: (*arch.*) to slope or slant: to dislocate the shoulder-bone.—*adj.* Displayed: turned outward.—*n.* (*arch.*) The sloping or bevelled opening in window-recesses, &c. [An abbreviation of **DISPLAY**.]

SPLAY-FOOT, -ED, spla'-foot, -ed, *adj.* Having the foot turned outward.

SPLEEN, splén, *n.* A spongy gland above the kidney, supposed by the ancients to be the seat of anger and melancholy: spite: ill-humour: melancholy: (*Shak.*) a fit of anger, violent haste, a sudden motion. [*L. splen*; *Gr. splén*; *Sans. plihán*.]

SPLEENFUL, splén'fool, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Displaying spleen, angry, fretful. [fretful, peevish.]

SPLEENISH, splén'ish, *adj.* Affected with spleen,

SPLEENISHLY, splén'ish-li, *adv.* In a spleenish manner. [being spleenish.]

SPLEENISHNESS, splén'ish-nes, *n.* The state of
SPLEEN-WORT, splén'-wurt, *n.* A name of several species of fern, so called from being formerly supposed efficacious in curing diseases of the spleen.

SPLEENY, splén'i, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Spleenish.

SPLENDENT, splend'ent, *adj.* Splendid or shining: bright. [*L. splendens*, *pr.p.* of *splendeo*, to shine.]

SPLENDID, splend'id, *adj.* (*lit.*) Shining: magnificent: famous: illustrious: heroic. [See **SPLENDENT**.]

SPLENDIDLY, splend'id-li, *adv.* In a splendid manner: magnificently: sumptuously: brightly.

SPLENDIDNESS, splend'id-nes, *n.* **SPLENDOUR**.

SPLENDOR. American spelling of **SPLENDOUR**.

SPLENDOUR, splend'ur, *n.* The appearance of anything splendid: brilliance: magnificence: eminence.

SPLENETIC, splen'e-tik or sple-net'ik, } *adj.* Affect-
SPLENETICAL, sple-net'ik-al, } ed with
spleen: peevish: melancholy.—*n.* A splenic person. [splenetie manner.]

SPLENETICALLY, sple-net'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a

SPLENETIVE, splen'e-tiv, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Full of spleen, passionate, irritable.

SPLENIC, splen'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to the spleen.

SPLENISATION, splén-i-zá'shun, *n.* (*anat.*) A diseased condition of the lung, in which its tissue resembles that of the spleen, in softness, &c.

SPLENITIS, sple-ni'tis, *n.* Inflammation of the spleen.

SPLENITIVE, splen'i-tiv, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Same as **SPLENETIVE**.

SPLINT, splint, *n* Same as **SPLINT**, on a horse's leg
SPLINT, splint *n* (Scott) A splint in ancient armour [See **SPLINT**]
SPLICE splic, *v t* (lit) To join what has been split to unite two ends of a rope by interweaving the strands—*pr p* splicing, *pa p* spliced—*n* Act of splicing joint made by splicing [D *splassen*, Ger *splicsen*, *spliczen*, conn with **SPLIT**]
SPLINT, splint, *n* A small piece of wood split off a thin piece of wood &c for confining a broken or injured limb a hard excrescence on the shank bone of a horse in ancient armour, a thin plate of metal for covering the knee elbow, &c.—*v t* To confine with splints [A nasalized form of **SPLIT**]
SPLINTER splint'er, *n* A piece of wood or other substance split off—*v t* and *v i* To split into splinters
SPLINTER BAR, splint'er bär, *n* The cross bar of a coach, which supports the springs
SPLINTERY, splint'er y, *adj* Made of or like splinters
SPLIT, split, *v t* To cleave lengthwise to tear asunder violently to divide to throw into discord.—*v i* to divide or part asunder to be dashed to pieces—*pr p* splitting, *pa t* and *pa p* split—*n* A crack or rent lengthwise [D *spalten* Ger *spalten* O Ger *spalten*.]
SPOIL, spoil, *n* (lit) That which is stripped off that which is taken by force plunder pillage robbery—*v t* To take by force to plunder—*v i* to practise robbery [L *spoliare*, akin to *Or skolon* in pl. *skula* orms stripped off an enemy, from *skulla*, to skin, flay]
SPOIL, spoil, *v t* (lit) To spill or waste to cause to decay to corrupt to destroy—*v i* to decay to become useless [A form of **SPILL** perhaps conn. with **SPILL** above]
SPOILER, spoiler, *n* One who spoils, corrupts or renders useless
SPOILER, spoiler, *n* One who spoils a plunderer
SPOILFUL, spoil fool, *adj* (Spenser) Wasteful, rapacious
SPOKE, spok, *n* (lit) A spike or splinter one of the bars from the nave to the rim of a wheel [A S *spaca*, low Ger *speke*, Ger *spache*, Norw *spik*, a splinter See **SPRIKE**] [SPOKEN]
SPOKE, spok, *pa t* of **SPEAK** sometimes used for **SPOKEN**, spok *n*, *pa p* of **SPEAK**
SPOKE SHAVE, spok shav, *n* A kind of knife or plane for dressing the spokes of wheels, &c
SPOKESMAN, spoksmän, *n* One who speaks for another
SPOILATE, spoli-ät, *v t* To spoil to plunder to pillage.—*v i* to practise robbery—*pr p* spoliating, *pa p* spoliated [L *spolio*, *-atum*—*spolium*, spoil]
SPOILIATION, spoli-äshun, *n* Act of spoiling robbery [away or diminish]
SPOILIATIVE, spoli-ä-tiv, *adj* Serving to take
SPOILIATOR, spoli-ät-or, *n* One who spoliates
SPOILIATORY, spoli-ät-or y, *adj* Tending to spoil destructive. [sparing of spondee]
SPONDAIC, spon-dä'ik, *adj* Pertaining to, or con
SPONDEE, spon-de, *n* In classical poetry, a foot of two long syllables as *bellö* [L *spondeus*]
SPONGE, spun, *n* The porous framework of an animal, found attached to rocks, &c under water remarkable for its power of sucking up water an instrument for cleaning cannon after a discharge the heel of a horse's shoe.—*v t* To wipe with a sponge to wipe out with a sponge to wipe out completely to destroy—*v i* to suck in as a sponge to gain by mean tricks—*pr p* sponging, *pa p*

sponged [A S, O Fr *sponge*, L *spongia*, Gr *spongia*, *spongios*] [light and spongy]
SPONGE CAK' spunj kāk, *n* A kind of cake very
SPONGIFORM spunj i form, *adj* Resembling a sponge porous [L *spongia*, sponge, and *forma*, form.]
SPONGINESS spunj i nes, *n* The state or quality of being spongy or porous
SPONGING HOUSE, spunj ing hows, *n* A bailiff's lodging house for debtors in his custody
SPONGY spunj i adj Like a sponge of an open texture soft and porous wet and soft capable of imbibing fluids
SPONNE, spon, (Spenser) Spun, flowed out quickly
SPONSAL, spons'al adj Pertaining to a betrothal, a marriage, or a spouse
[L *sponsalis*—*sponsus* a betrothal—*spondeo*, to promise solemnly—Gr *spondō* to pour a libation, which was the custom in making treaties or engagements.]
SPONSION sponshun, *n* The act of becoming surety for another [L *sponcio*—*spondeo*, *sponsum* See **SPONSAL**]
SPONSOR spons'or, *n* One who promises solemnly for another a surety a godfather or godmother [L See **SPONSAL**]
SPONSORIAL, spons'or i al, *adj* Pertaining to a sponsor or sponsorship. [a sponsor]
SPONSORSHIP, spons'or ship, *n* The state of being
SPONTANEITY, spon-tä-ni-ti, *n* State or quality of being spontaneous the doctrine that muscular action often arises from purely internal causes and independent of the stimulus of outward impressions.
SPONTANEOUS, spon-tä-ne-us, *adj* Of one's free will voluntary acting by its own impulse or natural law produced of itself or without interference [L *spontaneus*—*sponste*, of one's own accord.]
SPONTANEOUSLY, spon-tä-ne-us-ly, *adv* In a spontaneous manner of one's own accord without the impulse of a foreign cause
SPONTANEOUSNESS, spon-tä-ne-us-ness, *n* The state or quality of being spontaneous
SPONTOON, spon-töon, *n* A weapon somewhat like a halberd which used to be carried instead of a half pike by officers of the British infantry [It *spon-tone*—*sputare*, to break off the point—*puncta*, a point—L *pungo*, *punctum*, to point]
SPOOL, spool, *n* A cane or reel for winding yarn upon.—*v t* To wind on spools [Low Ger, Ger *spulen*]
SPOON, spoon, *n* (lit) A chip of wood an instrument for sipping liquids [A S *span*, Ger *span* a chip, low *spann*, a chip a spoon]
SPOONBILL spoon'bül, *n* A wading bird like the heron, with a long bill rounded at the end like a spoon. [on a gale]
SPOON DRIFT, spoon drift, *n* Light spray borne
SPOONEY, spoony, *n* (orig) One fed on spoon-meat a half witted, weak minded, or silly person.—*adj* Weak minded silly
SPOONFUL spoon'fool, *n* As much as a spoon contains when full a small quantity
SPOON MEAT, spoon mēt, *n* Food taken with a spoon, such as is given to young children.
SPORADIC, AL spo-rad'ik, *adj* Single, scattered a term applied to a disease that is naturally epidemic or contagious, when it attacks only a few persons in a district, and does not spread in its ordinary manner [Gr *sporadikos*—*sporas* *sporados*, scattered—*spereō*, to sow seed, to scatter.]

SPORE, spör, *n.* A minute grain which serves as a seed in flowerless plants like the fern. [Gr. *sporos*, a sowing, seed—*speirō*, to sow.]

SPORRAN, spor'an, *n.* An ornamental pouch worn in front of the kilt by the Highlanders of Scotland. [Gael. *sporan*.]

SPORT, spört, *v.i.* To disport: to play: to frolic: to practise field-diversions: to trifle.—*v.t.* to amuse: to make merry: to represent playfully.—*n.* That which amuses or makes merry: play: mirth: jest: contemptuous mirth: anything for playing with: a toy: idle jingle: field-diversion. [An abbreviation of Disport.]

SPORTER, spört'ër, *n.* One who sports: a sportsman.

SPORTFUL, spört'fool, *adj.* Full of sport: merry: full of jesting.

SPORTFULLY, spört'fool-li, *adv.* In a sportful manner: for the sake of diversion: in jest.

SPORTFULNESS, spört'fool-nes, *n.* The state of being sportful: playfulness: merriment: frolic.

SPORTING, spört'ing, *adj.* Relating to or engaging in sports. [ner: in sport.]

SPORTINGLY, spört'ing-li, *adv.* In a sporting manner.

SPORTIVE, spört'iv, *adj.* Inclined to sport: playful: merry. [ner: playfully: merrily.]

SPORTIVELY, spört'iv-li, *adv.* In a sportive manner.

SPORTIVENESS, spört'iv-nes, *n.* The state of being sportive: playfulness: merriment. [sad.]

SPORTLESS, spört'les, *adj.* Without sport or mirth:

SPORTSMAN, spört'sman, *n.* One who practises, or one skilled in field-sports.

SPORTSMANSHIP, spört'sman-ship, *n.* Practice or skill of a sportsman.

SPORULE, spor'öl, *n.* A small spore.

SPOT, spot, *n.* (lit.) Something spit: a mark made by a drop of wet matter: a blot: a discoloured place: a small part of a different colour: a small extent of space: any particular place: something that soils: a stain on character or reputation.—*v.t.* To mark with drops of wet: to stain: to discolour: to taint: to tarnish, as reputation: (*Spenser*) to blame.—*pr.p.* spotting; *pa.p.* spotted. [Akin to SPIT and SPATTER; D. *spatten*, to bespatter, *spat*, a drop of what is splashed.] [pure.]

SPOTLESS, spot'les, *adj.* Without a spot: untainted:

SPOTLESSLY, spot'les-li, *adv.* In a spotless manner.

SPOTLESSNESS, spot'les-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being spotless: freedom from spot or stain: freedom from reproach. [spotted.]

SPOTTED, spot'ed, *adj.* Marked with spots or discoloured places.

SPOTTEDNESS, spot'ed-nes, *n.* The state of being spotted.

SPOTTY, spot'i, *adj.* Spotted.

SPOUSAL, spow'z'al, *adj.* Pertaining to a spouse, or to marriage: nuptial: matrimonial.—*n.* Usually in pl. nuptials: marriage.

SPOUSE, spowz, *n.* (lit.) One engaged to be married to another: a husband or wife.—*v.t.* (*Spenser*) To espouse, to wed. [O. Fr. *espous*, It. *sposo*, L. *sponsus*—*spondeo*, *sponsum*, to promise, to engage for marriage. See SPONSAL.] [unmarried.]

SPOUSELESS, spowz'les, *adj.* Destitute of a spouse:

SPOUT, spowt, *v.t.* To spit or throw out violently, as from a pipe.—*v.i.* to issue with violence, as from a pipe.—*n.* The projecting mouth of a vessel from which a stream issues: a pipe for conducting a liquid. [D. *spuit*, a spout, *spuiten*, to spout: akin to SPILL.]

SPOUTLESS, spowt'les, *adj.* Wanting a spout.

SPRAD, sprad (*Spenser*). SPREAD.

SPRAG, sprag, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Vigorous, sprightly. [Conn. with prov. E. *spry*, nimble, active.]

SPRAIN, sprain, *v.t.* (lit.) To strain, to squeeze out: to overstrain the muscles of a joint.—*n.* An excessive strain of the muscles of a joint. [O. Fr. *espreindre*, to force out, to strain—L. *exprimo*. See EXPRESS.]

SPRAINTS, spränts, *n.pl.* The dung of an otter. [From root of SPRAIN.]

SPRANG, pa.t. of SPRING.

SPRAT, sprat, *n.* (lit.) Sprout or spawn: a sea-fish like the herring, but much smaller. [O. E. *sprot*, Ger. *sprotte*—*sprossen*, to sprout.]

SPRAWL, sprawl, *v.t.* To stretch the body carelessly when lying: to spread ungracefully. [Dan. *spralle*, to toss about the limbs; prov. E. *sprawl*, motion.]

SPRAY, sprä, *n.* Small particles of water sprinkled or driven by the wind, as from the top of waves, &c. [A.S. *sprægan*, to sprinkle, to wet, *spregan*, to pour.]

SPRAY, sprä, *n.* A sprig or small shoot of a tree: the small branches collectively. [A.S. *sprec*, Ice. *sprek*, a twig; O. Ger. *spraioh*, twigs—*spralhon*, to cut.]

SPREAD, spred, *v.t.* To scatter abroad or in all directions: to stretch: to cover a larger surface: to extend: to cover by stretching something over: to overlay: to shoot out, as branches: to circulate, as news: to cense to affect numbers, as a disease: to emit: to diffuse: to set with provisions, as a table.—*v.i.* to extend or expand in all directions: to be extended or stretched: to be propagated or circulated.—*pr.p.* spread'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* spread.—*n.* Extent: compass: expansion of parts. [A.S. *sprædan*; Ger. *spreiten*, akin to *breiten*, to make broad—*breit*, broad.]

SPREAD-EAGLE, spred'-ë'gl, *n.* (*her.*) The figure of an eagle with the wings elevated and the legs extended.

SPREADER, spred'ër, *n.* One who or that which spreads: one who publishes or extends.

SPREADINGLY, spred'ing-li, *adv.* Increasingly.

SPRED, spred, } *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To spread over,

SPREDDEN, spred'n, } to cover.

SPRENT, sprent (*Spenser*). Sprinkled. [P.a.p. of O. E. *sprenge*—A.S. *sprengan*. See SPRINKLE.]

SPRIG, sprig, *n.* A small shoot or twig.—*v.t.* To embroider with representations of twigs:—*pr.p.* sprig'ing; *pa.p.* sprigged'. [See SPRAY, a twig.]

SPRIGHT, sprit, *n.* A spirit, a soul: an apparition: (*obs.*) the power which gives cheerfulness or courage: (*Bacon*) an arrow.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To haunt, as a spirit. [A corr. of SPIRIT.]

SPRIGHTFUL, sprit'fool, *adj.* Full of spirit or life: (*Shak.*) brisk, gay. [From SPRIGHT.]

SPRIGHTFULLY, sprit'fool-li, *adv.* In a sprightful manner: briskly: vigorously.

SPRIGHTFULNESS, sprit'fool-nes, *n.* The quality of being sprightful: briskness: liveliness.

SPRITLESS, sprit'les, *adj.* Destitute of spirit or life: dull: sluggish.

SPRITELINESS, sprit'li-nes, *n.* The quality of being sprightly: liveliness: energy: activity: gaiety.

SPRITILY, sprit'li, *adj.* Spirit-like: airy: full of life: lively: brisk. [From SPRIGHT.]

SPRING, spring, *v.i.* To bound: to leap: to rush hastily: to move suddenly by elastic force: to issue with speed or violence: to start up suddenly: to break forth: to appear: to issue: to come into

existence (*B*) to rise, as the sun.—*vt* to cause to spring up to start to produce quickly to contrive on a sudden to explode, as a mine to open, as a leak to crack, as a mast —*pr p* springing, *pa t* sprung spring, *pa p* sprung—*n* A leap a flying back with elastic force elastic power an elastic body any active power that by which action is produced cause or origin a source, beginning a fountain (*Milton*) a race of men (*B*) the dawn the time when plants begin to spring up and grow, the vernal season—March, April, May a starting of a plank in a vessel a crack in a mast (*Spenser*) a youth (*Milton*) a shoot or young tree a grove of trees. [*AS springan Ger springen*]

SPRING A LEAK, to commence leaking—SPRING A RATTLE, to cause a rattle to sound.

SPRINGAL, spring'al, { *n* (*Spenser*) An active, SPRINGALD, spring'ald, { springy young man, a youth.

SPRING BALANCE, spring'balans *n* An instrument for determining the weight of a body by the elasticity of a spiral spring

SPRING BOARD, spring'bôrd, *n* A board fastened on elastic supports, used to spring from in performing feats of agility

SPRING BOK, spring'bok, *n* A species of antelope of South Africa. [*D* —*springen* to spring and let, back.]

SPRINGE, spring, *n* A snare with a spring noose a gun.—*vt* To catch in a springe [*Prov E* *springle, Ger springel*]

SPRINGER, spring'er, *n* One who or that which springs a kind of small, elegant dog regarded as a variety of the spaniel one of the two lowest stones of an arch, which lie on the impost the spring bok.

SPRING-OWN, spring'gun, *n* A gun which is discharged by treading on a spring attached to it

SPRING HALT, spring'hawit *n* (*Shak*) A jerking lameness in which a horse suddenly twitches up his leg or legs. [*ing* heads springing afresh.

SPRING HEADED, spring'heded, *adj* (*Spenser*) Hav

SPRINGINESS, spring'nes, *n* The state or quality of being springy elasticity the state of abounding with springs, as land.

SPRINGING, spring'ing, *n* The act of springing, leaping arising, or issuing (*B*) growth, increase (*arch*) the lowest part of an arch on both sides.

SPRINGLET, spring'let, *n* A little spring a small stream.

SPRING TIDE, spring'tid, *n* A tide which springs or rises higher than ordinary tides, after new and full moon.

SPRING TIME, spring'tim, *n* The season of spring

SPRING-WHEAT, spring'hwët *n* Wheat that is sown in the spring as distinguished from that sown in the autumn or winter

SPRINGY, springi, *adj* Pertaining to or like a spring elastic amiable abounding with springs or fountains.

SPRINKLE, springkl, *vt* To scatter in small drops or particles to scatter on to baptize with a few drops of water to purify.—*vt* to scatter in drops.—*n* A small quantity sprinkled. [*Dim. of prov E. sprinke, springe, AS springan, to spring*]

SPRINKLER, springkler, *n* One who or that which sprinkles.

SPRINKLING, spring'ling, *n* The act of sprinkling or scattering in small drops a small quantity scattered in small drops a number or quantity, especially when distributed amply

SPIRIT, spirit, *n* That which stretches out and supports (*naut*) a spar set diagonally to extend a fore

and aft sail. [*AS spreot, Ger spreue—spreizen, to stretch or extend*]

SPIRIT, spirit, *n* A spirit a shade a ghost.—*vt* (*Shak*) To haunt. [*A corr of SPIRIT*]

SPIRITFUL, &c Same as SPRIGHTFUL, &c

SPIRITELY, spirit'ly, *adj* (*Shak*) Same as SPRIGHTLY.

SPLITTING, splitting *n* (*Shak*) The office of a split.

SPRONG, sprong (*Spenser*), *pa t* of SPRING

SPROUT, sprout, *n* A germ or young shoot —*pl* young shoots from old cabbages.—*vt* To shoot to push out new shoots [*AS spreot, spryt, a sprout, spreotan, Ger spruessen, to sprout*]

SPRUCE, spruce, *adj* Smart neat. [*A corr of Prussian or akin to prov E. sprack active, lively; sparl a smart, gaily dressed fellow, Ice spark, brisk*]

SPRUCE BEER, spruces bër, *n* Beer flavoured with a decoction of the shoots of certain trees, esp of the Norway spruce [*Ger sprossen bier—sprossen, young shoots of trees—sprossen, to sprout*]

SPRUCE FIR, spruces fer, *n* The fir tree whose shoots were most used for making spruce beer, a genus of fir often growing to a great size [*Gen. given the Prussian fir, from O E. spruce, Prussian. See SPRUCE BEE.*] [*with affected neatness*]

SPRUCELY, spruces'ly, *adv* In a spruce manner: SPRUCENESS, spruces'nes, *n* The state or quality of being spruce neatness without elegance fineness.

SPRUNG, *pa t* and *pa p* of SPRING

SPOE, spu, *vt* (*lit*) To spit out (*B*) to vomit to cast forth with abhorrence —*pr p* spuing, *pa p* spued. [*AS spucan, D spucken, akin to L spuo, Gr pnuo, to spit out*]

SPOUME, spum, *n* Scum or froth spewed or thrown up by liquids foam.—*vt* To throw up scum to foam —*pr p* spuming, *pa p* spumed [*L spuma, froth—spuo, to spit out*] [*spumy or frothy*]

SPUMINESS, spumi'nes, *n* The quality of being

SPUMOUS, spumu's, *adj* Consisting of spume or

SPUMY, spumi, *adj* frothy frothy foamy

SPUN, *pa t* and *pa p* of SPIN

SPUNGE A form of SPONGE

SPUNK, spunk, *n* (*lit*) A chip of wood wood easily set on fire [*AS spun, a chip spoon, chipa*]

SPUN YARN, spun yarn, *n* Rope yarn twisted into a cord.

SPIUL, spur, *n* (*lit*) A mark made by pressure with the foot an instrument on a horseman's heels with sharp points for goading the horse that which goads or instigates something projecting the hard projection on a cock's leg a small range of mountains extending laterally from a larger range —*pl* (*Shak*) roots of trees.—*vt* To urge on with spurs to urge onward to impel to put spurs on.—*vt* to press forward to travel in great haste —*pr p* spur'ing, *pa p* spurred [*AS spura, spora, Gael. spor, Ger sporn, Ita. spor, footmark*]

SPUR-GALL, spur gawl, *vt* (*Shak*) To gall or wound with a spur

SPURGE, spurj, *n* A class of acrid plants with a milky juice, used for purging or taking off warts. [*O Fr. espurge—espurger, L. expurgare, to purge—ex off, purgo, to clear. See PURG*]

SPURIOUS, spur'i'us, *adj* Not genuine false illegitimate bastard. [*L. spurius*] [*her falsely*]

SPURIOUSLY, spur'i'usly, *adv* In a spurious manner

SPURIOUSNESS, spur'i'us-nes, *n* The state or quality of being spurious, false, or not genuine: illegitimacy

SPURN, spurn, *v.t.* To drive away as with the *spur* or foot: to kick: to reject with disdain.—*v.i.* to kick up the heels: to shew disdain.—*n.* Disdainful rejection: a kick: (*Shak.*) contemptuous treatment. [*A.S. spurnan.* See **SPUR**.]

SPURNE, spurn, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To spur.

SPURNER, spurn'er, *n.* One who spurns.

SPURRED, spurd, *p.adj.* Wearing spurs: having shoots like spurs: affected with ergot, as rye.

SPURRIER, spur'i-er, *n.* One who makes spurs.

SPUR-ROYAL, spur'-roy'al, *n.* An ancient English coin, worth fifteen shillings, so called from having a star on one side resembling the rowel of a spur.

SPURT, spurt, *v.t.* To sprout, spout, or send out in a sudden stream, as water.—*v.i.* to gush out suddenly in a small stream: to flow out forcibly or at intervals.—*n.* A sudden or violent gush of a liquid from an opening: a jet, a sudden and short effort. [*A* form of **SPROUT**; *D. spruiten*, to sprout, *Sw. spruta*, to spirt.]

SPUR-WHEEL, spur'-hwël, *n.* (*mech.*) A wheel with the cogs on the face of the edge like a spur.

SPUTTER, sput'er, *v.i.* To spit in small drops, as in rapid speaking: to throw out moisture in scattered drops: to speak rapidly and indistinctly.—*v.t.* to throw out with haste and noise: to utter hastily and indistinctly.—*n.* Moist matter thrown out in particles. [*Dim.* of **SPIT** and **SPOUT**; low Ger. *sputtern*, to sputter.]

SPUTTERER, sput'er-er, *n.* One who sputters.

SPY, spi, *v.t.* To see: to discover, generally at a distance: to discover by close search: to inspect secretly:—*pr.p.* spying; *pa.p.* spied.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to search narrowly.—*n.* One sent into an enemy's country or camp to find out their strength, &c.: one who keeps a watch on others: one who secretly conveys information. [*Fr. épier*, *Sp. espiar*, *It. spiare*; from Ger. *spähen*, *O. Ger. spēhon*, to see, to spy: akin to *L. specio*, to see, *Sans. spaça*, a spy.]

SPYAL, spi'al, *n.* Same as **SPIAL**.

SPY-GLASS, spi'-glas, *n.* A glass for spying: a small telescope. [*Intelligence.*]

SPY-MONEY, spi'-mun'i, *n.* Money paid for secret

SPYRE, spir, *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To shoot forth. [*L. spiro*, to sprout.]

SQUABBLE, skwob'l, *v.i.* To dispute in a noisy manner: to wrangle:—*pr.p.* squabbling; *pa.p.* squabbled.—*n.* A noisy, petty quarrel: a brawl. [*Akin* to low Ger. *kabbeln*, to quarrel; *D. kabbelen*, to dash, as waves: from the sound of dashing water.]

SQUABBLER, skwob'ler, *n.* One who squabbles: a hawler.

SQUAD, skwod, *n.* (*lit.*) A *squadron*: a small body of men assembled for drill. [*Contr.* of **SQUADRON**.]

SQUADRON, skwod'run, *n.* (*orig.*) A square of troops: a body of cavalry of about two hundred men: a number of ships on a particular service or station. [*Fr. escadron*; *It. squadrone, squadra*; from *L. quadrus*, square—*quatuor*, four.]

SQUADRONED, skwod'rund, *p.adj.* (*Milton*). Formed into squadrons or squares.

SQUALID, skwol'id, *adj.* Stiff with dirt: filthy. [*L. squalidus*—*squaleo*, to be stiff: akin to Gr. *skello*, to dry.] [*Squalid*: filthiness.]

SQUALIDITY, skwol'id-i-ti, *n.* The state of being

SQUALIDLY, skwol'id-li, *adv.* In a squalid or filthy manner.

SQUALIDNESS, skwol'id-nes, *n.* Same as **SQUALIDITY**.

SQUALL, skwawl, *v.i.* To cry out violently.—*n.* A

loud cry or scream: a violent gust of wind. [*Ica. squala*; *Ir.* and *Gael. sgál*, to shriek: from the sound.]

SQUALLY, skwaw'l, *adj.* Abounding or disturbed with squalls or gusts of wind: gusty.

SQUALOR, skwā'lor, *n.* State of being squalid: dirtiness: filthiness. [*L.* See **SQUALID**.]

SQUAMACEOUS, skwa-mā'shus, *adj.* **SQUAMOSE**.

SQUAMOSE, skwa-mōs, } *adj.* Covered with or con-

SQUAMOUS, skwā'mus, } sisting of scales: scaly. [*L. squamosus*—*squama*, a scale.]

SQUANDER, skwond'er, *v.t.* To spend lavishly or wastefully: (*Shak.*) to scatter. [*Ger. schwenden*, now *verschwenden*; *O. Ger. suandian*—*swindan*, to vanish: or a nasalised form of *E. squatter*, a form of **SCATTER**, to splash, to disperse.]

SQUANDERER, skwond'er-er, *n.* One who squanders: a spendthrift: a waster.

SQUANDERINGLY, skwond'er-ing-li, *adv.* In a squandering manner: by squandering.

SQUARE, skwār, *adj.* Having four equal sides and angles: forming a right angle: having a straight front or an outline formed by straight lines: (*Shak.*) equitable.—*n.* That which is square: a square figure: a four-sided space enclosed by lines: a square body of troops: the contents of the side of any figure squared: an instrument for measuring right angles: (*arith.*) the product of a quantity multiplied by itself: (*Shak.*) the front part of a woman's dress, a stomacher.—*v.t.* To form like a square: to form with four equal sides and angles: (*arith.*) to multiply by itself: (*naut.*) to place at right angles with the keel.—*v.i.* to agree, to suit or fit: (*Shak.*) to take an attitude of defence, to quarrel:—*pr.p.* squaring; *pa.p.* squared. [*O. Fr. esquarre*, *It. squadra*, a square; *L. quadratus*, *pa.p.* of *quadro*, to square—*quatuor*, four.] [*manner.*]

SQUARELY, skwār'li, *adv.* In a square form or **SQUARENESS**, skwār'nes, *n.* The state of being square.

SQUARE-PIERCED, skwār'-pēst, *adj.* (*her.*) Designating a charge perforated with a square opening, so as to shew the field.

SQUARER, skwār'er, *n.* One who or that which squares: (*Shak.*) a fighting, quarrelsome person.

SQUARE-RIGGED, skwār'-rigd, *adj.* Having the chief sails square, and extended by yards suspended by the middle at right angles to the masts—opposed to **FORE-AND-AFT**.

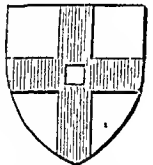
SQUARE-SAIL, skwār-sāl, *n.* A four-sided sail extended by yards suspended by the middle at right angles to the mast.

SQUASH, skwosh, *v.t.* To heat or press to pulp or to a flat pulpy mass: to crush.—*n.* A sudden fall or shock of soft bodies: (*Shak.*) anything soft and easily crushed, anything soft or unripe, esp. an unripe peaseod. [*Conn.* with **QUASH**: from the sound.]

SQUASHINESS, skwosh'i-nes, *n.* The state of being squashy or soft.

SQUASHY, skwosh'i, *adj.* Like a squash: muddy.

SQUAT, skwot, *v.i.* To sit down upon the hams or heels: to cower, as an animal: to settle on new land without title:—*pr.p.* squatting; *pa.p.* squatted.—*adj.* (*Milton*) Sitting on the hams or heels, or close to the ground: cowering: short and thick, like an animal squatting. [*Prov. E. quat*, to squat; *It. quatto*, *Sp. cacho*, covering—*L. coactus*, *pa.p.* of *cogo*—*con*, together, and *ago*, to drive.]



Square-pierced.

SQUATTER, skwōtēr, *n.* One who squats or sits close to the ground one who settles on new land without a title.

SQUAW, skwaw, *n.* A female, a woman. [American Indian *squa*, *eskwa*, &c.]

SQUEAK, skwēk, *v.* To utter a shrill, and usually short cry.—*n.* A sudden, shrill cry [Sw *squeaken* to croak, Ger *quacken* to squeak from the sound.]

SQUEAKINGLY, skwēking lī, *adv.* In a squeaking manner

SQUEAL, skwel, *v.* To utter a shrill and prolonged sound.—*n.* A shrill, somewhat prolonged cry [Sw *squilla*, to cry out from the sound.]

SQUEAMISH, skwēmish, *adj.* (lit) Choking sickish at stomach easily disgusted or offended fastidious in taste (Prov Dan. *squash*, choking vapour Oer *quaim* smoke, Dan. *quale*, to choke akin to *QUALMISH*.)

SQUEAMISHLY, skwēmish lī, *adv.* In a squeamish manner with too much niceness

SQUEAMISHNESS, skwēmish nes, *n.* The state of being squeamish fastidiousness delicacy

SQUEEZE, skwez, *v.* To crush or press between two bodies to oppress to embrace closely to force through a small hole to cause to pass.—*v.* to push between close bodies to press to crowd.—*pp* squeezing, *pp* squeezed.—*n.* Act of squeezing pressing between bodies pressure. [A.S. *criman*, Ger *quetschen*, Oer *quetzen*.]

SQUID, skwīb, *n.* A paper tube filled with combustibles, thrown up into the air burning and bursting a lampoon (Spenser) a paltry, trifling fellow (Prov E., a child's squirt.)

SQUILL, skwīl, *n.* A genus of bulbous plants allied to the onion one species of which affords a valuable medicine [L. *scilla*, *scilla*, Gr *skilla*]

SQUINT, skwint, *adj.* Looking obliquely having the vision distorted.—*v.* to look obliquely to have the vision distorted.—*v.* to cause to squint.—*n.* Act or habit of squinting an oblique look distortion of vision.—*pl* narrow apertures cut in the walls of churches to enable persons standing in the aisles to see the high altar [Fr *guigner*, akin to *ASKANCE*, *ASKREW*]

SQUINT EYE, skwint' ī, *n.* An eye that squints.

SQUINT EYED, skwint' īd, *adj.* Having eyes that squint looking obliquely oblique, malignant

SQUINTING, skwint' īng, *n.* A want of parallelism in the visual axes, when the patient endeavours to direct both eyes to an object at the same time

SQUINNY, skwint' ī, (Shak.) To look squint.

SQUIRE, skwir, *n.* Same as *ESQUIRE* a name popularly applied in England to a country gentleman.

SQUIRE, skwir, *n.* (Shak.) A square, a measure. [O Fr *esquiere*, Fr *esquiere*. See *SQUARE*.]

SQUIREEN, skwir' ēn, *n.* A gentleman farmer, one almost a squire [of a squire.]

SQUIREHOOD, skwir' hood, *n.* The state or rank

SQUIRE-LIKE, skwir' līk, *adj.* (Shak.) Like or becoming a squire. [small possessions.]

SQUIRFLING, skwir' līng, *n.* (Tenn.) A squire of

SQUIRREL, skwir' ēl, *n.* A nimble, reddish brown, rodent animal with a bushy, shady tail. [O Fr *cepusselet*, *cepusselet*, low L. *sciurulus*, dim. of *sciurus*, Gr *skouros*—*skia*, shade, and *oura*, tail.]

SQUIRT, skwert, *v.* To throw out water in a stream from a narrow opening.—*v.* to throw out liquid in a rapid stream from a narrow opening.—*n.* A small instrument for squinting a small, quick stream.

[Norw *squitra*, O Sw *squältra*, to scatter from the sound.]

STAB, stab, *v.* (lit) To stick or kill with a pointed staff to wound to injure secretly, or by falsehood or slander.—*v.* to give a stab, or a mortal wound.—*pp* stabbing, *pp* stabbed.—*n.* A wound with a pointed weapon an injury given secretly [Osl *stob*, *stab* See *STAFF*]

STABILITY, stab'i lī tī, *n.* State of being stable: firmness steadiness immovability

STABLE, stā' bī, *adj.* That stands firm or immovable firmly established: durable firm in purpose, or character constant. [Fr, L. *stabilis*, from *sto*, to stand.]

STABLE, stā' bī, *n.* (lit) A standing place a build ing for horses and cattle.—*v.* to put or keep in a stable.—*v.* to dwell in a stable.—*pp* stabling, *pp* stabled. [O Fr *estable*, L. *stabulum*, from *sto*, to stand.]

STABLE BOY, stā' bī boy, } *n.* A boy or man who

STABLE MAN, stā' bī man, } attends in a stable.

STABLENESS, stā' bī nes, *n.* The state or quality of being stable strength to stand steadiness constancy firmness [horses or cattle.]

STABLE ROOM, stā' bī rōm, *n.* Room for stabling

STABLING, stā' bī līng, *n.* Act of putting into a stable accommodation for horses and cattle.

STABLISH, stab' lish, *v.* To make stable (B) to establish

STABLISHMENT, stab' lish ment, *n.* (Shak.) A contr of ESTABLISHMENT [steadily]

STABLY, stab' lī, *adv.* In a stable manner firmly

STACK, stak, *n.* (lit) That which stacks out a large pile of hay, corn, wood, &c. a number of chimneys standing together a number of rifles set up together, with the bayonets crossing one another.—*v.* to pile into a stack or stacks. [Dan. *stak*, Ice *stakr*, Gael. *stac*, a prepossession conn. with *STRICK*.]

STACK-STAND, stak' stand, *n.* A frame of wood, iron, or stone supported on short props, for building a stack upon.

STACK YARD, stak' yard, *n.* A yard for stacks

STADDLE, stād' lī, *n.* Anything that serves for support a staff or crutch a stack stand (Bacon) a small tree. [A.S. *stathol*, *stathul*, foundation, a firm seat—*stadath*, to stand.]

STADIUM, stād' i um, *n.* (pl. *STADIA*) A Greek measure of length = 605½ English feet. [L., fr *stadion*.]

STAFF, staf, *n.* (lit) That which stabs a stick carried for support or defence a prop a long piece of wood pole a flag staff the long handle of an instrument a stick or ensign of authority the five lines and spaces for music a stanza (the previous meanings have *pl* STAFFS or STAVES, stāvz) an establishment of officers acting together in an army, esp that attached to the commander a similar establishment of persons in any undertaking (the last two meanings have *pl* STAFFS, stafs). [A.S. *staf*, Ice. *staf*, Ger *stab*, Gael. *stob*, a stab, pointed stick.]

STAG, stag, *n.* The male deer, esp one of the red deer [Ice. *steppr*, gender male of several animals, Scot *stog* a young horse.]

STAG BEETLE, stag' bē tī, *n.* A genus of coleopterous insects remarkable for the large projecting mandibles of the males, which have large denticulations and somewhat resemble stag's horns

STAGE, stā, *n.* (lit) That on which a thing stands an elevated platform, esp. in a theatre

theatre: theatrical representations: any place of exhibition or performance: a place of rest on a journey or road: distance between places: degree of progress.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To exhibit or act publicly. [O. Fr. *estage*, the story of a house: from a L. form *staticus*—*sto*, to stand.]

[in a theatre.]

STAGE-BOX, stāj'-boks, *n.* A box close to the stage.

STAGE-COACH, stāj'-kōch, *n.* A coach that runs regularly with passengers from stage to stage.

STAGE-PLAYER, stāj'-plā'ēr, *n.* A player on the stage.

STAGGER, stag'ēr, *v.i.* To reel from side to side: to begin to give way: to begin to doubt: to hesitate.—*v.t.* to cause to reel: to cause to doubt or hesitate: to shock. [O. D. *staggeren*—*staken*, to stop; Ice. *stakra*, to totter, *staka*, to stumble.]

STAGGERS, stag'ērz, *n.* The name given, in the case of cattle, to apoplexy, from which they suddenly fall down without sense or motion.

STAGHOUND, stag'hownd, *n.* A hound used in hunting the stag or deer. [men in building.]

STAGING, stāj'ing, *n.* A stage or structure for work.

STAGNANCY, stag'nān-si, *n.* The state of being stagnant.

STAGNANT, stag'nant, *adj.* *Stagnating*: not flowing: motionless: impure from being motionless: not brisk: dull. [manner.]

STAGNANTLY, stag'nant-li, *adv.* In a stagnant

STAGNATE, stag'nāt, *v.i.* To form a pool of standing water: to cease to flow: to cease to be brisk:—*pr.p.* stag'nāting; *pa.p.* stag'nated. [L. *stagnō*, *stagnatum*—*sto*, to stand.]

STAGNATION, stag-nā'shun, *n.* Act of stagnating: state of being stagnant or motionless: dullness.

STAHLISM, stal'izm, } *n.* The doctrines
STAHLIANISM, stal'i-an-izm, } of Stahl, a German physician (1660—1734), who held that there exists a mysterious force residing in, but independent of, and superior to matter, and that this force (the soul) not only forms the body, but directs it in all its functions. [sober: grave.]

STAID, stād, *adj.* *Staying* or *standing still*: steady:

STADILY, stād'li, *adv.* In a staid manner.

STADINESS, stād'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being staid: steadiness: seriousness.

STAIN, stān, *v.t.* To tinge or colour: to give a different colour to: to dye: to mark with guilt or infamy: to bring reproach on: to sully: to tarnish: (*Shak.*) to disfigure: (*Spenser*) to disparage.—*n.* A discoloration: a spot: taint of guilt: cause of reproach: shame. [An abbreviation of *DISTAIN*.]

STAINER, stān'ēr, *n.* One who stains or blots: a dyer.

STAINLESS, stān'les, *adj.* Without or free from stain.

STAINLESSLY, stān'les-li, *adv.* In a stainless manner: with freedom from stain.

STAIR, stār, *n.* (*lit.*) An ascent: (*orig.*) a series of steps for ascending to a higher level: one of such steps: a flight of steps, only in *pl.* [A.S. *steger*—*stigan*, to ascend; Ger. *steigen*, a slope, steps; Ice. *stigi*, a ladder.] [with balusters, &c.]

STAIRCASE, stār'kās, *n.* A case or flight of stairs.

STAIR-ROD, stār'-rod, *n.* One of a number of metallic rods for holding a stair-carpet in its place.

STAITH, stāth, *n.* The extremity of a line of rails laid on a stage or platform, for discharging coals, &c. into vessels. [A.S. *stæde*, a place, a station.]

STAKE, stāk, *n.* A strong *stick* pointed at one end: one of the upright pieces of a fence: a post to which

an animal is tied, esp. that to which a martyr was tied to be burned: martyrdom: anything pledged in a wager.—*v.t.* To fasten, or pierce with a stake: to mark the bounds of with stakes: to wager: to hazard:—*pr.p.* stāk'ing; *pa.p.* staked'. [A.S. *stace*. See *STICK*.]

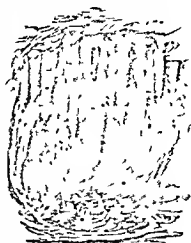
AT *STAKE*, hazarded, in danger.

STAKE-HOLDER, stāk'-hōld'ēr, *n.* The person with whom the stakes in a wager are deposited.

STALACTIC, sta-lak'tik, *adj.* Having the form or properties of a stalactite.

STALACTIFORM, sta-lak'ti-form, *adj.* Like a stalactite.

STALACTITE, sta-lak'tit, *n.* A cone of carbonate of lime, hanging like an icicle, in a cavern, formed by the dripping of water containing carbonate of lime. [Fr.—Gr. *stalaktos*, dropping—*stalazō*, to drip, to drop.]



Stalactites and Stalagmites.

STALACTITIC, -AL, sta-lak-tit'ik, -al, *adj.* Same as **STALACTIC**.

STALACTITIFORM, sta-lak-tit'i-form, *adj.* Same as **STALACTIFORM**.

STALAGMITE, sta-lag'mit, *n.* A deposit of carbonate of lime on the floor of a cavern, formed by the dripping of water from the roof. [Fr.—Gr. *stalagmos*, a dropping—*stalazō*, to drip, to drop.]

STALAGMITIC, sta-lag-mit'ik, *adj.* Having the form of stalagmites.

STALAGMITICALLY, sta-lag-mit'ik-al-li, *adv.* In the manner or form of stalagmites.

STAL'D, stāld (*Spenser*). Stolen, taken. [See *STEAL*.]

STALE, stāl, *adj.* (*lit.*) Having been long standing. too long kept: tainted: vapid or tasteless from age, as beer: not new: worn out by age: decayed: no longer fresh: trite.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To make stale or old, to wear out. [A.S. *stal*, a place: also given from the next word.]

STALE, stāl, *v.i.* To make water, as beasts:—*pr.p.* stāl'ing; *pa.p.* stāl'ed'. [Ger. *stallen*—*stall*, A.S. *steall*, a stable.]

STALE, stāl, *n.* Something offered or exhibited as an allurement to draw others to any place or purpose: (*Spenser*) a decoy, a gull: (*Shak.*) a prostitute. [O. Fr. *estaler*, to expose wares—*estal*, place, market.]

STALE-MATE, stāl'-māt, *n.* In chess-playing, the position of the king when he cannot move without being placed in check.

STALENESS, stāl'nes, *n.* The state of being stale, or corrupted by time: the state of being worn out, triteness.

STALK, stawk, *n.* That which fixes or raises up: the stem of a plant: the stem on which a flower or fruit grows: the stem of a quill. [Ice. *stilk*; Ger. *stiel*—*stellen*, to set, to place; Gr. *stelechos*—*stellō*, to set or place; akin to next word.]

STALK, stawk, *v.i.* To walk as on stilts: to walk with long, slow steps: to walk behind a stalking-horse: to pursue game by approaching behind covers.—*v.t.* to approach secretly in order to kill, as deer.—*n.* (*Spenser*) A proud, stately step, a stride. [A.S. *stalcān*—*steale*, high, elevated; Dan. *stalle*, to walk with long steps.]

STALKED, stawkd, *p.adj.* Having a stalk.

STALKER, stawk'ēr, *n.* One who stalks: a kind of fishing-net.

STALKING-HORSE, stawk'ing-hors, *n.* A horse

behind which a sportsman hides while stalking game a mask or pretence

STALKLESS, stalk'les *adj* Having no stalk.

STALKY, stawk', *adj* Hard as a stalk. resembling a stalk

STALL, stawl, *n*. A place where a horse or other animal stands and is fed a division of a stable for a single animal a stable a bench or table on which articles are exposed for sale the seat of a church dignitary in the choir a reserved seat in a theatre. —*v t* To put or keep in a stall. —*v i* (*Shak*) to dwell [*AS* *stall*, *Ice* *stallr* *O Ger* *stallan* *stallan*, to stand, akin to *Gr* and *L* root *sta*, Sans *stha*, to stand.]

STALLAGE, stawlaj, *n* Liberty of erecting stalls in a fair or market rent paid for this liberty

STALLED, stawld, *adj* Kept or fed in a stall, fattened.

STALL FEED stawl fēd, *v t* To feed and fatten in a stall or stable, esp on dry fodder

STALLING, stawling, *n* (*Tenn*) Stabling

STALLION, stalyun, *n* (*lit*) A horse kept in the stall without being made to work a horse not castrated. [*It* *stallone*—*stalla* a stall.]

STALL-READER, stawl rēder, *n* One who stands and reads books at a book stall

STALWART, stawlwart, *adj* (*lit*) Steel-hearted bold brave [*O E* *stalard* prob from *AS* *stalferhē*, steel hearted—*stē*, steel, and *ferhē*, the mind.]

STAMEN, stāmen, *n* (*lit*) A thread one of the male organs of a flower which produces the pollen (*pl* *STAMENS*) —*pl* A STAMINA, the principal strength of anything the firm part of a body which supports the whole [*L* *stamen* *pl* *stamina* thread, fibre, *Gr* *stēmēn*, the warp of a web—*stēnā*, to stand.]



a Stamen.

STAMINAL stam in al, *adj* Consisting of or **STAMINEOUS** stam in e us, *adj* possessing stamens pertaining to or attached to the stamen apetalous, as certain flowers

STAMINATE, stam in at, *adj* Having or producing stamens. [*L* *staminatus*—*stamen*. See *STAMEN*]

STAMINIFEROUS, stam in if er us, *adj* Bearing or having stamens [*L* *stamen* *staminus* stamen, and *fero* to produce.]

STAMMER, stam'ēr, *v i* To stand or halt in one's speech to falter in speaking to stutter —*v t* to utter with hesitation. —*n* Hesitation in speech defective utterance [*AS* *stamēr*, stammering, *Ger* *stammeln*—*stammen*, to halt, akin to *Ice* *stamra*, to be silent.]

STAMMERER, stamēr er *n* One who stammers or has a stutter or hesitation in his speech.

STAMMERING stamēr ing *padj* Given or apt to stammer

STAMMERINGLY, stamēr ing-ly, *adv* In a stammering manner

STAMP, stamp, *v i* To step or plant the foot firmly down. —*v t* to strike with the sole of the foot, by thrusting it down to impress with some mark or figure to imprint to fix deeply to coin to form. —*n* The act of stamping the mark made by pressing something on a soft body an instrument for making impressions on other bodies that which is stamped an official mark put on things chargeable with duty as proof that the duty is paid an instrument for cutting materials into a certain shape by a downward pressure cast form character a heavy hammer worked by machinery for crushing

metal ores. [*Ger* *stampfen*, akin to *slapfen* to step firmly, *Ice* *stappa*, to stamp a nasalised form of *STEP*]

STAMP COLLECTOR, stamp kol lekt'or, *n* An officer who collects stamp-duties

STAMPEDE, stamp ed', *n* A sudden fright seizing on large bodies of horses or other cattle, causing them to stamp and run [*Sp* *estampeda*]

STAMPING MACHINE, stamping ma-shēn, *n* A machine used for stamping coins in the stamping of brass work, or in crushing metallic ores

STAMP NOTE, stamp nōt, *n* A certificate from a custom house officer for goods to be loaded as freight of a ship

STAMP OFFICE stamp ofis *n* An office where stamp-duties are received, and stamps issued

STANCH, stānsh, *v t* (*lit*) To make stagnant to stop the flowing of, as blood —*v i* (*B*) to cease to flow [*O Fr* *estancier* low *L* *stancare*, to stanch—*L* *stagnō*, *stagnare*, to be or make stagnant See *STAGNANT*]

STANCH, stānsh, *adj* Same as *STANCH*

STANCHER stan shel, *n* Same as *STANCHION*

STANCHION, stanshun, *n* A stay a prop, or support an iron bar fixed in the stonework to protect windows (*naut*) an upright beam used as a support [*O Fr* *estancier*—*estancier*, to stop]

STANCHLESS, stānshles, *adj* (*Shak*) That cannot be stanch'd or stopped. [*Ice*]

STANCHLY, STANCHNESS Same as *STANCHLY*

STAND, stand, *v i* To stop, to cease to move to be stationary to occupy a certain position to stagnate to be at rest to be fixed in an upright position to have a position or rank to be in a particular state to maintain an attitude to be fixed or firm to keep one's ground to remain unimpaired to endure to agree to consent to depend or be supported to offer one's self as a candidate to have a certain direction to hold a course at sea —*v t* to endure to sustain to suffer to abide by —*pr p* standing, *part* and *pass* stood. [*AS* *stan*, *dan*, *Ger* *stehen*, *O Ger* *stan*, *L* *sto*, *stelo*, *Gr* *stēnā*, Sans *stha*, to stand.]

STAND AGAINST, to resist —**STAND BY**, to be present without being an actor to support —**STAND FAST**, to be removed —**STAND FOR**, to be a candidate for to direct the course to —**STAND FROM** to direct the course from —**STAND OFF** to keep at a distance (*Shak*) to forbear compliance or intimacy —**STAND OFF AND ON**, to remain near a coast by sailing a short distance away and then back —**STAND ON** (*Shak*) to be satisfied or convinced of —**STAND ONE'S GROUND** to maintain one's position —**STAND OUT**, to project not to comply —**STAND TO** (*B*), to agree to —**STAND TRIAL** not to give up without trial —**STAND UNDER** (*Shak*) to undergo to sustain —**STAND UP**, to rise from a sitting posture (*B*) to rise in order to gain notice (*Shak*) to make a party —**STAND UP FOR**, to support or attempt to defend. —**STAND UP TO** (*B*) to attack (*Shak*) to insist —**STAND WITH** to be consistent with.

STAND, stand, *n* A place where one stands or remains for any purpose a place beyond which one does not go an erection for spectators something on which anything rests a stop a difficulty resistance

TO BE AT A STAND, to stop on account of doubt or difficulty to hesitate to be perplexed. —**TO MAKE A STAND**, to halt and offer resistance to a pursuer

STANDARD, stand'ard, *n* That which stands or is fixed, as a rule that which is established as a rule or model a staff with a flag an ensign of war (*hort*) a standing tree, not supported by a wall. —*adv* Of or relating to a standard according to some standard legal usual. [*AS*]

STANDARD-BEARER, stand'ard-bär'ér, *n.* The soldier who carries the standard, an ensign among infantry, or a cornet among cavalry.

STANDER, stand'ér, *n.* One who stands.

STANDER-BY, stand'ér-bī, *n.* (*Shak.*) One who is present, a spectator.

STANDING, stand'ing, *adj.* Established: settled: permanent: fixed: stagnant: being erect.—*n.* Continuance: existence: place to stand in: position in society. [pool of stagnant water.]

STANDING-POOL, stand'ing-pool, *n.* (*Shak.*) A **STANDISH**, stand'ish, *n.* A standing dish for pen and ink.

STAND-POINT, stand'-point, *n.* A station or position from which objects are viewed: a basis or fundamental principle according to which things are compared and judged.

STAND-STILL, stand'-stil, *n.* A standing without moving forward: a stop.

STANIEL, stan'yel, *n.* Same as **STANNEL**.

STANK, stangk, *pa.t.* of **STINK**.

STANNARY, stan'ar-i, *adj.* Of or relating to tin-mines or works.—*n.* A tin-mine. [From *L. stannum*, tin.] [acid and a base.]

STANNATE, stan'at, *n.* A salt formed with stannic

STANNEL, stan'cl, *n.* The kestrel or windhover.

[A corr. of *stand-gale*, from its peculiar habit of sustaining itself in the same place in the air by a rapid motion of its wings, always with its head to the wind; but also called the stonehawk; Ger. *steingall*; compare A.S. *stan-gella*, a pelican.]

STANNIC, stan'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to, or procured from tin. [From *L. stannum*, tin.]

STANNIFEROUS, stan-ifér-us, *adj.* Producing or containing tin. [*L. stannum*, tin, and *fero*, to bear.]

STANNINE, stan'in, *n.* A mineral of a grayish black colour, consisting chiefly of sulphur, tin, copper, and iron.

STANYEL, stan'yel, *n.* (*Shak.*) Same as **STANNEL**.

STANZA, stan'za, *n.* (*lit.*) A station or resting-place: (*poet.*) a series of lines or verses connected with and adjusted to each other: a division of a poem containing every variation of measure in the poem. [*It. stanza*, a stop—*L. stans*, pr.p. of *sto*, to stand.]

STAPLE, stá'pl, *n.* (*orig.*) A settled mart or market: the principal production of a district or country: the principal element: the thread of textile fabrics: unmanufactured material: a loop of iron for holding a pin, bolt, &c.—*adj.* Established in commerce: regularly produced for market. [A.S. *stapul*, *stapel*, a prop, a table; Ger. *stapel*, a heap, mart; *L. stabilis*, fixed. See **STABLE**.]

STAPLER, stá'plér, *n.* A dealer.

STAR, stár, *n.* One of the bright bodies in the heavens, except the sun and moon: strictly, as distinguished from a planet, one of the bodies which keep the same relative position in the heavens: a representation of a star worn as a badge of rank or honour: a person of brilliant or attractive qualities: (*print.*) an asterisk (*).—*v.t.* To set with stars: to bespangle.—*v.i.* to shine, as a star: to attract attention:—*pr.p.* starr'ing; *pa.p.* starred'.

[O. E. *sterre*, A.S. *steorra*, *L. stella*, for *sterna* or *steria*, Gr. *astér*, Sans. *stri*, prob. from *stri*, to strew, either from the stars being considered strewers of light, or as strewed in the sky.]

STAR-BLIND, stár'-blind, *adj.* So blind as not to see the stars: half-blind.

STARBOARD, stár'börd, *n.* (*lit.*) The steering side: the right-hand side of a ship looking toward the

bow.—*adj.* Pertaining to, or lying on the right side of a ship. [A.S. *steorbord*—*steoran*, to steer, *bord*, a board, border, side.]

STAR-BROIDERED, stár'-broid'erd, *adj.* (*Tenn.*) Embroidered with figures in the shape of stars.

STARCH, stáreh, *adj.* *Stark*, stiff: precise.—*n.* Stiffness: formality. [A.S. *stearc*, *stark*, Ger. *stärke*—*stärken*, to strengthen.]

STARCH, stáreh, *n.* (*lit.*) That which makes *stark* or stiff: a glistening white powder, forming when wet a sort of gum much used for stiffening cloth.—*v.t.* To stiffen with starch.

STAR-CHAMBER, stár'-chám'bér, *n.* A tribunal with a civil and criminal jurisdiction, which met in the old council chamber of the palace of Westminster, abolished in the reign of Charles I.

[Said to have been so named from the roof of the apartment in which it met having been decorated with gilt stars: also given from A.S. *steoran*, to steer, to govern.]

STARCHED, stáreht, *adj.* Stiffened with starch: stiff: formal.

STARCHEDNESS, stáreh'ed-nes, *n.* The state of being starched: stiffness: formality.

STARCHER, stáreh'ér, *n.* One whose occupation is to starch.

STARCH-HYACINTH, stáreh'-hí'a-sinth, *n.* A plant allied to the hyacinth, so called from the smell of the flower. [manner: formally.]

STARCHLY, stáreh'li, *adv.* In a starch or stiff

STARCHNESS, stáreh'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being starch: stiffness of manner: formality.

STARCHY, stáreh'i, *adj.* Consisting of or like starch: stiff: precise.

STARE, stár, *v.t.* To look at with a *stark* or fixed gaze, as in horror, astonishment, &c.: to look fixedly: (*Spenser*) to shine.—*v.t.* to influence by gazing:—*pr.p.* stáring; *pa.p.* stáred'.—*n.* A fixed look. [A.S. *starian*; Ger. *starren*, to be stiff or rigid, to stare—*starr*, *stark*, rigid.]

STARER, stár'ér, *n.* One who stares or gazes.

STAR-FINCH, stár'-finsh, *n.* The redstart, perhaps so called from a white spot on its forehead.

STAR-FISH, stár'-fish, *n.* A family of echinodermata, having the body divided into rays, usually in the form of a five-rayed star.

STAR-FLOWER, stár'-flow'ér, *n.* A bulbous-rooted plant, with large, white flowers, nearly allied to hyacinths, also called Star of Bethlehem: chickweed.

STAR-FORT, stár'-fort, *n.* A fort surrounded with projecting angles, like the points of a star.

STAR-GAZER, stár'-gáz'ér, *n.* One who gazes at the stars: an astrologer: an astronomer.

STAR-GAZING, stár'-gáz'ing, *n.* The act or practice of observing the stars: astrology.

STAR-GRASS, stár'-gras, *n.* A grass-like plant, with star-shaped, yellow flowers.

STAR-HYACINTH, stár'-hí'a-sinth, *n.* A bulbous-rooted plant, a species of squill, with pinkish purple flowers, found on the coast in the south of England.

STARING, stáring, *n.* (*Shak.*) The act of staring.

STARINGLY, stáring-li, *adv.* In a staring manner: with a fixed look.

STAR-JELLY, stár'-jel'i, *n.* The common species of nostoc. [See **NOSTOC**.]

STARK, stárk, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Stiff, unyielding: gross: absolute: entire.—*adv.* Absolutely: completely. [A.S. *stearc*, Ger. *stark*, O. Ger. *starach*, from *starr*, stiff.]

STARKLY, *stark'ly*, *adv* (*Shak*) Stiffly, strongly

STARKNESS, *stark'nes*, *n* The state or quality of being stark stiffness stoniness

STARLESS *star'les*, *adj* Having no stars visible having no light from stars.

STARLIGHT, *star'lit*, *n* Light or lustre of the stars —*adj* Lighted by the stars

STAR-LIKE *star'lik*, *adj* Resembling a star radiated like a star bright, illustrious.

STARLING *star'ling*, *n* A bird about the size of the blackbird, prob so called from the stars or spots on its plumage. [*Prov Ger starl, starn A.S. star stearn, L. sturnus*]

STARLING *star'ling*, *n* One of the piles driven round the piers of a bridge for defence or support

STAR-PROOF, *star'proof*, *adj* (*Milton*) Impervious to star light. [*the stars, astrology*]

STAR-READ, *star'red*, *n* (*Spenser*) Knowledge of

STARRED, *star'ed*, *adj* Adorned or studded with stars (*Shak*) influenced by the stars.

STARRINESS, *star'ri-nes*, *n* The state of being starry

STARRY *star'ry*, *adj* Abounding or adorned with stars consisting of or proceeding from the stars like or shining like the stars

STAR-SPANGLED *star'spang'led*, *adj* Spangled or studded with stars.

STAR-STONE *star'ston*, *n* A variety of cornudom, which, when cut in a particular way, exhibits a reflection of light in the form of a star

STAR-STOWN, *star'stown*, *adj* (*Tenn.*) Strown or studded with stars

START, *start*, *v.t.* To move suddenly aside to wince to deviate to begin.—*v.i.* to cease to move suddenly to disturb suddenly to rouse suddenly from concealment to set in motion to call forth to invent or discover to move suddenly from its place to loosen to empty to pour out.—*n* A sudden movement a sudden motion of the body a sudden rising to action an unexpected movement a sally a sudden fit a quick spring the first motion from a point or place the outset. [*Low Ger starten from root of STIR.*]

START AFTER, to set out after to pursue.—**START UP**, to rise suddenly to come suddenly into notice.—**GET OR HAVE THE START** to begin before another, to obtain an advantage over another

STARTER *start'er*, *n* One who starts.

STAR-THISTLE, *star'thisl*, *n* A species of centaury so called from its star like flowers.

STARTINGLY *start'ingly*, *adv* (*Shak*) By fits or starts.

STARTING POINT, *start'ing point*, *n* The point from which anything starts or from which motion begins.

STARTING POST, *start'ing post*, *n* The post or barrier from which the competitors in a race start or begin the race.

STARTLE, *start'le*, *v.t.* To start or move suddenly to feel sudden alarm.—*v.i.* to excite suddenly to shock to frighten —*pp* startled —*pp* startled. —*n* Sudden alarm or surprise. [*listen of START*]

START UP, *start'up*, *n* (*Shak*) An upstart.

STARTUPPE, *start'up*, *n* (*Spenser*) A kind of high shoe. (So called from its lifting a person up.)

STARVATION *starv'ashun*, *n* Act of starving state of being starved.

STARVE, *starv*, *v.t.* To die of hunger or cold to suffer extreme hunger or want to be in want of anything necessary —*v.i.* to kill with hunger or cold

to destroy by want to deprive of power —*pp* starved. [*A.S. starfan, D. sterben, Ger sterben, to die, allied to starr, stiff with cold. See STARK.*]

STARVELINO, *starv'ling*, *adj* Perishing or pining of starvation hungry lean weak.—*n* A thin, weak, pining animal or plant.

STARWORT, *star'wurt*, *n* A genus of plants nearly allied to the Asters, with star like flowers.

STATE, *stat*, *n* (*lit.*) A standing position condition situation circumstances at any time the whole body of people under one government the public a republic the civil power estate, one of the classes of persons in a country a body of men united by profession rank, quality pomp dignity (*Shak*) a seat of dignity (*Milton*) a canopy or covering of dignity —*pl.* the bodies representing the several orders or ranks of society and constituting the legislature of a country (*Milton*) governors, chiefs (*Shak*) nobility —*adj* Belonging to the state public royal ceremonial pompous magnificent. —*v.t.* To set forth to express the details of to set down fully and formally to narrate to set in order to settle —*pp* stating —*pp* stated. [*O Fr estat (Fr état), L. status from sto, statum, Gr sténai, stana sthō, to stand.*] [*state affairs.*]

STATE-CRAFT, *stat'craft*, *n* The art of managing

STATE-CRIMINAL, *stat'krim'in al*, *n* One who commits an offence against the state as treason.

STATED, *stat'ed*, *adj* Settled established fixed regular [*times.*]

STATEDLY, *stat'ed ly*, *adv* At stated or appointed

STATELINESS, *stat'h-nes*, *n* The condition of being stately majestic appearance dignity

STATELY, *stat'hly*, *adj* Shewing state or dignity: majestic grand.

STATELY, *stat'hly*, *adv* (*Milton*) Majestically loftily

STATEMENT, *stat'ment*, *n* The act of stating that which is stated a narrative or recital.

STATE PAPER, *stat'pā per*, *n* An official paper or document relating to affairs of state

STATE-PRISONER, *stat'priz'n-er*, *n* A prisoner confined for offences against the state.

STATE ROOM, *stat'room*, *n* A stately room in a palace or mansion principal room in the cabin of a ship

STATESMAN, *stat'sman*, *n* A man acquainted with the affairs of the state or of government one skilled in government. [*statesman.*]

STATESMANLIKE, *stat'sman lik*, *adj* Like a

STATESMANLY, *stat'sman ly*, *adv* In a manner becoming a statesman.

STATESMANSHIP, *stat'sman ship*, *n* The qualifications, skill, or employment of a statesman.

STATIC, *stat'ik*, *al*, *adj* Pertaining to statics: pertaining to bodies at rest or in equilibrium resting acting by mere weight.

STATICS, *stat'iks*, *n* The science which treats of the properties of bodies when standing still or at rest. [*Gr statikē—sténai, to stand. See STATE.*]

STATION, *stat'shun*, *n* (*lit.*) A standing place where a person or thing stands post assigned appointed department of public duty position office situation occupation business: state rank condition in life character a place where railway trains come to a stand a district or branch police-office (*Shak*) the act of standing attitude.—*v.t.* To assign a station to to set to appoint to a post, place, or office —*pp* stationing. —*pp* stationed. [*L. stat o—sto statum to stand. See STATE.*]

STATIONARY—STEALING.

STATIONARY, stá'shun-ar-i, *adj.* Pertaining to a station: standing: fixed: settled: acting from or in a fixed position (as an engine): not progressing or retrogressing: not improving.

STATIONER, stá'shun-ér, *n.* (*orig.*) A bookseller, from his occupying a *stand* or *station* as a shop: one who sells paper and other articles used in writing.

STATIONERY, stá'shun-ér-i, *adj.* Belonging to a stationer.—*n.* The articles sold by stationers.

STATION-MASTER, stá'shun-mas'tér, *n.* One who has charge of a station, esp. on a railway.

STATIST, stá'tíst, *n.* (*Shak., Milton*). A statesman, a politician.

STATISTIC, -AL, stat-ist'ík, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to, or containing statistics. [of statistics.]

STATISTICALLY, stat-ist'ík-al-li, *adv.* In the way

STATISTICIAN, stat-ist-ish'an, *n.* One who is skilled in the science of statistics.

STATISTICS, stat-ist'íks, *n.* A collection of facts and figures regarding the state or condition of a people, class, &c.: the science which treats of the collection and arrangement of statistics.

STATUA, stat'ú-a, *n.* (*Bacon*). A statue. [L.]

STATUARY, stat'ú-ar-i, *n.* The art of carving statues: a statuary or a collection of statues: one who makes statues: one who deals in statues. [L. *statuarius*—*statua*, a statue.]

STATUUS, stat'ú, *n.* (*lit.*) That which is made to stand or is set up: a likeness of a living being carved out of some solid substance: an image, a picture.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To place or form as a statue. [Fr.; It., L. *statua*—*statuo*, to cause to stand—*sto*, to stand.]

STATUESQUE, stat-ú-esk', *adj.* Like a statue. [Fr.]

STATUETTE, stat-ú-et', *n.* A small statue. [Fr.]

STATURE, stat'úr, *n.* (*lit.*) A standing upright: an upright posture: the height of any animal. [L. *statura*—*sto*, *statum*, to stand.]

STATUS, stat'us, *n.* State: condition: rank. [L.]

STATUTABLE, stat'út-a-bl, *adj.* Made by statute: according to statute.

STATUTABLY, stat'út-a-bli, *adv.* In a manner agreeable to statute or law.

STATUTE, stat'út, *n.* That which is set up: a law of the government of a state: a written law: the act of a corporation or its founder, intended as a permanent rule or law: (*Shak.*) security, obligation.—*adj.* Written or legislative, as law. [L. *statutum*—*statuo*, to cause to stand. See *STATUE*.]

STATUTE-BOOK, stat'út-book, *n.* A record of statutes or enacted laws.

STATUTE-CAP, stat'út-kap, *n.* (*Shak.*) A kind of cap enjoined to be worn by a statute passed in 1571 in behalf of the cap-makers.

STATUTORY, stat'út-or-i, *adj.* Enacted by statute: depending on statute for its authority.

STAUNCH, stansh, *adj.* (*lit.*) Stopped: strong: firm: constant: steady. [From *STANCH*, *v.*]

STAUNCHLY, stá'nsh'li, *adv.* In a staunch or constant manner.

STAUNCHNESS, stansh'nes, *n.* The state of being staunch: constancy.

STAVE, stáv, *n.* A staff: one of the pieces of which a cask is made: a staff or part of a piece of music: a stanza.—*v.t.* To break or drive in a stave or the staves of: to break: to burst: to drive off, as with a staff: to delay.—*pr.p.* stá'ving; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* stáved' or stóve. [From *STAFF*.]

STAVES, stávz, *n.* Plural of *STAVE* and of *STAVE*.

STAY, stá, *v.i.* To stand: to remain: to abide for

any time: to continue in a state: to wait: to cease acting: to dwell: to trust.—*v.t.* to cause to stand: to stop: to restrain: to delay: to prevent from falling: to prop: to support: (*Milton*) to wait for:—*pr.p.* stá'ying; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* stáid, stáyed'.—*n.* Continuance in a place: abode for a time: stand, stop: a fixed state: (*B.*) a stand-still: prop: support: a large, strong rope supporting the mast of a ship: (*Shak.*) a cheek:—*pl.* a kind of stiff inner waistcoat worn by females. [O. Fr. *estayer*, *esteir*, Prov. *estar*—L. *sto*, *stare*, to stand.]

STAY-BOLT, stá'bólt, *n.* A bolt or rod binding together opposite plates. [stant.]

STAYED, stáid, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Same as *STÁID*, *con-*

STAYER, stá'ér, *n.* One who or that which stops, holds, or supports. [From *STAY*.] [bodice.]

STAY-LACE, stá'-lās, *n.* A lace for fastening a

STAY-MAKER, stá'-māk'ér, *n.* One whose occupation is to make stays.

STAYNE, stān, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To dim, deface, or disparage. [A form of *STAIN*.]

STAYRE, stár, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as *STAIR*, a step.

STAY-SAIL, stá'-sāl, *n.* A sail extended on a stay.

STAY-TACKLE, stá'-tak'l, *n.* A large boisting tackle fixed by a pendant to the mainstay of a ship.

STEAD, sted, *n.* (*lit.*) A standing-place: the place which another had or might have: (*Spenser*) station, place, situation.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To fill the place of, to help or support. [A.S. *stede*, Dan. *stad*, Ger. *statt*, Goth. *staths*, Ice. *stada*, a standing, *stedja*, to place, allied to *STATION*.]

STEADFAST, sted'fast, *adj.* Fast in place: firmly fixed or established: firm: constant: resolute: steady. [From *STEAD*.]

STEADFASTLY, sted'fast-li, *adv.* In a steadfast manner: firmly: constantly.

STEADFASTNESS, sted'fast-nes, *n.* The state of being steadfast: fixedness: firmness.

STEADILY, sted'i-li, *adv.* In a steady manner: firmly: without variation.

STEADINESS, sted'i-nes, *n.* The state of being steady: firmness: constancy. [farm.]

STEADING, sted'ing, *n.* The barns, stables, &c. of a

STEADY, sted'i, *adj.* (*comp.* *STEAD'IER*, *superl.* *STEAD'IENT*). Firm in standing or in place: fixed: stable: constant: resolute: consistent: regular: uniform.—*v.i.* To maintain an upright position: to move steadily.—*v.t.* to make steady: to make or keep firm:—*pr.p.* stead'ying; *pa.p.* stead'ied. [From *STEAD*.]

STEAK, sták, *n.* A slice of meat (esp. beef), that can be stuck on a sharp point and held before the fire. [A.S. *sticce*, a piece, a steak, Ger. *stück*, Ice. *stycki*, a piece; Ice. *steik*, broiled meat, *steikja*, to broil: prob. a form of *STICK*.]

STEAL, stél, *v.t.* To take away silently: to take by theft, or feloniously: to take away without notice: to gain or win by address or by gradual means.—*v.i.* to practise theft: to take feloniously: to pass secretly: to slip in or out unperceived:—*pr.p.* steal'ing; *pa.t.* stóle; *pa.p.* stól'en. [A.S. *stelan*, to be still, to steal, Ger. *stehlen*, Goth. *stilan*, Ice. *stela*; akin to *STILL*.]

STEAL A MARCH ON, to gain an advantage unperceived.

STEAL, stél, *n.* (*Spenser*). A handle. [A.S. *stela*, a stalk, a handle.]

STEALER, stél'ér, *n.* One who steals: a thief.

STEALING, stél'ing, *n.* The act of taking another's property without his knowledge or consent: stolen property.

STEALTH—STELLARY.

STEALTH *steltch, n* The act of stealing a secret manner of bringing anything to pass.

STEALTHILY, *steltchli, adv* In a stealthy manner by stealth.

STEALTHINESS *steltchness, n* The state, quality, or character of being stealthy

STEALTHY, *steltch, adj* Done by stealth unperceived secret.

STEAM, *stem, n* (*lit*) Vapour the vapour into which water is changed when heated to the boiling point the most formed by condensed vapour any exhalation.—*v*: To rise or pass off in steam or vapour to move by steam —*v*: to expose to steam. [*A.S. stem, D. stoom, dom damp, steam Dan. damp, Ger dampf, vapour See DAMP*]

STEAM BOAT, *stem bot, n* A boat or ship propelled by steam.

STEAM BOILER, *stem boiler, n* A boiler for generating steam.

STEAM CARRIAGE, *stem karrij, n* A carriage moved by steam on common roads

STEAM-CRANE, *stem kran, n* A crane worked by a steam-engine

STEAM ENGINE, *stem enjin, n* An engine moved by steam.

STEAMER, *stemmer, n* A vessel moved by steam a vessel in which articles are steamed.

STEAM-GAUGE *stem gay, n* An instrument for measuring the pressure of steam in a boiler

STEAM HAMMER, *stem hamer, n* A hammer consisting of a steam cylinder and piston placed vertically over an anvil, the hammer rising and falling by the action of the steam.

STEAM PIPE, *stem pip, n* A pipe for conveying steam.

STEAM POWER, *stem power, n* The force or power of steam when applied to machinery

STEAM SHIP *stem ship, n* A ship propelled by the power of steam.

STEAM TRAP, *stem trap, n* A contrivance for allowing the passage of water while preventing the passage of steam.

STEAM TUG, *stem tug, n* A small steam vessel used in towing ships

STEAM VESSEL, *stem vesel, n* Same as STEAM SHIP

STEAM WHISTLE, *stem hwisl, n* An apparatus attached to a steam-engine through which steam is discharged, producing a sound in the manner of a common whistle.

STEAMY, *stemmi, adj* Consisting of or like steam full of steam or vapour

STEAN, *stén, n* (*Spenser*) A stone or earthenware vessel. [*A.S. stean, stone.*]

STEARATE, *stear at, n* A salt formed by the combination of stearic acid with a base.

STEAR, *stear, n* (*Spenser*) A steer or ox.

STEARIC, *stearik, adj* Pertaining to or obtained from stearine

STEARINE, *stear in, n* The part of animal fat which is solid at the ordinary temperature, and is soluble in cold alcohol. [*Gr. stear, tallow—stearin, to make to stand.*]

STEATITE, *stear-tit, n* A mineral, of a white or reddish white colour, chiefly composed of silica and magnesia, and soft and greasy to the touch, hence called soap-stone. [*Gr. stear, steatos, tallow See STEARINE.*]

STEADFAST, *sted fast, adj* (*Shak*) STEADFAST

STEED, *sted, n* One of a stud a horse or stallion, esp. a spotted horse [*A.S. steda—stood, a stud. See STUD*]

STEEDY, *stedi, adj* (*Spenser*) Steady

STEEL, *stel, n* (*lit*) Edge metal iron combined with carbon for making edged tools any instrument of steel an instrument of steel for sharpening knives on extreme hardness a chalybeate medicine.—*adj*. Made of steel.—*v*: To overlay or edge with steel to harden to make obdurate [*A.S. styl, Ice stal, Ger stahl—atachel, an edge or point*]

STEELY, *steli, adj* (*Shak*) Made of steel

STEELYARD, *stel yard, n* A weighing machine consisting of a yard or bar of steel resting on a fulcrum.

STEEM, *stem* (*Spenser*) Same as ESTEEM

STEEP, *step, adj* Rising or descending with great inclination precipitous —*n* A precipitous place a precipice. [*A.S. steap, Norw stup, a steep stuppa, to fall, Ice steppur, a precipice, steppa, to throw down*]

STEEP, *step, v*: To dip or soak in a liquid to imbue —*n* Something steeped or used in steeping a fertilising liquid for seed. [*Ger stippen, Fris steppen, Sw stopa*]

STEEP DOWN, *step-down, adj* (*Shak*) Deep and

STEEPEN *step n, v*: To become steep

STEEPER, *steeper, n* A vessel in which articles are steeped.

STEEPINESS, *stepness, n* (*being steep steepness*)

STEEPLE, *step'l, n* A tower of a church or building, ending in a point [*A.S. stepel, Ice stöpull, Norw stupel, clock tower perh. conn. with STIR*]

STEEPLE CHASE, *step'l char, n* A chase or race toward a distant object, orig a steeple.

STEEPLED, *step'led, adj* Furnished with a steeple adorned with or as with steeples or towers

STEEPLY, *step'ly, adj* In a steep manner with precipitous declivity

STEEPNESS *stepness, n* The state of being steep: precipitous declivity height.

STEEPY, *step'i, adj* (*Shak*) Same as STIR

STEER, *ster, n* A young ox, esp. a castrated one from two to four years old. [*A.S. steor, Ger stier, prob. akin to L. taurus, Gr. tauros, a bull.*]

STEER, *ster, v*: To stir or move to direct with the helm to guide to govern —*v*: to direct a ship in its course to be directed to move. [*A.S. steoran, styran, O Ger sturan, Ice styra, to guide. See STIR.*]

STEERAGE, *ster'aj, n* Act or practice of steering—(*Shak*) direction, management the effect of a rudder on the ship an apartment in the fore-part of a ship for inferior passengers.

STEERING WHEEL *stering hwel, n* The wheel by which the rudder of a ship is turned.

STEERLING, *ster'ling, n* A little or young steer

STEERSMAN, *stærsmán, n* A man who steers a ship

STEEVE, *stev, n* A long heaving spar used on shipboard for driving or packing close certain kinds of cargo the angle which the bowsprit of a ship makes with the horizon or the line of her keel. [*Perhaps a corr. of STAVE.*]

STEGANOGRAPHY, *steg an og'ra-fi, n* The art of writing in ciphers or secret characters. [*Gr. steganos, covered, concealed—steg, to cover, and graphō, to write.*]

STEINBOCK, **STEINBOCK**, *stén'bok, n* The name given in German Switzerland to the ibex of the Alps. [*Ger stein stone, rock, and bock buck, he goat.*]

STELLAR *stel ar* } *adj* Relating to the stars.
STELLARY, *stel ar, i* } *starry* [*L. stellaris—stella, a star*]

STELLATE, stel'at, } *adj.* (*lit.*) *Set with stars:*
STELLATED, stel'at-ed, } like a
 star: radiated. [*L. stellatus*, *pa.p.*
 of *stello*, to set with stars—*stella*,
 a star.]

STELLED, steld, *adj.* (*Milton*)
Starry: (*Shak.*) set or fixed.
 [From *L. stella*, a star.]

STELLIFORM, stel'i-form, *adj.*
 Star-shaped.

STELLULAR, stel'ü-lar, *adj.*
 Formed like little stars. [From
L. stellula, dim. of *stella*, a star.]

STELLULATE, stel'ü-lät, *adj.* (*bot.*) Like a little
 star.

STELTHS, stelths, *n.pl.* (*Spenser*). Thefts.

STEM, stem, *n.* The part of a plant which shoots
 out of the ground and supports the branches: the
 little branch supporting the flower or fruit: a race
 or family: branch of a family. [*A.S. stemn*, *Ger.*
stamm, from root *stab*, to thrust.]

STEM, stem, *n.* The prow of a ship: a curved piece
 of timber at the prow to which the two sides of
 a ship are united.—*v.t.* To cut, as with the stem: to
 resist or make progress against:—*pr.p.* stemm'ing;
pa.p. stemmed'. [*Norw. stemn*, *A.S. stefn*, *Ice.*
stafn; *O. D. steve*, a staff, prow.]

STEM, stem, *v.t.* To stop: to check:—*pr.p.* stemm'-
 ing; *pa.p.* stemmed'. [*Ice. stemma*; *Ger. stemmen*;
 probably from root of **STAND**.] [**STEAM**.]

STEME, stēm, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To exhale. [A form of
STEMLESS, stem'les, *adj.* (*bot.*) Wanting a stem, or
 having it so little developed as to seem to be wanting.]

STEMLET, stem'let, *n.* A little or young stem.

STENCH, stensh, *n.* *Stink*: bad odour or smell. [*A.S.*
stenc; *O. Ger. stinchan*, to smell ill. See **STINK**.]

STENCIL, sten'sil, *n.* A plate of metal, &c., with a
 pattern cut out, which is impressed upon a surface
 by drawing a brush with colour over it.—*v.t.* To
 print or paint by means of a stencil:—*pr.p.* sten'cil-
 ling; *pa.p.* sten'cilled.

STENCILLING, sten'sil-ing, *n.* The art or practice
 of printing by means of a stencil.

STENOGRAPHER, sten-og-ra-fēr, *n.* One skilled in
 stenography.

STENOGRAPHIC, -AL, sten-o-graf'ik, -al, *adj.* Per-
 taining to stenography.

STENOGRAPHY, sten-og-ra-fi, *n.* The art of abbrevi-
 ated writing, esp. with simple signs or characters
 for the sake of brevity and expedition: short-hand.
 [*Gr. stenos*, narrow, contracted, and *graphō*, to write.]

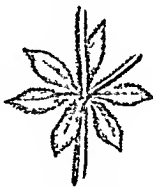
STENT, stent, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To stint, to restrain.

STENTOR, stent'or, *n.* A herald with a very loud
 voice mentioned by the Greek poet Homer: a person
 with a remarkably loud voice. [*Gr.*]

STENTORIAN, sten-tō'ri-an, *adj.* Very loud or
 powerful, like the voice of *Stentor*, a herald men-
 tioned by Homer.

STEP, step, *n.* A pace: the distance crossed by the
 foot in walking or running: a small space: degree:
 one remove in ascending or descending: a stair:
 round of a ladder: footprint: manner of walking:
 proceeding: action:—*pl.* walk: a self-supporting
 ladder with flat steps.—*v.i.* To advance or retire by
 pacing: to walk: to walk slowly or gravely.—*v.t.*
 to set, as a foot: to fix as a mast:—*pr.p.* stepping;
pa.p. stepped'. [*A.S. stap*; *D. stap*; *Ger. stapfe*.]

STEP ASIDE, to walk to a little distance, as from com-
 pany.—**STEP BACK**, to carry the mind back.—**STEP OUT**,
 to increase the length of the step.—**STEP SHORT**, to
 shorten the length of one's step.



Stellate leaf.

STEP-BROTHER, step-bruth'ēr, *n.* The son of a
 step-parent by a former marriage. [See **STEP-CHILD**.]

STEP-CHILD, step-child, *n.* (*lit.*) A bereft or orphan
 child: one who stands in the relation of a child
 through the marriage of a parent. [*A.S. step*, *O.*
Ger. steof, *stiof* (—*A.S. steopan*, *O. Ger. stiufan*, to
 bereave), and **CHILD**.]

STEP-DAME, step-dām, *n.* Same as **STEP-MOTHER**.

STEP-DAUGHTER, step-daw'tēr, *n.* One who
 stands in the relation of a daughter through the
 marriage of her surviving parent. [See **STEP-CHILD**.]

STEP-FATHER, step-fi'thēr, *n.* A father related
 only by marriage with one's mother. [See **STEP-CHILD**.]

STEP-MOTHER, step-muth'ēr, *n.* A mother related
 only by marriage with one's father. [See **STEP-CHILD**.]

STEPPE, step, *n.* One of the vast uncultivated
 plains in the S.-E. of Europe and in Asia. [*Russ.*
stepj.]

STEPPING-STONE, step'ing-stōn, *n.* A stone for
 stepping on to raise the feet above the water or mud.

STEP-SISTER, step-sis'tēr, *n.* The daughter of a
 step-parent by a former marriage. [See **STEP-CHILD**.]

STEP-SON, step-sun, *n.* One who stands in the
 relation of son to one who has married his surviving
 parent. [See **STEP-CHILD**.]

STEP-STONE, step-stōn, *n.* A door-step.

STEREOCHROMY, stē-re-ok'ro-mi, *n.* A process
 of painting on stone or plaster-work, in which the
 colours are rendered permanent by being hardened
 by a solution of fluoric acid. [*Gr. stereos*, hard, and
chrōma, colour.]

STEREOGRAPH, stē're-o-graf, *n.* A double photo-
 graph for viewing in a stereoscope.

STEREOGRAPHIC, -AL, stē-re-o-graf'ik, -al, *adj.*
 Pertaining to stereography: made according to ste-
 reography: delineated on a plane.

STEREOGRAPHICALLY, stē-re-o-graf'ik-al-li, *adv.*
 In a stereographic manner: by delineation on a
 plane.

STEREOGRAPHY, stē-re-og-ra-fi, *n.* The art of
skewing solids on a plane. [*Gr. stereos*, hard, solid,
 and *graphō*, to write.]

STEREOMETER, stē-re-om'e-tēr, *n.* An instrument
 for measuring the specific gravity of bodies solid and
 liquid. [*Gr. stereos*, hard, solid, and *metron*, measure.]

STEREOMETRY, stē-re-om'e-tri, *n.* The art of
 measuring the solid contents of solid bodies.

STEREOSCOPE, stē're-o-skōp, *n.* An optical instru-
 ment in which two pictures of the same object are
 seen having an appearance of *solidity* and *reality*.
 [*Gr. stereos*, hard, and *skopeō*, to see.]

STEREOSCOPIC, -AL, stē-re-o-skop'ik, -al, *adj.*
 Pertaining to the stereoscope.

STEREOSCOPY, stē-re-os'ko-pi, *n.* The science or
 principle on which the stereoscope is constructed, or
 the views used with it.

STEREOTYPE, stē're-o-tip, *n.* A solid metallic plate
 for printing, cast from an impression of movable
types in papier-maché or plaster of Paris: art of
 making or printing with such plates.—*adj.* Pertain-
 ing to or done with stereotypes.—*v.t.* To make a
 stereotype of: to print with stereotypes:—*pr.p.*
stereotyping; *pa.p.* stereotyped. [*Gr. stereos*, solid,
 and **TYPE**.]

STEREOTYPED, stē're-o-tipt, *p.adj.* Transferred as
 letter-press from set-up movable type to a mould,
 and thence to a metal plate: fixed, unchangeable,
 as opinions.

STEREOTYPER, stê're-o-tip-er, *n* One who makes stereotype plates

STEREOTYPOGRAPHY, stê're-o-ti-pog'ra-fi, *n* The art practice, or business of printing from stereotype plates. [STEREOTYPE, and Gr *graphô*, to write]

STEREOTYPY, stê're-o-ti-pi, *n* The art or employment of making stereotype plates.

STERILE, ster'il, *adj* (*lit.*) *Stiff* unfruitful barren destitute of ideas or sentiment [Fr., *L. sterilis*, perh. from *sterus*, Gr *sterros*, stiff, hard.]

STERILITY, ster'il-i-ti, *n* Quality or state of being sterile unfruitfulness barrenness

STERLET, ster'let, *n* A small species of sturgeon found in the Black and Caspian Seas and their rivers, and particularly esteemed for the delicacy of its flesh and of the caviare obtained from it. [Russ *sterlady*]

STERLING, ster'ling *adj* (*orig*) The name of a penny a designation of British money pure genuine of good quality [Perh. from the *Easterlings* merchants from the east of Germany noted for the purity of their money, and who are said to have perfected the British coin.]

STERN, stern, *adj* (*lit.*) *Sorrowful*, disturbed severe of countenance, manner or feeling austere harsh unrelenting steadfast immovable. [A.S., Scot *stourne*, Norw *sturn*, sorrowful, disturbed.]

STERN, stern, *n* (*lit.*) The part of a ship where it is steered the hind part of a vessel. [A.S. *stearn*, loc *storn*, from *styr*, to steer. See *STEER*.]

STERNAGE, stern'aj, *n* (*Shak*) The steerage or stern of a ship [or breast-bone]

STERNAL, stern'al, *adj* Pertaining to the sternum

STERN BOARD, stern bôrd, *n* Backward motion of a ship loss of way in tacking

STERN CHASE, stern chas *n* A chase in which one ship follows directly in the wake of another a caupon in the stern of a ship

STERNLY, stern'ly, *adv* In a stern manner with a stern countenance.

STERNMOST, stern'môst, *adj* Farthest stern.

STERNNESS, stern'nes, *n* The state or quality of being stern rigour severity

STERNOCOSTAL, stern-o-kôs'tal, *adj* Pertaining to or connected with the sternum and the ribs denoting those ribs and muscles that are attached to the sternum. [STERNUM, the breast-bone, and *L. costa*, a rib] [the stern of a ship]

STERN PORT, stern port, *n* A port or opening in STERN POST, stern post *n* The aftermost timber of a ship, which supports the rudder

STERN SHEETS, stern-she'ts, *n* The part of a boat between the stern and the rowers

STERNSON, stern'zon, *n* The hinder extremity of a ship's keelson, to which the stern post is bolted.

STERNUM, stern'um, *n* The breast bone [Low *L.* —Gr *sternon*, the breast, the chest.]

STERNUTATION, ster'nu-ta'shun, *n* The act of sneezing [*L. sternutatio*—*sternuto*, intens. of *sternuo*—*sternuo*, to sneeze, Gr *plarnumai* = *plairô*, to sneeze]

STERNUTATORY, ster'nû-tô'ri, *adj* That causes sternutation or sneezing.—*n* A substance that causes sneezing

STERTOROUS, stêr'tor-us, *adj* Snoring [Fr. *stertoreux*—*L. stertor*, to snore.]

STERVE sterv, } *v.i.* (*Spenser*) To starve, to

STERVEN, sterv'n, } *die.*

STETHOMETER, steth-om-e-ter, *n* An instrument

for measuring the relative mobility of the different sides of the chest in respiration. [Gr *stêthos*, chest, and *metron*, measure]

STETHOSCOPE, steth-o-skôp, *n* (*lit.*) The chest-examiner the tube used in auscultation. [Gr. *stêthos*, the breast, *skopô*, to see, examine]

STETHOSCOPIC, A.L. steth-o-skopik, *adj* Pertaining to or performed by the stethoscope

STEVEDORE, stêv'e-dôr, *n* One whose occupation is to load and unload vessels

STEVEN, stêv'n, *n* (*Spenser*) A cry, a loud clamour. [A.S. *stefn*, the voice.]

STEW, stê, *vt* (*lit.*) To put into a stove to boil slowly with little moisture —*v.i.* to be boiled slowly and gently —*n* Meat stewed (*Spenser*) a hot steaming place a brothel [O Fr. *estiver*, *It. stufare*—*stufa*, Ger *stube*, O D *stove*, a stove.]

STEWARD, stê'u'd, *n* One who manages the domestic concerns of a family or institution one who superintends another's affairs, esp an estate or farm the manager of the provision department, &c. at sea. [O *E. steward*, loc *steward*, from *stia*, sheep house.]

STEWARDESS, stê'u'd-es, *n* A female steward a female who waits on ladies on shipboard.

STEWARDSHIP, stê'u'd-ship *n* Office of a steward; management.

STEW PAN, stê'u pan, *n* A pan used for stewing.

STEW POT, stê'u pot *n* A pot used for stewing.

STHENIC, stê'n'ik, *adj* Attended with increased action of the heart [From Gr *sthenos*, strength.]

STICH, stik, *n* A verse or line of poetry, of whatever measure—used in composition a row of trees. [Gr *stichos*, a row, a line—*stichô*, to go, to ascend.]

STICHOMANCY, stik-o-man-si, *n* Divination by the assumed meaning of a verse text of scripture, or literary passage taken at random. [Gr *stichos* (see *STICH*), and *mantia* divination.]

STICK, stik, *n* (*lit.*) Something sharp for stabbing with a small shoot or branch cut off a tree a staff or walking stick anything in the form of a stick. —*v.t.* To stab to thrust in to fasten by piercing: to fix in to set with something pointed to cause to adhere —*v.i.* to hold to to remain to stop to be hindered to hesitate, to be embarrassed or puzzled to adhere closely in affection —*pr.p* stick-ing, *part* and *part* stuck. [A.S. *sticca* Norw. *stikka*, a stick, A.S. *stican*, D *steken*, to stab]

STICK AT, to hesitate.—**STICK AT**, to be firm in supporting to be troublesome by adhering.—**STICK OUR** (A) to be prominent, project.—**STICK TO**, to persevere in holding to

STICKINESS, stik-i-nes, *n* The quality of being sticky adhesiveness tenacity

STICKLE, stik'l, *v.i.* To interpose between combatants to take part with one side or other in a contest to pass from one side to the other, to trim to contend with obstinacy rather than vehemence to wrangle —*pr.p* stick'ing, *part* stick'ed. [See *STICKLER*.]

STICKLEBACK, stik'l bak, *n* A small fish, so called from the spines on its back [Prov *E. stickle*, dim. of *stick*, Ger *stachel*, a spine, and *BACK*.]

STICKLER, stik'ler, *n* (*orig*) One of the seconds in a prize-fight who were placed with sticks or staves to interpose occasionally a second or umpire in a duel an obstinate contender for anything, esp when it is something trifling.

STICKLER-LIKE, stik'ler lik, *adj* (*Shak*) In the manner of a stickler

STICKY, stik'y, *adj* That sticks or adheres:

- tenacious: glutinous:—*comp.* STICK'IER; *superl.* STICK'EST.
- STIE, *sti*, *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To ascend. [*A.S. stigan*.]
- STIFF, *stif*, *adj.* Not easily bent: rigid: not liquid: rather hard than soft: not easily overcome: obstinate: not natural and easy: affected: formal. [*A.S. stif*; *Ger. steif*; *Dan. stiv*: either from the notion of something projecting, like *L. stipes*, a stock, tree; or from being packed close, like *L. stipo*, to cram.]
- STIFFEN, *stif'n*, *v.t.* To make stiff.—*v.i.* to become stiff: to become less impressible or more obstinate.
- STIFFENING, *stif'n-ing*, *n.* Something used to make a substance more stiff. [*stubborn*.]
- STIFF-HEARTED, *stif'-hàrt'ed*, *adj.* (*B.*) Obstinate.
- STIFFLY, *stif'li*, *adv.* In a stiff manner: (*Shak.*) strongly: rigidly: stubbornly.
- STIFF-NECKED, *stif'-nekt*, *adj.* (*lit.*) Stiff in the neck: obstinate: contumacious.
- STIFFNESS, *stif'nes*, *n.* The state of being stiff: rigidity: thickness of consistency: torpidness: tension: obstinacy, stubbornness: constraint: want of ease: (*Spenser*) harshness.
- STIFLE, *stif'l*, *v.t.* To stop the breath of by foul air or other means: to suffocate: to extinguish: to suppress the sound of: to destroy:—*pr.p.* stifling; *pa.p.* stifled. [*Ice. stífla*, to stop; *Bret. stoufa*, *stefia*, to cork; *prov. E. stife*, suffocating vapour; akin to *STUFF*.]
- STIFLE, *stif'l*, *n.* The knee-joint on the hind-leg of a horse: a disuse of the kneecap of a horse. [*Perh. from STIFF*.]
- STIGMA, *stig'ma*, *n.* (*lit.*) The mark of a stick or pointed instrument: a brand: a mark of infamy: (*bot.*) the top of a pistil (for *Ill.*, see *STYLE*). [*L.—Gr. stigmatizō*, to prick, from root *stig*, *Sans. tij*, to be sharp: conn. with *STICK*.]
- STIGMARIA, *stig-mà'ri-a*, *n.* The root of the fossil plant sigillaria, found in the coal measures. [*From L. stigma*. See *STIGMA*.]
- STIGMATA, *stig'ma-ta*, *n.* The spiracles or breathing-pores of insects: supposed miraculous impressions on certain individuals of the marks of the wounds which our Lord suffered during the course of His passion. [*Gr. pl. of stigma*, a puncture.]
- STIGMATIC, *stig-mat'ik*, *n.* A criminal who has been branded with a hot iron: one who bears marks of punishment or infamy: (*Shak.*) a deformed person. [*From STIGMA*.]
- STIGMATIC, -*AL*, *stig-mat'ik*, -*al*, *adj.* Branded or marked with some token of punishment or infamy: (*Shak.*) deformed: (*bot.*) belonging or relating to the stigma. [*From STIGMA*.]
- STIGMATISATION, *stig-mat-i-zà'shun*, *n.* The name applied by the mystic writers of the R.C. Church to the impression of the stigmata on certain individuals.
- STIGMATISE, *stig'mat-iz*, *v.t.* To brand with a stigma:—*pr.p.* stigmatising; *pa.p.* stigmatised.
- STIGMATIST, *stig'mat-ist*, *n.* One impressed with the stigmata.
- STILBITE, *stil'bit*, *n.* A pearly and foliated variety of zeolite, occurring in white or yellowish crystals in amygdaloidal cavities. [*Gr. stilbein*, to shine.]
- STILE, *stil*, *n.* A step or set of steps for climbing over a wall or fence. [*A.S. stigol*, a step—*stigan*, *Ger. steigen*, to climb; *Gr. steichō*, *Sans. stigh*, to ascend.]
- STILE, the pin of a dial. Same as *STYLE*.
- STILETTO, *stil-let'o*, *n.* A little style or dagger with a round pointed blade: a pointed instrument for making eyelet-holes.—*v.t.* To stab with a stiletto:—*pr.p.* stiletting; *pa.p.* stilettoed. [*It.*, dim. of *stilo*, a dagger—*L. stilus*. See *STYLE*.]
- STILL, *stil*, *adj.* Standing: motionless: calm: silent: (*Shak.*) constant.—*adv.* (*Shak.*) Constantly.—*n.* (*Shak.*) Quiet, silence.—*v.t.* To quiet: to silence: to appease: to restrain. [*A.S. stille*, fixed, firm, *stillian*, *Ice. stilla*, to quiet; *Sans. sthal*, to stand or be firm.]
- STILL, *stil*, *adv.* Till now: nevertheless: always: after that. [*From STILL, adj.*, with the notion of being unmoved or uninfluenced.]
- STILL, *stil*, *v.t.* To cause to fall by drops: to distil.—*v.i.* (*Spenser*) to distil, to drop.—*n.* An apparatus for distilling liquids. [*L. stillo*, to cause to drop—*stilla*, a drop.]
- STILL-BIRTH, *stil'-bèrth*, *n.* The state of being still-born: anything born without life. [*born*.]
- STILL-BORN, *stil'-bawrn*, *adj.* Still or dead when still.
- STILL-LIFE, *stil'-lif*, *n.* A picture of objects that are still, or without animal life.
- STILLNESS, *stil'nes*, *n.* The state or quality of being still: quietness: silence: (*Shak.*) habitual silence. [*distilling*.]
- STILL-ROOM, *stil'-ròom*, *n.* An apartment for distilling.
- STILL-STAND, *stil'-stand*, *n.* (*Shak.*) Absence of motion.
- STILLY, *stil'i*, *adj.* Still: quiet: calm.
- STILLY, *stil'i*, *adv.* Silently: (*Shak.*) gently, softly.
- STILT, *stilt*, *n.* A support of wood with a rest for the foot, used in walking.—*v.t.* To raise on stilts: to elevate by unnatural means. [*Ger. stelze*, *D. stelt*, a stilt; *Sw. stylda*, a support.]
- STILTED, *stilt'ed*, *adj.* Elevated as if on stilts: STILTY, *stilt'i*, pompous.
- STIMULANT, *stim'ù-lant*, *adj.* Stimulating: increasing or exciting vital action.—*n.* Anything that stimulates or excites: a stimulating medicine.
- STIMULATE, *stim'ù-lat*, *v.t.* To prick with anything sharp: to incite: to instigate:—*pr.p.* stimulating; *pa.p.* stimulated. [*L. stimulo*, -atum. See *STIMULUS*.]
- STIMULATION, *stim'ù-là'shun*, *n.* The act of stimulating: the state of being stimulated: the effect or excitement produced by being stimulated.
- STIMULATIVE, *stim'ù-lat-iv*, *adj.* Tending to stimulate.—*n.* That which stimulates or excites.
- STIMULATOR, *stim'ù-lat-ur*, *n.* One who stimulates.
- STIMULUS, *stim'ù-lus*, *n.* (*lit.*) A sharp instrument: a goad: anything that rouses the mind, or that excites to action: a stimulant. [*L.—Gr. stizō*, to prick, from root of *STIGMA*.]
- STING, *sting*, *v.t.* To stick anything sharp into: to pain acutely:—*pr.p.* stinging; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* stung.—*n.* The sharp pointed weapon of some animals: the thrust of a sting into the flesh: anything that causes acute pain: the point in the last verse of an epigram. [*A.S.*; *Ice. stinga*, *Gr. stizō*, to prick, from root of *STIGMA*.]
- STINGER, *sting'er*, *n.* One who or that which stings.
- STINGILY, *stin'j'i-li*, *adv.* In a stingy manner: with mean covetousness.
- STINGINESS, *stin'j-i-nes*, *n.* The state or quality of being stingy: avarice: niggardliness.
- STINGINGLY, *sting'ing-li*, *adv.* With stinging.
- STINGLESS, *sting'les*, *adj.* Having no sting.
- STINGY, *stin'j*, *adj.* Niggardly: avaricious:—*comp.* STING'IER; *superl.* STING'EST.
- STINK, *stink*, *v.t.* To smell: to give out a strong, offensive smell:—*pr.p.* stinking; *pa.t.* stunk or

stank, *pa.p stank*.—*n* A disagreeable smell. [A.S. *stancan* O Ger *stanchen* to smell.]

STINKINGLY, *stank'ing li, adv* In a stinking manner with an offensive smell.

STINK POT, *stink' pot n* An earthen jar or pot charged with a stinking combustible mixture and used in boarding an enemy's vessel.

STINK STONE, *stink' st'n n* A variety of marble or limestones remarkable for the fetid noxious odour which it emits when rubbed.

STINK WOOD, *stink' wood, n* The wood of a tree of the Cape of Good Hope remarkable for its strong offensive smell, although highly useful and ornamental.

STINT, *stint' vt* To shorten to limit to restrain.—*vi* to stop to desist.—*n* Limit restraint proportion allotted. [A.S. *stintan* to be blunt, O Sw *stunta* Ice, *stytta* to shorten. See **STUNT**]

STIPE, *stip n (bot)* The base of a frond of a fern also a stalk, as of a pistil of a fungus or mushroom of the leaf of a fern or even the trunk of a tree [L. *stipes* Gr *stypos*, a stem a stock.]

STIPEL, *stipel, n (bot)* The stipule of a leaflet

STIPEND, *stipend n* A salary weighed out or paid for services settled pay [L. *stipendium*—*stips*, a donation and *pendo* to weigh out.]

STIPENDIARY, *sti pen'di-ary, adj* Receiving stipend.—*n* One who performs services for a salary

STIPENDIATE, *sti pen'di-at vt* To provide with a stipend or salary [L. *stipendiarius*, *atum*—*stipendium*. See **STIPEND**]

STIPPLE, *stipl, vt* To engrave or form by means of dots or small points, as distinguished from line engraving.—*ppr* stippling *ppr* stippled. [D. *stippen*, dim. of *stippen* to dot, make points.]

STIPPLE, *stipl, n* A mode of execution in **STIPPLING** *stipl'ing* [engraving and] miniature painting, in which the effect is produced by dots instead of lines [See **STIPPLE**, *vt*]

STIPULAR, *stip'lar, adj* Pertaining to, con

STIPULARY, *stip'lar, n*, consisting of, or resembling stipules growing on or close to stipules.

STIPULATE, *et'p'la't, ti (lit)* To bargain for a stipend or money to contract to settle terms.—*ppr* stipulating *ppr* stipulated. [L. *stipular*, *-atus* prob from *stips* a donation.]

STIPULATION, *stip-u-lah-an, n* Act of stipulating a contract [for contracts]

STIPULATOR, *stip'u-lat or n* One who stipulates

STIPULE, *stipul n (bot)* An appendage or lobe at the base of certain leaves resembling a small leaf also a small appendage at the base of petioles usually softer than the latter [L. *stipula* a stalk, a stem, dim. of *stipes*. See **STIPE**]

STIR, *ster, vt* To move to rouse to instigate.—*vi* to move one's self to be active to draw notice.—*ppr* stirring, *ppr* stirred.—*n* Tumult bustle. [A.S. *stiran*, *stiran* D. *sturen*, O Ger *storan*, to move.]

STIR UP to instigate or inflame the passions of to put into motion or action to quicken or enliven to disturb.

STIR, *ster, vt (Spenser)* To steer, to direct.

STIRP, *sterp, n (Bacon)* A family, generation, or race. [L. *stirps stirpis*]

STIRPER, *ster'er, n* One who puts in motion one who is in motion one who stirs up, an instigator (Shak) an early riser in the morning

STIRRING, *ster'ing, p adj* Putting in motion active; accustomed to a busy life.

STIRRUP, *stir'up n* A ring or hoop suspended by a rope or strap from the saddle for a horseman's foot while mounting or riding. [A.S. *stigerap*—*stigan*, to mount, and *rap*, a rope.]

STIRRUP CUP, *stir'up kup n* A cup taken by one who is departing on horseback.

STIRRUP IRON, *stir'up'urn n* The ring of iron attached to the stirrup leather to receive the foot.

STIRRUP LEATHER, *stir'up lether* } *n* The strap

STIRRUP STRAP, *stir'up-strap,* } of leather that supports a stirrup.

STITCH, *stich vt (lit)* To stick into or prick to sew so as to show a regular line of stitches to sew or unite.—*vi* to practise stitching.—*n* A pass of a needle and thread an acute pain. [A.S. *stician*, to prick, Ger *sticken*, to embroider conn. with **STICK**]

STITCHERY, *sticher i, n (Shak)* Needle work

STITCHING, *stich'ing n* The act of one who stitches needle work done in such a way that a continuous line of stitches appears on the surface.

STITHY, *stith: n* An anvil a smith's shop.—*vt* (Shak) To forge on an anvil. [Ice. *stidhi* Sw *stad*, an anvil from root of **STAND**]

STIVER, *stiver, n* A Dutch coin, equivalent to a penny sterling. [D. *stuiver*]

STOAT, *stot, n* A kind of weasel called the ermine when in its winter dress [Wedgwood gives D. *stuyte* Dan. *stoddingst*, stallion from a supposed analogy]

STOCKADE, *stok'ad,* } *n* A sticking or thrust a

STOCKADO, *stok'ado* } stockade [Fr. *estocade* It. *stocato* a thrust—Fr. *estoc* It. *stocco* a rapier, stake—Ger *stock* a stick. See **STICK**, **STOCK**]

STOCCATA, *stok'ata, n (Shak)* Same as **STOCKADO**

STOCK, *stok, n* A stake or something stuck or thrust in the stem of a tree or plant a post a stupid person the part to which others are attached the original progenitor family a fund capital shares of a public debt store cattle (Shak) a stocking—*pl* **STOCKS**, an instrument in which the legs of criminals are confined the frame for a ship while building the public funds—*adj* Used for constant service or application, as if forming part of a stock, or supply standing permanent.—*vt* To store to supply to fill [A.S. *stoc* a stick, *stecan*, to stick, to stick in Ger *stock*, a stick, *stocken*, to become fixed. See **STICK**]

STOCKADE, *stok'ad, n* A breastwork formed of stakes fixed in the ground.—*vt* To surround or fortify with a stockade.—*ppr* stockading, *ppr* stockaded. [See **STOCKADE**]

STOCK BROKER, *stok' broker n* A broker who deals in stock or shares

STOCK DOVE, *stok'dov n* A species of pigeon, believed at one time to be the stock of the tame dove or the dove that lives on trees or in the woods.

STOCK EXCHANGE, *stok'-ek chānj n* The place where stocks are exchanged, or bought and sold.

STOCK FARMER, *stok' fārn er n* A farmer who rears live-stock, as cattle &c.

STOCK FISH, *stok' fish, n* Salted and dried cod and other fish of the same family, as ling &c. so called from its hardness.

STOCK GILLY FLOWER, *stok'jil; flower n* A genus of herbaceous or half shrubby plants of the natural order Cruciferae having their flowers in racemes, and generally beautiful and fragrant. [Stock, wood, and **GILLY FLOWER**]

STOCKHOLDER, *stok'hōld er n* One who holds stock in the public funds, or in the funds of a company

STOCKING, stōk'ing, *n.* A close covering for the foot and leg. [Prob. a cover for the *stocks* or stumps.]

STOCKISH, stōk'ish, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Like a stock, hard, stupid.

STOCK-JOBBER, stōk'-jōb'ēr, *n.* A speculator or gambler in stocks or on the exchange. [ing in stocks.]

STOCK-JOBBER, stōk'-jōb'ing, *n.* Jobbing or speculation.

STOCKMAN, stōk'man, *n.* A herdsman who has the charge of stock on a sheep-run in Australia.

STOCK-MARKET, stōk'-mār'ket, *n.* A market for the sale of stocks, the stock-exchange; a cattle-market.

STOCK-STATION, stōk'-stā'shun, *n.* A station where stock or cattle are reared.

STOCK-STILL, stōk'-stil, *adj.* Still as a stock or post.

STOCK-TACKLE, stōk'-tak'l, *n.* Tacklo used in hoisting an anchor on board ship to keep its stock clear of the ship's side.

STOCK-TAKING, stōk'-tāk'ing, *n.* A periodical inventory made of the stock or goods in a shop or warehouse.

STOIC, stō'ik, *n.* A disciple of the ancient philosopher Zeno, who taught under a porch at Athens: one indifferent to pleasure or pain. [*L. stoicus*; *Gr. stōikos*—*stoa*, a porch.]

STOIC, -AL, stō'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to the Stoics or to their opinions: indifferent to pleasure or pain.

STOICALLY, stō'ik-al-li, *adv.* After the manner of the Stoics: with pretended indifference to all things: austere.

STOICALNESS, stō'ik-al-nes, *n.* The state of being stoical: indifference to pleasure or pain.

STOICISM, stō'ik-sizm, *n.* The doctrines of the Stoics: indifference to pleasure or pain.

STOKE, stōk, *v.i.* To stick, stir, or tend a fire:—*pr.p.* stōk'ing; *pa.p.* stōk'ed. [From *STICK*.]

STOKER, stōk'ēr, *n.* One who tends a furnace, especially that of a steam-engine. [From *STOKE*.]

STOLE, stōl, *pa.t.* of *STEAL*.

STOLE, stōl, *n.* A long robe or garment reaching to the feet: a long, narrow scarf with fringed ends worn by a priest. [*A.S. stol*; *L. stola*; *Gr. stōlē*, a robe, a garment—*stello*, to array.] [sucker. [*L. stolo*.]]

STOLE, stōl, *n.* A shoot from the root of a plant: a *STOLEN*, stōl'en, *pa.p.* of *STEAL*.

STOLID, stōl'id, *adj.* Standing still: dull: heavy: stupid: foolish. [*L. stolidus*; prob. akin to Sans. *stha*, to stand still, *sthal*, to stand.]

STOLIDITY, stōl-id'i-ti, *n.* State of being stolid: dullness of intellect.

STOMA, stō'ma, *n.* (*bot.*) One of the spiracles or breathing-pores of a leaf: (*zool.*) one of the breathing-holes in the bodies of certain of the articulata. [*Gr. stoma*, a mouth.]

STOMACH, stum'ak, *n.* The strong muscular bag, connected with the mouth, into which the food passes when swallowed, and where it is principally digested: the cavity in any animal for the digestion of its food: appetite: (*Spenser*) anger, violence of temper: (*Shak.*) inclination, liking, courage, pride.—*v.t.* (*orig.*) To bear on the stomach: to resent. [*L. stomachus*, *Gr. stomachos*—*stoma*, a mouth.]

STOMACHER, stum'-chēr, *n.* An ornament or support for the stomach or breast, worn by women.

STOMACHIC, sto-mak'ik, *n.* A medicine for the stomach.

STOMACHIC, -AL, sto-mak'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to the stomach: strengthening or promoting the action of the stomach.

STOMACHOUS, stum'ak-us, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Angry, stout, obstinate. [*L. stomachosus*—*stomachus*, the stomach.]

STOMACH-PUMP, stum'ak-pump, *n.* A syringe with a flexible tube for withdrawing fluids from the stomach, or injecting them into it.

STOMAPOD, stō'ma-pod, *n.* One of an order of marine crustaceans, distinguished by having most of their seven or eight pair of legs near the mouth. [*Gr. stoma*, a mouth, and *pous*, *podos*, foot.]

STOMATA, stom'a-ta, *pl.* of *STOMA*.

STOND, stōnd, *n.* (*Spenser*). Stand, post, station: also same as *STOUND*.

STONE, stōn, *n.* A hard mass of earthy or mineral matter: a precious stone or gem: a tombstone: a concretion formed in the bladder: a hard shell containing the seed of some fruits: torpor and insensibility: a weight of 14 lbs.—*v.t.* To pelt with stones: to free from stones: to wall with stones:—*pr.p.* stōn'ing; *pa.p.* stōn'ed. [*A.S. stæn*, *Icc. sten*, *Ger. stein*.]

LEAVE NO STONE UNTURNED, to do everything that can be done in order to secure the effect desired.

STONE-BLIND, stōn'-blind, *adj.* As blind as a stone, completely blind. [ing stones.]

STONE-BOW, stōn'-bō, *n.* (*Shak.*) A cross-bow for shooting.

STONE-BRASH, stōn'-brash, *n.* A soil made up of finely broken rock.

STONE-CHAT, stōn'-chat, -CHATTER, -chat'ēr, *n.* A little bird, so called from its chattering and perching on large stones.

STONE-COLD, stōn'-kōld, *adj.* Cold as a stone.

STONE-CORAL, stōn'-kor'al, *n.* Coral in masses, as distinguished from that which is in branches.

STONE-CURLEW, stōn'-kur'lū, *n.* A large species of plover, so called from its frequenting stony places.

STONE-CUTTER, stōn'-kut'ēr, *n.* One whose occupation is to cut or hew stone.

STONE-CUTTING, stōn'-kut'ing, *n.* The business of hewing and carving stones for walls, monuments, &c.

STONE-FALCON, stōn'-faw'kn, *n.* A species of hawk or falcon which builds its nest among the rocks.

STONE-FRUIT, stōn'-frōot, *n.* A fruit with its seeds enclosed in a stone or hard kernel. [ing stones.]

STONE-HAMMER, stōn'-ham'ēr, *n.* A hammer for breaking.

STONE-HARD, stōn'-hārd, *adj.* (*Shak.*) As hard as a stone. [hearted, cruel, pitiless.]

STONE-HEARTED, stōn'-hārt'ed, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Hard.

STONE-LILLY, stōn'-lil'i, *n.* The popular name of an *ESCRINITE*. [with stone.]

STONE-MASON, stōn'-mā'sn, *n.* A mason who works.

STONE-OIL, stōn'-oil, *n.* Rock-oil, petroleum.

STONER, stōn'ēr, *n.* One who strikes or kills with stones.

STONE'S-CAST, stōnz'-kast, } *n.* The distance which

STONE'S-THROW, stōnz'-thrō, } a stone may be cast or thrown by the hand. [motionless.]

STONE-STILL, stōn'-stīl, *adj.* (*Shak.*) As still as a stone.

STONE-WARE, stōn'-wār, *n.* A coarse kind of potter's ware baked as hard as a stone and glazed.

STONE-WORK, stōn'-wurk, *n.* Mason-work.

STONIED, stōn'id, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Astonished, alarmed.

STONINESS, stōn'i-nes, *n.* The state of being stony or abounding with stones: hardness of heart or mind.

STONY, stōn'i, *adj.* Made of or resembling stone: abounding with stones: converting into stone: hard: solid: cruel: obdurate: (*B.*) rocky.

STONY-HEARTED, stōn'i-hārt'ed, *adj.* (*B.*) Hard-hearted, cruel, pitiless.

STOOD, stood, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of *STAND*.

STOOK, stōok, *n.* A number of sheaves, generally about twelve, set up in the field.—*v.t.* To set up in stooks, as sheaves. [*Scot.*, 'a heap, bundle.']

STOOL, stōl, *n.* (*lit.*) Something standing or placed a seat without a back the seat used in evacuating the bowels the act of evacuating the bowels [A.S. *stol*, Ger *stuhl*, akin to Ger *stellen*, to set to place]

STOOP, stōp, *v. i.* To bend the body to lean forward to bend by compulsion to submit to descend from rank or dignity to condescend to swoop down on the wing as a bird of prey —*v. t.* to cause to incline downward —*n.* The act of stooping inclination forward descent condescension a swoop [A.S. *stupian*, O.D. *stopen*, Sw *stupa*, to be precipitated akin to *SIEZE*]

STOOP, stōp, *n.* (*Shak*) A vessel of liquor, a flagon. [A.S. *stoppa*, a cup, a vessel]

STOOPER, stōper, *n.* One who stoops

STOP, stop, *v. t.* To stuff or close up to obstruct to render unpassable to binder to intercept to restrain to apply musical stops to regulate the sounds of a stringed instrument by shortening the strings with the fingers —*v. i.* to cease going forward to cease from any motion or action to leave off to be at an end —*pr. p.* stopping, *pa. p.* stopped —*n.* Act of stopping state of being stopped hinderance obstacle interruption (*mus.*) the closing of a vent hole in a wind instrument pressure of a finger on a string so as to shorten the vibrating part a mark used in punctuation. [Ice. *stoppa*, Ger *stopfen* to stuff]

STOP COCK, stop kok, *n.* A short pipe in a cask, &c. opened and stopped by a cock or key

STOPPAGE, stop'aj, *n.* Act of stopping state of being stopped an obstruction

STOPPER, stoper, *n.* One who stops that which closes a vent or hole (*naut.*) a short rope for making something fast —*v. t.* To close or secure with a stopper

STOPPING OUT, stopping-out, *n.* The practice in etching of covering certain parts with a composition impervious to acid, to keep the acid off them while allowing it to remain on the other parts to mark them more

STOPPLE, stop'l, *n.* That which stops or closes the mouth of a vessel a cork or plug —*v. t.* To close with a stopple —*pr. p.* stoppling, *pa. p.* stoppled

STOP WATCH, stop wotch, *n.* A watch whose hands can be stopped to allow of time that has elapsed being calculated more exactly, used in timing a race &c

STORAGE, stor'aj, *n.* The placing in a store; the safe keeping of goods in a store the price paid or charged for keeping goods in a store

STORAX, stōraks, *n.* A fragrant resin produced on several species of trees growing round the Mediterranean Sea. [L. and Gr. *styrax*]

STORE, stor, *n.* (*lit.*) Provision abundance a quantity gathered a large stock provided a storehouse —*pl.* supplies of provisions ammunition, &c. for an army or a ship —*v. t.* To gather in quantities to supply to lay up in store to board to place in a warehouse —*pr. p.* storing, *pa. p.* stored —*adj.* Laid up, hoarded for store, having been long in store, as goods [O Fr. *estore*, provisions — L. *instaurare*, to provide]

IN STORE (*Shak*), in board for future use, ready for supply —*See* **STORE** *ST.*, to value greatly

STOREHOUSE, stor'houz, *n.* A house for storing goods of any kind a repository a treasury

STORE KEEPER, stor'keper, *n.* A man who has charge of a store one who owns a store

STORE-ROOM, stor'room, *n.* A room in which things are stored a room in a store

STORE SHIP, stōr' ship, *n.* A vessel used for transporting naval stores

STOREY, stōri, *n.* Same as **STORY**

STORIED, stōr'id, *adj.* Told in a story having a history interesting from the stories belonging to it

STORK, stork, *n.* (*lit.*) The strutting bird a wading bird nearly allied to the heron. [A.S. *storc*, Ger *storch* akin to Dan. *starken*, to stalk, Fr. *stourke*, to strut]

STORK'S BILL, stork's bil, *n.* A kind of geranium, with fruit like the bill of a stork

STORM, storm, *n.* A stir or violent commotion of the air producing wind, rain, &c. a tempest violent agitation of society commotion tumult calamity (*mil.*) an assault —*v. t.* To raise a tempest to blow with violence to be in a violent passion —*v. i.* to attack by open force to assault [A.S. *Ice storm* from root of *STIR*] [or injured by storm]

STORM BEAT, storm bēt, *adj.* (*Spenser*) Beaten

STORMINESS, storm'i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being stormy tempestuousness impetuosity

STORMING PARTY, storming pā'ti, *n.* The party of men who first enter the breach or scale the walls in storming a fortress

STORMLESS, storm'les, *adj.* (*Tenn.*) Without storms

STORMY, stormi, *adj.* Having many storms agitated with furious winds boisterous violent. passionate

STORY, stōri, *n.* A history or narrative of incidents, so in *B* a little tale a fictitious narrative —*v. t.* To make the subject of a story or tale to relate historically —*pr. p.* storying, *pa. p.* storied [Fr. *histoire* O Fr. *estore*. See **HISTORY**]

STORY, stōri, *n.* The height of one floor in a building ascended by stairs a set of rooms on the same floor or level. [Akin to **STAIR** acc. to Wedg. from O Fr. *estore*, to build.] [tales true or false]

STORY BOOK, stōri book, *n.* A book of stories or

STORY TELLER, stōri teler, *n.* One who relates tales a historian, in contempt a liar

STOUND, stownd, *n.* (*Spenser*) A stunning influence, a blow, amazement a shooting pain a noise sorrow, grief, mishap effort [A contr. of *ASTOUND*]

STOUND, stownd, *n.* (*Spenser*) A moment of time, time, season, hour [A.S.]

STOUND, stownd, (*Spenser*) Same as **STUNNED**

STOUP, stowp, *n.* (*Spenser*) Same as **STOOP**, flagon

STOUR, stowr, *n.* A tumult, battle, assault [O Fr. *estour*, tumult, battle]

STOUT, stowt, *adj.* Bold strong robust resolute: proud (*B*) stubborn —*n.* A strong kind of beer. [O Fr. *estout*, bold, D. *stout*, Oer *stol*, bold, stout]

STOUTLY, stowtli, *adv.* In a stout manner boldly: obstinately

STOUTNESS, stowt'nes, *n.* The state or condition of being stout strength robustness (*Shak*) stubbornness

STOVE, stōv, *n.* (*orig*) A hearth an apparatus with a fire for warming a room, cooking, &c. —*v. t.* To heat or keep warm —*pr. p.* stoving, *pa. p.* staved. [A.S. *stofs*, a stove, Ice. *stofs*, a room Ger *stube*, Fr. *sture*, O Fr. *estore*, a stove akin to *STREW*]

STOVE, stōv, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of **STAVE**

STOVER, stōv'er, *n.* (*Shak*) Fodder for cattle [O Fr. *estover*, necessarily, provisions, from *estover*, *estover*, to fit, be necessary]

STOW, stōv, *v. t.* To place to arrange to fill by packing things in. [D. *stouwen*, Ger *stauen*, akin to A.S. *stow*, Ice *sto*, a fixed place.]

STOWAGE, stō'āj, *n.* Act of stowing or placing in order: state of being laid up: room for articles to be laid away.

STRABOTOMY, stra-bot'o-mj, *n.* The surgical operation for the cure of squinting, by the division of the muscle or muscles that distort the eyeball. [Gr. *strabos*, squinting, *tomē*, cutting—*temnō*, to cut.]

STRADDLE, strād'l, *v.i.* To stride or part the legs wide: to stand or walk with the legs far apart.—*v.t.* to stand or sit astride of:—*pr.p.* stradd'ling; *pa.p.* stradd'led.—*n.* Act of striding. [Freq. of **STRIDE**.]

STRAGGLE, strag'l, *v.i.* To stray or wander from the course: to ramble: to stretch beyond proper limits: to be dispersed:—*pr.p.* stragg'ling; *pa.p.* stragg'led. [Freq. of **STRAY**.]

STRAGGLER, strag'ler, *n.* One who straggles or goes from the course: a wandering fellow: a vagabond.

STRAGGLINGLY, strag'ling-li, *adv.* In a straggling manner.

STRAHLSTEIN, strā'l'stīn, *n.* The bright green variety of hornblende. [Ger. *strahl*, a beam or ray, and *stein*, a stone.]

STRAIGHT, strāt, *adj.* (*lit.*) Stretched tight: direct: being in a right line: not crooked: nearest: upright.—*adv.* Immediately: in the shortest time.—*v.t.* To straighten. [A.S. *streht*, *pa.p.* of *streccan*, to stretch. See **STRETCH**.]

STRAIGHT-ARCH, strāt'ārch, *n.* An arch in the form of two sides of an isosceles triangle.

STRAIGHT-EDGE, strāt'ej, *n.* A narrow board or piece of metal having one edge perfectly straight for applying to a surface to ascertain whether it be exactly even.

STRAIGHTEN, strāt'n, *v.t.* To make straight.

STRAIGHTENER, strāt'n-ēr, *n.* One who or that which straightens. [henceforth.

STRAIGHTFORTH, strāt'fōrth, *adv.* Directly.

STRAIGHTFORWARD, strāt'fōr'ward, *adj.* Going forward in a straight course.

STRAIGHTFORWARDLY, strāt'fōr'ward-li, *adv.* In a straightforward manner.

STRAIGHTFORWARDNESS, strāt'fōr'ward-nes, *n.* Direction in a straight course: undeviating rectitude. [line.

STRAIGHTLY, strāt'li, *adv.* In a straight or right

STRAIGHTLY, strāt'li, *adv.* Tightly: closely. [See **STRAITLY**.]

[of being straight: rectitude.

STRAIGHTNESS, strāt'nes, *n.* The state or quality

STRAIGHTNESS, strāt'nes, *n.* Narrowness: tight-

ness. [See **STRAITNESS**.]

STRAIGHT-FIGHT, strāt'pīt, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Straight, erect. [See **FIGHT**.]

STRAIGHTWAY, strāt'wā, } *adv.* In a straight

STRAIGHTWAYS, strāt'wāz, } way or time: im-

mediately: without loss of time.

STRAIN, strān, *v.t.* To stretch tight: to draw with force: to exert to the utmost: to injure by over-

tasking: to make tight: to constrain: to filter.—*v.i.* to make violent efforts: to pass through a filter.

—*n.* The act of straining: a violent effort: an injury inflicted by straining: a note, sound, or song. [O. Fr. *straindre*—L. *stringo*, to stretch tight.]

STRAIN, strān, *n.* (*Spenser, Shak.*) Race, generation, descent. [See **STRENE**.]

STRAIN AT, in Matt. xxiii. 24, a misprint for **STRAIN OUT**.

STRAINER, strān'ēr, *n.* One who strains: something for straining liquids: a filter of a larger or coarser kind, as a sieve, colander, canvas-bag, &c.

STRAINT, strānt, *n.* (*Spenser*). Violent tension. [From **STRAIN**.]

STRAIT, strāt, *adj.* (*lit.*) Strained: (*obs.*) strict, rigorous: close, intimate: narrow, so in *B.*: difficult: distressful.—*n.* A narrow pass in a mountain, or in the ocean between two portions of land: difficulty: distress.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To put to difficulties. [O. Fr. *estreit*, It. *stretto*—L. *strictus*, *pa.p.* of *stringo*.]

STRAITEN, strāt'n, *v.t.* To make strait or narrow: to confine: to draw tight: to distress: to put into difficulties.

STRAIT-JACKET, strāt-jak'et, *n.* A strait-waistcoat.

STRAIT-LACED, strāt-lāst, *adj.* (*lit.*) Laced straight or tight with stays: rigid in opinion.

STRAITLY, strāt'li, *adv.* Narrowly: strictly, so in *B.*

STRAITNESS, strāt'nes, *n.* State of being strait or narrow: strictness: (*B.*) distress or difficulty.

STRAIT-WAISTCOAT, strāt-wāst'kōt, *n.* A dress made with long sleeves, which are tied behind, so that the arms are confined.

STRAKE, strāk (*obs.*), *pa.t.* of **STRIKE**.

STRAKE, strāk, *n.* (*Spenser*). A streak.

STRAND, strand, *n.* The margin or beach of the sea or of a lake.—*v.t.* To run aground.—*v.i.* to drift or be driven ashore. [A.S. and Ger.; Ice. *strönd*, border, shore; Sw. *rand*, border, margin.]

STRAND, strand, *n.* One of the *strings* or parts that compose a rope.—*v.t.* To break a strand. [Ger. *strähne*, *strang*, string, rope.]

STRANGE, strānj, *adj.* (*lit.*) Extraneous or that is without: foreign: belonging to another country: not formerly known, heard, or seen: new: causing surprise or curiosity: marvellous: unusual: odd: (*Shak.*) coy, reserved. [O. Fr. *estrange*; It. *stranio*; L. *extraneus*—*extra*, without.]

STRANGELY, strānj'li, *adv.* (*Shak.*) With some relation to foreigners: in a strange manner: wonderfully.

STRANGENESS, strānj'nes, *n.* The state or condition of being strange: estrangement: wonderfulness: (*Shak.*) reserve, coyness, also, remoteness from common manners or notions.

STRANGER, strānj'ēr, *n.* One that is strange: a foreigner: one from home: one unknown or unacquainted: a visitor: one not admitted to communion or fellowship.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To estrange, to alienate.

STRANGLE, strang'l, *v.t.* To draw tight the throat of so as to prevent breathing and kill life: to choke: to hinder from appearance: to suppress:—*pr.p.* strang'ling; *pa.p.* strang'led. [O. Fr. *estrangler*; L. *strangulo*, -atum; Gr. *stranggalaō*—*stranggō*, to draw tight.]

STRANGLER, strang'ler, *n.* One who strangles.

STRANGLES, strang'glz, *n.* A disease of horses, in which tumours form in the throat.

STRANGULATED, strang'gū-lāt-ed, *adj.* (*lit.*) Strangled: (*med.*) having the circulation stopped by compression.

STRANGULATION, strang-gū-lā'shun, *n.* Act of strangling: (*med.*) compression of the throat and partial suffocation in hysterics.

STRANGURY, strang-gū-rī, *n.* Extreme difficulty in discharging urine, which issues in drops. [L. *stranguria*, Gr. *stranggouria*—*strangx*, a drop (—*stranggō*, to squeeze, and *oureō*, to make water (—*ouron*, urine).]

STRAP, strap, *n.* (*lit.*) A twisted band or cord: a narrow strip of leather: a razor-strop: (*carp.*) an iron band fixed round two or more timbers, sometimes with branches along each, to hold them all

firmly together—*v.t.* To beat or bind with a strap to strop—*pr.p.* strapping *pa.p.* strapped [*D strop*, a rope, *L. struppus* akin to *Gr strophos*, from *strophō*, to twist.]

STRAPPADO strāp'ādo, *n.* (*Shak*) A punishment which consisted in pulling the victim to the top of a beam and letting him fall so as to break his bones.—*v.t.* (*Milton*) To torture or punish by the strappado. [*It. strappada*—*strappare*, to pull.]

STRATA, *pl.* of **STRATUM**

STRATAGEM strat'a jēm, *n.* A piece of generalship an artifice esp. in war a plan for deceiving an enemy or gaining an advantage. [*L.* and *Gr strategema*—*strategos* a general—*stratos* an army and *ago*, to lead.]

STRATEGIETICS strat'e jē'tiks, *n.* The science of strategy or military manoeuvres generalship.

STRATEGIC, AL strat'e jik, *al, adj.* Pertaining to or done by strategy [manner]

STRATEGICALLY strat'e jik'li, *adv.* In a strategic

STRATEGIST, strat'e jist *n.* One skilled in strategy

STRATEGY, strat'e jī, *n.* Generalship or the science of military command. [*See STRATAGEM*]

STRATHSPEY, strathspā, *n.* A Scotch dance, in slower time than a reel the music for a strathspey dance [So called from Strathspey, the valley of the river Spey]

STRATIFICATION, strat'i fī kashun, *n.* Act of stratifying state of being stratified process of being arranged in layers.

STRATIFORM, strat'i form, *adj.* Formed like strata.

STRATIFY, strat'i fī, *v.t.* To form or lay in strata or layers—*pr.p.* stratifying, *pa.p.* stratified. [*Fr stratifier*—*L. stratum*, and *facio* to make]

STRATUM, strā'tum *n.* A bed or layer of earth or rock spread out flat any bed or layer—*pl.* STRATA, strata [*L.*—*sterno* stratum to spread out.]

STRATUS strā'tus *n.* A form of clouds arranged in a horizontal layer or band. [*L.*—*sterno*, stratum, to spread out.]

STRAUGHT straw't (*obs.*), *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of **STRETCH**

STRAUNGE, strawnj *adj.* (*Spenser*) Same as STRANGE foreign, borrowed

STRAW, straw, *n.* (*lit.*) That which is strewn a stalk of corn, &c., esp. a quantity of them when thrashed anything worthless [*A.S. streaw*—*strea-man* to strew *Ger streu*, *Ice strá*]

STRAWBERRY, straw'berī *n.* A plant and its berry or fruit which is highly esteemed—prob. so called from its *strewing* or spreading along the ground.

STRAWBERRY TREE straw'berī trē, *n.* A species of *Arbutus*, which produces a fruit resembling the strawberry

STRAW COLOUR, straw'kulr, *n.* The colour of dry straw, a delicate yellow

STRAW COLOURED, straw'kulrd, *adj.* (*Shak*) Of the colour of dry straw of a delicate yellowish colour [for chopping straw for fodder]

STRAW CUTTER, straw'kuter, *n.* An instrument

STRAWED (*B*) Strewed.

STRAW PLAIT, straw'plāt *n.* A narrow band of plaited wheat straw, used in making straw hats, bonnets, &c.

STRAWY, straw'i, *adj.* Made of or like straw

STRAY, strā, *v.i.* (*lit.*) To wander out of the way to go from the enclosure, company, or proper limits to err to rove to deviate from duty or rectitude.—*n.* A domestic animal that has strayed or is lost.—*adj.* Strayed, wandering [*O Fr estrayer*, *It.*

stravagare, low *L. extravagare*—*extra* without, and *vago*, *vagare*, to wander]

STRAYER, strā'er, *n.* One who strays, a wanderer

STRAYNE, strān, *v.t.* (*Spenser*) To stretch out, to embody or express in strains. [*See STRAIN*]

STRAYT, strāt *n.* (*Spenser*) A street.

STREAK, strek, *n.* (*lit.*) A stroke a line or long mark different in colour from the ground.—*v.t.* To form streaks in to mark with streaks [*Low Ger streke*, *A.S. strica*, *Ice struk* stroke, *atrek*. *See STRIKE*]

STREAKED, strekt, *pa.p.* Streaky

STREAKY strek'i, *adj.* Marked with streaks striped.

STREAM, stre'm, *n.* A current of water air or light &c. anything flowing out from a source drift tendency—*v.i.* To flow in a stream to pour out abundantly to issue in rays to stretch in a long line.—*v.t.* (*Spenser*) to pour or send forth. [*A.S.*, *Ger strom* *Ice straumr*]

STREAMER, streamer *n.* An ensign or flag stream ing or flowing in the wind a luminous beam shooting upward from the horizon.

STREAMLET, stream'let, *n.* A little stream.

STREAMY, stre'm'i, *adj.* Abounding with streams flowing in a stream.

STREET, stre't, *n.* (*lit.*) A way spread out or paved a road in a town lined with houses broader than a lane [*AS strat*, *It. strada*, *L. strata* (*via*), a paved way, from *sterno*, Sans *stri* to spread.]

STREET WALKER, stre't wā'ker *n.* A prostitute.

STREET WARD stre't wā'rd, *n.* (*Tenn.*) An officer who formerly took care of the streets

STREIGHT, stre't, *adj.* (*Spenser*) Narrow strict, close—*adv.* (*Spenser*) Strictly closely—*n.* Same as STRAIT

STREIGHTLY, stre'tli, *adv.* (*Spenser*) STRAITLY

STREIGHTNESS, stre't'nes, *n.* (*Spenser*) Same as STRAITNESS.

STRENE, stren *n.* (*obs.*) Race, offspring [*A.S. strynd* race generation—*stryman*, *streonan*, to get, to beget breed.]

STRENGTH strength, *n.* Quality of being strong power force vigour solidity or toughness power to resist attack excellence intensity brightness validity vigour of style or expression that which gives strength security amount of force (*Milton*) a fortification, a fortress. [*AS*—*strang* strong] *ON or UPON THE STRENGTH OF*, in reliance upon.

STRENGTHEN strengthen, *v.t.* To make strong or stronger to confirm to encourage to increase in power or security—*v.i.* to become stronger

STRENGTHLESS, strength'les, *adj.* Without strength.

STRENUOUS, stren'u'us, *adj.* Active vigorous urgent zealous bold. [*L. strenuus* akin to *Gr strenos* strong, hard.]

STRENUOUSLY, stren'u'usli, *adv.* In a strenuous manner vigorously actively

STRENUOUSNESS stren'u'us-nes *n.* Quality of being strenuous earnestness active zeal.

STRESS, stres *n.* (*lit.*) A tightening force pressure urgency strain violence [*From O Fr estroyer*, *L. stringo*, to tighten. *See STRAIN*]

STRESS, stres *n.* (*Spenser*) Distress

STRETCH, strech, *v.t.* To make straight or tight to extend to draw out to expand to reach out to exaggerate—*v.i.* to be drawn out to be extended to extend without breaking to exaggerate to direct a course—*n.* Act of stretching effort:

struggle: reach: extension: state of being stretched: utmost extent: course. [A.S. *streccan*, Ger. *strecken*, to make straight. See STRAIGHT.]

STRETCHER, *strec'h-ér*, *n.* One who or that which stretches: a frame for carrying the sick or dead: a foot-board for a rower: a brick or stone laid horizontally with its longer face in the surface of a wall: a piece of timber used to keep others extended.

STRETCHING-COURSE, *strec'h-ing-kôrs*, *n.* A course of bricks or stones having all the faces outward. [See **STRETCHER**.]

STREW, *strôo*, *v.t.* To spread: to scatter loosely:—*p.p.* strewed' or strewn. [A.S. *streowian*; Ger. *streuen*; Goth. *straujan*; L. *sterno*; Gr. *strônnumi*; Sans. *stri*.]

STREWING, *strôo'ing*, *n.* Act of scattering or spreading over: anything fit to be strewed: (*Shak.*) litter for cattle. [From **STREW**.]

STREWMENT, *strôo'ment*, *n.* (*Shak.*) Anything strewed or scattered in decoration.

STRİÆ, *strîc*, *n.pl.* (*nat. hist.*) Small channels or thread-like lines or streaks running parallel to each other: (*arch.*) the fillets between the flutes of columns, &c. [Pl. of L. *stria*, a streak.]

STRİATE, *strîât*, } *adj.* Having strîæ: marked
STRİATED, *strîât-ed*, } or impressed with strîæ:
channelled: streaked. [L. *striatus*, *p.p.* of *strio*, to streak—*stria*, a streak.]

STRİATION, *strî-â'shun*, *n.* The state of being strîated: disposition or character of strîæ.

STRİCH, **STRİCK**, *strîk*, *n.* (*Spenser*). The screech-owl. [L. *strix*, *strigis*.]

STRİCKEN, *strîk'n*, *p.adj.* Struck: smitten: far gone: advanced. [*p.p.* of **STRİCK**.]

STRİCT, *strîkt*, *adj.* (*orig.*) Drawn tight: exact: extremely nice: observing exact rules: severe: restricted: thoroughly accurate. [L. *strictus*, *p.p.* of *stringo*, akin to Gr. *straggô*, to draw tight.]

STRİCTLY, *strîkt'li*, *adv.* In a strict manner: tightly: exactly: rigorously.

STRİCTNESS, *strîkt'nes*, *n.* State of being strict: tightness: exactness: accuracy: harshness.

STRİCTURE, *strîkt'ûr*, *n.* (*med.*) A morbid contraction of a passage of the body: an unfavourable criticism: censure: critical remark: (*Shak.*) strictness. [From root of **STRİCT**.]

STRİDE, *strîd*, *v.i.* To walk with long steps.—*v.t.* to pass over at a step:—*pr.p.* strîd'ing; *p.t.* strôde; *p.p.* strîd'den.—*n.* A long step. [A.S. *striden*, to walk about; low Ger. *striden*, to stride.]

STRİDENT, *strîd'ent*, *adj.* Creaking, grating, harsh. [L. *stridens*, -*entis*, *p.p.* of *strideo*, to creak.]

STRİFE, *strîf*, *n.* *Striving*: contention for superiority: struggle for victory: contest: discord. [From **STRİVE**.]

STRİFEFUL, *strîff'ool*, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Full of strife, contentious, discordant—other spellings **STRİFFUL**, **STRİFFULL**.

STRİKE, *strîk*, *v.t.* To give a blow to: to hit with force: to dash: to stamp: to coin: to thrust in: to cause to sound: to let down, to lower, as a sail or flag: to ground upon, as a ship: to punish: to affect strongly: to affect suddenly: (*B.*) to stroke.—*v.i.* to give a quick blow: to hit: to dash: to sound by being struck: to touch: to run aground: to pass with a quick effect: to dart: to lower the flag in token of respect or surrender: to give up work in order to secure higher wages or the redress of some grievance:—*pr.p.* strîk'ing; *p.t.* and *p.p.* struck (*struk*).—*n.* Act of striking for higher wages.

[A.S. *astrican*; Ger. *streichen*; D. *strijken*; Ice. *strikia*.]

STRİKE HANDS (*B.*), to become surety for any one.—**STRİKE IN**, to enter suddenly: to interpose.—**STRİKE OFF**, to take from an account, to deduct: to print: to separate by a blow.—**STRİKE OUT**, to force out: to blot out: to devise.—**STRİKE SAIL**, to take in sail: to stop.—**STRİKE UP**, to begin to beat, sing, or play.

STRİKE, *strîk*, *n.* (*geol.*) The direction or line of outcrop of any stratum. [From Ger. *strecken*, to stretch, to extend.]

[a harpoon.]
STRİKER, *strîk'ér*, *n.* One who or that which strikes:
STRİKING, *strîk'ing*, *adj.* Affecting: surprising: forcible: impressive: exact.

STRİKINGLY, *strîk'ing-li*, *adv.* In a striking manner: so as to surprise or affect: impressively: forcibly.

STRİKINGNESS, *strîk'ing-nes*, *n.* Quality of being striking, or of affecting or surprising.

STRİNG, *strîng*, *n.* (*lit.*) That which draws tight or compresses: a small cord or a slip of anything for tying: a ribbon: the cord of a musical instrument: a cord on which things are filed: a series of things.—*v.t.* To supply with strings: to put in tune: to put on a string: to make tense or firm: to take the strings off:—*pr.p.* strîng'ing; *p.t.* and *p.p.* strung. [A.S.; D. *streng*; Ice. *strengr*, prob. akin to L. *stringo*, to draw tight.]

TWO STRİNGS TO ONE'S BOW, more than one expedient for attaining an object in view.

STRİNGED, *strîng'd*, *adj.* Having strings.

STRİNGENCY, *strînj'en-si*, *n.* State or quality of being stringent: severe pressure.

STRİNGENT, *strînj'ent*, *adj.* Binding strongly: urgent. [L. *stringens*, -*entis*, *p.p.* of *stringo*. See **STRİCT**.]

STRİNGENTLY, *strînj'ent-li*, *adv.* In a stringent
STRİNGHALT, *strîng'hawlt*, *n.* A peculiar catching up of a horse's limbs, usually of one or both hind limbs, a variety of St Vitus's dance. [stringy.]

STRİNGINESS, *strîng'î-nes*, *n.* The state of being
STRİNGLESS, *strîng'les*, *adj.* Having no strings.

STRİNGY, *strîng'î*, *adj.* Consisting of strings or small threads: fibrous: capable of being drawn into strings.

STRİP, *strîp*, *n.* Same as **STRİPE**, a long narrow piece of anything.—*v.t.* To pull off in strips or stripes: to tear off: to deprive of a covering: to skin: to make bare: to deprive: to make destitute: to plunder.—*v.i.* to undress:—*pr.p.* strîpp'ing; *p.p.* strîpped'. [A.S. *strypan*, D. *stroopen*, to pull off, to strip, Ger. *streif*, a strip.]

STRİP OFF, to pull or take off: to cast off.

STRİPE, *strîp*, *n.* A blow, esp. one made with a lash, rod, &c.: a discoloured mark made by a lash or rod: a line, or long narrow division of a different colour from the ground.—*v.t.* To make stripes upon: to form with lines of different colours:—*pr.p.* strîp'ing; *p.p.* strîped'. [Low Ger. *stripe*, Ger. *streif*. See **STRİP**.]

[colours.]
STRİPED, *strîpt*, *adj.* Having stripes of different
STRİP-LEAF, *strîp'-laf*, *n.* Tobacco which has been stripped of the stalks before packing.

STRİPLİNG, *strîp'ling*, *n.* A youth: one yet growing. [Dim. of **STRİP**, as being a strip from the main stem.] [from a cow at a milking.]

STRİPPINGS, *strîp'ingz*, *n.pl.* The last milk drawn
STRİVE, *strîv*, *v.i.* To stride or make efforts: to endeavour earnestly: to labour hard: to struggle: to contend: to aim:—*pr.p.* strîv'ing; *p.t.* strôve;

pa p striven. [O Fr *estriver*, Ger *streben*, akin to low Saxon *striven*, to stride, to move with an effort.]

STRIVER, striv'ər, *n.* One who strives, contends, or makes efforts. [struggles, or earnest efforts]

STRIVINOLY, striv'ing *li. adv.* With striving

STRIX, striks, *n.* (arch.) A channel in a fluted column. [L. 'a channel, a furrow']

STRODE, strod, *pa.t.* of **STRIDE**

STROKE strok, *n.* The act of striking a blow a sudden attack calamity the sound of a clock a dash in writing the touch of a pen or pencil: a masterly effort

STROKE, strok, *obs. pa p* of **STRIKE**

STROKE strok, *v. t.* To rub gently in one direction to rub gently in affection —*pr p* stroking, *pa p* stroked [AS *stracian*, to stroke—*astracian* to stroke, Ger *streichen*, to move rapidly over a surface]

STROKEN, strok'n (Spenser) Struck. [Old *pa p* of **STRIKE**.]

STROKER, strok'ər, *n.* One who strokes

STROKESMAN stroks'man, *n.* The aftermost rower, whose stroke leads the rest

STROLL, strol, *v. i.* To ramble idly or leisurely to wander on foot.—*n.* An idle, leisurely walk a wandering on foot [Prov Ger *strollen*]

STROLLER, strol'ər, *n.* One who strolls a vagrant

STROMATOLOGY, stro'm a to'lo-ji, *n.* The history of the formation of the stratified rocks [From *Or stroma*, stratum, and *logos*, discourse] [the shore.]

STROND, strod, *n.* (Shak) The strand, the beach,

STRONG, strong, *adj.* (lit.) Drawn tight firm having physical power able to endure solid well fortified having wealth or resources moving with rapidity impetuous earnest (Spenser) determined having great vigour as the mind forcible energetic having a quality in a great degree intoxicating bright intense well established. [AS *strang*, strong, Ice *strangr*, Ger *streng*, tight, strong—*strengen*, to draw tight, akin to L *strango*, to tighten. See **STRING**]

STRONG ESCAPE (Shak), an escape accomplished by strength

STRONGHOLD, strong'hold, *n.* A place strong to hold out against attack a fortified place a fortress

STRONGLY, strong'ly, *adv.* In a strong manner with great force in a manner to resist attack firmly [spirits.]

STRONG WATER strong'waw'tēr, *n.* Ardent

STRONTIA, stron'shi a, } *n.* An alkaline earth

STRONTIAN, stron'shi an, } of which strontium is the metallic base first found in the lead mines of Strontian, in Argyleshire. [strontia]

STRONTIANITE, stron'shi an it, *n.* Carbonate of

STRONTIUM, stron'shi um, *n.* A ductile, malleable metal somewhat harder than lead, the metallic base of strontia. [STRIKE.]

STROOK, strook (Milton), *obs. pa.t.* and *pa p* of

STROP, strok, *n.* (orig.) A strap a strip of leather or of wood covered with leather, &c. for sharpening razors.—*v. t.* To sharpen on a strop —*pr p* stropp'ing, *pa p* stropped [A form of **STRAP**]

STROPHE strof, *n.* (lit.) A turning in the ancient drama, the part of a song or dance performed in turning from the right to the left of the orchestra, antistrophe being the reverse. [Gr *strophē*—*strophō*, to turn, twist]

STROPHIC, strof'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to strophes.

STROSSERS, stros'əz, *n.* (Shak) Trousers. [A form of **TROSSERS**, from root of **TROUSERS**.]

STROUT, strowt, *v. t.* (Bacon) To strut, to cause to project or swell out.

STROY, strov, *pa.t.* of **STRIVE**

STROW, strō, same as **STREW** —*pr p* strow'ing, *pa t* strowed, *pa p* strowed or strow'n.

STROY, stroy, *v. t.* (Shak) To destroy.

STRUCK, struk, *pa t* and *pa p* of **STRIKE**

STRUCKEN, struk'n (Milton), *obs. pa.t.* and *pa p* of **STRIKE**. [structure]

STRUCTURAL, strukt'ur al, *adj.* Of or relating to

STRUCTURE, strukt'ur, *n.* Manner of building construction a building, esp one of large size arrangement of parts or of particles in a substance manner of organisation. [L. *structura*—*struo*, *struam*, to build.]

STRUGGLE, strug'l, *v. i.* To make great efforts with contortions of the body to make great exertions. to contend to labour in pain to be in agony or distress —*pr p* strugg'ling, *pa p* strugg'led.—*n.* A violent effort with contortions of the body great labour agony [Akin to Ger *straucheln*, to stumble, *streichen*, to move or be moved]

STRUGGLER, strug'ler, *n.* One who struggles, strives or contends.

STRUM, strum, *v. i.* To play on (as a musical instrument) in a coarse, noisy manner [From the sound.]

STRUMOSE, stroo-mōs, } *adj.* Having scrofula

STRUMOUS, stroo-mus, } scrofulous [L. *strumoseus*—*struma* scrofula.]

STRUMPET, strump'et, *n.* A debauched person a prostitute —*adj.* Like a strumpet inconstant false —*v. t.* (Shak) To debauch. [Prov E. *strum*, strump, a prostitute, L. *stuprator*—*stupro*, *stupratorum*, to debauch.]

STRUNG, strung, *pa.t.* and *pa p* of **STRING**

STRUT, strut, *v. i.* (lit.) To swell one's self out to walk in a pompous manner to walk with affected dignity —*pr p* strutting, *pa p* strutted.—*n.* A proud step or walk affectation of dignity in walking [Ger *stroten*, to be swollen or puffed up, low Ger *strutt*, sticking out.]

STRUTTER, strut'ər, *n.* One who struts.

STRUTTINGLY, strut'ting'ly, *adv.* In a strutting manner

STRYGNIA, strik'n i a, } *n.* A poisonous alkaloid

STRYGNINE, strik'n in, } obtained from the seeds of *nux vomica*, an Indian plant used in medicine. [L. *strychnus*, Gr *strychnos*, a kind of night-shade]

STRYDE, strid, *n.* (Spenser) **STRIDE**

STUB, stub, *n.* The stump left after a tree is cut down —*v. t.* To take the stubs or roots of from the ground —*pr p* stubbing, *pa p* stubbed [AS *styh*, Ice *stulor*, akin to L *stipes*, Gr *stypos*, a stem, a stake.]

STUBBED, stubb, *adj.* Short end thick, like a stub or stump blunt obtuse

STUBBEDNESS, stubb'ness, *n.* State of being stubbed, blunt, or obtuse. [stubbedness.]

STUBBINESS, stubb'ness, *n.* State of being stubby

STUBBLE, stub'l, *n.* The stubs or stumps of corn left when the stalk is cut. [Dim. of **STUB**.]

STUBBLE RAKE, stub'l rak, *n.* A rake with long teeth for raking stubble together

STUBBY, stub'ly, *adj.* Stubbled having stubble-covered with stubble

STUBBORN, stub'orn, *adj.* As immovable as a stub or stump immovably fixed in opinion obstinate persevering steady stiff inflexible hardy not easily melted or worked. [O E. from **STUB**.]

STUBBORNLY, stub'orn-li, *adv.* In a stubborn or obstinate manner: inflexibly.

STUBBORNNESS, stub'orn-nes, *n.* Quality or state of being stubborn: obstinacy: inflexibility.

STUBBY, stub'i, *adj.* Abounding with stubs: short, thick, and strong.

STUCCO, stuk'o, *n.* (*lit.*) A crust: a plaster of lime and fine sand, &c. used for decorations, &c.: work done in stucco.—*v.t.* To face or overlay with stucco: to form in stucco.—*pr.p.* stucco'ing; *pa.p.* stucco'ed. [*Fr. stuc, It. stucco*: from O. Ger. *stucchi*, a crust, a shell.]

STUCK, stuk, *part.* and *pa.p.* of **STRICK**.

STUCK, stuk, *n.* (*Shak.*) A thrust. [A corr. of *Stoccado*.] [important: exclusive.]

STUCK-UP, stuk'-up, *adj.* Affectedly vain: self-stud.

STUD, stud, *n.* A collection of breeding horses and mares: the place where they are kept. [*A.S. stod; stoðhors*, a stallion; Ger. *stute*, a mare; D. *stuyte*, a stallion.]

STUD, stud, *n.* (*orig.*) A stem, a trunk: a nail with a large head: a double-headed button.—*v.t.* To adorn with studs or knobs: to set thickly, as with studs.—*pr.p.* studd'ing; *pa.p.* studded.

[Aec. to Wedg., *lit.* anything projecting, a knob, akin to Ger. *staude*, a bush, a shrub: also given from A.S. *studu*, Icc. *stod*, Ger. *stütze*, a support, a prop.]

STUD-BOLT, stud'-bolt, *n.* A bolt with a thread on each end, to be screwed into a fixed part at one end, and receive a nut upon the other.

STUDDING-SAIL, stud'ing-sail, *n.* A narrow sail set temporarily at the outer edges of a square sail when the wind is light.

STUDENT, stud'ent, *n.* One who studies, a scholar: one devoted to learning: a man devoted to books. [*L. studens, -entis*, *pr.p.* of *studeo*, to study.]

STUD-HORSE, stud'-hors, *n.* A breeding horse: a stallion.

STUDIED, stud'id, *adj.* Qualified by study: learned: planned with study or deliberation: premeditated.

STUDIEDLY, stud'id-li, *adv.* In a studied or premeditated manner.

STUDIO, stud'i-o, *n.* The study or workshop of an artist.—*pl.* *STUDIOS*. [*It.*]

STUDIOUS, stud'i-us, *adj.* Given to study: thoughtful: diligent: attentive to: careful: studied: deliberately planned.

STUDIOUSLY, stud'i-us-li, *adv.* In a studious manner: with study: diligently: attentively: deliberately.

STUDIOUSNESS, stud'i-us-nes, *n.* Quality of being studious: habit or practice of study: addictedness to books: thoughtfulness.

STUDY, stud'i, *v.t.* (*lit.*) To pursue: to bestow pains upon: to apply the mind to: to examine closely: to examine in order to learn thoroughly: to form and arrange by thought: to con over.—*v.i.* to apply the mind closely to a subject: to muse: to apply the mind to books.—*pr.p.* stud'y'ing; *pa.p.* stud'ied.—*n.* A setting of the mind upon a subject: application to books, &c.: absorbed attention: contrivance: any object of attentive consideration: any particular branch of learning: a place devoted to study. [*L. studeo*, to pursue; prob. akin to Gr. *spoudé*, haste.]

STUFF, stof, *v.t.* To press in: to crowd: to fill by crowding: to fill very full: to cause to bulge out by filling: to fill with seasoning, as a fowl: to fill the skin of a dead animal.—*v.i.* to feed gluttonously.—*n.* That which fills anything: materials of which anything is made: textile fabrics, cloth, esp. when

woollen: worthless matter: household furniture, &c., so in *B.*: (*Shak.*) baggage.

[Akin to *STOP*; Ger. *stopfen*, to stuff, to stop; O. Fr. *estouffer*, to stop the breath; prob. akin to *L. stipa*, Gr. *staphē*, to stuff, *steibō*, to tread.]

STUFFING, stuff'ing, *n.* That which is used to stuff or fill anything: seasoning for meat.

STULTIFICATION, stult'i-fi-kā'shun, *n.* Act of stultifying or making foolish. [makes a fool of.]

STULTIFIER, stult'i-fi-ēr, *n.* One who stultifies or

STULTIFY, stult'i-fi, *v.t.* To make a fool of: to cause to appear foolish.—*pr.p.* stultify'ing; *pa.p.* stultified. [*L. stultus*, foolish, *facio*, to make.]

STUMBLE, stum'bl, *v.i.* To strike the feet against something: to trip in walking: (fol. by upon) to light on by chance: to slide into error or error.—*v.t.* to cause to trip or stop: to puzzle.—*pr.p.* stum'bling; *pa.p.* stum'bled.—*n.* A trip in walking or running: a blunder: a failure.

[Akin to vulgar E. *stump*, to walk with heavy steps; D. *stompen*, to kick, to thump; prov. Dan. *stumle*, *stumre*, to strike the ground with the feet.]

STUMBLER, stum'blēr, *n.* One who stumbles.

STUMBLING-BLOCK, stum'bling-blok, { *n.* A block

STUMBLING-STONE, stum'bling-stōn, { or stone over which one would be likely to stumble: a cause of error.

STUMP, stump, *n.* The part of a tree left in the ground after the trunk is cut down: the part of a body remaining after a part is cut off or destroyed: one of the wickets in cricket.—*v.t.* To reduce to a stump: to cut off a part of: to knock down the wickets in cricket when the batsman is out of his ground. [Akin to *STUB*; low Ger. *stubble*, *stump*, a stump of a tree.]

STUMP OUT (*cricket*), to bowl out by knocking down the stump or wicket.

STUN, stun, *v.t.* To stupefy or astonish with a loud noise, or with a blow: to surprise completely: to amaze.—*pr.p.* stunn'ing; *pa.p.* stunned'. [*A.S. stunan*, to resound; Ger. *staunen*, to be stupefied; prob. akin to Fr. *étonner*, *L. attonare*, to thunder at, to astonish.]

STUNG, stung, *part.* and *pa.p.* of **STING**.

STUNK, stunk, *part.* and *pa.p.* of **STINK**.

STUNT, stunt, *v.t.* To hinder from growth.—*n.* A check in growth: that which has been checked in its growth: a stunted animal or plant. [A form of *STINT*.] [stunted.]

STUNTEDNESS, stunted'-nes, *n.* State of being

STUPEFACTION, stūp-i-fak'shun, *n.* The act of making stupid or senseless: insensibility: stupidity.

STUPEFACTIVE, stūp-i-fak'tiv, *adj.* Causing stupefaction or insensibility.

STUPEFY, stūp'i-fi, *v.t.* To make stupid or senseless: to deaden the perception or understanding: to deprive of sensibility.—*pr.p.* stūp'efy'ing; *pa.p.* stūp'efied. [*Fr. stupéfier*, *L. stupefacio*—*stupeo*, to be struck senseless or stupid, and *facio*, to make.]

STUPENDOUS, stū-pend'us, *adj.* To be wondered at for its magnitude: wonderful, amazing, astonishing. [*L. stupendus*—*stupeo*, to wonder at.]

STUPENDOUSLY, stū-pend'us-li, *adv.* In a stupendous manner.

STUPENDOUSNESS, stū-pend'us-nes, *n.* State or quality of being stupendous or wonderful.

STUPID, stū'pid, *adj.* Struck senseless: insensible: deficient or dull in understanding: formed or done without reason or judgment: foolish: unskilful. [*L. stupidus*—*stupeo*. See *STUPEFY*.]

STUPIDITY, stū pī dī tī, *n.* State or quality of being stupid; dullness of perception. [manner]

STUPIDLY, stū pī dī lī, *adv.* In a stupid or absurd manner.

STUPIDNESS, stū pī dī nēs, *n.* Stupidity.

STUPOR, stū pōr, *n.* The state of being struck stupid or senseless; suspension of sense either wholly or partially; insensibility; dullness; intellectual insensibility; moral stupidity; excessive amazement or astonishment.

STUPRUM, stū prūm, *n.* (Shal.) Forceful violation of chastity; rape. [L.—*stupro*, *atum* to debauch.]

STURDILY, stūrdī lī, *adv.* In a sturdy or stout manner. [being sturdy or stout; hardness]

STURDINESS, stūrdī nēs, *n.* Quality or state of sturdy.

STURDY, stūrdī, *adj.* (lit.) Stunned; stubborn or obstinate; resolute; firm; forcible; strong; robust; stout.—*comp* **STURDIER**, *superl* **STURDIEST**.
[O Fr *estourdi*, pap of *etourder* (Fr *etourdir*) It *stordire* to stun, variously derived, as from L *stolidus* senseless dull, from L *torpidus* stupefied, and from Bret *stard* firm, Ice *sturd*, *stuf*, &c.]

STURDY, stūrdī, *n.* A disease affecting sheep and cattle, caused by the presence of a hydatid within the brain, and producing dullness and stupor. [From O Fr *estourdis*, giddiness.]

STURGEON, stūrdjōn, *n.* A large cartilaginous sea-fish yielding caviare and huggles, and used for food. [Fr *esturgeon*.]

STUTTER, stū tēr, *v. i.* To hesitate in speaking; to stammer.—*n.* The act of stuttering; a hesitation in speaking. [Ger *stottern* from the sound.]

STUTTERER, stū tēr er, *n.* One who stutters.

STUTTERING, stū tēr īng, *adj.* Hesitating in speaking; stammering.

STUTTERINGLY, stū tēr īng lī, *adv.* In a stuttering manner; with stammering.

STY, stī, *n.* (lit.) Anything run a small inflamed tumour on the edge of the eyelid.—*v. i.* (Spencer) To *sty*, to *soar*, to *ascend*. [A.S. *stygnd*, from *stigan*, Goth. *slagan*, Sans. *stigh* to rise.]

STY, stī, *n.* (lit.) A recess an enclosure for swine; any place extremely filthy.—*v. i.* (Shal.) To *stye* up in a sty. [A.S. *stige*, Dan. *sta*, Ice *sta*, a recess.]

STYCIAN, stījī an, *adj.* (myth.) Relating to Styx, the river of hell, over which the shades of the departed were conveyed by Charon, the ferryman; hellish, infernal. [L. *Stygus*—*Styx*, *stygus* Styx, the hateful—Gr *stygē*, to hate.] (of a dial.)

STYLAR, stī lar, *adj.* Pertaining to the style or pen.

STYLE, stī lī, *n.* (lit.) That which punctures; anything long and pointed, esp. a pointed tool for engraving or writing; manner of writing; mode of expressing thought in language; diction; the distinctive manner peculiar to an author; characteristic or peculiar mode of expression and execution (in the fine arts); title; mode of address; practice, esp. in a law-court; manner; form; fashion; mode of reckoning time; the pen of a dial (bot.) the middle portion of the pistil, between the ovary and the stigma.—*v. i.* To entitle in addressing or speaking; to name or designate.—*pr. p.* *styling*, *p. p.* *styled*. [Fr., L. *stilus* for *stylus*—Gr *stulō*, to puncture. See **STIGMA**.]

STYLISH, stī lī sh, *adj.* Displaying style; fashionable; showy; pretending to style.

STYLISHLY, stī lī sh lī, *adv.* In a stylish or fashionable manner.

STYLISHNESS, stī lī sh nēs, *n.* The state of being



a ovary
b style
c stigma

STYLOBATE, stī lō bāt, *n.* The substructure of a temple beneath the columns. [Gr *stylobates*—*stylos*, a column, and *bainō*, to go.]

STYLOGRAPHY, stī lō grā fī, *n.* A mode of writing or tracing lines with a style or pointed instrument on prepared paper cards, or tablets. [From Gr *stylos*, a style, and *graphō*, to write.]

STYLOID, stī lō id, *adj.* Resembling a style or pen. [From Gr *stylos*, a style, and *eidos*, likeness.]

STYPTIC, stīptīk, *adj.* Contracting or drawing together; astringent that stops bleeding.—*n.* An astringent medicine. [L. *stypticus*, Gr *styptikos*—*stypō* to contract.]

STYRAX, stī rāks, *n.* A genus of plants abounding in resinous and aromatic substances, one species of which produces storax, and another benzoin. [L. and Gr.]

SUAGE, swāj, *v. t.* (Milton) To assuage.

SUASION, swāzhōn, *n.* The act of persuading or advising; advice. [O Fr., L. *suasio*—*suado*, to advise.] [suasive.]

SUASIVE, swā sīv, *adj.* Tending to persuade; persuasive.

SUASIVELY, swā sīv lī, *adv.* In a suasive or persuasive manner.

SUAVE, swāv, *adj.* (lit.) Sweet; pleasant; agreeable. [Fr., L. *suaavis*, akin to Gr *hēdys*, Sans. *śuddh*, sweet.]

SUAVELY, swāv lī, *adv.* In a suave or pleasant manner.

SUAVITY, swāvī tī, *n.* (obs.) Sweetness; agreeableness; pleasantness; gentleness. [L. *suauietas*—*suaui* sweet.]

SUBACID, sub-ā sīd, *adj.* Somewhat acid or sour. [L. *sub*, under, and *Acid*.] (in the open air)

SUBAERIAL, sub-ā ē rī al, *adj.* Beneath the sky.

SUBAGENT, sub-ā jēnt, *n.* One employed by an agent to transact the whole or a part of the business intrusted to the latter.

SUBAHDAI, sub-ā dār, *n.* In India, formerly a governor of a province; now a native officer ranking as a captain under European officers. [Hind.—*subah*, a province, and *dar* holding.]

SUBALPINE, sub-ā līn, *adj.* Belonging to a region next below alpine.

SUBALTER, sub-āwītērn, *adj.* (lit.) Under an other inferior; subordinate.—*n.* A subordinate; an officer in the army under the rank of captain. [L. *sub*, under, and *alternus*, one after the other—*alter*, the other.]

SUBALTERNATE, sub-ā tērnāt, *adj.* Succeeding by turns; subordinate. [See **ALTERNATE**.]

SUBALTERNATION, sub-ā tērnāshōn, *n.* The state of being subalternate.

SUBAQUEOUS, sub-ākwē us, *adj.* Under water. [L. *sub*, under, and *AQUEUS*.]

SUBCARBONATE, sub-kārbōn-āt, *n.* A carbonate containing more than one equivalent of the base for each equivalent of carbonic acid.

SUBCARBUPETTED, sub-kārbu rēd-ēd, *adj.* Consisting of a greater number of equivalents of base than of carbon.

SUBCAUDAL, sub-kawd al, *adj.* Beneath the tail. [See **CAUDAL**.]

SUBCLAVIAN, sub-klavī an, *adj.* Under the clavicle or collar bone. [L. *sub*, under, and *clavus*, a key. See **CLAVICLE**.]

SUBCOMMITTEE, sub-kōm mītē, *n.* An under-committee; a division of a committee.

SUBCONTRACTED, sub-kōn trakt'ēd, *adj.* Contracted after a former contract.

SUBCONTRARY, sub-kōn trārī, *adj.* Contrary in

- an inferior degree: (*geom.*) said of a section of an oblique cone on a circular base, which section is itself a circle.
- SUBCORDATE**, sub-kor'dat, *adj.* Heart-shaped. [See **CORDATE**.]
- SUBCOSTAL**, sub-kost'al, *adj.* Under or between the ribs. [See **COSTAL**.]
- SUBCUTANEOUS**, sub-kū-tā'ne-us, *adj.* Under the skin. [See **CUTANEOUS**.]
- SUBDEACON**, sub-dē'kn, *n.* An under-deacon.
- SUBDEAN**, sub-dēn', *n.* An under-dean.
- SUBDIVIDE**, sub-di-vid', *v.t.* To divide into smaller divisions: to divide again.—*v.i.* to be subdivided: to separate. [*L. sub, under, and DIVIDE*.]
- SUBDIVISION**, sub-di-vizh'un, *n.* The act of subdividing: the part made by subdividing.
- SUBDUABLE**, sub-dū'a-bl, *adj.* That may be subdued.
- SUBDUAL**, sub-dū'al, *n.* The act of subduing.
- SUBDUCT**, sub-duk't, *v.t.* To take away, to withdraw. [*L. sub, under, and ducō, ductum, to lead, to draw*.]
- SUBDUE**, sub-dū', *v.t.* (*lit.*) To lead or bring under: to reduce: to conquer: to bring under dominion: to render submissive: to tame: to melt, to soften:—*pr.p.* subduing; *pa.p.* subdued'. [*O. Fr. subducer*—*L. sub, under, and ducere, to lead: also given from O. Fr. subjuguer*—*L. sub, and jugum, a yoke*.]
- SUBDUEMENT**, sub-dū'ment, *n.* (*Shak.*) Conquest.
- SUBDUPLÉ**, sub-dū-pl, *adj.* Indicating one part of two: in the ratio of one to two. [From *L. sub, and duplex, double*.]
- SUBDUPLICATE**, sub-dū'pli-kāt, *adj.* Expressed by the square root. [See **DUPLICATE**.]
- SUBEDITOR**, sub-ed'i-tur, *n.* An under or assistant editor. [*L. sub, under, and Editor*.]
- SUBERIC**, sub-ber'ik, *adj.* Relating to or extracted from cork. [From *L. suber, the cork-tree*.]
- SUBEROSE**, sub-e-rōs', *adj.* Appearing as if somewhat gnawed. [*L. sub, and erosus*—*e, out, and rodo, rosum, to gnaw*.]
- SUBEROSE**, sub'ér-ōs, } *adj.* Of the nature of cork:
SUBEROUS, sub'ér-us, } cork-like. [From *L. suber, the cork-tree*.]
- SUBFAMILY**, sub-fam-i-li, *n.* A subordinate family: a division of a family. [*L. sub, under, and FAMILY*.]
- SUBGENUS**, sub-jē-nus, *n.* A subordinate genus: a division of a genus. [*L. sub, under, and GENUS*.]
- SUBGLACIAL**, sub-glā'shal, *adj.* Belonging to the under side of a glacier: under a glacier.
- SUBJACENT**, sub-jā'sent, *adj.* Lying under or below: being in a lower situation. [*L. subjacens, -entis*—*subjaceo*—*sub, under, and jaceo, to lie*.]
- SUBJECT**, sub-jekt', *v.t.* To throw or bring under: to bring under the power of: to make subordinate or subservient: to subdue: to enslave: to expose or make liable to: to cause to undergo. [*L. subjicio, -jectum*—*sub, under, jacio, to throw*.]
- SUBJECT**, sub-jekt, *adj.* Laid or situate under: under the power of another: liable, exposed: disposed: subordinate: subservient.—*n.* One under the power of another: one under allegiance to a sovereign: that on which any operation is performed: that which is treated or handled: a dead body for dissection: in art, that which it is the object of the artist to express: that of which anything is said: topic: matter, materials. [*Fr. sujet, L. subjectus, pa.p. of subjicio. See v.t.*]
- SUBJECTION**, sub-jek'shun, *n.* The act of sub-
- jecting or subduing: the state of being subject to another.
- SUBJECTIVE**, sub-jekt'iv, *adj.* Relating to the subject: derived from one's own consciousness: denoting those states of thought or feeling of which the mind is the conscious subject. [manner.]
- SUBJECTIVELY**, sub-jekt'iv-li, *adv.* In a subjective
- SUBJECTIVENESS**, sub-jekt'iv-nes, *n.* State of being subjective.
- SUBJECTIVISM**, sub-jekt'iv-izm, *n.* A philosophical doctrine which refers all knowledge to, and founds it upon, subjective states. [to subjectivism.]
- SUBJECTIVIST**, sub-jekt'iv-ist, *n.* One who holds
- SUBJECTIVITY**, sub-jekt'iv-i-ti, *n.* State of being subjective: that which is treated subjectively.
- SUBJECT-MATTER**, sub-jekt-mat'ēr, *n.* Subject, theme, topic. (This compound is tautological.)
- SUBJOIN**, sub-join', *v.t.* To join under: to add at the end or afterwards: to affix or annex. [*L. sub, under, and JOIN*.]
- SUBJUGATE**, sub-jōō-gāt, *v.t.* To bring under the yoke: to bring under power or dominion: to conquer:—*pr.p.* subjugating; *pa.p.* subjugated. [*Fr. subjuguier, L. subjugo, -atum*—*sub, under, and jugum, a yoke*.]
- SUBJUGATION**, sub-jōō-gā'shun, *n.* Act of subjugating or bringing under the power of another: the state of being subjugated.
- SUBJUGATOR**, sub-jōō-gāt-or, *n.* One who subjugates.
- SUBJUNCTIVE**, sub-jungkt'iv, *adj.* Joined under or subjoined: added to something: denoting the mood of a verb which expresses condition, hypothesis, or contingency.—*n.* The subjunctive mood. [*L. subjunctivus*—*sub, under, and jungo, junctum, to join. See JOIN*.]
- SUBKINGDOM**, sub-king'dnm, *n.* A subordinate kingdom: a division of a kingdom: a subdivision. [*L. sub, under, and KINGDOM*.]
- SUBLAPSARIAN**, sub-laps-ā'ri-an, *adj.* Relating to the sublapsarians or to their doctrines.—*n.* One of a class of moderate Calvinists, who hold that God merely permitted the fall of Adam without pre-ordaining it, that the decree of election contemplates the apostasy as past, and the elect themselves in a fallen and guilty state, the election of grace being a remedy for an existing evil, and predestination relating only to man since the fall. [*L. sub, under, after, and lapsus, fall. See LAPSE*.]
- SUBLEASE**, sub-lēs', *n.* An under-lease or lease by a tenant to another. [*L. sub, under, and LEASE*.]
- SUBLET**, sub-let', *v.t.* To let or lease, as a tenant, to another. [*L. sub, under, and LET*.]
- SUBLIMATE**, sub-lim-it, *v.t.* To lift up on high: to elevate: to refine and exalt: to purify by raising by heat into vapour which again becomes solid:—*pr.p.* sublimating; *pa.p.* sublimated.—*n.* The product of sublimation.—*adj.* Reduced by heat into a state of vapour, which reassumes the solid form on cooling. [*L. sublino, sublimatum*—*sublimis. See SUBLIME*.]
- SUBLIMATION**, sub-lim-it'shun, *n.* The act of sublimating or purifying by raising into vapour by heat and condensing by cold: elevation: exaltation.
- SUBLIME**, sub-lim', *adj.* Uplifted: high: lofty: majestic: awakening feelings of awe or veneration.—*n.* That which is sublime: the lofty or grand in thought or style: the emotion produced by sublime objects.—*v.t.* To exalt: to dignify, to ennoble: to improve: to purify, to bring to a state of vapour by heat and condense again by cold.—*v.i.* to be

SUBLIMELY—SUBSIDENCY

sublimed or sublimated —pr p sublim'ing, pa p sublimed [L. *sublimis*, contr. of *sublevis*—sub, under, up, and *levis*, to lift, from *levis*, light.]

SUBLIMELY, sub-lim'i-ly, *adv* In a sublime manner loftily with elevated conceptions.

SUBLIMITY, sub-lim'i-ti, *n* The quality of being sublime loftiness elevation grandeur loftiness of thought or style nobleness of nature or character excellence.

SUBLINATION, sub-lu-e-nā-shun, *n* An underlining, as of a word or words.

SUBLINGUAL, sub-lin-gwal, *adj* Under the tongue [See LINGUAL.]

SUBLUNAR, sub-lū-nar, } *adj* Under the moon.

SUBLUNARY, sub-lū-nar-i, } earthly belonging to this world. [L. *sub*, under, and *LUNAR*.]

SUBMARINE, sub-mar-ēn, *adj* Under or in the sea [L. *sub*, under, and *MARINE*.]

SUBMAXILLARY, sub-maks-il-ār-i, *adj* Under the jaw [See MAXILLARY.]

SUBMENTAL, sub-ment-al, *adj* Under the chin. [From L. *sub*, under, and *mentum*, the chin.]

SUBMERGE, sub-merj, } *vt* To plunge under.

SUBMERSE, sub-mer-s, } water to overflow with water to drown.—*v-i* to plunge under water —pr p submerging, submersing, pa p submerged, submerged [L. *submergo*, *merseum*—sub, under, *mergo*, to plunge.]

SUBMERGENCE, sub-merj-ens, *n* The act of submerging the state of being submerged.

SURMERSE. See **SURMERGE**.

SURMERSED, sub-mer-sed, *adj* Being or growing under water submerged. [See **SURMERGE**.]

SUBMERSSION, sub-mer-si-shun, *n* Submergence.

SUBMISS, sub-mis, *adj* (Spenser) Submissive, humble.

SUBMISSION, sub-mis-shun, *n* Act of submitting or yielding acknowledgment of inferiority or of a fault humble behaviour resignation.

SUBMISSIVE, sub-mis-iv, *adj* Willing or ready to submit yielding humble obedient.

SUBMISSIVELY, sub-mis-iv-ly, *adv* In a submissive manner with submission.

SUBMISSIVENESS, sub-mis-iv-ness, *n* Quality or state of being submissive obedience.

SUBMISSILY, sub-mis-ly, *adv* (obs.) Submissively, humbly.

SUBMIT, sub-mit, *vt* (lit.) To send or place under to refer to the judgment of another to surrender to another.—*v-i* to yield one's self to another to surrender to yield one's opinion to be subject —pr p submitting, pa p submitted. [L. *submitto*—sub, under, *mitto*, *misum*, to send.]

SUBMULTIPLE, sub-multi-pl, *n* A number or quantity which is contained in another an exact number of times an aliquot part thus 2 is a submultiple of 6 [musclea.]

SUBMUSCULAR, sub-mus-kul-ār, *adj* Under the muscle.

SUBORDER, sub-or'der, *n* A subdivision in an order [being subordinate.]

SUBORDINACY, sub-or'di-nā-si, *n* The state of being subordinate.

SUBORDINATE, sub-or'di-nāt, *adj* Lower in order, rank, nature, power, &c. descending in a regular series.—*n* One in a lower order or rank as inferior.—*v-t* To place in a lower order to diminish of less value to make subject.—pr p subordinating, pa p subordinated. [L. *sub*, under, and *ordinatus* pa p of *ordino*, to set in order—*ordo*, *ordinus*, order.]

SUBORDINATELY, sub-or'di-nāt-ly, *adv* In a subordinate manner.

SUBORDINATION, sub-or-di-nā-shun, *n* Act of subordinating or placing in a lower order state of being subordinate inferiority of rank or position.

SUBORDINATIVE, sub-or'di-nāt-iv, *adj* Tending to or expressing subordination.

SUBORN, sub-orn, *vt* (lit.) To supply in an underhand way or secretly to procure privately or indirectly to cause to commit a perjury [L. *suborno*—sub, under, *orno*, to adorn, to supply.]

SUBORNATION, sub-or-nā-shun, *n* Act of suborning or causing a person to take a false oath.

SUBORNER, sub-orn-er, *n* One who suborns or causes to commit a perjury.

SUBPENA, sub-pē-nā, *n* A writ commanding the attendance of a person in court under a penalty.—*v-t* To serve with a writ of subpoena.—pr p subpoenaing, pa p subpoenaed. [L. *sub*, under, and *pēna*, punishment.]

SUBPOLAR, sub-pō-lar, *adj* Under or below the poles of the earth. [scapula.]

SUBSCAPULAR, sub-skap'ul-ār, *adj* Beneath the scapula.

SUBSCRIBE, sub-skrib, *vt* To write underneath to give consent to something written, or to attest by writing one's name underneath to sign one's name to promise to give by writing one's signature (Shak.) to yield, to submit.—*v-i* to promise a certain sum by setting one's name to a paper to enter one's name for anything.—pr p subscribing, pa p subscribed. [L. *subscribo*—sub, under, and *scribo*, *scriptum*, to write.]

SUBSCRIBER, sub-skrib-er, *n* One who subscribes or writes his name underneath one who contributes pecuniary aid to an undertaking or institution by subscribing one who enters his name for a book, newspaper, periodical &c.

SUBSCRIPTION, sub-skrip-shun, *n* Act of subscribing a name subscribed a paper with signatures consent by signature sum subscribed. [L. *subscriptio*. See **SUBSCRIBE**.]

SUBSECTION, sub-sek-shun, *n* An under section or division a subdivision.

SUBSEQUENCE, sub-se-kwens, } *n* State of being

SUBSEQUENCY, sub-se-kwens-i, } subsequent or of following something.

SUBSEQUENT, sub-se-kwent, *adj* Following or coming after [L. *subsequens*, *entis*, pr p of *subsequor*—sub, under, after, *sequor*, to follow.]

SUBSEQUENTLY, sub-se-kwent-ly, *adv* At a subsequent time afterwards.

SUBSERVE, sub-serv, *vt* To serve under or subserviently to help forward.—*v-i* to be subservient to serve in an inferior capacity [L. *subservio*—sub, under, *servio*, to serve.]

SUBSERVIENCE, sub-serv-i-ens, } *n* State of

SUBSERVIENCY, sub-serv-i-en-si, } being subservient anything that promotes some purpose.

SUBSERVIENT, sub-serv-i-ent, *adj* Subservient serving to promote subject submissive. [L. *subserviens*, *entis*, pr p of *subservio*. See **SUBSERVE**.]

SUBSERVIENTLY, sub-serv-i-ent-ly, *adv* In a subservient manner.

SUBSIDE, sub-sid, *v-i* (lit.) To sit or settle down to settle at the bottom to fall into a state of quiet to sink. [L. *subsido*—sub, down, and *sido*, to sit.]

SUBSIDENCE, sub-sid-ens, } *n* Act or process of

SUBSIDENCY, sub-sid-en-si, } subsiding, settling, or sinking.

SUBSIDIARY—SUCCEDANEOUS.

SUBSIDIARY, sub-sid'i-ar-i, *adj.* Furnishing a subsidy, help, or additional supplies: aiding.—*n.* One who or that which aids or supplies: an assistant.

SUBSIDISE, sub'si-diz, *v.t.* To furnish with a subsidy: to purchase the aid of:—*pr.p.* sub'sidising; *pa.p.* sub'sidised.

SUBSIDY, sub'si-di, *n.* Assistance: aid in money: a sum of money paid by one state to another for assistance in war. [*L. subsidium*, orig. troops stationed behind in reserve, aid—*sub*, under, and *sido*, to sit.]

SUBSIST, sub-sist', *v.i.* (*lit.*) To stand still or under the present state: to have existence: to have the means of living. [*L. sisto*, to stand still—*sub*, under, *sisto*, to stand, be fixed.]

SUBSISTENCE, sub-sist'ens, *n.* State of being subsistent: real being: means of supporting life: livelihood. [*real being: inherent.*]

SUBSISTENT, sub-sist'ent, *adj.* Subsisting: having

SUBSOIL, sub'soil, *n.* The under-soil: the soil or stratum of earth which lies immediately beneath the usual furrow-depth.

SUBSPECIES, sub-sp'eshēz, *n.* A division of a species.

SUBSTANCE, sub'stans, *n.* (*lit.*) That which stands underneath or is present: that in which qualities or attributes exist: that which constitutes anything what it is: the essential part: body: matter: property. [*L. substantia*—*substo*, to stand under—*sub*, under, and *sto*, to stand.]

SUBSTANTIAL, sub-stan'shal, *adj.* Belonging to or having substance: actually existing: real: solid: material: having property or estate.

SUBSTANTIALITY, sub-stan'shi-al-i-ti, *n.* The state of being substantial or material.

SUBSTANTIALLY, sub-stan'shal-li, *adv.* In a substantial, real, or solid manner: essentially.

SUBSTANTIALNESS, sub-stan'shal-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being substantial: strength. [*parts.*]

SUBSTANTIALS, sub-stan'shalz, *n.pl.* Essential

SUBSTANTIATE, sub-stan'shi-āt, *v.t.* To make substantial: to prove:—*pr.p.* substan'tiating; *pa.p.* substan'tiated.

SUBSTANTIVE, sub-stan'tiv, *adj.* Expressing existence: real.—*n.* (*gram.*) The part of speech denoting something that exists: a noun. [*From SUBSTANCE.*]

SUBSTANTIVELY, sub-stan'tiv-li, *adv.* In a substantive manner: (*gram.*) as a substantive or noun.

SUBSTITUTE, sub'sti-tūt, *v.t.* (*lit.*) To place under: to put in place of another:—*pr.p.* sub'stituting; *pa.p.* sub'stituted.—*n.* One who or that which is put in place of another. [*L. substituo, substitutum*—*sub*, under, and *statuo*, to set, place.]

SUBSTITUTION, sub-sti-tū'shun, *n.* Act of substituting or putting in place of another.

SUBSTITUTIONAL, sub-sti-tū'shun-al, *adj.* Relating to substitution: standing in the place of another.

SUBTRACTOR, sub-strak'tor, *n.* (*Shak.*) A detractor.

SUBSTRATUM, sub-strā'tum, *n.* An under stratum or layer: the substance in which qualities exist.

SUBSTRUCTURE, sub-strukt'ūr, *n.* An under structure or building: foundation.

SUBSTYLE, sub'stil, *n.* The right line on which the style or gnomon of a dial is erected.

SUBTANGENT, sub-tan'jent, *n.* (*geom.*) The part of the axis of a curve contained between the tangent and the ordinate.

SUBTENANT, sub-ten'ant, *n.* A tenant who hires or leases of one who is also a tenant.

SUBTEND, sub-tend', *v.t.* To extend under or be opposite to. [*L. sub, under, and TEND.*]

SUBTERFUGE, sub'ter-fūj, *n.* (*lit.*) Secret flight: that to which one resorts for escape or concealment: an artifice to escape censure or an argument: evasion. [*Fr.—L. subterfugio*, to escape secretly—*subter*, under, secretly, and *fugio*, to flee.]

SUBTERRANEAN, sub-ter-rān'e-an, } *adj.* Under
SUBTERRANEOUS, sub-ter-rān'e-us, } the earth or ground. [*L. sub*, under, and *terra*, the earth.]

SUBTILE, sub'til, *adj.* (*lit.*) Woven fine: delicately constructed: fine: thin or rare: piercing: shrewd. [*L. subtilis* for *subtexilis*—*sub*, under, fine, *texo*, to weave.]

SUBTILELY, sub'til-li, *adv.* In a subtle manner: thinly: delicately: not grossly: artfully.

SUBTILENESS, sub'til-nes, *n.* Quality of being subtle: thinness: fineness: artfulness.

SUBTILISE, sub'til-iz, *v.t.* To make subtle, thin, or rare: to spin into niceties.—*v.i.* to make nice distinctions: to refine in argument:—*pr.p.* sub'tilising; *pa.p.* sub'tilised.

SUBTILITY, sub'til-ti, *n.* State or quality of being subtle: fineness: rareness: acuteness: cunning.

SUBTLE, sub'tl (*B.*, SUB'TIL), *adj.* Subtle, in a fig. sense: insinuating: sly: artful: cunningly devised: (*Shak.*) smooth. [*Contr. of SUBTILE.*]

SUBTLENESS, sub'tl-nes, } *n.* Quality of being subtle:

SUBTLETY, sub'tl-ti, } artfulness: shrewdness: extreme acuteness.

SUBTRACT, sub-trakt', *v.t.* (*lit.*) To draw from under: to take away a part from the rest: to take one number or quantity from another to find their difference. [*L. sub*, under, and *trahō*, tractum, to draw away.]

SUBTRACTION, sub-trak'shun, *n.* The act or operation of subtracting: the taking of a less number or quantity from a greater.

SUBTRACTIVE, sub-trakt'iv, *adj.* Subtracting: tending to subtract or lessen.

SUBTRAHEND, sub'tra-hend, *n.* The sum or number to be subtracted. [*L. subtrahendus*—*subtrahō*. See **SUBTRACT.**]

SUBTRIPPLICATE, sub-trip'li-kat, *adj.* Expressed by the cube root. [*From L. sub*, and **TRIPPLICATE.**]

SUBURB, sub'urb, } *n.* The district which lies near

SUBURBS, sub'urbz, } a city: the confines. [*L. sub-*

SUBURBAN, sub-nrb'an, *adj.* Situated, or living in the suburbs. [*variety.*]

SUBVARIETY, sub-var'ē-ti, *n.* A division of a

SUBVENTION, sub-ven'shun, *n.* (*lit.*) A coming under: (*Spenser*) act of coming to relief, support: a government aid. [*L. sub*, under, and *venio*, ventum, to come.]

SUBVERSE, sub-vērs', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To subvert.

SUBVERSION, sub-vēr'shun, *n.* Act of subverting or overthrowing from the foundation: entire overthrow: ruin. [*overthrow, or destroy.*]

SUBVERSIVE, sub-vēr'siv, *adj.* Tending to subvert,

SUBVERST, sub-vēr'st, *p.adj.* (*Spenser*). Subverted, overturned. [*Pa.p. of SUBVERSE.*]

SUBVERT, sub-vēr't, *v.t.* To turn from beneath or upside down: to overthrow from the foundation: to ruin utterly: to corrupt. [*L. sub*, beneath, and *verto*, versum, to turn.] [*overthrows.*]

SUBVERTER, sub-vēr'tēr, *n.* One who subverts or

SUBWAY, sub'wā, *n.* An underground way for water-pipes, gas-pipes, sewers, &c.

SUCCEDANEOUS, snk-se-dā'ne-us, *adj.* Acting as a succedaneum: supplying the place of something else: being a substitute.

SUCCEDANEUM, suk se-dā ne-um, *n.* One who or that which comes in the place of another a substitute [*L. succedaneus=succedo* See **SUCCED**]

SUCCED, suk eed, *v. t.* To come or follow up or in order to follow to take the place of.—*v. i.* to follow in order to take the place of another to accomplish what is attempted to end with advance. [*L. succedo=sub, up, from under, and cedo, cessum, to go*] [**SUCCESSOR**]

SUCCESSOR, suk eeder, *n.* One who succeeds a

SUCCESS, suk ses', *n.* Act of succeeding or state of having succeeded the prosperous termination of anything attempted (*Spenser*) succession. [*L. successus=succedo* See **SUCCED**]

SUCCESSFUL, suk ses'fool, *adj.* Resulting in success having the desired effect or termination prosperous. [*ful manner*]

SUCCESSFULLY, suk ses'fool lī, *adv.* In a success

SUCCESSFULNESS, suk ses'fool nes, *n.* State of being successful success

SUCCESSION, suk sesh un, *n.* Act of succeeding or following after series of persons or things following each other series of descendants race right to take possession.

SUCCESSIONAL, suk sesh un al, *adj.* Existing in a regular succession or order

SUCCESSIONIST, suk sesh un ist, *n.* One who regards only that priesthood as valid which can be traced in a direct line of succession from the apostles.

SUCCESSIVE, suk ses'iv, *adj.* Following in succession or in order (*Shak*) inherited by succession.

SUCCESSIVELY, suk ses'iv lī, *adv.* In a successive manner or order [*unprosperous*]

SUCCESSLESS, suk ses'les, *adj.* Without success

SUCCESSOR, suk ses'or, *n.* One who succeeds or comes after one who takes the place of another [*L.*]

SUCCINCT, suk singkt', *adj.* (*lit*) Girded up short concise. [*L. succinctus=sub, up, and cingo, to gird*]

SUCCINCTLY, suk singkt' lī, *adv.* In a succinct or brief manner

SUCCINCTNESS, suk singkt' nes, *n.* Quality or state of being succinct conciseness brevity

SUCCINIC, suk snik, *adj.* Of, relating to, or drawn from amber [*From L. succinum, amber*]

SUCCINIC ACID, a natural constituent of amber, pine-resins, leaves of lettuce and wormwood, &c

SUCCOR American spelling of **SUCCORE**

SUCCORY, suk or ī, *n.* Chicory [*A corr of CHICORY*]

SUCCOUR, suk'ur, *v. t.* (*lit*) To run up to assist to relieve.—*n.* Aid relief. [*L. succurro=sub, up and curro to run*] [*or relief*]

SUCCOURER, suk'ur-er, *n.* One who gives succour

SUCCULENCE, suk'u lens } *n.* The condition of

SUCCULENCY, suk'u lens-i, } being succulent or juicy

SUCCULENT, suk'u lent, *adj.* (*lit*) That may be sucked full of juice or moisture. [*L. succulentus=succus, juice, the thing sucked up=sugo, to suck*]

SUCCULENTLY, suk'u lent lī, *adv.* In a succulent or juicy manner

SUCCUMB, suk kum, *v. t.* To lie down under to yield. [*L. sub, under, cumbo, to lie down*]

SUCCUSSIVE, suk kus'iv, *adj.* Characterised by a shaking motion, as that of an earthquake. [*From L. succutio, succussum, to shake below=sub, under, quatio to shake*]

SUCH, such, *adj.* (*lit*) So like of the like kind of that quality or character mentioned. [*A.S. swelc,*

swelc, Ger solcher, Goth swalrks=swa, so, and lēis, like]

SUCH WISE, such wiz, *adv.* (*Tenn.*) In such a manner

SUCK, suk, *v. t.* To draw in with the mouth to draw milk from with the mouth to imbibe to drain.—*v. i.* to draw with the mouth to draw the breast to draw in.—*n.* Act of sucking milk drawn from the breast [*A.S. sucan, sugan, Ger saugen, allied to L. sugo, suctum, Sans. chush, to suck from the sound*]

SUCK *iv*, to draw in, imbibe, absorb.—**SUCK OUT** to draw out with the mouth.—**SUCK UP**, to draw up into the mouth.

SUCKER, suker, *n.* One who or that which sucks. a piece of wet leather with which boys lift stones.

SUCKING BOTTLE, suking bot'l, *n.* A bottle of milk used for infants as a substitute for the breast

SUCKING FISH, suking fish, *n.* A sea-fish which has a sucker formed by the union of the ventral fins, by means of which it attaches itself to stones or other substances.

SUCKLE, sukl', *v. t.* To give suck to to nurse at the breast.—*pr p* suckling, *pa p* suckled. [*Dum. of Sock.*]

SUCKLING, sukl'ing, *n.* A young child or animal suckled or nursed at the breast.

SUCTION, suk shun, *n.* Act or power of sucking act of drawing, as fluids, by exhausting the air

SUDATORY, sud a'tor ī, *adj.* Sweating.—*n.* A sweating bath [*L. sudatorius=sudo sudatum, akin to Sans. sud, to sweat, and to SWEAT*]

SUDDEN, suden, *adj.* (*lit*) Coming secretly or stealthily unexpected hasty abrupt (*Shak*) violent, passionate. [*A.S. suden, Fr soudain, Prov sobtan=L. subitanus, sudden=subitus, coming stealthily=sub, up, and eo, sum, to go*]

OR A SUDEN, OF A SUDEN, suddenly, sooner than was expected.

SUDDENLY, suden lī, *adv.* In a sudden, hasty, or unexpected manner [*sudden or unexpected*]

SUDDENNESS, suden nes, *n.* The state of being sudden

SUDORIFIC, sud-or if'ic, *adj.* Causing sweat.—*n.* A medicine producing sweat [*L. sudor, sweat, and facio, to make*]

SUDS, sudz, *n.* Seething or boiling water mixed with soap [*Ger sud, a seething=suden, to seetho* See **SEETH**]

SUE, sū, *v. t.* (*lit*) To follow to prosecute at law to gain by law.—*v. i.* to make legal claim to make application to entreat to demand.—*pr p* suing, *pa p* sued [*Fr suere, L. sequor, secutus, akin to Sans. such, to follow*]

SUET, suet, *n.* The fat of an animal about the kidneys [*Fr suif, O Fr sue, L. sebum fat*]

SUETY, sū-ē-ī, *adj.* Consisting of or like suet

SUFFER, sufer, *v. t.* (*lit*) To bear up to undergo to endure to be affected by to permit.—*v. i.* to feel pain or punishment to sustain loss [*L. suffero=sub, under, and fero, to bear*]

SUFFERABLE, sufer a-bl, *adj.* That may be suffered allowable.

SUFFERANCE, sufer ans, *n.* State of suffering endurance permission toleration

SUFFERER, sufer er, *n.* One who suffers.

SUFFERING, sufer'ing, *n.* Something suffered the bearing of pain, loss, &c. distress, loss or injury

SUFFICE, suf'is, *v. i.* (*lit*) To cause to be under to be enough to be equal to.—*v. t.* to satisfy.—*pr p* sufficing, *pa p* sufficed [*L. sufficio=sub, under, and facio, to make*]

SUFFICIENCY, suf-fish'en-si, *n.* State of being sufficient: competence: ability: capacity: conceit.

SUFFICIENT, suf-fish'ent, *adj.* Sufficing: enough: equal to: competent. [degree: enough.]

SUFFICIENTLY, suf-fish'ent-li, *adv.* To a sufficient

SUFFISANCE, suf-fiz'ans, *n.* (Spenser). Sufficiency.

SUFFIX, sufiks, *n.* (lit.) Something fixed or added beneath or after: a letter or syllable added to a word.—*v.t.* **SUFFIX**, to add a letter or syllable to a word. [L. *sub*, under, beneath, and *figo*, to fix.]

SUFFOCATE, suf-o-kāt, *v.t.* (lit.) To put something under the throat: to choke by stopping the breath: to stifle:—*pr.p.* suffocating; *pa.p.* suffocated. [L. *suffoco*—*sub*, under, and *fauces*, the throat.]

SUFFOCATE, suf-o-kāt, *p.adj.* (Shak.) Suffocated.

SUFFOCATION, suf-o-kā'shun, *n.* Act of suffocating: state of being suffocated.

SUFFRAGAN, suf-ra-gan, *adj.* (lit.) Voting for: assisting.—*n.* An assistant bishop. [See **SUFFRAGE**.]

SUFFRAGE, suf-raj, *n.* A vote: united voice, as of a nation, or a congregation in prayer. [L. *suffragium*—*suffragor*, to vote for.]

SUFFUSE, suf-fūz', *v.t.* To pour underneath: to overspread or cover, as with a fluid:—*pr.p.* suffusing; *pa.p.* suffused. [L. *sub*, underneath, and *fundo*, *fusum*, to pour.]

SUFFUSION, suf-fū'zhuu, *n.* Act or operation of suffusing: state of being suffused: that which is suffused.

SUGAR, shoog'ar, *n.* A sweet substance obtained chiefly from a kind of cane.—*v.t.* To sprinkle or mix with sugar: to compliment. [Fr. *sucre*; It. *zucchero*; L. *saccharum*; Gr. *sakcharon*—Pers. *shakar*; Sans. *ṣaṅkara*.]

SUGAR OF LEAD, acetate of lead.

SUGAR-CANDY, shoog'ar-kan'di, *n.* Sugar candied or in large crystals.

SUGAR-CANE, shoog'ar-kān, *n.* The cane or plant from which sugar is chiefly obtained.

SUGARED, shoog'ard, *p.adj.* Sweetened with sugar.

SUGARINESS, shoog'ar-i-nes, *n.* State or quality of being sugary or sweet.

SUGAR-LOAF, shoog'ar-lōf, *n.* A loaf or mass of sugar, usually in the form of a truncated cone.

SUGAR-MILL, shoog'ar-mil, *n.* A machine for pressing out the juice of the sugar-cane.

SUGAR-PLUM, shoog'ar-plum, *n.* A species of sweetmeat made up in small ornamental balls or lumps like a plum.

SUGARY, shoog'ar-i, *adj.* Sweetened with, tasting of, or like sugar: fond of sweets.

SUGGEST, sug-jest', *v.t.* (lit.) To carry under: to introduce indirectly to the thoughts: to hint. (Shak.) to seduce, to tempt. [L. *sub*, under, and *gero*, *gestum*, to carry.] [hint: proposal.]

SUGGESTION, sug-jest'yun, *n.* Act of suggesting:

SUGGESTIVE, sug-jest'iv, *adj.* Containing a suggestion or hint. [manner.]

SUGGESTIVELY, sug-jest'iv-li, *adv.* In a suggestive

SUGGESTIVENESS, sug-jest'iv-nes, *n.* State or quality of being suggestive.

SUGRED, shoog'rd (Spenser). Sugared.

SUICIDAL, sui-sid-al, *adj.* Pertaining to, or partaking of the crime of suicide. [ner.]

SUICIDALLY, sui-sid-al-li, *adv.* In a suicidal manner.

SUICIDE, sui-sid, *n.* One who falls or dies by his own hand: self-murder. [Low L. *suicidium*—L. *sui*, of himself, and *cædo*, to kill.]

SUIT, sūt, *n.* Act of suing: an action at law: a petition: a series: a set: courtship.—*v.t.* To fit: to become: to please.—*v.i.* to agree: to correspond:—*pr.p.* suiting; *pa.p.* suited. [From **SUE**.]

SUITABILITY, sūt-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* Suitableness.

SUITABLE, sūt'a-bl, *adj.* That suits: fitting: agreeable to: adequate.

SUITABLENESS, sūt'a-bl-nes, *n.* Quality of being suitable: fitness: propriety.

SUITABLY, sūt'a-bli, *adv.* In a suitable or fit manner.

SUITE, swēt, *n.* A train of followers or attendants: a regular set, particularly of rooms. [Fr. See **SUE**.]

SUITED, sūted, *p.adj.* (Shak.) Dressed, clothed. [From **SUIT**, as in a suit of clothes.]

SUITOR, sūt'or, *n.* One who sues or is sued: a petitioner: a wooer.

SULCATE, sul'kāt, } *adj.* Furrowed: grooved.

SULCATED, sul'kāt-ed, } [L. *sulco*, *sulcatum*, to furrow—*sulcus*, a furrow.]

SULK, sul'k, *v.i.* To be sulky.

SULKILY, sul'k-i-li, *adv.* In a sulky, sullen, or morose manner. [sullen, or morose.]

SULKINESS, sul'k-i-nes, *n.* The state of being sulky,

SULKS, sul'ks, *n.pl.* A fit of sulkiness, as in the phrases, TO HAVE THE SULKS, TO BE IN THE SULKS.

SULKY, sul'ki, *adj.* (lit.) Slow: obstinate: silently sullen:—*comp.* SULK'IER; *superl.* SULK'iest. [A.S. *solcen*, slow: or perh. *sulty*—O. Fr. *solitif*, sullen, solitary. Compare **SULLEN**.]

SULLAGE, sul'aj, *n.* (obs.) That which sullies: a drain of filth. [From **SULLY**.]

SULLEN, sul'en, *adj.* (lit.) Solitary: gloomily angry: obstinate: malignant: dark: (Shak.) doleful, melancholy. [O. E. *solein*, *solain*; Prov. *solan*, solitary—L. *solus*, alone.] [obstinate manner.]

SULLENLY, sul'en-li, *adv.* In a sullen, morose, or

SULLENNESS, sul'en-nes, *n.* State of being sullen: silent ill-nature: moroseness: gloominess.

SULLENS, sul'en-z, *n.pl.* (Shak.) Sullen fits.

SULLY, sul'i, *v.t.* To soil: to spot: to tarnish.—*v.i.* to be soiled:—*pr.p.* sull'ying; *pa.p.* sull'ied.—*n.* Spot: tarnish. [Fr. *souiller*; It. *sogliare*. See **SOIL**, *v.*]

SULPHATE, sul'fat, *n.* A combination of sulphuric acid with a salifiable base. [with a metal.]

SULPHIDE, sul'fid, *n.* A combination of sulphur

SULPHITE, sul'fit, *n.* A salt formed by a combination of sulphurous acid with a base.

SULPHUR, sul'fur, *n.* A yellow mineral substance, very fusible and inflammable: brimstone. [L.; Sans. *sulvari*.]

SULPHURATION, sul-fur-ā'shun, *n.* The act or operation of subjecting to the action of sulphur or sulphurous acid.

SULPHUREOUS, sul-fū're-us, *adj.* Consisting of, containing, or having the qualities of sulphur.

SULPHURET, sul'fū-ret, *n.* A combination of sulphur with an alkali, earth, or metal.

SULPHURETTED, sul-fū-ret'ed, *adj.* Having sulphur in combination. [obtained from sulphur.]

SULPHURIC, sul-fū'rik, *adj.* Pertaining to, or

SULPHURIC ACID, a powerful liquid acid, consisting of one equivalent of sulphur combined with three of oxygen, popularly called *Oil of Vitriol*.

SULPHUROUS, sul'fur-us, *adj.* Pertaining to, resembling, or containing sulphur.

SULPHUROUS ACID, an acid formed by one equivalent of sulphur combined with two of oxygen.

SULPHURY, sul'fur-i, *adj.* Partaking of the qualities of sulphur.

SULTAN, sultan *n.* (*lit.*) *A ruler or mighty man* the supreme head of the Ottoman empire. [Ar *sultan*, power, prince—*sahla*, to be strong allied to Heb *al alah*, to rule.]

SULTANA, sul tana or sul tana, } *n.* The wife or
SULTANESS, sul tan-ess, } queen of a sultan

SULTRINESS, sul tri nes, *n.* State of being sultry

SULTRY, sul tri, *adj.* Sweltering very hot and oppressive close [Another form is *sultry*, from root of *SWELTER*.]

SUM, sum, *n.* (*lit.*) *The summit or chief point* the amount of two or more things taken together the whole of anything a quantity of money a problem in arithmetic chief points substance summary height completion—*vt.* To collect into one amount or whole to count to bring into a few words (*Milton*) to furnish with full grown feathers to cause to have complete plumage—*pr p* summing, *p a p* summed [L *summa*—*summus*, supremus highest superl. of *superus*, on high—*super*, above.]

SUMAC, SUMACH sum ak, *n.* A genus of shrubs of many species, some of which are used in tanning some in dyeing and other arts, and some in medicine.

SUMLESS, sum less, *adj.* Not to be summed or counted incalculable

SUMMARILY, sum ar i li, *adv.* In a summary or concise manner in a few words without delay

SUMMARISE sum ar i z, *vt.* To present in a summary or briefly—*pr p* summarising, *p a p* summarised.

SUMMARY, sum ar i, *adj.* Summed up or condensed short brief compendious done by a short method.—*n.* An abstract, abridgment, or compendium.

SUMMATION sum a shun, *n.* Act of summing or forming a total amount an aggregate.

SUMMER, sum er, *n.* The second and warmest season of the year—*June, July, August*—*vt.* (B) To pass the summer—*pr p* summering, *p a p* summered. [A.S. *sumer*, O Ger and Ice. *sumar*, Gael. *samhradh* see, to Garnett from Ir. *samh*, Sans. root *sam*, mild, gentle, and so = the mild or genial season.]

SUMMER-HOUSE, sum-er-hows, *n.* A house in a garden used in summer a house for summer residence

SUMMERSET Same as SOMERSET

SUMMIT, sum it, *n.* The highest point or degree the top. [L *summitas*—*summus*, supremus, highest.]

SUMMITLESS, sum it-less, *adj.* Having no summit or top

SUMMON, sum on, *vt.* (*lit.*) To warn secretly to call with authority to command to appear, esp in court to rouse to exertion. [L *summoneo*—*sub*, secretly, and *moneo*, to warn.]

SUMMONER, sum on-er, *n.* One who summons

SUMMONS, sum on, *n.* A summoning or an authoritative call a call to appear, esp in court.

SUMP, sump, *n.* (*lit.*) *A swamp, marsh, or bog* a round pit of stone lined with clay, for receiving metal on its first fusion or reduction the reservoir at the lowest point of a mine, from which the water is pumped. [Ger *sumpf*, swamp, bog.]

SUMPTER, sumpter, *n.* A horse for carrying packs or burdens. [Fr *sommer* L *sagmarus*—L and Gr *sagma*, a pack saddle—Gr *satis*, to pack.]

SUMPTUARY, sumptu ar i, *adj.* Pertaining to or regulating expense. [L *sumptuarius*—*sumo*, *sumptum*, to take—*sub*, up, *emo*, to buy.]

SUMPTUOUS, sumpt u us, *adj.* Very expensive costly magnificent. [See **SUMPTUARY**.]

SUMPTUOUSLY, sumpt u us li, *adv.* In a sumptuous or expensive manner

SUMPTUOUSNESS, sumpt u us nes, *n.* State of being sumptuous expensiveness splendor

SUN, sun, *n.* The body which is the source of light and heat a body which forms the centre of a system of orbits that which resembles the sun in brightness or value—*vt.* To expose to the sun's rays—*pr p* sunning, *p a p* sunned [A.S. *sunne*, Ice *sunna*, Goth. *sunno*, Sans *sunu*.]

UNDER THE SUN, in the world, on earth

SUNBEAM, sun'bem, *n.* A beam or ray of the sun.

SUN BIRD, sun berd, *n.* A family of small tropical birds, so called from the resplendent metallic plumage of the male.

SUNBURNED, sun'burnd, } *adj.* Burned or dis-

SUNBURNT, sun'burnt, } coloured by the sun

SUNDAY, sun da, *n.* The first day of the week, so called because anciently dedicated to the sun or its worship

SUNDAY SCHOOL, sun da skool, *n.* A school for religious instruction on Sunday, esp for children.

SUNDER, sunder, *vt.* To separate to divide [A.S. *sundrian* to separate, *sunder*, separato, Ice. *sundur* asunder.]

IN SUNDER (B) asunder

SUN DEW, sun-do, *n.* A genus of beautiful plants found in bogs and moist heathy ground.

SUN DIAL, sun d'ial, *n.* An instrument for measuring time by means of the motion of the sun's shadow cast by a style erected on its surface.

SUNDOWN, sun down, *n.* Sunset.

SUNDRIES, sun dries, *n. pl.* Sundry things different small things.

SUNDRY, sun dri, *adj.* Separate more than one or two several divers. [From **SUNDER**.]

SUNFISH, sun fish, *n.* A fish whose body resembles the fore part of a larger fish cut short off, supposed to be so called from its nearly circular form.

SUNFLOWER, sun flow er, *n.* A plant so called from its flower, which is a large disk with yellow rays.

SUNG, sung, *part.* and *p a p.* of **SING**

SUNK, sunk, **SUNKEN**, sunk n, *p a p.* of **SINK**.

SUNLESS, sun less, *adj.* Without the sun deprived of the sun or its rays shaded dark.

SUNLIGHT, sun lit, *n.* The light of the sun.

SUNLIKE, sun lik, *adj.* Like the sun

SUNN, sun, *n.* An Indian leguminous plant cultivated for the fibre of its bark.

SUNNED, sunn, *part.* Exposed to the sun.

SUNNINESS, sun'nes *n.* State or quality of being sunny

SUNNY, sun i, *adj.* Pertaining to coming from, or like the sun exposed to, warmed, or colored by the sun's rays

SUNRISE, sun riz, } *n.* The rising or first
SUNRISING, sun riz ing } appearance of the sun above the horizon the time of this rising the east.

SUNSET, sun set, } *n.* The setting or going
SUNSETTING, sun set-ting, } down of the sun the west.

SUNSHINE, sun shin *n.* The shining light of the sun the place on which the sun shines warmth.

SUNSHINE, sun shin, } *adj.* Bright with sunshine

SUNSHINY, sun shin i, } pleasant bright like the sun.

SUNSTROKE, sun strok, *n.* A stroke of the sun or its heat a nervous disease, from exposure to the sun.

SUNWARD, sun ward, *adv.* Toward the sun.

SUP, sup *vt.* To take into the mouth, as a liquid.—*vt.* to eat the evening meal (B) to sip—*pr p.*

- supping; *pa.p.* supped'.—*n.* A small mouthful, as of a liquid. [*A.S.* *supan*; *Ice.* *supa*; *Ger.* *saufen*, to drink: from the sound.]
- SUPERABOUND**, sū-pēr-a-bownd', *v.i.* To abound exceedingly: to be more than enough.
- SUPERABUNDANCE**, sū-pēr-a-bun'dans, *n.* Excessive abundance.
- SUPERABUNDANT**, sū-pēr-a-bun'dant, *adj.* Abundant to excess: more than enough: copious.
- SUPERABUNDANTLY**, sū-pēr-a-bun'dant-li, *adv.* In a superabundant manner.
- SUPERADD**, sū-pēr-ad', *v.t.* To add over and above.
- SUPERADDITION**, sū-pēr-ad-dish'un, *n.* The act of adding something: that which is added.
- SUPERANNUATE**, sū-pēr-an'ū-āt, *v.t.* To pension on account of old age or infirmity:—*pr.p.* sūpērann'ūating; *pa.p.* sūpērann'ūated. [*L.* *super*, above, and *annus*, a year.]
- SUPERANNUATION**, sū-pēr-an-ū-ā'shun, *n.* State of being superannuated.
- SUPERB**, sū-pərb', *adj.* (*lit.*) That thinks himself superior to others, proud: magnificent: stately: elegant. [*L.* *superbus*—*super*, above.]
- SUPERBLY**, sū-pərb'li, *adv.* In a superb or magnificent manner. [*superb* or magnificent.]
- SUPERBNESS**, sū-pərb'nes, *n.* The state of being superb.
- SUPERCARGO**, sū-pēr-kār'go, *n.* An officer or person in a merchant-ship placed over the cargo, and superintending all the commercial transactions of the voyage.
- SUPERCILIARY**, sū-pēr-sil'i-ar-i, *adj.* Above the eyebrow. [*From L.* *super*, above, and *cilium*, the eyelid.]
- SUPERCILIOUS**, sū-pēr-sil'i-us, *adj.* (*lit.*) Lifting up the eyebrows: lofty with pride: disdainful: dictatorial: overbearing. [*L.* *superciliosus*—*supercilium*, an eyebrow—*super*, above, and *cilium*, eyelid, akin to *Gr.* *kula*, the parts under the eyes.]
- SUPERCILIOUSLY**, sū-pēr-sil'i-us-li, *adv.* In a supercilious or haughty manner.
- SUPERCILIOUSNESS**, sū-pēr-sil'i-us-nes, *n.* The state of being supercilious or haughty: overbearing manner.
- SUPERCRETACEOUS**, sū-pēr-kre-tā'shus, *adj.* (*geol.*) Lying above the chalk. [*See* CRETACEOUS.]
- SUPERDAINTY**, sū-pēr-dānt'i, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Overdainty.
- SUPEREMINENCE**, sū-pēr-em'i-nens, *n.* State of being supereminent or excellent beyond others.
- SUPEREMINENT**, sū-pēr-em'i-nent, *adj.* Eminent in a superior degree: excellent beyond others.
- SUPEREMINENTLY**, sū-pēr-em'i-nent-li, *adv.* In a supereminent or superior manner or degree.
- SUPEREROGATION**, sū-pēr-er-o-gā'shun, *n.* (*lit.*) Paying out or giving above what is asked: doing more than duty requires or is necessary for salvation. [*L.* *super*, above, and *erogo*, -atum, to pay out money after asking authority to do so—*er*, out of, and *rogo*, to ask.] [*rior* excellence.]
- SUPEREXCELLENCE**, sū-pēr-ek'sel-lens, *n.* Superexcellence.
- SUPEREXCELLENT**, sū-pēr-ek'sel-lent, *adj.* Excellent above others, or in an uncommon degree.
- SUPERFICIAL**, sū-pēr-fish'al, *adj.* Pertaining to, or being on the surface: shallow: slight: containing only what is apparent and simple: not learned. [*See* SUPERFICIES.] [*ficial* manner.]
- SUPERFICIALLY**, sū-pēr-fish'al-li, *adv.* In a superficial manner.
- SUPERFICIALNESS**, sū-pēr-fish'al-nes, *n.* State of being superficial or not reaching below the surface: shallowness, as of learning or observation.
- SUPERFICIES**, sū-pēr-fish'ez, *n.* The upper face or surface: the outer face or part of a thing. [*L.*—*super*, above, and *facies*, face.]
- SUPERFINE**, sū-pēr-fin, *adj.* Fine above others: finer than ordinary.
- SUPERFLUITY**, sū-pēr-flōō'i-ti, *n.* A superfluous quantity or more than enough: state of being superfluous: superabundance.
- SUPERFLUOUS**, sū-pēr-flōō-us, *adj.* (*lit.*) Overflowing: more than enough: useless. [*L.* *superfluous*—*super*, above, and *fluo*, to flow.]
- SUPERFLUOUSLY**, sū-pēr-flōō-us-li, *adv.* In a superfluous manner or degree. [*fluity*.]
- SUPERFLUOUSNESS**, sū-pēr-flōō-us-nes, *n.* Superfluousness.
- SUPERFLUX**, sū-pēr-fluks, *n.* (*Shak.*) Superfluity.
- SUPERHUMAN**, sū-pēr-hū'man, *adj.* Above what is human: divine. [*lay* above.]
- SUPERIMPOSE**, sū-pēr-im-pōz', *v.t.* To impose or
- SUPERIMPOSITION**, sū-pēr-im-po-zish'un, *n.* The act of superimposing or laying on: the state of being superimposed. [*cumbent* or lying above.]
- SUPERINCUMBENT**, sū-pēr-in-kum'bent, *adj.* Insuperindue.
- SUPERINDUE**, sū-pēr-in-dūs, *v.t.* To bring in over and above something else. [*L.* *super*, above, and *induco*—*in*, in, and *duco*, to bring.]
- SUPERINTEND**, sū-pēr-in-tend', *v.t.* (*lit.*) To be intent over anything: to have the oversight or charge of: to control. [*L.* *super*, above, and *intendo*—*in*, on, and *tendo*, to stretch.]
- SUPERINTENDENCE**, sū-pēr-in-tend'ens, *n.* Act of superintending: oversight: direction: management.
- SUPERINTENDENT**, sū-pēr-in-tend'ent, *adj.* Superintending.—*n.* One who superintends: overseer.
- SUPERIOR**, sū-pē'ri-or, *adj.* Upper: higher in place, rank, or excellence: surpassing others: beyond the influence of.—*n.* One superior to others: the chief of a monastery, &c. and of certain churches and colleges. [*L.*, comp. of *superus*, high—*super*, above.]
- SUPERIORESS**, sū-pē'ri-or-es, *n.* A female superior or chief in a convent, nunnery, &c.
- SUPERIORITY**, sū-pē'ri-or'i-ti, *n.* Quality or state of being superior: pre-eminence: advantage.
- SUPERIORLY**, sū-pē'ri-or-li, *adv.* In a superior manner.
- SUPERLATIVE**, sū-pēr-la-tiv, *adj.* Carried above others or to the highest degree: superior to all others: most eminent: (*gram.*) expressing the highest degree of a quality.—*n.* (*gram.*) The superlative degree of adjectives and adverbs. [*L.* *superlatus*—*superlatus*, *pa.p.* of *superfero*—*super*, above, *fero*, to carry.]
- SUPERLATIVELY**, sū-pēr-la-tiv-li, *adv.* In a superlative manner: in the highest degree.
- SUPERLATIVENESS**, sū-pēr-la-tiv-nes, *n.* State of being superlative or in the highest degree.
- SUPERLUNAR**, sū-pēr-lōō'nar, } *adj.* Above the
- SUPERLUNARY**, sū-pēr-lōō'nar-i, } *moon*: not of this world. [*See* LUNAR.]
- SUPERMUNDANE**, sū-pēr-mun'dan, *adj.* Above the world. [*See* MUNDANE.]
- SUPERNAL**, sū-pēr'nal, *adj.* That is above or in a higher place or region: relating to things above: celestial. [*L.* *supernus*—*super*, above.]
- SUPERNATURAL**, sū-pēr-na'tū-ral, *adj.* Above the powers of nature: not according to the usual course of nature: miraculous: spiritual.
- SUPERNATURALISM**, sū-pēr-na'tū-ral-izm, *n.* The state of being supernatural: the doctrine of a divine

and supernatural agency in the production of the miracles and revelations recorded in the Bible &c.

SUPERNATURALLY, su per nat' rál l, *adv* In a supernatural manner

SUPERNUMERARY, su per numer ar i *adj* Over and above the number stated, or necessary—*n*. A person or thing beyond the usual necessary, or stated number [L. *supernumerarius*—*super*, over, and *numerus* a number]

SUPERPHOSPHATE su per fos fát, *n*. A phosphate containing the greatest amount of phosphoric acid that can combine with the base

SUPERPOSE su per pòz', *vt* To place over or upon —*prp* superposing, *pa.p* superposed [L. *super*, over and *pono posum* to place]

SUPERPOSITION, su per po-zish un, *n* Act of superposing state of being superposed that which is above anything [excessively]

SUPERPRAISE, su per práz' *vt* (Shak.) To praise

SUPER-ROYAL su per royál *adj* Larger than royal, denoting a size of printing paper

SUPERSCRIBE, su per skrib' *vt* To write or engrave over, on the outside or top to write the name on the outside or cover of —*prp* superscribing, *pa.p* superscribed [L. *super* over above, and *scribo, scriptum*, to write.]

SUPERSCRIPT, su per skript *n*. Superscription.

SUPERSSCRIPTION su per skripshun, *n* Act of superscribing that which is written or engraved above or on the outside.

SUPERSEDE, su per sed', *vt* To sit or be above or superior to to make useless by superior power to come in the room of to displace —*prp* superseding, *pa.p* superseded. [L. *super*, above and *sedeo sedum* to sit.] [see]ing.

SUPERSEDEURE, su per sed ur, *n*. The act of super

SUPERSERVICEABLE su per sev'is a-bl, *adj* (Shak.) Giving more service than what is required over-officious.

SUPERSESSION sú per seshun, *n*. The act of superseding a setting aside. [From *SUPERSEDE*.]

SUPERSTITION, su per stish un, *n*. (lit.) A being excessive (in religion) over a thing as if in wonder or fear excessive reverence or fear excessive exactness in religious opinions or practice false worship or religion the belief in supernatural agency belief in what is absurd, without evidence. [L. *superstitio* excessive religious belief—*s per*, over above and *sto* to stand.]

SUPERSTITIOUS su per stish us, *adj* Pertaining to or proceeding from superstition showing or given to superstition over-exact.

SUPERSTITIOUSLY, su per stish us-l, *adv* In a superstitious manner too scrupulously

SUPERSTRATUM su per strá trum, *n*. A stratum or layer situated above another

SUPERSTRUCTURE, su per-strukt'ur, *n*. A structure above or on something else anything erected on a foundation. [subtle]

SUPERSUBTLE, su per sutl', *adj* (Shak.) Over

SUPERVENE, su per ven, *vi* To come above or upon to occur or take place —*prp* supervening, *pa.p* supervened [L. *super* above, and *venio, ventum*, to come.]

SUPERVENIENT, sú per vên yent, *adj* Coming above or upon, as something additional. [From *SUPERVENE*.]

SUPERVENTION su per ven shun, *n*. Act of supervening or taking place.

SUPERVISAL su per vizál, *n*. Act of supervising inspection control.

SUPERVISE, su per viz', *vt* To oversee to super intend —*prp* supervising, *pa.p* supervised —*n*. (Shak.) Supervision. [L. *super*, over, and *video, visum* to see.]

SUPERVISION, su per vizhun, *n*. The act of supervising inspection control.

SUPERVISOR su per viz'or, *n*. One who supervises an overseer an inspector (Shak.) an onlooker

SUPINATION, su pin áshun, *n*. The state of being supine the act of lying or being laid with the face upward the act of turning the palm of the hand upward the hand so turned.

SUPIATOR su pin átor *n*. That which produces supination a muscle that turns the palm upward.

SUPINE sú pin *adj* Lying on the back leaning backward negligent indolent—*n* (Latin gram) The name of certain verbal nouns. [L. *supine*—*super* above, upon]

SUPINELY, su pin'li *adv* In a supine manner

SUPINENESS sú pin nes *n*. The state of being supine drowsiness carelessness.

SUPPER su per *n*. That which is supped a meal taken at the close of the day [Fr *supper*]

SUPPERLESS su per les, *adj* Without supper

SUPPING suping *n*. The act of one who sups that which is supped.

SUPLANT sup-plant', *vt* (lit.) To trip up one's heels to displace to take the place of to under mine. [L. *supplanto* to trip up one's heels—*sub*, under *planta* the sole of the foot]

SUPLANTER sup-plant'ur, *n*. One who supplants.

SUPPLE, supl', *adj* Folding under or back plant lithe yielding to the humour of others fawning—*vt* To make supple to make soft or compliant—*vi* to become supple —*prp* suppling, *pa.p* supplied. [Fr *supple* prob from L. *supplex*, bending the knees—*sub* under and *placo* to fold. See *PLIANT*]

SUPPLEMENT supple ment *n*. That which supplies or fills up an addition.—*vt* To supply or fill up to add to [L. *supplementum*—*suppleo* See *SUPPLY*]

SUPPLEMENTAL supple men'tal, *adj* Added

SUPPLEMENTARY supple men't ar i, *adj* to supply what is wanting additional.

SUPPLENESS supl' nes *n*. The state or quality of being supple readiness to take any form flexibility

SUPPLE SINEWED supl' sin ed, *adj* (Term.) Having supple sinews lithe.

SUPPLIANCE, supl' ans *n*. (Shak.) That which is supplied. [From *SUPPLY*]

SUPLIANT, supl' ant, *adj* Supplicating asking earnestly entreating—*n*. A humble petitioner [Fr *suppliant* *prp* of *supplicare*—L. *supplico* See *SUPPLICATE*.] [manner]

SUPLIANTLY, supl' ant-l, *adv* In a suppliant

SUPPLICANT supl' kant, *adj* Supplicating asking submissively —*n*. One who supplicates or entreats earnestly [L. *supplicans* *prp* of *supplico* See *SUPPLICATE*.]

SUPPLICATE, supl' kat, *vt* (lit.) To fold the knees under one, to kneel to to entreat earnestly to address in prayer —*prp* supplicating, *pa.p* supplicated. [L. *supplico*—*atum*—*supplex* kneeling down—*sub* under and *placo* to fold.]

SUPPLICATION supl' kashun, *n*. Act of supplicating earnest prayer or entreaty

SUPPLICATORY, supl' ka-tor-i, *adj* Containing supplication or entreaty humble.

SUPPLY, sup-pli', *v.t.* To fill up, esp. a deficiency: to furnish: to take the place of:—*pr.p.* supply'ing; *pa.p.* supplied'.—*n.* Act of supplying: that which is supplied or which supplies a want: amount of food or money provided (used generally in *pl.*) [*L. suppleo*—*sub*, up, and *pleo*, to fill.]

SUPPLYANT, sup-pli'ant, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Supplying, auxiliary.

SUPPLYMENT, sup-pli'ment, *n.* (*Shak.*) A supply.

SUPPORT, sup-pört', *v.t.* To bear up: to endure or sustain: to keep up: to make good: to defend: to represent.—*n.* Act of supporting or upholding: that which supports, sustains, or maintains: maintenance. [*L. sub*, up, and *porto*, to bear.]

SUPPORTABLE, sup-pört'a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being supported: enduring: capable of being maintained.

SUPPORTABLY, sup-pört'a-bli, *adv.* In a support-able manner.

SUPPORTANCE, sup-pört'ans, *n.* (*Shak.*) Support.

SUPPORTER, sup-pört'ér, *n.* One who or that which supports: an adherent: a defender: (*her.*) a figure on each side of the escutcheon.

SUPPOSABLE, sup-pöza-bl, *adj.* That may be supposed.

SUPPOSAL, sup-pö'zal, *n.* (*Shak.*) Supposition.

SUPPOSE, sup-pöz', *v.t.* (*lit.*) To place under: to lay down, assume, or state as true: to imagine:—*pr.p.* suppos'ing; *pa.p.* supposed'.—*n.* (*Shak.*) Trick, imposition. [*Fr. supposer*—*L. sub*, under, and *pono*, positum, to place.]

SUPPOSED, sup-pözd', *adj.* (*Shak.*) Counterfeit.

SUPPOSITION, sup-po-zish'un, *n.* Act of supposing: that which is supposed: assumption.

SUPPOSITIONAL, sup-po-zish'un-al, *adj.* Implying supposition.

SUPPOSITIOUS, sup-poz-i-tish'us, *adj.* Supposed or not genuine: spurious: put by trick in the place of another. [*L. suppositivus*—*L. suppono*. See **SUPPOSE**.]

SUPPOSITIOUSLY, sup-poz-i-tish'us-li, *adv.* In a supposititious manner.

SUPPOSITIOUSNESS, sup-poz-i-tish'us-nes, *n.* The state of being supposititious.

SUPPOSITIVE, sup-poz-i-tiv, *adj.* Implying, expressing, or including a supposition.

SUPPOSITORY, sup-poz-i-tor-i, *n.* (*med.*) A pill or any solid medicine in the form of a cone or cylinder intended for introduction into the rectum. [*From L. suppositorius*, that is placed underneath—*suppono*. See **SUPPOSE**.]

SUPPRESS, sup-pres', *v.t.* To press or put down: to crush: to keep in: to retain or conceal: to stop. [*L. sub*, under, down, and *press*.]

SUPPRESSION, sup-presh'un, *n.* Act of suppressing: stoppage: concealment.

SUPPRESSIVE, sup-pres'iv, *adj.* Tending to suppress: subduing. [or prevents disclosure.]

SUPPRESSOR, sup-pres'or, *n.* One who suppresses.

SUPPURATE, sup-ü-rät, *v.i.* To gather pus or matter underneath:—*pr.p.* suppur'ating; *pa.p.* suppur'ated. [*L. suppurare*,—*sub*, under, and *Pus*.]

SUPPURATION, sup-ü-rä'shun, *n.* Act or process of suppurating or producing pus: matter.

SUPPURATIVE, sup-ü-rät-iv, *adj.* Tending to suppurate: promoting suppuration.—*n.* A medicine that promotes suppuration.

SUPRACILIARY, sü-pra-sil'i-ar-i, *adj.* Above the eyebrow. [*L. supra*, above, and **CILIARY**.]

SUPRACOSTAL, sü-pra-köst'al, *adj.* Above or upon the ribs. [*L. supra*, above, and **COSTAL**.]

SUPRACRETACEOUS, sü-pra-kre-tä'shus, *adj.* (*geol.*) Denoting strata lying above the chalk. [*L. supra*, above, and **CRETACEOUS**.]

SUPRALAPSARIAN, sü-pra-laps-ä'ri-an, *n.* One of a class of Calvinists who hold that the fall of Adam, with all its consequences, as well as the decree of election, by which a part of the fallen would be saved, were predestinated by God from all eternity—*opp.* to *sublapsarian*.—*adj.* Pertaining to the Supralapsarians or to their opinions. [*L. supra*, above, beyond, and *lapsus*, lapsus. See **LAPSE**.]

SUPRALUNAR, sü-pra-loö'nar, *adj.* Beyond the moon: very lofty. [*L. supra*, beyond, and **LUNAR**.]

SUPRAMUNDANE, sü-pra-mun'dän, *adj.* Situated above the world. [*L. supra*, above, and **MUNDANE**.]

SUPRARENAL, sü-pra-rē'nal, *adj.* Situated above the kidneys. [*L. supra*, above, and **RENAL**.]

SUPRASCAPULAR, sü-pra-skap'ü-lar, } *adj.* Situated above the scapula or shoulder-blade. [*L. supra*, above, and **SCAPULAR**.]

SUPRASPINAL, sü-pra-spin'al, *adj.* Situated above the spine. [*L. supra*, above, and **SPINAL**.]

SUPREMACY, sü-prem'a-si, *n.* State of being supreme: highest authority or power.

SUPREME, sü-prēm', *adj.* Highest: greatest: most excellent. [*L. supremus*, superl. of *superus*, high—*super*, above.]

SUPREMELY, sü-prēm'li, *adv.* In a supreme manner.

SURADDITION, sur-ad-dish'un, *n.* (*Shak.*) Something added, as to a name. [*Fr. sur*, over, and **ADDITION**.]

SURAL, sür'al, *adj.* Pertaining to the calf of the leg. [*From L. sura*, the calf of the leg.]

SURANCE, shöör'ans, *n.* (*Shak.*) Assurance.

SURBASE, sür'bäs, *n.* A cornice or series of mouldings above the base of a pedestal. [*Fr. sur*, over, and **BASE**.]

SURBATE, sur-bat', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To bruise, as the feet by travel. [*Fr. solbattre*—*sole*, *L. solea*, a sole, and *Fr. battre*, to beat.]

SURBED, sur-bed', *v.t.* To set edgewise, as a stone with reference to the grain. [*Fr. sur*, over, and **BED**.]

SURBET, sur-be't', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To surbate.

SURCEASE, sur-sēs', *v.i.* To cease.—*v.t.* to cause to cease.—*n.* (*Shak.*) Complete cessation. [*Fr. surseis*, *pa.p.* of *surseoir*, to leave off—*sur*, *L. super*, over, and *seoir*, *L. sedeo*, to sit.]

SURCHARGE, sur-chärj', *v.t.* To overcharge or overload.—*n.* An excessive load. [*Fr. sur*, *L. super*, over, and **CHARGE**.]

SURCOAT, sür'köt, *n.* An overcoat, generally applied to the long flowing drapery of knights anterior to the introduction of plate-armour: a short robe worn by ladies over the tunic at the close of the 11th century. [*Fr. sur*, over, and **COAT**.]

SURD, surd, *adj.* (*lit.*) Deaf: involving surds.—*n.* (*alg.*) A quantity inexpressible by rational numbers or which has no root. [*L. surdus*, deaf.]

SURE, shöör, *adj.* Secure: fit to be depended on:



Arms of the Duke of Argyll

strong confident beyond doubt.—*adv* Surely [Fr *sûr*, O Fr *secur*, contr of *SECURE*].

SURE-FOOTED, *shûr' fûot'ed*, *adj* Walking firmly or securely not liable to stumble.

SURELY, *shûr'lî*, *adv* In a sure manner certainly without doubt safely firmly

SURETISHIP, *shûr'tî shîp*, *n* State of being surety obligation of one person to answer for another

SURETY, *shûr'tî*, *n* State of being sure certainty he or that which makes sure security against loss one who becomes bound for another.—*vt* (*Shak*) To be surety or security for

SURF, *surf*, *n* The foam made by the dashing of waves. [O Fr *surfot*, the rising of billow upon billow]

SURFACE, *sur'fâs*, *n* The upper face the exterior part of anything. [Fr, L *superficies*—*super*, above, and *facies*, face.]

SURFEIT, *sur'fit*, *vt* (*It*) To overdo to fill to satiety and disgust.—*n* Excess in eating and drinking [O Fr *surfait*—*sur*, over, *fait* done—*faire*, L *facio*, to do] [*is* gluttony]

SURFEITER, *sur'fit'er*, *n* (*Shak*) One who surfeits

SURFEITING, *sur'fit'ing*, *n* Eating overmuch gluttony

SURFY, *surfî*, *adj* Abounding in surf

SURGE, *surf*, *n* The rising or swelling of a large wave.—*vi* To rise high to swell —*pr p* surging, *pa p* surged [It *sorgere*, to rise up—L *urgere*, to rise]

SURGEON, *sur'jun*, *n* One who cures external diseases by working or operating upon them with the hand. [A contr of *CHIRURGION*]

SURGEONCY, *sur'jun'î*, *n* The office or employment of a surgeon in the army or navy

SURGERY, *sur'jerî*, *n* The art or profession of a surgeon a place for surgical operations

SURGICAL, *sur'jîk al*, *adj* Pertaining to surgeons or to surgery done by surgery

SURGY, *sur'jî*, *adj* Full of surges or waves billowy

SURLILY, *sur'lî*, *adv* In a surly manner

SURLINESS, *sur'lî nes*, *n* The state or quality of being surly sour ill nature

SURLIN, the preferable form of *SURLON*

SURLY, *sur'lî*, *adj* Sour like morose acerbil tempestuous. [AS *surlice* sour like—*sur*, sour, and *lice*, like Wedgwood thinks the orig meaning to have been *sur-lîc*, arrogant.]

SURMISE, *sur'mîz*, *vt* To put or fix the mind upon to imagine to suspect —*pr p* surmising, *pa p* surmised.—*n* Suspicion conjecture. [O Fr *surmise*, accusation—*surmettre*, to accuse—*sur*, L *super*, upon, L *mitto*, mittere, to send, to put.]

SURMOUNT, *sur'mownt*, *vt* To mount above to surpass. [Fr *sur*, L *super*, above, and *MOUNT*]

SURMOUNTABLE, *sur'mownt-a-bl*, *adj* That may be surmounted.

SURMOUNTED, *sur'mownt'ed*, *adj* Surpassed overcome (*arch*) denoting an arch or dome rising higher than a semicircle (*her*) denoting a figure when another is laid over it

SURNAM, *sur'nâm*, *n* A name over and above the Christian name.—*vt* To call by a surname. [Fr *sur*, L *super*, over and above, and *NAM*]

SURPASS, *sur'pas*, *vt* To pass beyond to exceed to excel. [Fr *sur*, L *super*, beyond, and *PAS*]

SURPASSABLE, *sur'pas-a-bl*, *adj* That may be surpassed or excelled.

SURPASSING, *sur'pas'ing*, *paid* Passing beyond others excellent in a high degree.

SURPLICE, *sur'plîs*, *n* (*lit*) The robe worn above the pelisse a white garment worn by the clergy [Fr *surplis*, low L *superpellicum*—L *super*, above, and *pellicum*, a pelisse. See *PELISSE*]

SURPLICED, *sur'plîst*, *adj* Wearing a surplice

SURPLUS, *sur'plûs*, *n* Overplus excess above what is required. [Fr—*sur*, L *super*, over, and *plus*, more]

SURPLUSAGE, *sur'plûs aj*, *n* Overplus

SURPRISE, *sur'prîz*, *vt* (*lit*) To take or catch upon to come upon suddenly or unawares to strike with wonder or astonishment to confuse —*pr p* surprising, *pa p* surprised.—*n* Act of taking unawares the emotion caused by anything sudden amazement [Fr—*sur*, L *super*, upon, and *prendre*, L *prehendo*, to take]

SURPRISING, *sur'prîz'ing*, *adj* Exciting surprise wonderful unexpected [*ing* manner]

SURPRISINGLY, *sur'prîz'ing lî*, *adv* In a surprising manner

SURQUEDRY, *sur'kwê drî*, *n* (*Spenser*) Pride, arrogance [O Fr *surquedre*—*sur*, over, and *cuder*, *queler*, L *cogitare*, to think, to presume.]

SURREINED, *sur'rând*, *adj* (*Shak*) Injured by driving overworked. [Fr *sur*, over, and *REIN*]

SURRENAL, *sur'rânal*, *adj* Situated above *Ue* *Leuaye* [Fr *sur*, over, and *RENAL*]

SURRENDER, *sur'ren der*, *vt* To render or deliver over to resign.—*vi* To yield up one's self to another.—*n* Act of yielding or giving up to another [Fr *sur*, L *super*, over, and *RENDER*]

SURREPTITIOUS, *sur'rep'tîsh'us*, *adj* Seized in an underhand manner done by stealth or fraud. [L *surreptus*, *surreptum*—*sub*, under, and *rapo*, to seize]

SURREPTITIOUSLY, *sur'rep'tîsh'us lî*, *adv* In a surreptitious manner stealthily

SURROGATE, *sur'ro gât*, *n* (*lit*) One asked to act in the place of another a substitute the deputy of an ecclesiastical judge [L *surrogus*, *surrogatum*—*sub*, in the place of, and *rogo*, to ask]

SURROUND, *sur'rownd*, *vt* To go round about to encompass [Fr *sur*, L *super*, about and *ROUEN*]

SURROUNDING, *sur'rownd'ing*, *n* An encompassing (*pl*) things which surround, external circumstances

SURTOUT, *sur'tû*, *n* (*orig*) A man's coat worn over all his other garments a close bodied frock coat. [Fr—*sur*, L *super*, over, and *tout*, L *totus*, all]

SURVEILLANCE, *sur'vel'yân*, *n* A being vigilant or watchful inspection. [Fr—*surveiller*—*sur*, over, and *veiller*, L *vigilare*, to watch. See *VIGIL*]

SURVEY, *sur'vâ*, *vt* (*Spenser*) To survey

SURVEY, *sur'vâ*, *vt* To see or look over to inspect to superintend to examine to measure and estimate as land. [O Fr *surveoir*—L *super*, over, and *video*, to see.]

SURVEY, *sur'vâ*, *n* Overnight view examination the measuring of land or of a country

SURVEYING, *sur'vâ'ing*, *n* (*math*) The art of ascertaining the boundaries and superficial extent of any portion of the earth's surface

SURVEYOR, *sur'vâ or*, *n* One who surveys an overseer a measurer of land

SURVEYORSHIP, *sur'vâ or shîp*, *n* The state or office of a surveyor

SURVIEW, *sur'vû*, *vt* (*Spenser*) To survey

SURVIVAL, *sur'vîvâl*, *n* A surviving or living after.

SURVIVE, sur-viv', *v.t.* To live beyond: to outlive. —*v.i.* to remain alive:—*pr.p.* surviving; *pa.p.* survived'. [Fr. *survivre*—sur, L. *super*, beyond, and *vivere*, L. *vivo*, to live.]

SURVIVING, sur-viv'ing, *p.adj.* Continuing alive: outliving. [lives after another.]

SURVIVOR, sur-viv'or, *n.* One who survives or

SURVIVORSHIP, sur-viv'or-ship, *n.* The state of being a survivor: a reversionary benefit or interest contingent upon some life or lives surviving some other life or lives.

SUSCEPTIBILITY, sus-sep-ti-bil'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being susceptible: capability: sensibility.

SUSCEPTIBLE, sus-sep'ti-bl, *adj.* (*lit.*) Able to be taken or laid hold of from beneath: capable of receiving anything: impressible. [Fr.—L. *suscipio*, *suscepsum*—sub, from beneath, and *cipio*, to take.]

SUSCEPTIVE, sus-sep'tiv, *adj.* Capable of receiving or admitting: readily admitting. [See **SUSCEPTIBLE**.]

SUSPECT, sus-pekt', *v.t.* (*lit.*) To look under: to mistrust: to imagine to be guilty: to conjecture.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to imagine guilt, to have suspicion.—*adj.* (*Milton*) Suspected.—*n.* (*Milton*) Suspicion. [L. *sub*, under, and *specio*, *spectum*, to look at.]

SUSPEND, sus-pend', *v.t.* To hang one thing beneath another: to make to depend on: to delay: to debar. [L. *suspendo*—sub, beneath, *pendo*, *pensum*, to hang.]

SUSPENDER, sus-pend'er, *n.* One who or that which suspends:—*pl.* straps passing over the shoulders to hold up trousers.

SUSPENSE, sus-pens', *n.* State of being suspended: uncertainty: indecision: stop.—*adj.* (*Milton*) Suspended, in suspense, expressing suspense.

SUSPENSIBILITY, sus-pens-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* Susceptibility of being suspended. [suspended.]

SUSPENSIBLE, sus-pens'i-bl, *adj.* Capable of being

SUSPENSION, sus-pen'shun, *n.* Act of suspending: interruption: delay: temporary privation of office or privilege: a conditional withholding.

SUSPENSION-BRIDGE, sus-pen'shun-brij, *n.* A bridge in which the roadway is supported by chains, which pass over elevated piers, and are secured below at each end.

SUSPENSORY, sus-pens'or-i, *adj.* That suspends: doubtful.—*n.* That which suspends: a bandage.

SUSPICION, sus-pish'un, *n.* Act of suspecting: the imagining of something without evidence or on slender evidence: mistrust.

SUSPICIOUS, sus-pish'us, *adj.* Full of suspicion: shewing suspicion: liable to suspicion: doubtful.

SUSPICIOUSLY, sus-pish'us-li, *adv.* In a suspicious manner: so as to raise suspicion.

SUSPICIOUSNESS, sus-pish'us-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being suspicious: disposition to suspect.

SUSPIRE, sus-pir', *v.i.* (*Shak.*) To fetch a deep breath, to sigh, to breathe. [L. *suspiro*—sub, under, and *spiro*, to breathe.]

SUSTAIN, sus-tan', *v.t.* To hold up: to bear: to maintain: to relieve: to prove: to sanction: to prolong.—*n.* (*Milton*) A sustainer. [L. *sub*, np, *teneo*, to hold.] [sustained.]

SUSTAINABLE, sus-tan'a-bl, *adj.* That may be

SUSTAINER, sus-tan'er, *n.* One who or that which sustains or supports.

SUSTENANCE, sus'ten-ans, *n.* That which sustains: maintenance: provisions.

SUSTENTATION, sus-ten-ta'shun, *n.* That which sustains: support: maintenance.

SUTLER, sutlér, *n.* (*lit.*) A dabbler, one who does

mean, dirty work: a person who follows an army and sells provisions, &c. [O. D. *soeteler*, a small trader—*soetelen*, to do mean work; Ger. *sudler*, a dabbler—*sudeln*, to do dirty work.]

SUTLING, sut'ling, *adj.* Pertaining to sutlers: engaged in the occupation of a sutler.

SUTURAL, sūt'ūr-al, *adj.* Relating to a suture.

SUTURE, sūt'ūr, *n.* (*med.*) The sewing together of a wound: the seam uniting the bones of the skull: (*bot.*) the seam at the union of two margins in a plant. [L. *sutura*—suo, *sutum*, to sew.]

SUTURED, sūt'urd, *adj.* Having, or united by sutures.

SUZERAIN, sū'ze-rān, *n.* (*lit.*) One who is above: a feudal lord. [Fr.—*sus*, L. *susum*, *sursum*, above.]

SUZERAINTY, sū'ze-rān-ti, *n.* The dominion of a suzerain: paramount authority.

SWAB, swob, *n.* (*lit.*) That which splashes water: a mop for cleaning or drying floors, decks, &c.—*v.t.* To clean or dry with a swab:—*pr.p.* swabbing; *pa.p.* swabbed'. [Sw. *swabb*; D. *zwabber*; Norw. *svabba*, to splash water.]

SWABBER, swob'ér, *n.* One who uses a swab: an officer who sees that the ship is kept clean.

SWADDLE, swod'l, *v.t.* To swathe or bind tight with clothes, as an infant:—*pr.p.* swaddling; *pa.p.* swadd'led. [A.S. *swaðil*, swathing; *swæthel*, a swaddling-band: akin to **SWATHE**.]

SWADDLING-BAND, swod'ling-band, } *n.* A band
SWADDLING-CLOTH, swod'ling-kloth, } or cloth
formerly used for swaddling an infant: (*B.*) swaddling-clothes.

SWAG-BELLIED, swag'bel'id, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Having a large projecting belly.

SWAGE, swāj, *v.t.* and *v.i.* (*Milton*). To assuage.

SWAGGER, swag'ér, *v.i.* To sway or swing the body in bluster: to brag noisily: to bully.—*n.* Boastfulness: insolence of manner. [Akin to **SWAY**, **SWING**.]

SWAGGERER, swag'ér-ér, *n.* One who swaggers: a blustering fellow.

SWAIN, swān, *n.* (*lit.*) A servant: a young man: a peasant: a country lover. [A.S. *swan*, Ice. *svæinn*, young man, servant; Dan. *svend*, servant.]

SWALLOW, swol'ò, *n.* A migratory bird with long wings, which seizes its insect food on the wing. [A.S. *swalcwe*; Ice. *svala*; Ger. *schwalbe*.]

SWALLOW, swol'ò, *v.t.* To receive through the gullet into the stomach: to engulf: to absorb: to occupy: to exhaust:—*pr.p.* swallow'ing; *pa.p.* swallow'ed. [A.S. *swelgan*, O. Ger. *swelgen*, Ice. *svelgja*—*svelgr*, the gullet.]

SWALLOW-TAILED, swol'ò-tald, *adj.* Like a swallow's tail in form: dove-tailed.

SWAM, swam, *pa.t.* of **SWIM**.

SWAMP, swomp, *n.* Wet, spongy land: low ground filled with water.—*v.t.* To sink in, or as in a swamp: to overset, or cause to fill with water, as a boat. [Akin to Ice. *squampa*, to splash; Dan. *swamp*, A.S. *swamm*, Ger. *schwamm*, a sponge.]

SWAMPY, swomp'i, *adj.* Consisting of swamp: wet and spongy.

SWAN, swon, *n.* A web-footed bird like the duck and goose, superior in size and beauty. [A.S.; Ger. *schwan*; D. *zwaan*; O. Ger. *swan*.] [swan.]

SWAN-LIKE, swon'-lik, *adj.* (*Tenn.*) Resembling a

SWARD, swawrd, *n.* (*lit.*) The skin of swine: the grassy surface of land: green turf.—*v.t.* To cover with sword. [A.S. *swæard*, Ger. *schwarte*, Ice. *svórd*, the skin of hacon, sword.]

SWARDED, swawrd'ed, } *adj* Covered with sword.
SWARDY, swawrd'ed, }
SWARE, swär, (*B*) *part* of **SWEAR**.
SWARM, swawrm, *n.* (*lit.*) A body of humming or buzzing insects a cluster of insects, esp. of bees a great number through.—*v. t.* To gather as bees to appear in a crowd to throng to abound to breed multitudes [A.S. *swearm*, O Ger *swarm*, Ger *schwarm*, noisy revelry, *schwarmen*, to buzz.]
SWART, sawrt, } *adj* (*Spenser*) Swarthy
SWARTH, sawrth, } (*Milton*) gloomy
SWARTH, sawrth, *n.* (*Shak*) Same as **SWATH**.
SWARTHILY, sawrth'ly, *adv* With a swarthy colour darkly dusky
SWARTHINESS, sawrth'ness, *n.* The state of being swarthy duskiness of complexion.
SWARTHY, sawrth'y, *adj* Of a blackish complexion tawny [A.S. *swcart*, Ice. *swart*, Ger *schwarz*, black.]
SWART STAR, sawrt' star, *n.* (*Milton*) The dog star, so called because at the time of its appearance it darkens or makes swart the complexion.
SWARVE, sawrv, *v. t.* (*Spenser*) To swerve
SWASH BUCKLER, swosh buk'ler, *n.* A bully, a blusterer [See **SWASHER**.]
SWASHER, swosh'er, *n.* (*Shak*) One who swashes, a blusterer [Obs *swash*, to bluster]
SWAT, swot (*Spenser*) *part* of **SWEAR**
SWATH, swath, *n.* (*lit.*) A way a line of grass or corn cut by the scythe the sweep of a scythe [A.S. *swaeth*, path, Ger *schwaden*, akin to **WAY**.]
SWATHIE, swath, *v. t.* To bind with a band or bandage —*pr p* swathing, *pa p* swathed —*n.* A bandage. [A.S. *be-swæthen*.]
SWAY, swä, *v. t.* To manage or wield with the hand to cause to incline to one side to influence by power or moral force to govern —*v. i.* to incline to one side to govern to have weight or influence.—*n.* The sweep of a weapon that which moves with power preponderance power in governing influence or authority inclining to one side. [D. *swaayen*, Dan. *svaig*, to swing, Ice. *svæiga*, Dan. *svæie*, to bend.]
SWAYED, swäid, *adj* (*Shak*) Bent down and injured in the back by heavy burdens—said of a horse.
SWEAR, swär, *v. t.* (*lit.*) To declare as true to affirm, calling God to witness to give evidence on oath to utter the name of God or of sacred things profanely.—*v. i.* to utter, calling God to witness to administer an oath to declare on oath —*pr p* swearing, *pa t* swore, *pa p* sworn. [A.S. & O Ger *swarian*, Ger *schwören*—O Ger *war*, Ger *wahr*, true.]
SWEARD, sword, *n.* (*Spenser*) Sword.
SWEARER, swär'er, *n.* One who swears a profane person.
SWEAT, swet, *n.* The wet or moisture from the skin labour drudgery.—*v. i.* To give out sweat or moisture to toil.—*v. t.* to give out, as sweat to cause to sweat. [A.S. *swout*, Ice. *svæit*, Dan. *svæit* akin to *L. sudor*, Sans. *sväid*, to sweat.]
SWEATER, swet'er, *n.* One who sweats.
SWEATH BAND, sweth band, *n.* (*Spenser*) A swad dling band. [From **SWATH**.]
SWEATINESS, swet'ness, *n.* State of being sweaty
SWEATING BATH, swet'ing bath, *n.* A bath to promote perspiration
SWEATING-ROOM, swet'ing room, *n.* A room for sweating persons a room for sweating cheese and carrying off the superfluous juices.

SWEATY, swet'y, *adj* Wet with sweat consisting of sweat laborious.
SWEDE, swéd, *n.* A native of Sweden.
SWEDENBORGLIAN, swé dn bor'j'an, *n.* One who holds the doctrines of *Swedenborg*, a Swedish philosopher (1688-1772), who claimed to have direct intercourse with the spiritual world, and who taught that there is one God, Jesus Christ.
SWEDISH, swéd'ish, *adj* Pertaining to Sweden.
SWEEP, swép, *v. t.* To wipe or rub over with a brush or broom to carry along or off by a long brushing stroke or force to destroy or carry off at a stroke to strike with a long stroke to carry with pomp to drag over to pass rapidly over.—*v. i.* to pass swiftly and forcibly to pass with pomp to move with a long reach —*pr p* sweeping, *pa t* and *pa p* swept.—*n.* Act of sweeping extent of a stroke, or of anything turning or in motion direction of a curve [A.S. *swēpan*, low Ger *swēpen*, Ice. *svopa*, to sweep to wipe allied to **WIPE**.]
SWEEPER, swép'er, *n.* One who sweeps
SWEEPINGLY, swép'ing'ly, *adv* In a sweeping manner [Sweeping rubbish.]
SWEETINGS, swép'ingz, *n. pl.* Things collected by
SWEEPSTAKE, swép'stak, *n.* (*Shak*) One who wins all—usually written *sweepstakes*
SWEEPSTAKES, swép'stak'es, *n.* One who wins or sweeps off all the stakes the sum of the stakes.
SWEET, swet, *adj* Pleasing to the taste or senses. tasting like sugar fragrant melodious beautiful fresh not stale sour, or putrid mild obliging.—*n.* A sweet substance a term of endearment —*pl.* sweetmeats. [A.S. *swet*, Goth. *swaz*, Gr *héd'is*, akin to *L. suavis*, sweet, for *suavis*—Sans. *svad*, to taste.]
SWEETHEAD, swéth'ed, *n.* The pancreas of an animal used for food, so called from its sweetness and resemblance to bread.
SWEET BRIER, swét brí'er, *n.* A kind of rose resembling the brier, having a sweet smell.
SWEETEN, swét'n, *v. t.* To make sweet to make pleasing, mild, or kind to increase the agreeable qualities of to make pure and healthy
SWEETENER, swét'n'er, *n.* One who or that which sweetens. [that which sweetens.]
SWEETENING, swét'n'ing, *n.* Act of sweetening
SWEETHEART, swéth'art, *n.* (*lit.*) One who is very sweet a lover or mistress. [Sweeter, and O Ger. augmentative affix *hart*.]
SWEETING, swét'ing, *n.* A sweet apple (*Shak*) a darling, a word of endearment. [taste.]
SWEETISH, swét'ish, *adj* Somewhat sweet to the
SWEETISHNESS, swét'ish'ness, *n.* The quality of being sweetish, or somewhat sweet.
SWEETLY, swét'ly, *adv* In a sweet manner agreeably delightfully [rant species of marjoram.]
SWEET MARJORAM, swét-mar'jor-am, *n.* A frag
SWEETMEAT, swét'meat, *n.* Sweet food a confection made of sugar [Swezer and MEAT]
SWEETNESS, swéth'ness, *n.* The quality of being sweet agreeableness to taste or smell amableness pleasantness
SWEET-OIL, swét-oil, *n.* Olive oil.
SWEET PEA, swét'p'e, *n.* A pea cultivated for its sweet fragrance and beauty
SWEET POTATO, swét'po-ta'to, *n.* A plant common in tropical countries, having tubers like the potato, which are sweet and highly esteemed as food. [sweet scent or smell.]
SWEET SCENTED, swét'scented, *adj* Having a

SWEET-WILLIAM, swët-wil'yam, *n.* A species of pink of many colours and varieties.

SWELL, swel, *v.i.* To grow larger: to expand: to rise into waves: to heave: to be inflated: to bulge out: to grow louder: to be bombastic: to become elated, arrogant, or angry: to grow upon the view.—*v.t.* to increase the size of: to aggravate: to increase the sound of: to raise to arrogance:—*pr.p.* swelling; *pa.p.* swelled or swollen (swoln).—*n.* Act of swelling: increase in size or sound: a gradual rise of ground: a wave: the waves or tides of the sea, esp. after a storm. [A.S. *swellan*; D. *swellen*; Icc. *swella*.]

SWELLING, swelling, *adj.* (B.) Inflated, proud, haughty.—*n.* Protuberance: a tumour: a rising, as of passion: (B.) inflation by pride.

SWELT, swelt, *v.i.* (Spenser). To swelter.

SWELTER, swelt'ër, *v.i.* To be faint or ready to perish with heat.—*v.t.* to oppress with heat: (Shak.) to exude, as sweat. [A.S. *sweltan*, to die; Icc. *swelta*, to hunger.]

SWEPT, swept, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of SWEEP.

SERVE, swërv, *v.i.* To turn, wander, or depart from any line, duty, or custom: to incline:—*pr.p.* swerving; *pa.p.* swerved. [A.S. *hæcorfan*, Icc. *hverfa*, to turn or bend; D. *sverven*; O. Ger. *sværben*, to wander: conn. with WARP.]

SWIFT, swift, *adj.* Waving or moving quickly: fleet: rapid: speedy: ready.—*n.* A swiftly flying bird of the swallow tribe. [A.S.—*swifan*, to move quickly, Icc. *swifa*, to glide, D. *zweven*, to wave. See SWIVEL.]

SWIFTLY, swift'ly, *adv.* With swiftness: rapidly.

SWIFTNESS, swift'nes, *n.* Quality of being swift: quickness: fleetness: rapidity: speed.

SWILL, swil, *v.t.* or *v.i.* To swallow: to drink greedily or largely.—*n.* A large draught of liquor: the liquid mixture given to swine. [A.S. *swelgan*, *swilgan*, to swallow. See SWALLOW.]

SWIM, swim, *v.i.* (lit.) To swing or move to and fro: to float: to move on or in water: to be borne along by a current: to glide along with a waving motion: to be dizzy: to be drenched: to overflow: to abound.—*v.t.* to pass by swimming: to make to swim or float:—*pr.p.* swimming; *pa.t.* swam; *pa.p.* swum.—*n.* Act of swimming: any motion like swimming: air-bladder of a fish. [A.S. *swimman*, Ger. *schwimmen*, Icc. *swima*, to swim; Icc. *swēima*, to swing, move to and fro.]

SWIMMER, swim'ër, *n.* One who swims: a web-footed aquatic bird.

SWIMMING, swim'ing, *n.* The act of floating or moving on or in the water: dizziness.

SWIMMINGLY, swim'ing-ly, *adv.* In a gliding manner, as if swimming: smoothly: successfully.

SWINCK, swingk, *v.i.* (Spenser). Same as SWINK.

SWINDGE, swindj, *v.t.* (Milton). Same as SWINGE.

SWINDLE, swin'dl, *v.t.* (lit.) To make dizzy: to cheat under the pretence of fair dealing:—*pr.p.* swin'dling; *pa.p.* swin'dled.—*n.* The act of swindling or defrauding. [Ger. *schwindeln*, to be dizzy, to swindle; Icc. *sundla*, to be dizzy, conn. with *swima*, to swim.]

SWINDLER, swin'dlër, *n.* One who swindles or defrauds by imposition: a cheat or rogue.

SWINE, swin, *n., sing.* and *pl.* A quadruped with bristly skin and long snout, fed for its flesh: a pig: pigs collectively. [A.S. *swin*, Ger. *schwein*, O. Ger. *swin*, L. *sus*, Gr. *hus*, from Sans. *su*, to bring forth: or from its grunt.] [swine.]

SWINE-HERD, swin'-hërd, *n.* A herd or keeper of

SWINE-STONE, swin'-stôn, *n.* Same as STINK-STONE.

SWING, swing, *v.i.* To sway or wave to and fro, as a body hanging in air: to vibrate: to practise swinging: to move or float: to turn round at anchor.—*v.t.* to move to and fro: to cause to wave or vibrate: to whirl, to brandish:—*pr.p.* swinging; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* swung.—*n.* The act of swinging: motion to and fro: a waving motion: anything suspended for swinging in: the sweep of a swinging body: power of anything swinging: free course. [A.S. *swingan*, Ger. *schwingen*, to swing; allied to WAG, SWAY.]

SWINGE, swinj, *v.t.* (Milton). To swing or wave to and fro: (Shak.) to beat, chastise. [A form of SWING.]

SWINGE, swinj, *v.t.* (Spenser). The same as SINGE.

SWINGE-BUCKLER, swinj'-buklër, *n.* (Shak.) One who pretends to feats of arms, a blusterer.

SWINGLE, swing'gl, *v.t.* To dress or separate the fibrous parts of flax from the woody substance, by beating. [From SWING.]

SWINGLE-TREE, swing'gl-trë, } *n.* (lit.) A swing-
SINGLE-TREE, sing'gl-trë, } ing-tree: the cross
piece of a carriage to which the traces of a harnessed horse are fixed.

SWINISH, swin'ish, *adj.* Like swine: gross: brutal.

SWINISHLY, swin'ish-ly, *adv.* In a swinish manner.

SWINISHNESS, swin'ish-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being swinish.

SWINK, swingk, *v.i.* (Spenser). To labour, to toil.—*n.* (Spenser) Labour. [A.S. *swincan*, to labour; allied to *swingan*, to swing.]

SWINKED, swingkd, *adj.* (Milton). Wearied with labour, fatigued. [From SWINK.]

SWIRL, swirl, *v.t.* and *v.i.* To whirl or cause to perform a gyration.—*n.* A whirl, or whirling motion. [A form of WHIRL.]

SWISS, swis, *adj.* Of or belonging to Switzerland.—*n.* A native of Switzerland: the language of Switzerland.

SWITCH, swich, *n.* A small flexible twig: a movable rail for transferring a carriage from one line of rails to another.—*v.t.* To strike with a switch: to transfer a carriage from one line of rails to another by a switch. [Said to be a form of TWIG: but given by Wedgwood from the swishing sound which a blow with it makes in the air.]

SWITZER, swit'zër, *n.* A native of Switzerland.

SWIVEL, swiv'l, *n.* That which allows to swing or turn round freely: something fixed in another body to turn round in it: a ring or link that turns round on a pin or neck: a small cannon turning on a swivel. [A.S. *swifan*, to move quickly, to turn round; Icc. *swēifa*, to swing round, swif, sudden movement: conn. with SWIFT.]



Chain Swivel.

SWOLLEN, swöln, *pa.p.* of SWELL.

SWOON, swöon, *v.i.* To fail, to faint: to fall into a fainting fit.—*n.* The act of swooning: a fainting fit. [A.S. *swunan*, to swoon, A.S. and O. Ger. *swindan*, to become weak, to fail.]

SWOONDED, swöond'ed, obs. *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of SWOON.

SWOOP, swoop, *v.t.* (lit.) To sweep down upon: to take with a sweep: to catch on the wing: to catch up.—*v.i.* to descend with a sweep.—*n.* The act of swooping: a seizing, as a bird on its prey. [From SWEEP.]

SWORD, sörd, *n.* The weapon for warding off or defending: an offensive weapon with a long blade, sharp upon one or both edges, for cutting or

- v.t. (Shak.)* to suffer for in common :—*pr.p.* sym'pa-thising; *pa.p.* sym'pathised.
- SYMPATHY**, sim'pa-thi, *n.* *Feeling with another* : like feeling : an agreement of inclination, feeling, or sensation : compassion : pity : condolence : tenderness. [Gr. *sympatheia*—*syn*, with, *paschō*, *epathō*, to suffer, to feel, from root of *PATHOS*, *PATIENT*.]
- SYMPHONIC**, sim-fon'ik, *adj.* Relating to or resembling a symphony : symphonious.
- SYMPHONIOUS**, sim-fō'ni-us, *adj.* *Agreeing or harmonising in sound* : accordant : harmonious. [See **SYMPHONY**.]
- SYMPHONIST**, sim'fo-nist, *n.* A composer of symphonies.
- SYMPHONY**, sim'fo-ni, *n.* *An agreeing together in sound* : unison, consonance, or harmony of sound : a musical composition for a full band of instruments : an instrumental introduction or termination to a vocal composition. [Gr. *symphōnia*—*syn*, together, *phōnē*, a sound.]
- SYMPOSIUM**, sim-pō'zi-um, *n.* *A drinking together* : a merry feast. [L.; Gr. *symposion*—*syn*, together, *posis*, a drinking—*pinō*, to drink.]
- SYMPTOM**, simp'tum, *n.* *That which falls or happens along with something else* : that which attends and indicates the existence of something else : (*med.*) that which indicates disease. [Gr. *symptōma*—*syn*, with, *piptō*, to fall.]
- SYMPTOMATIC**, -AL, simp-tum-at'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to symptoms : indicating the existence of something else : (*med.*) proceeding from some prior disorder.
- SYMPTOMATICALLY**, simp-tum-at'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a symptomatic manner : by symptoms.
- SYNERESIS**, sin-er'c-sis, *n.* (*lit.*) *The taking or pronouncing of two vowels together, or making one of them silent*. See **DIERESIS**. [Gr. *synairesis*—*syn*, together, *hairō*, to take.]
- SYNAGOGUE**, sin'a-gog, *n.* *An assembly of Jews for worship* : a Jewish place of worship. [Fr.; Gr. *synagōgē*—*syn*, together, *agō*, to lead.]
- SYNALEPHA**, sin-a-lē'fa, *n.* A contraction by suppressing a final vowel or diphthong before another vowel or diphthong, so that the final syllable of one word runs or mells into the first of the other. [Gr. *synalephē*—*synalephō*, to melt together—*syn*, together, with, and *alephō*, to anoint.]
- SYNANTHUS**, sin-an'thus, *adj. (bot.)* Denoting plants whose flowers and leaves appear together or at the same time. [Gr. *syn*, together, and *anthos*, a flower.]
- SYNCARPOUS**, sin-kār'pus, *adj. (bot.)* Having the carpels consolidated into one. [Gr. *syn*, together, and *karpōs*, a fruit.]
- SYNCHRONAL**, sing'kron-al, *adj.* Happening or being at the same time : simultaneous.—*n.* That which happens at or belongs to the same time with something else. [Gr. *syn*, together, *chronos*, time.]
- SYNCHRONISE**, sing'kron-iz, *v.i.* To be synchronal or simultaneous : to agree in time.
- SYNCHRONISM**, sing'kron-izm, *n.* *Concurrence of events in time* : the tabular arrangement of contemporary events, &c. in history. [Gr. *synchronismos*—*synchronizō*, to agree in time. See **SYNCHRONAL**.]
- SYNCHRONOUS**, sing'kron-us, *adj.* Synchronal.
- SYNCLINAL**, sin-klī'nal, *adj.* Sloping downwards in opposite directions so as to meet in a common point or line : (*geol.*) denoting strata dipping toward a common central line or plane. [Gr. *syn*, together, and *klinō*, to bend.]
- SYNCOPATE**, sing'ko-pāt, *v.t. (lit.)* To cut away so as to bring other parts together : to contract, as a word, by taking away letters from the middle : (*mus.*) to unite by a slur the last note of a bar to the first note of the next :—*pr.p.* syn'copating; *pa.p.* syn'copated. [Low L. *syncopo*, -atum—L. *syncope*, Gr. *syngkopē*—*syn*, together, *koptō*, to cut off.]
- SYNCOPATION**, sing-ko-pā'shun, *n.* Act of syn-copating.
- SYNCOPE**, sing'ko-pe, *n.* The omission of letters from the middle of a word, as *ne'er* for *never* : (*med.*) a fainting, an attack in which the breathing and circulation become faint : (*mus.*) syn-copation. [L.; Gr. *syngkopē*. See **SYNCOPATE**.]
- SYNDIC**, sind'ik, *n. (lit.)* One who helps in a court of justice : an advocate : a government official : one chosen to transact business for others. [L. *syndicus*, Gr. *syndikos*—*syn*, with, *dikē*, justice.]
- SYNDICATE**, sin'dik-āt, *n.* A body of syndics : a council : the office of a syndie.
- SYNECDOCHE**, sin-ek'do-ke, *n.* A figure of speech by which a part is made to comprehend the whole, or the whole is put for a part. [Gr. *synekdochē*—*synekdechomai*, to comprehend—*syn*, together, *ekdechomai*, to receive.]
- SYNECDOCHICAL**, sin-ek-dok'ik-al, *adj.* Expressed by or implying synecdoche.
- SYNERGISM**, sin'erj-izm, *n.* The doctrine, held by a sect in the Lutheran Church, that divine grace requires a correspondent action of the human will to make it effectual. [Gr. *synergia*, co-operation—*syn*, together, and *ergō*, to work.]
- SYNOD**, sin'od, *n.* *A meeting* : an ecclesiastical council : among Presbyterians, a church-court consisting of several presbyteries : (*Milton*) conjunction. [A.S. *sinod*, L. *synodus*, Gr. *synodos*—*syn*, with, *hodos*, a way.]
- SYNODIC**, -AL, siu-od'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to a synod : done in a synod.
- SYNODICALLY**, sin-od'ik-al-li, *adv.* By the authority of a synod.
- SYNONYM**, SYNONYME, sin'o-nim, *n.* A name or word having the same meaning with another : one of two or more words which have the same meaning. [Gr. *synōnymon*—*syn*, with, *onoma*, a name.]
- SYNONYMOUS**, sin-on'i-mus, *adj.* Pertaining to synonyms : expressing the same thing : having the same meaning.
- SYNONYMOUSLY**, sin-on'i-mus-li, *adv.* In a synonymous manner : with the same meaning.
- SYNONYMY**, sin-on'i-mi, *n.* The quality of being synonymous : a rhetorical figure by which synonymous words are used.
- SYNOPSIS**, sin-op'sis, *n.* A view of the whole together : a collective or general view of any subject. [Gr. *synopsis*—*syn*, with, together, *opsis*, a view—*opsomai* (fut. of *horō*), to see—root *op*, to see.]
- SYNOPTIC**, -AL, sin-op'tik, -al, *adj.* Affording a synopsis or general view of the whole.
- SYNOPTICALLY**, sin-op'tik-al-li, *adv.* In a synoptical manner : so as to present a general view.
- SYNOVIAL**, sin-ō'vi-al, *adj.* Relating to synovia, an unctuous fluid resembling the white of an egg, secreted from certain glands in the joints. [Gr. *syn*, with, and *ovon*, L. *ovum*, an egg.]
- SYNTACTIC**, -AL, sin-tak'tik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to syntax : according to the rules of syntax.
- SYNTACTICALLY**, sin-tak'tik-al-li, *adv.* According to syntax.
- SYNTAX**, sin'taks, *n. (lit.)* A putting together in

order (gram) the correct arrangement of words in sentences [Gr *syn*taxis—*syn*, together, *tasso*, *tazō*, to put in order]

SYNTHERMAL, *sin* thermal, *adj* Having the same degree of heat. [Gr *syn*, together, and *thermē*, heat]

SYNTHESIS, *sin* the sis, *n* (*lit*) *A putting or placing together* composition the combination of separate elements of thought into a whole, or reasoning from principles previously established to a conclusion (*gram*) the uniting of ideas into a sentence (*me*) the reunion of parts that have been divided (*chem*) the uniting of elements to form a compound —*pl* **SYNTHESES** (*sez*) [Gr *synthesis*—*syn*, with, together *thesis*, a placing—*tithēmi*, to place.]

SYNTHETIC, *sin* the'tik, *al, adj* Pertaining to synthesis consisting in synthesis or composition.

SYNTHETICALLY, *sin* the'tik al h, *adv* In a synthetic manner by synthesis.

SYPHILIS *sif* lis *n* An infectious venereal disease.

SYPHILITIC, *sif* i'tik, *adj* Infected with, or of the nature of syphilis.

SYPHON, SYREN Same as **SIPHON, SIREN**

SYRIAC, *si*'rak, *adj* Relating to Syria, or to its language —*n* The language, esp the ancient language of Syria.

SYRIAN, *si*'rian, *adj* Relating to Syria.—*n* A native of Syria.

SYRINGE, *si*'ring, *n* (*lit*) *A pipe or reed* a tube, with a piston by which liquids are sucked up and ejected a tube used by surgeons for injecting &c. —*v* *t* To inject or clean with a syringe —*pr* *p* syringing, *pa* *p* syringed. [Gr *syrix*, a reed, a pipe—*syra*, to pipe or whistle]

SYRINGOTOMY, *si* ring'o'to-mi, *n* The operation of cutting for the fistula. [From Gr *syrix*, a pipe, and *tomē* a cutting—*temno*, to cut]

SYRTIS *ser*'tis *n* (*Milton*) A quicksand. [L and Gr—Gr *syrtis*, to draw along]

SYRUP Same as **SIRUP**

SYSTEM, *sis* tem, *n* Anything formed of parts placed together an assemblage of bodies as a connected whole an orderly arrangement of objects according to some common law or end regular method or order a full and connected view of some department of knowledge the universe [Gr *systema*—*syn*, together, *kulēmi* to place]

SYSTEMATIC, *sis* tem at'ik, *al, adj* Pertaining to or consisting of system formed or done according to system methodical.

SYSTEMATICALLY, *sis* tem at'ik al h, *adv* In a systematic manner according to a system.

SYSTEMATISE, *sis* tem a-tiz, *v* *t* To reduce to a system.—*v* *i* *t* to form systems —*pr* *p* systematising, *pa* *p* systematised.

SYSTEMATISER, *sis* tem a-tiz-er, *n* One who systematises or reduces to a system.

SYSTOLE, *sis* to-le, *n* *A bringing together* or contraction of the heart for expelling the blood (*gram*) the shortening of a long syllable. [Gr *syntole*—*syn*, together *stello* to set place.]

STYLE, *sti*'l, *n* (*arch*) The arrangement of columns so that they are only two diameters apart a front or portico having columns so arranged. [Gr *syn* with, and *stylos*, a column.]

SYZYGIES *si* zi'jiz, *pl* of **SYZYGY**

SYZYGY, *si* zi'jiz, *n* (*lit*) *Union* the relative position of a planet (esp the moon) when either in conjunction or in opposition with the sun the period of new or full moon. [Gr *syzygia*, union.]

T

TABARD, *tab* ard *n* A military garment of the 15th and 16th centuries, now worn by heralds. [Fr; W *tabar*, low *L* *tabardum*, perh. connected with *L* *tapes*, tapestry, coverlet.]

TABARDER, *tab* ard-er, *n* One who wears a tabard.

TABASHEER, *tab* a-shēr, *n* A substance, consisting chiefly of silica, sometimes found in the cavities or tubular parts of the stems of bamboos and other large grasses and prized by the Hindus as a tonic, &c.

TABBINET, *tab* i'net, *n* A more delicate kind of tabby resembling damask, used for window curtains.

TABBY, *tab* i' *n* A kind of waved silk an artificial stone a mixture of shells gravel, stones, and water —*adv* Brindled diversified in colour —*v* *t* To water or cause to look wavy —*pr* *p* tabbying, *pa* *p* tabbied. [Fr *tabis*, Pers. *utabi*, a kind of rich, waved silk]

TABER, *ta* i' (*B*) Same as **TABOUR**

TABERD, *tab* erd, *n* Same as **TABARD**.

TABERNACLE, *tab* er na'kl *n* (*lit*) *A small hut or shed* (*B*) the movable building carried by the Jews through the desert, and used as a temple a place of worship or sacred place (*R* *C* Church) the place in which the consecrated elements of the Eucharist are kept —*v* *t* To dwell to abide for a time —*pr* *p* tabernacled, *pa* *p* tabernacled. [*L* *tabernaculum*, dim. of *taberna*, a hut, shed. See **TAVERN**]

TABID, *tab* id, *adj* Wasted by disease. [*L* *tabidus*—*tabeo*, to waste away]

TABIDNESS, *tab* id nes, *n* The state of being tabid or wasted by disease.

TABLATURE, *tab* la-tur, *n* Something tabular a painting on a wall or ceiling a picture in general—(*anat*) a division of the skull into two tables [Fr, from *L* *tabula*. See **TABLE**]

TABLE, *tab* l, *n* (*lit*) *A plank or board* a smooth, flat slab or board, with legs used as an article of furniture supply of food, entertainment the company at a table the board for backgammon or draughts a surface on which something is written or engraved that which is cut or written on a flat surface an inscription a condensed statement syllable or under (*B*) a writing tablet (*Shal*) a tablet note-book (*Spenser*) a picture —*pl* (*Shal*) the game of backgammon, a note book.—*v* *t* To make into a table or catalogue to lay on the table —*i* *e* to postpone consideration of —*v* *i* (*Shak*) to have at the table of another to eat —*pr* *p* tabling, *pa* *p* tabled. [Fr *table*—*L* *tabula*, a board, plank.]

TABLEAU, *tab* lo, *n* A picture a striking and vivid representation. [Fr—*L* *tabula*, a painting]

TABLE-BEER, *tab* lē-ber, *n* Beer for the table or for common use.

TABLE-BOOK, *tab* lē book, *n* A book of tablets, on which anything is written without ink a note book a book of tables, as of weights, measures &c.

TABLE-CLOTH, *tab* lē klōth, *n* A cloth for covering a table, esp at meals.

TABLE-COVER, *tab* lē ku'v-er, *n* A cloth for covering a table esp at other than meal times.

TABLE-LAND, *tab* lē land, *n* An extensive flat of elevated land, like a table a plateau.

TABLE-LINEN, *tab* lē lin-en, *n* Linen table-cloths, napkins, &c.

TABLE-MONEY, *tab* lē mō-nē, *n* An allowance granted to general officers in the army, and flag-officers in the

navy, to enable them to fulfil the duties of hospitality within their respective commands.

TABLE-SPOON, tã'bl-spōon, *n.* One of the largest spoons used at table. [fill a table-spoon.]

TABLE-SPOONFUL, tã'bl-spōon'fool, *n.* As much as will fill a table-spoon.

TABLET, tab'let, *n.* A small table or flat surface: something flat on which to write, paint, &c.: a confection in a flat square form. [Dim. of **TABLE**.]

TABLE-TALK, tã'bl-tawk, *n.* Talk at table or at meals.

TABLE-TURNING, tã'bl-tur'ning, *n.* Movements of tables or other objects, attributed by spiritualists to the agency of spirits.

TABLING, tã'bling, *n.* The act of tabling or forming into tables: (*carp.*) a rude dove-tailing: (*naut.*) a broad hem on the skirts of sails.

TABOO, ta-bōō', *n.* (*lit.*) Something held sacred or accursed: an institution among the Polynesians by which certain things are consecrated: prohibition or interdict.—*v.t.* To forbid approach to: to forbid the use of:—*pr.p.* tabōō'ing; *pa.p.* tabōōed'. [Polynesian *tabu*, *tapu*, or *tambu*.]

TABOR. See **TABOUR**.

TABORER, tã'bor-er, *n.* (*Shak.*) One who beats the tabour.

TABORIN, tab'o-rin, } *n.* (*Shak.*) A tabour or small
TABORINE, tab'o-rën, } drum.

TABOUR, TABOR, tã'bor, *n.* A small drum, played with one stick.—*v.i.* To play on a tabour: to beat lightly and often:—*pr.p.* tã'bouring; *pa.p.* tã'boured'. [O. Fr.; Fr. *tambour*; It. *tamburo*; Ar. *'lombâr*, lyre, *tabl*, a drum.]

TABOURET, tab'or-et, *n.* A small tabour or drum. [Dim. of **TABOUR**.]

TABOURET, tab'ōō-ret, *n.* A cushioned seat, without arms or back, highly ornamented, so called from its likeness to a tabour or drum.

TABRERE, tab'rër, *n.* (*Spenser*). A tabourer.

TABRET, tab'ret, *n.* A tabouret.

TABU. Same as **TABOO**.

TABULAR, tab'ü-lar, *adj.* Of the form of, or pertaining to a table: having a flat surface: arranged in a table or schedule: having the form of laminæ or plates.

TABULARISATION, tab'ü-lar-i-zã'shun, *n.* The act of tabularising or forming into tables: the state of being tabularised.

TABULARISE, tab'ü-lar-iz, *v.t.* To put in a tabular form: to tabulate:—*pr.p.* tab'ularising; *pa.p.* tab'ularised.

TABULATE, tab'ü-lät, *v.t.* To reduce to tables or synopses: to put in the form of tables: to shape with a flat surface:—*pr.p.* tab'ulating; *pa.p.* tab'ulated. [into tables.]

TABULATION, tab'ü-lã'shun, *n.* The act of forming

TACHE, tash, *n.* A catch or loop. [A form of **TACK**.]

TACHOMETER, tak-om'e-tër, *n.* An instrument for measuring variations in the velocity of machines. [From Gr. *tachos*, speed, and *metron*, a measure.]

TACIT, tas'it, *adj.* Silent: implied, but not expressed. [L. *tacitus*—*taceo*, to be silent.]

TACITLY, tas'it-li, *adv.* In a tacit or silent manner: by implication.

TACITURN, tas'i-turn, *adj.* Habitually tacit or silent: not fond of talking: reserved in speech. [L. *taciturnus*—*tacitus*. See **TACIT**.]

TACITURNITY, tas-i-türn'i-ti, *n.* State of being taciturn: habitual silence: reserve in speaking.

TACITURNLY, tas'i-türn-li, *adv.* In a taciturn manner: without conversation.

TACK, tak, *n.* (*lit.*) That which attaches or fastens: a short, sharp nail, with a broad head: the course of a ship in reference to the position of her sails.—*v.t.* To attach or fasten, esp. in a slight manner, as by tacks.—*v.i.* To change the course or tack of a ship by shifting the position of the sails. [D. *tack*; Ger. *zack*, Gael. *tac*, point, tooth; A.S. *tacan*, to take: conn. with **TAKE** and **ATTACH**.]

TACKLE, tak'l, *n.* (*lit.*) Things to be taken hold of: tools, weapons: ropes, &c. for raising heavy weights: a pulley: the ropes, rigging, &c. of a ship.—*v.t.* To harness: to seize or take hold of:—*pr.p.* tack'ling; *pa.p.* tack'led. [Ger. *takel*; Sw. *tackel*; W. *tactl*, instrument, tool: prob. allied to **TACK** and **TAKE**.]

TACKLED, tak'ld, *adj.* Made of ropes tackled together.

TACKLING, tak'ling, *n.* Tackle or instruments: furniture or apparatus belonging to the masts, yards, &c. of a ship: harness for drawing a carriage.

TACT, takt, *n.* (*lit.*) Touch, feeling: peculiar skill: nice perception in seeing and doing exactly what is required by circumstances. [L. *tactus*, touch, sense of feeling—*tango*, *tactum*, to touch.]

TACTIC, -AL, tak'tik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to tactics.

TACTICALLY, tak'tik-al-li, *adv.* According to tactics.

TACTICIAN, tak-tish'an, *n.* One skilled in tactics.

TACTICS, tak'tiks, *n.* The science or art of arranging or manœuvring military and naval forces in battle. [Gr. *taktikê* (*technê*, art), art of arranging men in a field of battle—*tassô*, *tassô*, to arrange.]

TACTILE, tak'til, *adj.* That may be touched or felt. [From root of **TACT**.]

TACTION, tak'shun, *n.* Act of touching: touch. [From root of **TACT**.]

TACTLESS, tak'tles, *adj.* Without tact.

TACTUAL, tak'tü-al, *adj.* Relating to the sense or organs of touch: derived from touch. [From L. *tactus*, touch. See **TACT**.]

TADPOLE, tad'pöl, *n.* A young toad or frog in its first state, having a tail. [From root of **TOAD**, and root of Gr. *pólos*, L. *pilius*, a young animal.]

TA'EN, tán. A contraction of **TAKEN**.

TAFFEREL, taf'er-el, } *n.* The upper part of a ship's
TAFFRAIL, taf'ral, } stern timbers, which is flat
like a table. [D. *taferel*, a panel—*tafel*, a table.]

TAFFETA, taf'e-ta, } *n.* (*orig.*) Silk stuff plainly

TAFFETY, taf'e-ti, } woven: a thin, glossy silk stuff,
having a wavy lustre. [It. *taffeta*—Pers. *táfshah*, woven—*táftan*, to spin.]

TAFFRAIL. See **TAFFEREL**.

TAFFY, taf'i, *n.* Same as **TOFFY**.

TAG, tag, *n.* A tack or point of metal at the end of a string: any small thing tacked or attached to another: anything mean.—*v.t.* To fit a tag or point to: to tack, fasten, or hang to:—*pr.p.* tagg'ing; *pa.p.* tagged'. [From root of **TACK**.]

TAG-RAG, tag'rag, *n.* or *adj.* (*Shak.*) The lowest class of people, the rabble.

TAIL, tãl, *n.* (*law*) The term applied to an estate which is cut off or limited to certain heirs. [Fr. *taille*, cutting—*tailler*, to cut. See **ESTAIL**.]

TAIL, tãl, *n.* The end of the backbone of an animal, generally hairy and hanging loose: anything resembling a tail in appearance, position, &c.: the back, lower, or hinder part of anything: anything long and hanging, as a catkin, train of a comet, &c. [A.S. *tæg*; Ice. *tag*; O. Ger. *zagal*; Goth. *tag*, hair.]

To TURN TAIL, to run away.

TAIL BOARD, *tal bôrd*, *n.* The board at the hinder end of a cart or wagon, which can be let down or removed, for convenience in unloading

TAILESS, *talles*, *adj.* Having no tail

TAILOR, *talur*, *n.* (*lit*) A cutter one whose business is to cut out and make men's clothes.—*v. i.* To work as a tailor [Fr *tailleur*—*tailleur*, to cut]

TAILORING, *tal'ur ing*, *n.* The business or work of a tailor

TAIL PIECE, *tal pes*, *n.* A piece at the tail or end, esp. of a series, as of engravings

TAINT, *tânt*, *v. t.* To tinge, moisten, or impregnate with anything noxious to infect to stain.—*v. i.* to be affected with something corrupting.—*pr p* *tam't ing*, *pa p* *taint-ed*.—*n.* A stain or tincture infection or corruption: a spot or blemish.—*adj* (*Shak*) Tainted, touched, imbued. [Fr *tandre*, to dye *pa p tant*, O Fr *taint*—*La tingo*, *tinctum*, to wet or moisten. See *TINGE*]

TAINTLESS, *tintles*, *adj.* Without taint or infection pure incorrupt [manner without taint]

TAINTLESSLY, *tintles ly*, *adv.* In a taintless

TAINTURE, *tântur*, *n.* (*Shak*) Taint, tinge, stain. [From root of *TAINT*]

TAKE, *tak*, *v. t.* To lay hold of to get into one's possession to catch to capture to captivate to receive to choose to use to allow to understand to agree to to become affected with (*Shak*) to infect, blast, bewitch.—*v. i.* to catch to have the intended effect to gain reception, to please to move or direct the course of to have recourse to.—*pr p* *taking*, *pa t took*, *pa p taken*. [*A.S. tæcan*, *Ice tala*, *Dan. tage* akin to *TACE*]

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF, to employ to advantage to make use of circumstances to the prejudice of.—**TAKE AFTER** to follow in resemblance.—**TAKE AIR**, to be disclosed or made public.—**TAKE BREATH**, to stop in order to breathe to be refreshed.—**TAKE CARE**, to be careful.—**TAKE DOWN**, to reduce to bring down from a higher place to lower to swallow to pull down to write down.—**TAKE NEED** to be careful.—**TAKE NEED TO**, to attend to with care.—**TAKE IN** to enclose to embrace to contract, to furl, as a sail to cheat to receive (*Shak*) to conquer.—**TAKE IN HAND**, to undertake.—**TAKE IN VAIN**, to use with levity or profaneness.—**TAKE NOTICE**, to observe to show that observation is made (with *of*), to remark upon.—**TAKE OFF** to remove to swallow to mimic or imitate.—**TAKE ON**, to take upon to claim a character to grieve.—**TAKE ORDER WITH** (*Bacon*), to check.—**TAKE OUT** to remove from within to deduct (*Shak*) to copy.—**TAKE PART**, to share.—**TAKE PLACE**, to happen to prevail.—**TAKE ROOT**, to strike out roots, to live and grow, as a plant to be established.—**TAKE TO**, to apply to to resort to to be fond of.—**TAKE TO HEART**, to feel sensibly.—**TAKE UP**, to lift, to raise (*Shak*) to borrow money, to buy on credit, to make up a quarrel to employ, occupy, or fill to arrest to compose.—**TAKE UPON**, to assume.—**TAKE WITH**, to be pleased with.

TAKE tak, *n.* Quantity of fish taken or captured at one time. [which one is deceived]

TAKE IN, *tak in*, *n.* An imposition, fraud that by

TAKING, *taking* *n.* Act of taking or gaining possession a seizing agitation, excitement (*Spenser*) sickness (*Shak*) witchery malignant influence.

TAKING taking *adj.* Captivating alluring

TAKINGLY, *taking ly*, *adv.* In a taking or attractive manner [taking or attractive]

TAKINGNESS, *taking nes*, *n.* Quality of being

TALC, *talk*, *n.* A mineral occurring in thin flakes, of a white or green colour and a soapy feel. [Fr *talc*, Ger *talk*, Ar *talag*]

TALCKY, *talky*, *adj.* Containing, consisting of, }
TALCOUS, *talk us*, } or like talc.

TALE, *tal*, *n.* That which is told a narrative or story information what is told or counted off number reckoning [*A.S. talu*, *D. taal*, *A.S. tal*, number, *talean*, to reckon from *TELL*]

TALE BEARER, *tal bîr'er*, *n.* One who maliciously bears or tells tales or gives information.

TALE BEARING, *tal bîr'ing*, *adj.* Given to bear or tell tales, or officiously to give information.—*n.* Act of telling secrets [with stories]

TALEFUL, *tal fool*, *adj.* Full of tales, abounding

TALENT, *talent*, *n.* (*lit*) A weight (*B*) a weight or sum of money = 84 lbs avoird or £340 to £306 weight inclination natural or special gift special aptitude eminent ability [*L. talentum*, *Gr. talanton*, a weight, a talent, from *talas*, *talas*, Sans. *tal*, to bear, weigh.] [mental gifts]

TALENTED, *talent ed*, *adj.* Possessing talents or

TALENTLESS, *talent-less*, *adj.* Without talent.

TALE TELLER, *tal teley*, *n.* One who tells tales or stories, esp. officiously

TALISMAN, *talis man*, *n.* (*lit*) Consecration or incantation a species of charm engraved on metal or stone, to which wonderful effects are ascribed: (*fig*) something that produces extraordinary effects. [Fr—*Gr. telemas*, consecration, incantation—*teleb*, to consecrate.]

TALISMANIC, *tal is manik*, *adj.* Pertaining to or having the properties of a talisman magical

TALK, *town*, *v. i.* To speak familiarly to prattle to reason.—*n.* Familiar conversation that which is uttered in familiar intercourse subject of discourse. rumour [Prov Ger *tallen*, to speak indistinctly, *Ice. tala*, to speak, *tulka*, to interpret prob allied to *TELL*]

TALK OVER, to talk about, to deliberate upon, to discuss

TALKATIVE, *tawka-tiv*, *adj.* Given to much talking prating [manner]

TALKATIVELY, *tawka-tiv ly*, *adv.* In a talkative

TALKATIVENESS, *tawka-tiv nes*, *n.* Quality of being talkative or loquacious.

TALKER, *tawker*, *n.* One who talks

TALL, *tawl*, *adj.* High, esp. in stature lofty long. (*Shak*) brave, bold. [W *tal*, *tall*, *talaw*, to make or grow tall, Sw *dnå* a pine tree]

TALLNESS, *tawlnes*, *n.* State of being tall height.

TALLOW, *talo*, *n.* The fat of animals melted any course, hard fat.—*v. t.* To grease with tallow [*A.S. tely*, *to ly*, Ger *taly*, *Ice tely*, *A.S. telgan*, to smear]

TALLOW-CANDLE, *talô-kandl*, *n.* A candle made of tallow

TALLOW-CATCH, *talô-kach*, *n.* (*Shak*) A keech or lump of tallow a low mean fellow [See *KEECH*]

TALLOW-CHANDLER, *talô chandl'er*, *n.* A dealer in tallow, candles &c. [See *CHANDLER*]

TALLOW-CHANDLERY, *talô-chandl'ry*, *n.* The trade or place of business of a tallow-chandler

TALLOW KEECH, *talô-kêch*, *n.* (*Shak*) Same as *TALLOW-CATCH*

TALLOWY, *talô-y*, *adj.* Like tallow, greasy

TALLY, *tali*, *n.* A stick cut or notched to match another stick, used to mark numbers or keep accounts anything made to suit another.—*v. t.* To score with corresponding notches to make to fit.—*v. i.* to correspond to suit.—*pr p* *tallying*, *pa t* and *pa p* *tallied*. [Fr *taillie*, It *taglia*, *L. talia*, a cutting. See *TAIL*]

TALLY-HO, tal'i-hō, *int.* The huntsman's cry betokening that a fox has gone away. [sbop.]

TALLYMAN, tal'i-man, *n.* One who keeps a tally.

TALLY-SHOP, tal'i-shop, *n.* A shop where goods are sold to be paid by instalments, the seller having one account-book which tallies with the buyer's.

TALLY-SYSTEM, tal'i-sis'tem, *n.* A mode of buying goods on credit, or on terms of payment by small weekly sums till the debt is paid.

TALMUD, tal'mud, *n.* (*lit.*) *Study, learning, or doctrine*: the body of Hebrew laws, comprising the written law and the traditions and comments of the Jewish doctors. [Chaldee *talmud*, instruction; Heb. *talmid*, a scholar—*lāmad*, to learn.]

TALMUDIST, tal'mud-ist, *n.* One learned in the Talmud.

TALMUDISTIC, tal-mud-ist'ik, *adj.* Relating to, or contained in the Talmud.

TALON, tal'on, *n.* (*lit.*) *The ankle or heel*: the claw of a bird of prey. [Fr. *talon*, the heel—*L. talus*, the ankle, heel.]

TALUS, tal'us, *n.* The ankle-bone: (*arch.*) a slope: (*fort.*) the sloping part of a work: (*geol.*) a sloping heap of fragments at the foot of a steep rock. [*L.* 'the ankle.']

TAMABILITY, tam-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* Tamableness.

TAMABLE, tam'a-bl, *adj.* That may be tamed.

TAMABLENESS, tam'a-bl-nes, *n.* Quality of being tamable.

TAMARIND, tam'a-rind, *n.* (*lit.*) *Indian date*: a beautiful E. Indian tree, with a sweet, pulpy fruit, in pods. [It. *tamarindo*—Ar. *tamar hindi*, Hindu date.]

TAMARISK, tam'a-risk, *n.* A genus of plants of many species, some of which were once in high repute for the tonic properties of their twigs.

TAMBOUR, tam'bōor, *n.* A small, shallow drum: a small, drum-like, circular frame, for embroidering: a rich kind of gold and silver embroidery: (*fort.*) a timber stockade, loopholed, to defend a gateway, road, &c.—*v.t.* To embroider on a tambour. [Fr. *tambour*, from root of *TABOUR*.]

TAMBOURINE, tam-bōor-ēn', *n.* A shallow drum with one skin and bells, and played on with the band. [Fr. *tambourin*, dim. of *tambour*.]

TAMBURIN (*Spenser*). **TAMBOURINE**.

TAME, tam, *v.t.* To have dominion over, to subdue: to reduce to a domestic state: to make gentle: to reclaim: to civilise:—*pr.p.* tām'ing; *pa.p.* tamed'.—*adj.* Subdued: having lost native wildness and shyness: domesticated: gentle: spiritless: without vigour: dull. [A.S. *tamian*, Ice. *temia*, *L. domo*, Gr. *damaō*, Sans. *dam*, to subdue, to tame; A.S. *tam*, Ice. *tamr*, tame.]

TAMELY, tam'li, *adv.* In a tame, unresisting, or mean manner: without manifestation of spirit.

TAMENESS, tam'nes, *n.* State of being tame or domesticated: quality of being gentle or shy: want of spirit.

TAMER, tam'er, *n.* One who tames.

TAMMY, tam'i, *n.* A thin worsted stuff, highly glazed, used for ladies' boots.

TAMP, tamp, *v.t.* To fill up, as a hole bored in a rock for blasting: to pack earth, &c. round, as a mine, to prevent an explosion in a wrong direction. [O. Fr. *tapper*, Prov. *tampir*, to plug or stop, conn. with *TAP*.]

TAMPER, tamp'er, *v.i.* To try the temper of: to try little experiments without necessity: to meddle: to practise secretly. [Prob. conn. with *TEMPER*.]

TAMPING, tamp'ing, *n.* The act of filling up a hole in a rock for blasting: the material used. [From *TAMP*.]

TAMPION, tamp'i-un, *n.* The stopper used to close the mouth of a cannon or mortar. [Fr. *tampon*, from root of *TAMP*.]

TAMPON, tamp'on, *n.* (*surg.*) A plug inserted in a cavity of the body in order to arrest hemorrhage. [Fr. See *TAMPION*.]

TAM-TAM, tam'-tam, *n.* An Indian musical instrument, resembling the tambourine, but larger and more powerful, and oval instead of round. [Hindu *tom-tom*, from the sound.]

TAN, tan, *v.t.* To convert into leather by steeping in an infusion of oak or other bark: to make brown or tawny.—*v.i.* to become tanned:—*pr.p.* tann'ing; *pa.p.* tanned'.—*n.* Oak or some other bark bruised and broken for tanning: a yellowish-brown colour. [Fr. *tanner*; prob. from Bret. *tann*, oak, or Ger. *tanne*, fir.]

TAN-BALLS, tan'-bawls, *n.* The spent bark of the tanner's yard pressed into balls or lumps, which harden on drying, and serve for fuel.

TANDEM, tan'dem, *adv.* (*lit.*) *At length*: applied to the position of horses harnessed singly one before the other instead of abreast.—*n.* A team of horses (usually two) so harnessed. [*L. tandem*, at length. The word originated in university slang Latin.]

TANE, tin (*Spenser*). Ta'en, taken.

TANG, tang, *n.* (*Shak.*) A twang or sharp sound.—*v.t.* To cause to ring. [A form of *TWANG*.]

TANG, tang, *n.* A strong or offensive taste, esp. of something extraneous: relish: taste. [From root of *TASTE*.]

TANG, tang, *n.* (*lit.*) *That which is tacked on*: the projecting part of an object which secures it to a handle, as the part of a knife which goes into the haft. [A nasalised form of *TACK*.]

TANGENCY, tanj'en-si, *n.* State of being tangent: a contact or touching.

TANGENT, tanj'ent, *adj.* *Touching*: (*geom.*) touching at a single point.—*n.* A line which touches a circle, and which when produced does not cut it. [*L. tangens*, -entis, *pr.p.* of *tango*, to touch.]

TANGENTIAL, tanj-en'shal, *adj.* Pertaining to a tangent: in the direction of a tangent.

TANGENTIALLY, tanj-en'shal-li, *adv.* In the direction of a tangent.

TANGIBILITY, tanj-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being tangible or perceptible to the touch.

TANGIBLE, tanj'i-bl, *adj.* Perceptible by the touch: capable of being possessed or realised. [*L. tangibilis*—*tango*, to touch.]

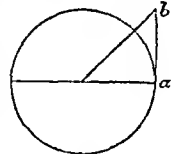
TANGIBLENESS, tanj'i-bl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being tangible.

TANGIBLY, tanj'i-bli, *adv.* In a tangible manner: so as to be perceptible by the touch.

TANGLE, tangl, *n.* An edible sea-weed: a knot of things united confusedly.—*v.t.* To unite together confusedly: to interweave: to insnare.—*v.i.* to be united confusedly:—*pr.p.* tangling; *pa.p.* tangled. [Goth. *tagl*, hair, Ger. *tang*, sea-weed.]

TANGLY, tanggli, *adj.* In a tangle: united confusedly: covered with tangle or sea-weed.

TANIST, tan'ist, *n.* Anciently, a lord or proprietor



a b, Tangent.

of a tract of land in Ireland. [Ir and Gael. *tanaste*, lord.]

TANISTRY, *tan-ist-ri*, *n*. A tenure of lands in Ireland, by which the proprietor had only a life estate [From **TANIST**]

TANK, *tan-ik*, *n*. A large cistern of stagnant water [O Fr *etanc*, W *stang*, pool, It *stagno*—L *stagnum*, a pool of standing water See **STAGNATE**]

TANKARD, *tan-ik-ard*, *n*. A large vessel for holding liquors a drinking vessel with a lid. [O Fr *tanquart*, O D *tanckard*, Gael. *tancaord*]

TANLING, *tan-ling*, *n*. (Shal.) One tanned or scorched by the heat of the sun. [and a base]

TANNATE, *tan-at*, *n*. A compound of tannic acid

TANNER, *tan-er*, *n*. One who tans.

TANNERY, *tan-er-i*, *n*. A place for tanning.

TANNIC, *tan-ik*, *adj*. Of or from tan.

TANNIC ACID, an acid forming the astringent principle of the bark of oak and other trees, used in tanning and in medicine

TANNIN, *tan-in*, *n*. The astringent substance in bark which is of effect in tanning

TANNING, *tan-ing*, *n*. The art of tanning or converting into leather

TANSY, *tan-zi*, *n*. A genus of composite plants, the young leaves of which are used for flavouring puddings, cakes, &c. [Fr *tanaisie*, said to be from Gr *athanassa* immortality]

TANTALISATION, *tan-tal-iz-ashun*, *n*. The act of tantalising state of being tantalised.

TANTALISE, *tan-tal-iz*, *v t*. To tease or torment, by presenting something to excite desire, but keeping it out of reach —*pr p* tantalising, *pa p* tantalised.

[From *Tantalus* a Gr mythical personage, who was made to stand up by his chin in water with branches of fruit hung over his head, the water receding when he wished to drink, and the fruit when he desired to eat.]

TANTALISM, *tan-tal-izm*, *n*. The punishment of *Tantalus* a teasing or tormenting [See **TANTALISE**]

TANTAMOUNT, *tan-ta-mownt*, *adj*. Amounting to so much or to the same equivalent equal. [Fr *tant* L *tantus*, so much, so great and *AMOUNT*]

TANTIVY, *tan-tiv-i*, *adv*. With great haste or speed — a hunting term. [Said to be from the note of a hunting horn.] [steeped in liquor with tan.]

TAN VAT, *tan vat*, *n*. A vat in which hides are

TAN YARD, *tan yard*, *n*. A yard or enclosure where leather is tanned.

TAP, *tap*, *v t*. To strike with something small to touch gently —*v t* to give a gentle knock —*pr p* tapping, *pa p* tapped —*n*. A gentle blow or touch, esp. with something small. [Fr *taper*, to strike, prob. conn. with Gr *tapso*, to strike.]

TAP, *tap*, *v t*. To pierce, so as to let out fluid to open a cask and draw off liquor —*pr p* tapping, *pa p* tapped [A.S. *tappan*, Ice *tappa*, Ger *tappen*]

TAP, *tap*, *n*. A hole or short pipe through which liquor is drawn a plug or spile to stop a hole in a cask a place where liquor is drawn. [A.S. *tappa*, perh. conn. with *Tar*, a blow]

TAP BOLT, *tap bolt*, *n*. A bolt with a head on one end and a thread on the other, to be screwed into some fixed part, instead of passing through and receiving a nut.



Tap-bolt

TAPE, *tāp*, *n*. A narrow fillet or band of woven work, used for strings, &c. [A.S. *tappe*, a fillet]

TAPE LINE, *tāp līn*, *n*. A measuring line of tape, marked with inches, &c

TAPER, *tāper*, *n*. A small wax-candle or light.—*adj* Narrowed towards the point like a taper long and slender —*v t*. To become gradually smaller towards one end —*v t* to make to taper —*pr p* tapering, *pa p* tapered. [A.S. *tapur*, *laper*, Ir *tapar*; W *tampur*] (thinner)

TAPERING, *tāper-ing*, *adj*. Growing gradually

TAPERINGLY, *tāper-ing-ly*, *adv*. In a tapering manner

TAPESTRY, *tap-es-tri*, *n*. A kind of carpet work or fabric of wool and silk, with wrought figures —*v t*. To adorn with tapestry [Fr *tapisserie*—*tapis* It. *tappeto*, a carpet, L. *tappet*, a carpet, tapestry, Gr. *tapis*, a carpet]

TAPEY, *tap-et*, *n* (Spenser) Tapestry

TAPE WORM, *tāp wūrm*, *n*. A tape like worm, often of great length, found in the intestines

TAPIOCA, *tap-i-oka*, *n*. The glutinous and granular substance obtained from the roots of the cassava plant of Brazil.

TAPIR, *tā-pir*, *n*. A pachydermatous animal about the size of an ass, with a short flexible proboscis, found in S America and in Sumatra [Brazilian *tapyra*]

TAPIS, *tā-pis*, *n*. Tapestry, carpeting formerly, the cover of a council table. [Fr See **TAPESTRY**]

UPON THE TAPIS, on the table under consideration.

TAPING, *tap-ing*, *n*. The act or art of tapping or drawing out fluid.

TAP ROOM, *tap-rūm*, *n*. A room where beer is served from the tap or cask.

TAP ROOT, *tap-rūt*, *n*. A root which penetrates the earth directly downward to a considerable distance without dividing [liquor a publican]

TAPSTER, *tap-stēr*, *n*. One who taps or draws off

TAR, *tār*, *n*. A resinous substance of a dark colour, obtained from pine-trees; a sailor, so called from his tarred clothes —*v t* To smear with tar —*pr p* tarring, *pa p* tarred [A.S. *teru*, *tearo*, O D *tarre terre*, Sw *tydra*]

TARANTELLA, *tar-an-tel-a*, *n*. An Italian dance [It.]

TARANTISM, *tar-an-tizm*, *n*. A leaping or dancing mania, originating in, or supposed to originate in, an animal poison [Supposed to be from the ground spider, *Tarantula*, which conveys the poison into the human body by its bite.]

TARAXACUM, *tar-ak-sa-kum*, *n*. The root of the dandelion employed in medicine.

TARDIGRADE, *tārdi-grād*, *adj*. Sleeping or moving slowly —*n*. A sloth, or animal of the sloth tribe [From L. *tardus*, slow, and *grad*, to step.]

TARDILY, *tārdi-ly*, *adv*. In a tardy or slow manner

TARDINESS, *tārdi-ness*, *n*. Quality of being tardy or slow

TARDY, *tārdi*, *adj*. Drawing slowly along sluggish late out of season.—*nt* (Shak.) To make tardy, to delay [Fr *tardif*, *It* *tardo*, L. *tardus*, perh. conn. with *traho*, to draw] [speed]

TARDY GAITED, *tārdi-gāt-ed*, *adj* (Shak.) slow

TARE, *tār*, *n*. A plant like the vetch, sometimes cultivated for fodder [O E. *tarefitch*, the wild vetch.]

TARE-WEIGHT, *tār-wē-ght*, *n*. The weight of the vessel or package in which goods are contained an allowance made for it [Fr. It. *tara*, Ar *tarah*, thrown away, set aside]

TARE, *tār*, *obs. part. of TEAR*.

TARGE, *tārj*, *n*. Target.

TARGET, *tārg-et*, *n*. A small buckler or shield a mark to fire at. [O E. *targe*, A.S. *targe*, Ice.

- tearga*; Gael. *teargaid*; prob. akin to *L. tergus*, a hide, from shields being covered with a hide.]
- TARGETED**, targ'et-ed, *adj.* Armed with a target.
- TARGETIER**, targ-et-ēr', *n.* One armed with a target.
- TARGUM**, tar'gum, *n.* A general term for the Aramaic versions of the Old Testament. [Chaldee, from *tirgem*, to translate, explain.]
- TARIFF**, tar'if, *n.* A list or table of the duties, &c. fixed by law on merchandise.—*v. t.* To fix the duties on. [Sp. *tarifa*, either from *Tarifa* in Spain, where duties were collected by the Moors: or from Ar. *tar'if*, information, from *'arafa*, to inform.]
- TARLATAN**, tar'la-tan, *n.* A thin gauze-like fabric of cotton, used for ladies' ball-dresses, &c. [From *Tarare*, in France, the centre of the manufacture.]
- TARN**, tarn, *n.* A small lake among the mountains. [Icc. *tiorn*.]
- TARNISH**, tar'nish, *v. t.* (*lit.*) To cover, to darken: to soil by exposure to the air, &c.: to diminish the lustre or purity of.—*v. i.* To become dull: to lose lustre. [Fr. *ternir*, *pr. p.* *ternissant*; *terne*, dull, wan.—O. Ger. *terni*, covered, *ternjan*, A.S. *dernan*, to cover, darken.]
- TARPAULIN**, tar-paw'lin, } *n.* A tarred pall or
TARPAULING, tar-paw'ling, } cover of coarse canvas. [From *TAR*, and prov. E. *paulling*, a covering for a cart, O.E. *pall*, a sort of cloth, conn. with *PALL*.]
- TARRAGON**, tar'a-gon, *n.* The herb-dragon, an aromatic plant used for perfuming vinegar. [O. Fr. *targon*—*L. draco, draconis*, a dragon.]
- TARRAS**, tar'ras, *n.* (*Spenser*). Terrace.
- TARRE**, tär, *v. t.* (*Shak.*) To set on, to encourage.
- TARRIANCE**, tar'i-ans, *n.* Act of tarrying, delay.
- TARRIER**, tar'i-ēr, *n.* Old form of *TERNIER*.
- TARRY**, tar'i, *v. i.* To be tardy or slow: to loiter or stay behind: to delay.—*v. t.* To wait for:—*pr. p.* tarry'ing; *pa. p.* tarried. [W. *tariaw*, to loiter, stay; O. E. *targen*; Fr. *tarder*; from *L. tardus*, slow. See *TARDY*.] [like tar.]
- TARRY**, tar'i, *adj.* Consisting of, covered with, or
- TARSAL**, tar'sal, *adj.* Relating to the tarsus or ankle.
- TARSUS**, tar'sus, *n.* (*pl.* TAR'SI). The part of the foot to which the leg is articulated. [Gr. *tarsos*, the flat part of the foot.]
- TART**, tart, *adj.* (*lit.*) Tearing: sharp or sour to the taste: (*fig.*) sharp: severe. [A.S. *teart*—*tearan*, to tear.]
- TART**, tart, *n.* A small pie, containing fruit or jelly, orig. of a twisted form. [Fr. *tarte, tourte*; *L. tortus*, twisted, *pa. p.* of *torqueo*, to twist.]
- TARTAN**, tar'tan, *n.* A woollen stuff, checked with various colours, much worn in the Scottish Highlands. [Fr. *tirétaine*, linsey-woolsey; Sp. *tiritana*, *tiritaira*, a sort of thin silk.]
- TARTAR**, tar'tar, *n.* An acid salt, which forms on the sides of casks containing wine (when pure, called *cream of tartar*): a concretion which sometimes forms on the teeth. [Fr. *tartre*; low *L. tartarum*.]
- TARTAR**, tar'tar, *n.* A native of Tartary in Asia: an irritable person, or one too strong for his assailant.
- TARTAR**, tar'tar, *n.* (*Shak.*) Tartarus or hell, the infernal regions. [tarus: hellish.]
- TARTAREAN**, tar-ti're-an, *adj.* Relating to Tartar.
- TARTAREOUS**, tar-tä're-us, *adj.* Consisting of or resembling tartar. [from tartar.]
- TARTARIC**, tar-tar'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to or obtained
- TARTAROUS**, tar'tar-us, *adj.* Same as *TARTAREOUS*.
- TARTARUS**, tar'tar-us, *n.* (*myth.*) The lower world generally, but esp. the place of punishment for the wicked. [L; Gr. *tartaros*.]
- TARTARY**, tar'tar-i, *n.* (*Spenser*). Tartarus.
- TARTISH**, tart'ish, *adj.* Somewhat tart.
- TARTLET**, tart'let, *n.* A small tart.
- TARTLY**, tart'li, *adv.* In a tart, sour, or sharp manner. [ness: sharpness.]
- TARTNESS**, tart'nes, *n.* Quality of being tart: sour.
- TAR-WATER**, tar'-waw'tär, *n.* An infusion of tar in water, used as a medicine.
- TASK**, task, *n.* (*lit.*) A *tax*: a set amount of work, esp. of study, given by another: work: drudgery: (*Shak.*) challenge.—*v. t.* To impose a task on: to burden with severe work: (*Shak.*) to challenge. [W. *tasg*, job, piece-work; O. Fr. *tasque*; low *L. tasca*, *taza*—*L. taxo*, to rate, tax. See *TAX*.]
- To TAKE TO TASK, to reprove.
- TASKER**, task'er, *n.* One who imposes or assigns a task.
- TASKING**, task'ing, *n.* (*Shak.*) A challenging.
- TASK-MASTER**, task-mas'ter, *n.* A master who imposes a task: one whose office is to assign tasks.
- TASK-WORK**, task'-wurk, *n.* Work done as a task, or by the job. [the thigh.]
- TASLET**, tas'let, *n.* A tasse or piece of armour for
- TASMANIAN**, tas-mä'ni-an, *adj.* Of or belonging to Tasmania or Van Diemen's Land.—*n.* A native of Tasmania. [From *Tasman*, the discoverer.]
- TASSAL-GENT**, tas'al-jent', *n.* (*Spenser*). TASSEL-GENTLE.
- TASSE**, tas'se, *n.* A piece of armour for the thigh. [Fr. *tassette*.]
- TASSEL**, tas'el, *n.* (*lit.*) A knob or knot: a hanging ornament consisting of a bunch of silk or other material: anything like a tassel. [O. Fr. *tassel*, *tassiel*, knob, knot; It. *tassello*; prob. from *L. taxillus*, dim. of *talus*, a die.]
- TASSEL-GENTLE**, tas'el-jent'l, *n.* (*Shak.*) The tiercel or male goshawk.
- [A corr. of *tiercel gentle*, the male having been called *tiercel*, because commonly a third part less than the female; *gentle* being applied on account of the tractable disposition of the bird, and the facility with which it was tamed.]
- TASSELLED**, tas'eld, *adj.* Adorned with tassels.
- TASTABLE**, tast'a-bl, *adj.* That may be tasted.
- TASTE**, täst, *v. t.* (*lit.*) To touch, to handle: to try or perceive by the touch of the tongue or palate: to try by eating a little: to eat a little of: to partake of: to experience.—*v. i.* To try or perceive by the mouth: to have a flavour of: to enjoy sparingly: to experience:—*pr. p.* tast'ing; *pa. p.* tast'ed. [O. Fr. *taster*; It. *tastare*, as if from *tastitare*—*L. taxo*, to touch repeatedly—root of *tango*, to touch.]
- TASTE**, täst, *n.* The act or sense of tasting: the sensation caused by a substance on the tongue: the sense by which we perceive the flavour of a thing: the quality or flavour of anything: a small portion: intellectual relish: the faculty by which the mind perceives the beautiful: nice perception: choice, predilection: manner or style by which taste is shewn: (*Shak.*) trial, experiment.
- TASTEFUL**, täst'fool, *adj.* Full of taste: having a high relish: shewing good taste.
- TASTEFULLY**, täst'fool-li, *adv.* In a tasteful manner: with good taste.
- TASTEFULNESS**, täst'fool-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being tasteful.
- TASTELESS**, täst'les, *adj.* Without taste: insipid.

TASTELESSLY, *tast'les li, adv* In a tasteless manner

TASTELESSNESS, *tast'les nes, n.* Want of taste.

TASTER, *tast'er, n.* One who tastes.

TASTILY, *tast'i li, adv* In a tasty or tasteful manner

TASTING, *tast'ing, n.* The act or sense of tasting.

TASTY, *tast'i, adj* Having a good taste possessing nice perception of excellence in conformity with good taste

TATTER, *tat'ter, n.* A torn piece a loose hanging rag [*Ice. tetr, tetur, a torn garment.*]

TATTERED, *tat'terd, p adj* In tatters or rags torn.

TATTING, *tat'ing, n.* A kind of lace edging woven or knit from common sewing thread.

TATTLE, *tat'l, n.* Small talk trifling talk or chat.—*v. t.* To talk idly or triflingly to tell tales or secrets —*pr p.* tattling, *pa p.* tattled. [*Low Ger tatein, tatern* perhaps from the sound.]

TATTLER, *tat'ler, n.* One who tattles or tells tales

TATTLING, *tat'ling p adj* Given to tattling or telling tales.—*n.* (*Shal.*) The act of tale telling.

TATTOO, *tat'tō, n.* A beat of drum and a bugle-call to warn soldiers to repair to their quarters (*orig*) to shut the taps or drinking houses against the soldiers [*D. taploe—tap, a tap, to, to shut.*]

TATTOO *tat'tō, v. t.* To mark, as the skin, with figures, by pricking in colouring matter —*pr p.* tatt'ing, *pa p.* tatt'ed.—*n.* Marks or figures made by pricking colouring matter into the skin. [*Prob a reduplication of the Polynesian word ta to strike.*]

TAUGHT, *tawt pnt. and pa p.* of TEACH.

TAUNT, *tant or tawt, v. t.* To reproach or upbraid with severe or insulting words to censure sarcastically.—*n.* Upbraiding, sarcasm, or insulting words a bitter reproach. [*Fr. tancer, to scold, O Sw. tanta, to reproach, tant, mockery.*]

TAUNTER, *tant'er, n.* One who taunts or upbraids.

TAUNTINGLY, *tant'ing li, adv* In a taunting manner

TAURIFORM, *tawr'i form, adj* Having the form of a bull. [*From L. taurus, a bull, and forma, form.*]

TAURINE, *tawr'in, adj* Relating to a bull.—*n.* A remarkable substance occurring in the bile and in other animal products and tissues, so called because first discovered in the bile of the ox. [*L. taurinus—taurus, Gr. tauros a bull.*]

TAUROMACHY, *tawr-om-a-ki, n.* Bull fighting. [*Gr. tauros, a bull, and machē, fight.*]

TAURUS, *tawr'us, n.* The Bull, one of the signs of the zodiac. [*L. taurus, Gr. tauros, a bull.*]

TAUTOLOGIC, *-AI, tawt-o-logyik, ai, adj* Containing tautology repeating the same or similar words

TAUTOLOGICALLY, *tawt-o-logyik al li, adv* In a tautological manner

TAUTOLOGISE, *tawt-o-logyik, v. t.* To use tautology to repeat the same or similar words.

TAUTOLOGIST, *tawt-o-logyik, n.* One who uses tautology

TAUTOLOGY, *tawt-o-logyik, n.* Needless repetition of the same words or the same ideas in different words. [*Gr. tautologia—tauto, the same, logos, word.*]

TAVERN, *tav'ern, n. (lit.) A hut, shed a licensed house for the sale of liquors with accommodation for travellers an inn.* [*Fr. tavernne—L. taberna, from root of tabula, a table.*]

TAW, *taw, v. t.* To prepare and dress, as skins into white leather [*A.S. tawian, to prepare, O Ger. tawen, to do.*] [*game at marbles.*]

TAW, *taw, n.* A large marble to be played with a

TAWDRILY, *tawdr'i li, adv* In a tawdry manner

TAWDRINESS, *tawdr'i nes, n.* The state of being tawdry ostentatious finery

TAWDRY, *tawdr'i, adj* Showy without taste gaudily dressed.—*n.* A necklace bought at St Audrey's fair a necklace [*Said to be corr from St Audrey = St Ethelreda, at whose fair laces and gay toys were sold.*]

TAWNINESS, *tawn'i nes, n.* The state of being tawny

TAWNY, *tawn'i, adj* Of the colour of things tanned, a yellowish brown. [*D. tanig, Fr. tanné, pap of tanner, to tan.* See TAN.]

TAX, *taks, n.* A rate imposed on property or persons for the benefit of the state anything imposed a burdensome duty —*v. t.* To lay a tax on to burden to accuse. [*Fr. taxe, a tax—L. taxo, to handle, value, charge—root of tango, to touch.* See TASK.]

TAXABLE, *taks'a-bl, adj* Capable of being, or liable to be taxed. [*satire, sarcasm.*]

TAXATION, *taks'a shun, n.* Act of taxing (*Shal.*)

TAX CART, *taks' kart, n.* A spring-cart, on which a low rate of duty is paid. [*taxidermy.*]

TAXIDERMIST, *taks'i dermist, n.* One skilled in TAXIDERMY, *taks'i derm'i, n.* The art of preparing and stuffing the skins of animals. [*Fr. taxidermie—Gr. taxis, arrangement—tasseo, to arrange, prepare, and derma, a skin.*]

TAXINO, *taks'ing, n. (Shal.)* Suture. [*See TAX.*]

TEA, *te, n.* The dried leaves of a shrub in China and Japan an infusion of the leaves in boiling water: any vegetable infusion. [*Fr. thé, It. tè and oia; Chinese tsé, prov. Chinese the.*]

TEA CADDY, *te kadd'i, n.* A caddy or small box for holding tea.

TEA CAKE, *te kák, n.* A light cake eaten with tea.

TEA CANISTER, *te kan'is ter, n.* A canister or box for holding tea.

TEACH, *tech, v. t.* To shew to impart knowledge to to guide the studies of to exhibit so as to impress upon the mind to impart the knowledge of to accustom to counsel.—*v. i.* to practise giving instruction —*pr p.* teaching, *pa t.* and *pa p.* taught (*tawt*) [*A.S. tæcan, to shew, teach, Ger. zeihen, zeigen, to shew, allied to L. doceo, to teach, Gr. deiknumi, to shew.*]

TEACHABLE, *tech'a-bl, adj* Capable of being taught apt or willing to learn.

TEACHABLENESS, *tech'a-bl nes, n.* The quality of being teachable aptness or readiness to learn.

TEACHER, *tech'er, n.* One who teaches or instructs.

TEA CHEST, *te chest, n.* A chest or case in which tea is imported.

TEACHING, *tech'ing, n.* The act of teaching or instructing instruction. [*tea.*]

TEA CUP, *te kup, n.* A small cup used in drinking

TEAD, *téd, n. (Spenser)* A torch, a flambeau. [*L. ta-la.*] [*tea.*]

TEA DEALER, *te-deler, n.* One who buys and sells

TEA GARDEN, *te gár'dn, n.* A public garden where tea and other refreshments are served.

TEAK, *tek, n.* A tree in the E. Indies and Africa having hard and durable timber [*Malabar telka.*]

TEAL, *tei, n.* A web-footed waterfowl allied to the duck, but smaller [*D. teling, taling.*]

TEAMI, *tem, n. (lit.)* Offspring or family a number of animals moving together or in order two or more oxen or other animals harnessed to the same vehicle. [*A.S. team, offspring, anything following in a row, from root of Traz.*]

TEAMED, tēmd, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Arranged in a team.

TEAMSTER, tēm'stēr, *n.* One who drives a team.

TEA-PLANT, tē'-plant, *n.* The plant or shrub from which tea is obtained. [beverage tea is made.]

TEA-POT, tē'-pot, *n.* A pot or vessel in which the

TEAR, tēr, *n.* A drop of the fluid from the eyes: anything like a tear in form and clearness. [A.S. *tear*, *teher*; W. *daigr*; L. *lacrima*, for O. L. *dacrima*; Gr. *dakru*.]

TEAR, tār, *v.t.* To draw asunder or separate with violence: to make a violent rent in: to lacerate.—*v.i.* to move or act with violence: to rago:—*pr.p.* tearing; *pa.t.* tore, (*B.*) täre; *pa.p.* törn.—*n.* Something torn, a rent. [A.S. *teran*, Fr. *tirer*, to drag: allied to L. *tero*, Gr. *teirō*, to rub to pieces.]

TEARER, tār'ēr, *n.* One who tears: one who rages with violence. [ing tears, tender.]

TEAR-FALLING, tēr'-faw'ling, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Shedd-

TEARFUL, tēr'fool, *adj.* Abounding with or shedding tears: weeping.

TEARFULLY, tēr'fool-li, *adv.* In a tearful manner.

TEARFULNESS, tēr'fool-nes, *n.* The state of being tearful.

TEARLESS, tēr'les, *adj.* Without tears: unfeeling.

TEAR-STAINED, tēr'-stānd, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Stained with tears. [tea-cup is set.]

TEA-Saucer, tē'-saws'ēr, *n.* A saucer in which a

TEASE, tēz, *v.t.* (*lit.*) To pull: to comb or card, as wool: to scratch, as cloth: to raise a nap: to vex with impertinuity, jests, &c.: to plague:—*pr.p.* teasing; *pa.p.* teased'. [A.S. *tasan*, to pluck, tease; D. *teezen*, to pick; Ger. *zausen*, *ziehen*, to pull.]

TEASEL, tēzl, *n.* A plant, with large burs or heads covered with stiff, hooked awns, which are used in teasing or raising a nap on cloth.—*v.t.* To raise a nap on with the teasel. [A.S. *tasl*.]

TEASELER, tēzl'ēr, *n.* One who raises a nap on cloth with the teasel.

TEASELING, tēzl-ing, *n.* The act of teasing or raising a nap on cloth. [for a tea-table.]

TEA-SERVICE, tē'-sēr'vis, *n.* The utensils necessary

TEAT, tēt, *n.* The nipple of the female breast through which the young suck the milk. [A.S. *tīt*; W. *teth*; Gr. *tithē*, the nipple, a nurse—*thaō*, to suckle; Sans. *dhe*, to suck.] [drunk.]

TEA-TABLE, tē'-tā'bl, *n.* A table at which tea is

TEA-TASTER, tē'-tast'ēr, *n.* One who ascertains the quality of tea by tasting it.

TEAZLE, tēzl. Same as **TEASEL**.

TEBETH, tē'beth, *n.* The tenth month of the Hebrew year, corresponding to parts of December and January. [manner.]

TECHILY, tech'i-li, *adv.* In a techy or fretful

TECHINESS, tech'i-nes, *n.* The state of being techy or fretful.

TECHNIC, -AL, tek'nik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to art, esp. the useful arts: belonging to a particular art or profession. [Gr. *technikos*—*technē*, art, akin to *tekō*, to produce, bring forth.]

TECHNICALLY, tek'nik-al-li, *adv.* In a technical manner.

TECHNICALITY, tek-ni-kāl'i-ti, *n.* State or quality of being technical: that which is technical.

TECHNICALLY, tek'nik-al-li, *adv.* In a technical manner.

TECHNICS, tek'niks, *n.* The doctrine of arts in general: the branches that relate to the arts. [See **TECHNIC**.] [to technology.]

TECHNOLOGICAL, tek-no-loj'ik-al, *adj.* Relating

TECHNOLOGIST, tek-nol'o-jist, *n.* One skilled in technology.

TECHNOLOGY, tek-nol'o-ji, *n.* A discourse or treatise on the arts: an explanation of terms employed in the arts. [Gr. *technē*, art, and *logos*, a discourse.]

TECHY, tech'i, *adj.* Touchy, peevish, fretful. [Corr. of **TOUCHY**.]

TED, tēd, *v.t.* To spread or turn, as new-mown grass, for drying:—*pr.p.* tedding; *pa.p.* tēdd'ed. [W. *tedu*, to stretch out, *teddu*, to spread.]

TEDE, tēd, *n.* A form of **TEAD**.

TE DEUM, te dē'um, *n.* A hymn of thanksgiving, beginning with the Latin words *Te Deum laudamus*, We praise thee, O God: a thanksgiving service, in which this hymn forms a principal part.

TEDIOUS, tē'di-us or tēd'yūs, *adj.* Wearisome: tiresome from length or slowness: irksome: slow. [L. *tadious*—*tædet*, it wearies.]

TEDIOUSLY, tē'di-us-li, *adv.* In a tedious or tiresome manner.

TEDIOUSNESS, tē'di-us-nes, *n.* State or quality of being tedious: tiresomeness: prolixity.

TEDIUM, tē'di-um, *n.* Wearisomeness: irksomeness. [L. *tadium*—*tædet*, it wearies.]

TEEM, tēm, *v.i.* To bring forth or produce: to bear or be fruitful: to be pregnant: to be full or prolific.—*v.t.* to produce. [A.S. *tyman*, *teman*, to produce.]

TEEN, tēn, *n.* (*Spenser*). Grief, affliction, injury. [A.S. *teona*, reproach, injury.]

TEEN, tēn, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To excite, provoke. [A.S. *tyman*, to irritate, vex.]

TEENE, tēn, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To allot, bestow. [Allied to Ger. *thun*, Goth. *taujan*, to bestow alms, or with Ger. *ziehen*, Goth. *tiuhan*, to draw.]

TEENS, tēnz, *n pl.* The years of one's age from thirteen to nineteen.

TEETH, tēth, *pl.* of **TOOTH**.

TEETHING, tēth'ing, *n.* The first growth of teeth, or the process by which they make their way through the gums.

TEETOTAL, te-tōt'al, *adj.* Total, entire. [See **TEETOTALER**.]

TEETOTALER, te-tōt'al-ēr, *n.* One pledged to entire abstinence from all intoxicating drinks. [A stuttering pronunciation of **TOTAL**: but also given as a Lancashire term meaning complete, thorough.]

TEETOTALISM, te-tōt'al-izm, *n.* The practice of entire abstinence from intoxicating drinks.

TEETOTUM, te-tōt'um, *n.* A toy like a small top, twirled by the fingers.

TEGULATED, teg-ū-lā'ted, *adj.* Composed of plates overlapping like tiles. [From L. *tegula*, a tile—*tego*, to cover.]

TEGUMENT, teg'ū-ment, *n.* A cover or covering, esp. of a living body or of some part of such a body. [L. *tegumentum*—*tego*, to cover.]

TEGUMENTARY, teg-ū-ment'ar-i, *adj.* Same as **INTEGUMENTARY**.

TELD, teld (*Spenser*). Told.

TELEGRAM, tel'e-gram, *n.* A message sent by telegraph. [Gr. *tele*, at a distance, and *gramma*, that which is written—*graphō*.]

TELEGRAPH, tel'e-graf, *n.* (*lit.*) The distant writer: an apparatus for giving signals from a distance by means of electricity or magnetism.—*v.t.* To convey or announce by telegraph. [Fr. *télégraphe*—Gr. *tele*, at a distance, and *graphō*, to write.]

- TELEGRAPHIC** tel-e-graf'ik, *adj* Pertaining to, or communicated by a telegraph.
- TELEGRAPHICALLY**, tel-e-graf'ik al'ly, *adv* In a telegraphic manner by means of the telegraph.
- TELEGRAPHIST**, tel-e-gra-fis't, *n* One who works a telegraph.
- TELEGRAPHY**, tel-e-gra-fi, *n* The science or art of constructing or using telegraphs.
- TELEOLOGY**, tel-e-ol-o-jy, *n* The doctrine of the final causes of things. [From *Or telos*, issue, and *logos* discourse]
- TELEOSAURUS** tel-e-o-saw'r-us, *n* A genus of fossil saurians belonging to the Oolitic period. [Gr *telos*, perfect, and *saurus*, a lizard.]
- TELEPHONE**, tel-e-fon, *n* An instrument for telegraphing musical sounds or articulating speech by means of electricity. [Gr *tele*, far, and *phōnē*, a sound.]
- TELEPHONIC**, tel-e-fon-ik, *adj* Conveying or sending sound to a great distance. [See **TELEPHONE**.]
- TELESCOPE**, tel-e-skop, *n* An optical instrument for viewing objects at a distance. [Fr—Gr *tele*, at a distance, and *skopēō*, to see.]
- TELESCOPIC**, tel-e-skop-ik, *adj* Pertaining to performed by, or like a telescope seen only by a telescope.
- TELESCOPICALLY**, tel-e-skop'ik al'ly, *adv* In a telescopic manner by means of the telescope.
- TELL**, tel, *v.t.* To number or give an account of to utter to narrate to disclose to inform to discern to explain.—*v.a.* to give an account to produce or take effect —*pr.p.* telling, *part* and *pp* told. [A.S. *tellan*, Ice. *telja*, Dan. *tale*, Ger *zahlen*, to number.]
- TELLER**, tel-er, *n* One who tells or counts a clerk whose duty it is to receive and pay money.
- TELLING**, tel-ing, *adj* Having great effect.
- TELLINGLY**, tel-ing'ly, *adv* In a telling or effective manner.
- TELL TALE**, tel tal, *n* One who tells tales one who officiously tells the private concerns of others a contrivance for registering the number of persons who enter a building, &c. a check.
- TELLURIC**, tel-ur-ik, *adj* Pertaining to or proceeding from the earth. [L. *tellus*, *telluris*, the earth.]
- TELLEPIUM**, tel-ur-i-um, *n* A chemical element placed by some among the metals, and by others among the metalloids. [From L. *tellus*, *telluris*, the earth.]
- TEMED** tem'd, *adj* (*Spenser*) Yoked in a team.
- TEMERITY**, te-mer'i-ty, *n* Rashness unreasonableness contempt for danger. [Fr *temérité*, L. *temeritas*—*temere* by chance, rashly.]
- TEMEWISE**, tem-wiz, *adv* (*Spenser*) Like a team.
- TEMPEAN**, tem-pe'an, *adj* Pertaining to or resembling Tempe, a valley in Thessaly, praised by the classic poets for its matchless beauty beautiful delightful.
- TEMPER**, tem-per, *v.t.* To divide properly to mix in due proportion to modify by mixture to moderate to soften to bring to a proper degree of hardness (*Spenser*) to govern.—*n* Due mixture of different qualities state of a metal as to hardness, &c. constitution of the body state of mind, esp with regard to feelings passion calmness or moderation. [A.S. *tempean*, L. *tempero*—*temperus*, a bit cut off, portion of time—root *tem*, to cut.]
- TEMPERAMENT**, tem-per-a-ment, *n* Due temper or mixture of qualities internal constitution or state disposition. [L. *temperamentum*—*tempero*, to temper.]
- TEMPERANCE**, tem-per-ans, *n* Moderation, esp in the appetites and passions (*Shak.*) temperature.
- TEMPERATE**, tem-per-ate, *adj* (*lit*) With proper temper moderate esp in the appetites and passions calm cool abstemious [L. *temperatus*, *p.p.* of *tempero*, to temper.]
- TEMPERATELY**, tem-per-ate-ly, *adv* In a temperate manner moderately calmly.
- TEMPERATENESS**, tem-per-ate-ness, *n* The state or quality of being temperate moderation calmness. temperance.
- TEMPERATURE**, tem-per-a-tur, *n* Constitution proportion degree of any quality, esp amount of heat or cold. [L. *temperatura*—*tempero*, to temper.]
- TEMPERING**, tem-per-ing, *n* The process of giving the required degree of hardness or softness to iron or steel, by heating to redness, and cooling in different ways. [From **TEMPER**.]
- TEMPEST**, tem-pest, *n* (*lit.*) A portion of time, a season, then weather, bad weather wind rushing with great velocity, usually with rain or snow a violent storm any violent commotion.—*v.t.* (*Milton*) To disturb as by a tempest. [L. *tempestas*, a season, tempest—*tempestus* time.] [about by storms.]
- TEMPEST TOST**, tem-pest tost, *adj* (*Shak.*) Driven.
- TEMPESTUOUS**, tem-pest-u-us, *adj* Resembling or pertaining to a tempest very stormy turbulent.
- TEMPESTUOUSLY**, tem-pest-u-us-ly, *adv* In a tempestuous manner turbulently as in a tempest.
- TEMPESTUOUSNESS**, tem-pest-u-us-ness, *n* The state or quality of being tempestuous turbulence.
- TEMPLAR**, tem-plar, *n* One of a religious and military order founded in the 12th cent. for the protection of the Holy Sepulchre and pilgrims going thither a student or lawyer living in the Temple, London. [Orig. called 'Poor Soldiers of the Temple of Solomon' from their having acquired the church and convent of the Temple.]
- TEMPLATE**, tem-plat, *n* A mould in wood or metal, shewing the outline or profile of mouldings and from which the workmen execute the moulding. [Low L. *templatus*, vaulted—L. *templum*, a small timber.]
- TEMPLE**, templ, *n* (*lit.*) A small space cut off or marked out esp for religious purposes an edifice erected to a deity or for religious purposes a place of worship in London, two mns of court, once occupied by the Knights Templars [L. *templum*, for *templum*, a space marked out, dim. of *templus*, a piece cut off. See **TEMPER**.]
- TEMPLE**, templ, *n* The flat portion of either side of the head above the cheek bone. [O Fr *temple*, L. *templum* pl. *templa* properly the right place the fatal spot—*templum*, the hit time.] [temple.]
- TEMPORAL**, tem-por-al, *adj* Pertaining to the TEMPORAL tem-por-al, *adj* Pertaining to time, esp. to this life or world, opposed to eternal world, secular, or civil, opposed to sacred or ecclesiastical. [L. *temporalis*—*tempus*, *temporis* time.]
- TEMPORALITY**, tem-por-al-i-ty, *n* What pertains to temporal welfare —pl. revenues of an ecclesiastical proceeding from lands, tithes, and the like.
- TEMPORALLY**, tem-por-al-ly, *adv* With respect to time or to this life only for a time. [From **TEMPORAL**, pertaining to time.]
- TEMPORARILY**, tem-por-ar-i-ly, *adv* In a temporary manner for a time.
- TEMPORARINESS**, tem-por-ar-i-ness, *n* The state or quality of being temporary.

- TEMPORARY**, tem'por-ar-i, *adj.* For a time only; transient. [L. *temporarius*—*tempus*, *temporis*, time.]
- TEMPORISE**, tem'por-iz, *v.i.* To comply with the time or occasion: to yield to circumstances.—*pr.p.* tem'porising; *pa.p.* tem'porised. [See **TEMPORAL**, pertaining to time.]
- TEMPT**, temt, *v.t.* (*lit.*) To stretch out or try the strength of: to put to trial: to test: to try to persuade, esp. to evil: to entice. [O. Fr. *tempter*; Fr. *temter*; L. *tento*, *tempto*, *inten.* of *tendo*, to stretch.]
- TEMPTATION**, temt-ā'shun, *n.* Act of tempting: state of being tempted: that which tempts: enticement to evil: trial.
- TEMPTER**, temt'ēr, *n.* One who tempts, esp. the devil.—*fem.* **TEMPTRESS**. [entice.]
- TEMPTING**, temt'ing, *adj.* Adapted to tempt or
- TEMPTINGLY**, temt'ing-li, *adv.* In a tempting manner: so as to allure.
- TEN**, ten, *adj.* Twice five.—*n.* The number ten: a figure denoting ten units, as 10 or x. [A.S. *ten*, *tyñ*; Ger. *zehn*; W. *deg*; L. *decem*; Gr. *deka*; Sans. *dacan*: the root is seen in Goth. *tai-hun*, two hands, one hand representing five (fingers).]
- TENABILITY**, ten-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being tenable.
- TENABLE**, ten-a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being retained, kept, or defused. [Fr. *tenable*, from *tenir*, L. *teneo*, to hold.]
- TENABLENESS**, ten-a-bl-nes, *n.* **TENABILITY**.
- TENACIOUS**, ten-ā'shus, *adj.* Retaining or holding fast: apt to stick: stubborn. [L. *tenax*, *tenacis*—*teneo*, to hold.]
- TENACIOUSLY**, ten-ā'shus-li, *adv.* In a tenacious manner: adhesively: firmly.
- TENACIOUSNESS**, ten-ā'shus-nes, *n.* Tho state or quality of being tenacious: adhesiveness: firmness.
- TENACITY**, ten-as'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being tenacious: the quality of bodies which makes them stick to others. [L. *tenacitas*—*tenax*. See **TENACIOUS**.]
- TENAILLE**, te-nāl', *n.* (*fort.*) An outwork in the main ditch immediately in front of the curtain, of great use for protecting the ditch, covering the postern from the enemy's view, &c. [Fr. *tenaille*—L. *tenaculum*, a holder—*teneo*, to hold.]
- TENANCY**, ten'an-si, *n.* A temporary holding of land or property. [O. Fr. *tenance*; low L. *tenentia*, *tenantia*—L. *tenens*, *pr.p.* of *teneo*, to hold.]
- TENANT**, ten'ant, *n.* One who holds or possesses land or property under another: one who has temporary possession of any place.—*v.t.* To hold as a tenant. [From L. *teneo*, to hold.]
- TENANTABLE**, ten'ant-a-bl, *adj.* Fit to be tenanted: in a state of repair suitable for a tenant.
- TENANTLESS**, ten'ant-les, *adj.* Without a tenant.
- TENANTRY**, ten'ant-ri, *n.* The body of tenants on an estate.
- TENCH**, tensh, *n.* A fresh-water fish, of the carp family, very tenacious of life. [O. Fr. *tenche*; Fr. *tanche*; It. and L. *tinca*.]
- TEND**, tend, *v.t.* To attend: to accompany as assistant or protector: to take care of. [Contr. from **ATTEND**.]
- TEND**, tend, *v.i.* To stretch, aim at, or move in a certain direction: to be directed to any end or purpose: to contribute. [L. *tendo*, Gr. *teinō*, to stretch, aim.]
- TENDANCE**, tend'ans, *n.* (*Spenser*). State of expectation (*Shak.*) act of waiting or tending, also, persons attendant.
- TENDENCY**, tend'en-si, *n.* Direction, object, or result to which anything tends: inclination: drift. [Fr. *tendance*—L. *tendens*, *pr.p.* of *tendo*. See **TEND**, *v.i.*]
- TENDER**, tend'ēr, *v.t.* To stretch out or offer for acceptance.—*n.* An offer or proposal for acceptance, esp. of some service: the thing offered. [See **TEND**, *v.i.*]
- TENDER**, tend'ēr, *adj.* (*lit.*) Rubbed smooth, soft: delicate: easily impressed or injured in any way: not hardy: fragile: weak and feeble: easily moved to pity, love, &c.: careful not to injure: unwilling to cause pain: apt to cause pain: expressive of the softer passions: compassionate.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To regard with kindness, to esteem or value. [Fr. *tendre*; L. *tener*; akin to *terere*, rubbed smooth—*tero*, Gr. *teirō*, to rub.]
- TENDER**, tend'ēr, *n.* A small vessel that attends a larger with stores, &c.: a carriage attached to locomotives, to supply fuel and water.—*v.t.* (*Spenser*) To tend, attend to, or pity.
- TENDER-HEARTED**, tend'ēr-bārt'ed, *adj.* Having great tenderness of heart: full of feeling.
- TENDER-HEARTEDNESS**, tend'ēr-bārt'ed-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being tender-hearted: a compassionate disposition.
- TENDER-HEFTED**, tend'ēr-heft'ed, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Having great tenderness.
- TENDERLY**, tend'ēr-li, *adv.* In a tender manner: mildly: gently: softly: kindly.
- TENDERNES**, tend'ēr-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being tender: softness: brittleness: the state of being easily hurt: susceptibility of the softer passions: scrupulousness, caution: cautious care: softness or pathos of expression.
- TENDINOUS**, tend'in-us, *adj.* Consisting of, containing, or resembling tendons: full of tendons: sinewy.
- TENDON**, tend'on, *n.* (*lit.*) A tight-stretching band: a hard, strong cord or tissue by which a muscle is attached to a bone. [Fr. *tendon*—L. *tendo*, Gr. *teinō*, to stretch.]
- TENDRIL**, tend'rīl, *n.* A slender, spiral shoot of a plant by which it attaches itself for support.—*adj.* Claspings or climbing. [O. Fr. *tendrillon*; Fr. *tendron*—L. *teneo*, to hold.]
- TENEBOUS**, ten'e-brus, *adj.* Dark: gloomy. [L. *tenebrosus*—*tenebræ*, darkness.]
- TENEMENT**, ten'e-ment, *n.* Anything held or that may be held by a tenant: a dwelling or habitation. [Low L. *tenementum*—*teneo*, to hold.]
- TENEMENTAL**, ten-e-ment'al, *adj.* Pertaining to a tenement: that may be held by a tenant.
- TENET**, ten'et, *n.* Any opinion, principle, or doctrine which a person holds or maintains as true. [L. *tenet*, he holds—*teneo*, to hold.] [more.]
- TENFOLD**, ten'fold, *adj.* Ten times folded: ten times
- TENNIS**, ten'is, *n.* A game in which a ball is driven against a wall by rackets, and continually kept in motion.—*v.t.* (*Spenser*) To drive, as a ball at tennis. [Fr. *tenez*, hold, from *tenir*, L. *teneo*, to hold.]
- TENNIS-BALL**, ten'is-bawl, *n.* A ball used in the game of tennis. [for playing at tennis.]
- TENNIS-COURT**, ten'is-kōrt, *n.* A place or court
- TENON**, ten'un, *n.* The end of a piece of wood inserted into the socket or mortise of another, to hold the two together.—*v.t.* To fit with tenons. [Fr. *tenon*—*tenir*, L. *teneo*, to hold.]
- TENOR**, ten'nr, *n.* (*lit.*) A holding on or continuing the general course, esp. of thought or meaning: purport: the highest kind of adult male voice, between bass and alto: one who sings tenor. [L. *tenor*, a holding on—*teneo*, to hold.]

- TENOTOMY**, ten o'to-mi, *n.* The surgical operation of dividing a tendon. [A contr. of *tenotomy*—Gr *tenōn* *tenontos*, a tendon, and *tomē*, a cutting—*tenno*, to cut.] [pence.]
- TENPENNY**, ten pen-i, *adj.* Worth or sold at ten pence.
- TENSE**, tens, *n.* (lit.) Time the form of a verb to indicate the time and state of the action. [O Fr *tens*, Fr *temps* *L. tempus*, time.]
- TENSE**, tens, *adj.* Extended or stretched strained to stiffness rigid. [L. *tensus*, pap. of *tendo* to stretch.] [tension.]
- TENSELY**, tens'li, *adv.* In a tense manner with
- TENSENESS**, tens'nes, *n.* The state of being stretched to stiffness tension.
- TENSILE**, tens'il, *adj.* Capable of being stretched
- TENSIBLE**, tens'bl, *adj.* [From *TENSE*, *adj.*]
- TENSION**, ten shun, *n.* Act of stretching state of being stretched or strained strain effort. [From *TENSE*, *adj.*]
- TENSITY**, tens'i-ti, *n.* Tenseness state of being tense.
- TENSOR**, tensor *n.* (lit.) The extender or stretcher a muscle that stretches. [See *TENSE*, *adj.*]
- TENT**, tent, *n.* (lit.) Something extended or stretched out a portable lodge or shelter generally of canvas stretched on poles a plug or roll of lint used to dilate a wound or opening in the flesh.—*v. t.* To cover with tents to probe to keep open with a tent. [Fr *tente*, It *tenda* *L. tentorium*—*tendo*, to stretch.]
- TENT**, tent, *n.* A Spanish wine of a deep red colour [Sp. *tinto* deep-coloured, L. *inctus*, pap. of *tingo*, to dye.]
- TENTACLE**, tent-a-kli, *n.* A threadlike organ of certain insects for feeling or motion. [Low L. *tentaculum*—L. *tento*, to feel—*tendo*, to stretch.]
- TENTACULAR**, tent-ak'li-lar, *adj.* Relating to tentacles.
- TENTATION**, tent-a-shun, *n.* Old form of *TENTATION*
- TENTATIVE**, tent-a-tiv, *adj.* Trying experimental. [From L. *tento* to handle try]
- TENT BED**, tent'bed, *n.* A bedstead having curtains in an arched form above.
- TENTED**, tent'ed, *adj.* Covered with tents.
- TENTER**, tenter, *n.* A machine for extending or stretching cloth on by hooks.—*v. t.* To stretch on hooks. [See *TENT*, something extended.]
- TENTER-HOOK**, tenter hook, *n.* A sharp hooked nail.
- TENTFUL**, tent'fool, *n.* As many as a tent will hold.
- TENTH**, tenth, *adj.* The last of ten next in order after the ninth.—*n.* One of ten equal parts.
- TENTHLY**, tenth'li, *adv.* In the tenth place
- TENUITY**, ten'iti, *n.* Thinness smallness of diameter slenderness rarity [L. *tenuitas*—*tenuis*, thin, slender—root of *tendo*, to stretch.]
- TENURE**, ten'ur, *n.* A holding or manner of holding by a tenant, esp. lands or tenements. [Fr *tenure*, low L. *tenura*—*tenere*, to hold.]
- TEOCALLI**, te-o-kalli, *n.* (lit.) House of God one of the temples of the aborigines of Central America, which were erected on the top of a four sided pyramid, and the remains of which are chiefly found in Mexico. [tepid or lukewarm.]
- TEPEFACTION**, te-pe-fak shun, *n.* Act of making
- TEPEFY**, te-pe-fi, *v. t.* To make tepid or moderately warm —*pr. p.* tepefying, *pa. p.* tepified. [L. *tepefacio*—*tepeo*, to be warm, and *facio*, to make]
- TEPID**, tep'id, *adj.* Moderately warm lukewarm. [L. *tepidus*—*tepeo*, to be warm]
- TEPIDITY**, tep'id-i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of
- TEPIDNESS**, tep'id-nes, *n.* being tepid moderate heat of water lukewarmness.
- TERAPHIM**, ter'a-fim, *n. pl.* (B.) Idols images, or household gods, consulted as oracles. [Heb.]
- TERCE**, ters, *n.* Same as *TIERCE*.
- TERCEL**, ters'el, *n.* Same as *TIERCEL*.
- TERCENTENARY**, ter sen ten ar-i, *adj.* Including or relating to an interval of three hundred years [L. *ter* thrice, and *centenary*]
- TEREBINTH**, ter'e-binth, *n.* The turpentine tree. [L. *terebanthus*, Gr *terebinthos*]
- TERGIVERSATION**, ter-i-ver-shun *n.* (lit.) A turning of the back a shift or shifting subterfuge fickleness of conduct [L. *tergiversatio*—*tergum*, the back, and *versor*, *versum*—*terio*, to turn.]
- TERM**, term, *n.* Boundary limit any limited period the time for which anything lasts the time during which the courts of law are open certain days on which rent is paid that by which a thought is expressed, a word or expression a condition or arrangement (gen. in *pl.*) (aly) a member of a compound quantity.—*v. t.* To apply a term to to name or call [Fr *terme*, L. *terminus* or *terminus*, Gr *terma*, a boundary, Sans. *tri*, to cross, *tarana*, crossing.]
- TERMIAGANCY**, ter'ma-gan-si, *n.* State or quality of being a termagant turbulence.
- TERMAOANT**, ter'ma-gant, *n.* A boisterous, bold woman.—*adj.* Boisterous bawling tumultuous. [Termagant or Terragant a supposed Mohammedan deity represented in the old moralities or plays as of a most violent character.]
- TERMINABLE**, ter'min-a-bl, *adj.* That may be bounded or limited [From *TERM*.]
- TERMINAL**, ter'min-al, *adj.* Pertaining to or growing at the end or extremity [From *TERM*.]
- TERMINATE**, ter'min-at, *v. t.* To set a limit to to set the boundary to put an end to to finish.—*v. i.* to be limited to end to close —*pr. p.* terminating, *pa. p.* terminated. [L. *terminus*, -atum—*terminus*. See *TERM*.]
- TERMINATION**, ter'min-a-shun, *n.* Act of terminating or ending limit end result.
- TERMINATIONAL**, ter'min-a-shun-al, *adj.* Pertaining to or forming a termination.
- TERMINATIVE**, ter'min-at-iv, *adj.* Tending to terminate or determine absolute.
- TERMINOLOGY**, ter'min-o-lo-ji, *n.* A discourse or treatise on terms doctrine of terms the terms used in any art, science &c. [L. *terminus*, a term, boundary, and Gr *logos* discourse.]
- TERMINUS**, ter'min-us, *n.* A termination or boundary the end or extreme point one of the extreme points of a railway [L. See *TERM*.]
- TERMITE**, ter'mit, *n.* The white ant. [L. *termes*, *termis*, a wood worm.]
- TERMLESS**, term'les, *adj.* Having no term or end: (Spencer) unlimited, boundless.
- TERMINOLOGY**, ter'min-o-lo-ji, *n.* **TERMINOLOGY**
- TERN**, tern, *n.* A long winged aquatic fowl allied to the gull. [Dan. *terne*, *terne*, loc. *terna*, sea-swallow]
- TERN**, tern, *adj.* Threefold consisting of three growing in threes.—*n.* That which consists of three things or numbers together a prize in a lottery got by drawing three favourable numbers. [L. *ternus*, three each—*tres*, three.]
- TERNARY**, tern ar-i, *adj.* Proceeding by or consisting of threes.—*n.* The number three. [L. *ternarius*—*ternus*, three each—*tres* three]

TERNATE, tĕrn'at, *adj.* *Threefold, or arranged in threes.* [Low L. *ternatus*—*terni*. See **TERNARY**.]

TERPSICHORE, tĕrp-sik'o-re, *n.* One of the nine muses, who presided over choral song and dancing. [Gr. *terpsichorē*, delighting in dancing—*terpō* (fut. *terpsō*), to enjoy, and *choros*, dancing.]



Ternate leaf.

TERPSICHOKEAN, tĕrp-sik-o-rĕ'an, *adj.* Relating to Terpsichore, or to dancing.

TERRACE, tĕr'ās, *n.* A raised level bank of earth: any raised flat place: the flat roof of a house.—*v.t.* To form into a terrace:—*pr.p.* terr'acing; *pa.p.* terr'aced. [Fr. *terrasse*—L. *terra*, the earth.]

TERRA-COTTA, tĕr'a-kot'a, *n.* Baked earth or clay: a composition of clay and sand used for statues, &c. [It.—L. *terra*, and It. *colto*, cooked, baked—L. *coquo*, *coctum*, to cook.]

TERRAQUEOUS, tĕr'a-kwe-us, *adj.* Consisting of land and water. [L. *terra*, earth, and *agua*, water.]

TERREEN, tĕr'ĕu', *n.* (lit.) An earthenware dish: a large dish or vessel for holding soup at table. [Fr. *terraine*—*terre*, L. *terra*, earth.]

TERRENE, tĕr'ĕn', *adj.* Pertaining to the earth: earthy: earthly.—*n.* (Milton) The surface of the earth. [L. *terrenus*—*terra*, the earth.]

TERRESTRIAL, tĕr-es'tri-al, *adj.* Pertaining to or existing on the earth: earthly: representing the earth.—*n.* An inhabitant of the earth. [L. *terrestris*—*terra*, the earth.]

TERRIBLE, tĕr'i-bl, *adj.* Fitted to excite terror or awe: awful: dreadful. [L. *terribilis*—*terreo*, to frighten.]

TERRIBLENESS, tĕr'i-bl-nes, *n.* (B.) Terror, dread.

TERRIBLY, tĕr'i-bli, *adv.* In a terrible manner: so as to cause fear: violently: very much.

TERRIER, tĕr'ĕr, *n.* A dog that pursues animals to their earth or burrow: a hole or burrow where foxes, rabbits, &c. secure themselves. [O. Fr. *terrier*; Fr. *terrier*, burrow—L. *terra*, the earth.]

TERRIFIC, tĕr-rif'ik, *adj.* Creating or causing terror: fitted to terrify: terrible. [L. *terrificus*—*terreo*, to frighten, and *facio*, to cause.]

TERRIFY, tĕr'i-fi, *v.t.* To cause terror in: to frighten greatly: to alarm:—*pr.p.* terr'ifying; *pa.p.* terr'ified. [L. *terreo*, to frighten, and *facio*, to make.]

TERRITORIAL, tĕr-i-tō'ri-al, *adj.* Pertaining to territory: limited to a district.

TERRITORIALLY, tĕr-i-tō'ri-al-li, *adv.* In regard to or by means of territory.

TERRITORY, tĕr'i-tor-i, *n.* The extent of land around or belonging to a city or state: domain. [L. *territorium*—*terra*, the earth, land.]

TERROR, tĕr'ur, *n.* (lit.) Fear which causes trembling: extreme fear: that which causes fear: dread. [L. *terror*—*terreo*, to frighten: from root of **TREMBLE**.]

TERRORISM, tĕr'ur-izm, *n.* A state of terror: a state which impresses terror.

TERROUR, tĕr'ur, *n.* (Milton). Same as **TERROR**.

TERSE, tĕrs, *adj.* (lit.) Rubbed or wiped clean: compact or concise, with smoothness or elegance: neat. [L. *tersus*—*tergeo*, *tersum*, to rub clean—*tero*, to rub.]

TERSELY, tĕrs'li, *adv.* In a terse manner: neatly: concisely.

TERSENESS, tĕrs'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being terse: neatness: conciseness.

TERTIAN, tĕr'shi-an, *adj.* Occurring every third day.—*n.* A disease or fever with paroxysms every third day. [L. *tertianus*—*tertius*, third—*tres*, three.]

TERTIARY, tĕr'shi-ar-i, *adj.* Of the third degree, order, or formation. [L. *tertiarius*—*tertius*, third.]

TESSELATE, tĕs'el-ăt, *v.t.* To form into squares, or lay with checker work:—*pr.p.* tess'clating; *pa.p.* tess'clated. [L. *tesselatus*, tessellated—*tessella*, dim. of *tessera*, a square piece—Gr. *tessares*, four.]

TESSELATION, tĕs-el-ăt'shun, *n.* Tessellated or mosaic work: the operation of making it.

TESSERA, tĕs'e-ra, *n.* (pl. **TESSERÆ**). One of the small square tiles or cut stones used in forming tessellated pavements. [L., a square piece—Gr. *tessares*, four.]

TEST, tĕst, *n.* (lit.) An earthen vessel: a pot in which metals are tried and refined: any critical trial or examination: means of trial: that with which anything is tried: standard: proof: distinction.—*v.t.* To put to proof: to examine critically. [O. Fr. *test*; L. *testa*, a piece of baked clay, an earthen pot.]

TESTABLE, tĕst'a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being given by will. [L. *testabilis*—*testor*. See **TESTAMENT**.]

TESTACEOUS, tĕs-tă'sbus, *adj.* Consisting of or having a hard shell. [L. *testaceus*—*testa*, baked clay, a shell.]

TESTAMENT, tĕst'a-ment, *n.* That which testifies, or in which an attestation is made: the solemn declaration in writing of one's will: a will: one of the two great divisions of the Bible. [L. *testamentum*—*testor*, to be a witness—*testis*, a witness.]

TESTAMENTAL, tĕst'a-ment'al, *adj.* Same as **TESTAMENTARY**.

TESTAMENTARY, tĕst'a-ment-ar-i, *adj.* Pertaining to a testament or will: bequeathed or done by will.

TESTATE, tĕst'ăt, *adj.* Having made and left a will. [L. *testatus*, *pa.p.* of *testor*. See **TESTAMENT**.]

TESTATOR, tĕst-ăt'or, *n.* One who leaves a will:—*fem.* **TESTATRIX**. [L.—*testor*. See **TESTAMENT**.]

TESTER, tĕst'ĕr, *n.* A flat covering or canopy at the top or over a bed, pulpit, &c. [O. Fr. *teste*, the head; It. *testera*, the head-piece or crown of anything; L. *testa*, an earthen pot, the head.]

TESTER, tĕst'ĕr, *n.* (Shak.) A sixpence. [O. Fr. *teston*—*teste*, the head, the sovereign's head being impressed upon the coin, from L. *testa*, an earthen pot, the skull.]

TESTERN, tĕst'ĕrn, *n.* Same as **TESTER**.—*v.t.* (Shak.) To present or reward with a sixpence.

TESTICLE, tĕst'i-k'l, *n.* (lit.) That which testifies or shews manhood: a gland which secretes the seminal fluid in males. [L. *testiculus*, dim. of *testis*, a witness.]

TESTICULATE, tĕst-ik'ū-lăt, } *adj.* Shaped

TESTICULATED, tĕst-ik'ū-lăt-ed, } like a testicle.

TESTIFICATION, tĕst-i-fi-kăt'shun, *n.* The act of testifying, or of bearing witness.

TESTIFIER, tĕst-i-fi-ĕr, *n.* One who testifies: one who bears testimony to anything.

TESTIFY, tĕst-i-fi, *v.t.* To bear witness: to make a solemn declaration: to protest or declare a charge (with *against*).—*v.t.* to bear witness to: to affirm or declare solemnly or on oath:—*pr.p.* test'ifying; *pa.p.* testified. [L. *testificor*—*testis*, a witness, and *facio*, to make.]

[fully: peevishly.]

TESTILY, tĕst-i-li, *adv.* In a testy manner: fret-

TESTIMONIAL, tĕst-i-mō'ni-al, *adj.* Containing testimony.—*n.* A writing or certificate bearing testimony to one's character.

TESTIMONY, tĕst-i-mun-i, *n.* That which testifies: evidence: declaration to prove some fact: proof: (B.) the two tables of the law: the whole divine revelation.—*v.t.* (Shak.) To witness. [L. *testimonium*—*testor*, to witness.]

TESTINESS, test'i nes, *n.* The state of being testy
fretfulness peevishness.

TESTING, test'ing, *n.* The act of trying for proof
the operation of refining gold and silver *chemical*
analysis. [*surpence*]

TESTRIL, tes tril, *n.* (*Shak*) Same as **TESTER**, a

TESTUDINAL, tes-tu din al, *adj.* Relating to or resem-
bling the tortoise. [From *L. testudo* = the tortoise]

TESTY, test'i, *adj.* Head; easily irritated fretful
peevish. [O Fr *testu*—*teste*, the head. See **TESTER**]

TETANIC, tet-an'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to or denoting
tetanus.

TETANUS, tet'a nus, *n.* Spasm of the voluntary
muscles with rigidity, commonly producing inar-
cation of the whole body, forward, backward, or
sideways when affecting the lower jaw called
lock jaw [Gr *tetanos* stretched—*teno* to stretch.]

TETGHINESS, tech' u es, *n.* Same as **TECHINESS**.

TETGHY, tech'i, *adj.* Same as **TECHY**.

TETHER, tel'et, *n.* A rope or chain for tying a
beast.—*v. t.* To confine with a tether to restrain
within certain limits. [Low D *tuler*, *tier* Gael.
taod, halter, rope reins *leadhair*, to tether]

TETRACHORD, tetra kord, *n.* A series of four
sounds forming a scale of two tones and a half
[Gr *tetrachordon*—*tetrachordos* four strung—*tetra*
for *tetra* = tesserae, four, and *chord*, chord.]

TETRAGON, tetra-gon, *n.* A figure of four angles
[Or *tetragon*—*tetra* four, and *gonus*, an angle]

TETRAGONAL, tet-ra-go-nal, *adj.* Pertaining to a
tetragon having four angles or sides

TETRAHEDRAL, tet-ra-hē dral, *adj.* Having four
sides bounded by four triangles. [See **TETRA**
HEDRON]

TETRAHEDRON, tet-ra hē dron, *n.*
A solid figure enclosed by four
bases or triangles [Or *tetra*, four,
and *hedra* a seat, a base.]

TETRAMETER, tet-ra-me ter, *n.* A
verse of classic poetry, of four
measures, each measure consisting
of two iambs or other simple feet
[Gr *tetramētros*—*tetra*, four and *metron*, measure]

TETRANDRIAN, tet ran dri-an, *adj.* (*bot*) Having
TETRANDROUS tet ran drous, } four stamens, of
equal length, and a pistil, as certain flowers. [Gr
tetra four and *andros* a man.]

TETRAPETALOUS, tet-ra pet'a lus, *adj.* (*bot*) Hav-
ing four distinct petals or flower leaves [Gr *tetra*,
four, and *petalos*.]

TETRAPHYLLOUS, tet ra fil' lus, *adj.* Having
four leaves consisting of four distinct leaves or
leaflets [Gr *tetra* four, and *phylon* a leaf]

TETRAPLA, tet-ra-pla, *n.* (*orig*) The edition of the
Old Testament published by Origen, containing four
Greek versions (the Septuagint and three anony-
mous) a Bible consisting of four different versions
in parallel columns. [Gr *tetraplos* fourfold.]

TETRAPOD, tet-ra-pod, *n.* An insect distinguished
by having but four perfect legs [Gr *tetra*, four,
and *pous* *podos* foot.]

TETRARCH, tet-rark, *n.* In ancient Rome, the
ruler of the fourth part of a province a subordinate
prince. [Gr *tetrarches*—*tetra*, four, and *archē*, a
ruler]

TETRARCHATE, tet-rark'at, *n.* Office or jurisdic-
tion of a tetrarch the fourth part of a province.

TETRASYLLABIC, tet-ra-sil lab'ik, *adj.* Consisting
of four syllables. [Gr *tetra*, four, and **SYLLABIC**]



Tetrahedron.

TETRASYLLABLE, tet-ra sil a-bl, *n.* A word of
four syllables [Gr *tetra*, four, and **SYLLABLE**]

TETTER, tel'et, *n.* (*Shak*) Ringworm, the popular
name of several eruptive diseases of the cuticle.
[AS *tefr*]

TEUTON, ta-ton, *n.* One of the ancient inhabitants
of Germany one belonging to any of the Scandi-
navian and Germanic family of nations. [Gr *teuton*,
from the root of **DUCH**]

TEUTONIC, tu-ton'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to the Teutons
or ancient Germans and their descendants.—*n.* The
language of the Teutons.

TEXT, tekst, *n.* (*lit*) Something woven the original
words of an author that on which a comment is
written a passage of Scripture. [*L. textus*—*texo*,
textum, to weave]

TEXT BOOK, tekst book, *n.* (*orig*) A book with
wide spaces for comments on the text a book con-
taining the leading principles of a science.

TEXT HAND, tekst hand, *n.* A large hand in
writing so called because it was the practice to
write the text of a book in large hand.

TEXTILE, tekst'il, *adj.* Woven or capable of being
woven. [*L. textilis*—*texo* *textum*, to weave.]

TEXTUAL, tekst'u al, *adj.* Pertaining to, or con-
tained in the text serving for a text

TEXTUALIST, tekst'u al'ist, *n.* One ready in citing
Scripture texts one who adheres to the text.

TEXTUALLY, tekst'u al'ly, *adv.* In the body of the
text of a work according to the text.

TEXTURE, tekst'ur, *n.* Anything woven, a web;
manner of weaving or connecting disposition of
the parts of a body [*L. textura*—*texo*, *textum*, to
weave]

THALER, tal'er, *n.* A dollar in Germany a silver
coin worth about 3s. [Ger See **DOLLAR**]

THALIA, tha'li-a, *n.* One of the nine muses who
presided over pastoral and comic poetry [Gr
Thalia, *Thalia*, lit. the blooming one—*thallos*, to
be luxuriant]

THALIAN, tha-li'an, *adj.* Pertaining to Thalia.

THALLIUM, thal'i-um, *n.* A metal closely re-
sembling lead in colour and softness but elightly
heavier
[Gr *thallos* a young shoot a branch so called from
the presence of a bright green line in the spectrum of
the flame in which it is volatilised, and by which it was
discovered.]

THALLOGENOUS, thal'o-jen us, *adj.* (*bot*) Denot-
ing those acotyledonous plants which exhibit the
greatest simplicity of structure, consisting of a mere
thallus (cellular tissue, without woody fibre), with
reproductive organs. [Gr *thallos* a young shoot or
branch, and *gen*, root of *gignō*, to beget.]

THAN, than, *conj.* A word placed after the com-
parative of an adjective or adverb between the
things compared. [AS *thanne*, *thonne*, accusative
of *THAT* Ger *denn*, *than*, then.]

THANE, than, *n.* A dignitary under the Anglo-
Saxons and Danes, who prob held the same rank as
a baron does now
[O E *than* AS *thegen* a servant nobleman, Ice.
thegn, a man, warrior, O Ger *degen*, a soldier servant,
com. with Ger *degen* a sword, *dienen*, to serve.]

THANEDOM, than'dum, *n.* The jurisdiction or
property of a thane.

THANK, thank, *v. t.* To express good-will or grati-
tude for a favour.—*n.* (usually in pl.) Expression of
good will or gratitude for favour received. [AS
thane, will, thanks, *thancian*, to thank, Goth *thagō*,
thanks, Ice. *thak*, good will allied to **THINK**.]

THANKFUL, *thank'fool, adj.* Full of thanks: grateful. [manner: gratefully.]
THANKFULLY, *thank'fool-li, adv.* In a thankful
THANKFULNESS, *thank'fool-nes, n.* The state of being thankful: gratitude.
THANKLESS, *thank'les, adj.* Not thankful: not expressing thanks for favours: not gaining thanks.
THANKLESSLY, *thank'les-li, adv.* In a thankless manner: nuthankfully.
THANKLESSNESS, *thank'les-nes, n.* The state of being thankless: ingratitude.
THANK-OFFERING, *thank'of'er-ing, n.* An offering made to express thanks for mercies received.
THANKSGIVER, *thank'sgiv'èr, n.* One who gives thanks or acknowledges a favour.
THANKSGIVING, *thank'sgiv'ing, n.* Act of giving thanks: a public acknowledgment of divine goodness and mercy: a day set apart for this.
THANKWORTHINESS, *thank'wur-thi-nes, n.* The state of being thankworthy.
THANKWORTHY, *thank'wur-thi, adj.* Worthy of or deserving thanks.
THAT, *that, pron. demons. and rel.* As a *demons.* (pl. THOSE) it points out a person or thing: the former or more distant thing: not this but the other: as a *rel.* who or which.—*conj.* (used to introduce a clause) In order that. [A.S. *that*, neut. of the article *se* or *the*; Goth. *thata*; Icel. *that*; Sans. *tat*. See **THE**.]
THATCH, *thach, v.t.* To deck or cover, as a roof, with straw, reeds, &c.—*n.* Straw, &c., used to cover the roofs of buildings and stacks. [A.S. *theccan*, to cover, *theccan*, a roof: conn. with L. *tego*, Gr. *steigō*, to cover, and **DECK**.]
THATCHER, *thach'er, n.* One who thatches.
THATCHING, *thach'ing, n.* The act or art of covering with thatch: the materials used for thatching.
THAUMATURGICS, *thaw-ma-tur'jiks, n.* Wonderful, especially magical performances: feats of legerdemain. [See **THAUMATURGUS**.]
THAUMATURGUS, *thaw-ma-tur'gus, n.* A wonder-worker: a worker of miracles, applied to some of the R. C. saints. [Gr. *thaumatourgos*—*thauma*, a wonder—*thaomai*, to look at, admire, and *ergon*, a work.]
THAUMATURGY, *thaw'ma-tur-ji, n.* The act of performing wonders or miracles. [Gr. *thaumatourgia*. See **THAUMATURGUS**.]
THAW, *thaw, v.i.* To melt or grow liquid, as ice: to become so warm as to melt ice (said of the weather).—*v.t.* to cause to melt.—*n.* The melting of ice or snow by heat: the change of weather which causes it. [A.S. *thawan*; Ger. *thauen*, to thaw, to fall in dew; W. *tawdd*, melting, dripping, *toddi*, to melt.]
THE, *the, definite article.* Used to denote a particular person or thing: also to denote a species. [A.S. *se*, the (*mas.*), *that* (*neut.*), a softened form of **THAT**.]
THEARCHY, *thē'ark-i, n.* Same as **THEOCRACY**. [Gr. *thearchia*—*theos*, god, and *archō*, to be first, to rule—*archē*, beginning.]
THEATRE, *thē'a-tēr, n.* A place where public representations, chiefly dramatic or musical, are seen: any place rising by steps like the seats of a theatre: a building adapted for scholastic exercises, anatomical demonstrations, &c.: scene of action. [Gr. *theatron*—*theomai*, to see.]
THEATRIC, *-AL, the-at'rik, -al, adj.* Relating or suitable to a theatre or to actors: pompous.
THEATRICALLY, *the-at'rik-al-li, adv.* In a theatrical manner: in a manner suiting the stage.

THEATRICALS, *the-at'rik-alz, n.pl.* Dramatic performances.
THEBAN, *thē'ban, n.* A native of Thebes: (*Shak.*) [a wise man.]
THEE, *thē, pron.* Objective of **THOU**.
THEE, *thē, v.i. (Spenser).* To prosper, to thrive. [A.S. *theon*, to thrive, to grow.]
THEEVERY, *thēv'er-i, n. (Spenser).* Theft.
THEFT, *thēft, n.* Act of thieving. [A.S. *theofth*, *thylth*.]
THEINE, *thē'in, n.* The alkaloid or active principle of tea. [Same as **CAFFEINE**.]
THEIR, *thair, poss. adj. pron.* Of or belonging to them.—**THEIRS**, *poss. of THEY.* [A.S. *hira*, genitive pl. of *he*; O. E. *her*.]
THEISM, *thē'izm, n.* Belief in the existence of a God, as opposed to Atheism. [Gr. *theos*, God.]
THEIST, *thē'ist, n.* One who believes in a God.
THEISTIC, *-AL, thē-ist'ik, -al, adj.* Pertaining to theism or to a theist: according to the doctrines of theists.
THEM, *them, pron.* Objective of **THEY**. [A.S. *him*, acc. and dat. pl. of *he*; O. E. *hem*.]
THEME, *thēm, n.* A subject set or proposed for discussion, or on which a person speaks or writes. [Fr. *thème*; L. and Gr. *thema*—Gr. *tithēmi*, to place, set.]
THEMSELVES, *them-selvz, pron., pl.* of **THEMSELVES**, **HERSELF**, and **ITSELF**.
THEN, *then, adv.* At that time: afterward: immediately: at another time: in that case: therefore. [O. E. *thanne*, *than*, accusative of **THAT**; A.S. *thonne*, *thanne*, *thenne*; Ger. *dann*.]
THEN, *then, conj. (Spenser).* Same as **THAN**.
THENAR, *thē'nar, n.* The palm of the hand or the sole of the foot.—*adj.* Of or pertaining to the thenar. [Gr. *thenar*—*theinō*, to stretch.]
THENCE, *thens, adv.* From that time or place: for that reason. [O. E. *thenne*, genitive *thennes*; A.S. *thanan*, O. Ger. *thanana*; Ger. *dannen*.]
THENCEFORTH, *thens'forth, adv.* From that time forth or forward.
THENCEFORWARD, *thens-for'ward, adv.* From that time forward or onward.
THEOBROMA, *thē-o-brō'ma, n. (lit.)* Food of the gods: a genus of plants, including the chocolate tree: a variety of prepared cocoa. [Gr. *theos*, God, and *brōma*, food.]
THEOBROMINE, *thē-o-brō'min, n.* An alkaloid principle, similar to caffeine, existing in the chocolate nut. [See **THEOBROMA**.]
THEOCRACY, *the-ok'ra-si, n.* Government of a state immediately by God: the state thus governed. [Gr. *theokratia*—*theos*, God, and *krateō*, to rule.]
THEOCRATIC, *-AL, thē-o-kra'tik, -al, adj.* Pertaining to a theocracy.
THEODICY, *the-od'i-si, n.* A justification of God's dealings with man. [Gr. *theos*, God, and *dike*, justice.]
THEODOLITE, *the-od'o-lit, n.* An instrument used in surveying for observing and measuring heights and distances. [Gr. *theomai*, to see, and *dolichos*, long.]
THEOGONIST, *the-og'o-nist, n.* A writer on theogony.
THEOGONY, *the-og'o-ni, n.* The part of heathen mythology which taught the genealogy of the gods. [Gr. *theogonia*—*theos*, God, and *gonē*, *genos*, race—*genō*, to beget.]
THEOLOGIAN, *thē-o-lō'ji-an, n.* One well versed in theology: a professor of divinity: a divine.
THEOLOGIC, *-AL, thē-o-lō'jik, -al, adj.* Pertaining to theology or divinity.

- THEOLOGICALLY**, thē-ō-lōj'k al h, *adv* In a theological manner according to the principles of theology
- THEOLOGISE**, the-ō-lō-jiz, *vt* To render theological—*v-t* to make a system of theology —*prp* theologizing, *pa p* theologised.
- THEOLOGIST**, the-ō-lō-jist, n. A student in the science of theology a theologian.
- THEOLOGY**, the-ō-lō-jē, n. The science which treats of God and his relation to man [Or *theologia*—*theos*, God, and *logos*, a treatise]
- THEOMACHY**, the-ō-mā-kē, n. (*myth.*) A fighting against the gods as by the Titans and giants (Bacon) opposition to the divine will. [Gr *theo machia*—*theos*, God, and *machē*, a battle.]
- THEOREM**, the-ō-rem, n. That which is viewed mentally a proposition to be proved. [Gr *theōrema*, lit. a sight—*theōreō*, to view]
- THEORETIC**, AL, thē-ō-re'tik, al *adj* Pertaining to theory not practical—*speculative*.
- THEORETICALLY**, thē-ō-re'tik al h, *adv* In a theoretical manner not practically [tion]
- THEORIC**, thē-ō-nik, n. (*Shak.*) Theory, speculation.
- THEORISE**, the-ō-riz, *v-t* To form a theory to form opinions solely by theories —*prp* theorising, *pa p* theorised. [theory and speculation.]
- THEORIST**, thē-ō-nist, n. A theoriser one given to theory.
- THEORY**, the-ō-rē, n. (*lit.*) The act or result of viewing or examining an explanation, or system of any thing an exposition of the abstract principles of a science or art speculation as opposed to practice. [Or *theoria*—*theōreō*, to view]
- THEOSOPHY**, the-ō-sō-fē, n. Divine wisdom, or knowledge obtained by direct intercourse with God and superior spirits immediate divine illumination or inspiration. [Gr *theosophia*—*theos*, God, and *sophia*, wisdom.]
- THERAPEUTIC**, ther a-pū'tik, *adj* Pertaining to the healing art curative. [Gr *therapeutikos*—*therapeuō*, to take care of, to heal, to nurse.]
- THERAPEUTICS**, ther a-pū'tiks, n. The part of medicine concerned with cures or remedies. [From *Therapeutic*.]
- THERE**, thār, *adv* In that place (opposed to *HERE*) it is used to begin sentences when the subject comes after the verb [A.S. *thar*—*there*, genitive and dative of *THAR*, Ice. *thar*, Ger. *da*]
- THEREABOUT**, thār-a-bow't, } *adv* (*Shak.*) Near that
- THEREABOUTS** thār-a-bow't, } place near that number, quantity, or state nearly (*B*) concerning that matter
- THEREAFTER**, thār a'f'ter, *adv* (Spenser) After that according to that accordingly [that account.]
- THEREAT**, thār at, *adv* (*B*) At that place at that on
- THEREBY**, thār bi, *adv* (Spenser) Near or by that place by that means in consequence of that.
- THEREFOR**, thār for, *adv* For that, thus, or so.
- THEREFORE**, thār for, *adv* For that for that or this reason consequently in return or recompense for this or that.
- THEREFROM**, thār frum, *adv* From this or that.
- THEREIN**, thār in, *adv* In this or that place, time, or thing.
- THEREINTO**, thār in tō, *adv* Into that.
- THEREOF**, thār of, *adv* Of that or this.
- THEREON**, thār on, *adv* On that or this.
- THEREOUT**, thār ow't, *adv* Out of that or this.
- THERETO**, thār tō, *adv* To that or this (Spenser) besides.
- THEREUNTO**, thār un tō, *adv* To that or this.
- THEREUPON**, thār up-on, *adv* Upon that or thus (Shak.) in consequence of that immediately
- THERewith**, thār with, *adv* With that or this
- THERewithAL**, thār with awl, *adv* (Spenser) With that or this (Shak.) at the same time, over and above.
- THERMAL**, thēr'mal, *adj* Pertaining to heat warm. [Gr *thermos*, hot—*thermē*, heat.]
- THERMODYNAMICS**, thēr'mo-di nam'iks, n. The science of the relations of heat and work the science of energy [Gr *thermē*, heat, and *DYNAMICS*.]
- THERMOELECTRICITY**, thēr'mo-e-lek tris'ti, n. The science that treats of the currents that arise from heating the junction of two heterogeneous conductors. [Gr *thermē*, heat, and *ELECTRICITY*.]
- THERMOMETER**, thēr'mo-mē-ter, n. An instrument for measuring the variations of heat or temperature [Gr *thermē*, heat, and *metron*, a measure.]
- THERMOMETRIC**, AL, thēr'mo-mē'trik, al, *adj* Pertaining to or made with a thermometer
- THERMOMETRICALLY**, thēr'mo-mē'trik al h, *adv* In a thermometrical manner by means of a thermometer
- THERMOPILE**, thēr'mo-pil, n. A thermo-electric battery used as a thermometer [Gr *thermē*, heat, and *PIL*.]
- THERSAURUS** the-saw'rūs, n. A treasury or repository, cap of knowledge a lexicon or cyclopaedia. [L., Gr *thesaurus*—*thēsimi*, to place.]
- THESE** thēs, demon. pron., pl. of *THIS*. [O E. *theos*, *thes*, *thus*, A.S. *thas* *thes*.]
- THESIS** thēs'is, n. (pl. *THESES*) A position, or that which is set down or advanced for argument a subject for a scholastic exercise an essay on a theme. [L. and Gr *thesis*—*thēsimi*, to set, place.]
- THESPIAN**, thēs'pi an, *adj* Pertaining to tragedy; tragic. [Or *Thespiā*, the founder of the Greek drama.]
- THETCH**, thech, n. (Spenser) Same as *TRATCH*.
- THIETHER**, thē'er, *adv* (Spenser) Same as *THITHER*.
- THEURGIC**, AL, the-ur'jic, al, *adj* Pertaining to theurgy.
- THEURGY**, thē-ur-jē, n. (*lit.*) The work of a god that magic which affects to work by supernatural agency [Or *theourgia*—*theos*, God, and *ergon*, a work.]
- TREW**, thū, n. Muscle or strength sinews (used chiefly in pl.) [Perhaps the same as *TRICH*, A.S. *theoh*.] [thews or sinews.]
- TREWED**, thūd, *adj* (Spenser) Furnished with
- TREWED**, thūd, *adj* (Spenser) Mannered, behaved, educated. [A.S. *threow*, manner, habit.]
- THEY**, thē, *pers. pron.* (*lit.*) Those persons, used as pl. of *HE*, *SHE*, or *IT*. [O E. *thē*, A.S. *hi*, pl. of *he*, *hē*, *hit*, *he*, *she*, *it*, Goth. *thai*.]
- THICK**, thik, *adj* (*lit.*) Tight, close pressed dense compact not transparent or clear misty dull crowded closely set abundant having great depth or circumference.—*adv* Closely frequently fast to a great depth. [A.S. *thioco*, Ice. *thyeck*, Gael. *tugh*.] [To grow dense.]
- THICK**, thik, n. (Spenser) A thicket.—*v-t* (Spenser)
- THICK COMING**, thik' kum'ing, *adj* (Shak.) Coming fast or close together
- THICKEN**, thik'a, *vt* To make thick or close to strengthen.—*v-t* to become thick or obscure to press to grow quick or animated.
- THICKET**, thik'et, n. A collection of trees or shrubs thickly or closely set. [head or skull stupid.]
- THICK HEADED**, thik' hed'ed, *adj* Having a thick
- THICKISH**, thik'ish, *adj* Somewhat thick.

THICK-LIPPED, thik'-lĭpt, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Having thick lips. [*sion* : deeply.]

THICKLY, thik'-li, *adv.* Closely : in quick succession.

THICKNESS, thik'-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being thick : density : consistence : closeness : extent or quantity of matter interposed : want of quickness.

THICK-PLEACHED, thik'-plēcht, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Closely interwoven. [See **PLEACH**.]

THICK-SET, thik'-set, *adj.* Closely planted : having a short, thick body.

THICK-SKIN, thik'-skin, *n.* A person wanting sensibility : a dull, stupid person, a blockhead.

THICK-SKINNED, thik'-skind, *adj.* Having a thick skin : wanting sensibility : dull : obtuse.

THICK-SKULL, thik'-skul, *n.* Same as **THICK-SKIN**.

THICK-SKULLED, thik'-skuld, *adj.* Having a thick skull : dull : stupid.

THICK-SPRUNG, thik'-sprung, *adj.* (*Shak.*) That have sprung up thick or close together.

THIEF, thēf, *n.* One who steals or takes unlawfully what is not his own. [*A.S. theof, thief*; *Ice. thiofr*; *O. Ger. diup, diep*; *Ger. dieb*.]

THIEF-CATCHER, thēf'-kach'ēr, } *n.* One whose
THIEF-TAKER, thēf'-tak'ēr, } business is to
detect thieves and bring them to justice : a detective.

THIEVE, thēv, *v.i.* To practise theft : to steal :—*pr.p.* thiev'ing; *pa.p.* thieved'. [*A.S. theofian*.]

THIEVERY, thēv'ēr-i, *n.* The practice of thieving.

THIEVISH, thēv'ish, *adj.* Given to or like theft or stealing : acting by stealth : secret : sly.

THIEVISHLY, thēv'ish-li, *adv.* In a thievish manner : by theft.

THIEVISHNESS, thēv'ish-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being thievish.

THIGH, thi, *n.* The thick fleshy part of the leg from the knee to the trunk. [*A.S. theoh*; *Ice. thio*; *D. diede, dieghe*; *O. Ger. dīoh, thioh*.]

THIGH-BONE, thī'-bōn, *n.* The bone of the leg between the hip-joint and the knee.

THILK, thilk, *pron.* (*Spenser*). The same. [*A.S. thylc, thyllic, tho like, such—thy, the, and lic, like*.]

THILL, thil, *n.* One of the shafts of a cart or other carriage. [*A.S. thil, thill, a board, a plank*.]

THILLER, thil'ēr, } *n.* (*Shak.*) The horse
THILL-HORSE, thil'-hors, } that goes between the
thills or shafts of a carriage, or the last of a team.

THIMBLE, thim'hl, *n.* (*lit.*) A protection for the thumb : a metal cover for the finger, used in sewing. [*Dim. of THUMB*.]

THIMBLEFUL, thim'bl-fool, *n.* As much as a thimble will hold : a small quantity.

THIMBLE-RIG, thim'bl-rig, *n.* A sleight-of-hand trick in which the performer conceals, or pretends to conceal, a pea or small ball under one of three thimble-like cups.—*v.i.* To cheat by tricks ofleger-demain, esp. by means of three thimble-like cups and a pea or small ball.

THIMBLE-RIGGER, thim'hl-rig'ēr, *n.* One who cheats by sleight-of-hand, esp. by thimble-rigging.

THIN, thin, *adj.* (*lit.*) Extended or stretched out : having little thickness : slim : lean : small : fine : not close or crowded : not full or well grown.—*adv.* Not thickly or closely : in a scattered state. [*A.S. thynne, thin, L. tenuis, Sans. tanu*; *Gr. tunnos, small*; *W. tenen*; *Gael. tana*; allied to *A.S. thenian, L. tendo, Gr. teinō, to extend, stretch*.]

THIN, thin, *v.i.* To grow or become thin.—*v.t.* to

make thin : to make less close or crowded : to make rare or less thick or dense :—*pr.p.* thinn'ing; *pa.p.* thinned.

THINE, thīn, *pron.* (possessive form of *Thou*). Belonging to thee : thy. [*A.S. thin*; *Ger. dein*.]

THIN-FACED, thīn'-fast, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Having a thin face.

THING, thing, *n.* What one can think of : an inanimate object : an event : a part. [*A.S., Ice. thing*; *Ger. ding* : prob. allied to **THINK**.]

THINK, think, *v.i.* To exercise the mind : to revolve ideas in the mind : to judge : to form or hold as an opinion : to consider : to purpose or design.—*v.t.* to imagine : to judge : to believe or consider :—*pr.p.* thinking; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* thought (*thawt*). [*A.S. thencan, thyncan*; *Ice. thenkja*; *Ger. denken*.]

THINKER, think'ēr, *n.* One who thinks, used chiefly with some adverb to denote the particular way.

THINKING, think'ing, *p.adj.* Having the faculty of thought.—*n.* The act or state of one who thinks : (*Shak.*) thought, imagination, judgment.

THINLY, thīn'-li, *adv.* In a thin or scattered manner : not thickly : not closely.

THINNESS, thīn'-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being thin : smallness of extent from one side or surface to the other : fluidity : scarcity or fewness.

THINNISH, thīn'-ish, *adj.* Somewhat thin.

THIN-SKINNED, thīn'-skind, *adj.* Having a thin skin : sensitive : irritable.

THIRD, thērd, *adj.* The last of three.—*n.* One of three equal parts. [*A.S. thrida. See THREE*.]

THIRD-BOROUGH, thērd'-bur'ō, *n.* (*Shak.*) An under-constable.
[**THIRD and Borough**, in *O. E. law*, an association of men who gave pledges to the king for the good conduct of each other, the chief constable being called the *Head-borough*; from *A.S. borg, borh, a pledge or surety*.]

THIRDLY, thērd'-li, *adv.* In the third place.

THIRST, thērst, *n.* (*lit.*) Dryness : the uneasiness caused by want of drink : vehement desire for drink : eager desire for anything.—*v.i.* To feel thirst : to desire vehemently. [*A.S. thyrst, Ger. durst, Ice. thyrista*; allied to *Goth. thaurusus, Ice. thurr, dry, Gr. tersō, L. torreo, to dry, Sans. trish, to thirst*.]

THIRSTILY, thērst'-li, *adv.* In a thirsty manner.

THIRSTINESS, thērst'-i-nes, *n.* The state of being thirsty : thirst.

THIRSTY, thērst', *adj.* Suffering from thirst : dry : parched : vehemently desiring.

THIRTEEN, thēr'tēn, *adj.* and *n.* Three and ten.

THIRTEENTH, thēr'tenth, *adj.* and *n.* The last of thirteen. [*A.S. threoteotha—threo, three, and teotha, tenth*.]

THIRTIETH, thēr'ti-eth, *adj.* The last of thirty.—*n.* A thirtieth part. [*A.S. thritigodha*.]

THIRTY, thēr'ti, *adj.* and *n.* Three times ten. [*A.S. thritig—threo, three, and tig, ten*.]

THIS, this, *pron.* or *adj.* (*pl. THESE*). Denoting a person or thing near, just mentioned, or about to be mentioned : (*B.*) the last past. [*A.S. thes, this*; *Ice. thessi*; *Ger. dieser*.]

THISTLE, this'l, *n.* A genus of prickly plants. [*A.S. thistel*; *Ice. thistill*.]

THISTLY, this'li, *adj.* Overgrown with thistles.

THITHER, thith'ēr, *adv.* To that place : to that end or result. [*A.S. thider*; *Ice. thadhra*.] [*place*.]

THITHERWARD, thith'ēr-ward, *adv.* Toward that

THO, *thō*, *adv* (Spenser) Then, also the sing of THOSE. [A.S. *thoune*.]

THOLE, *thol*, *n*. A pin inserted into the gunwale of a boat to keep the oars in place when rowing. [A.S. *thol*, a piece of wood to support an oar—*tholian*, akin to L. *tolo*, Gr. *ilas*, to bear, Ice *tholtr*, an oar pin.]

THOLOBATE, *thōlo-bat*, *n*. (arch.) The substructure on which a dome or cupola rests. [Gr. *tholos*, a dome, and *bainein*, to go, to tread, to rest.]

THONO, *thong*, *n*. A piece or strap of leather to fasten anything. [A.S. *thwang*, *thwong*—O.S. *thunna gen*, Ice. *thwunga*, Ger. *zwngen*, to press.]

THORACIC, *tho-ras'ik*, *adj*. Pertaining to the thorax or breast.

THORAX, *thō-raks*, *n*. (lat.) A breast-plate the part of the body between the neck and belly the chest. [L. and Gr. *thōraz*, a breast-plate.]

THORN, *thorn*, *n*. A sharp woody spine on the stem of a plant a spine a plant having spines or thorns anything prickly or troublesome. [A.S. and Ice. *thorn*, Goth. *thaurnus*, Ger. *dorn*, W. *draen*.]

THORNBARK, *thorn'bak*, *n*. A species of ray or skate which has thorns or spines in its back.

THORN BUSH, *thorn bocsh*, *n*. A shrub producing thorns.

THORNLESS, *thorn'les*, *adj*. Without thorns.

THORNY, *thorn-i*, *adj*. Full of thorns prickly troublesome; harassing.

THOROUGH, *thur'ō*, *adj*. Passing through or to the end complete entire.—(obs.) *prep* Through. [O.E. *thorow*, from *THROU*.]

THOROUGH BASS, *thur'ō bās*, *n*. (mus.) A bass part all through a piece, with figures placed over the notes to indicate the harmony to be played to each.

THOROUGHBRED, *thur'ō bred*, *adj*. Thoroughly or completely bred or accomplished bred from a dam and sire of the best blood, as a horse.

THOROUGHFARE, *thur'ō-fār*, *n*. A fare or passage for going through a public way or street right of passing through.

THOROUGHGANG, *thur'ō-gāng*, *adj*. Going through or to the end going all lengths complete.

THOROUGHLY, *thur'ō-li*, *adv*. In a thorough manner completely fully.

THOROUGHNESS, *thur'ō-ness*, *n*. The state or quality of being thorough completeness fulness.

THOROUGH PAGED, *thur'ō-pāgd*, *adj*. Thoroughly or perfectly paced or trained complete.

THORP, *thorp*, *n*. (Tenn.) A homestead, town, or hamlet. [A.S. *thorp* allied to L. *turba*, a crowd, as of an assemblage of houses.]

THOSE, *thoz*, *pron*, *pl* of THAT. [See **THESE**.]

THOU, *thow*, *pron*, of the second person sing. The person addressed (now gen. used only in solemn address)—*vt* (Shak.) To treat with familiarity or contempt by addressing with the pronoun *thou*. [A.S. *thu* Ger. *du* L. *tu*, Gr. *su*, Sans. *tuam*.]

THOUGH, *thō*, *conj* (lat.) On that (condition) admitting allowing even if notwithstanding. [A.S. *theah*, Ice. *thō*, Goth. *Uan*, Ger. *doch*, akin to **THAT**.]

THOUGHT, *thawt*, *pat* and *pp* of **THINK**.—*n*. The act of thinking reasoning deliberation that which one thinks idea fancy consideration opinion meditation design care (Shak.) anxiety, grief. [A.S. *theah*, from *theahte*, *thōhte*, *pat* of *thencan*, to think.]

employed in meditation attentive considerate. promoting serious thought favourable to meditation.

THOUGHTFULLY, *thawt fool li*, *adv*. In a thoughtful manner with thought, consideration, or solicitude.

THOUGHTFULNESS, *thawt fool nes*, *n*. The state or quality of being thoughtful deep meditation; solicitude.

THOUGHTLESS, *thawt'les*, *adj*. Without thought or care careless inattentive stupid dull.

THOUGHTLESSLY, *thawt'les li*, *adv*. In a thoughtless manner without thought carelessly.

THOUGHTLESSNESS, *thawt'les nes*, *n*. The state or quality of being thoughtless want of thought; carelessness.

THOUGHT SICK, *thawt' sik*, *adj* (Shak.) Uneasy with reflection.

THOUS, *thowz* (Spenser) Thou art.

THOUSAND, *thowzand*, *adj*. Denoting ten hundred—proverbially denoting great number.—*n*. The number ten hundred any large number. [A.S. *thusend*, Ger. *tausend*, Goth. *thusundi*—*thus*, *tigus*, ten, and *hund* hundred.]

THOUSANDFOLD, *thowzand fold*, *adj*. Folded a thousand times multiplied by a thousand.

THOUSANDTH, *thowzandth*, *adj*. The last of a thousand or of any great number.—*n*. One of a thousand or of any great number.

THOWEL, *thoel*, *n*. Same as **THOLE**.

THOWL, *thōl*, *n*. Same as **THOLE**.

THRALLDOM, **THRALLDOM**, *thrawl dnm*, *n*. The condition of a thrall or slave slavery bondage.

THRALL, *thrawl*, *n*. A slave slavery servitude.—*vt* (Spenser Shak.) To enslave to bring into the power of another—*adj*. Captive bond subject. [A.S. *thrall*, *thrael*, Gael. *trail*, Ice. *thrall*, a slave.]

THRALL-LIKE, *thrawl lik*, *adj* (Milton) Resembling a thrall or slave resembling slavery slavish.

THRASH, *trash*, *vt*. To beat out grain from the straw to beat soundly. [A.S. *threscan*, Ice. *thriakia*, Ger. *dreschen* prob. akin to L. *truturo*, to thrash, *tero*, *trium*, Or. *terro*, to rub.]

THRASHER, *thrasher*, *n*. One who thrashes the for a shark, a small species of shark remarkable for the great elongation of the upper lobe of the tail fin, which it uses as a weapon, striking with great force.

THRASHING, *thrashing*, *n*. The act of thrashing or beating out grain from the straw a sound beating or drubbing.

THRASHING FLOOR, *thrashing flōr*, *n*. A floor on which grain is thrashed.

THRASHING MACHINE, *thrashing ma-shen*, *n*. A machine or apparatus for thrashing corn.

THRASONICAL, *thra-son'ik al*, *adj*. Resembling *Thraso*, a boastful soldier, one of Terence's characters boastful bragging.

THRASONICALLY, *thra-son'ik al li*, *adv*. In a thrasonical manner boastfully.

THREAD, *thred*, *n*. That which is twisted a very thin line of any substance twisted and drawn out a filament of any fibrous substance a fine line of yarn anything resembling a thread the prominent spiral part of a screw something continued in long course.—*vt*. To pass a thread through the eye of (as a needle) to pass or pierce through, as a narrow way. [A.S. *thrad*, from *thrawan*, to wind, Ice. *thradr*, Ger. *draht*, *drath*, thread, wire, from *drehen*, to turn, to twist.]

THREADBARE, *thred'bār*, *adj*. Worn to the bare or naked thread having the nap worn off worn

out : haekneyed : used till its novelty or interest is gone.

THREADEN, thrəd'n, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Made of thread.

THREADINESS, thrəd'i-nes, *n.* The state of being thread-like or slender : the quality of containing threads.

THREAD-LACE, thrəd'-lās, *n.* Lacc made of linen

THREAD-WORM, thrəd'-wurin, *n.* The common small parasitic worm infesting the human intestines.

THREADY, thrəd'i, *adj.* Like thread : slender : containing or consisting of thread.

THREAT, thret, *n.* A threatening : declaration of an intention to inflict punishment or other evil upon another : menace.—*v.t.* To threaten.

THREATEN, thret'n, *v.t.* To declare the intention of inflicting punishment or other evil upon another : to terrify by menaces : to present the appearance of coming evil, or of something unpleasant. [*A.S. threatan*, to threaten, Goth. *thriutan*, to vex.]

THREATENING, thret'n-ing, *adj.* Indicating a threat or menace : indicating something approaching or impending.

THREATENINGLY, thret'n-ing-li, *adv.* In a threatening manner : with menace.

THREATFUL, thret'fool, *adj.* (*Spenser.*) Full of threats, having a menacing appearance.

THREE, thrē, *adj.* and *n.* Two and one. [*A.S.* and *Ice. thri*, Celt. *tri*, Goth. *threis*, Ger. *drei*, L. *tres*, Gr. *treis*, Sans. *tri*.]

THREE-CORNERED, thrē'-kor'nērd, *adj.* Having three corners or angles : (*bot.*) having three prominent longitudinal angles, as a stem.

THREE-DECKER, thrē'-dek'ēr, *n.* A ship of war carrying guns on three decks.

THREEFOLD, thrē'fōld, *adj.* Folded thrice : thrice repeated : consisting of three.

THREE-LEAFED, thrē'-lēft, *adj.* (*bot.*) Having three

THREE-LEAVED, thrē'-lēvd, *adj.* distinct leaflets : having the leaves arranged in threes. [*lobes.*]

THREE-LOBED, thrē'-lōbd, *adj.* (*bot.*) Having three

THREE-MAN, thrē'-man, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Worked by three men.

THREE-NERVED, thrē'-nērvd, *adj.* Having three nerves : (*bot.*) having three distinct nerves running longitudinally without branching, as a leaf. [*inerved.*]

THREE-NOOKED, thrē'-nookt, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Three-cornered

THREE-PARTED, thrē'-part'ed, *adj.* Consisting of three parts : (*bot.*) divided into three parts down to the base, as a leaf.

THREEPENNY, thrip'en-s, *n.* Three pennies : a silver coin of the value of three pence.

THREEPENNY, thrip'en-i, *adj.* Worth threepence : of little worth : mean, vulgar. [*velvet.*]

THREE-PILE, thrē'-pil, *n.* (*Shak.*) The finest kind of

THREE-PILED, thrē'-pīld, *adj.* Set with a thick pile, as velvet : (*Shak.*) of the best quality : (*Shak.*) piled one on another.

THREE-PLY, thrē'-pli, *adj.* Having three plies or folds.

THREESCORE, thrē'skōr, *adj.* Three times a score, sixty.

THREE-SIDED, thrē'-sid'ed, *adj.* Having three sides.

THREE-VALVED, thrē'-valvd, *adj.* Consisting of or opening with three valves.

THRENE, thrēn, *n.* (*Shak.*) A lament, lamentation. [*Gr. thrēnos—threomai*, to cry aloud.]

THRENETIC, thrē-net'ik, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Of the nature of a threne or lament, sorrowful, mournful. [*Gr. thrēnetikos—thrēnos*. See **THRENE**.]

THRENODY, thrēn'o-di, *n.* An ode or song of lamentation. [*Gr. thrēnōdia*, from *thrēnos*, a lament (*—threomai*, to cry aloud), and *ōdē*, a song.]

THRESH, thresh. Same as **THRASH**.

THRESHOLD, thresh'ōld, *n.* (*lit.*) A piece of wood for threshing on : a piece of wood or stone under the door of a house : door : entrance : the place or point of entering. [*O. E. threshwold*, *A.S. threshwold—threscan*, to thresh, *wald*, wood.]

THRETTIE, thrēt'i (*Spenser*). Same as **THIRTY**.

THREW, thrō, *part.* of **THROW**.

THRIOE, thris, *adv.* Three times : (*Shak.*) as a prefix in composition, denotes intensity = very much, as **THRICE-BLESSED**, &c. [*O. E. thris—THREE*, with a genitive termination.]

THRID, thrid, *n.* (*Spenser*). A thread.—*v.t.* To slip through, as a narrow passage. [*A corr. of THREAD.*]

THRIFT, thrift, *n.* State of thriving : frugality : prosperity : increase of wealth : gain : vigorous growth, as of a plant : a genus of flowering plants.

THRIFTILY, thrift'i-li, *adv.* In a thrifty manner : frugally : carefully : prosperously.

THRIFTINESS, thrift'i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being thrifty : frugality : prosperity in business.

THRIFTLESS, thrift'les, *adj.* Not thrifty : extravagant : not thriving.

THRIFTLESSNESS, thrift'les-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being thriftless.

THRIFTY, thrift'i, *adj.* (*comp. THRIFTIER, superl. THRIFTIEST*). Shewing thrift or economy : thriving by frugality.

THRILL, thril, *v.t.* (*orig.*) To drill, to bore : (*Spenser*) to pierce, to penetrate : to affect with a pricking or tingling sensation.—*v.i.* to pierce, as something sharp : to cause a tingling, shivering feeling to run through the body : to feel a sharp, shivering sensation.—*n.* A thrilling sensation. [*A.S. thirlan*, to bore a hole ; Ger. *trillen*, *drillen*, to drill a hole. See **DRILL**, to pierce.] [*piercing.*]

THRILLANT, thril'ant, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Thrilling,

THRILLING, thril'ing, *adj.* Causing a tingling, shivering feeling to run through the body.

THRILLINGLY, thril'ing-li, *adv.* In a thrilling manner : with thrilling sensations.

THRIPS, thrips, *n.* A genus of small hemipterous insects, some of which are very injurious to cultivated plants. [*Gr. thrips*, a wood-worm, prob. from *tribō*, to rub.]

THRIST, thrist, *v.i.* (*Spenser*). Same as **THIRST**.

THRISTY, thrist'i, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Same as **THIRSTY**.

THRIVE, thriv, *v.i.* (*lit.*) To be careful : to prosper : to increase in goods : to be successful : to grow : to flourish :—*pr.p.* thriving ; *part.* thrived' and thrōve ; *pa.p.* thriven. [*Ice. thrifa*, to care, *thrif*, care, good success ; Dan. *trives*, to prosper, grow.]

THRIVEN, thriv'n, *pa.p.* of **THRIVE**.

THRIVINGLY, thriv'ing-li, *adv.* In a thriving manner.

THROAT, thrōt, *n.* The fore-part of the neck, in which are the gullet and windpipe : an entrance : a narrow part of anything. [*A.S. throte*, Ger. *drossel*, the throat, gullet.]

THROB, thro, *v.i.* To beat or palpitate, as the heart, with more than usual force :—*pr.p.* throbb'ing ; *pa.p.* throbb'd.—*n.* A beat or strong pulsation. [*Sv. drabba*, to knock ; akin to L. *trepido*, to tremble.]

THROE, thrō, *n.* Suffering, pain : agony : the pains of childbirth.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To put in agonies. [*A.S. threa*, suffering—*threowan*, to suffer.]

THRONE, thrōn, *n.* (*lit.*) A seat : a chair of state richly ornamented and covered with a canopy : sovereign power and dignity : (*Milton*) a highly exalted being, an angel, chiefly in plural.—*v.i.* To sit

on a throne to be placed as if upon a throne.—*v t* to place on a royal seat to exalt —*pr p* *thrining*, *pa p* *thrined* [L. *thronus*, Gr *thronos*, a seat—*tl* *rað*, to set.]

THRONG, throng, *n*. A large number of people pressed or crowded together a crowd a great multitude.—*v t* To press or crowd to annoy with numbers.—*v i* to crowd together to come in multitudes [A.S. *thrang*, *throng*—*thranagan*, to press]

THROSTLE, throſtſ, *n*. The song thrush or mavis. [A.S. *throſtle*, Ger *drossel*, akin to L. *tardus*, a thrush.]

THROTTLE, throſl, *n*. The throat or windpipe.—*v t* To choke by pressure on the windpipe.—*v i* to breathe hard, as when nearly suffocated —*pr p* *throſtling*, *pa p* *throſtled*. [Ger *drossel*, the throat.]

THROUGH, throſ, *prep*. From end to end, or from side to side of [between the sides of over the whole extent of among from beginning to end by means of in consequence of.—*adv* From one end or side to the other from beginning to end to the end or purpose. [O E. *thurgh*, A.S. *thurh*, Ger *durch*, W. *trig*, Gael. *tròmh*, Sans. *taras*—root *tar*, to cross (L. *trans*, across)]

THROUGH BOLT, throſ bolt, *n*. A bolt which passes through from side to side of what it fastens.

THROUGHFARE, throſ far, *n*. (Shak) Same as **THOROUGHFARE**.

THROUGHLY, throſl, *adv* (D) **THOROUGHLY**

THROUGHOUT, throſ-ovt, *prep* Through to the outside in every part of from one end to the other.—*adv* In every part everywhere.

THROUGH TICKET, throſ tik'et, *n*. A ticket for the whole of a journey

THROUGH TRAIN, throſ trau, *n*. A train which goes the whole length of a long route.

THROVE, throſ, *pa t* of **THRAW**.

TROW, thro, *v t* (lit) To turn or twist to hurl to fling to wind or twist together, as yarn to form on a wheel, as pottery to venture at dice to put off to put on or spread carelessly to cast down in wrestling.—*v i* to cast or hurl to cast dice —*pr p* *throwing*, *pa t* *threw* (throſ), *pa p* *thrown*.—*n*. The act of throwing a cast, esp of dice the distance to which anything may be thrown (Spenser) a thrust, a blow also a time, a while. [A.S. *thra* *wean*, to turn, to twist; Ger *drehen*, to twist, W. *tro*, a turn, froi, to turn.]

TROW ABOUT (Spenser) to cast about or try expedients.—**TROW AWAY** to lose by neglect or folly, to spend in vain, to reject.—**TROW BACK**, to rebort, to refuse.—**TROW BY** to reject, to lay aside as of no use.—**TROW DOWN**, to destroy to subvert to depress.—**TROW IN**, to inject, as a fluid, to put in or deposit along with others.—**TROW OFF**, to expel, to reject, to renounce.—**TROW OUT** to cast out, to reject, to expel, to omit, to utter carelessly to bring into action or exert to distance.—**TROW UP**, to give up, to resign, to vomit.

THROWER, throſer, *n* One who throws.

THRUM, thrum, *n*. The end of a weaver's thread coarse yarn.—*v t* To furnish with thrums to fringe to insert short pieces of rope-yarn in a mat or piece of canvas —*pr p* *thrummying*, *pa p* *thrummyed* [Ice *throm*, Sw *trum*, Ger *trumm*, a piece, end, fragment.]

THRUM, thrum, *v t*. To play coarsely and monotonously on an instrument with the fingers —*pr p* *thrummying*, *pa p* *thrummyed* [Ice *thruma* to groan, to sigh akin to *DRUM*.]

THRUM CAP, thrum kap, } *n* (Shak) A cap or hat
THRUM HAT, thrum hat, } made of thrums or of coarse, shaggy cloth.

THRUMMY, thrum, *adj* Made of or like thrums.
THRUSH, thrush, *n*. A small bird, remarkable for its power of song. [See **THROSTLE**.]

THRUSH, thrush, *n*. An inflammatory and suppurating affection in the feet of horses a disease of the mouth and throat occurring chiefly in early infancy

THRUST, thrust, *v t*. To tread or press to push or drive with force.—*v i* to make a push to squeeze in to intrude —*pr p* *thrusting*, *pa t* and *pa p* *thrust*.—*n*. A stab an assault. [Ice *thrysta* to press, Goth. *trudan*, to tread, allied to L. *trudo*, *trusum*, to thrust.]

THRUST AWAY, to push away, to reject.—**THRUST OFF**, to push away.—**THRUST ON**, to urge or impel.—**THRUST ONE'S SELF**, to intrude.—**THRUST OUT**, to drive out or away.—**THRUST THROUGH** (Shak), to pierce, to stab.—**THRUST TO** (Spenser), to rush upon.—**THRUST TOGETHER**, to compress.

THRUST, thrust, *vi* (Spenser) To thrust.—*n* (Spenser) Thrust

THUD, thud, *n*. A dull, hollow sound, caused by a blow or a heavy body falling a loud noise, concussion, or blast [A.S. *thodn*, noise, din, from the sound.]

THUG, thug, *n*. (lit) A deceiver, a cheat one of a religious fraternity in India who, professedly in honour of the goddess Kali, commit murders and submit chiefly on the plunder of their victims. [Hind. *thaga*, to deceive]

THUGGISM, thug'izm, *n*. The practices of the Thugs especially that of murder

THUMB, thun, *n*. The short thick finger of the hand the corresponding member in other animals.—*v t* To handle awkwardly to play or soil with the thumb or fingers.—*v i* to finger [A.S. *thuma*, Ice *thumall*, L. *thumco*, Sans. *taumi*, to grow large.]

THUMBKIN, thum'kin, *n*. A thumbscrew

THUMB-RING, thum'ring, *n* (Shak) A ring worn on the thumb

THUMBSCREW, thum'skroſ, *n*. An old instrument of torture for compressing the thumb by means of a screw

THUMMIM, thummim, *n pl* Perfections. See **URIM**. [Heb. pl. of *tom*, perfection.]

THUMP, thump, *n*. A heavy blow.—*v t* To beat with something heavy.—*v i* to strike or fall with a dull, heavy blow [It. *thombo*, *thumbo*, Dan. *damp* from the sound, like *BOOM*.] [thumps.]

THUMPER, thumper, *n*. One who or that which

THUNDER, thun der, *n*. The hollow toned, rumbling sound after a flash of lightning any loud noise an alarming denunciation.—*v i* To make thunder to sound as thunder.—*v t* to give out with noise and terror to publish a denunciation. [A.S. *thuner*, *thunder*, Ice. *dunr*, Fr. *tonnerre*, L. *tonitru*—*tono*, to thunder from the sound.]

THUNDERBOLT, thun der bolt, *n*. A bolt or shaft of lightning preceding a peal of thunder a daring or irresistible hero ecclesiastical denunciation.

THUNDER-CLAP, thun der klap, *n*. A sudden peal of thunder the report of an explosion of electricity in the clouds.

THUNDER-CLOUD, thunder-klowd, *n*. A cloud charged with electricity, which generally produces lightning and thunder

THUNDERER, thun der-er, *n*. One who thunders, an epithet applied by the Romans to Jupiter

THUNDERING—TIDAL.

THUNDERING, thun'dér-ing, *n.* The report of a discharge of electricity in the clouds: thunder.

THUNDERLIKE, thun'dér-lik, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Like thunder, as a loud noise.

THUNDEROUS, thun'dér-us, *adj.* (*Milton*) Producing thunder: (*Tenn.*) making a noise like thunder.

THUNDER-SHOWER, thun'dér-show'ér, *n.* A shower accompanied with thunder, or a short heavy shower from a thunder-cloud.

THUNDER-STONE, thun'dér-stôn, *n.* (*Shak.*) A stone fabulously supposed to be hurled by thunder, and to do the damage of lightning, a thunderbolt: (*geol.*) a belemnite, so called from its dart-like shape.

THUNDER-STORM, thun'dér-storm, *n.* Continued discharges of electricity from the clouds, producing lightning and thunder, and generally accompanied with heavy rain.

THUNDER-STROKE, thun'dér-strôk, *n.* (*Shak.*) A stroke or blast by lightning.

THUNDERSTRUCK, thun'dér-struk, *adj.* Struck by lightning: astonished: struck dumb.

THUNDERY, thun'dér-i, *adj.* Accompanied with thunder.

THURIBLE, thur'i-bl, *n.* A censer of metal for burning frankincense. [*L. thuribulum*—*thus*, *thuris*, frankincense; akin to *Gr. thuos*, a sacrifice—*thuô*, to sacrifice.]

THURIFER, thur'i-fér, *n.* The server who carries the thurible. [*L. thus*, *thuris*, frankincense, and *fero*, to bear.]

THURSDAY, thurz'dä, *n.* The fifth day of the week, so called because orig. sacred to *Thor*, the old Saxon god of thunder. [*A.S. thunres dag*—*thuner*, thunder and war, and *dæg*, day; *Sw. thorsdag*, *Ice. thorsdagr*, *Thor's day*.]

THUS, thus, *adv.* In this or that manner: to this degree or extent. [*A.S.*, *O. Ger.*; *D. dus*.]

THWACK, thwak, *v.t.* To strike with something blunt and heavy, to thrash.—*n.* A heavy blow. [*A.S. thaccian*, to touch gently, to stroke.]

THWART, thwawrt, *adj.* *Cross*: being crosswise.—*v.t.* To cross: to oppose: to defeat.—*n.* The bench for rowers placed athwart the boat. [*A.S. thwacoh*, *thweorg*; *W. gwyrawg*, cross; *D. dwaers*, slanting: prob. from root of *THROUGH*.]

THWART, thwawrt, *adv.* (*Spenser, Milton*). Obliquely.

THWARTLY, thwawrt'li, *adv.* In a thwart manner: with opposition.

THWARTSHIPS, thwawrt'ships, *adv.* Across the ship.

THY, thî, *poss. adj.* Thine, of or pertaining to thee. [*Contr. of THINE*.]

THYME, tim, *n.* A plant, much used in medicine and cookery, so called from its sweet smell, or from being used to burn on the altar. [*L. thymus*, *Gr. thymos*—*thyô*, to fill with sweet smells, to burn in sacrifice.]

THYMUS, thr'mus, *n.* One of the ductless or vascular glands, situated in front of the pericardium and base of the heart, and which is most actively developed in the young animal up to puberty. [*Gr. thymos*, sweet thyme; so called from being compared by *Galen* to the flower of this plant.]

THYMY, tim'i, *adj.* Abounding with thyme; fragrant.

THYROID, thir'oid, *adj.* In the form of a shield: denoting a cartilage constituting the anterior, upper part of the larynx, popularly called *Adam's apple*: denoting one of the vascular or ductless glands, which is situated on the sides and front of the

upper part of the trachea. [*Gr. thyreos*, a shield, and *eidos*, form.]

THYRSOID, -AL, thers'oid, -al, *adj.* Having the form of a thyrsus. [*Gr. thyrsos*, and *eidos*, form.]

THYRSUS, thers'us, *n.* (*bot.*) An inflorescence consisting of a panicle with the lower branches shorter than the middle ones. [*Gr. thyrsos*, a staff entwined with ivy, the sceptre of *Bacchus*.]

THYSELF, thî-self, *pron.* Thon or thee, in person—used for emphasis.

TIAR, tî'ar, *n.* (*Milton, Tenn.*) Same as *TIARA*.

TIARA, tî-ä'ra, *n.* The lofty ornamental head-dress of the ancient Persians: a head-dress: the mitre of the Jewish high-priest: the pope's triple crown. [*Fr. tiare*; *L.* and *Gr. tiara*.]



TIARAED, tî-ä'rad, *adj.* Wearing a tiara.

TIB, tib, *n.* (*Shak.*) A low, common woman.

TIBIA, tibi-a, *n.* The shin-bone: the large bone of the leg: an instrument like a flute, orig. made of the leg-bone of an animal. [*L.*]

TIBIAL, tibi-äl, *adj.* Pertaining to the tibia: pertaining to a pipe or flute.

TIC, tik, *n.* A convulsive motion of certain muscles, esp. of the face. [*Fr.*, from the likeness of the motion to a ticking sound.]

TIC-DOULOUREUX, tik-dö-loo-rö', *n.* A dolorous or painful convulsive motion of a nerve, usually in the face. [*Fr. tic*, and *douloureux*, painful.]

TICE, tis, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To entice.

TICK, tik, *v.i.* To make a small, quick noise: to beat, as a watch.—*v.t.* to mark with a dot or mark, so as to check off.—*n.* The sound made in ticking, as a watch: a dot or mark, to direct attention to something else. [*D. tikken*; *O. Ger. ticken*: from the sound.]

TICK, tik, *n.* A small insect which infests dogs, &c. [*Fr. tique*; *D. teek*; *Ger. zecke*.]

TICK, tik, *n.* The cover in which feathers, &c. are put for bedding: the cloth of which a tick is made. [*D. tijk*; *O. Ger. zeicha*—*L. theca*, *Gr. thekê*, a case, that in which anything is put—*tikhêmi*, to put.]

TICKET, tik'et, *n.* A bill stuck up: a marked card: a token of any right or debt.—*v.t.* To mark by a ticket. [*For sticket*—*O. Fr. esticquette*, a label; *O. Ger. stikke*, a tack, *stetken*, to stick.]

TICKET OF LEAVE, a permit given to a convict to be at large.

TICKING, tik'ing, Same as *TICK*, the cover, &c.

TICKLE, tik'l, *v.t.* To touch slightly and cause to laugh: to please by slight gratification.—*v.i.* to have a creeping, tingling feeling:—*pr.p.* tickling; *pa.p.* tickled. [*Dim. of TICK*.]

TICKLE, tik'l, *adj.* (*Spenser*) Uncertain, insecure: (*Shak.*) tottering, insecure, easily tickled, ticklish.

TICKLER, tik'lér, *n.* One who or that which tickles or pleases. [affected: critical.]

TICKLISH, tik'lish, *adj.* Easily tickled: easily

TICKLISHLY, tik'lish-li, *adv.* In a ticklish manner.

TICKLISHNESS, tik'lish-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being ticklish or very sensitive: instability: insincerity: criticalness.

TICK-TACK, tik'-tak, *n.* A noise like that made by a clock: (*Shak.*) a game somewhat like backgammon. [*A reduplication of TICK*.]

TIDAL, tid'al, *adj.* Pertaining to tides: flowing and ebbing periodically.

TIDBIT, tid'bit, *n*. A nice piece, a delectable morsel, a dainty, also written **TIRBIT** [A.S. *tiddor*, tender, soft.]

TIDE, tid, *n*. Time season the flux and reflux of the sea course.—*v*. To drive with the stream.—*v*. To pour a tide or flood to work in or out of a river or harbour with the tide.—*pr* *p* tiding, *pa* *p* tided. [A.S. *Sw* *tid*, Ger *zeit*, time.]

TIDE-GATE, tid gät, *n*. A gate through which the water flows into a basin or dock with the tide, and which is shut to keep it from flowing out again when the tide ebbs a place where the tide runs with great velocity

TIDE-GAUGE, tid gä, *n*. An apparatus for registering the height of tide continuously

TIDELESS, tidless *adj*. Having no tides.

TIDE-LOCK, tid lok, *n*. A lock placed between an entrance-basin and a harbour, canal, or river, and furnished with double gates so that vessels can pass either out or in at all times of the tide

TIDE-MILL, tid mil, *n*. A mill moved by tide water a mill for clearing lands of tide water

TIDE-TABLE, tid täbl, *n*. A table giving the time of high tide at any place

TIDE-WAITER, tid wätär, *n*. An officer who waits the arrival of vessels with the tide, to secure the payment of the duties [the tide acts]

TIDE-WAY, tid wä, *n*. The way or channel in which [tidily, tid'li, *adv* In a tidy manner with neat simplicity [tidy neatness]

TIDINESS, tid'ness, *n*. The state or quality of being tidy

TIDINGS, tid'ingz, *n*. Things that betide or happen news intelligence [Icelandic, things which happen, A.S. *tidan*, to happen or betide.]

TIDY, tid'i, *adj* [lit] In time neat.—*n*. A cover for chairs, &c. a child's pinafore.—*v*. To make neat to put in good order.—*pr* *p* tidying, *pa* *p* tidied. [D *tydig*, Sw *tidig*]

TIE, ti, *v*. To bind to fasten with a cord to unite to constrain (*mus*) to unite notes with a tie.—*pr* *p* tying, *pa* *p* tied [tid]—*n*. A knot a bond an equality in numbers, as of votes (*mus*) a mark signifying that the notes over or under which it is placed are to be slurred. [A.S. *tan*, *getan*, to tie, Gr *didemi* deo, Sans *dā*, to bind]

TIER, ter, *n*. A row or rank, especially when several rows are placed one above another [A.S. *ter*, O Fr *tier*, D *tuger*, a row, rank.]

TIERCE, ters, *n*. One-third a card containing one third of a paper that is 48 gallons a sequence of three cards of the same colour a third, in music a thrust, in fencing [Fr.—L. *tertius*, the third—ter, three times—tres, three]

TIERCEL, ters'el, { *n*. A male hawk. [Fr.—TIERCELET, ters'let, { low L. *tertius*—tertius third, probably because the third in a nest is supposed to be a male.]

TIFFIN, tif'in, *n*. The East Indian name for lunch.

TIGER, t'iger, *n*. A fierce animal of the cat kind.—*fem*. **TIGRESS**. [Fr *tigre*, It *tigro*, L. Gr *tigris*]

TIGER-FLOWER, t'iger flaw'et, *n*. A Mexican plant cultivated in flower gardens for the beauty and singularity of its flowers which are streaked and spotted like the skin of a tiger

TIGER-FOOTED, t'iger foot'ed, *adj* [Shak] Has tening to devour, fierce and rapacious. [tion]

TIGERISH, t'iger ish, *adj*. Like a tiger in disposition

TIGER LILY, t'iger lili, *n*. A species of lily with spotted flowers

TIGHT, tit, *adj*. Tied close compact not leaky not loose (Shak.) handy, adroit. [A.S. *getiged*, *pa* *p* of *getian*, to tie.]

TIGHT, tit (Spenser), *pa* *t* and *pa* *p* of **TIE**.

TIGHTEN, tit n, *v*. To make tight or tighter to straighten

TIGHTLY, tit'li, *adv*. In a tight manner closely neatly (Shak.) bruskiy, promptly, adroitly

TIGHTNESS, tit'ness, *n*. The state or quality of being tight closeness neatness niggardliness

TIGRESS, t'igres, *n*. The female of the tiger

TIKE, tik, *n* (Shak) A dog, a cur [Ice *til*, a bitch, a cur]

TILE, til, *n*. A piece of baked clay used for covering roofs, floors, &c. a tube of baked clay used in drains.—*v*. To cover with tiles.—*pr* *p* tiling, *pa* *p* tiled [A.S. *tigel*, Fr *tuile*, L. *tegula*—tejo, Sans *ethag*, to cover]

TILER, til'er, *n*. A man whose occupation is to cover roofs of houses with tiles a doorkeeper in a lodge of freemasons, also written **TYLER**

TILERY, til'eri, *n*. A place where tiles are made

TILE STONE, til stön, *n*. A tile.—*pl* (geol.) the uppermost group of the Silurian period, consisting of a reddish, thin bedded, slightly micaceous sandstone

TILING, til'ing, *n*. A roof of tiles tiles in general.

TILL, til, *n*. A money box or drawer in a desk or counter [From A.S. *tilian*, to tell, count]

TILL, til, *prep*. To the time of.—*adv*. To the time when to the degrees that [A.S. *tille*, till, prob accusative of *til*, an end, limit.]

TILL, til, *v*. (lit.) To work for an end or aim to cultivate [A.S. *tilian*, to till—til, an end, a limit]

TILLAGE, til'ij, *n*. Act or practice of tilling hus bandry a place tilled.

TILLER, til'er, *n*. One who tills or cultivates

TILLER, til'er, *n*. The handle or lever for turning a rudder [Prov E. *tiller*, the hand of a spade acc to Wedgwood, prob from D *tilien*, to lift]

TILLER-ROPE, til'er röp, *n*. The rope uniting the fore-end of the tiller with the steering wheel.

TILLY VALLY, til'i val'i (Shak) An expression of contempt, used when anything said was rejected as trifling or unpertinent.

TILT, tilt, *n*. The canvas covering of a cart or wagon an awning in a boat.—*v*. To cover with an awning [A.S. *teild*—feldan, to cover]

TILT, tilt, *v*. To ride against another and thrust with a lance to thrust or fight with a lance or rapier to fall into a sloping posture.—*v*. To point or thrust with, as a lance to plant to raise one end of to forge with a tilt hammer.—*n*. A thrust in the middle ages, an exercise in which combatants rode against each other with lances inclination for ward. [A.S. *tealdan*, to totter, to tilt, Ice *tilt*, n trotting *töla*, to trot]

TILT, tilt, *n* (Shak) One who tilts or fights

TILTH, tilth, *n*. The state of being tilled culture [Milton, *Tenn*] that which is tilled, tillage-land. [A.S. *tilth*—tilian, to till]

TILT HAMMER, tilt ham'er, *n*. A heavy hammer used in ironworks, which is tilted or lifted by means of projections on the axis of a wheel.

TILT YARD, tilt yärd, *n*. A yard or place for tilting

TIMBER, tim'ber, *n*. Wood for building purposes the trunk of a tree material for any structure one of the larger pieces of the framework of a house, ship, &c.—*v*. To furnish with timber or beams. [A.S. *timber*, building wood, Ger *zimmer*, an apartment, building, akin to L. *domus*, Gr *domos*, a house—*domo*, to build.]

TIMBERED, tim'b'erd, *pa* *d*. Furnished with timber.

TIMBER-TREE—TINTINNABULATION.

(*Shak.*) built, formed, contrived: (*Spenser*) massive like timber.

TIMBER-TREE, tim'bér-trē, *n.* A tree suitable for timber.

TIMBRE, tim'brel, *n.* A musical instrument somewhat like a tambourine. [*Sp.* *timbal*, *It.* *timballo*, from root of *Tabour*.]

TIMBRELL, tim'brelld, *adj.* (*Milton*). Sung to the sound of the timbrel.

TIME, tim, *n.* A piece cut off: a point at which, or period during which things happen: a season: an opportunity: absolute duration: the duration of one's life: allotted period: hour of travail: the state of things at any period, usually in *pl.*: the history of the world, as opposed to eternity: addition of a thing to itself.—*v.t.* To do at the proper season: to regulate as to time: (*mus.*) to measure.—*v.i.* To keep or beat time:—*pr.p.* *tim'ing*; *pa.p.* *timed*. [*A.S.* *tima*, *Ice.* *timi*, *Sw.* *timma*, *Fr.* *temps*, *L.* *tempus*, time—*tem*, root of *Gr.* *temnō*, to cut.].

AT TIMES, at distinct intervals: occasionally.—IN TIME, TIME ENOUGH, in good season: sufficiently early.

TIME-BALL, tim'baw, *n.* A ball arranged to drop from the summit of a pole at a particular time.

TIME-BARGAIN, tim'bārgin, *n.* A contract to buy or sell merchandise or stock at a certain time in the future.

TIME-BEWASTED, tim'bo-wāst'ed, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Wasted or worn by time.

TIME-BOOK, tim'bōok, *n.* A book for keeping an account of the time men have worked.

TIME-GUN, tim'gun, *n.* A gun which is fired by means of a mechanical contrivance and a current of electricity at a particular time.

TIME-HONOURED, tim'on'urd, *adj.* Honoured for a long time: venerable on account of antiquity.

TIME-KEEPER, tim'kēp'ēr, *n.* A clock, watch, or other instrument for keeping or marking time: one who keeps workmen's time.

TIMELESS, tim'les, *adj.* Done at an improper time, unseasonable: (*Shak.*) done before the proper time.

TIMELESSLY, tim'les-li, *adv.* Before the proper time: unseasonably.

TIMELY, tim'li, *adj.* In good time: sufficiently early.—*adv.* Early, soon.

TIMEOUS, tim'e-us, *adj.* In good time: seasonable.

TIMEOUSLY, tim'e-us-li, *adv.* In good time.

TIME-PIECE, tim'pēs, *n.* A piece of machinery for keeping time, esp. a clock for a mantel-piece.

TIME-PLEASER, tim'plēz'ēr, *n.* (*Shak.*) One who complies with prevailing opinions, whatever they be.

TIME-SERVER, tim'sērv'ēr, *n.* One who serves, or suits his opinions to the times.

TIME-SERVING, tim'sērv'ing, *adj.* Complying with the spirit of the times, or with present power.—*n.* Mean compliance with the spirit of the times or with present power.

TIME-TABLE, tim'tābl, *n.* A table or list shewing the time at which certain things are done.

TIME-WORN, tim'worn, *adj.* Worn or decayed by time.

TIMID, tim'id, *adj.* Fearful: wanting courage: faint-hearted. [*L.* *timidus*—*timco*, to fear.]

TIMIDITY, tim'id'i-ti, *n.* Quality or state of being timid: want of courage or boldness.

TIMIDLY, tim'id-li, *adv.* In a timid manner: without courage.

TIMIDNESS, tim'id-nes, *n.* Same as **TIMIDITY**.

TIMOROUS, tim'or-us, *adj.* Full of fear: timid: indicating fear. [manner: fearfully: timidly.]

TIMOROUSLY, tim'or-us-li, *adv.* In a timorous manner.

TIMOROUSNESS, tim'or-us-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being timorous: timidity.

TIMOUS, tim'us, *adj.* (*Bacon*). Timely.

TIN, tin, *n.* A silvery-white, non-elastic, malleable metal.—*v.t.* To cover or overlay with tin or tinfoil:—*pr.p.* *tin'ing*; *pa.p.* *tinned*. [*A.S.*; *Fr.* *étain*, *L.* *stannum*, *stagnum*, tin.]

TINCT, tingkt, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Tinged, coloured.—*n.* (*Shak.*, *Tenn.*) Colour, stain, spot.

TINCTORIAL, tingkt-ōr'i-al, *adj.* Giving a tinge or containing colour: colouring.

TINCTURE, tingkt'ūr, *n.* A tinge or shade of colour: a slight taste added to anything: (*med.*) a solution of any substance in, or by means of spirit of wine.—*v.t.* To tinge: to imbue: to mix with anything foreign:—*pr.p.* *tinct'uring*; *pa.p.* *tinct'ured*. [*L.* *tinctura*, from root of **TINGE**.]

TIND, tind, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To kindle. [*A.S.* *tendan*. See **TINDER**.]

TINDER, tin'dēr, *n.* Anything used for kindling fire from a spark. [*A.S.* *tender*, *tynder*, *Ice.* *tundur*; *A.S.* *tendan*, *Ice.* *tendra*, to kindle.] [tinder is kept.]

TINDER-BOX, tin'dēr-hoks, *n.* A box in which

TINDER-LIKE, tin'dēr-lik, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Inflammable as tinder.

TINE, tin, *n.* The tooth or spike of a fork or harrow, &c. [*A.S.* *tind*, a prickle, *tindas*, a harrow; *Ice.* *tindr*, a tooth, a prickle.] [to rage, to smart.]

TINE, tin, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). Same as **TIND**.—*v.i.* (*Spenser*)

TINE, tin, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as **TEEN**.

TINED, tind, *adj.* Furnished with tines or spikes.

TINFOIL, tin'foil, *n.* Tin reduced to a foil or thin leaf.

TINGE, tinj, *v.t.* To tint or colour: to mix with something: to give in some degree the qualities of a substance:—*pr.p.* *ting'ing*; *pa.p.* *tinged*.—*n.* A small amount of colour or taste infused into another substance. [*L.* *tingo*, *tinctum*, *Gr.* *tenggō*, to wet, to stain.]

TINGLE, ting'gl, *v.i.* To tinkle or feel a thrilling sensation, as in hearing a shrill sound: to feel a sharp, thrilling pain:—*pr.p.* *ting'ling*; *pa.p.* *tingled*. [*Dim.* of *O. E.* *ting*, a sharp sound, as of a little bell; *W.* *tinician*, to tinkle, tingle.]

TINKER, tingk'ēr, *n.* A mender of kettles, pans, &c. in working with which a tinkling sound is made. [*Tink*, to make a sharp, shrill sound; *Scot.* *tinkler*—*tinkle*: also given as a worker in tin.]

TINKLE, tingkl, *v.i.* To make small sharp sounds: to clink: to jingle: to hear small sharp sounds.—*v.t.* to cause to make quick, sharp sounds:—*pr.p.* *tin'kling*; *pa.p.* *tin'kled*.—*n.* A sharp clinking sound. [*Dim.* of *tink*, a sharp, quick sound.]

TINMAN, tin'man, *n.* A tinsmith.

TIN-PLATE, tin'plāt, *n.* Thin sheet-iron coated with tin.

TINSEL, tin'sel, *n.* Something sparkling or shining: a stuff for ornamental dresses consisting of cloth overlaid with a thin coating of gold or silver: anything showy: anything having a false lustre.—*adj.* Like tinsel: gaudy: superficial.—*v.t.* To adorn with or as with tinsel: to make glittering or gaudy:—*pr.p.* *tin'selling*; *pa.p.* *tin'selled*. [*Fr.* *étincelle*, *O.* *Fr.* *estincelle*, *L.* *scintilla*, a spark.]

TINSMITH, tin'smith, *n.* A manufacturer of tin vessels: a worker in tin: a dealer in tin-ware.

TINT, tint, *n.* A slight tinge distinct from the principal colour.—*v.t.* To give a slight colouring to. [*From* root of **TINGE**.]

TINTINNABULATION, tin-tin-ab-ū-lā'shun, *n.* The tinkling sound of bells. [*L.* *tininnabulum*, a little bell—*tininnare*, *dim.* of *tinno*, to jingle, to ring: from the sound.]

TINY, tîni, *adj.* (comp. TYNIER, *superl.* TYNIEST) *Thin, very small.* [Prob. a dim. of THIN, Dan. *tind*].

TIP, tip, *n.* *The top or point of anything small the end.*—*v.t.* To form a point to cover the tip or end of.—*pr.p.* tipping, *pa.p.* tipped [D. *tip*, Ger. *zupfen*, end, point a dim. of TOP].

TIP CAT, tip kat, *n.* A game in which a piece of wood called a *cat* is made to rebound from the ground by being struck on the tip with a stick.

TIPPET, tip'et, *n.* The tip or cape of a coat.

TIPPLE, tip'l, *v.i.* To drink in small quantities to drink strong liquors often or habitually.—*v.t.* to drink, as strong liquors to excess.—*pr.p.* tipping, *pa.p.* tipped. [Dim. of prov. *tip*, to tilt up a vessel in drinking].

TIPPLER, tip'lér, *n.* One who tipples.

TIPSILY, tip'u li, *adv.* In a tipsy manner.

TIPSINESS, tip's nes, *n.* The state of being tipsy.

TIPSTAFF, tip'staf, *n.* (Bacon) A staff tipped with metal an officer carrying a staff tipped with metal, a constable.

TIPSY, tip's, *adj.* Affected by tipping intoxicated.

TIPTOE, tip tó, *n.* The tip or end of the toe.

TIRADE, tírad, *n.* Words drawn out to a great length a strain of censure or reproof. [Fr.—*tirer*, It. *tirare*, L. *trahere*, to draw].

TIRE, tir, *n.* (B) A tiara or head-dress.

TIRE, tir, *n.* *Attire, apparel furniture.*—*v.t.* (B) To dress, as the beard. [A form of ATTIRE].

TIRE, tir, *n.* The hoop of iron that ties or binds the felloes of wheels. (From TIE.)

TIRE, tir, *n.* (Spenser, Milton) Rank or row, train. [Same as TIER].

TIRE, tir, *v.t.* (Shak.) To pull or tear as a bird of prey also, to feed.—*pr.p.* tiring, *pa.p.* tired [Fr. *tirer*, to draw].

TIRE, tir, *v.t.* (lit.) To tear to pieces to harass, to vex to exhaust the strength of to weary.—*v.i.* to become weary to be fatigued to have patience exhausted.—*pr.p.* tiring, *pa.p.* tired [A.S. *tiran*, to vex, from root of TEAR].

TIRED, tírd, *adj.* Worned fatigued.

TIRE SOME, tír'sum, *adj.* That tires fatiguing tedious.

TIRE SOME LY, tír'sum li, *adv.* In a tiresome manner.

TIRE SOME NENESS, tír'sum nes, *n.* The state or quality of being tiresome wearisomeness.

TIRE VALLIANT, tír' val'yant, *n.* (Shak.) A kind of fanciful head-dress [tation of a musical sound.

TIRRA LIRRA, tírra lírra *n.* (Shak., Tenn.) An owl.

TIRIT, tríit, *n.* (Shak.) Terror, affright [Perh. a corr. of TERROR].

TISIC, tízik, *n.* (Shak.) Consumption [Same as TISIA].

TISRI, tízri, *n.* The first month of the Jewish civil year, and the seventh of the ecclesiastical year [Heb. *tisri*].

TISSUE, túsh, *n.* (lit.) *Texture or that which is woven* cloth interwoven with gold or silver, or with figured colours (*anach.*) the substance of which organs are composed a connected series.—*v.t.* To form, as tissue to interweave to variegate.—*pr.p.* tissuing, *pa.p.* tissued. [Fr. *tisser*, properly *pa.p.* of *tisser*, L. *texere*, to weave].

TISSUE-PAPER, túsh a pá'pér, *n.* A thin, soft, semi-transparent kind of paper.

TITAN, tí'tan, *adj.* Relating to the Titans.

TITANIC, tí tan'ík, *adj.* giants of mythology enormous in size or strength.

TITBIT, tit'bit, *n.* Same as TIDBIT [Or a small and hence a dainty bit, from obs. E. *tit*, small].

TITH, tith, *n.* A tenth part the $\frac{1}{10}$ of the produce of land and stock allotted to the clergy.—*v.t.* To tax to a $\frac{1}{10}$.—*pr.p.* tithing, *pa.p.* tithed [A.S. *teotha*, Ger. *zehnte*, *zehn*, ten. See TEN].

TITHER, títh'er, *n.* One who collects tithes.

TITHING, títh'ing *n.* An old Saxon district containing ten families, each of which was responsible for the behaviour of the rest. [See TITHES].

TITILLATE, títil'lat, *v.t.* To tickle.—*pr.p.* titillating, *pa.p.* titillated, [L. *tutilla*, *tutillatum*].

TITILLATION, títil'la'shun, *n.* Act of titillating; state of being titillated a pleasant feeling.

TITLARK, títl'ark, *n.* A little lark a singing bird with a greenish back and head, found in marshes and moors. [Obs. E. *tit*, see *tita*, anything small].

TITLE, títl, *n.* An inscription put over or at the beginning of a thing by which it is known a name of distinction that which gives a just right to possession the writing that proves a right; (B.) a sign.—*v.t.* To name.—*pr.p.* titling, *pa.p.* titled. [L. *titulus*].

TITLED, títl'd, *adj.* Having a title.

TITLE DEED, títl' ded, *n.* A deed or document that proves a title or just right to exclusive possession.

TITLE LEAF, títl' lét, *n.* The leaf on which is the title of a book. [for name.]

TITLELESS, títl' les, *adj.* (Shak.) Wanting a title.

TITLE PAGE, títl' páj, *n.* The page of a book containing its title and usually the author's name.

TITLING, títl'ing, *n.* (lit.) The small bird the hedge sparrow [From obs. E. *tit*, anything small].

TITMOUSE, títmós, *n.* (Spenser) Same as TITMOUSE.

TITMOUSE, títmows, *n.* (lit.) The small sparrow a genus of little birds, which feed on insects, &c.—*pl.* TITMOUSE, títmós. [Obs. E. *tit*, small, and D. *moische*, a sparrow, Ger. *mause*, a small bird].

TITTER, títer, *v.i.* To laugh with the tongue striking the teeth to laugh restrainedly.—*n.* A restrained laugh. [From the sound.]

TITTLE, títl, *n.* A small particle *su rota* [Dim. of obs. E. *tit*, small].

TITTLE-TATTLE, títl' tat'l, *n.* Idle, empty talk.—*v.i.* (Shak.) To tattle, to talk idly [From the sound.]

TITTLE TATTILING, títl' tat'l'ing, *n.* The act of prating or talking idly.

TITULAR, títl' lar, *adj.* Existing in name or title only nominal having the title without the duties of an office.

TITULARLY, títl' lar li, *adv.* In a titular manner nominally by title only.

TITULARY, títl' lar i, *adj.* Consisting in, or performing a title.—*n.* One having the title of an office whether he performs its duties or not.

TO, tó, *prep.* In the direction of in order to as far as in accordance with sign of the infinitive mood (B) sometimes = for [A.S. Ger. *zu*, Ir. and Gael. *do*, L. *ad*, Sans. *adhi*].

TOAD, tód, *n.* An amphibious reptile, like the frog, which swells out on being alarmed. [A.S. *tada*, Dan. *tude*—Ice. *túna*, to swell].

TOAD EATER, tód é'tér, *n.* (orig.) A mountebank a man, one of whose duties was to swallow or pretend to swallow, any kind of garbage a lawning sycophant. [Said to be a version of Fr. *avaler des couleuvres*, to swallow adders, to put up with all sorts of indignities without shewing resentment.]

TOAD-FLAX, tōd'-flaks, *n.* A genus of herbaceous plants, closely allied to the Snapdragon.

TOAD-STONE, tōd'-stōn, *n.* A soft and earthy variety of trap-rock of a brownish gray colour, looking like an argillaceous deposit.
[Said to be from Ger. *todt stein* = dead stone, as containing no ores: more likely, being a local Derbyshire name, from its brown and spotted appearance resembling a toad's back.]

TOAD-STOOL, tōd'-stōl, *n.* A poisonous kind of mushroom, so called from its stool-like shape and from growing in places inhabited by the toad.

TOADY, tōd'i, *n.* A toad-cater: a sycophant.—*v.t.* To fawn upon with sycophancy:—*pr.p.* toady'ing; *pa.p.* toad'yed.

TOADYISM, tōd'i-izm, *n.* The practice of toadying.

TOAST, tōst, *v.t.* To dry and scorch at the fire.—*n.* Bread toasted: a slice of such dipped in liquor. [O. Fr. *toster*; L. *torreo*, *tostum*. See **TORRID**.]

TOAST, tōst, *v.t.* To name when a health is drunk: to drink to the health of.—*n.* One whose health is drunk. [From the *toasted* bread formerly put in liquor; but acc. to Wedg., a corr. of *stoss an!* knoek (glasses), the German cry in pledging each other.]

TOASTER, tōst'ēr, *n.* One who or that which toasts.

TOASTING-FORK, tōst'ing-fork, *n.* A long-handled fork for toasting bread.

TOAST-MASTER, tōst'-mas'tēr, *n.* The master and announcer of toasts at public dinners.

TOAST-RACK, tōst'-rak, *n.* A stand, with partitions for slices of toast, for setting on the table.

TOBACCO, to-bak'ū, *n.* A narcotic plant, a native of America, whose dried leaves are used for smoking, chowing, and in snuff. [Sp., Indian *tabaco*.]

TOBACCONIST, to-bak'o-nist, *n.* One who sells or manufactures tobacco. [smoking tobacco.]

TOBACCO-PIPE, to-bak'o-pīp, *n.* A pipe used for TOBACCO-STOPPER, to-bak'o-stop'ēr, *n.* An instrument for pressing down the tobacco in a pipe.

TOCSIN, tok'sin, *n.* (*lit.*) That which is struck to give a signal or alarm: an alarm-bell, or the ringing of it. [Fr.—O. Fr. *toquer*, Fr. *toucher*, to touch, and O. Fr. *sein*, *it. segno*, a bell, *l. signum*, a sign.]

TOD, tōd, *n.* A bush, a thick shrub, a bunch: (*Shak.*) twenty-eight pounds weight of wool.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) To yield a tod of wool. [Ger. *zote*, knots of wool; Ice. *todda*, a flock of wool; Dan. *tof*, a bunch of flax.]

TO-DAY, too-dā, *n.* This or the present day. [To, a corr. of the or this, and DAY.]

TODDE, tōd, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as **TOD**, a bush.

TODDLE, tod'l, *v.i.* To walk with short feeble steps, as a child:—*pr.p.* todd'ling; *pa.p.* todd'led. [Akin to **TOTTER**.]

TODDY, tod'i, *n.* The fermented juice of various palms of the East Indies: a mixture of whiskey, sugar, and hot water. [An East Indian word.]

TODO, too-dōō, *n.* Bustle: stir: commotion.

TOE, tō, *n.* (*lit.*) One of the *pointers of the foot*: one of the five small members at the point of the foot: the corresponding member of a beast's foot: the front of an animal's hoof.—*v.t.* To touch or reach with the toes: to come fully up to:—*pr.p.* toe'ing; *pa.p.* toed'. [A.S. and Ice. *ta*; L. *digitus*, Gr. *daktylos*, a finger, a toe—root, *dic*, to point.]

TOED, tōd, *adj.* Having toes.

TOFFEE, tofē, } *n.* A sweetmeat made of sugar
TOFFY, tofī, } melted with about half its weight
of butter, and simmered till it is brittle when cool.

TOFORE, too-fōr, *adv.* *prep.* (*Shak.*) Before: formerly. [A.S. *toforan*.]

TOGA, tō'ga, *n.* (*lit.*) A covering: the mantle of a Roman citizen. [L.—*tego*, to cover.]

TOGATED, tō'gāt-ed, } *adj.* Dressed in a toga or
TOGED, tōgd, } gown. [L. *togatus*—*toga*.]

TUGE, tōg, *n.* (*Shak.*) A gown, a robe. [L. *toga*.]

TOGETHER, too-geth'ēr, *adv.* Gathered to one place: in the same place, time, or company: in or into union: in concert. [A.S. *togadre*, *togadere*—to, to, and *gaderian*, to gather. See **GATHER**.]

TOGGEL, **TOGGLE**, tog'l, *n.* (*naut.*) A short bar of wood, tapering from the middle towards each end, placed in an eye at the end of a rope, to keep the end from passing through a loop or knot.

TOIL, toil, *v.i.* (*lit.*) To till: to labour: to work with fatigue.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To weary or over-labour: (*Milton*) to labour or work at.—*n.* Labour, esp. of a fatiguing kind. [Same as **TILL**, *n.* Toggel. *v.t.*]

TOLL, toil, *n.* (*lit.*) A web: a net or snare. [Fr. *toile*, cloth; L. *tela*, from *texo*, to weave.]

TOILET, **TOILETTE**, toil'et, *n.* The small cloth over a dressing-table: a dressing-table: mode or operation of dressing. [Fr. *toilette*, dim. of *toile*, a cloth.] [wearsome.]

TOILSOME, toil'sum, *adj.* Full of toil or fatigue:

TOILSOMELY, toil'sum-li, *adv.* In a toilsome manner: laboriously.

TOILSOMENESS, toil'sum-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being toilsome: laboriousness.

TOKAY, to-ka', *n.* A white wine with an aromatic taste, produced at Tokay in Hungary.

TOKEN, tō'kn, *n.* A mark: something representing another thing or event: a sign: a memorial of friendship: a coin issued by a private person or civic authority redeemable in current money: a plague-spot.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To mark with spots, to make known. [A.S. *tacon*; Ger. *zeichen*, a mark; akin to Gr. *deiknumi*, *l. doceo*, to shew.]

TOLD, tōld, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of **TELL**.

TOLERABLE, tol'ēr-a-bl, *adj.* That may be tolerated or endured: moderately good or agreeable: not contemptible. [being tolerable.]

TOLERABLENESS, tol'ēr-a-bl-nes, *n.* The state of

TOLERABLY, tol'ēr-a-bli, *adv.* In a tolerable manner: supportably: moderately well: passably.

TOLERANCE, tol'ēr-ans, *n.* The tolerating or enduring of offensive persons or opinions.

TOLERANT, tol'ēr-ant, *adj.* Tolerating: enduring: indulgent: favouring toleration.

TOLERATE, tol'ēr-āt, *v.t.* To bear: to endure: to allow by not hindering:—*pr.p.* tol'ēr'ating; *pa.p.* tol'ēr'ated. [L. *tolero*, -atum, from *tol*, root of *tollō*, to lift up; Sans. *tul*; Scot. *thole*.]

TOLERATION, tol'ēr-ā'shun, *n.* Act of tolerating: allowance of what is not approved: liberty to teach religious opinions different from those of the established church.

TOLL, tōl, *v.i.* To sound, as a large bell.—*v.t.* to cause to sound, as a bell: to strike.—*n.* The sound of a bell when tolling. [From the sound.]

TOLL, tōl, *n.* A tax for the liberty of passing over a bridge or road, selling goods in a market, &c.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) To pay toll, to exact toll. [A.S.; D. *tol*; Ger. *zoll*; L. *telonium*, Gr. *telonion*, a tollbooth, from *telos*, a tax.] [paid as toll.]

TOLLAGE, tōl'āj, *n.* Payment of toll: the amount

TOLL-BAR, tōl'-bār, *n.* A movable bar across a road, &c. to stop passengers liable to toll.



TOLL-BRIDGE, töl brj, *n.* A bridge where toll is taken.
TOLL-GATE, töl-gät, *n.* A gate where toll is taken
TOLL-HOUSE, töl hows, *n.* The house of a toll-gatherer
TOLL-MAN, töl man, *n.* The man who receives or collects toll a toll-gatherer

TOMAHAWK, tom s-hawk, *n.* A light war hatchet of the N American Indians.—*v.t.* To cut or kill with a tomahawk. [Indian *tomehagen*, *tam-ohican*.]



Tomahawk

TOMATO, to-mä to, *n.* An American tropical plant much cultivated in Europe for the berries, which are used for pickles, preserves, &c. [Sp., an American word.]

TOMB, tōm, *n.* (lit.) The place where a dead body is buried a pit or vault in the earth, in which a dead body is placed a tombstone. [Fr *tombe*, Gr *tumbos*—*tuphā*, to smoke, consume in smoke, Sans. *dāp*, to fill with smoke.]

TOMBAC, tom-bak, *n.* An alloy formed of about seventy five parts of copper and twenty five of arsenic, used in the manufacture of buttons. [Malay *tambaga*, copper.]

TOMBLESS, tōm'les, *adj.* Without a tomh

TOMBOY, tom-boy, *n.* (Shal.) A wild, coarse girl, as if a male girl also, a mean fellow [Tom, dim. of Thomas, as in Tomcat, and Boy.]

TOMBSTONE, tōm stōn, *n.* A stone erected over a tomb to preserve the memory of the dead.

TOMCAT, tom'kat, *n.* A male cat, esp when full grown. [Tom, a male name like Jack, and Cat.]

TOME, tom, *n.* (lit.) A piece cut off part of a book a volume of a large work a book. [Fr, L *tomus*, Or *tomos*—*ternā*, to cut.]

TOMFOOL, tom'fōl, *n.* A great fool a silly trifler [See TOMCOT and TOMCAT.]

TOMFOOLERY, tom'fōl-er-ī, *n.* Foolish or senseless trifling. [From TOMFOOL.]

TO MORROW, too-mor'ro, *n.* The morrow after this [To, a corr of the or this, and Monnow.]

TOMPION, tom-pi on, *n.* The stopper used to stop the mouth of a cannon or mortar the iron plate or bottom to which grape shot are fixed. [See TAMPION.]

TOMTIT, tom'tit, *n.* The titmouse [Tom, a common name like Jack, and Tit, as in TITMURSE.]

TON, tun, *n.* (lit.) A barrel, hence a barrel full 20 cwt. or 2240 lbs. avoird. [AS *tunna*, a vat tub, Ger *tonne*, O Ger *tunna*, cask.]

TOE, tōn, *n.* (lit.) The sound from a stretched string the character of a sound quality of the voice the prevailing colour of a painting character or style state of mind mood a healthy state of the body.—*v.t.* To utter with an affected tone to intone —*pr.p.* *toning*, *pa.p.* *toned* [L *tonus*, Gr *tonos*, a sound—*taino*, to stretch.]

TOE DOWN, to give a lower tone to, to moderate, to soften, to harmonise the colours of as to light and shade, as a painting

TONED, tōnd, *adj.* Having a tone (in compounds)

TONG, tung, *n.* (Spenser) The tongue of a buckle

TONGA BEAN, tong-ga-bēn, *n.* Same as TONKA BEAN

TONGS, tongz, *n.* A domestic instrument, consisting of two jointed tongues or tangs of metal, used for lifting [AS *tangr*, Ice. *toung*, Ger *zange*.]

TONGUE, tung, *n.* (lit.) That which holds the fleshy

organ in the mouth, used in tasting, swallowing, and speech power of speech manner of speaking speech discourse a language anything like a tongue in shape the catch of a buckle the pointer of a balance a point of land.—*v.t.* (Shak) To chide, to scold (*mus*) to modulate with the tongue in playing, as a wind instrument.—*v.i.* (Shak) to talk, to prate —*pr.p.* *tonquing*, *pa.p.* *tonqued* [AS *tungr*, Ice. *tunga*, Ger *zung*, the tongue, L *lingua*, old form *lingua*, from root of LICK.]

TONGUED, tungd, *adj.* Having a tongue

TONGUELESS, tung'les, *adj.* Having no tongue mute.

TONGUE-SHAPED, tung' shäpt, *pa.p.* Shaped like a tongue (*bot*) linear and fleshy and blunt at the point, as a leaf.

TONGUE TIED, tung' tid, *adj.* Having an impediment, as if the tongue were tied unable to speak freely

TONIO, ton'ik, *adj.* Relating to tones or sounds (*mol*) giving tone and vigour to the system giving or increasing strength.—*n.* A medicine which gives vigour of action and strength to the system. [Fr *tonique*—L *tonus* a sound.]

TONICITY, ton'is-ī-ty, *n.* The healthy state of muscular fibres when at rest.

TO NIGHT, too-nit, *n.* This night the night after the present day

TONKA BEAN, tong'ka-bēn, *n.* The seed of a large tree of Guiana, used for flavouring snuff

TONNAOE, tun'ā, *n.* The weight in tons of goods in a ship the cubical content of a ship a duty on ships, estimated per ton.

TONSIL, ton'sil, *n.* One of two glands at the root of the tongue, so named from its shape. [L *tonsilla*, a stake, dim. of *tonus*, an ear.]

TONSIL, ton'sil, *adj.* That may be clipped [L *tonsilla*—*tondeo*, *tonsum*, to clip, to shear.]

TONSorial, ton'sō-ri-al, *adj.* Pertaining to a barber or to shaving [From L *tonsor*, a barber—*tondeo*, *tonsum*, to clip, to shear.]

TONSURE, ton'shūr, *n.* Act of clipping the hair, or of shaving the head (R C Church) the first ceremony in dedicating a person to the priesthood the corona worn by priests as a mark of their order [L *tonsurā*—*tondeo*, *tonsum*, to clip, to shear.]

TONSURED, ton'shōrd, *adj.* Having the crown of the head shaven as a priest shaven bald [From TONSURE.]

TONTINE, ton'ten, *n.* A financial scheme, the gain from which falls to the longest liver or liver, so called from Tont, a Neapolitan, its inventor

TOO, tō, *adv.* (lit.) Added to over more than enough likewise (Spenser) very [AS *to*, Ger *da*, a form of To.]

TOOK, took, *pa.t.* and *obs.* *pa.p.* of TAKE.

TOOL, tōl, *n.* An instrument used by workmen one who acts as the mere instrument of another —*v.t.* To shape or fashion with a tool. [AS *tōl*—*tū*, fit.]

TOOLING, tōling, *n.* Workmanship done with a TOOT, tōt, *v.i.* (*orig*) To be prominent to pry or peep about [AS *tōtan*, to elevate, to be prominent.]

TOOT, tōt, *v.i.* To sound a flute or horn in a particular way to make a particular noise resembling the word *toot* [Ger *tuten*, from the sound.]

TOOTH, tōth, *n.* One of the small bones in the jaw, serving as the instruments of biting and mastication the palate anything toothlike a prong one of the projections on a saw or wheel [*pl.* TETHER]

- v.t.* To furnish with teeth: to cut into teeth: —*pr.p.* tooth'ing; *pa.p.* toothed (tootht). [A.S. *tolh*, W. *dant*, Goth. *tunthus*, L. *dens*, *dentis*, Gr. *odous*, *odontos*, Sans. *danta*, *dant*.]
- IN SPITE OF THE TEETH, in defiance of threats expressed by showing the teeth (as a dog), or any power of injury or opposition.—To THE TEETH (*Shak.*) in open opposition or defiance.
- TOOTHACHE, tooth'ak, *n.* An ache or pain in a tooth.
- TOOTH-BRUSH, tooth'-brush, *n.* A brush for cleaning the teeth.
- TOOTH-DRAWER, tooth'-draw'er, *n.* (*Shak.*) One whose business is to extract teeth with instruments, a dentist.
- TOOTH-DRAWING, tooth'-drawing, *n.* The act of extracting a tooth: the practice of extracting teeth.
- TOOTHED, tootht, *adj.* Having teeth: (*bot.*) having toothlike projections on the edge, as a leaf.
- TOOTHLESS, tooth'les, *adj.* Having no teeth.
- TOOTH-PICK, tooth'pik, *n.* An instrument for picking out anything in the teeth.
- TOOTH-POWDER, tooth'-pow'der, *n.* A powder for using with a tooth-brush for cleaning the teeth.
- TOP, top, *n.* The highest part of anything: the upper end or surface: the upper part of a plant: the crown of the head: the highest place or rank: the chief or highest person: (*naut.*) a small platform at the head of the lower mast (for Ill. see SHIP).—*v.t.* To cover on the top: to tip: to rise above: to surpass: to rise to the top of: to take off the top of.—*v.i.* to rise aloft: to exel:—*pr.p.* topp'ing; *pa.p.* topped'. [A.S. *top*, Ger. *topp*, Ice. *toppr*, W. *top*, *top*.]
- TOP, top, *n.* A child's toy, shaped like a pear, and set or kept whirling round by means of a string or a whip. [D. *top*, Ger. *topf*.]
- TOPARCH, top'ark, *n.* The ruler or principal man in a place: the governor of a toparchy. [Gr. *toparchēs*—*topos*, a place, and *archō*, to rule, to be first—*archē*, beginning.]
- TOPARCHY, top'ark-i, *n.* A small state or government consisting of only a few cities: command in a small state or subdivision of a country. [Gr. *toparchia*—*toparchēs*. See TOPARCH.]
- TOPAZ, top'az, *n.* A precious stone having brilliant colours, generally yellowish. [Gr. *topazos*; prob. from Sans. *tap*, to burn, *tapa*, to light.]
- TOP-BOOTS, top'-boōts, *n.* Long-legged boots with an ornamental band of bright-coloured leather round the top.
- TOP-COAT, top'-kōt, *n.* A coat worn on the top of or outside of one's other clothes.
- TOP-DRAINING, top'-drā'ing, *n.* The act or practice of draining the surface of land.
- TOP-DRESSING, top'-dres'ing, *n.* A dressing of manure laid on the top or surface of land.
- TOPE, top, *n.* A small species of shark, sometimes six feet long, abundant on the south coast of Britain. [Cornish.]
- TOPE, top, *n.* (*lit.*) A heap: a Buddhist monument for the preservation of relics. [Sans. *stūpa*.]
- TOPE, top, *v.i.* To drink hard or to excess: to tipple:—*pr.p.* top'ing; *pa.p.* top'ed.
- TOPER, top'er, *n.* One who topes or drinks habitually: a tippler, a drunkard. [brim.]
- TOPFULL, top'foel, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Full to the top or
- TOPGALLANT, top-gal'ant, *adj.* Above the topmast, and below the royal mast, as topgallant mast, sail, &c. (for Ill. see SHIP).
- TOP-HEAVY, top'-hev'i, *adj.* Having the top or upper part too heavy for the lower.
- TOPIC, top'ik, *n.* (*lit.*) A place or part of a discourse: a subject of discourse or argument: a matter. [Gr. *ta topika*, the general principles of argument—*topos*, a place.]
- TOPICAL, top'ik-al, *adj.* Pertaining to a place: local: relating to a topic. [Gr. *topikos*—*topos*, a place.]
- TOPICALLY, top'ik-al-li, *adv.* With reference to a particular place or topic.
- TOP-KNOT, top'-not, *n.* A crest or knot of feathers upon the head of a bird: a knot of ribbons worn by women on the top of the head. [superior.]
- TOPLESS, top'les, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Supreme, without
- TOPMAST, top'mast, *n.* The second mast, or that immediately above the lower mast (for Ill. see SHIP).
- TOPMOST, top'mōst, *adj.* Next the top: highest.
- TOPOGRAPHER, top-og'raf-ēr, *n.* One who describes a place, &c.: one skilled in topography.
- TOPOGRAPHIC, -AL, top-o-graf'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to topography: descriptive of a place.
- TOPOGRAPHICALLY, top-o-graf'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a topographical manner: in the manner of topography.
- TOPOGRAPHY, top-og'raf-i, *n.* The description of a place: the art of describing places. [Gr. *topographia*—*topos*, a place, *graphō*, to describe.]
- TOPPLE, top'l, *v.t.* To throw down from the top.—*v.i.* to fall down: to pitch or tumble down:—*pr.p.* topp'ling; *pa.p.* topp'led. [highest degree.]
- TOP-PROUD, top'-prowd, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Proud in the
- TOPSAIL, top'sal, *n.* A sail across the topmast (for Ill. see SHIP). [the soil.]
- TOP-SOIL, top'-soil, *n.* The upper part or surface of
- TOP-STONE, top'-stōn, *n.* A stone placed on the top, or which forms the top.
- TOPSYTURVY, top'si-tur'vi, *adv.* Upside the other way: bottom upwards.
- TORCH, torch, *n.* A light formed of twisted tow dipped in pitch or other inflammable material: a large candle or flambeau. [Fr. *torche*, It. *torcia*—*torcere*, L. *torqueo*, *tortum*, to twist.]
- TORCHER, torch'ēr, *n.* (*Shak.*) One who gives light with, or as with a torch. [for carrying torches.]
- TORCH-STAVES, torch'-stāvz, *n.* (*Shak.*) Staves
- TORRE, tor, *pa.t.* of TEAR.
- TO-RENT, too-rent', *p.adj.* (*Spenser*). Rent asunder.
- TORMENT, tor'ment, *n.* (*lit.*) Twisting pain: torture: anguish: that which causes pain or misery. [L. *tormentum*—*torqueo*, to twist.]
- TORMENT, tor'ment, *v.t.* To torture: to put to extreme pain: to distress: to afflict: (*Milton*) to put into great agitation. [See *n.*]
- TORMENTER, tor'ment'ēr, *n.* Same as TORMENTOR.
- TORMENTIL, tor'men-til, *n.* A genus of plants, the common species of which has a large woody root, which has long been used as an astringent and for alleviating gripes in diarrhoea. [Low L. *tormentilla*—L. *tormentum*. See TORMENT.]
- TORMENTINGLY, tor'ment'ing-li, *adv.* In a tormenting manner.
- TORMENTOR, tor'ment'or, *n.* One who or that which torments: (*B.*) a torturer, an executioner.
- TORN, torn, *pa.p.* of TEAR: (*B.*) stolen.
- TORNADO, tor-nā'do, *n.*: (*lit.*) A turning or whirling: a violent hurricane, frequent in tropical countries. [Sp. *tornar*, low L. *torrare*, to turn, from root of TURN.]
- TORNEAMENT, tor'ne-a-ment, *n.* (*Milton*). Same as TOURNAMENT.
- TORPEDO, tor-pē'do, *n.* A species of eel having the

power of giving an electric shock when touched so as to produce torpor or numbness, the cramp-fish an engine for destroying shipping by explosion [L. *torpedo*—torpeo, to be stiff.]

TORPESCENCE, tor pes'ens, *n* The state of being torpid torpidness numbness

TORPESCENT, tor pes'ent, *adj* Becoming torpid or numb. [L. *torpescens*, *entis*, *pr p* of *torpesco*—torpeo, to be stiff.]

TORPID, tor pid, *adj* Stag, numb having lost the power of motion and feeling sluggish. [L. *torpidus*—torpeo, to be stiff.]

TORPIDITY, tor pid i ti, *n* State of being torpid

TORPIDITUDE, tor pi tud, *n* numbness dullness stupidity [sluggishly]

TORPIDLY, tor pid li, *adv* In a torpid manner

TORPIDNESS, tor pid nes, *n* The state of being torpid numbness sluggishness stupidity

TORPOR, tor'por, *n* Torpidity or numbness inactivity dullness stupidity [L.—torpeo to be stiff.]

TORQUE, tor'k, *n* A species of gold ornament worn round the neck in ancient times both among Asiatic and North European nations [Celt. *torc*, L. *torques*—torqueo, to twist.]

TORREFACTION, tor e fak shun, *n* Act of torrefying state of being torrefied.

TORREFY, tor'e-fi, *vt* To make dry to scorch to parch —*pr p* torrefying, *pp* torrefied. [L. *torreo*, to dry, *facio*, to make.]

TORRENT, tor'ent, *n* A boiling, rushing stream a strong or turbulent current—*adj* (Milton) Rolling or rushing as a torrent. [L. *torrens*, *antis* boiling—*pr p* of *torreo*, to dry, to burn.]

TORRID, tor'id, *adj* Burning or parching violently hot dried with heat. [L. *torridus*—torreo to burn, parch.]

TORRIDNESS, tor'id nes, *n* State of being torrid

TORSION, tor'shun, *n* Act of twisting or turning a body the force with which a thread or wire tends to return when twisted (*surg*) a method of checking arterial hemorrhage by twisting round the end of an artery till it will not untwist itself. [L. *torreo*—torqueo, *torium*, to twist.]

TORSIONAL, tor'shun al, *adj* Pertaining to or resulting from torsion, or the force by which anything when twisted round, tends to return to its original state.

TORSK, tor'sk, *n* A genus of fish of the cod family, abundant in the northern parts of the Atlantic Ocean, characterised by a single long dorsal fin, and by having the vertical fins separate

TORSO, tor'so, *n* (Lit) A tall stem the trunk of a statue without head or limbs [Lit., from L. *thyrus*, Gr *thyrsos* See THYRSUS.]

TORT, tort, *n* (Spenser) Wrong, injury calamity (*law*) wrong or injury sustained. [Low L. *torium*—torqueo, *torium*, to twist.]

TORTILE, tort'il, *adj* Twisted wreathed coiled. [From L. *torqueo* *torium*, to twist.]

TORTIOUS, tor'shus, *adj* (Spenser) Wrongful, injurious. [From TORT.]

TORTIVE, tort'iv, *adj* (Shak) Twisted, wreathed. [From L. *torqueo*, *torium* to twist.]

TORTOISE, tort'is, *n* A reptile from which the head, neck, tail, and limbs protrude so called either from its crooked feet or winding motion. [O Fr., from *tortus*, L. *torvus*, twisted—torqueo, to twist.]

TORTOISE-SHELL, tort'is-shel, *n* The shell of a species of turtle—turtles being formerly confounded with tortoises.

TORTUOSI' tort'u-os, *adj* Twisted wreathed winding [L. *tortuosus*—torqueo, to twist.]

TORTUOSITY, tort'u os'i ti, *n* State of being tortuous [deceitful. [See TORTUOSE.]

TORTUOUS, tort'u us, *adj* Twisted, winding (*fig*)

TORTUOUSLY, tort'u us li, *adv* In a tortuous or winding manner [being tortuous or twisted.]

TORTUOUSNESS, tort'u us nes, *n* The state of

TORTURE tort'ur, *n* (Lit) Twisting pain a putting to the rack or severe pain to extort a confession, or as a punishment extreme pain anguish of body or mind (Milton) an instrument of torture—*v t* To put to torture or to the rack to put to extreme pain to annoy to vex —*pr p* torturing, *pp* tortured. [L. *toritura*—torqueo, *torium*, to twist.]

TORTURER, tort'ur er, *n* One who tortures a tormentor

TORTURINOLY, tort'ur ing li, *adv* In a torturing manner so as to torment or punish.

TORUFFLED, too-ruf'ld, *adj* (Milton) Ruffled.

TORUS, tor'us, *n* (arch) A moulding in the base of columns, the profile of which is semicircular (for Ill. see COLUMN) (bot) the receptacle or part of the flower on which the carpels stand. [L, a round, swelling place, an elevation.]

TORY, tor'i, *n* (Lit) A robber a Conservative in English politics [From *tor* 'give' used by the Irish banditti when robbing and applied in 1673 to the opponents of this bill for the exclusion of the Duke of York from the succession.]

TORYISM, tor'i izm, *n* The principles of the Tories.

TOSS tos, *vt* To jerk to throw up suddenly or violently to cause to rise and fall to make rest less to agitate—*v i* to be tossed to be in violent commotion to tumble about to fling—*n* Act of throwing upward a throwing up of the head. [W *tossau* tos, a quick jerk, Ger *stossen*, to throw or thrust.]

TOSSEN, tos n, *vt* (Spenser) To toss, to brandish.

TOSSER, toser, *n* One who tosses.

TOSSING, tosing, *n* The act of tossing or throwing upward (B) violent commotion (mining) process of washing ores.

TOSS POT, to's pot, *n* (Shak) A toper, a drunkard.

TOST, tost, *n* A form of TOSSO, *pp* of TOSS

TOTAL to'tal, *adj* Whole complete undivided—*n* The whole the entire amount [Fr., low L. *totalis*—L. *totus*, whole.]

TOTALITY, tot al'i ti, *n* The whole sum or amount [From TOTAL.] [fully completely]

TOTALLY, to'tal li, *adv* In a total manner wholly

TOTEM, totem, *n* An animal, vegetable, or thing which is an object of veneration or worship to a tribe of savage men. [N American Indian.]

TO TORNE too-torn, *p adj* (Spenser) Torn to pieces

TOTTER, tot'er, *vi* To shake, as if about to fall to be unsteady to stagger to shake [Akin to A.S. *teallrian*, D *touteren*, to shake, rock.]

TOTTERER, tot'er er, *n* One who totters.

TOTTERINGLY, tot'er ing li, *adv* In a tottering manner

TOTTY, tot'i, *adj* (Spenser) Tottering, unsteady

TOUCAN, too'kan, *n* A genus of tropical American birds, belonging to the order Scansores remarkable for the size of their bill. [Fr *toucan*, Port. and Brazilian *tucano*.]

TOUCH, tuch, *vt* (Lit) To take hold of to come in contact with to perceive by feeling to reach to

- relate to : to handle or treat gently or slightly : to move or soften : to influence : (B.) to afflict.—*v.i.* to be in contact with : to speak of anything slightly.—*n.* Act of touching : a movement on a musical instrument : sense of feeling : an affection or emotion : a little : (*mus.*) resistance of the keys of an instrument to the fingers : (*Shak.*) touchstone, trial, test. [*Fr. toucher*; *It. toccare*; akin to Goth. *tekan*, *L. tango*, Gr. *thinganō*, to touch, and to TAKE.]
- TOUCHABLE**, *tuch'a-bl*, *adj.* Capable of being touched.
- TOUCHABLENESS**, *tuch'a-bl-nes*, *n.* The state or quality of being touchable.
- TOUCH-BOX**, *tuch'boks*, *n.* A box containing tinder, which used to be carried by soldiers armed with matchlocks.
- TOUCH-HOLE**, *tuch'hōl*, *n.* The small hole of a cannon, or other fire-arm, through which fire is communicated to the charge. [*peevishly.*]
- TOUCHILY**, *tuch'i-li*, *adv.* In a touchy manner.
- TOUCHINESS**, *tuch'i-nes*, *n.* The quality of being touchy : peevishness : irritability.
- TOUCHING**, *tuch'ing*, *adj.* Affecting : moving : pathetic.—*prep.* Concerning : with regard to.
- TOUCHINGLY**, *tuch'ing-li*, *adv.* In a manner to touch or move the passions : feelingly.
- TOUCH-NEEDLE**, *tuch'nēd*, *n.* A small bar or needle of gold for testing articles of the same metal by comparing the streaks they make on a touchstone with those made by the needle.
- TOUCH-STONE**, *tuch'stōn*, *n.* A kind of compact basalt or stone for testing gold or silver by the streak or touch made upon it : any test.
- TOUCH-WOOD**, *tuch'wood*, *n.* Decayed wood requiring only to be touched by fire to burn.
- TOUCHY**, *tuch'i*, *adj.* Irritable : peevish.
- TOUGH**, *tuf*, *adj.* That may be tugged or pulled without breaking : not easily broken : firm : strong : stiff : sticky : tenacious : able to endure hardship. [*A.S. tōh*; *Ger. zāhe*; *A.S. teon*, *Ger. ziehen*, to pull : conn. with *TUG*.]
- TOUGHEN**, *tufn*, *v.t. or v.i.* To make or become tough.
- TOUGHISH**, *tufish*, *adj.* Rather tough.
- TOUGHLY**, *tufli*, *adv.* In a tough manner.
- TOUGHNESS**, *tufnes*, *n.* The quality of being tough : (*Shak.*) firmness against injury : strength of constitution or texture : viscosity : stickiness.
- TOUR**, *tōr*, *n.* (*lit.*) A turn or circle : a going round : a journey in a circuit : a ramble. [*Fr.*; *L. and Gr. tornos*, a turn.]
- TOURIST**, *tōr'ist*, *n.* One who makes a tour.
- TOURMALINE**, *tōr'ma-lin*, *n.* A beautiful mineral often used in jewellery, the black or more common variety being called *schorl*, brought chiefly from Ceylon, Siberia, and Brazil. [A corruption of *tourmal*, the name in Ceylon.]
- TOURNAMENT**, *tōr'na-ment*, *n.* A mock-fight in which combatants, generally on horseback, fought to shew their skill in arms, so called probably from the rapid turning of their horses. [*O. Fr. tournēment*, *It. torneamento*; *Fr. tournoi*, from *tournoyer*, *L. torno*, to turn.]
- TOURNEY**, *tōr'ni*, *n.* Same as **TOURNAMENT**.—*v.i.* (*Spenser*) To join in a tournament, to tilt in the lists.
- TOURNIQUET**, *turn'i-ket*, *n.* A bandage which is tightened by turning a screw to check a flow of blood. [*Fr.—tourner*, *L. torno*, to turn.]
- TOUSE**, *towz*, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To pull, to tear, to tease or worry :—*pr.p.* *tous'ing*; *pa.p.* *toused*. [Akin to **TEASE**.]
- TOW**, *tō*, *v.t.* To tug or pull a vessel through the water with a rope.—*n.* (*orig.*) A rope for towing with : the coarse part of flax or hemp. [*A.S. teolan*, *teogan*. See **TUG**.]
- TOWAGE**, *tō'aj*, *n.* Act of towing : money for towing.
- TOWARD**, *tō'ard*, *prep.* Bending to : in the direction of.
- TOWARDS**, *tō'ardz*, *n.* A tendency to :—*adv.* Nearly : in a state of preparation. [*A.S.—to*, *to*, and *ward*, signifying direction.]
- TOWARD**, *tō'ard*, *adj.* Ready to do or to learn : apt : (*Spenser*) favourable, approaching, near at hand.
- TOWARDLINESS**, *tō'ard-li-nes*, *n.* The quality of being toward : readiness to do or to learn : docility.
- TOWARDLY**, *tō'ard-li*, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Ready to do or to learn, docile, tractable.
- TOWARDNESS**, *tō'ard-nes*, *n.* The state or quality of being toward : docility.
- TOW-BOAT**, *tō'bōt*, *n.* A boat that is towed, or one used for towing other vessels.
- TOWEL**, *tow'el*, *n.* A cloth for wiping the skin after it is washed, and for other purposes. [*Fr. touaille*; *A.S. thwecan*, Goth. *tuahan*, to wash.]
- TOWELLING**, *tow'el-ing*, *n.* Cloth for towels.
- TOWER**, *tow'ér*, *n.* A lofty building, standing alone or forming part of another : a fortress.—*v.i.* To rise into the air : to be lofty. [*Fr. tour*, *L. turris*, a tower.]
- TOWERED**, *tow'erd*, *adj.* Having towers.
- TOWERING**, *tow'ér-ing*, *adj.* Very high like a tower, elevated.
- TOWERY**, *tow'ér-i*, *adj.* Having towers : lofty.
- TOWING-PATH**, *tō'ing-path*, *n.* A path, generally
- TOW-PATH**, *tō'path*, *n.* { by the side of a canal or river, for horses towing barges.
- TOW-LINE**, *tō'lin*, *n.* A line used in towing.
- TOWN**, *town*, *n.* (*lit.*) A place hedged in : (*orig.*) a number of houses walled in : a place larger than a village, not a city : the inhabitants of a town. [*A.S., Ice. tun*, an enclosure, town; *A.S. tynan*, to hedge in; *Ger. zaun*, a hedge.]
- TOWN-CLERK**, *town'klárk*, *n.* A clerk who keeps the records of a town, and enters all its official proceedings.
- TOWN-CRIER**, *town'krí'er*, *n.* One who cries or makes public proclamations in a town.
- TOWN-HALL**, *town'hawl*, *n.* A public hall for the official business of a town.
- TOWN-HOUSE**, *town'hows*, *n.* A house or building for transacting the public business of a town : a house in town as opposed to one in the country.
- TOWNSFOLK**, *townz'fōlk*, *n.* The folk or people of a town.
- TOWNSHIP**, *township*, *n.* The territory or district of a town : the corporation of a town.
- TOWNSMAN**, *townzman*, *n.* An inhabitant or fellow-inhabitant of a town.
- TOWN-TALK**, *town'tawk*, *n.* The general talk of a town : the subject of common conversation.
- TO-WORNE**, *too-worn*, *pa.adj.* (*Spenser*). Worn out.
- TOXICOLOGICAL**, *toks-i-kol-oj'ik-al*, *adj.* Pertaining to toxicology.
- TOXICOLOGIST**, *toks-i-kol'o-jist*, *n.* One versed in toxicology or in poisons.
- TOXICOLOGY**, *toks-i-kol'o-ji*, *n.* (*lit.*) An account of poison for arrows : the science which investigates poisons. [*Gr. toxikon*, arrow-poison—*toxikos*, for the bow—*toxon*, a bow, and *logos*, discourse.]
- TOXOPHILITE**, *toks-ofi-lit*, *n.* A lover of archery : an archer. [*Gr. toxon*, a bow, and *phileō*, to love.]
- TOY**, *toy*, *n.* A child's plaything : a trifle : a thing only for amusement or look : a matter of no importance : sport.—*v.i.* To trifle : to dally amorously : to play. [*Dan. tōi*, Sw. *tyg*, low *Ger. tūg*, implements.]

TOYISH, *toy'ish*, *adj* Given to toying or trifling playful wanton.

TOYISHLY, *toy'ish li*, *adv* In a toyish manner

TOYISHNESS, *toy'ish nes*, *n* The state or quality of being toyish.

TOYLE, *toil*, *n* (*Spenser*) Same as **TOIL**, a net.

TOYMAN, *toy'man*, *n* One who deals in toys

TOYSHOP, *toy'shop*, *n* A shop where toys are sold.

TOYSOME, *toy'sum*, *adj* Disposed to toy wanton

TOZE, *tōz*, *v t* (*Shak*) To pull by violence or importunity —*pr p* *tōzing*, *pa p* *tōzed* [Same as **TOUSE**.]

TRACE, *tris*, *n* (*lit*) A track left by drawing along a mark left footprint —*pl* the straps by which a vehicle is drawn —*v t* To follow by tracks or footsteps to follow with exactness to sketch (*Spenser*) to follow the track of, to walk over —*v s* (*Spenser*) to walk —*pr p* *tracing* *pa p* *traced* [*Fr* — *L. traho, tractum*, to draw See **DRAG**, **DRAW**.]

TRACEABLE, *trās'a bl*, *adj* That may be traced.

TRACEABLENESS, *trās'a-bl nes*, *n* The state of being traceable.

TRACEABLY, *trās'a bl*, *adv* In a traceable manner

TRACER, *trās'er*, *n* One who or that which traces.

TRACEY, *trās'er i*, *n* Ornamentation traced in flowing outline certain ornamental stonework.

TRACHEA, *trāk'a*, *n* The windpipe or tube which conveys air to the lungs, so called from its roughness, it being formed of rings of gristle [*Gr trachea—trachys* rough.]

TRACHEAL, *trāk'al*, *adj* Pertaining to the trachea.

TRACHEOTOMY, *trāk-a-tō'to-mi*, *n* The surgical operation of making an opening into the windpipe. [*Gr trachea*, the windpipe, and *tomē*, a cutting—*lemnō*, to cut.]

TRACHYTE, *trāk'it*, *n* A volcanic rock, principally composed of felspar confusedly agglomerated in crystals, so called from being rough to the touch. [*Gr tra-chys*, rough.]

TRACING, *trās'ing*, *n* Act of one who traces act of copying by marking on thin paper the lines of a pattern placed beneath the copy so produced.

TRACING PAPER, *trās'ing pāper*, *n* A transparent paper which, when laid over a drawing &c. allows the drawing to be seen through it so that a copy can be made by tracing the lines of the original on the paper

TRACK, *trak*, *n* That which is traced a mark left footprint a beaten path course —*v t* To follow by marks or footsteps to tow

TRACKER, *trak'er*, *n* One who or that which tracks.

TRACKLESS, *trak'les*, *adj* Without a track untraveled. [*road*.]

TRACK ROAD, *trak' rōd*, *n* A drawing or towing

TRACT, *trakt*, *n* Something drawn out or extended continued duration a region a short treatise. [*From L. traho, tractum*, to draw.]

TRACT, *trakt*, *n* (*Spenser*) Same as **TRACT**.

TRACTABILITY, *trakt-a-bil'i ti*, *n* Quality or state of being tractable docility

TRACTABLE, *trakt'a-bl*, *adj* Easily drawn, managed, or taught docile. [*L. tractabilis—tracto*, freq. of *traho, tractum*, to draw.]

TRACTABLENESS, *trakt'a-bl nes*, *n* The state or quality of being tractable docility

TRACTABLY, *trakt'a-bl*, *adv* In a tractable manner gently

TRACTARIAN, *trakt-ār'i an*, *n* One of the writers of the Oxford *Tracts* a supporter of Tractarianism.

TRACTARIANISM, *trakt-ār'i an izm*, *n* A movement in the English Church, consisting in an endeavour to revive the principles of antiquity, catholicity and authority recognised in some parts of the Anglican formularies, in contrast to sentiments more strictly Protestant. [So called from a series of papers entitled *Tracts for the Times*, published at Oxford (1833-1841), to advocate these sentiments.]

TRACTILE, *trakt'il*, *adj* That may be drawn out [*L. tractilis—traho, tractum*, to draw.]

TRACTILITY, *trakt'il'i ti*, *n* The quality of being tractile ductility

TRACTION, *trāk shn*, *n* Act of drawing or state of being drawn [*From L. traho, tractum* to draw.]

TRACTIVE, *trakt'iv*, *adj* That draws or pulls [*From L. traho, tractum*, to draw.]

TRACTOR, *trakt'er*, *n* That which draws [*From L. traho, tractum* to draw.]

TRADE, *trād*, *n* (*lit*) A trodden way a way of life occupation buying and selling commerce men engaged in the same occupation —*v s* To buy and sell to act merely for money —*v t* to traffic with —*pr p* *trading*, *pa p* *traded* [*AS trad—trodan*, Ice, troda, to tread.] [besten path.]

TRADE, *trād*, *n* (*Spenser*) Same as **TRADE** (*Shak*)

TRADED, *trād'ed*, *adj* (*Shak*) Versed, practised.

TRADEFUL, *trād'fool*, *adj* (*Spenser*) Commercial, busy in traffic

TRADE MARK, *trād mār'k*, *n* A peculiar mark or device used by a manufacturer to distinguish his own productions from those of others

TRADE PRICE, *trād prīz*, *n* The prices at which goods are sold to members of the same trade, or are sold by wholesale to retail dealers.

TRADER, *trāder*, *n* One engaged in merchandise or commerce a trading vessel

TRADESMAN, *trād'zman*, *n* A man who trades a mechanic —*fem.* **TRADESWOMAN**

TRADES UNION, *trād'z'yun*, *n* A union among those of the same trade to maintain their rights.

TRADE WINDS, *trād wīnz*, *n* Winds in and near the torrid zone which hold a certain course throughout the year, so called from the service they render to navigation, and hence to trade

TRADING, *trād'ing*, *adj* (*Milton*) Frequented by traders, denoting places where the trade-winds blow

TRADITION, *trā-dish'un*, *n* A giving over the handing down of opinions or practices to posterity unwritten. [*L. traditio—trans, over, do, datum*, to give.]

TRADITIONAL, *trā-dish'un al*, *adj* Delivered

TRADITIONARY, *trā-dish'un ar i*, *adj* by tradition.

TRADITIONALLY, *trā-dish'un al li*, *adv* In a

TRADITIONARILY, *trā-dish'un ar i li*, *adj* traditional manner by tradition [beres to tradition]

TRADITIONIST, *trā-dish'un ist*, *n* One who ad

TRADE, *trād'us*, *v t* (*lit*) To lead across to defend —*pr p* *traducing*, *pa p* *traduced* [*L. trans, across, duco*, to lead.]

TRADEUCEMENT, *trā-dus'ment*, *n* The act of traducing (*Shak*) misrepresentation, calumny

TRADEUCER, *trā-dus'er*, *n* One who traduces a slanderer, a calumniator

TRADEDUCTION, *trā-duk'shun*, *n* The act of transferring, conveyance (*Spenser*) transfer transmission from one to another, tradition derivation from one of the same kind.

TRAFFIC, *trāfik*, *n* Trade commerce the business done on a railway, &c. —*v s* To trade to trade

TRAFFICKER—TRANSCENDENTALLY.

- meanly.—*v.t.* to exchange:—*pr.p.* trafficking; *pa.p.* trafficked. [It. *traficcare*; low L. *traficcare*—perh. from L. *trans*, beyond, and *facio*, to do.]
- TRAFFICKER**, traf'ik-ér, *n.* One who traffics: (*Shak.*) a trader, a merchant.
- TRAGEDIAN**, traj-é'di-an, *n.* An actor of tragedy.
- TRAGEDIENNE**, traj-é'di-en, *n.* A female actor of tragedy.
- TRAGEDY**, traj'é-di, *n.* A species of drama in which the action and language are elevated, and the catastrophe sad, so called either from the old dramas being exhibited when a goat was sacrificed, or from a goat being the prize, or because the actors were dressed in goat-skins: any mournful and dreadful event. [L. *tragodia*; Gr. *tragodia*—tragos, a he-goat, and *acidō*, *adō*, to sing.]
- TRAGIC**, -AL, traj'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to tragedy: sorrowful: calamitous.
- TRAGICALLY**, traj'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a tragic manner: sorrowfully: calamitously.
- TRAGICALNESS**, traj'ik-al-nes, *n.* The quality of being tragic: calamitousness: sadness.
- TRAGI-COMEDY**, traj'ik-kom'e-di, *n.* A composition partaking of the nature of both tragedy and comedy.
- TRAGI-COMIC**, -AL, traj'ik-kom'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to tragi-comedy.
- TRAIL**, trāl, *v.t.* To draw along the ground: to hunt by tracking.—*v.i.* to be drawn out in length.—*n.* Anything drawn out in length: track followed by the hunter. [Fr. *tirailleur*, to drag; D. *treilen*, to draw a ship with a rope; akin to L. *traho*, to draw.]
- TRAIN**, trān, *v.t.* To draw along: to allure: to educate: to discipline: to tame for use, as animals: to cause to grow properly.—*n.* That which is drawn along after, something else: the part of a dress which trails behind the wearer: a retinue: a series: process: a line of gunpowder to fire a charge: a line of carriages on a railroad: (*Spenser*) snare, trap, wile, deceit, also assembly. [Fr. *trahner*; low L. *trahino*—L. *trahō*, a drag—*trahō*, to draw.]
- TRAIN-BAND**, trān'-band, *n.* A band of men trained to bear arms, though not regular soldiers.
- TRAIN-BEARER**, trān'-bār-ér, *n.* One who bears or holds up a train, as of a robe or gown.
- TRAINER**, trān'-ér, *n.* One who trains: an instructor.
- TRAIN-OIL**, trān'-oil, *n.* Oil drawn from the fat of whales by boiling. [From *TRAIN*, to draw.]
- TRAIT**, trā or trāt, *n.* A drawing: a touch: a feature. [Fr.—L. *traho*, *tractum*, to draw.]
- TRAITOR**, trāt'ur, *n.* One who betrays: one guilty of treason: a deceiver. [Fr. *trahire*—L. *traditor*—*trado*, to give up.]
- TRAITORLY**, trāt'ur-li, *adv.* (*Shak.*) Same as **TRAITOROUSLY**.
- TRAITOROUS**, trāt'ur-us, *adj.* Like a traitor: perfidious: partaking of treason.
- TRAITOROUSLY**, trāt'ur-us-li, *adv.* In a traitorous manner: treacherously.
- TRAITRESS**, trāt'res, *n.* Fem. of **TRAITOR**.
- TRAJECTORY**, tra-jekt'or-i, *n.* The curve which a body describes when projected. [From L. *trajicio*, *-jectum*—*trans*, across, *facio*, to throw.]
- TRAMMEL**, tram'el, *n.* A web: a net: shackles for making a horse amble: anything that confines.—*v.t.* To shackle: to confine: (*Shak.*) to catch, to intercept:—*pr.p.* trammelling; *pa.p.* trammelled. [Fr. *travail*, a drag-net, dim. of L. *trama*, the web of a web, prob. from *traho*, to drag.]
- TRAMONTANE**, tra-mont'an, *adj.* (*lit.*) Beyond the mountains (orig. the Alps), from Rome: foreign: uncivilised. [L. *trans*, beyond, and *mons*, *montis*, a mountain.]
- TRAMP**, tramp, *v.t.* To tread.—*n.* A foot-journey: a vagrant. [Low Ger. *trampen*, to tread; from the sound.]
- TRAMPLE**, tramp'l, *v.t.* To tramp or tread under foot: to treat with pride, to insult.—*v.i.* to tread in contempt: to tread forcibly and rapidly:—*pr.p.* trampling; *pa.p.* trampled.
- TRAMPLER**, tramp'lér, *n.* One who tramples or treads under foot.
- TRAM-ROAD**, tram'-rōd, } *n.* A road or way laid
TRAM-WAY, tram'-wā, } with rails for wagons to
run along easily. [Prov. E. *tram*, a wagon: or from the rails being originally made of trams or wooden beams.]
- TRANCE**, trans, *n.* A state in which the soul appears to go beyond or out of the body, or to be rapt in visions: catalepsy.—*v.t.* To entrance: (*Tenn.*) to pass over or across. [L. *transitus*, a going beyond—*trans*, beyond, and *eo*, *itum*, Sans. *i*, to go.]
- TRANCED**, transd, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Lying in a trance or ecstasy.
- TRANECT**, tra-nekt', *n.* (*Shak.*) A ferry. [On the analogy of **CONNECT**, as uniting the two sides of a river; from L. *trans*, across, and *necto*, to join.]
- TRANQUIL**, trang'kwil, *adj.* Quiet: peaceful. [L. *tranquillus*, perh. from *trans*, inten-, and root of *quiesco*, to keep quiet.]
- TRANQUILLISE**, trang'kwil-iz, *v.t.* To make tranquil:—*pr.p.* tranquillising; *pa.p.* tranquillised.
- TRANQUILLITY**, trang'kwil'-ti, *n.* State of being tranquil: quietness.
- TRANQUILLY**, trang'kwil-li, *adv.* In a tranquil or quiet manner: peacefully.
- TRANQUILNESS**, trang'kwil-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being tranquil: quietness: peacefulness.
- TRANSACT**, trans-akt', *v.t.* To carry through or manage: to perform.—*v.i.* to manage anything: (*Milton*) to come to an issue. [L. *trans*, through, and *ago*, *actum*, to carry on.]
- TRANSACTION**, trans-ak'shun, *n.* Act of transacting: management of any affair: an affair.
- TRANSACTOR**, trans-akt'or, *n.* One who transacts or conducts any business.
- TRANSALPINE**, trans-al'pin, *adj.* Beyond the Alps, from Rome. [L. *transalpinus*—*trans*, beyond, and *Alpinus*, of the Alps.] [the Atlantic Ocean.]
- TRANSATLANTIC**, trans-at-lan'tik, *adj.* Beyond
- TRANSCEND**, tran-send', *v.t.* (*lit.*) To climb beyond: to rise above: to surmount: to surpass: to exceed. [L. *transcendo*—*trans*, beyond, *scando*, to climb.]
- TRANSCENDENCE**, tran-send'ens, } *n.* The state
TRANSCENDENCY, tran-send'ens-i, } of being transcend-
(*Shak.*) excellence, supereminence:
(*Bacon*) exaggeration.
- TRANSCENDENT**, tran-send'ent, *adj.* Transcending: superior or supreme in excellence: surpassing others: beyond human knowledge.
- TRANSCENDENTAL**, tran-send-ent'al, *adj.* Transcending: supereminent, surpassing others: beyond the limits of experience: vague.
- TRANSCENDENTALISM**, tran-send-ent'al-izm, *n.* The transcending or going beyond the limits of experience: that which is vague and illusive in philosophy.
- TRANSCENDENTALIST**, tran-send-ent'al-ist, *n.* One who believes in transcendentalism.
- TRANSCENDENTALLY**, tran-send-ent'al-li, *adv.* In a transcendental manner.

TRANSCENDENTLY, tran sendent li, *adv* In a transcendent manner very excellently super eminently

TRANSCRIBE, tran skrib', *vt* To write over from one book into another to copy —*pp* transcribing, *pa p* transcribed [*L* transcribo, scriptum—trans, over, and scribo, to write.]

TRANSCRIBER, tran skriber, *n* One who transcribes or writes from a copy a copyist.

TRANSCRIPT, tran skript, *n* That which is transcribed a copy

TRANSCRIPTION, tran skrip shun, *n* The act of transcribing or copying a transcript a copy

TRANSEPT, tran sept, *n* (*lit*) An enclosure across the part of a church at right angles to the nave. [*L* trans, across, and septum, an enclosure—sepes, a hedge.] [*formed*]

TRANSFARD, trans fard, *pad* (*Spencer*). Trans-

TRANSFER, trans fer', *vt* To carry or bring over to convey to another place to remove to transport —*pp* transferring, *pa p* transferred [*L* trans, across, and fero, to carry.]

TRANSFER, transfer, *n* The act of transferring the conveyance of anything from one person or place to another that which is transferred.

TRANSFERABILITY, trans fer a bil'i ti, *n* The quality of being transferable

TRANSFERABLE, trans fer a bil, *adj* That may be transferred or conveyed from one place or person to another

TRANSFER-DAY, trans fer-dä, *n* One of certain regular days for registering transfer of bank stock and government funds at the Bank of England.

TRANSFEREE, trans fer ä, *n* The person to whom a thing is transferred.

REFERENCE, transfer enä, *n* The act of transferring or conveying from one person or place to another passage from one place to another

TRANSFER-PAPER, transfer pä per, *n* A kind of prepared paper used for transferring impressions with copying presses, &c [*transfer*]

TRANSFERLER, trans fer'er, *n* One who makes a

TRANSFERIBILITY, trans fer i bil'i ti, *n* Same as **TRANSFERABILITY**

TRANSFERIBLE, trans fer'i bil, *adj* Same as **TRANSFERABLE**

TRANSFIGURATION, trans fig ä'r shun, *n* A change of form. [*From* **TRANSFIGURE**.]

The **TRANSFIGURATION**, the supernatural change in the appearance of Christ, described in Matt. xvii., a feast of the R. C. Church, on 6th August, in commemoration of it

TRANSFIGURE, trans fig'ur, *vt* To change the figure or form of to change the appearance of. [*L* trans, across, denoting change, and FIGURE.]

TRANSFIX, trans fik's, *vt* To fix by piercing through. [*L* trans, through, and Fix.]

TRANSFORM, trans form, *vt* To change the form of to change into another substance to change the disposition.—*vs* to be changed in form or substance. [*L* trans, across, and FORM.]

TRANSFORMATION, trans for mä shun, *n* The act of transforming change of form or substance.

TRANSFORMING, trans-forming, *pa p* Effecting or able to effect a change of form or state

TRANSFUSE, trans fuz', *vt* To pour out into another vessel to cause to pass from one to another to cause to be unblended. [*L* trans, over, and fundo, furem, to pour.] [*being transfused*]

TRANSFUSIBLE, trans fuz'i bil, *adj* Capable of

TRANSFUSION, trans-fu shun, *n* The act of pouring out of one vessel into another the operation of transferring blood from one living animal into the vascular system of another

TRANSFUSIVE, trans füs'iv, *adj* Tending or having power to transfuse.

TRANSGRESS, trans gres, *vt* (*lit*) To step across to pass beyond a limit to break, as a law.—*vi* to sin. [*L* trans, across, and gradior, gressus, to step.]

TRANSGRESSION, trans gresh un, *n* The act of transgressing violation of a law or command offence fault crime sin.

TRANSGRESSOR, trans gres'or, *n* One who transgresses one who violates a law or command a sinner

TRANSHIP See **TRANS-SHIP**

TRANSIENT, trans hent, *adj* (*lit*) Going across passing of short duration not lasting momentary [*L* transiens, ens—trans, across, eo stum, to go.]

TRANSIENTLY, trans hent-li, *adv* In a transient manner in passing for a short time

TRANSIENTNESS, trans hent-nes, *n* The state of being transient shortness of continuance speedy passage

TRANSIT, trans it, *n* (*lit*) A going across a passing over conveyance (*astron*) the passage of a heavenly body over the meridian of a place the passage of a plant over the sun's disc [*From* *L* trans across, and eo stum, to go.]

TRANSITION, tran sizh'un, *n* (*lit*) A going across passage from one place or state to another change (*mus*) a change of key [*See* **TRANSIT**]

TRANSITIONAL, tran sizh'un al, *adj* Pertaining to, denoting or characterised by transition.

TRANSITIVE, trans'iv, *adj* (*lit*) Going across passing over having the power of passing (*gram*) denoting a verb which has an object. [*L* transitivus—trans across, and eo stum, to go.] [*manner*]

TRANSITIVELY, trans'iv li, *adv* In a transitive

TRANSITIVENESS, trans'iv nes, *n* The state or quality of being transitive.

TRANSITORIALLY, trans'tor i li, *adv* In a transitory manner of short continuance

TRANSITORINESS, trans'tor i nes, *n* The state of being transitory speedy departure or disappearance

TRANSITORY, trans'tor i, *adj* Going or passing away lasting for a short time speedily vanishing. [*L* trans, across, and eo stum, to go.]

TRANSLATABLE, trans-lat a bil, *adj* Capable of being translated or rendered into another language.

TRANSLATE, trans lat, *vt* (*lit*) To carry over to remove to another place to render into another language to explain —*pp* translating, *pa p* translated. [*L* trans, over, fero, latum, to carry.]

TRANSLATION, trans-la shun, *n* The act of translating removal to another place the rendering into another language a version

TRANSLATOR, trans-lat'or, *n* One who translates or renders into another language.

TRANSLUCENCE, trans kw'sens, *n* The state

TRANSLUCENCY, trans kw'sens i, *n* of being translucent semi transparency clearness

TRANSLUGENT, trans kw'sent, *adj* Shining through allowing light to pass, but not transparent clear [*L* translucens, ens—trans, across, and luceo, to shine—lux, lux, light.]

TRANSLUCENTLY, trans kw'sent-li, *adv* In a translucent manner

- TRANSMARINE**, trans-ma-rén', *adj.* Across or beyond the sea. [L. *trans*, across, and *MARINE*.]
- TRANSMIEW**, trans-má', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To transmute, to transpose.
- TRANSMIGRATE**, trans-mi-grát', *v.i.* To migrate or remove across, esp. to another country: to pass into another body or state. [L. *trans*, across, and *MIGRATE*.]
- TRANSMIGRATION**, trans-mi-grá'shun, *n.* The act of transmigrating or removing to another country: the passing into another state: the passage of the soul after death into another body.
- TRANSMIGRATORY**, trans-mí'gra-tor-i, *adj.* Passing to another place, body, or state. [From *TRANSMIGRATE*.]
- TRANSMISSIBILITY**, trans-mis-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being transmissible.
- TRANSMISSIBLE**, trans-mis'i-bl, *adj.* That may be transmitted or passed from one to another: capable of being transmitted through any body or substance.
- TRANSMISSION**, trans-mish'un, *n.* Act of transmitting: the sending from one place or person to another: passage through.
- TRANSMISSIVE**, trans-mis'iv, *adj.* Transmitted: derived from one to another.
- TRANSMIT**, trans-mít', *v.t.* To send across to another person or place: to suffer to pass through:—*pr.p.* transmitting; *pa.p.* transmitted. [L. *trans*, across, and *mitto*—*missum*, to send.]
- TRANSMITTAL**, trans-mít'ul, *n.* Same as *TRANSMISSION*.
- TRANSMITTER**, trans-mít'ér, *n.* One who transmits.
- TRANSMOVE**, trans-móv', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To transpose.
- TRANSMUTABILITY**, trans-mút-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being transmutable.
- TRANSMUTABLE**, trans-mút'a-bl, *adj.* That may be transmuted or changed into a different form, nature, or substance.
- TRANSMUTABLENESS**, trans-mút'a-bl-nes, *n.* Same as *TRANSMUTABILITY*.
- TRANSMUTABLY**, trans-mút'a-bli, *adv.* In a transmutable manner.
- TRANSMUTATION**, trans-mút-á'shun, *n.* The act of transmuting or changing into a different form, nature, or substance.
- TRANSMUTE**, trans-mút', *v.t.* (*lit.*) To change over: to change to another form or substance:—*pr.p.* transmuting; *pa.p.* transmuted. [L. *trans*, over, and *muto*, to change.]
- TRANSOM**, tran'sum, *n.* (*lit.*) That which is taken across: (*arch.*) the horizontal piece across a double window, the lintel over a door: in ships, the beam across the stern-post to strengthen the after-part: the beam connecting the cheeks of a gun-carriage. [L. *trans*, across, and *sumo*, to take.]
- TRANSOM-WINDOW**, tran'sum-win'dō, *n.* A window divided into two parts by a transom.
- TRANSPARENCY**, trans-pár'en-si, *n.* The quality of being transparent: clearness: that which is transparent: a picture on semi-transparent material seen by means of light shining through.
- TRANSPARENT**, trans-pár'ent, *adj.* Appearing through: allowing objects to be seen through: clear. [L. *trans*, through, and *pareo*, to appear.]
- TRANSPARENTLY**, trans-pár'ent-li, *adv.* In a transparent manner: clearly.
- TRANSPARENTNESS**, trans-pár'ent-nes, *n.* The quality of being transparent.
- TRANSPICUOUS**, tran-spik'ú-us, *adj.* (*Milton*). That can be seen through, transparent. [L. *transpicio*, to see through—*trans*, through, and *specio*, to look, see.]
- TRANSPIERCE**, trans-pürs', *v.t.* To pierce through: to permeate. [L. *trans*, through, and *PIERCE*.]
- TRANSPIRATION**, tran-spir-á'shun, *n.* Act or process of transpiring: exhalation through the skin.
- TRANSPIRE**, tran-spir', *v.t.* To breathe or pass through the pores of the skin—*v.i.* to exhale: to become public:—*pr.p.* transpiring; *pa.p.* transpired. [L. *trans*, through, and *epiro*, to breathe.]
- TRANSPLANT**, trans-plant', *v.t.* To plant in another place: to remove. [L. *trans*, across, and *PLANT*.]
- TRANSPORT**, trans-pört', *v.t.* To carry across or from one place to another: to banish: to carry away by passion or pleasure. [L. *trans*, across, and *porto*, to carry.]
- TRANSPORT**, trans'port, *n.* Carriage from one place to another: a vessel for conveyance: ecstasy. [From the verb.]
- TRANSPORTABLE**, trans-pört'a-bl, *adj.* That may be transported or carried across.
- TRANSPORTANCE**, trans-pört'ans, *n.* (*Shak.*) Conveyance, removal. [From *TRANSPORT*.]
- TRANSPORTATION**, trans-port-á'shun, *n.* Act of transporting: removal: banishment.
- TRANSPORTING**, trans-pört'ing, *n.adj.* Carrying away with emotion: passionate: ravishing.
- TRANSPORT-SHIP**, trans'port-ship, } *n.* A
TRANSPORT-VESSEL, trans'port-ves'el, } ship used for transporting, esp. for conveying troops, stores, &c.
- TRANSPOSAL**, trans-pöz'al, *n.* Act of transposing: a change of place or order.
- TRANSPOSE**, trans-pöz', *v.t.* (*lit.*) To place across: to put each in the place of the other: to change, as the order of words, or the key in music:—*pr.p.* transposing; *pa.p.* transposed. [L. *trans*, across, and *pono*, *posui*, to place.]
- TRANSPPOSITION**, trans-po-zish'un, *n.* Act of transposing or of putting one thing in place of another: state of being transposed: a change of the order of words: (*mus.*) a change of key.
- TRANSPRINT**, trans-print', *v.t.* To print out of place. [L. *trans*, across, and *PRINT*.]
- TRANS-SHAPE**, trans-sháp', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To change into another shape, to transform.
- TRANS-SHIP**, trans-ship', *v.t.* To transfer to another ship.
- TRANS-SHIPMENT**, trans-ship'ment, *n.* The act of transferring goods from one ship to another.
- TRANSUBSTANTIATE**, tran-sub-stan'shi-át, *v.t.* To change to another substance. [L. *trans*, across, and *substantia*, a substance.]
- TRANSUBSTANTIATION**, tran-sub-stan'shi-á'shun, *n.* A change into another substance: the R. C. doctrine that the bread and wine in the Eucharist are changed into Christ's body and blood.
- TRANSUDE**, trans-üd', *v.i.* To ooze or pass through the pores or interstices of a membrane or substance:—*pr.p.* transuding; *pa.p.* transuded. [L. *trans*, through, and *sudo*, to sweat.]
- TRANSVERSE**, trans-vèrs', *adj.* Turned or lying across. [L. *trans*, across, and *verso*, *versum*, to turn.]
- TRANSVERSELY**, trans-vèrs'li, *adv.* In a transverse or cross direction.
- TRAP**, trap, *n.* An instrument for enaring animals: an ambush: a stratagem: a drain-pipe for sinks,

&c.—*vt* To catch in a trap.—*pr p* trapping, *pa p* trapped [A.S. *trappe*, It. *trappa*, a trap, Fr. *attraper*, to catch, O Ger. *trapo*, a snare]

TRAP, trap, *n*. A kind of igneous rock, so called because often presenting the appearance of stairs or terraces [Sw. *trapp*—*trappa*, stairs]

TRAP, trap, *vt* To drape or adorn with gay clothes to ornament.—*pr p* trapping, *pa p* trapped [Fr. *drap*, Sp. *trapo*, low L. *drappus*, cloth.]

TRAPAN, tra pan, *vt* To trap to ensnare.—*pr p* trapauning, *pa p* trappaned.—*n* A snare a stratagem. [From *TRAP*]

TRAP DOOR trap dar, *n* A door in a floor shutting like the catch of a trap

TRAPEZE, tra pez', *n*. A plane figure having four unequal sides and none of them parallel one of the wrist bones a swing used in gymnastics [Gr. *trapezion* dim. of *trapeza*, a table contr. either from *tri peza*, three legged, or from *tetra-peza*, four legged.]



Trapeze

TRAPEZIFORM, tra pez'i form, *adj* Having the form of a trapeza

TRAPEZIUM, tra pezi' um, *n*. Same as *TRAPEZE*

TRAPEZOID, trap e zoid, *n*. A plane four sided figure like a *trapezium*, having two opposite sides parallel, but the other two not. [Gr. *trapeza*, and *eidos*, form.]



Trapezoid

TRAPEZOIDAL, trap e zoid al, *adj* Having the form of a trapezoid.

TRAPPEAN, trap e an, *adj* Pertaining to or denoting trap or trap-rock.

TRAPPER, traper, *n*. One whose occupation is to entrap wild animals, esp. for their fur

TRAPPING, trapping, *n pl* Gay clothes ornaments, esp. those put on horses. [From *TRAP*, to drape]

TRASH, trash, *n*. A clog or encumbrance fastened round the neck of a dog when his speed is superior to that of the rest of the dogs.—*vt* (Shak) To encumber, impede, or check.

TRASH, trash, *vt* To crop to strip of leaves.—*n*. Refuse matter unfit for food.

TRASHINESS, trash i nes, *n*. The state or quality of being trashy

TRASHY, trash i, *adj* Like trash worthless.

TRAVAIL, trav'ail, *n* Excessive labour toil labour in childbirth.—*vt* To labour to suffer the pains of childbirth. [Fr.—W. *travail*—*tra*, exceeding, and *mael*, labour See *TURMOIL*]

TRAVE, trav, *n* A beam a wooden frame to con fine horses while being shod. [It. *trave*, Sp. *trabe*—L. *trabs trabis* Gr. *trapéz*, a beam.]

TRAVEILED trav'ild (Spenser) Toided.

TRAVEL, trav'el, *v*. (lit) To labour hard to walk to journey to pass to move.—*vt* to pass to journey over.—*pr p* travelling, *pa p* travelled.—*n* Act of passing from place to place journey labour.—*pl* an account of a journey [A form of *TRAVAIL*]

TRAVELER, trav'el-er, *n*. A form of *TRAVELLER*

TRAVELL, trav'el, *n* (Spenser) Same as *TRAVAIL*, toil.

TRAVELLER, trav'el-er, *n*. One who travels one who travels for a mercantile house a ring that slides along a rope or boom.

TRAVEL TAINTED, trav'el taint'ed, *p adj* (Shak) Fatigued with travel, harassed.

TRAVERS, trav'ers, *adv* (Shak) Across athwart [Fr. *travers*, breadth, a *travers*, across See *TRAVERSE*]

TRAVERSABLE, trav'ers a bl, *adj* That may be traversed

TRAVERSE, trav'ers, *adj* Turned or lying across denoting a method of cross sailing.—*n*. Anything laid or built across something that crosses or obstructs a turn (law) a plea containing a denial of some fact alleged by an opponent a work for protection from the fire of an enemy.—*vt* To cross to pass over to survey (law) to deny what an opponent has alleged.—*v* to oppose a movement, in fencing to turn, as on a pivot.—*pr p* traversing, *pa p* traversed. [L. *trans*, across, and *verso*, verum, to turn]

TRAVERSE TABLE, trav'ers ta'bl, *n* A table or platform for shifting carriages to other rails

TRAVESTY trav'es ti, *adj* Having on the vesture or dress of another disguised so as to be ridiculous.—*n*. A parody.—*vt* To turn into burlesque.—*pr p* travestyng, *pa p* travestied. [Fr. *travestir*, to disguise—L. *trans*, over, *vestio*, to clothe]

TRAWL, trawl, *vt*. To fish by trailing a net behind a vessel. [A form of *TRAIL*]

TRAWLER, trawler, *n* One who or that which trawls a small fishing vessel used in trawling

TRAY, tré, *n* A shallow trough like vessel a salver [A form of *TRACON*]

TRAYLED, traid, *p adj* (Spenser) Interwoven, adorned. [Sp. *travila*, a leash, D. *treil*, a rope See *TRAIL*]

TRAY TRIP, tré trip, *n* (Shak) A game played with dice [They and *TRIP*]

TREACHER, trecher, *n* (Spenser) A traitor [O Fr. *traherres*, *traher*, traitor, Fr. *traher*, trickster from O Fr. *traher*, to cheat. See *TRICK*]

TREACHEROUS, trecher us, *adj* Full of treachery faithless

TREACHEROUSLY, trecher us li, *adv* In a treacherous manner faithlessly

TREACHEROUSNESS, trecher us nes, *n*. The state or quality of being treacherous treachery

TREACHERY, trecher i, *n* (lit) The act of a traitor faithlessness [Prov. *trachar*, to betray—L. *trado*, to give over See *TRAITOR*]

TREACHETOUR, trech e tur, *n* (Spenser) Same as *TREACHOUR*, trech ur, { as *TREACHER*

TREACLE, tré kl, *n* (orig) A compound of various ingredients used as an antidote against the bite of poisonous animals the syrup which is drained from sugar in the making [Gr. *thérakos*, wild or venomous—*theron*, a wild beast]

TREACLY, tré kl, *adj* Composed of or like treacle.

TREAD, tred, *v* (lit) To set the foot to walk or go to copulate, as fowls.—*v* to walk on to press with the foot to trample in contempt to subdue to copulate with, as a male bird.—*pr p* treading, *pa p* trod, *pa p* trod or trodden.—*n*. Pressure with the foot a step (Shak) way, track, path. [A.S. *trédan*, Ice. *tröda*, Ger. *treten*, akin to L. *trado*, to tread, W. *trawl*, troed, Gael. *troed*, foot.]

TREADLE, tredl, *n*. The part of any machine which the foot treads on and moves.

TREAD MILL, tred mil, *n* A mill worked by treading, used chiefly as an instrument of prison discipline.

TREAGUE, trég, *n* (Spenser) A truce [Low L. *treuga*, connected with Ger. *treu*, true, faithful.]

TREASON, tré'zn, *n.* *A betraying of the government or an attempt to overthrow it: treachery: disloyalty.* [Fr. *trahison*—*trahir*, L. *trado*, to give up, betray.]

TREASONABLE, tré'zn-a-bl, *adj.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or involving treason.

TREASONABLENESS, tré'zn-a-bl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being reasonable. [manner.]

TREASONABLY, tré'zn-a-bl, *adv.* In a reasonable manner.

TREASURE, trezh'úr, *n.* Wealth stored up: riches: a great quantity collected: great abundance: Anything much valued.—*v.t.* To hoard up: to collect for future use: to value greatly:—*pr.p.* treas'uring; *pa.p.* treas'ured. [Fr. *trésor*, L. *thesaurus*, Gr. *thésauros*. See **THESAURUS**.]

TREASURE-CITY, trezh'úr-sít'i, *n.* A city for stores, magazines, &c. [for holding treasuries.]

TREASURE-HOUSE, trezh'úr-hows, *n.* A house

TREASURER, trezh'úr-ér, *n.* One who has the care of a treasure or treasury: one who has charge of collected funds. [of treasurer.]

TREASURERSHIP, trezh'úr-ér-ship, *n.* The office

TREASURE-TROVE, trezh'úr-tróv, *n.* Treasure or money found in the earth, of which the owner is unknown. [TREASURE, and *trové*, *pa.p.* of O. Fr. *trover*, to find. See **TROVER**.]

TREASURY, trezh'úr-i, *n.* (*orig.*) A treasure: a place where treasure is deposited: the department of a government which has charge of the finances.

TREAT, trét, *v.t.* To handle in a particular manner: to discourse on: to entertain, as with food or drink, &c.: to manage in the application of remedies: to use: (*Spenser*) to hold parley with.—*v.i.* to handle a subject in writing or speaking: to negotiate: to give an entertainment.—*n.* An entertainment: (*Spenser*) parley, conference. [A.S. *treahhtigan*, Fr. *traiter*, It. *trattare*—L. *tractare*, to handle, manage—*traho*, *tractum*, to draw.]

TREATISE, tré'tíz, *n.* A written composition in which a subject is treated or handled: a formal essay.

TREATMENT, trét'ment, *n.* The act or manner of treating: management: behaviour to any one: way of applying remedies.

TREATY, tré'ti, *n.* The act of treating to form an agreement: a formal agreement between states.

TREATY, tré'ti, *n.* (*Shak.*) Same as **ENTREATY**.

TREBLE, trehl, *adj.* Triple: threefold: (*mus.*) denoting the treble, that plays or sings the treble.—*n.* The highest of the four principal parts in the musical scale.—*v.t.* To make three times as much.—*v.i.* to become threefold:—*pr.p.* treb'ling; *pa.p.* treb'led (-ld). [O. Fr. See **TRIPLE**.]

TREBLE-SINUED, trehl-sin'úd, *p.adj.* (*Shak.*) Having threefold sinews, very strong.

TREBLY, treh'li, *adv.* In threefold number or quantity: thrice-told.

TREDDLE, tred'l, *n.* Same as **TREADLE**.

TREE, tré, *n.* A plant having a single trunk, woody, branched, and of a large size: anything like a tree: a piece of timber or something usually made of timber: (*B.*) a cross. [A.S. *treow*, Goth. *triu*, Ice. *tré*, Gr. *drus*, Sans. *drú*.]

TREE-FERN, tré-férn, *n.* A fern with a tree-like, woody stem, and a head of fronds resembling the leaves of palms, found only in tropical countries.

TREELESS, tré'les, *adj.* Having no trees.

TREEN, trén, *adj.* Wooden, made of wood: (*Spenser*) of trees. [A.S. *treowen*—*treow*, a tree.]

TREENAIL, tré'nál, *n.* A long wooden pin or nail to fasten the planks of a ship to the timbers.

TREFOIL, tré'foil, *n.* A three-leaved plant, as the white and red clover: (*arch.*) an ornament like trefoil. [L. *trifolium*—*tres*, three, and *folium*, a leaf.]

TRELLIS, tré'lis, *n.* A structure of cross-barred or lattice work, for supporting plants, &c. [Fr. *treillis*—L. *trilix*, -*icis*, triple-twilled—*tres*, three, *licium*, a thread.]

TRELLISED, tré'list, *adj.* Having a trellis, or formed as a trellis.

TREMBLE, trem'bl, *v.i.* To shake, as from fear, cold, or weakness: to shiver: to shake, as sound:—*pr.p.* trem'bling; *pa.p.* trem'bled.—*n.* The state of trembling. [Fr. *trembler*; L. *tremulus*, trembling—*tremo*, to shake, akin to Gr. *tréō*, Sans. *tras*, to tremble.]

TREMBLER, trem'blér, *n.* One who trembles.

TREMBLINGLY, trem'bling-li, *adv.* In a trembling manner: shakingly.

TREMENDOUS, tre-men'dus, *adj.* (*lit.*) That causes trembling: such as astonishes or terrifies by its force or greatness: dreadful. [L. *tremendus*—root of **TREMBLE**.]

TREMENDOUSLY, tre-men'dus-li, *adv.* In a tremendous manner: horribly: dreadfully.

TREMENDOUSNESS, tre-men'dus-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being tremendous.

TREMOR, trem'or, *n.* A trembling, shaking, or quivering. [L. See **TREMBLE**.]

TREMULOUS, trem'ú-lus, *adj.* Trembling: affected with fear: shaking: quivering. [L. *tremulus*, from root of **TREMBLE**.] [manner: tremblingly.]

TREMULOUSLY, trem'ú-lus-li, *adv.* In a tremulous

TREMULOUSNESS, trem'ú-lus-nes, *n.* The state of being tremulous.

TRENCH, trensh, *v.t.* To cut or dig a ditch: to dig deeply with the spade or plough: (*Shak.*) to carve.—*v.i.* to encroach.—*n.* A long narrow cut in the earth: (*fort.*) an excavation to interrupt the approach of an enemy. [O. Fr. *trencher*, to cut; It. *trinciare*, to carve: perhaps from L. *truncus*, a trunk.]

TRENCHAND, trensh'and, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Same as **TRENCHANT**.

TRENCHANT, trensh'ant, *adj.* Cutting: sharp: severe. [From **TRENCH**.]

TRENCHER, trensh'ér, *n.* A wooden plate formerly used for cutting meat on at meals: the table: food: pleasures of the table. [Fr. *tranchoir*, from root of **TRENCH**.]

TRENCHER-FRIEND, trensh'ér-frend, *n.* (*Shak.*) One who frequents the table of another, a parasite.

TRENCHER-KNIGHT, trensh'ér-nit, *n.* (*Shak.*)

TRENCHER-MAN, trensh'ér-man, *n.* One who can do feats in the way of eating, a feeder.

TRENCH-PLOUGH, trensh'-plow, *n.* A plough for trenching or turning up the land more deeply than usual.—*v.t.* To plough with a trench-plough.

TREND, trend, *v.i.* To tend, to run, to go in a particular direction.—*n.* Tendency: inclination in a particular direction. [Perhaps a corruption of **TEND**.]

TRENTAL, trent'al, *n.* A Rom. Cath. ceremony for the dead, of thirty masses for thirty days after the person's death. [Low L. *trentale*—It. *trenta*, L. *triginta*, thirty.]

TREPAN, tre-pan', same as **TRAPAN**:—*pr.p.* trepanning; *pa.p.* trepanned.



Trefoil

TREPAN, tre pan, *n.* (*lit.*) A borer a small cylindrical saw used in trepanning—*v.t.* To remove a circular piece of the skull with a trepan—*pr p* trepanning, *pa p* trepanned [Fr., *low L. trepanum*, Gr *trypanon*—*trypnō*, to bore]

TREPHINE, tre f'n, *n.* The modern trepan, having a little sharp borer called the centre pin—*v.t.* To perforate with the trephine—*pr p* trephining, *pa p* trephined [Dim. of TREPAN]

TREPIDATION trep-i-dāshun, *n.* Terror causing one to turn in flight a state of confused hurry or alarm an involuntary trembling [L. *trepidatio*—*trepido*, -atum, to hurry with alarm—*trepidus*, alarm—Gr *treps*, to turn in flight.]

TRESPASS, tres pas, *v.i.* To pass over a limit or boundary to enter unlawfully upon another's land to inconvenience by importunity to intrude to injure or annoy another to sin.—*n.* Act of trespassing any injury to another's person or property a sin. [O Fr *trespasser*, *transpasser*—L. *trans*, across, over, and *pass*]

TRESPASSER, tres pas er, *n.* One who commits a trespass an offender, a sinner one who enters unlawfully on another's ground.

TRESPASS OFFERING, tres pas-of-er ing, *n.* An offering in expiation of a trespass or sin.

TRESS, tres, *n.* A lock or curl of hair a ringlet [Fr., *It. treccia* from Gr *treis*, threefold—*treis*, three times or from L. *trix*, Gr (*trix* hair)]

TRESSED, treat, *adj.* Having tresses formed into tresses or ringlets curled

TRESSFL tres', *n.* (*lit.*) A tripod a movable support fastened to a top-piece the frame of a table. [O Fr *trestel*, D *dreisel* a tripod—*dreis*, three, and *sal*, a place, Scot *treit*, the frame of a table]

TRESSURE treshur, *n.* (*her.*) A nobility, half the breadth of the orle, and usually borne double, and flowered and counter flowered with fleurs de lis [Fr *tresur*, to plait]

TRESSURED, tres hur, *p. adj.* Having a treasure arranged in the form of or occupying the position of a treasure.

TRESTLE, tres', *n.* Same as TRESEL.

TRET, tret, *n.* An allowance to purchasers of 4 lbs. drawn or taken off every 104 lbs. for waste [Norm. *treit*, draught, Fr *trait*—O Fr *traire*, L. *trahō* to draw usually given from L. *tratus*, robbed away]

TRFY, tri, *n.* (*Shal*) A three at cards or dice a card or die of three spots. [O Fr *treis*, L. *tres*, three]

TRIAD, tri ad, *n.* The union of three. [L. *trias*, *triadis*, Gr *trias*, *triados*—*treis*, three]

TRIADELPHOUS tri a-del'us, *adj.* (*bot.*) Having stamens united into three bundles or brotherhoods. [Gr *treis*, *tria*, three and *adelphos*, a brother]

TRIAL, tri al, *n.* The act of trying examination by a test the state of being tried suffering temptation judicial examination attempt

TRIAL-DAY, tri al-dā, *n.* (*Shal*) Day of trial.

TRIAL-FIRE, tri al-fir, *n.* (*Shak*) A fire for trying or proving

TRIANDRIA, tri an dri a, *n.* An order of plants having three equal stamens [Gr *treis*, *tria*, three, and *aner*, *andros*, a male.]

TRIANDRIAN, tri an dri an, *adj.* Having three **TRIANDROUS**, tri an drus, *adj.* equal stamens along with a pistil or pistils on the same flower belonging to the order Triandria.

TRIANGLE, tri ang'gl, *n.* (*math*) A plane figure



Triangles

a, equilateral triangle b, isosceles triangle c, scalene triangle d right-angled triangle e obtuse-angled triangle.

with three angles and three sides (*mus*) an instrument of steel in the form of a triangle [Fr., L. *triangulus*—*tres*, three, and *angulus*, an angle.]

TRIANGLED, tri ang'gld, *adj.* Having three **TRIANGULAR**, tri ang'gū lar, *adj.* angles.

TRIANGULARLY, tri ang'gū lar li, *adv.* In a triangular manner in the form of a triangle

TRIANGULATE, tri ang'gū lit, *v.t.* To survey by means of triangles—*pr p* triangulating, *pa p* triangulated.

TRIANGULATION, tri ang'gū li shun, *n.* Act of triangulating the series of triangles used in triangulating

TRIARCHY, tri ar ki, *n.* Government by three persons a state governed by three persons [Gr *triarchia*—*tres*, *tria*, three, and *archē*, beginning sovereignty]

TRIAS, tri as, *n.* (*geol.*) The oldest group of the Secondary strata, formerly associated with the Permian rocks under the name of the Now Ped Sandstone. [So called by the German geologists, because the group is separable into three distinct formations, from Gr *treis*, *tria*, three.] [composed of *trias*, *trias*, *trias*, three.]

TRIASSIC, tri as'ik, *adj.* (*geol.*) Pertaining to or **TRIBE**, trib, *n.* (*orig*) A third part, afterwards a division, of the Roman people any division of people a race or family from the same ancestor a body of people under one leader a number of things having certain common qualities. [L. *tribus*, akin to *tres*, three.]

TRIBRACH, tri brak, *n.* A poetical foot of three short syllables [L. and Gr *tribrachys*—*treis*, three, and *brachys*, short.]

TRIBULATION, tri b'ū li shun, *n.* (*lit.*) State of being ground or bruised in a thrashing floor severe affliction distress [L. *tribulatio*—*tribulum*, a sledge for rubbing out corn—*tero*, *tritum*, to rub, grind.]

TRIBUNAL, tri b'ū n al, *n.* (*orig*) The platform on which the tribune sat the bench on which a judge and his associates sit to administer justice court of justice [L.—root of **TRIBUTE**]

TRIBUNATE, tri b'ū n, *n.* (*lit.*) The chief of a tribe a magistrate elected by the Roman plebeians to defend their rights the raised platform from which speeches are delivered. [L. *tribunus*—*tribus*, a tribe]

TRIBUNESHIP, tri b'ū n-ship, *n.* The office of tribune.

TRIBUTARILY, tri b'ū tar i li, *adv.* In a tributary manner

TRIBUTARY, tri b'ū tar i, *adj.* Paying tribute subject yielding supplies of anything paid in tribute—*n.* One who pays tribute a river flowing into another

TRIBUTE, tri b'ut, *n.* A fixed amount paid at certain intervals by one nation to another as the price of peace or protection a personal contribution acknowledgment, or homage paid. [L. *tributum*—*tribuo*, to assign give, pay perh. from *tribus*, a tribe]

TRICAPSULAR, tri kap'sū lar, *adj.* (*bot.*) Three-capsuled having three capsules to each flower [L. *tres*, *tria*, three, and *capsular*]

TRICE—TRIGONOMETRICALLY.

TRICE, tris, *v.t.* (*naut.*) To haul or lift up by means of a rope:—*pr.p.* tricing; *pa.p.* triced'. [*Ger. trissen.*]

TRICE, tris, *n.* (*lit.*) *A crack*: a very short time: an instant. [*Sp. tris*, noise of breaking glass.]

TRICENNIAL, tri-sen'yal, *adj.* Pertaining to thirty years: occurring every thirty years. [*L. tricennalis*—*tricennium*, thirty years—*triginta*, thirty (—*tres*, three), and *annus*, a year.]

TRICENTENARY, tri-sen'ten-ari, *n.* A space of three hundred years. [*L. trecenti*, three hundred—*tres*, three, and *centum*, a hundred.]

TRICHINA, tri-ki'na (*pl.* TRICHINÆ), *n.* The larval form of a thread-like parasitic worm, spirally coiled in a small cyst within the muscular tissue of animals, including man. [*Gr. trichinos*, made of hair (prob. from the hair-like appearance of the worm), from *thrix*, *trichos*, hair.]

TRICHINIASIS, tri-kin-i'a-sis, *n.* The disease caused by the presence of trichina in the muscular tissue, and of the fully developed worm in the intestinal canal.

TRICHOTOMOUS, tri-kot'o-mus, *adj.* Divided into three parts, or into threes. [See TRICHOTOMY.]

TRICHOTOMY, tri-kot'o-mi, *n.* Division into three parts. [*Gr. tricha*, threefold, in three parts—*tri*, *tris*, thrice—*treis*, three; and *tomē*, a cutting—*temnō*, to cut.]

TRICK, trik, *v.t.* (*lit.*) To knot: to adorn, decorate, or dress: (*her.*) to delineate or draw, properly only with the pen and ink. [From the root of LTRICATE.]

TRICK, trik, *n.* Any fraud or stratagem to deceive: a clever contrivance to puzzle, amuse, or annoy: a particular habit or manner: a parcel of cards falling to a winner at one turn.—*v.t.* To deceive: to cheat. [*D. trek*, a pull, draught, *trick*—*trekken*, to pull; *O. Fr. tricker*, *It. treccare*, to cheat, *trick*.]

TRICKERY, trik'er-i, *n.* Act or practice of playing tricks: artifice: stratagem: imposition.

TRICKING, trik'ing, *n.* The act of one who tricks: (*Shak.*) dress, ornament. [in making bargains.]

TRICKISH, trik'ish, *adj.* Addicted to tricks: artful

TRICKISHLY, trik'ish-li, *adv.* In a trickish manner: artfully: knavishly. [trickish or deceitful.]

TRICKISHNESS, trik'ish-nes, *n.* The state of being

TRICKLE, trik'l, *v.i.* To flow in drops or in a small stream:—*pr.p.* trickling; *pa.p.* trickled. [*Scotch trickle*; *Ger. tröpfeln*—*tropfen*, to fall in drops.]

TRICKSTER, trik'stér, *n.* One who tricks: a cheat: a deceiver.

TRICKSY, trik'si, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Trickish, exhibiting artfulness: pretty, dainty, neat.

TRICLINIC, tri-klin'ik, *adj.* (*min.*) Having three axes obliquely inclined to each other. [*Gr. tri*, *tris*, thrice, and *klinō*, to bend, incline.]

TRICLINIUM, tri-klin'i-um, *n.* A couch running round three sides of a table, for reclining on at meals: a dining-room with couches on three sides. [*L.*; from *Gr. triklinos*—*tri*, *tris*, thrice, and *kline*, a couch—*klinō*, to incline, lie down.]

TRICOLOR, TRICOLOUR, tri'kul-ur, *n.* The national flag of France, of three colours, red, white, and blue. [*Fr. tricolore*—*L. tres*, three, and *color*, colour.]

TRICOLOURED, tri'kul-urd, *adj.* Having three colours. [From TRICOLOUR.]

TRICUSPID, tri-kus'pid, *adj.* Having three cusps or points: (*anat.*) denoting certain of the teeth, and the valve of the right ventricle of the heart. [*L. tricuspis*, *tricuspidis*—*tri*, *tris*, thrice, and *cuspis*, a point.]

TRICUSPIDATE, tri-kus'pid-āt, *adj.* (*bot.*) Three-pointed or ending in three points. [From TRICUSPID.]

TRIDENT, tri'dent, *n.* The three-pronged spear or sceptre of Neptune, god of the ocean. [*Fr.*; *L. tres*, three, and *dens*, *dentis*, tooth, prong.]

TRIDENT, tri'dent, } *adj.* Having
TRIDENTED, tri'dent-ed, } three teeth
or prongs, like a trident.

TRIENNIAL, tri-en'yal, *adj.* Continuing three years: happening every third year. [*L. triennis*—*tres*, three, and *annus*, a year.] [in three years.]

TRIENNIALLY, tri-en'yal-li, *adv.* Once

TRIER, tri'er, *n.* One who tries by experiment: one who tries as a judge: (*Shak.*) one who brings to the test, a test.

TRIFLE, trifl, *v.i.* To act or talk lightly: to indulge in light or silly amusements:—*pr.p.* trifling; *pa.p.* trifled.—*n.* Anything of little value: a light kind of dish. [*O. D. treyfelen*: prob. akin to *A.S. trifelan*, to break, bruise.]

TRIFLER, triflér, *n.* One who trifles or acts with levity. [value or importance: trivial.]

TRIFLING, trifling, *adj.* Like a trifle: of small

TRIFOLIATE, tri-fōl-i-āt, *adj.* Three-leaved. [*L. tres*, three, and *folium*, leaf.]

TRIFORIUM, tri-fō'ri-um, *n.* (*arch.*) The gallery or open space between the vaulting and the roof of the aisles of a church, &c. [*L. tri*, *tris*, thrice, and *foris*, a door.]

TRIFORM, triform, *adj.* Having a triple form. [*L. triformis*—*tres*, three, and *forma*, form.]

TRIFURCATE, tri-fur'kāt, *adj.* Having three forks or branches. [*L. trifurcus*—*tri*, *tris*, thrice, and *furca*, a fork.]

TRIGAMOUS, trig'am-us, *adj.* (*lit.*) Thrice married: (*bot.*) having three sorts of flowers, male, female, and hermaphrodite, in the same flower-head. [*Gr. tri*, *tris*, three, and *gamos*, marriage.]

TRIGAMY, trig'am-i, *n.* The state of having three husbands or wives at the same time. [See TRIGAMOUS.]

TRIGGER, trig'er, *n.* A catch which, when pulled, looses the hammer of a gun in firing. [*D. trekker*—*trekken*, to pull.]

TRIGLYPH, trig'lif, *n.* A three-grooved tablet at equal distances along the frieze in Doric architecture. [*L. triglyphus*; *Gr. triglyphos*—*treis*, three, and *glyphō*, to hollow out, to carve.]

TRIGLYPHIC, -AL, tri-gli'f'ik, -al, *adj.* Consisting of or pertaining to triglyphs: containing three sets of characters or sculptures.

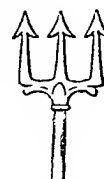
TRIGON, trig'on, *n.* (*Shak.*) A three-cornered figure, a triangle. [*Gr. trigōnon*—*tri*, *tris*, thrice, and *gōnia*, an angle.] [botany. [From TRIGON.]

TRIGONAL, trig'on-al, *adj.* Triangular, esp. in TRIGONOMETRICAL, trig-on-o-met'rik-al, *adj.* Pertaining to trigonometry: done by the rules of trigonometry.

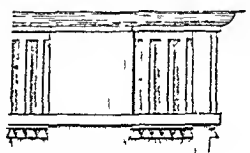
TRIGONOMETRICALLY, trig-on-o-met'rik-al-li, *adv.* In a trigonometrical manner: according to the principles of trigonometry.



Tricuspidate leaf.



Trident.



Triglyph.

TRIGONOMETRY—TRIPHYLLOUS

TRIGONOMETRY, trīg-on-ō-mē trī, *n.* The measurement of triangles the science which treats of the relations between the sides and angles of triangles [Gr *trigonon*, a triangle, and *metron*, a measure.]

TRIGRAM trīgram, *n.* Same as **TRIGRAPH**. [Gr *tri*, *trū*, three, and *gramma*, a letter.]

TRIGRAPH, trī'graf, *n.* Three letters sounded as one, a triphthong [Gr *tri*, *trū*, three, and *graphē*, a writing—*grapho*, to write.]

TRIGYNIA, trī-jī-nī-a, *n.* An order of plants having three pistils or styles. [Gr *tri*, *trū*, three, and *gynē*, a woman, a female.]

TRIHEDRAL trī-hē-dral, *adj.* Having three equal sides [See **TRIANGULAR**.]

TRIHEDRON, trī-hē-dron, *n.* A figure having three equal bases or sides. [Gr *tres*, three, and *hedra*, a seat, base.]

TRILATERAL, trī-lā-ter-al, *adj.* Having three sides [L. *trilateralis*—*tres*, three, and *latus*, *laterus*, a side.]

TRILD, trīld (Spenser) Flowed. [See **TRILL**.]

TRILINGUAL, trī-līng-wal, *adj.* Consisting of three tongues or languages [L. *trilinguis*—*tres*, three, and *lingua*, tongue, language.]

TRILITERAL, trī-lī-ter-al, *adj.* Consisting of three letters. [L. *tres*, three, and *littera*, a letter.]

TRILL, trīl, *v. t. and v. i.* To play, sound, or utter in tremulous vibrations of sound (Spenser, *Shak*) to trickle, purr, or flow in a small stream.—*n.* A quaver or tremulous vibration. [D. *trillen*, Ger. *trillern*, It. *trillare*, to shake.]

TRILLION, trīl-yūn, *n.* A million raised to the third power, or multiplied twice by itself (1,000,000,000,000,000) [Fr.—L. *tres*, three, and *low* L. *millio*, a million. See **MILLION**.]

TRILOBATE, trī-lō-bat, *adj.* Having three lobes [Gr *tri*, *trū*, three, and *lobos*, a lobe.]

TRILOBITE, trī-lō-bit, *n.* One of an order of fossil crustacea, entirely confined to the paleozoic rocks, varying in size from a pin's head to 18 inches in length, and covered with a shield. [From **TRILOBATE**.]



Trilobite.

TRILLOGY, trī-lō-jī, *n.* A series of three dramas, each complete in sense yet mutually related as parts of one great historical piece [Gr *trilogia*—*tri*, *trū*, three, and *logos*, speech, discourse.]

TRIM, trīm, *adj.* Compact being in good order nice.—*v. t.* To make trim to put in due order to dress to decorate to clip to reduce to proper form to arrange for sailing.—*v. i.* to fluctuate between parties so as to appear to favour each.—*pr p* *trimming*, *pa p* *trimmed*.—*n.* Dress ornaments state of a ship as to sailing qualities [A.S. *trum*, *tryman*, to strengthen, set in order.]

TRIMETER, trīm-e-ter, *n.* A division of a verse consisting of three measures. [Gr *trimetros*—*tres*, three, and *metron*, measure.]

TRIMETER, trīm'e-ter, } *adj.* Consisting of }
TRIMETRICAL, trī-mē-trī-kal, } three measures.

TRIMLY, trīm'lī, *adv.* In a trim manner in good order neatly

TRIMMER, trīm-er, *n.* One who trims one who fluctuates between parties, a time-server

TRIMMING, trīm-ing, *n.* That which trims ornamental parts, esp. of a garment, dish, &c.

TRIMNESS, trīm-nēs, *n.* The state of being trim: neatness orderliness

TRINAL, trī-nal, *adj.* Threefold [L. *trinus*—*tres*, *trū* three]

TRINE trīn, *adj.* Threefold of three.—*n.* A triad. the aspect of two planets as seen from the earth, distant from each other one third of the zodiac or 120° [See **TRINAL**.]

TRINITARIAN, trī-nī-tā-rī-an, *adj.* Pertaining to the Trinity, or to the doctrine of the Trinity.—*n.* One who holds the doctrine of the Trinity

TRINITARIANISM trī-nī-tā-rī-an-izm, *n.* The tenets of Trinitarians

TRINITY, trī-nī-tī, *n.* The union of three in one Godhead the persons of the Godhead. [L. *trinitas*—*trū*, three each—*tres*, three.]

TRINITY HOUSE, trī-nī-tī-hōws, *n.* A corporation intrusted with the regulation and management of the light houses and buoys of the shores and rivers of England, and with the licensing and appointing of pilots for the English coast [Properly called, the Corporation of the Elder Brethren of the Holy and Undivided Trinity, founded at Deptford in 1518.]

TRINITY SUNDAY, trī-nī-tī-sun-dē, *n.* The Sunday next after Whitsunday, held in honour of the Trinity

TRINKET, trīng-k'et, *n.* A small ornament for the person anything of little value [Akin to Fr. *triquenue*, trifle.]

TRINOMIAL, trī-nō-mī-al, *adj.* (math.) Consisting of three terms connected by the sign plus or minus.—*n.* A trinomial quantity [Gr *tri*, *trū*, three, and *nomē*, a division.]

TRIO trī-ō, *n.* Three united (mus.) a composition for three performers. [It.—L. *tres*, three.]

TRIP, trīp, *v. i.* To move with short, light steps to stumble and fall to err to fail.—*n. i.* to cause to stumble by striking the feet to overthrow by taking away support to catch.—*pr p* *tripping*, *pa p* *tripped*.—*n.* A light, short step an excursion a catch by which an antagonist is thrown a false step a mistake. [D. *trappen*, to dance, Ger. *trypeln*, Dan. *tryp*, a short step, W. *tripaw*.]

TRIPARTED, trī-part-ed, *adj.* (her.) Parted into three (bot.) divided into three segments or lobes. [L. *tri*, *trū*, three, and **PARTED**.]

TRIPARTITE, trī-par-tīt, *adj.* Divided into three parts having three corresponding parts relating to three parties. [L. *tripartitus*—*tres*, three, *partitus*, *pa p* of *partis*, to divide—*pars*, a part.]

TRIPARTITION, trī-par-tish-un, *n.* A division into three parts a taking of a third part.

TRIP, trīp *n.* (lat.) The belly, entrails the large stomach of ruminating animals prepared for food. [It. *trippa*, W. *tripa*.]

TRIPEDAL, trī-pe-dal, *adj.* Having three feet. [L. *tres*, three, and *pes*, *pedis*, foot.]

TRIPENNATE, trī-pen-nāt, *adj.* (bot.) Three-winged. [L. *tri*, *trū*, three, and *penna*, a wing.]

TRIPERSONAL, trī-per-sūn-al, *adj.* Consisting of three persons

TRIPETALOUS, trī-pe-tal-us, *adj.* (bot.) Having three petals or flower leaves [Gr *tres*, three, and *petalon*, a leaf.]

TRIPHTHONG, trīf-thōng or trīp-thōng, *n.* Three letters sounded as one. [Fr. *triphthongue*—Gr *tres*, three, and *phthongos*, sound.]

TRIPHTHONGAL, trīf-thōng-gal, *adj.* Pertaining to or consisting of a triphthong.

TRIPHYLLOUS, trī-fī-lū-us, *adj.* (bot.) Three-leaved. [Gr *tri*, *trū*, three, and *phylon*, a leaf.]

- TRIPLE**, trip'l, *adj.* *Threefold*: consisting of three united: three times repeated: (*Shak.*) third.—*v.t.* To treble:—*pr.p.* tripling; *pa.p.* tripled. [*Fr.*; *L. triplex*—*tres*, three, and *plico*, to fold.]
- TRIPLE-CROWNED**, trip'l-krown'd, *adj.* Having three crowns: wearing the triple crown, as the pope.
- TRIPLE-HEADED**, trip'l-hed'ed, *adj.* Having three heads.
- TRIPLET**, trip'let, *n.* Three of a kind or three united: three lines rhyming together: (*mus.*) three notes occupying the time of two. [*From TRIPLE.*]
- TRIPPLICATE**, trip'li-kāt, *adj.* *Threefold*: made three as much.—*n.* A third copy or thing corresponding to two others of the same kind. [*From TRIPLE.*]
- TRIPPLICATION**, trip-li-kā'shun, *n.* Act of tripling or making threefold or adding three together.
- TRIPPLICITY**, tri-plis'i-ti, *n.* The state of being threefold: tripleness. [*From TRIPLE.*]
- TRIPPLY**, trip'li, *adv.* In a triple or threefold manner.
- TRIPOD**, trip'od, *n.* Anything on three feet or legs, as a stool, &c. [*Gr. tripous, tripodos*—*tri*, *treis*, three, *pous*, a foot.]
- TRIPPOS**, tri'pos, *n.* A university examination for honours at Cambridge: a *tripos* paper. [*Supposed to refer to the tripod or three-legged stool formerly used at these examinations.*] [*kind of dance.*]
- TRIPPING**, trip'ing, *n.* The act of tripping: a light trippingly, trip'ing-li, *adv.* In a tripping manner: with a light, quick step.
- TRIPTOTE**, trip'tōt, *n.* A noun having three cases only. [*Fr.*; *Gr. triptōton*—*tri*, *treis*, three, *thrice, ptōtos*, falling—*piptō*, to fall.]
- TRIPTYCH**, trip'tik, *n.* A set of tablets consisting of three leaves, each painted with a distinct subject, but joined together by hinges, and capable of being folded so as to present a new face. [*Gr. tri*, *thrice, ptyx*, *ptychos*, a fold, a leaf—*ptyssō*, to fold.]
- TRIREME**, tri'rēm, *n.* A galley or vessel with three banks or rows of oars. [*Fr.*; *L. triremis*—*tri*, *tres*, three, *remus*, an oar.]
- TRISECT**, tri-sekt', *v.t.* To cut or divide into three equal parts. [*L. tri*, three, and *seco, sectum*, to cut.]
- TRISECTION**, tri-sek'shun, *n.* The division of anything, as an angle, into three equal parts. [*From TRISECT.*]
- TRISEPALOUS**, tri-sep'al-us, *adj.* (*bot.*) Having three sepals. [*L. tri*, three, and *SEPALOUS*.]
- TRISTFUL**, trist'fool, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Sad, sorrowful, gloomy. [*Fr. triste*, *L. tristis*, sad.]
- TRISULCATE**, tri-sulk'at, *adj.* Having three forks or prongs: (*bot.*) having three furrows. [*L. trisulcus*—*tri*, *tris*, three, and *sulcus*, a fork.]
- TRISYLLABIC**, -AL, tri-sil-lab'ik, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to a trisyllable: consisting of three syllables.
- TRISYLLABLE**, tri-sil'a-bl, *n.* A word of three syllables. [*Gr. treis*, three, and *syllabē*, a syllable.]
- TRITE**, tri't, *adj.* (*lit.*) Rubbed: worn out by use: used till its novelty and interest are lost: hackneyed. [*L. tritus*, *pa.p.* of *tero, tritum*, to rub.]
- TRITELY**, tri'tli, *adv.* In a trite or common manner.
- TRITENESS**, tri'tnes, *n.* The quality of being trite: commonness.
- TRITHEISM**, tri'the-izm, *n.* The doctrine of three Gods: the opinion that the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost are actually different beings. [*L. tri*, *tris*, three, and *THEISM*.]
- TRITHEIST**, tri'the-ist, *n.* One who believes that the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost are different beings. [*See TRITHEISM.*]
- TRITON**, tri'ton, *n.* (*myth.*) A marine demi-god, one of the trumpeters of Neptune, his trumpet being a wreathed univalve shell: a genus of molluscs with a wreathed univalve shell. [*Gr. triton.*]
- TRITURABLE**, tri'tur-a-bl, *adj.* That may be triturated or reduced to a fine powder by grinding.
- TRITURATE**, tri'tur-āt, *v.t.* To rub or grind to a fine powder:—*pr.p.* tri'turating; *pa.p.* tri'turated. [*L. trituro, -atum*—*tero*, to rub. *See TRITE.*]
- TRITURATION**, tri'tur-ā'shun, *n.* The act of triturating or rubbing to a fine powder.
- TRIUMPH**, tri'umf, *n.* (*orig.*) A hymn to Bacchus sung in processions to his honour: in ancient Rome, a procession in honour of a victorious general: joy for success: victory.—*v.i.* To celebrate a victory with pomp: to rejoice for victory: to obtain victory: to be prosperous: (with *over*) to insult a person upon an advantage gained. [*L. triumphus*; akin to *Gr. thriambos*, a hymn to Bacchus.]
- TRIUMPHAL**, tri-umfal, *adj.* Pertaining to triumph: used in celebrating victory.
- TRIUMPHANT**, tri-umfant, *adj.* Celebrating a triumph: expressing joy for success: victorious. [*L. triumphans, -antis*, *pr.p.* of *triumpho*, to celebrate a triumph—*triumphus*. *See TRIUMPH.*]
- TRIUMPHANTLY**, tri-umfant-li, *adv.* In a triumphant manner: joyfully, as for victory: victoriously.
- TRIUMPHER**, tri'umf-ēr, *n.* One who triumphs: one who vanquishes: one who was honoured with a military triumph.
- TRIUMPHINGLY**, tri'umf-ing-li, *adv.* In a triumphing manner: with triumph or exaltation.
- TRIUMVIR**, tri-um'vir, *n.* One of three men in the same office or government:—*pl.* TRIUM'VIRI, TRIUM'VIRS. [*L.*—*trium*, gen. of *tres*, three, and *vir*, a man.]
- TRIUMVIRATE**, tri-um'vir-āt, *n.* An association of three men in office or government. [*L. triumviratus*—*triumvir*.]
- TRIUMVIRY**, tri-um'vir-i, *n.* (*Shak.*) TRIUMVIRATE.
- TRIUNE**, tri'ūn, *adj.* Being three in one. [*L. tri*, *tres*, three, and *unus*, one.]
- TRIVET**, tri'vet, *n.* A tripod or three-legged stool or other support. [*Fr. trépied*, a tripod—*L. tripes, tripedis*—*tres*, three, *pēs*, a foot.]
- TRIVIAL**, tri-vi'al, *adj.* (*lit.*) To be found at the cross-roads or public streets: that may be found anywhere, common: of little importance: trifling. [*L. trivialis*—*trivium*, a place where three ways meet—*tres*, three, *via*, a way.]
- TRIVIALITY**, tri-vi-al'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being trivial: that which is trivial, a trifle.
- TRIVIALLY**, tri-vi-al-li, *adv.* In a trivial manner: in a trifling manner or degree.
- TRIVIALNESS**, tri-vi-al-nes, *n.* Same as TRIVIALITY.
- TRI-WEEKLY**, tri-wēk'li, *adj.* Thrice weekly: performed, occurring, or appearing three times a week.
- TROAD**, trōd, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as TRODE.
- TROCHAIC**, tro-kā'ik, *n.* A trochaic verse or measure. [*trochees.*]
- TROCHAIC**, -AL, tro-kā'ik, -al, *adj.* Consisting of TROCHEE, tro'kē, *n.* A metrical foot of two syllables, so called from its tripping or joyous character: in Latin verse, consisting of a long and a short, as *nūmen*; in English verse, of an accented and unaccented syllable, as *tripod*. [*Fr. trochée*, *Gr. trochaïos* (*pous*, foot), running, tripping—*trochos*, a running—*trechō*, to run.]
- TROCHLEA**, trok'le-a, *n.* (*lit.*) A pulley: a pulley-like cartilage, through which the superior oblique

muscle of the eye ball passes. [*L. trochlea, Gr trochalia*, a case containing one or more pulleys.]

TROCHLEAR, trok'le ar, *adj* Shaped like a pulley [From *TROCHLEA*.]

TROCHLEARY, trok'le-ar i, *adj* Relating to the trochlea.

TROD, TRODDEN, pat. and *pap* of **TREAD**

TRODE, tród, obs *pat.* of **TREAD**

TRODE tród, *n.* (*Spenser*) Tread, footing [From root of **TREAD**.]

TROGLODYTE, troglo-dit, *n.* One who enters or dwells in a cave, applied esp. to certain ancient tribes on the Nile. [*Fr—Gr troglodytes—trógle*, a hole, a cave, and *diu*, to enter.]

TROJAN, trójan, *adj* Pertaining to ancient Troy—*n.* An inhabitant of ancient Troy an old soldier (*Shak*) cant word for a thief.

TROLL tról, *n.* In Scandinavian mythology a supernatural being of small size, dwelling in a cave, hill, &c.

TROLL, tról, *v.i.* To fish by letting the line trail behind a boat moving through the water [Conn. with **TRAWL, TRAIL**.]

TROLL, tról, *v.t.* (*lit.*) To roll to move circularly to sing the parts in succession, as of a catch or round.—*v.i.* to roll to move or run about to sing a catch.—*n.* A song the parts of which are sung in succession a round. [*Ger trollen*, to roll, troll. *W. trol*, a cylinder, roller, *Fr tróler*, to drag about akin to **THRILL** and **DRILL**.]

TROLLOP, trolnp, *n.* A trollying or wandering person loitering slatternly woman.

TROLMY DAMES, trolm: dāmz, *n.* (*Shak*) The gams of nine holes. [*Fr trou-madame*, pigeon hole.]

TROMBONE, trombon, *n.* A deep-toned brass instrument of the trumpet kind. [*It*, augmentative of *tromba*, a trumpet. See **TRUMP**.]

TRONCHON, tronshun, *n.* (*Spenser*) A headless spear [A form of **TRUNCHEON**.]

TROOP, tróp, *n.* A crowd or collection of people a company soldiers taken collectively, an army, usually in *pl.* a small body of cavalry—*v.i.* to collect in numbers to march in a company, or in haste [*Fr troupe*, *It truppa*, prob from *L. turba*, a crowd.] [*private* cavalry soldier]

TROOPER, tróper, *n.* (*lit.*) One of a troop

TROPE trop, *n.* (*lit.*) A turning or change (*rhet.*) a word or expression changed from its proper sense for life or emphasis a figure of speech. [*Fr*, *L. tropus*, *Gr tropos—trépō*, to turn.]

TROPHIED, trófid, *adj* Adorned with trophies

TROPHY, trófi, *n.* A monument of an enemy's defeat or turning to flee anything taken from an enemy and preserved as a memorial of victory something that is evidence of victory [*Fr trophée*, *L. trophæum*, *Gr tropaion—trépō*, a turning—*trépō* to turn.]

TROPIC trop'ik, *n.* One of the two circles on the celestial sphere 23° 28' on each side of the equator, where the sun turns, as it were, after reaching its greatest declination north or south one of two circles on the terrestrial globe corresponding to these—in *pl.* the regions lying between the tropics. [From root of **TROR**.]

TROPIC, AL, trop'ik al, *adj* Pertaining to the tropics being within or near the tropics.

TROPICAL, trop'ik al, *adj* (*rhet.*) Pertaining to a trope changed from its proper or original sense figurative. [*figurative* manner]

TROPICALLY, trop'ik al i, *adv* In a tropical or

TROPOLOGICAL, tróp-o loj'ik al, *adj* Expressed or varied by tropes or figures

TROPOLOGY, tróp-o-lo-j'i, *n.* A tropical or figurative mode of speech. [*Gr tropos*, a trope, an *l. logos*, discourse.]

TROSSERS, trószr, *n.* (*Shak*) A form of **TROUSERS**

TROT, trot *v.i.* To go, lifting the feet quicker and higher than in walking to walk or move fast to run—*v.t.* to ride at a trot—*pr p* trotting, *pap* trotted.—*n.* The pace of a horse or other quadruped when trotting (*Shak*) an old woman.

[*Ger trotten*, akin to *tretten* to go, *It trottare*, *L. as if troitare, trolitare—trotum ire* to trot—*trotum*, on a trot, *lit* by a lifting, from root *tol*, to lift, and *ire* to go.]

TROT, troth, *n.* Truth confidence faith fidelity [A *S. treowth—treow* faith trust. See **TRUTH**.]

TROT PLIGHT, troth plit, *adj* (*Shak*) Betrothed, affianced.—*n.* Act of plighting faith or betrothing

TROTTER tro'ter, *n.* An animal that trots the foot of an animal, esp. of a sheep

TROUBADOUR, tróob-a-dóór, *n.* (*lit.*) An inventor or composer of fictitious stories one of a class of poets from the 11th to the 13th century, chiefly in France. [*Fr*, *Sp trovador*, *It trovatore—Fr trouwer* *It troiare*, to find. See **TRUVEN**.]

TROUBLE, trúb'l, *v.t.* To put into a crowded confused state to agitate to disturb to annoy—*pr p* troubling, *pap* troubled.—*n.* Disturbance: affliction uneasiness that which disturbs or afflicts. [*Fr troubler*, *O Fr tourbler—L. turbula* dim. of *turba*, a crowd, tumult.] [*or molest.*]

TROUBLER, trúbler, *n.* One who troubles disturbs

TROUBLESOME, trúb'l sum, *adj* Causing or giving trouble or inconvenience vexatious importunate.

TROUBLESOMELY, trúb'l sum i, *adv* In a troublesome manner so as to give trouble

TROUBLESOMENESS, trúb'l sum nes, *n.* The state or quality of being troublesome or annoying.

TROUBLOUS, trúb'lus, *adj* Full of trouble or disorder agitated tumultuous

TROUGH truf, *n.* A long hollow vessel for water or other liquid a long tray a long narrow channel. [*A.S. and Ger trog*, *O Fr troc*, *It trogo*.]

TROUNCE trówna, *v.t.* To punish or beat severely [*O Fr troncer*, to cut.] [*trousers*.]

TROUSERINO tróuz'er ing, *n.* Material for making

TROUSERS, tróuz'ez, *n. sing* A garment worn by males on the lower limbs, and trussed or fastened up at the waist [*O Fr trousses*, breeches worn by pages—root of **TRUSS**.]

TROUSSEAU, tróó-so, *n.* (*lit.*) A bundle or package the lighter articles of a bride's outfit. [*Fr*, *O Fr torseau—torser*, to pack up. See **TRUSS**.]

TROUT, trówt, *n.* (*lit.*) The fish with sharp teeth a fresh water fish of the salmon family, esteemed a delicacy [*A.S. truit*, *Fr truite*, low *L. trutta*, *L. trutta*, *trutta*, *Gr tróktas—tróktō*, to gnaw.]

TROUT COLOURED, trówt' kul'nd, *adj* Coloured like a trout white, with spots of black, bay, or sorrel.

TROUTLING trówt'ling, *n.* A little trout

TROVER, tróv'er, *n.* (*law*) The gaining possession of goods by finding or otherwise. [*Fr trouwer*, *O Fr trover*, to find—*L. turbare*, to turn topsyturvy in searching for things—*turbare*, confusion.]

TROW, tró, *v.i.* (*lit.*) To hold as true (*B*) to trust to believe to think. [*A.S. treowian*, *Ger trauen*, to trust. See **TRUST**.]

TROWEL trów'el, *n.* (*lit.*) A ladle a tool used in

spreading mortar, and in gardening. [Fr. *truella*, L. *trulla*, for *truella*, dim. of *trua*, a ladle.]

TROWERS. Same as **TROUSERS**.

TROY-WEIGHT, *troi'-wät*, *n.* The weight used by goldsmiths and jewellers. [A corr. of Fr. (*livre*, pound) *d'octroi*, of authority—*octroi* (L. *auctoritas*, authority), orig. anything authorised, then a tax, the weight used in levying it.]

TRUANT, *trō'-ant*, *n.* (*lit.*) A wanderer or outcast: an idler: a boy who idly, or without excuse, absents himself from school.—*adj.* Wandering from duty: loitering: idle.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) To idle away time, to loiter. [Fr. *truand*, W. *truau*, wretched; Bret. *truant*, vagabond; Gael. *truaghan*, a poor, wretched creature.]

TRUCE, *trōōs*, *n.* (*lit.*) A true agreement: a temporary ceasing of hostilities between two armies or between states: cessation. [O. E. *treus*—A.S. *treow*, Ger. *treu*, true, faithful; O. Ger. *triwa*, faith, compact. See **TRUE**.]

FLAG OF TRUCE, in war, a white flag carried or exhibited by one of the hostile parties, during the flying of which hostilities are suspended.

TRUCE-BREAKER, *trōōs'-brāk'-er*, *n.* One who breaks or violates a truce or engagement.

TRUCK, *truk*, *n.* (*lit.*) A runner, a wheel: a low, wheeled vehicle for heavy articles: a small wooden cap at the top of a mast or flag-staff. [Gr. *trochos*—*trechō*, to run.]

TRUCK, *truk*, *v.t.* To exchange or barter.—*v.i.* to traffic by exchange.—*n.* Exchange of goods: barter. [Fr. *troquer*, Sp. *trocar*, perh. a corr. of L. *trans*, across or over, and *viciis*, change.]

TRUCK SYSTEM, the practice of paying workmen in goods instead of in money.

TRUCKAGE, *truk'āj*, *n.* The practice of exchanging or bartering goods. [From **TRUCK**.]

TRUCKAGE, *truk'āj*, *n.* Charge for carrying articles on a truck. [From **TRUCK**, a runner.]

TRUCKLE, *truk'l*, *n.* A small wheel or caster. [From **TRUCKLE**, *truk'l*, *v.i.* To yield to the demands of another in trucking or bartering: to yield servilely to another: to submit meekly:—*pr.p.* truck'ling; *pa.p.* truck'led. [on truckles or wheels.]

TRUCKLE-BED, *truk'l-bed*, *n.* A low bed that runs servilely.

TRUCKLER, *truk'l-er*, *n.* One who truckles or yields servilely.

TRUCULENCE, *trōō'kū-lens*, } *n.* The quality of
TRUCULENCY, *trōō'kū-lens-i*, } being truculent or
wild: ferocious aspect.

TRUCULENT, *trōō'kū-lent*, *adj.* Very wild or fierce: barbarous: cruel: destructive. [L. *truculentus*—*trux*, wild, fierce; akin to Sans. *druh*, to hurt or injure.] [manner.]

TRUCULENTLY, *trōō'kū-lent-li*, *adv.* In a truculent manner.

TRUDGE, *truj*, *v.i.* To travel on foot: to travel with labour or effort: to march heavily on:—*pr.p.* trudg'-ing; *pa.p.* trudged'. [Allied to **TREAD**.]

TRUE, *trōō*, *adj.* Fixed: established: certain: trusty: honest: faithful: worthy of belief or confidence: according to reality: genuine: exact: straight: right: rightful. [A.S. *treow*, Ger. *treu*—*trauen*, to trust; Sans. *dhruna*, fixed, firm—*dhru*, to stand firm.]

TRUE-BORN, *trōō'-haw'n*, *adj.* Of true or genuine birth: having a right by birth.

TRUE-BRED, *trōō'-bred*, *adj.* Of a true or genuine breed: of good-breeding or manners. [loved.]

TRUE-LOVE, *trōō'-luv*, *n.* One truly or really be-
TRUE-LOVE-KNOT, *trōō'-luv-not*, } *n.* Lines
TRUE-LOVER'S-KNOT, *trōō'-luv-érz-not*, } inter-

woven with many involutions, fancifully held as an emblem of interwoven affection.

TRUENESS, *trōō'-nes*, *n.* Quality of being true: truth: genuineness: sincerity: exactness.

TRUE-PENNY, *trōō'-pen-i*, *n.* (*Shak.*) An honest fellow.

TRUFFLE, *truf'l*, *n.* (*lit.*) The tuber or root in the earth: a round underground fungus used in cookery. [O. Fr. *truffle*, It. *tartufo*—L. *terra*, this earth, and *tuber*, a swelling, a truffle, from *tumeo*, to swell.]

TRUFFLED, *truf'ld*, *adj.* Cooked with truffles.

TRUISM, *trōō'izm*, *n.* A plain or self-evident truth: a trite or unimportant truth. [root of **TROLLOP**.]

TRULL, *trul*, *n.* (*Shak.*) A trollop, a harlot. [From **TRULLY**, *trōō'li*, *adv.* According to truth: in fact or reality: exactly: justly: faithfully: sincerely: honestly.]

TRUMP, *trump*, *n.* A trumpet. [See *trumba*, a drum, Fr. *trompe*, It. *tromba*, akin to L. *tuba*, a trumpet: from the sound.]

TRUMP, *trump*, *n.* (*lit.*) The card that triumphs or wins: one of the suits of cards which takes any other.—*v.i.* To play a trump card.—*v.t.* to play a trump card upon. [From **TRIUMPH**.]

TRUMP, *trump*, *v.t.* To trick or impose on. [Fr. *tromper*, to deceive. See **TRUMPERY**.]

TRUMP UP, to devise, to forge, to collect unscrupulously from every quarter.

TRUMPERY, *trump'er-i*, *n.* Deceit: falsehood: boastful or empty talk: things of no value: trifles.—*adj.* Worthless. [Fr. *tromperie*—Fr. *tromper*, to deceive, O. Sp. *trompar*, to whip a top, to deceive, as if to turn round—*tromba*, a top.]

TRUMPET, *trump'et*, *n.* A wind instrument of music used chiefly in war and in military music.—*v.t.* To publish by trumpet: to proclaim: to sound the praises of. [Fr. *trompette*, It. *trombetta*. See **TRUMP**, a trumpet.]

TRUMPETER, *trump'et-er*, *n.* One who sounds a trumpet: one who proclaims, praises, or denounces: a kind of pigeon.

TRUMPET-FISH, *trump'et-fish*, *n.* A sea-fish, so named from its trumpet-like or tubular muzzle.

TRUMPET-FLOWER, *trump'et-flow'er*, *n.* A genus of climbing shrubs, so called from the long tubular corolla of the flowers.

TRUMPET-TONGUED, *trump'et-tungd*, *adj.* Having a voice or tongue loud as a trumpet.

TRUNCATE, *trung'kāt*, *v.t.* (*lit.*) To make a mere trunk of: to cut off: to maim:—*pr.p.* trunc'ating; *pa.p.* trunc'ated. [L. *trunco*, -atum—*truncus*, a trunk.]

TRUNCATE, *trung'kāt*, } *adj.* Appearing as if
TRUNCATED, *trung'kāt-ed*, } cut off at the tip: end-
ing in a transverse line. [See **TRUNCATE**, *v.t.*]

TRUNCATION, *trung'kāt-shun*, *n.* Act of truncating or cutting off: state of being truncated.

TRUNCHEON, *trun'shun*, *n.* (*lit.*) A piece of wood cut off: a short staff: a cudgel: a baton or staff of authority.—*v.t.* To beat with a truncheon: to cudgel. [Fr. *tronçon*—*tronc*, L. *truncus*. See **TRUNK**.]

TRUNCHEONEER, *trun-shun-ēr*, *n.* One armed with a truncheon.

TRUNKED, *trungkt*, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Truncated.

TRUNDLE, *trun'dl*, *n.* Anything round: a wheel: a truck.—*v.t.* To roll, as on wheels.—*v.i.* to roll:—*pr.p.* trun'dling; *pa.p.* trun'dled. [A.S. *tryndel*, trendel, a circle, W. *tron*; prob. akin to **TURN**.]

TRUNDLE-BED, *trun'dl-bed*, *n.* A bed moving on trundles or low wheels: a truckle-bed.

TRUNDLE TAIL, trundl tál, *n* (*Shak*) A round tail, a dog with a tail curled up.

TRUNK, trangk, *n* The stem of a tree the body of an animal apart from the limbs the main body of anything anything long and hollow the proboscis of an elephant the shaft of a column a chest for clothes. [*Fr* *tronc*, *L* *truncus* the stem, the body]

TRUNKED, trangk't, *adj* Having a trunk.

TRUNKFUL, trangk'fool, *n*. As much as will fill a trunk.

TRUNK HOSE, trangk'ház, *n*. Large hose or breeches formerly worn over the lower part of the trunk or body and the upper part of the legs

TRUNK LINE, trangk'lin, *n*. The trunk or main line of a railway, canal, &c.

TRUNION, trun yun, *n* The stumps or knobs on each side of a gun, on which it rests on the carriage [*Fr* *trognon*, a stalk, *It* *troncone*, a stump—*L* *truncus* See *TRUNC*.]

TRUSS, trus, *n*. (*lit*) That which is tied or fastened a bundle timbers fastened together for supporting a roof in ships the rupe or iron for keeping the lower yard to the mast (*med*) a bandage used in ruptures—*v* *t*. To bind up to pack close to furnish with a truss [*Fr* *trousse*—trouser, *O* *Fr* *trosser*, *torser*, to pack, *It* *torciare*, to twist, to tie fast, *L* *torqueo*, *torquere*, to twist]

TRUSSING, trusing, *n*. In ship-building, diagonal timbers or iron plates crossing the ribs internally, and consolidating the whole together [*From* *Truss*.]

TRUST, trust *n*. Confidence in the truth of any thing a reating on the integrity, friendship, &c. of another faith hope credit (esp sale on credit or on promise to pay) he or that which is the ground of confidence that which is given or received in confidence charge (*law*) an estate managed for another—*adj* Held in trust—*v* *t*. To place trust in to believe to give credit to to sell upon credit to commit to the care of—*v* *t*. to be confident or confiding [*See* *trust* firm, steady, *Goth* *trusti*, security from root of *TRUST*.]

TRUST DEED, trust ded, *n*. A deed conveying property to a trustee.

TRUSTEE, trust é, *n* One to whom anything is intrusted one to whom the management of a property is committed in trust. [*of* a trustee.

TRUSTEESHIP, trust-e ship, *n* The office or duty

TRUSTER, trust'er, *n* One who trusts one who gives credit one who makes a trust.

TRUSTFUL, trust'fool, *adj* Full of trust trusting worthy of trust faithful [*ner*

TRUSTFULLY, trust'fool h, *adv* In a trustful manner

TRUSTFULNESS, trust'fool nes, *n* The state or quality of being trustful.

TRUSTILY, trust'i h, *adv* In a trusty or faithful

TRUSTINESS, trust'i nes, *n*. The quality of being trusty or trustworthy faithfulness.

TRUSTINGLY, trust'ing h, *adv* In a trusting manner with confidence. [*to be trusted*.]

TRUSTLESS, trust'les, *adj* Unworthy of trust not

TRUSTLESSNESS, trust'les nes, *n*. State or quality of being trustless or unworthy of trust.

TRUSTWORTHINESS, trust'wur'th nes, *n*. The state or quality of being worthy of trust.

TRUSTWORTHY, trust'wur'th, *adj* Worthy of trust or confidence trusty

TRUSTY, trust'i, *adj* That may be trusted deserving confidence honest strong firm—*comp* *TRUSTIER*, *superl*. *TRUSTIEST*

TRUTH, tróth, *n*. That which is true, fixed, or certain agreement with reality true state of things or facts practice of speaking or disposition to speak the truth fidelity a true statement an established principle in the fine arts a faithful adherence to nature [*A* *tréuth*—*treous*, true.]

OF A TRUTH, *IS TRUTH*, in reality, certainly

TRUTHFUL, tróth'fool, *adj* Full of truth according to or adhering to truth reliable.

TRUTHFULLY, tróth'fool h, *adv* In a truthful manner [*being* truthful]

TRUTHFULNESS, tróth'fool nes, *n* The state of

TRY, try, *v* *t* (*lit*) To grind or rub as in thrashing to test to sift to prove by experiment to purify to examine judiciously to examine carefully to experience to attempt—*v* *t* to endeavour to make an effort—*prp* trying, *pp* tried (*trid*)—*n* A trial an experiment [*Fr* *trier*, to pick, *It* *truare*, *truare*, to grind *L* *trio*, *tritum*, to rub, to thrash and cleanse grain.]

TRY ON, to put on for trial, as a garment to attempt.

TRYING, trying, *adj* Making trial or proof of: adapted to try searching severe.

TRY SAIL, try sál, *n* A small fore-and aft sail tried when the wind is too high for the ordinary canvas.

TSETSE, tset'sé, *n* A small dipterous insect, which from its bite is a terrible pest in some parts of S Africa.

TUB, tuh, *n*. (*lit*) A vessel to be borne with two hands an open wooden vessel made of staves, hoops, and a heading a small cask with but one head anything like a tub the quantity a tub holds—*v* *t*. To set in a tub. [*Low* *Ger* *tubbe*, *Ger* *zuber*, *O* *Ger* *zupar*—*zuy*, two and *beran*, to bear]

TUBBY, tub'i, *adj* Sounding like an empty tub dull wanting elasticity of sound.

TUBE, tub, *n*. A pipe a long hollow cylinder for the conveyance of fluids, &c a canal—*v* *t*. To furnish with a tube—*prp* tubing, *pp* tubed [*Fr*, *L* *tubus*]

TUBER, tu'ber, *n*. A swelling a knob in roots a rounded, fleshy, underground root, as the potato [*L*, from *tumeo*, to swell]

TUBERCLE, tu'ber kl, *n*. A small tuber or swelling a pimple a small knob on leaves a small mass of diseased matter frequently found in the lungs. [*L* *tuberculum*, dim of *tuber*]

TUBERCLED, tu'ber kl'd, *adj* Having tubercles.

TUBERCULAR, tu ber'kú lar, *adj* Pertaining to

TUBERCULOUS, tu ber'kú lus, *adj* tubercles having or full of tubercles or knobs pimpled affected with or caused by tubercles.

TUBEROUS, tu'ber-us, *adj* Having or consisting

TUBEROSE, tu'ber-és, *adj* of tubers knobbed.

TUB-FAST, tub fast, *n*. (*Shak*.) A process of treatment for the cure of venereal disease by sweating in a heated tub for a considerable time

TUBFUL, tub'fool, *n*. As much as will fill a tub.

TUBING, tubing, *n*. A length of tube tubes collectively materials for tubes.

TUBULAR, tub ú lar, *adj* Having the form of a tube or pipe consisting of a tube or pipe.

TUBULATED, tub ú lit-ed, *adj* Having the form of a tube or pipe having a small tube or tubes

TUBULE, tub ú l, *n*. A small tube or pipe.

TUBULOUS, tub ú lus, *adj* Same as *TUBULATED*

TUCK, tuk, *v* *t* To draw or press in or together to fold under to gather up to enclose by pressing clothes closely around—*n* A horizontal fold in a

- garment. [Low Ger. *tucken*, Ger. *zucken*, to draw in, to shrug.]
- TUCKER**, tuk'ér, *n.* A piece of cloth tucked or drawn over the bosom, worn by women and children.
- TUCKET**, tuk'et, *n.* (*Shak.*) A flourish on a trumpet. [It. *toccato*, a touch—*toccare*, to touch, from root of *Touch*.]
- TUCKET-SONANCE**, tuk'et-sō'nans, *n.* (*Shak.*) The sounding or signal of the tucket. [From *TUCKET* and obs. *sonance*, sound. See *SONANT*.]
- TUESDAY**, tūz'dā, *n.* (*lit.*) The day of *Tiv*, the Saxon god of war: the third day of the week. [A.S. *Tīwesdag*—*Tiv*, Goth. *Tīus*, O. Ger. *Zio*, the god of war, and A.S. *dag*, day.]
- TUFA**, tū'fa, { *n.* A rock formed from the ash or
TUFF, tuf, { powder ejected from a volcano: also
applied to any rock full of little cavities. [It. *tuffo*, sandy stone.]
- TUFT**, tuft, *n.* (*lit.*) A top: a number of small things in a knot: a cluster: a dense head of flowers.—*v.t.* To separate into tufts: to adorn with tufts. [Fr. *touffe*; W. *teff*; Ger. *zopf*. See *Tor*.] [a tuft.]
- TUFTED**, tuft'ed, *adj.* Having a tuft: growing in
- TUFT-HUNTER**, tuft'-hun'tér, *n.* In university slang, a hanger-on to a nobleman or person of quality, so called from the tuft in the cap worn by the latter. [of a tuft-hunter.]
- TUFT-HUNTING**, tuft'-hun'ting, *n.* The practice
- TUG**, tug, *v.t.* To pull with effort: to drag along.—*v.i.* to pull with great effort:—*pr.p.* tugging; *pa.p.* tugged.—*n.* A strong pull: a steam-vessel for towing ships. [A.S. *teogan*, Ice. *toga*, to pull; Ice. *tog*, Ger. *zug*, a pull: akin to *Tow*, and L. *duco*, to lead.]
- TUITION**, tū-ish'un, *n.* (*lit.*) A looking to or taking care of: care over a young person: teaching. [L. *tuitio*—*tueor*, *tuitus*, to sec, to look to.]
- TULIP**, tū'lip, *n.* A bulbous plant with beautiful flowers like a turban. [Fr. *tulipe*; Ger. *tulpe*; D. *tulp*: from Pers. *dulband*, a turban.]
- TULLE**, tool, *n.* A kind of silk net or lace, so called from *Tulle*, in France, where it is made.
- TULLIAN**, tul'i-an, *adj.* Relating to Tully or Cicero, the Roman orator: in the style of Cicero.
- TUMBLE**, tum'bl, *v.i.* To fall: to come down suddenly and violently: to roll: to twist the body, as a mountebank.—*v.t.* to throw headlong: to turn over: to throw about while examining:—*pr.p.* tumbling; *pa.p.* tumbled.—*n.* Act of tumbling: a fall: a rolling over. [A.S. *tumbian*, Fr. *tomber*, It. *tombolare*, Ice. *tumba*, to fall.]
- TUMBLER**, tum'blér, *n.* One who tumbles: a large drinking-glass, so called because formerly, having a pointed base, it could not be set down without tumbling: a domestic pigeon, so called from its tumbling on the wing. [fill a tumbler.]
- TUMBLERFUL**, tumblér-fool, *n.* As much as will
- TUMBREL**, tum'brel, *n.* A tumble-cart, orig. for dung: a cart with two wheels for conveying the tools of pioneers, artillery stores, &c. [O. Fr. *tomberel*; Fr. *tombereau*—*tomber*, to fall, because the body of the cart could be upturned without unyoking.]
- TUMBRIL**, tum'bril, *n.* Same as *TUMBREL*.
- TUMEFACION**, tū-me-fak'shun, *n.* Act of tumefying: tumour: swelling.
- TUMEFY**, tū'me-fi, *v.t.* To raise into a tumour, to cause to swell.—*v.i.* to swell: to rise in a tumour:—*pr.p.* tumefying; *pa.p.* tumefied. [L. *tumefacio*—*tumeo*, to swell, and *facio*, to make.]
- TUMID**, tū'mid, *adj.* Swelled or enlarged: inflated: falsely sublime: bombastic. [L. *tumidus*—*tumeo*, to swell.]
- TUMIDITY**, tū-mid'i-ti, *n.* The state of being tumid, swelled, or puffed up. [with tumidity.]
- TUMIDLY**, tū'mid-li, *adv.* In a tumid manner:
- TUMIDNESS**, tū'mid-nes, *n.* Tumidity.
- TUMOR**, **TUMOUR**, tū'mor, *n.* A diseased swelling of any part of the body. [L.—*tumeo*, to swell.]
- TUMULAR**, tū'mū-lar, *adj.* Formed in a heap: consisting in a heap. [From *TUMULUS*.]
- TUMULOUS**, tū'mū-lus, *adj.* Full of mounds or hillocks. [From *TUMULUS*.]
- TUMULT**, tū'mult, *n.* (*lit.*) A swelling, like the waves: excitement: uproar of a multitude: violent agitation with confused sounds.—*v.i.* To make a tumult. [L. *tumulus*—*tumeo*, to swell.]
- TUMULTUARY**, tū-mult'ū-ar-i, } *adj.* Full of tu-
TUMULTUOUS, tū-mult'ū-us, } mult or confusion:
disorderly: agitated: noisy.
- TUMULTUOUSLY**, tū-mult'ū-us-li, *adv.* In a tumultuous or disorderly manner.
- TUMULTUOUSNESS**, tū-mult'ū-us-nes, *n.* The state of being tumultuous.
- TUMULUS**, tū'mū-lus, *n.* (*lit.*) Something swelling up: a mound of earth over a grave:—*pl.* *Tumuli* (tū'mūli). [L.—*tumeo*, to swell.]
- TUN**, tun, *n.* A large cask: a measure = 2 pipes, 4 hogsheds, or 252 gallons. [Same as *Ton*.]
- TUNABLE**, tūn'a-bl, *adj.* That may be tuned: musical, harmonious.
- TUN-DISH**, tun'-dish, *n.* (*Shak.*) A wooden funnel.
- TUNE**, tūn, *n.* (*lit.*) Tone: sound: (*mus.*) a melodious succession of notes or chords in a particular key: the relation of notes and intervals to each other causing melody: state of giving the proper sound: harmony: order.—*v.t.* To cause to produce the proper sounds.—*v.i.* to form one sound to another:—*pr.p.* tuning; *pa.p.* tuned. [Same as *TONE*.]
- TUNEABLE**, tūn'a-bl, *adj.* A form of *TUNABLE*.
- TUNEFUL**, tūn'fool, *adj.* Full of tune or harmony: melodious: musical. [monious manner.]
- TUNEFULLY**, tūn'fool-li, *adv.* In a tuneful or harmonious manner.
- TUNELESS**, tūn'les, *adj.* Without tune or melody: unharmonious: unmusical. [ments.]
- TUNER**, tūn'ér, *n.* One who tunes, esp. musical instruments.
- TUNGSTEN**, tung'sten, *n.* (*lit.*) Heavy stone: a very heavy metal. [Ger. *tungstein*, Sw. *tungsten*—Sw. *tung*, heavy, and *sten*, Ger. *stein*, stone.]
- TUNIC**, tū'nik, *n.* In ancient Rome, an undergarment worn by both sexes: (*R. C. Church*) a long undergarment worn by the officiating clergy: a loose frock worn by females and boys: (*anat.*) a membrane that covers some organ: (*bot.*) a covering. [Fr. *tunique*, L. *tunica*.]
- TUNICATE**, tū'nik-āt, } *adj.* (*bot.*) Covered with
TUNICATED, tū'nik-āt-ed, } a tunic or with layers.
- TUNICLE**, tū'nik-l, *n.* A little tunic: a kind of long robe. [L. *tunicula*, dim. of *tunica*, a tunic.]
- TUNING-FORK**, tū'ning-fork, *n.* A pronged piece of steel for sounding a given note, used in tuning instruments, and for ascertaining the pitch of tunes.
- TUNNEL**, tun'el, *n.* A hollow vessel for conveying liquors into bottles, &c., a funnel: a passage cut through a hill or under a river, &c.—*v.t.* To make a passage through: to hollow out:—*pr.p.* tunnelling; *pa.p.* tunnelled. [From *TUN*: Fr. *tonnelle*, dim. of *tonne*, a tun.]

- TUNNY**, tuni, *n.* (*lit.*) *The darting fish* a very large fish of the mackerel family [*L. thunnus*, *Gr. thynnos thynnos—thynā*, to dart or rush along]
- TUP**, tup, *v.t.* or *i.* To batt, as a ram to cover, as a ram.—*n.* A ram.
- TURANIAN**, tu rā ni, *an adj.* Designating a family of languages comprising all languages spoken in Asia and Europe (including Oceania), and not included under the Aryan and Semitic families, with the exception of Chinese and its cognate dialects. [From *Turan*, the name given by the Persians to the countries lying to the north of Iran, their own country]
- TURBAN**, turban, *n.* (*lit.*) *A double fold of cloth* a head-covering worn by eastern nations consisting of a cap with a sash wound round it a circular head dress worn by ladies the whole whorls of a shell. [O *E. turband*, *turbān*, *It. turbante*, from *Pers. dūband—dūlat*, double (*—du*, two, *lat*, a fold), and *band* a band.]
- TURBAND**, turband, *n.* (*Shal*) A turban
- TURBANED**, turband, *adj.* Wearing a turban.
- TURBANT**, turbant, *n.* (*obs*) A turban.
- TURBID**, turbid, *adj.* (*lit.*) Thrown into confusion, like a crowd disordered having the sediment disturbed muddy thick. [*L. turbidus—turba*, tumult, a crowd.] [ordered manner muddily]
- TURBIDLY**, turbidly, *adv.* In a turbid or disordered manner
- TURBIDNESS**, turbidness, *n.* State of being turbid or disordered muddiness.
- TURBIMATE**, turbiāt, *adj.* Shaped like a
- TURBINATED**, turbinatēd, *adj.* top or inverted conical. [*L. turbinatus—turbo*, *turbare*, a whirl]
- TURBINE**, turbin, *n.* A kind of horizontal water wheel. [From *L. turbo*, *turbare*, a whirl]
- TURBOT**, turbot, *n.* A large, flat, round fish esteemed a delicacy [W *turbot* *Fr. turbot*, per haps from *L. turbo*, anything round.]
- TURBULENCE**, turbulens, *n.* The state or
- TURBULENCY**, turbulency, *n.* quality of being turbulent tumult disorder
- TURBULENT**, turbulent, *adj.* Tamaltuous, disturbed in violent commotion disposed to disorder restless producing commotion. [*L. turbulentus—turba*, a crowd.]
- TURBULENTLY**, turbulently, *adv.* In a turbulent, tamaltuous, or agitated manner
- TURFEN**, turfen, *Same as TURFEN*
- TURF**, turf, *n.* (*lit.*) *A clod or lump of earth* the surface of land matted with the roots of grass, &c a cake of turf cut off sod peat race-ground horse racing.—*v.t.* To cover with turf or sod. [*A.S. turf*, *Ice. torf*, low *L. turba*, akin to *Gael. tarp*, a clod or lump.]
- TURFEN**, turfen, *adj.* Made of or covered with turf
- TURFINENESS**, turfineness, *n.* The state or quality of being turfy
- TURFY**, turfy, *adj.* Abounding with, made of, or covered with turf having the nature or appearance of turf.
- TURGENT**, turjēnt, *adj.* Swelling rising into a tumour inflated bombastic. [*L. turgens, entis* pr p of *turgo*, to swell.]
- TURGESCE**, turjesens, *n.* State of becoming swollen pompous bombast. [From *TURGENT*]
- TURGESCENT**, turjescent, *adj.* Swelling growing big [*L. turgescens, entis* pr p of *turgesco—targo* to swell.]
- TURGID**, turjid, *adj.* Swollen extended beyond the natural size pompous bombastic [*L. turgidus—turgeo*, to swell.]
- TURGIDITY**, turjidi ti, *n.* State of being turgid or swollen tumidness. [manner]
- TURGIDLY**, turjidly, *adv.* In a turgid or pompous
- TURGIDNESS**, turjidness, *n.* State or quality of being turgid bombast pompousness.
- TURK**, turk, *n.* A native of Turkey
- TURKEY**, turki, *n.* A large gallinaceous bird, wild in America, so called because erroneously supposed to have come from Turkey
- TURKEY RED**, turki red, *n.* A fine red dye, obtained from madder, first produced in Turkey
- TURKEY STONE**, turki stone, *n.* A kind of oil stone brought from Turkey, and used for hones
- TURKIS**, turkis, *n.* A form of TURKISH.
- TURKISH**, turkish, *adj.* Relating to Turkey, or to the Turks.
- TURKOIS**, turkoi, *n.* A form of TURKISH.
- TURM**, turm, *n.* (*Millon*) A troop [*L. turma*]
- TURMERIC**, turmerik, *n.* The root of an E. Indian plant used as a yellow dye, and in curry powder [*Fr. terre-merite*, low *L. terrameria, turmerica*]
- TURMOIL**, turmoil, *n.* Excessive labour tumult. [W *trafel—tra*, exceeding and *mael*, labour See *TRAVAIL*]
- TURMOIL**, turmoil, *v.t.* To harass with commotion to disgust to weary.—*v.i.* to be disgusted or in commotion.
- TURN** turn *v.t.* To whirl round to hinge to depend to issue to take a different direction or tendency to be changed to be turned in a lathe to sour to become giddy to be nauseated to change from ebb to flow or from flow to ebb to become inclined in the other direction.—*v.t.* to cause to revolve to reverse to transfer to employ to convert to form in a lathe to shape.—*n.* Act of turning new direction or tendency change a winding a bend form manner opportunity, occasion act of kindness or malice [*A.S. tynnan*].
- TURN ABOUT**, to move the face or front to another quarter—**TURN ASIDE**, to avert—**TURN AWAY**, to dismiss from service to discharge to avert to deviate, to depart from.—**TURN BACK**, to return.—**TURN IN**, to bend inward.—**TURN OFF**, to divert one's course to be diverted or deflected to deviate.—**TURN ON**, to set running (as water) to depend on.—**TURN OUT**, to drive out to expel to put to pasture (as cattle) to make for market or for use to project to prove in the result.—**TURN OVER**, to roll over to change sides.—**TURN TO**, to have recourse to.—**TO BE TURNED OF**, to be advanced beyond, as of age.—**TURN THE BACK**, to flee, to retreat.—**TURN THE BACK UPON**, to quit with contempt to forsake.—**BY TURNS** one after another.—**IN TURN**, in order of succession.—**TO A TURN**, exactly, perfectly
- TURNCOAT**, turnkōt, *n.* One who turns his coat, that is, abandons his principles or party
- TURNER**, turner, *n.* One who turns one who turns or forms articles with a lathe.
- TURNERY**, turner i, *n.* Art of turning or of shaping in a lathe things made by a turner
- TURNNEY**, turnni n (*Millon*) TURNERY
- TURNING**, turning, *n.* A winding deviation from the proper course turnery —*pl.* chips.
- TURNING LATHE**, turning lath, *n.* A lathe used by turners.
- TURNING POINT**, turning point, *n.* The point on which a question turns and which decides the case.
- TURNIP**, tur'up, *n.* A plant having a round, solid

- root used as food. [Prob. from TURN, from its roundness, and A.S. *nappe*, L. *napus*, turnip.]
- TURNKEY, turn'kē, *n.* One who turns the keys in a prison: a warden.
- TURNPIKE, turn'pik, *n.* (*orig.*) A frame consisting of two cross-bars armed with pikes, and turning on a post: a gate set across a road to stop those liable to toll: a turnpike-road.
- TURNPIKE-ROAD, turn'pik-rōd, *n.* A road on which turnpikes or toll-gates are established.
- TURNSPIT, turn'spit, *n.* (*orig.*) One who turns a spit: a person engaged in some menial occupation: a dog formerly employed to turn a spit.
- TURNSTILE, turn'stil, *n.* A turning stile or frame in a footpath which prevents the passage of cattle.
- TURN-TABLE, turn'-tā'bl, *n.* Same as TRAVERSE-TABLE.
- TURPENTINE, turpen'tin, *n.* The resinous juice of the terebinth and other trees. [L. *terebinthus*, Gr. *terebinthos*, the turpentine-tree.]
- TURPITUDE, tur'pi-tūd, *n.* Baseness: extreme depravity or wickedness: violence of principles and actions. [L. *turpitudō*—*turpis*, foul, base.]
- TURQUETS, turk'ets, *n.* (*Bacon*). Turks.
- TURQUOISE, turk'oiz or -ēz, *n.* A bluish-green mineral from Persia, valued as a gem, and so called because first brought from Turkey. [Fr.; Sp. *turquesa*, low L. *turchesius*.]
- TURRET, tur'et, *n.* A small tower on a building and rising above it. [Fr. *tourelle*, O. Fr. *tourette*, dim. of *tour*, a tower. See TOWER.]
- TURRETED, tur'et-ed, *adj.* Furnished with turrets: formed like a tower.
- TURRET-SHIP, tur'et-ship, *n.* An iron-plated vessel, having on its deck one or more revolving turrets encased in massive plates, and holding each one or two guns of heavy calibre.
- TURRIBANT, tur'i-bant, *n.* (*Spenser*). A turban.
- TURTLE, tur'tl, *n.* The sea-tortoise, a family of reptiles having their back covered by a horny case, the flesh of some of the species being considered a great delicacy. [Prob. a corr. of TORTOISE.]
- TURTLE, tur'tl, } *n.* A species of pigeon
- TURTLE-DOVE, tur'tl-duv, } of a very tender and affectionate disposition. [A.S. *turtel*, Ger. *turtel*, It. *tortora*, *tortola*, L. *turtur*: from the sound of its note.]
- TUSCAN, tus'kan, *adj.* Of or belonging to Tuscany in Italy: denoting one of the five orders of architecture, the oldest and simplest.
- TUSH, tush, *int.* Pshaw! he silent! an exclamation of scorn or impatience.
- TUSK, tusk, *n.* A long, pointed tooth on either side of the mouth of certain rapacious animals. [A.S. *tusc*, *tuz*, Gael. *tosg*.]
- TUSKED, tuskt, } *adj.* Having tusks.
- TUSKY, tuski, }
- TUSSAC-GRASS, tus'ak-gras, *n.* Tussock-grass.
- TUSSELE, tus'l, *n.* A struggle.—*v.i.* To struggle.
- TUSSOCK, tus'uk, *n.* (*obs.*) A tuft, as of grass. [W. *tusw*, a wisp, a bunch.]
- TUSSOCK-GRASS, tus'uk-gras, *n.* A large grass, brought from the Falkland Islands, remarkable for its tussocks or tufts, and valuable for fodder.
- TUT, tut, *int.* An exclamation of check or rehnke.
- TUTELAGE, tūt'el-āj, *n.* Guardianship: state of being under a guardian. [L. *tutela*—*tutor*, *tuitus*, to look to.]
- TUTELAR, tūt'el-ar, } *adj.* Protecting: having
- TUTELARY, tūt'el-ar-i, } the charge of a person or place. [L. *tutelarī*—*tutela*. See TUTELAGE.]
- TUTOR, tū'tor, *n.* One who looks to, or takes care of: one who has charge of the education of another: one who hears the lessons of and examines students: a teacher.—*v.t.* To instruct: to treat with authority. [L.—*tutor*, *tuitus*, to look to.]
- TUTORAGE, tūt'or-āj, *n.* The office or authority of a tutor: education, as by a tutor.
- TUTORESS, tūt'or-es, *n.* A female tutor.
- TUTORIAL, tūt'ōri-al, *adj.* Belonging to, or exercised by a tutor. [tutor,
- TUTORSHIP, tūt'or-ship, *n.* The office or duty of a
- TU-WHITE, tū-hwīt, } *n.* An imitation of the note
- TU-WHOO, tū-hwōō, } of the owl.
- TWADDLE, twod'l, *v.i.* To tattle or talk in a silly manner:—*pr.p.* twadd'ling; *pa.p.* twadd'led.—*n.* Silly talk. [Akin to *obs. twattle*, to talk much and idly, and to TATTLE; Ger. *schwätzen*, to talk or prate.]
- TWADDLER, twod'ler, *n.* One who twaddles or talks in a silly manner.
- TWADDLING, twod'ling, *n.* Twaddle or silly talk.
- TWAIN, twān, *n.* Two. [O. E. *twayne*, *tweyne*; A.S. *twegen*, two. See Two.]
- TWANG, twang, *n.* A sharp, quick sound, as of a tight string when pulled and let go: a nasal tone of voice.—*v.i.* To sound as a tight string pulled and let go: to sound with a quick, sharp noise.—*v.t.* To make to sound with a twang. [Prov. E. *twang*, a quick pull; O. Ger. *twanc*: from the sound.]
- TWANGLE, twang'gl, *v.i.* To twang.
- TWANK, twangk, *v.t.* To cause to twang.
- TWAS, twoz, *Contr.* of it was.
- TWAY, twā, *adj.* and *n.* (*Spenser*). Twain, two.
- TWEAK, twek, *v.t.* To twitch, to pull: to pull with sudden jerks.—*n.* A sharp pinch or twitch. [A.S. *twiecian*, to twitch, to pull; low Ger. *twieken*, Ger. *zwieken*.]
- TWEED, twēd, *n.* A kind of woollen cloth manufactured in towns on the river Tweed in Scotland, and in other places.
- TWEEZERS, twēz'ez, *n.* Nippers: small pincers for pulling out hairs, &c. [O. E. *tweeze*, a surgeon's case of instruments; from Fr. *étuis*, pl. of *étui*, a case, a box.]
- TWELFTH, twelfth, *adj.* The last of twelve.—*n.* One of twelve equal parts. [A.S. *twelfta*—*twelf*, twelve.]
- TWELFTH-CAKE, twelfth-kāk, *n.* An ornamental cake partaken of on Twelfth-night.
- TWELFTH-DAY, twelfth-dā, *n.* The twelfth day after Christmas, the Epiphany. [Twelfth-day.
- TWELFTH-NIGHT, twelfth-nīt, *n.* The evening of
- TWELFTH-TIDE, twelfth-tid, *n.* Same as TWELFTH-DAY.
- TWELVE, twelv, *adj.* (*lit.*) Two left, that is, after counting ten: ten and two.—*n.* The number next after eleven: a figure representing twelve. [A.S. *twelf*—*twa*, two, and root of LEAVE.]
- TWELVEMONTH, twelv'munth, *n.* A period of twelve months: a year.
- TWELVE-SCORE, twelv'skor, *adj.* and *n.* Twelve times twenty, or two hundred and forty.
- TWENTIETH, twen'ti-eth, *adj.* The last of twenty.—*n.* One of twenty equal parts. [A.S. *twentigtha*.]
- TWENTY, twen'ti, *adj.* Twice ten: nineteen and one: an indefinite number.—*n.* The number next after nineteen: a figure representing twenty. [A.S. *twentig*, for *twantig*, from Goth. *twai*, A.S. *twegen*, two, and Goth. *tigus*, A.S. *tig*, ten; L. (*d*)vigniti, Sans. *vinpati*.]
- TWICE, twis, *adv.* Two times: once and again: doubly. [O. E. *twies*, A.S. *twiwa*—*twa*, two.]

TWIFOLD, twi'fold, *adj* (*Spenser*) Twofold.

TWIG, twig *n* (*lit*) A thin branch, where a thick one *du des in two* a small shoot or branch of a tree. [*A S twig—two, twig, two*]

TWIGGEN, twig'n, *adj* (*Shak*) Made of twigs

TWIGGY, twig'g, *adj* Abounding in twigs or shoots

TWIGHT, twigt *vt* (*Spenser*) To twit.

TWILIGHT, twi'ht, *n*. (*lit*) The two lights the faint light after sunset and before sunrise an uncertain view—*adj* Of twilight faintly illuminated obscure. [*A S twi, two, and Light*]

TWILL, twil *n*. An appearance of diagonal lines in cloth, caused by making the weft pass over one and under two or more threads of the warp a fabric with a twill—*vt* To weave with a twill. [*Low Ger twillen, to divide into two.*]

TWIN, twin, *n* One of two born at a birth one very like another—*adj* Being one of two born at a birth very like another—*v*. To be born at the same birth to bring forth two at once to be paired or suited —*pr p* twinning, *pp* twinned [*A S turn, double—two, two*]

THE TWINS the constellation Gemini.

TWIN BORN, twin born, *adj* Born at the same birth

TWINE, twin, *vt* (*lit*) To make two or double to wind, as two threads together to twist together to wind about—*v*. to unite closely to bend to make turns to ascend spirally round a support —*pr p* twining, *pp* twined—*n*. The act of winding round a twist a cord composed of two or more threads twisted together [*A S twinnan—two, two*]

TWINGE, twin, *vt* To twitch or pinch to affect with a sharp sudden pain—*v*. to have or suffer a sudden, sharp pain like a twitch —*pr p* twinging, *pp* twinged —*n* A twitch a pinch a sudden, sharp pain. [*Akin to TWITCH, TWEEK*]

TWINK, twinkl, *n*. (*Shak*) A twinkle, a wink.

TWINKLE, twinkl, *vt* To shine with a trembling, sparkling light to sparkle to open and shut the eyes rapidly to quiver —*pr p* twinkling, *pp* twinkled—*n* A quick motion of the eye the time occupied by a wink an instant [*A S twincian, D antelen to twinkle, to sparkle, prov Ger zwincken, to twinkle with the eyes*] [twinkles]

TWINKLER, twinkler, *n*. One who or that which twinkles

TWINKLING, twinkling, *n*. Same as TWINKLE, *n*.

TWIN LIKE, twin lik, *adj* Like twins closely resembling.

TWIRE twir *vt*. (*obs*) To twitter, to sing, to glance of lightly (*Shak*) to twinkle, to gleam. [*Allied to TWIRL*]

TWIRL, twirl, *vt*. To whirl to turn round rapidly, esp. with the fingers—*v*. to turn round rapidly to be whirled round—*n*. A whirl a rapid circular motion. [*Formed from WHIRL*]

TWIST, twist, *vt* To unite or form by winding together to form from several threads to encircle with something to wreath to wind spirally to turn from the true form or meaning to misstate—*v*. to be united by winding—*n*. That which is twisted a cord a single thread a roll of tobacco manner of twisting. [*A S twist, cloth of double thread—two, two, D twisten, to twine.*]

TWISTER, twist'er, *n*. One who or that which twists.

TWIT, twit, *vt* (*lit*) To know something against to remind of some fault, &c. —*pr p* twitting, *pp* twitted. [*A S atwidan, to reproach—at, against, ectan, Scot. wyle, to blame, to know*]

TWITCH, twich, *vt*. To pull with a sudden jerk to pluck to snatch—*n*. A sudden, quick pull a quick contraction of the muscles. [*A S. twincian, to pluck*]

TWITTER, twit'er, *n*. A tremulous broken sound a slight trembling of the nerves—*v*. To make a succession of small tremulous noises to feel a slight trembling of the nerves. [*Ger zwitschern, D zwittern, a form of TITZEN, from the sound.*]

TWITTERING twit'er ing *n*. Act of twittering the sound of twittering nervous excitement.

TWITTINGLY, twit'ing ly, *adv* In a twitting manner with upbraiding

TWO too, *adj* One and one —*n*. The sum of one and one a figure representing two [*A S twa, two, Goth twai L. and Gr duo, Sans der*]

TWO-DECKER, too-dek'er, *n*. A vessel of war carrying guns on two decks

TWO EDGED, too-edj, *adj* Having two edges

TWOFOLD, too-fold, *adj* Folded twice multiplied by two double—*adv* Doubly [two hands]

TWO HANDED, too handed, *adj* Having or used with two

TWO LIPPED, too l'pt, *adj* Having two lips divided so as to resemble two lips

TWO PENNY, too pen-i, *adj* Of the value of two pence

TWO PLY, too pli, *adj* Consisting of two thicknesses woven double

TYCOON, ti'coon, *n*. The political sovereign of Japan. [*Japanese*]

TYLER, tiler, *n*. In freemasonry, one who stands at the door of a lodge with a drawn sword. [*Fr tailleur, cutter*]

TYMPAN, tim pan, *n*. A frame covered with parchment or cloth, on which the blank sheets are put, in order to be laid on the form to be impressed. [*Fr L tympanum, a drum*]

TYMPANAL, tim pan al, *adj* Like a drum per

TYMPANICAL, tim panik, *adj* tunning to the tympanum. [*See TYMPANUM*]

TYMPANITES, tim pan it'es, *n*. Flatulent distention of the belly [*Gr—tympanon, a drum*]

TYMPANITIS, tim pan it'is, *n*. Inflammation of the membrane of the middle ear [*See TYMPANITES*]

TYMPANUM, tim pan um, *n*. (*lit*) That which is beat, a drum (*anat*) the hollow part of the ear (*arch*) the triangular space between sloping and horizontal cornices, or in the corners or sides of an arch the panel of a door [*L, Gr tympanon, tympanon—tymē, to strike.*]

TYNDE, tind, *pt*, and *pp* (*Spenser*) Kindled. [*From OE tinc, to kindle.*]

TYNE, tin, *vt*. (*Spenser*) To become lost, to perish. [*Scot tyme, to lose*]

TYNE, tin, *n*. (*Spenser*) Anxiety [*See TYN*]

TYPE, tip, *n*. A mark or figure struck or stamped upon something the mark of something an emblem or symbol a figure of something to come a raised letter, &c. in metal or wood used in printing the whole types used in printing a model in nature made the subject of a copy (*nat hist*) that which combines best the characteristics of a group (*med*) the order in which the symptoms of a disease exhibit themselves—*v*. To represent by a type or model beforehand, to prefigure to represent. [*Fr, L. typus, Gr typos—typtō, to strike.*]

TYPE-FOUNDER, tip'found'er, *n*. One who founds or casts printers type.

TYPE-FOUNDRY, tip'found'ri, *n*. A place where type is founded or manufactured.

TYPE-METAL, *tip-met'al*, *n.* Metal used for making types, a compound of lead and antimony.

TYPHOID, *tí'foid*, *adj.* Pertaining to or like typhus.—*n.* A kind of continued fever, similar in many of its symptoms to typhus, but characterised by abdominal pains and diarrhoea, duo to ulceration of the intestines—popularly termed *gastric fever*. [Gr. *typhōdēs*—*typhos*, and *cidos*, likeness.]

TYPHOON, *tí'fōon*, *n.* A violent hurricane which occurs in the Chinese seas. [L. *typhon*, Gr. *typhōn*, *typhōs*, probably so called because thought to be the work of Typhon, a fabled giant.]

TYPHOUS, *tí'fus*, *adj.* Relating to typhus.

TYPHUS, *tí'fus*, *n.* (*lit.*) *Smoke*: stupor arising from fever: a kind of continued fever, marked by a rash, great weakness of the system, and delirium. [Low L.—Gr. *typhos*, smoke—*typhō*, to smoke.]

TYPIC, -AL, *tip'ik*, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to or constituting a type: emblematic: figurative: (*nat. hist.*) combining the characteristics of a group. [Gr. *tytikos*—*typos*, a type.] [*bolie* manner.]

TYPICALLY, *tip'ik-al-li*, *adv.* In a typical or sym-

TYPIFY, *tip'i-fi*, *v.t.* To make a type of: to represent by an image or resemblance: to prefigure:—*pr.p.* *typifying*; *pa.p.* *typified*. [L. *typus*, type, and *facio*, to make.]

TYPOGRAPHER, *tip-og'raf-ēr*, *n.* A printer. [See **TYPOGRAPHY**.]

TYPOGRAPHIC, -AL, *tip-o-graf'ik*, -al, *adj.* Pertaining to typography or printing.

TYPOGRAPHY, *tip-og'raf-i*, *n.* (*orig.*) The art of representing by types or symbols: the art of printing. [Gr. *typos*, type, and *graphō*, to write.]

TYRAN, *tí'ran*, *n.* (*Spenser*). A tyrant.—*v.t.* To play the tyrant over.

TYRANNESS, *tí'ran-es*, *n.* (*Spenser*). A female tyrant.

TYRANNIC, *tí'ran'ik*, *adj.* Pertaining to or

TYRANNICAL, *tí'ran'ik-al*, *adj.* sniting a tyrant: un-

TYRANNOUS, *tí'ran-us*, *adj.* justly severe: imperious: despotic.

TYRANNICALLY, *tí'ran'ik-al-li*, *adv.* In a tyrannical or oppressive manner.

TYRANNICIDE, *tí'ran'i-síd*, *n.* The act of killing a tyrant: one who kills a tyrant. [L. *tyrannus*, a tyrant, and *cido*, to kill.]

TYRANNING, *tí'ran-ing*, *p.adj.* (*Spenser*). Acting like a tyrant. [From **TYRAN**.]

TYRANNISE, *tí'ran-iz*, *v.i.* To act as a tyrant: to rule with oppressive severity:—*pr.p.* *tyrannising*; *pa.p.* *tyrannised*. [Gr. *tyrannizō*—*tyrannos*, a tyrant.]

TYRANNOUSLY, *tí'ran-us-li*, *adv.* (*Spenser*). Tyrannically.

TYRANNY, *tí'ran-i*, *n.* The government or authority of a tyrant: absolute monarchy cruelly administered: oppression: cruelty.

TYRANT, *tí'rant*, *n.* (*lit.*) A master or ruler: (*orig.*) an absolute monarch: one who uses his power oppressively. [O. E. *tyran*, O. Fr. *tyrant*, Gr. *tyrannos*, Doric for *kóiranos*—*kúros*, *kurios*, a lord, master.] [for adorn.]

TYRE, *tí'r*, *n.* (*Spenser*). Attire, dress.—*v.t.* To dress

TYRIAN, *tí'ri-an*, *adj.* Being of a deep purple colour, like the dye formerly prepared at Tyre.

TYRO, *tí'ro*, *n.* (*lit.*) A recruit, a beginner: one learning any art: one not well acquainted with a subject. [L. *tyro*.]

TYROLESE, *tí'rol-ēz*, *adj.* Relating to Tyrol, or to its people.—*n.* A native of Tyrol.

TYTHE, *tí'th*, *n.* A form of **TITHE**.

U

UBIQUITOUS, *ú-bik'wi-tus*, *adj.* Being everywhere. [From L. *ubique*, everywhere.]

UBIQUITY, *ú-bik'wi-ti*, *n.* Existence everywhere at the same time: omnipresence. [Fr. *ubiquité*—L. *ubique*, everywhere.]

UDDER, *ud'ēr*, *n.* The breast of a female (esp. of a lower animal). [A.S. *uder*, Ger. *euter*, L. *uber*, Gr. *outhar*, Sans. *adhar*.]

UDDERED, *ud'ērd*, *adj.* Furnished with udders.

UDDERLESS, *ud'ēr-less*, *adj.* Without udders.

UGLILY, *ng'li-li*, *adv.* In an ugly manner.

UGLINESS, *ug'li-ness*, *n.* Quality of being ngly or repulsive: deformity.

UGLY, *ug'li*, *adj.* *Frightful*: offensive to the eye: deformed: hateful: ill-natured:—*comp.* **UG'LIER**, *superl.* **UG'LIEST**. [O. E. *ugsome*, *uglik*, frightful; A.S. *oga*, dread, *oglic*, dreadful; Ice. *uga*, to fear, *uggliyr*, frightful: perh. conn. with *ugh*! an exclamation of disgust.]

UHLAN, *ú'lan*, *n.* One of a body of light cavalry used in the armies of Russia, Prussia, and Austria, introduced into Europe by Tartar colonists. [A Polish word meaning 'a lancer,' from *ula*, a lance.]

UKASE, *ú-kās*, *n.* A Russian imperial decree, having the force of law. [Russ.]

ULCER, *ul'sēr*, *n.* (*lit.*) A wound: a dangerous sore, discharging matter. [Fr. *ulcère*, L. *ulcus*, *ulceris*, Gr. *helkos*, a wound.]

ULCERATE, *ul'sēr-āt*, *v.i.* To be formed into an ulcer.—*v.t.* to affect with an ulcer or ulcers:—*pr.p.* *ulcerating*; *pa.p.* *ulcerated*.

ULCERATION, *ul'sēr-n'shun*, *n.* Process of forming into an ulcer: an ulcer.

ULCERED, *ul'sērd*, *adj.* Affected with an ulcer.

ULCEROUS, *ul'sēr-us*, *adj.* Of the nature of an ulcer.

ULCEROUSLY, *ul'sēr-us-li*, *adv.* In an ulcerous manner.

ULMACEOUS, *ul-mā'shus*, *adj.* Relating to an order of trees of which the *elm* is the type. [From L. *ulmus*, an elm.]

ULNA, *ul'na*, *n.* The larger of the two bones of the fore-arm, one extremity of which forms the point of the elbow. [L., 'the elbow.']

ULNAR, *ul'nar*, *adj.* Relating to the ulna.

ULTERIOR, *ul-tē'ri-or*, *adj.* On the further side: beyond: further: remoter. [L. *ulterior*, *comp.* of *ulter*, that is beyond or on the other side.]

ULTERIORLY, *ul-tē'ri-or-li*, *adv.* In an ulterior or remote manner.

ULTIMATE, *ul'ti-māt*, *adj.* *Furthest*: last: incapable of further division. [L. *ultimus*, the last, *superl.* of *ulter*, beyond.] [the end.]

ULTIMATELY, *ul'ti-māt-li*, *adv.* At the last: in

ULTIMATUM, *ul'ti-māt-um*, *n.* The last or final proposition or terms for a treaty. [From L. *ultimus*, the last.] [*mus*, the last.]

ULTIMO, *ul'ti-mo*, *adj.* The last (month). [L. *ultra*, *ul'tra*, *adj.* Going beyond, extreme.—*n.* An ultraist. [L. *ultra*, beyond.]

ULTRAISM, *ul'tra-izm*, *n.* The principles of ultraists or those who advocate extreme measures.

ULTRAIST, *ul'tra-ist*, *n.* One who carries to the farthest point the opinions or principles of his party.

ULTRAMARINE, *ul'tra-ma-rēn'*, *adj.* Situated beyond the sea.—*n.* The most beautiful and durable

sky blue colour, so called either from its intense blue, or from the *lapis lazuli*, from which it is made, being brought from Asia, *beyond the sea* [L. *ultra*, beyond, and *MAPINZ*.]

ULTRAMONTANE, ul tra mon tăn, *adj* Being beyond the mountains, that is, the Alps orig used in Italy, hence foreign, barbarian then applied to the Italians, as being beyond the mountains from France and Germany, hence holding or denoting extreme views as to the Pope's rights and supremacy—*n* One residing beyond the mountains [L. *ultra*, beyond, *montanus* belonging to a mountain—*mons*, *montus*, a mountain.]

ULTRAMONTANISM, ul tra mon tăn izm, *n*. Ultramontane or extreme views as to the Pope's rights

ULTRAMONTANIST, ul tra mon tăn ist, *n* One who holds to ultramontaniam.

ULTRAMUNDANE ul tra mun dăn, *adj* Being beyond the world, or beyond the limits of our system. [L. *ultra*, beyond, and *MUNDANE*.]

ULTRA PROTESTANT, ul tra protes tăn t, *n*. A supporter of extreme Protestant views.

ULTRA TROPICAL, ul tra trop ik al, *adj* Beyond the tropics warmer than the tropics

UMBEL, um'bel, *n*. (*lit*) A little shade a form of flower in which a number of stalks, each bearing a flower, radiate from one centre [L. *umbella*, a little shade, dim. of *umbra*, a shade.]

UMBELLIFEROUS, um bel ifer us, *adj* Bearing or producing umbels [L. *umbella*, and *fero*, to bear.]

UMBER, um'ber, *n*. A variety of hematite, which, when roasted, becomes reddish brown in colour, and is used as an artists pigment [From L. *umbra*, shade or from *Umbria*, a district in Italy, where it is said to have been first obtained.]

UMBRED, um'berd, *adj* (Shak) Stained dark, as with umber

UMBERY, um'bér, *adj* Relating to or like umber

UMBILIC, AL um bil'ik, al, *adj* Pertaining to the navel [L. *umbilicus*, Or *omphalos*, the navel, the centre]

UMBILICATE, um-bil'ikăt, } *adj* Navel-
UMBILICATED, um bil'ikăt ed, } shaped [L. *umbilicatus*—*umbilicus* the navel.]

UMBLE PIE um'bl pi, *n*. A pie made of the umbles or entrails of deer or other game.

UMBLE3, um'blz, *n* The entrails of a deer [Said to be from L. *fumbulus*, dim. of *fumbus* a loin.]

UMBO um'bo *n* The boss of a shield the point of a bivalve shell immediately above the hinge. [L.]

UMBOATE um'bo năt, *adj* (Sot.) Having a central umbo boss, or low rounded projection.

UMBRA, um'bra, *n*. A shadow (astron) the dark cone projected from a planet or satellite on the side opposite to the sun [L.]

UMBRAGE, um'brāj, *n*. (*lit*) Shade a screen of trees suspicion of injury offence. [L. *umbra*.]

UMBRAGEOUS, um brāj us, *adj* Shady or forming a shade. [Fr *ombrageux*, L. *umbraticus*—*umbra*, a shade.]

UMBRAGEOUSLY, um brāj us li, *adv* In an umbrageous manner

UMBRAGEOUSNESS, um brāj us nes, *n*. The state of being umbrageous or shady

UMBRELLA, um brē la, *n*. (*lit*) A little shade a screen carried in the hand to protect from rain or sunshine. [It. *ombrella*, L. *umbella*—*umbra*, a shade.]

UMPIERE, um brēr, *n*. (Spenser) The visor of a helmet. [From L. *umbra*, a shade.]

UMPIRE, ump'ir, *n*. A third person called in to

decide a dispute or to tell whether two things are equal or not an arbitrator [O E. *impier*, *nompier*, O Fr *nompair*—L. *non* or *m*, not, and *par*, equal.]

UNABLE, un a'bl, *adj* Not able not having sufficient strength, power, or skill weak impotent

UNACCOUNTABILITY, un ak kownt a-bl'i tē, *n*. The state or quality of being unaccountable, or not to be accounted for

UNACCOUNTABLE, un-ak kownt a bl, *adj* Not accountable or to be accounted for not responsible

UNACCOUNTABLENESS, un ak kownt a-bl nes, *n*. Unaccountability

UNACCOUNTABLY, un ak kownt a bli, *adv* In an unaccountable manner inexplicably

UNACQUAINTANCE, un ak kwānt'āns, *n*. Want of acquaintance or familiarity ignorance.

UNACQUAINTED, un ak kwānt'ed, *adj* Not acquainted (Spenser) unusual

UNADVISED un ad vīz'd, *adj* Not advised not prudent or discreet rash.

UNADVISEDLY un-ad vīz'ed li, *adv* In an unadvised or imprudent manner without due consideration.

UNADVISEDNESS un ad vīz'ed nes, *n*. The quality of being unadvised or imprudent rashness

UNAFFECTED un af fekt'ed, *adj* Not affected or moved without affection not affected or artificial plain real sincere.

UNAFFECTEDLY, un af fekt'ed li, *adv* In an unaffected manner without affectation.

UNAFFECTEDNESS un af fekt'ed nes, *n*. The state of being unaffected.

UNALIST, un al'ist, *n*. A clergyman who holds only one benefice—opposed to **PLURALIST** [From L. *unus*, one.]

UNALLOYED, un al loyd, *adj* Not alloyed or

UNANELED, un a-nēld, *adj* (Shak) Not anealed, not having received extreme unction. [See **ANILE**.]

UNANIMITY, ū na nim'i tē, *n*. State of being unanimous

UNANIMOUS, ū nan'i mus, *adj* Of one mind agreeing in opinion or will done with the agreement of all. [L. *animus*—*unus*, one, and *animus*, mind.]

UNANIMOUSLY, ū nan'i mus li, *adv* In a unanimous manner with one mind.

UNANIMOUSNESS, ū nan'i mus nes, *n*. Unanimity

UNANSWERABLE un an ser a-bl, *adj* Not answerable or capable of refutation.

UNANSWERABLENESS un an ser a-bl nes, *n*. The state of being unanswerable.

UNANSWERABLY, un an ser a-bli, *adv* In an unanswerable manner

UNAPPARENT, un ap-pārent, *adj* (Milton) Not apparent, dark, invisible. [to disarm.]

UNARM, un ārm', v t. (Shak) To deprive of arms,

UNASSUMING, un as sūm'ing, *adj* Not assuming not forward or arrogant modest.

UNAVAILING, un a-vāling, *adj* Not availing or of no avail or effect useless.

UNAVAILINGLY, un a-vāling li, *adv* In an unavailing manner without effect

UNAVOIDABLE, un a-void a-bl, *adj* Not avoidable that may not be avoided null or void inevitable.

UNAVOIDABLENESS, un-a-void a bli nes, *n*. The state of being unavoidable inevitableness necessity

UNAVOIDABLY, un a-void a bli, *adv* In an unavoidable manner inevitably necessarily

Words beginning with Un-, not found above are to be explained by prefixing "not" or "want of" to the meaning of the simple word.

UNAVOIDED—UNCONCERNED.

- UNAVOIDED**, un-a-void'ed, *adj.* Not avoided : (Shak.) unavoidable, inevitable.
- UNAWARE**, un-a-wär', } *adv.* Without being or
UNAWARES, un-a-wärz', } making aware : suddenly :
 unexpectedly.
- UNBAR**, un-bär', *v.t.* To remove a bar or hinder-
 ance : to unfasten : to open.
- UNBARBED**, un-bärbd', *adj.* (Shak.) Not barbed
 or shaven, untrimmed : without barbs or plumes.
- UNBATED**, un-bat'ed, *adj.* (Shak.) Unblunted. [See
 ABATE.] [esp. in revelation.
- UNBELIEF**, un-be-léf, *n.* Want of belief : disbelief.
- UNBELIEVER**, un-be-lév'ér, *n.* One who does not
 believe, esp. in divine revelation : an incredulous
 person. [esp. divine revelation.
- UNBELIEVING**, un-be-lév'ing, *adj.* Not believing.
- UNBELIEVINGLY**, un-be-lév'ing-li, *adv.* In an un-
 believing manner.
- UNBEND**, un-bend', *v.t.* To free from being in a bent
 state : to make straight : to free from strain or
 exertion : to set at ease. [yielding : resolute.
- UNBENDING**, un-bend'ing, *adj.* Not bending : un-
 bendingly, un-bend'ing-li, *adv.* In an un-
 bending manner : inflexibly.
- UNBIAS**, un-bías, *v.t.* To free from bias or prejudice.
- UNBIASSED**, un-bíast, *adj.* Free from bias or
 prejudice : impartial.
- UNBID**, un-bid', *adj.* (Spenser.) Not bid or prayed for.
- UNBID**, un-bid', } *adj.* Not bid or commanded :
UNBIDDEN, un-bid'n, } spontaneous : uninvited.
- UNBIND**, un-bind', *v.t.* To remove a band from : to
 loose : to set free.
- UNBLEMISHED**, un-blem'isht, *adj.* Not blemished
 or stained : free from reproach or deformity : pure.
- UNBLENCED**, un-blensht', *adj.* (Milton.) Not
 startled or confounded. [A.S. un, not, and *bleneh*,
 to be afraid, to start back, Fr. *blanchir*, to turn pale
 from fear—*blanc*, white.]
- UNBLEST**, un-blest', *adj.* Not blest : unhappy.
- UNBLEST**, un-blest', *adj.* (Spenser.) Not wounded.
 [From Fr. *blessé*, to hurt, to wound.]
- UNBLUSHING**, un-blush'ing, *adj.* Not blushing :
 without shame : impudent.
- UNBLUSHINGLY**, un-blush'ing-li, *adv.* In an un-
 blushing or impudent manner.
- UNBODIED**, un-bod'id, *adj.* (Spenser.) Freed from
 the body, disembodied.
- UNBOLT**, un-bolt', *v.t.* To remove a bolt from : to
 open.—*v.i.* (Shak.) to explain a matter, to make a
 revelation.
- UNBOOT**, un-boot', *v.t.* To take the boots off.
- UNBOSOM**, un-bōs'um, *v.t.* To disclose what is in
 the bosom or mind : to tell freely.
- UNBOUND**, un-bownd', *adj.* Not bound : loose :
 wanting a cover.
- UNBOUNDED**, un-bownd'ed, *adj.* Not bounded or
 limited : boundless : having no check or control.
- UNBRACE**, un-brás', *v.t.* To undo the braces or
 bands of : to loose or relax.
- UNBREATHED**, un-brēth'd, *adj.* (Shak.) Not
 breathed, not exercised or practised. [rude.
- UNBRED**, un-bred', *adj.* Not well bred : unpolished.
- UNBREECH**, un-brēch', *v.t.* To free the breech of,
 as a cannon, from its fastenings.
- UNBRIDLED**, un-brí'dld, *adj.* (lit.) Loosed from the
 bridle : unrestrained : licentious.
- UNBUCKLE**, un-buk'l, *v.t.* To loose from buckles :
 to unfasten.
- UNBURDEN**, un-bur'dn, } *v.t.* To take a burden
UNBURTHEN, un-bur'thn, } off : to free the mind
 from any weight or anxiety.
- UNBUTTON**, un-but'n, *v.t.* To loose the buttons of.
- UNCAGE**, un-kāj', *v.t.* To set free from a cage.
- UNCAPE**, un-káp', *v.t.* (Shak.) To let out of a bag,
 as a fox, to throw off the dogs so as to commence
 the hunt. [A hunting term.]
- UNCASE**, un-kās', *v.t.* To take out of a case : to free
 from a covering.
- UNCERTAIN**, un-sértān, *adj.* Not certain, doubt-
 ful : not to be depended upon : not sure of the result.
- UNCERTAINTY**, un-sértān-ti, *n.* State of being
 uncertain or doubtful : want of certainty : that
 which is uncertain. [slavery.
- UNCHAIN**, un-chān', *v.t.* To free from chains or
- UNCHILD**, un-child', *v.t.* (Shak.) To make childless.
- UNCURCH**, un-church', *v.t.* (lit.) To expel from a
 church : to deprive of the rights of a church.
- UNCIAL**, un'shal, *adj.* Denoting characters of a
 large round kind, compounded between the capitals
 and small letters, used in ancient inscriptions and
 MSS. : executed in uncial letters.—*n.* An uncial
 letter. [From L. *uncia*, an inch, so called from their
 being an inch long.]
- UNCIFORM**, un'si-form, *adj.* Hook-shaped. [L.
uncus, a hook, and *forma*, shape.]
- UNCINATE**, un'si-nat', *adj.* Hooked at the end.
 [L. *uncinatus*—*uncus*, a hook.]
- UNCIRCUMCISION**, un-sér-kum-sizh'n, *n.* Want
 of circumcision : (B.) those who are not circumcised.
- UNCIVIL**, un-siv'il, *adj.* (Spenser) Not civilised,
 wild : not civil or courteous, rude.
- UNCIVILLY**, un-siv'il-li, *adv.* Not civilly or politely.
- UNCLASP**, un-klasp', *v.t.* To loose the clasp of.
- UNCLE**, ung'kl, *n.* The brother of one's father or
 mother. [Fr. *oncle*—L. *avunculus*, dim. of *avus*, a
 grandfather.]
- UNCLEAN**, un-klén', *adj.* Not clean : foul : (B.)
 ceremonially impure : sinful : lewd.
- UNCLEANNESS**, un-klén'nes, *n.* The state or qual-
 ity of being unclean : dirtiness : (B.) want of cere-
 monial purity : moral impurity : sinfulness.
- UNCLEW**, un-klōw', *v.t.* To unwind, unfold, undo.
- UNCLINCH**, un-klínsh', *v.t.* To cause to be no
 longer clinched : to open or set straight, as the
 closed hand.
- UNCLOAK**, un-klōk', *v.t.* and *v.i.* To take the cloak off.
- UNCLOG**, un-klog', *v.t.* To remove a clog from : to
 free from encumbrance.
- UNCLOSE**, un-klōz', *v.t.* To make not close, to open.
- UNCLOSED**, un-klōzd', *adj.* Not closed, open.
- UNCLOTHE**, un-klōth', *v.t.* To take the clothes off :
 to make naked. [to unwind.
- UNCOIL**, un-koil', *v.t.* To open out from being coiled :
- UNCOINED**, un-koind', *adj.* Not coined : (Shak.)
 unalloyed, unfeigned. [or horse.
- UNCOLT**, un-kolt', *v.t.* (Shak.) To throw from a colt
- UNCOMELINESS**, un-kum'li-nes, *n.* Want of come-
 liness.
- UNCOMPROMISING**, un-kom'pro-miz-ing, *adj.* Not
 admitting of compromise or adjustment : unyielding :
 obstinate. [anxiety, or solicitude.
- UNCONCERN**, un-kon-sérn', *n.* Want of concern,
- UNCONCERNED**, un-kon-sérnd', *adj.* Not con-
 cerned : carelessly secure.

Words beginning with UN-, not found above, are to be explained by prefixing 'not,' or 'want of,' to the meaning of the simple word.
 fate, fair; mē, hēr; mine; mōte; mūte; mōon; then.

UNCONCERNEDLY, un kon-sern-ed l_a, *adv* In an unconcerned manner without anxiety

UNCONDITIONED, un kon-dish-und, *adv* Not subject to conditions or limitations infinite incommensurable. [conformed, unlike]

UNCONFORM, un kon form, *adv* (Milton) Not

UNCONSCIONABLE, un kon shun-a-bl, *adv* Not conscionable or reasonable inordinate enormous.

UNCONSTANT, un konstant, *adv* (Shak.) Inconstant.

UNCONSTITUTIONAL, un kon sti tu shun al, *adv* Not constitutional contrary to the constitution.

UNCONSTITUTIONALLY, un kon sti tu shun al l_a, *adv* In an unconstitutional manner

UNCONTROLLABLE, un kon tröl-a-bl, *adv* Not capable of being controlled indisputable

UNCORD, un kord, *v t* To free from cords to unfasten the cords of.

UNCORK, un kork, *v t* To draw the cork from.

UNCUPLE, un kupl, *v t* To loose from being coupled to dayan to set loose.

UNCOUTH, un kóth, *adv* (lit) Unknown un familiar odd awkward. [A.S. uncouth-un, not, and cuth, for gecuth, known—cunnan, to know]

UNCOUTHLY, un kóthl_a, *adv* In an uncouth or strange manner

UNCOUTHNESS, un kóthnes, *n* The state or quality of being uncouth strangeness

UNCOVER, un knv'er, *v t* To remove the cover from to lay open.—*v i* to take off the hat

UNCREATE, un kre št', *v t* To deprive of existence.—*adv* Uncreated.

UNCREATED, un kre at-ed, *p adv* Not yet created not produced by creation. [to dethrone.]

UNCROWN, un krown, *v t* To deprive of a crown.

UNCTION, unglehn, *n* Act of anointing that which is used for anointing ointment that quality in language which raises emotion or devotion warmth of address divine or sanctifying grace. [L. unctio—ungo, unctum, to anoint]

UNCTUOSITY, ungt u osi ti, *n* State or quality of beingunctuous oiliness greasiness

UNCTUOUS, ungt'u us, *adv* Only greasy [From root of UNCTIOUS]

UNCTUOUSNESS, ungt u us nes, *n* Unctuousity

UNCURL, un kurl, *v t* To loose from curls or ringlets.—*v i* to fall from a curled state. [book.]

UNCUT, un knt', *adv* Not cut, as the leaves of a

UNDATED, un dat-ed, *adv* Waved or wavy rising and falling in waves. [L. undatus, pap. of unda, to rise in waves—unda, a wave.]

UNOATED, un-dat-ed, *adv* Having no date.

UNDAUNTED, un dant-ed, *adv* Not daunted or to be daunted fearless.

UNDAUNTEDLY, un-dant-ed l_a, *adv* In an undaunted or bold manner

UNDAUNTEDNESS, un-dant-ed nes, *n* The state or quality of being undaunted or fearless boldness.

UNDEACON, un-dek-a-gon, *n* (geom.) A figure having eleven angles. [L. undecim, eleven, and Or gonia, an angle.] [or mistake]

UNDECEIVE, un-do-sev', *v t* To free from deception

UNDECK, un-dek, *v t* (Shak.) To divest of ornaments.

UNDECKED, un-dekt', *adv* Not decked or adorned.

UNDEEDED, un-deked, *adv* (Shak.) Not deeded or signalled by any great action.

UNDENIABLE, un de nfa-bl, *adv* Not deniable or able to be denied true [able manner]

UNDENIABLY, un do-nfa-bli, *adv* In an undeniable

UNDER, un der, *prep* In a lower position than beneath below less than in subjection subordination, oppression, liability, &c during the time of undergoing.—*adv* In a lower degree or condition in subjection below less—*adv* Lower in position, rank, or degree subject subordinate [A.S. under, Goth. undar, Ice. undir, Ger. unter, conn with L. inter, Sans. antar, among, within, and perhaps with In]

UNDER ARMS, in readiness to use arms or weapons —

UNDER FIRE, exposed to the fire or shot of an enemy —

UNDER SAIL, moved by sails in motion.—**UNDER THE BREATH**, with low voice very softly —**UNDER THE LYE**, to the leeward.—**UNDER THE ROSE**. See under ROSE —**UNDER WAY**, in progress.

UNDERBEAR, un der bär', *v t* (Shak.) To support, to endure to line [than, as at an auction.]

UNDERBID, un der bid, *v t* To bid or offer less

UNDERBRED, un der bred, *adv* Of lower breeding or manners

UNDERBRUSH, un der-brush, *n* Brushwood or shrubs in a forest growing beneath large trees undergrowth.

UNDERCHARGE, un der chärj, *v t* To charge less than the proper sum. [than the proper sum.]

UNDERCHARGE, un der chärj, *n* A charge less

UNDERCLIFF, un der klif, *n* A subordinate or lower cliff on a shore, composed of material that has fallen from the higher cliff above

UNDERCLOTHES, un der klothz, } *n* Clothes

UNDERCLOTHING, un der klöth ing } worn under others.

UNDERCROFT, un der kroft, *n* A vault under the choir or chancel of a church a vault or secret walk under ground. [From UNDER and Prov E. croft, Ger. gruft, O Ger. crafst, a vault, from root of CATP.]

UNDERCURRENT, un der kn'rent, *n* A current under the surface of the water

UNDERDO, un der-dö, *v t* To do less than is requisite, to cook insufficiently

UNDERDONE, un der-dun, *adv* Done under the mark or less than is requisite.

UNDERDRAIN, un der-drän, *n* A drain under the surface of the ground.

UNDERESTIMATE, un der-es-tim at *v t* To estimate at too low a rate to set too low a value on.

UNDERFONG, un der fong, *v t* (Spenser) To undertake, to circumvent, to entrap [A.S. under-fangan, underfom—under, and fangan, to take.]

UNDERGIRD, un der gird, *v t* To gird or bind under or below to gird round the bottom.

UNDERGO, un der gö, *v t* (lit) To go under or be subjected to to endure or suffer to pass through—to sustain without sinking

UNDERGRADUATE, un der grad u-ät *n* A student under a graduate, or who has not taken his first degree.

UNDERGROUND, un der-grownd, *adv* and *adv* Under the surface of the ground.

UNDERGROWTH, un der-gröth, *n* Shrubs or low woody plants growing under or among trees.

UNDERHAND, un der hand, *adv* and *adv* (lit) Done with the hand underneath, secretly by secret means by fraud. [quite honest.]

UNDER-HONEST, un der on est, *adv* (shal) Not

UNDERKEEP—UNDRESS.

UNDERKEEP, un-dér-kép', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To keep under or in subjection.

UNDERLAY, un-dér-lá', *v.t.* To lay under, or support by something laid under: (*Spenser*) to diminish.

UNDERLIE, un-dér-lí', *v.t.* To lie under or beneath: to form the foundation of.

UNDERLINE, un-dér-lín', *v.t.* To draw a line under or below, as a word. [person or agent.]

UNDERLING, un-dér-ling, *n.* An under or inferior

UNDERLYING, un-dér-li-ing, *adj.* Lying under or lower in position.

UNDERMINE, un-dér-mín', *v.t.* To form mines under in order to destroy: to destroy the foundation or support of anything secretly.

UNDERMOST, un-dér-möst, *adj.* Most under or lowest in place or condition.

UNDERNEATH, un-dér-néth', *adv.* Beneath: below: in a lower place.—*prep.* Under: beneath. [Under, and A.S. *neothan*, beneath.]

UNDERPEEP, un-dér-pép', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To peep

UNDERPEOPLED, un-dér-pē-pld, *adj.* Not fully peopled.

UNDERPIN, un-dér-pin', *v.t.* To pin or support underneath: to lay stones under, as the sills of a building, for it to rest on.

UNDERPINNING, un-dér-pin'ing, *n.* The act of underpinning or placing stones under the sills of a building: the stones so placed.

UNDERPLOT, un-dér-plot, *n.* A plot under or subordinate to the main plot in a play or tale: a secret scheme. [desert.]

UNDERPRAISE, un-dér-prüz', *v.t.* To praise below

UNDERPRIZE, un-dér-priz', *v.t.* To value too little.

UNDERPROP, un-dér-prop', *v.t.* To prop from under or beneath: to support. [value.]

UNDERRATE, un-dér-rät', *v.t.* To rate under the

UNDERRATE, un-dér-rät, *n.* A price under or less than the worth.

UNDERSAY, un-dér-sä', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To say by way of derogation or contradiction.

UNDERSCORE, un-dér-skör', *v.t.* To draw a score or line under. [cheaper than another.]

UNDERSELL, un-dér-sel', *v.t.* To sell under or

UNDERSET, un-dér-set', *v.t.* To set under: to prop.

UNDERSSET, un-dér-set, *n.* A current of water below the surface.

UNDERSSETTER, un-dér-set'ér, *n.* (*B.*) Prop, support.

UNDERSHAPEN, un-dér-shāp-n, *adj.* (*Tenn.*) Under the usual shape or size.

UNDERSHOT, un-dér-shot, *adj.* Moved by water passing beneath, as a wheel.

UNDERSIGN, un-dér-sín', *v.t.* To sign or write one's name under or at the foot of.

UNDERSONG, un-dér-song, *n.* The burden or chorus of a song.

UNDERSTAND, un-dér-stand', *v.t.* (*lit.*) To stand under, to support: to comprehend: to have just ideas of: to know thoroughly: to be informed of: to learn: to suppose to mean: to mean without expressing: to imply.—*v.i.* to have the use of the intellectual faculties: to be informed: to learn.

UNDERSTANDING, un-dér-stand'ing, *n.* The act of understanding: the faculty or the act of the mind by which it understands or thinks: the power to understand: knowledge: exact comprehension: agreement of minds: harmony.—*adj.* (*B.*) Knowing, skilful.

UNDERSTANDS, in Scot. Vcrs. of Psalms, used for UNDERSTANDEST.

UNDERSTATE, un-dér-stät', *v.t.* To state or represent under or below the truth.

UNDERSTOOD, un-dér-stood', *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of UNDERSTAND.

UNDERTAKE, un-dér-ták', *v.t.* To take under one's management: to take upon one's self: (*Shak.*) to engage with, to attack, to have the charge of: (*Spenser*) to have knowledge of, to hear.—*v.i.* to take upon one's self: to be bound.

UNDERTAKER, un-dér-ták'ér, *n.* One who undertakes: one who manages funerals: (*Shak.*) one who takes up another's quarrel.

UNDERTAKING, un-dér-ták'ing, *n.* That which is undertaken: any business or project engaged in.

UNDERTIDE, un-dér-tíd, } *n.* (*Spenser*). The under

UNDERTIME, un-dér-tim, } or after part of the day.

UNDERTONE, un-dér-tön, *n.* An under or low tone.

UNDERTOOK, un-dér-took', *pa.t.* of UNDERTAKE.

UNDervaluation, un-dér-val'ü-ü'shun, *n.* Act of undervaluing: rate below the worth.

UNDERVALUE, un-dér-val'ü, *v.t.* To value under the worth: to esteem lightly.—*n.* A value or price under the real worth: low rate or price.

UNDERVERSE, un-dér-vérs, *n.* (*Spenser*). The lower or second verse.

UNDERWENT, un-dér-went', *pa.t.* of UNDERGO.

UNDERWOOD, un-dér-wood, *n.* Small wood or trees growing under large ones.

UNDERWORK, un-dér-wurk', *v.t.* To work for a less price than: to undermine or destroy clandestinely.

UNDERWORLD, un-dér-würld, *n.* The lower or inferior world: the portion of the world below the horizon: the opposite side of the world.

UNDERWRITE, un-dér-rit', *v.t.* To write under something else: to subscribe: to subscribe one's name to for insurance.—*v.i.* to practise insuring.

UNDERWRITER, un-dér-rit'ér, *n.* One who insures, as shipping, so called because he underwrites his name to the conditions of the policy.

UNDERWROUGHT, un-dér-wrawt', *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of UNDERWORK. [is not deserving or worthy.]

UNDESERVER, un-de-zérv'ér, *n.* (*Shak.*) One who

UNDESIGNING, un-de-zín'ing, *adj.* Not designing: artless: straightforward: sincere.

UNDETERMINED, un-de-tér'mind, *adj.* Not determined or settled: not limited or defined.

UNDEVIATING, un-dé-vi-ät-ing, *adj.* Not deviating: steady: regular.

UNDID, un-did', *pa.t.* of UNDO.

UNDIGHT, un-dit', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To put off, as ornaments or apparel. [See DIGHT.]

UNDINE, un-dén', *n.* A spirit of the waters, a water-nymph. [From L. *unda*, a wave.]

UNDISCORDING, un-dis-kord'ing, *adj.* (*Milton*). Not discording or making discord.

UNDO, un-dö', *v.t.* To reverse what has been done: to bring to naught: to loose: to open: to unravel: to impoverish: to ruin, as in reputation.

UNDOCK, un-dök', *v.t.* To take out of dock, as a ship. [been done:] ruin.

UNDOING, un-dö'ing, *n.* The reversal of what has

UNDONE, un-dun', *adj.* Not done: ruined.

UNDRESS, un-dres', *v.t.* To take off the dress or clothes: to strip. [by soldiers when off duty.]

UNDRESS, un'dres, *n.* A loose dress: dress worn

Words beginning with UN-, not found above, are to be explained by prefixing 'not,' or 'want of,' to the meaning of the simple word.

UNDUE, un du', *adj* Not due or owing improper immoderate excessive.

UNDULATE, un dā līt *v.t.* To wave, or to move like waves to cause to vibrate.—*v.t.* to wave to vibrate —*pr.p.* undulating, *p.p.* undulated. [Low L. undulo, -atum—unda, a wave.]

UNDULATION, un-dā lī shūn, *n.* Act of undulating a waving motion or vibration. [waves]

UNDULATORY, un dā līs torī, *adj* Moving like unduly, un dālī, *adv* In an undue manner not according to duty or propriety improperly

UNEARTH, un-erth', *v.t.* To take out of, drive, or draw from the earth or a burrow to uncover

UNEASINESS, un ezi nes, *n.* State of being uneasy or not at ease want of ease disquiet.

UNEASY, un ezi, *adj* (orig) Not easy not at ease restless feeling pain constrained, stiff.

UNEATH, un eth, *adv* (Spenser) Not easily, hardly [See EATH, EASE.]

UNEATH, un-eth, *adv* (Spenser) Underneath, beneath, below [Contr of UNDERNATH.]

UNEDGE, un ej, *v.t.* To deprive of the edge, to blunt.

UNESSENTIAL, un-es sen shal, *adj* Not essential unnecessary unimportant (Milton) void of real being

UNEVENNESS, un-ev'n nes, *n.* Quality of being not even want of an even surface want of smoothness or uniformity [example or precedent.]

UNEXAMPILED, un-egz am plid, *adj* Having no

UNEXCEPTIONABLE, un eks-sep shun a-bl, *adj* Not liable to exception unobjectionable faultless.

UNEXPRESSIVE, un-eks preiiv, *adj* Not expressive (Milton) incapable of being expressed.

UNFAILING, un fāling *adj* Not failing or liable to fail.

UNFAIR, un fā', *adj* Not fair dishonest unequal.—*v.t.* (Shak) To deprive of beauty

UNFAIRNESS, un fā'nes, *n.* The state of being unfair, dishonest, or unjust.

UNFAITH, un fāth, *n.* Want of faith faithlessness

UNFAITHFUL, un fāth fool, *adj* Not faithful violating trust not having faith, infidel.

UNFAITHFULLY, un fāth fool, *adv* In an unfaithful manner negligently imperfectly

UNFAITHFULNESS, un fāth ful nes, *n.* The quality of being unfaithful violation of promise, duty, &c. treacherous.

UNFALLIBLE, un fāl'bl, *adj* (Shak) Infallible

UNFASTEY, un fas'in, *v.t.* To loose, as from a fastening to unfix. [no father fatherless]

UNFATHERED, un fātherd, *adj* (Shak) Having

UNFEELING, un feling *adj* Without feeling without kind feelings hard hearted.

UNFEELINGLY, un feling h, *adv* In an unfeeling or cruel manner [sincere.]

UNFEIGNED, un fānd, *adj* Not feigned real

UNFEIGNEDLY, un fānd h, *adv* In an unfeigned manner really sincerely

UNFELLOW, un fel'lo *v.t.* (Browning) To separate as fellows, to dissociate. [to set at liberty]

UNFETTER, un fet'er, *v.t.* To take the fetters from

UNFILIAL, un fil'yal, *adj* Not filial or becoming a child undutiful. [manner]

UNFILIALLY, un fil'yal lī, *adv* In an unfilial

UNFIT, un fit, *v.t.* To render not fit or unsuitable to disable to disqualify

UNFIX, un fiks', *v.t.* To make not fixed to loose the fixing of to unsettle

UNFLESHED, un flesht, *adj* (Words) Deprived of flesh, reduced to a skeleton (Shak) not fleshed or seasoned to blood.

UNFOLD, un fold, *v.t.* To open the folds of to release from a fold to spread out to tell.

UNFOOL, un fōl, *v.t.* (Shak) To restore from folly, or from being a fool.

UNFORMED, un formd, *adj* Not formed or arranged into order having the form destroyed.

UNFORTUNATE, un for'tu nat, *adj* Not fortunate, prosperous, or successful.

UNFORTUNATELY, un for'tū nāt-lī, *adv* In an unfortunate or unlucky manner

UNFOUNDED, un foundd, *adj* Not founded or established having no foundation, baseless (Milton) without bottom, bottomless

UNFREQUENTED, un fre kwent ed, *adj* Not frequented rarely visited.

UNFRIENDLINESS, un frend'lī nes, *n.* The quality of being unfriendly unkindness.

UNFRIENDLY, un frend lī, *adj* Not friendly, kind, or favourable.

UNFRIENDSHIP, un frend ship, *n.* Unfriendliness.

UNFURL, un furl, *v.t.* To loose from being furled: to unfold to spread.

UNGLINGLINES, un gān'lī nes, *n.* The state of being ungainly awkwardness.

UNGAINLY, un gān'lī *adj* (lit) Of no effect, vain-clumsy uncouth. [O L. ungain, A.S. ungagne, ungenge, of no effect, vain—un, not, and genge, strong]

UNGENERATED, un jen'i tūrd, *adj* (Shak) Without genitals, preventing generation

UNGENTLE, un jen'tl, *adj* (Spenser) Not gentle, uncourteous. [conduct]

UNGENTLENESS, un jen'tl nes, *n* (Spenser) Base

UNGIRD, un gird, *v.t.* To free from a girdle or band to unbind.

UNGODLINESS, un god'lī nes, *n.* The quality of being ungodly disregard of God and his commands wickedness an act of disobedience or irreverence.

UNGODLY, un-god'lī, *adj* Not godly neglecting God awful (Shak) polluted by sin.

UNGRACIOUS, un grā shus, *adj* (Shak) Not gracious wicked, hateful.

UNQUAL, un gwāl, *adj* Relating to like, or having a nail, claw, or hoof. [From L. unguis, a nail.]

UNGUENT, ungwent, *n.* Ointment. [L. unguentum—ungo, to anoint.]

UNGUICULAR, un gwik'u lar, *adj* Relating to a nail or claw [From L. unguculus, dim of unguis, a nail.]

UNGUICULATE, un gwik'u lāt, *adj* Having

UNGUICULATED, un gwik'a lāt-ed, *adj* claws furnished with a claw or narrow base as the petal in some flowers [From root of UNGUICULAR.]

UNGUILTY, un gūltī, *adj* (Spenser) Not conscious of guilt.

UNHABLE, un hā'bl, *adj* (Spenser) Not able, incapable [See ABLE.]

UNHAIR, un har', *v.t.* (Shak) To deprive of hair

UNHAND, un hand, *v.t.* To take the hands off to let go. [not convenient]

UNHANDY, un handī, *adj* Not handy awkward

UNHAPPY, un hap'ī, *adj* (Shak) Made unhappy

Words beginning with UN, not found above are to be explained by prefixing 'not' or 'want of' to the meaning of the simple word.

UNHAPPILY, un-hap'i-li, *adv.* In an unhappy or unfortunate manner: (*Shak.*) censoriously.

UNHAPPINESS, un-hap'i-nes, *n.* The state of being unhappy: misfortune: misery: (*Shak.*) a mischievous prank.

UNHAPPY, un-hap'i, *adj.* Not happy or fortunate: miserable: marked by evil: (*Shak.*) mischievous, wicked. [off: to disarm.]

UNHARNESS, un-här'nes, *v.t.* To take the harness

UNHASTY, un-hüst'i, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Not hasty, slow.

UNHATCHED, un-hacht', *adj.* (*Shak.*) Not hatched, undiscovered.

UNHEALTHINESS, un-helth'i-nes, *n.* State or quality of being unhealthy: unsoundness: quality of being unfavourable to health.

UNHEALTHY, un-helth'i, *adj.* Not healthy: wanting health or soundness of body: unfavourable to health: not indicating health.

UNHEEDY, un-héd'i, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Unwary.

UNHELE, un-hél', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To uncover. [See **HELE**.]

UNHESITATING, un-hez'i-tät-ing, *adj.* Not hesitating or doubting: prompt: ready.

UNHESITATINGLY, un-hez'i-tät-ing-li, *adv.* Without hesitation. [to render unstable.]

UNHINGE, un-hin'j, *v.t.* To take from the hinges:

UNHOOK, un-höök', *v.t.* To loose from a hook.

UNHORSE, un-hors', *v.t.* To cause to come off, or to throw from a horse. [from a house or shelter.]

UNHOUSE, un-howz', *v.t.* To deprive of or drive

UNHOUSELED, un-howz'ld, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Not having received the house or sacrament.

UNICAPSULAR, ü-ni-kap'sul-ar, *adj.* Having but one capsule to each flower. [L. *unus*, one, and **CAPSULAR**.]

UNICELLULAR, ü-ni-sel'ü-lar, *adj.* Having but one cell. [L. *unus*, one, and **CELLULAR**.]

UNICORN, ü-ni-korn, *n.* A fabulous animal with one horn: (*B.*) the bison. [L. *unicornis*—*unus*, one, and *cornu*, a horn.]

UNIFACIAL, ü-ni-fä'shal, *adj.* Having but one face or front surface, as a coral. [L. *unus*, one, and *facies*, the face.]

UNIFICATION, ü-ni-fi-kä'shun, *n.* The act of unifying or making one: the state of being unified or made one.

UNIFORM, ü-ni-form, *adj.* Having one or the same form: having always the same manner or character: consistent with itself: agreeing with another.—*n.* A dress of the same kind for persons who belong to the same body, as of a soldier. [L. *unus*, one, and **FORM**.]

UNIFORMITY, ü-ni-form'i-ti, *n.* State of being uniform: agreement with a pattern or rule: sameness: likeness between the parts of a whole.

UNIFORMLY, ü-ni-form-li, *adv.* In a uniform or regular manner.

UNIFY, ü-ni-fi, *v.t.* To make into one. [L. *unus*, one, and *facio*, to make.]

UNILITERAL, ü-ni-lit'er-al, *adj.* Consisting of one letter only. [L. *unus*, one, and *litera*, a letter.]

UNIMPEACHABLE, un-im-pëch'a-bl, *adj.* Not to be impeached: not liable to be accused: free from fault: blameless.

UNIMPROVED, un-im-prööv'd', *adj.* Not improved, made better, or cultivated.



Unicorn.

UNIMPROVED, un-im-prööv'd', *adj.* (*Shak.*) Uncensured, not disapproved. [From *un*, and L. *improbo*, to censure—in, not, and *probo*, to hold as good.]

UNION, ün'yün, *n.* Act of uniting: a body formed by the combination of parts: concord: harmony: a confederation: (*Shak.*) a large, fine pearl. [Fr. *union*; L. *unio*—*unus*, one.] [supports union.]

UNIONIST, ün'yün-ist, *n.* One who advocates or

UNION-JACK, ün'yün-jak, *n.* The national banner of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, formed out of a combination of the crosses of St George, St Andrew, and St Patrick, these being the national banners of England, Scotland, and Ireland respectively. [From Fr. *jaque*, a surcoat, charged with a red cross, anciently worn by English soldiers.]

UNIPERSONAL, ü-ni-përs'on-al, *adj.* Existing as only one person: (*gram.*) used in only one person. [L. *unus*, one, and **PERSONAL**.]

UNIQUE, ü-nek', *adj.* Single or alone in any quality: without a like or equal. [Fr.—L. *unicus*—*unus*, one.]

UNISEXUAL, ü-ni-seks'ü-al, *adj.* Of one sex only, as a plant. [L. *unus*, one, and **SEXUAL**.]

UNISON, ü-ni-sun, *n.* Oneness or agreement of sound: concord: harmony. [L. *unus*, one, and *sonus*, a sound. See **SOUND**.]

UNISONANCE, ü-nis'o-nans, *n.* State of being unisonant: accordancy of sounds.

UNISONANT, ü-nis'o-nant, *adj.* Being in unison.

UNISONOUS, ü-nis'o-nus, *adj.* Being in unison.

UNIT, ü-nit, *n.* One: a single thing or person: the least whole number: anything taken as one. [L. *unus*, one.]

UNITARIAN, ü-ni-tä'ri-an, *n.* One who asserts the unity of the Godhead as opposed to the Trinity, and ascribes divinity to God the Father only.—*adj.* Pertaining to Unitarians or their doctrine. [From L. *unitas*, unity—*unus*, one.]

UNITARIANISM, ü-ni-tä'ri-an-izm, *n.* The doctrines or principles of a Unitarian.

UNITE, ü-nit', *v.t.* To make one: to join two or more into one: to join: to make to agree or adhere.—*v.i.* to become one: to grow or act together:—*pr.p.* uniting; *pa.p.* united. [L. *unio*, unitum—*unus*, one.] [in union: together.]

UNITEDLY, ü-nit'ed-li, *adv.* In a united manner:

UNITY, ü-ni-ti, *n.* Oneness: state of being one or at one: agreement: the arrangement of all the parts to one purpose or effect: harmony: (*math.*) any quantity taken as one. [L. *unitas*—*unus*, one.]

UNIVALVE, ü-ni-valv, *adj.* Having one valve or shell only.—*n.* A shell of one valve only: a mollusc whose shell is composed of a single piece.

UNIVERSAL, ü-ni-vërs'al, *adj.* (*lit.*) Turning or extending over the whole as one: comprehending, affecting, or extending to the whole: comprising all the particulars. [L. *universalis*—*unus*, one, and *verto*, *versum*, to turn.]

UNIVERSALISM, ü-ni-vërs'al-izm, *n.* The doctrine or belief in universal salvation, or the ultimate salvation of all mankind.

UNIVERSALIST, ü-ni-vërs'al-ist, *n.* One who believes in universalism or the ultimate salvation of all mankind. [of being universal.]

UNIVERSALITY, ü-ni-vërs'al-i-ti, *n.* State or quality

UNIVERSALLY, ü-ni-vërs'al-li, *adv.* In a universal manner: without exception.

UNIVERSE, ü-ni-vërs, *n.* The universal or whole system of created things: all created things viewed

as one whole the world. [*Un-universum*—*unus*, one and *verto*, *verrum*, to turn]

UNIVERSITY, *u ni-ver-si'ti*, *n* (*lat*) *The whole* (*orig*) any community or association a school for all classes a corporation of teachers or assemblage of colleges for teaching the higher branches of learning and having power to confer degrees. [*Un-universitas*, a corporation—*unus*, one, and *verto*, *verrum* to turn]

UNIVOCAL *di n'v'o kal*, *adj* *Having one voice or meaning only* having union of sounds. [*Un-univocus*—*unus*, one, and *vox* *voce*, a voice, word.]

UNJOINTED *un joint'ed*, *adj* *Having no joint or articulation*

UNJUST, *un just'*, *adj* *Not just or controlled by justice* contrary to justice (*Shak*) dishonest.

UNJUSTLY, *un just'ly*, *adv* *In an unjust manner* without justice

UNKEMPT, *un kem't*, *adj* *Not combed* (*Spenser*) unpolished, rough. [See *KEM*]

UNKFND, *un kend*, *adj* *Not known*. [From *KEN*, *UNKENT*, *un kent'*, *adj* *to know*]

UNKENNEL, *un ken'el*, *vt* *To drive from a kennel or hole to rouse from secrecy or retreat*

UNKIND *un kind*, *adj* *Contrary to kind or nature* wanting in kindness cruel.

UNKINDLINESS, *un kind'li-ness*, *n* *Want of kind* [finess]

UNKINDLY, *un kind'ly*, *adj* *Contrary to kind or nature* malignant not kind.

UNKINDLY, *un kind'ly*, *adv* (*Milton*) *In a manner contrary to kind or nature* in an unkindly manner cruelly [for affection cruelty]

UNKINDNESS, *un kind-ness*, *n* *Want of kindness*

UNKISS, *un kis*, *vt* *To take back, as a kiss* (*Shak*) *to retract, as an oath, from the ceremony of kissing the book when taking an oath*

UNKNIT, *un nit*, *vt* *To separate or loose what is knit or knotted* to open

UNKNOT, *un not*, *vt* *To free from knots* to untie

UNLACE, *un las'*, *vt* *To loose from being laced* to loose the dress of. [cargo of.]

UNLADE, *un lad*, *vt* *To unload* to take out of

UNLAID, *un lad*, *adj* *Not laid* not allayed or pacified.

UNLAST, *un last'*, *adj* (*Spenser*) *Unlaced*.

UNLATCH, *un lach*, *vt* *To open by lifting the latch*. [unlatched by law]

UNLAWFUL, *un law'ful*, *adj* *Not lawful or per-*

UNLAWFULLY, *un law'ful-ly*, *adv* *In an unlawful manner* [of a rope.]

UNLAY, *un la'*, *vt* (*naut*) *To untwist, as the strands*

UNLEARN, *un lern*, *vt* *To forget or lose what has been learned*

UNLEARNED, *un lern'ed*, *adj* *Not learned* ignorant.

UNLESS, *un les*, *conj* (*lit*) *On less, at or for less* if not supposing that not [= *For* *if* *moins*]

UNLICH, *un lik*, *adj* (*Spenser*) *Unlike*

UNLOCKED, *un lik't*, *adj* (*Shak*) *Not licked into shape, shapeless not smooth*. [From the old notion that the bear licks her young into shape]

UNLIKE, *un lik'*, *adj* *Not like or similar* having no resemblance [likely to fail]

UNLIKELY, *un lik'ly*, *adj* *Not likely* improbable

UNLIMBER, *un limber*, *vt* *To remove the timbers from, as a gun*

UNLIMITED, *un lim-it-ed*, *adj* *Not limited, bounded, defined, or restrained*

UNLIVED, *un liv'd*, *adj* (*Shak*) *Bereft of life*

UNLOAD, *un lod*, *vt* *To take the load from to discharge* to disburden. [to open.]

UNLOCK, *un lok*, *vt* *To unfasten what is locked*

UNLOOSE, *un loos*, *vt* *To make loose* to set free. [*AS unless* *inten* of *Loose*.]

UNLUCKILY, *un luk'i-ly*, *adv* *In an unlucky or unfortunate manner*

UNLUCKINESS, *un luk'i-ness*, *n* *The state or quality of being unlucky or unfortunate*

UNLUCKY, *un luk-i*, *adj* *Not lucky or fortunate* ill omened. [form and qualities of]

UNMAKIL, *un mak'*, *vt* *To destroy the make or*

UNMAN, *un man*, *vt* *To deprive of the powers of a man* as courage &c to deprive of men.

UNMANLY, *un man'ly*, *adj* *Not becoming a man unworthy of a noble mind* base cowardly

UNMANNED, *un mand*, *adj* *Not manned or furnished with men* (*Shak*) *not tamed or made subject to man, maiden, virgin*

UNMANNERED, *un man'erd*, *adj* *Wanting in good manners* uncivil rude

UNMANNERLINESS, *un man'er-li-ness*, *n* *State or quality of being unmannerly* want of good manners rudeness [ill bred.]

UNMANNERLY, *un man'er-ly*, *adj* *Not mannerly*

UNMANNERLY, *un man'er-ly*, *adv* *In an unmannerly manner*

UNMANTLE, *un man'tl*, *vt* *To divest of a mantle*

UNMASK, *un mask*, *vt* *To take a mask or any disguise off to expose*—*vt* *to put off a mask*

UNMEANING, *un men'ing*, *adj* *Having no meaning* without intelligence [meaning.]

UNMEANINGNESS, *un men'ing-ness*, *n* *Want of*

UNMEET, *un met'*, *adj* *Not meet, unfit*

UNMISTAKABLE, *un mis-tak'a-ble*, *adj* *Incapable of being mistaken* clear distinct.

UNMOOR, *un moor'*, *vt* *To loose from being moored or anchored*. [covering from.]

UNMUZZLE, *un muz'l*, *vt* *To take a muzzle off*

UNMUZZLE, *un muz'l*, *vt* *To take a muzzle off*

UNNATURAL, *un nat'u-ral*, *adj* *Not natural or according to nature* without natural affection.

UNNECESSARILY, *un nes-es-ar-i-ly*, *adv* *Without necessity* [useless needless.]

UNNECESSARY, *un nes-es-ar-i*, *adj* *Not necessary*

UNNERVE, *un nerv'*, *vt* *To deprive of nerve, strength, or vigour* to weaken

UNNETH, *un neth*, *adv* (*Spenser*) *UNNEATH*

UNNETHERS, *un neth's*, *adv* (*Spenser*) *UNNEATH*

UNNOBLE, *un nobl*, *adj* (*Spenser*) *Ignoble*

UNNUMBERED, *un num'ber'd*, *adj* (*Milton*) *Not to be numbered, unnumberable* [or forward.]

UNOBTRUSIVE, *un ob-tru'siv*, *adj* *Not obtrusive*

UNOBTRUSIVELY, *un ob-tru'siv-ly*, *adv* *In an unobtrusive or modest manner*

UNOBTRUSIVENESS, *un ob-tru'siv-ness*, *n* *State of being unobtrusive* modesty

UNORGANISED, *un-or-gan-iz'd*, *adj* *Not organised or having organic structure*

UNORIGINAL, *un o-rig-in-al*, *adj* *Not original*: (*Milton*) *without origin, birth, or source*

UNOWNED, *un od*, *adj* (*Shak*) *Unowned*

UNPACK, *un pak'*, *vt* *To take out of a pack, to open*

UNPARALLELED, *un paral'el'd*, *adj* *Without parallel or equal*

UNPARLIAMENTARY, un-pär-li-ment'ar-i, *adj.* Contrary to the usages of proceeding in parliament.

UNPEOPLE, un-pē'pl, *v.t.* To deprive of people.

UNPERFECT, un-pēr'fekt, *adj.* Not perfect.

UNPIN, un-pin', *v.t.* To loose what is pinned.

UNPLEASANT, un-plez'ant, *adj.* Not pleasant: disagreeable.

UNPLEASANTLY, un-plez'ant-li, *adv.* In an unpleasant manner: disagreeably.

UNPLEASANTNESS, un-plez'ant-nes, *n.* State or quality of being unpleasant: disagreeableness.

UNPLUMBED, un-plumd', *adj.* Not measured by a plumb-line: unfathomed.

UNPOPULAR, un-pop'ü-lar, *adj.* Not popular: disliked by the people. [of being unpopular.]

UNPOPULARITY, un-pop'ü-lar'i-ti, *n.* The state

UNPOPULARLY, un-pop'ü-lar-li, *adv.* In an unpopular manner: not popularly.

UNPRECEDENTED, un-pres'e-dent-ed, *adj.* Having no precedent: novel.

UNPREDICT, un-pre-dikt', *v.i.* (*Milton*). To recall what has been predicted or foretold.

UNPREGNANT, un-pregnant, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Stupid.

UNPREJUDICED, un-prej'ü-dist, *adj.* Not prejudiced: impartial.

UNPRETENDING, un-pre-tend'ing, *adj.* Not pretending or making pretence: modest.

UNPREVENTED, un-pre-vented, *adj.* Not prevented: (*Milton*) not preceded by anything. [See PREVENT.]

UNPRINCIPLED, un-prin'si-pld, *adj.* Without settled principles: not restrained by conscience: profligate.

UNPRODUCTIVE, un-pro-dukt'iv, *adj.* Not productive, profitable, or efficient.

UNPROFITABLE, un-profit-a-bl, *adj.* Not profitable: bringing no profit: serving no purpose.

UNPROMISING, un-prom'is-ing, *adj.* Not promising or affording a good prospect of success, &c.

UNPROPER, un-prop'ér, *adj.* Improper: (*Shak.*) common to all. [dignity of queen.]

UNQUEEN, un-kwēn', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To divest of the

UNQUESTIONABLE, un-kwest'yun-a-bl, *adj.* Not questionable or to be questioned: (*Shak.*) not questioning or inquisitive.

UNQUESTIONABLY, un-kwest'yun-a-hli, *adv.* Without question or doubt.

UNRAVEL, un-rav'l, *v.t.* To take out of a ravelled state: to unfold or explain: to separate.—*v.i.* to be disentangled.

UNREADY, un-red'i, *adj.* Not ready or prepared: slow: awkward: (*Shak.*) not dressed.

UNREAL, un-rē'al, *adj.* Not real: having appearance only. [existence.]

UNREALITY, un-re-ali-ti, *n.* Want of reality or

UNREASONABLE, un-rē'zn-a-hl, *adj.* Not agreeable to reason: exceeding the bounds of reason: immoderate.

UNREASONABLENESS, un-rē'zn-a-bl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being unreasonable: exorbitance.

UNREASONABLY, un-rē'zn-a-hli, *adv.* In an unreasonable manner: excessively.

UNREAVE, un-rēv', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To unwind.

UNRECONCILABLE, un-rek-on-sil'a-bl, *adj.* Not capable of being reconciled: (*Shak.*) not capable of being appeased.

UNRECURING, un-re-kür'ing, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Incurable.

UNRED, un-red', *adj.* (*Spenser*). Untold.

UNREDREST, un-re-drest', *adj.* (*Spenser*). Without redress, unrescued. [inflexible: cruel.]

UNRELENTING, un-re-lent'ing, *adj.* Not relenting:

UNREMITTING, un-re-mit'ing, *adj.* Not remitting or relaxing: continued: incessant.

UNREPROVED, un-re-prööv'd, *adj.* Not reproved: (*Milton*) not liable to reproof, blameless.

UNRESERVED, un-re-zérv'd, *adj.* Not reserved or restrained: withholding nothing.

UNRESERVEDLY, un-re-zérv'ed-li, *adv.* Without reservation: frankly. [considerate.]

UNRESPECTIVE, un-re-spékt'iv, *adj.* (*Shak.*) In-

UNREST, un-rest', *n.* Want of rest: uneasiness: [uneasiness.]

UNRESTFULNESS, un-rest'fool-nes, *n.* (*Spenser*).

UNREVEREND, un-rev'ér-end, *adj.* Not reverend: (*Shak.*) irreverent, disrespectful. [solve.]

UNRIDDLE, un-rid'l, *v.t.* To read the riddle of: to

UNRIG, un-rig', *v.t.* To strip of rigging.

UNRIGHTEOUS, un-rit'yus, *adj.* Not righteous: wicked: unjust. [competitor.]

UNRIVALLED, un-riv'ald, *adj.* Without a rival or

UNROBE, un-röb', *v.t.* To take a robe off: to undress.

UNROLL, un-röl', *v.t.* To roll down: to open out.

UNROOF, un-röof', *v.t.* To strip the roof off.

UNROOT, un-rööt', *v.t.* To tear up by the roots.

UNRUFFLED, un-ruff'ld, *adj.* Not ruffled: calm.

UNRULIMENT, un-rööl'i-ment, *n.* (*Spenser*). Unruliness.

UNRULINESS, un-rööl'i-nes, *n.* Quality or condition of being unruly or turbulent.

UNRULY, un-rööl'i, *adj.* Not submissive to rule: regardless of restraint or law: ungovernable.

UNSADDLE, un-sad'l, *v.t.* To take the saddle off: to throw from the saddle. [retract.]

UNSAY, un-sä', *v.t.* To recall what has been said: to

UNSCREW, un-skrööv', *v.t.* To loose from screws: to unfasten. [what is sealed.]

UNSEAL, un-sēl', *v.t.* To remove the seal of: to open

UNSEARCHABLE, un-sérch'a-bl, *adj.* Not capable of being found out by searching: mysterious.

UNSEARCHABLENESS, un-sérch'a-bl-nes, *n.* State or quality of being unsearchable.

UNSEASON, un-sēzn, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To strike unseasonably, as the car.

UNSEASONABLE, un-sēzn-a-bl, *adj.* Not in the proper season or time: late: ill-timed: not suited to the time of the year.

UNSEASONABLENESS, un-sēzn-a-bl-nes, *n.* State or quality of being unseasonable / r ill-timed.

UNSEASONABLY, un-sēzn-a-bli, *adv.* In an unseasonable manner: not in due time. [seat.]

UNSEAT, un-sēt', *v.t.* To throw from or deprive of a

UNSEEM, un-sēm', *v.i.* (*Shak.*) Not to seem.

UNSEMLINESS, un-sēm'li-nes, *n.* State or quality of being unseemly or unbecoming. [for decent.]

UNSEEMLY, un-sēm'li, *adj.* Not seemly, becoming,

UNSEEN, un-sēn', *adj.* Not seen: invisible.

UNSEMINARED, un-sem'in-ard, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Deprived of seminal energy or virility. [*L. semen, seed.*]

UNSETTLE, un-set'l, *v.t.* To move from being settled or fixed: to make uncertain.—*v.i.* to become unfixed.

UNSEX, un-seks', *v.t.* To deprive of sex, or of the qualities natural to the sex; to make unmanly or unwomanly.

UNSHACKLE, un shak'l, *v. t.* To loose from shackles to set free. [*be shaken.*]
UNSHAKABLE, un shák-a-bl, *adj.* (*Shak*) Not to be shaken.
UNSHAKED, un shák't, *adj.* (*Shak*) Not shaken.
UNSHALE, un shál, *v. t.* (*Shak*) To strip the shale or husk from, to expose.
UNSHAPE, un sháp', *v. t.* (*Shal*) To deprive of shape, to derange, to confound.
UNSHEATH, un sheath, *v. t.* To draw from the sheath or scabbard, as a sword.
UNSIED, un shéd, *adj.* (*Spenser*) Unparted.
UNSHIP, un ship', *v. t.* To take out of a ship or other vessel to remove from the place where it is fixed or fitted. [*shout*]
UNSHOUT, un showt', *v. t.* (*Shal*) To retract, as a shout.
UNSIGHTLINESS, un síth' nes, *n.* The quality of being unsightly ugliness.
UNSIGHTLY, un síth, *adj.* Not sightly or pleasing to the eye ugly *deformed*.
UNSTING, un sting', *adj.* Not resting or opposing [*See Resist*].
UNSKILFUL, un skil fool, *adj.* Not skilful want ing skill or experience awkward.
UNSKILFULLY, un skil fool h, *adv.* In an unskilful or awkward manner.
UNSKILFULNESS, un skil fool nes, *n.* Want of skill or experience awkwardness.
UNSOCIALITY, un sósh-a-bí-lí, *n.* The state or quality of being unsocial.
UNSOCIAL, un sósh-a-bl, *adj.* Not sociable or inclined to society reserved. [*holity*]
UNSOCIALBENESS, un-sósh-a-bl nes, *n.* Unsociableness.
UNSOCIALLY, un sósh-a-blí, *adv.* In an unsocial manner reservedly.
UNSOFT, un sóft, *adv.* (*Spenser*) Not softly.
UNSOLDER, un sól der, *v. t.* (*Tenn.*) To separate, as what has been soldered, to sunder.
UNSOOT, un sóot, *adj.* (*Spenser*) Not sweet. [*See Soort*].
UNSOUND, un sóund, *adj.* Not sound or perfect not honest erroneous defective (*Spenser*) not substantial, not solid. [*manner*]
UNSOUNDLY, un sóund'ly, *adv.* In an unsound manner.
UNSOUNDNESS, un sóund nes, *n.* The state or quality of being unsound or defective.
UNSPAR, un-spar', *v. t.* (*Scott*) To take the spars or bars from. [*prolase*]
UNSPARING, un spár'ing, *adj.* Not sparing liberal.
UNSPEAK, un spek', *v. t.* (*Shak*) To retract, as what has been spoken.
UNSPEAKABLE, un spek-a-bl, *adj.* Incapable of being spoken, uttered, or described.
UNSPEAKABLY, un spek-a-blí, *adv.* In an unspeakable or inexpressible manner. [*seen*]
UNSPIDE, un spíd, *adj.* (*Spenser*) Not sped, untamted with guilt.
UNSPOTTED, un spót'ed, *adj.* Free from spot not tainted with guilt. [*tuent*]
UNSTANCHD, un stancht', *adj.* (*Shak*) Inconquered.
UNSTATE, un stáv', *v. t.* (*Shak*) To deprive of state or dignity.
UNSTAYD, un stád, *adj.* (*Shak*) Unsteady.
UNSTEADILY, un-sted-i-lí, *adv.* In an unsteady manner.
UNSTEADINESS, un sted-i nes, *n.* The state or quality of being unsteady want of firmness: irresolution.
UNSTEADY, un sted-i, *adj.* Not steady changeable.

UNSTITCH, un stich', *v. t.* To take out the stitches of.
UNSTOP, un stop', *v. t.* To free from a stopper to free from hinderance. [*to relax or loosen.*]
UNSTRING, un string', *v. t.* To take the strings off.
UNSUCCESS, un suk ses', *n.* Want of success failure. [*ceaseful or fortunate.*]
UNSUCCESSFUL, un ank ses fool, *adj.* Not successful.
UNSUCCESSFULLY, un suk ses fool h, *adv.* In an unsuccessful or unfortunate manner.
UNSUITABLE, un sút-a-blí, *adj.* Not suitable, fitting or adequate unbecoming.
UNSUSPECT, un sus pekt', *adj.* (*Milton*) Not liable to be suspected. [*be awayed.*]
UNSWAYABLE, un swá-a-bl, *adj.* (*Shak*) Not to be swayed.
UNSWEAR, un swár', *n. i.* (*Spenser*) To recall an oath.
UNTANGLE, un tang'l, *v. t.* To disentangle.
UNTEACH, un tech, *v. t.* To cause to forget, as what has been taught. [*softening*]
UNTEMPERING, un tem'per ing, *adj.* (*Shak*) Not tempering.
UNTEST, un test', *v. t.* (*Shak*) To bring out of a test.
UNTESTED, un test'ed, *adj.* (*Shak*) Unsearchable.
UNTHINK, un think', *v. t.* (*Shak*) To dismiss from the mind, as a thought.
UNTHINKING, un think'ing, *adj.* Not thinking: thoughtless.
UNTHREAD, un thred', *v. t.* To draw out a thread from to loose the threads.
UNTHRIFTHEAD, un thríft'í head, *n.* (*Spenser*) Unthriftness. [*of being unthrifty*]
UNTHRIFTINESS, un thríft-i nes, *n.* The quality of being unthrifty.
UNTHRIFTY, un thríft'í, *adj.* Not thrifty with out thriftness (*Spenser*) wicked.
UNTIE, un tí, *v. t.* To loose from being tied to unband to loosen to unfold.
UNTIL, un tíl, *prep.* Till to as far as (used mostly with respect to time)—*adv.* Till up to the time that. [*A.S. on, in, and Till*].
UNTIMELY, un tím'ly, *adj.* Not timely before the time unseasonable.
UNTIMELY, un tím'ly, *adv.* (*Shak*) Before the time, prematurely, unseasonably. [*tired*]
UNTIRING, un tíring, *adj.* Not tiring or becoming untiring.
UNTO, un tó, *prep.* To [*A.S. on, in, and To See Until*]. [*counted*]
UNTOLD, un tóld, *adj.* Not told or related not told.
UNTOWARD, un tó'ard, *adj.* Not toward.
UNTOWARDLY, un tó'ard l, *adv.* Not easily guided forward awkward inconvement.
UNTOWARDLY, un tó'ard l, *adv.* In an untoward manner.
UNTOWARDNESS, un tó'ard nes, *n.* The state or quality of being untoward, perverse, or awkward.
UNTRADED, un trad'ed, *adj.* (*Shak*) Unused, uncommon. [*retrace*]
UNTREAD, un tred', *v. t.* (*Shak*) To tread back to.
UNTRUE, un trú, *adj.* Not true false not faithful disloyal—*n.* (*Shak*) An untruth.
UNTRULY, un trú'ly, *adv.* Not truly, falsely.
UNTRUST, un trust', *adj.* (*Spenser*) Untrussed, loosened from a trust, as hair.
UNTRUTH, un trúth, *n.* What is not the truth—want of truth a lie. [*from a tuck*].
UNTUCK, un tak', *v. t.* To undo, as a tuck to loose.
UNTUNE, un tún, *v. t.* To put out of tune to disorder or confuse.

UNTWINE, un-twin', *v.t.* (*lit.*) To take out of the twine: to untwist: to open.
UNTWIST, un-twist', *v.t.* To open what is twisted.
UNUSUAL, un-ū'zhū-al, *adj.* Not usual or common.
UNUSUALLY, un-ū'zhū-al-li, *adv.* In an unusual manner: rarely.
UNUTTERABLE, un-ut'ēr-a-bl, *adj.* Incapable of being uttered or expressed. [*invaluable.*]
UNVALUED, un-val'ūd, *adj.* Not valued: (*Spenser*)
UNVARNISHED, un-var'nish't, *adj.* Not varnished: not artfully embellished: plain. [*uncover.*]
UNVEIL, uu-vāl', *v.t.* To remove a veil from: to
UNWARILY, un-wār'i-li, *adv.* In an unwary or heedless manner.
UNWARINESS, un-wār'i-nes, *n.* The state of being unwary, careless, or heedless. [*warped.*]
UNWARP, un-wawrp', *v.t.* To change from being
UNWARRANTABLE, un-wor'ant-a-bl, *adj.* Not warrantable or justifiable: improper.
UNWARRANTABLY, un-wor'ant-a-bli, *adv.* In an unwarrantable manner: improperly.
UNWARY, un-wār'i, *adj.* Not wary or cautious: (*Spenser*) unexpected. [*tiring: indefatigable.*]
UNWEARIED, un-wēr'id, *adj.* Not wearied: not
UNWEAVE, un-wāw', *v.t.* To undo what is woven.
UNWEDGABLE, un-wej'a-bl, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Unable to be split with wedges.
UNWEETING, un-wēt'ing, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Not knowing, ignorant. [See **WEET**.]
UNWEETINGLY, un-wēt'ing-li, *adv.* (*Spenser*). Ignorantly.
UNWELL, un-wel', *adj.* Not well: not in good health.
UNWEPT, un-wept', *adj.* Not wept for: not mourned.
UNWHOLESOME, un-hōl'sum, *adj.* Not wholesome: unfavourable to health: pernicious.
UNWHOLESOMENESS, un-hōl'sum-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being unwholesome.
UNWIELDINESS, un-weld'i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being unwieldy: difficulty of being moved. [*difficult to move.*]
UNWIELDY, un-weld'i, *adj.* Not wieldy: bulky:
UNWILLING, un-wil'ing, *adj.* Not willing: disinclined: reluctant.
UNWILLINGLY, un-wil'ing-li, *adv.* In an unwilling manner: with reluctance: not cheerfully.
UNWILLINGNESS, un-wil'ing-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being unwilling: reluctance.
UNWIND, un-wind', *v.t.* To wind down or off: to loose what is wound.—*v.i.* to be able to be unwound.
UNWISDOM, un-wiz'dum, *n.* Want of wisdom: ignorance: foolishness. [*foolish.*]
UNWISE, un-wiz', *adj.* Not wise: injudicious:
UNWISELY, un-wiz'li, *adv.* Not wisely or prudently.
UNWISH, un-wish', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To wish not to be.
UNWIST, un-wist', *adj.* (*Spenser*). Not known. [See **WIST**.]
UNWITTINGLY, un-wit'ing-li, *adv.* Without knowledge: ignorantly. [See **WIT**.]
UNWONT, un-wunt', *adj.* (*Spenser*). Unwonted.
UNWONTED, un-wunt'ed, *adj.* Not wonted or accustomed: uncommon.
UNWORTHILY, un-wurth'i-li, *adv.* In an unworthy manner: without due regard to worth or merit. [*less: unbecoming.*]
UNWORTHY, un-wurth'i, *adj.* Not worthy: worthless.
UNWRAP, uu-rap', *v.t.* To open what is wrapped or folded.

UNWREAKED, un-rēkt', *adj.* (*Spenser*). Unrevenged.
UNWREATH, un-rēth', *v.t.* To untwist, as anything wreathed.
UNWRITTEN, un-rī't'n, *adj.* Not written or reduced to writing: containing no writing.
UNYIELDING, un-yēld'ing, *adj.* Not yielding or bending: stiff: obstinate. [*disjoin.*]
UNYOKE, un-yōk', *v.t.* To loose from a yoke: to
UNYOKED, un-yōkt', *adj.* Not yoked: not having worn the yoke: (*Shak.*) unrestrained, licentious.
UP, up, *adv.* Toward a higher place: aloft: on high: from a lower to a higher position, as out of bed, above the horizon, &c.: in a higher position: in a condition of elevation, advance, excitement, &c.: as far as: completely.—*prep.* From a lower to a higher place on or along. [*A.S. up, uppe; Icel. upp; Goth. fup; Ger. auf; L. sub, Gr. hypo: allied to OVER and ABOVE.*]
UPAS, ū'pas, *n.* A vegetable poison: the juice of the upas-tree of the Philippine Islands. [*Malay, 'poison.'*] [*to unbar.*]
UPBAR, up-bār', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To lift up the bar of,
UPBEAR, up-bār', *v.t.* To bear up: to raise aloft: to sustain.
UPBIND, up-hind', *v.t.* To bind up.
UPBLOW, up-blō', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To blow up.
UPBRAID, up-brād', *v.t.* To charge with something wrong or disgraceful: to reproach: to reprove severely: (*Spenser*) to treat with contempt.—*n.* (*Spenser*) Reproach, contumely. [*A.S. upgebredan, to cry out against—up, and gebredan, Icel. bregda, to charge, reproach.*]
UPBRAIDING, up-brād'ing, *n.* A charging with something wrong: act of reproaching.
UPBRAST, up-brast', *p.a.t.* (*Spenser*). Burst open.
UPBRAY, up-bri', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To upbraid.—*n.* An upbraiding. [*or hursting forth.*]
UPBREAK, up-brāk', *n.* (*Browning*). A breaking up
UPBROUGHT, up-hrawt', *adj.* (*Spenser*). Brought up, educated. [*bowling.*]
UPCAST, up-kast, *n.* (*Shak.*) A cast or throw in
UPCAUGHT, up-kawt', *adj.* Caught up.
UPCLIMB, up-klim', *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To climb up, to ascend. [*to contract.*]
UPGATHER, up-gath'ēr, *v.t.* To gather up: (*Spenser*)
UPGAZE, up-gāz', *v.i.* To gaze or look steadily upward.
UPHEAVAL, up-hēv'al, *n.* The act of upheaving or lifting up: that which has been heaved up.
UPHEAVE, up-hēv', *v.t.* To heave or lift up.
UPHELD, up-held', *p.a.t.* and *p.a.p.* of **UPHOLD**.
UPHILL, up-hil, *adj.* (*lit.*) Going up a hill: ascending: difficult.
UPHOARD, up-hōrd', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To hoard up.
UPHOLD, up-hōld', *v.t.* To hold up: to sustain: to countenance: to defend.
UPHOLDER, up-hōld'ēr, *n.* One who upholds or supports: (*obs.*) an undertaker or one who provides for funerals, an upholsterer.
UPHOLSTERER, up-hōl'stēr-ēr, *n.* (*lit.*) An upholsterer: one who supplies furniture, beds, &c. [*Formerly upholster, and upholster, a corr. of UPHOLDER.*]
UPHOLSTERY, up-hōl'stēr-i, *n.* Furniture, &c. supplied by upholsterers.
UPLAND, up-land, *n.* Upper or high land as opposed to meadows, river-sides, &c.—*adj.* High in situation: pertaining to uplands. [*thing.*]
UPLEAN, up-len', *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To lean upon any-

Words beginning with UN-, not found above, are to be explained by prefixing 'not,' or 'want of,' to the meaning of the simple word.

fāte, fār; mē, hēr; mīne; mōte; mūte; mōū; then.

UPLIFT, up-lift, *v t* To lift up or raise aloft.
UPLIFT, up-lift, *n* (*geol.*) A raising or upheaval of strata.
ULOOK, up-look, *v t* (*Shal*) To look up
UPMOST, up-mōst, *adj* Uppermost, highest. [*Superlative of Up*]
UPON, up-on, *prep* Same as *On*
UPPER, up-er, *adj* Further up higher in position, dignity, &c. superior [*Comp of Up*]
UPPERHAND, up-er hand, *n* (*lit.*) The having the hand above superiority advantage.
UPPERMOST, up-er most, *adj* Furthest up, highest [*Superlative of Up*]
UPRAISE, up-raiz', *v t* To raise or lift up.
UPREAR, up-er', *v t* To rear or raise.
UPRIDGED, up-rijd, *adj* Raised up in ridges.
UPRIGHT, up-rit, *adj* Right or straight up in an erect position adhering to rectitude honest just — *n* Something standing upright or erect.
UPRIGHTEOUSLY, up-rit'-yus-h, *adv* (*Shal*) In an upright or just manner [*perpendicularly*]
UPRIGHTLY, up-rit-h, *adv* In an upright manner
UPRIGHTNESS, up-rit nes *n* The quality of being upright erectness integrity
UPRISE, up-rit, *v i* To rise up — *n* (*Shal*) The act of rising appearance above the horizon.
UPRISING, up-ri-zing, *n* The act of rising (*Shal*) an ascent, a steep place.
UPRIST, up-rist', *pa t* (*Coleridge*) Uprose.
UPROAR, up-ror, *n* (*lit.*) A stirring up noise and tumult bustle and clamour [*Ger auf-ruhr—auf, up, rühren, to stir corrupted from a supposed connection with FEAR*]
UPROAR, up-ror', *v t* (*Shal*) To throw into uproar or confusion. [*passive by great uproar*]
UPROARIOUS, up-ror'-us, *adj* Making or accom-
UPROARIOUSLY, up-ror'-us h, *adv* In an uproar-ious manner with great noise.
UPROARIOUSNESS, up-ror'-us nes, *n* The state of being uproarious, noisy, or riotous
UPROOT, up-root, *v t* To tear up by the roots.
UPROSE, up-rōs', *pa t* of *UPRISE*.
UPSET, up-set, *v t* (*lit.*) To set up to turn upside down to overthrow — *n* An overturn.
UPSET, up-set, *adj* Set up belonging to that which is set up for sale noting the lowest price at which an article can be sold at an auction.
UPSHOOT, up-shoot', *v t* (*Spenser*) To shoot upward. [*out final issue end.*]
UPSHOT, up-shot *n* (*lit.*) What is shot up or turns
UPSIDE, up-sid, *n* The upper side.
UPSPRING, up-spring, *n* (*Shal*) An upstart.
UP-STAIRS, up-stairz, *adv* In or toward the upper story
UPSTAND, up-stand, *v i* (*Milton*) To stand up — *pa t* upstood [*to stand up erect.*]
UPSTARE, up-stair', *v i* (*Spenser*) To stare upward.
UPSTART, up-start *adj* (*Milton*) Suddenly raised to prominence or consequence — *n* One who has suddenly started up or risen from low life to wealth, &c.
UPSTAY, up-stā, *v t* To stay, sustain, support.
UPSWARM, up-swarm, *v t* (*Shak*) To raise in a swarm.
UPTIE, up-ti, *v t* To tie up (*Spenser*) to twist.
UPTURN, up-turn, *v t* To turn *up* or upward to throw up.

UPWARD, up ward, *adj* Directed up or to a higher place — *n* (*Shal*) The upper part [*Ur, and ward, sig direction.*]
UPWARD, up ward, } *adv* Toward a higher direc-
UPWARDS, up wardz, } tion or place.
 UPWARD or, more than, about.
UPWIND, up-wind, *v t* (*Spenser*) To wind up — *pa t* upwound
URANIA, ū rā nī a, *n* (*lit.*) The heavenly Muse the Muse of astronomy, represented with a celestial globe in her hand, to which she points with a little staff [*L.—Gr ouranos, heavenly—ouranos, heaven.*]
URANIUM, ū rā i um, *n* A rare metal, very hard, and resembling nickel or iron in its lustre and colour [*From Gr ouranos, heaven*]
URANUS, ū rā nus *n* The name of one of the primary planets [*L.—Gr ouranos, heaven.*]
URBAN, ū r'ban, *adj* Of or belonging to a city [*L. urbanus—urbis, a city*]
URBANE, ū r bān, *adj* Pertaining to or influenced by a city civilised refined courteous. [*See URBAN*]
URBANITY, ū r bān i tī, *n* The quality of being urbane refinement politeness.
URCHIN, ū r'chin, *n* A hedgehog a child, used jocosely. — *adj* (*Milton*) Rough, pricking, piercing [*O E. urchone, urchen, O Fr erigon, Fr hérisson, from L. erucius, a hedgehog.*]
URETER, ū r e'ter, *n* One of the two tubes which convey the urine from the kidney to the bladder. [*Gr ourētr—ouron urine.*]
URETHRA, ū r e'thra *n* The canal by which the urine is discharged from the bladder [*Gr ourēthra—ouron, urine.*]
URGE, ū rj, *v t* To press in any way to drive to press earnestly to provoke (*Milton*) to torment — *pr p* urging, *pa p* urged [*L. urgeo, to press, to drive.*]
URGENCY, ū rj en sī, *n* Quality of being urgent—earnest asking pressing necessity
URGENT, ū rj ent, *adj* Urging pressing with importunity calling for immediate attention earnest [*L. urgens—entis, pr p of urgeo to press.*]
URGENTLY, ū rj ent h, *adv* In an urgent or pressing manner
URIC, ū rīk, *adj* Pertaining to or obtained from urine. [*Fr urique—Gr ouron, urine.*]
URIM, ū rīm, and **THUMMIM**, thum i m, *pa pl* (*lit.*) Lights and perfections a part of the high priest's breastplate among the ancient Jews, the nature of which is not distinctly understood. [*Heb urim, prob pl of ur, ur, light, and thummim, pl. of thom, perfection.*]
URINAL, ū rī nāl, *n* A vessel for urine a convenience for discharging urine
URINARY, ū rī nārī, *adj* Pertaining to or like urine.
URINATE, ū rī nāt, *v i* To discharge urine.
URINE, ū rīn, *n* The water which is separated by the kidneys from the blood, and conveyed to the bladder [*Fr. L. urina, Gr ouron, Ger harm, allied to Sans varā, water*]
URINOSE, ū rī nō-sē, } *adj* Relating to urine par-
URINOUS, ū rī nō-us, } taking of the qualities of urine:
 like urine.
URN, ū rn *n* (*lit.*) A water-pot a kind of vase used for various purposes a vessel in which the ashes of the dead were anciently deposited. [*L. urna, a water pot, an urn, from root of URINE.*]

Ute, ū; mē, her, mine, mote, moute, mōon, then.

URNFUL, urn'fool, *n.* As much as an urn will hold.

URN-SHAPED, urn'-shāpt, *adj.* Having the shape of an urn. [*ursinus*—*ursus*, a bear.]

URSINE, ur'sin, *adj.* Relating to or like a bear. [L.]

URTICACEOUS, ur-ti-kā'shūs, *adj.* Relating to nettles. [From L. *urtica*, a nettle.]

US, ūs, *pron.* The objective case of *WE*. [A.S.]

USABLE, ūz'a-bl, *adj.* That may be used.

USAGE, ūz'āj, *n.* Act or mode of using: treatment: practice: custom: (*Spenser*) conduct, behaviour. [Fr.—low L. *usagium*—L. *usus*, use.]

USANCE, ūz'ans, *n.* (*obs.*) Use, usage, employment: (*Shak.*) usury, interest for money: the time allowed by usage for the payment of a bill of exchange. [Fr., from root of *USE*.]

USAUCE, ūz'ains, *n.* (*Spenser*). Usage. [See *USANCE*.]

USE, ūz, *v.t.* To put to some purpose: to avail one's self of: to habituate: to behave toward: (*B.*) to practise.—*v.i.* to be accustomed: (*Spenser*) to be accustomed to go:—*pr.p.* ūs'ing; *pa.p.* ūsed'. [Fr. *user*; L. *utor*, *usus*.]

USE ONE'S SELF (*Shak.*), to behave.—USE UP, to consume, to exhaust, to tire out.

USE, ūs, *n.* Act of using or putting to a purpose: employment: need: advantage: practice: custom. [L. *usus*—*utor*, *usus*, to use.]

IN USE, in employment or practice.—MAKE USE OF, to use, to employ.—OF USE, useful.—OF NO USE, useless.—OUT OF USE, not used or employed.

USEFUL, ūs'fool, *adj.* Full of use or advantage: able to do good: serviceable. [manner.]

USEFULLY, ūs'fool-li, *adv.* In a useful or profitable

USEFULNESS, ūs'fool-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being useful or serviceable.

USELESS, ūs'les, *adj.* Having no use: answering no good purpose: not advancing the end proposed.

USELESSLY, ūs'les-li, *adv.* In a useless manner: without advantage.

USELESSNESS, ūs'les-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being useless or unserviceable.

USHER, ūsh'ēr, *n.* (*lit.*) A door-keeper: one whose business it is to introduce strangers or to walk before a person of rank: an under-teacher or assistant.—*v.t.* To introduce: to fore-run. [Fr. *huissier*; It. *usciero*; L. *ostiarius*: from Fr. *huis*, It. *uscio*, L. *ostium*, a door.] [use: common.]

USUAL, ūzhū'al, *adj.* In use: occurring in ordinary

USUALLY, ūzhū'al-li, *adv.* In the usual or customary manner.

USUCAPTION, ūzhū-kap'shun, *n.* (*law*). The acquisition of property in anything by possession and enjoyment for a certain term of years. [From L. *usus*, use, and *capio*, *captum*, to take.]

USUFRUCT, ūzhū-frukt, *n.* (*law*). The right of using and enjoying for a time something belonging to another, but without diminishing or altering its substance. [L. *usus*, use, and *fructus*, fruit.]

USURE, ūzhōor, *v.i.* (*Shak.*) To practise usury.

USURER, ūzhōor-ēr, *n.* (*orig.* and *B.*) A money-lender for interest: one who practises usury.

USURIOUS, ūzhūr-i-us, *adj.* Practising usury: containing usury.

USURP, ū-zurp', *v.t.* (*lit.*) To seize to one's own use: to take possession of by force without right. [L. *usurpo*, contr. from *usu-rapio*—*usus*, use, and *rapio*, to seize.]

USURPATION, ū-zurp-ā'shun, *n.* Act of usurping: unlawful seizure and possession.

USURPER, ū-zurp'ēr, *n.* One who usurps or seizes power or property without right.

USURY, ūzhōor-i, *n.* (*lit.*) A using: (*B.*) interest paid for the use of money: (*Bacon*) the practice of taking interest: illegal or exorbitant interest. [L. *usura*—*utor*, *usus*, to use.]

UTENSIL, ū-ten'sil, *n.* (*lit.*) That which is used: an instrument or vessel used in common life. [L. *utensilis*, fit for use—*utor*, to use.]

UTERINE, ū'tēr-in, *adj.* Pertaining to the womb: born of the same mother by a different father. [L. *uterinus*—*uterus*, the womb.]

UTERUS, ū'tēr-us, *n.* The womb. [L.]

UTILISE, ū'til-iz, *v.t.* To make useful: to put to profitable use. [Fr. *utiliser*—L. *utor*, *usus*, to use.]

UTILITARIAN, ū-til-i-tā'ri-an, *adj.* Consisting in or pertaining to utility, or to utilitarianism.—*n.* One who holds utilitarianism.

UTILITARIANISM, ū-til-i-tā'ri-an-izm, *n.* The doctrine which holds that the standard of morality is utility or the happiness of mankind.

UTILITY, ū-til'i-ti, *n.* Usefulness: quality of being useful: profitable to some end. [L. *utilitas*—*utilis*, useful—*utor*, to use.]

UTIS, ū'tis, *n.* (*obs.*) The eighth day after any term or feast, the feast itself: (*Shak.*) festivity, merriment, bustle. [Norm. Fr. *utas*—*ut*, Fr. *huit*, L. *octo*, eight.]

UTMOST, ūtmōst, *adj.* Outmost: furthest out: most distant: last: in the greatest degree: highest.—*n.* The greatest that can be: the greatest effort. [A.S. *utemost*—*utema*, superl. of *ut*, out, and superl. suffix, -*st*.] [chimerical.]

UTOPIAN, ūtō'pi-an, *adj.* Imaginary: fanciful: [From *Utopia*—Gr. *ou*, not, and *topos*, place, and so = nowhere—an imaginary island represented by Sir T. More as enjoying perfection in politics, laws, &c.]

UTRICLE, ū'tri-kl, *n.* A little bag, bladder, or cell. [L. *utriculus*, dim. of *uter*, *utris*, a bag.]

UTRICULAR, ū-trik'ū-lar, *adj.* Containing or furnished with utricles.

UTTER, ū'tēr, *adj.* (*lit.*) Outer or on the outside: furthest out: extreme: total: perfect. [A.S. *uter*, outer, extreme—*ut*, out.]

UTTER, ū'tēr, *v.t.* (*lit.*) To send out or forth: to circulate: to publish abroad: to speak: (*Shak.*) to sell, to expel: (*Spenser*) to reach out. [From *UTTER*, *adj.*] [or expressed.]

UTTERABLE, ū'tēr-a-bl, *adj.* That may be uttered

UTTERANCE, ū'tēr-ans, *n.* Act of uttering: manner of speaking: pronunciation: expression.

UTTERANCE, ū'tēr-ans, *n.* (*Shak.*) Extremity, deadly contention. [Fr. *outrance*, from root of *OUT*.]

UTTERER, ū'tēr-ēr, *n.* One who utters.

UTTERLY, ū'tēr-li, *adv.* To the utmost: to the full extent: completely.

UTTERMOST, ū'tēr-mōst, *adj.* Furthest out: utmost.—*n.* The greatest degree. [UTTER and *Most*.]

UVEOUS, ū've-us, *adj.* Resembling a grape. [From L. *uva*, a grape.]

UVULA, ū'vū-la, *n.* A small, conical, spongy body, attached to the lower border of the soft palate, and hanging over the back part of the tongue. [L., dim. of *uva*, a grape.]

UVULAR, ū'vū-lar, *adj.* Relating to the uvula.

UXORIOUS, ūgs-ō'ri-us, *adj.* Excessively or submissively fond of a wife. [L. *uxorius*—*uxor*, a wife.]

UXORIOUSLY, ūgs-ō'ri-us-li, *adv.* In an uxorious manner: with servile submission to a wife.

UXORIOUSNESS, ūgs-ō'ri-us-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being uxorious: excessive fondness for a wife.

V

VACANCY, vak'an s, n. State of being vacant leisure that which is vacant or unoccupied empty space void or gap between bodies a situation unoccupied.

VACANT, vak'ant, adj. Empty exhausted of air free not occupied by an incumbent or possessor not occupied with study, &c. thoughtless. [L. *vacans*, -antis, pr p of *vaco*, *atum*, to be empty.]

VACANTLY, vak'ant li, adv. In a vacant manner.

VACATE, vak'at, vt. To make void or empty to quit possession of to deprive of authority —prp *vacating*, pa p. *vacited*. [L. *vaco*, *atum*, to be empty.]

VACATION, vak'ashun, n. The act of vacating or making void or invalid freedom from duty, &c. intermission of any regular employment recess.

VACCINATE, vak'in at vt. To inoculate with the cow pox —prp *vaccinating*, pa p. *vaccinated*. [Low L. *vaccino*, *atum*—*vacca*, a cow.]

VACCINATION, vak'in ashun, n. The act of vaccinating or inoculating with the cow pox.

VACCINATOR, vak'in ator, n. One who vaccinates.

VACCINE, vak'in, adj. Pertaining to or derived from cows. [L. *vaccinus*—*vacca*, a cow.]

VACILLANT, vas'il lant, adj. Vacillating.

VACILLATE, vas'il lat, vt. To waver to and fro to waver to be unsteady —prp *vacillating*, pa p. *vacillated*. [L. *vacillo*, -atum.]

VACILLATING, vas'il lat'ing, adj. Inclined to fluctuate wavering unsteady. [From *VACILLATE*.]

VACILLATION, vas'il la shun, n. The act of vacillating or wavering fluctuation unsteadiness.

VACUITY, vak'uiti, n. Vacancy emptiness space unoccupied or not visibly occupied void. [L. *vacuitas*—*vacuus*, empty.]

VACUOUS, vak'us, adj. (Milton) Empty, void. [L. *vacuus*, empty.]

VACUUM, vak'uum, n. A vacant or empty space a space empty or devoid of all matter. [L.—*vacuus*, empty.]

VADE, vad, v. (Spenser) To go, to pass. (Shak.) to fade. [See *FADE*, but perh from L. *vado*, to go.]

VAGABOND, vag'a-bond, adj. Wandering having no settled habitation driven to and fro unsettled dissolute —n. One who wanders without any settled habitation a wandering, idle fellow. [L. *vagabundus*—*vagor* *vagari*, to wander—*vagus* wander ing, unsettled.]

VAGABONDAGE, vag'a-bond aj, } n. The life or
VAGABONDISM, vag'a-bond izm, } condition of a
vagabond vagrancy.

VAGARY, vag'ari, n. A wandering of the thoughts a wild freak a whim. [From L. *vagor*, *vagari*, to wander.]

VAGINA, vaj'ina, n. (lit) A sheath (anat.) the canal or passage which leads from the external orifice to the uterus (bot.) a leaf-stalk when it becomes thin and rolls round the stem to which it then forms a stalk, as in grasses. [L.]

VAGINAL, vaj'in al, adj. Pertaining to the vagina or to a sheath sheath like.

VAGINANT, vaj'in ant, adj. (bot.) Investing as a sheath. [From *VAGINA*.]

VAGINATE, vaj'in at, adj. Sheathed (bot.) in

vested by the tubular base of a leaf or leaf stalk, as a stem denoting a certain order of sheathed polytes. [From *VAGINA*.]

VAGRANCY, vag'ran si, n. The state of being a vagrant life and habits of a vagrant.

VAGRANT, vag'rant, adj. Wandering without any settled dwelling unsettled —n. One who has no settled habitation an idle or disorderly person a beggar. [O E. *vagarant*—Fr *vaguer*, L. *vagari*, to wander.]

VAGRANTLY, vag'rant li, adv. In a vagrant, wandering, or unsettled manner.

VAGRANTNESS, vag'rant nes, n. VAGRANCY.

VAGUE, vag, adj. Wandering unsettled indefinite uncertain. [Fr, L. *vagus*—*vagor*, to wander.]

VAGUELY, vag'li, adv. In a vague manner uncertainly unfixedly.

VAGUENESS, vag'nes, n. The state or quality of being vague uncertainty ambiguousness.

VAIL, val, n. (obs) Avals proceeds money given to servants a windfall. [Abbreviation of *AVAIL*.]

VAIL, val, vt. To let fall or sink from fear, &c. (Spenser) to lay down. [Abbreviation of *AVALE*.]

VAIL, val, a cover. Same as *VEIL*.

VAILING, val'ing, adj. (Spenser) Lowering. [From *Vail*, v.]

VAIN, van, adj. (B) Vacant, worthless unsatisfying fruitless unreal conceited showy. (Spenser) frail. [A.S. *wana*, deficient, Ger *wahn*, Fr *vain*, L. *vanus*, empty, perh. from *vaco*, to be empty akin to *WANE*.]

In *VAIN*, ineffectually to no purpose or end with levity or profanity.

VAINESSE, van'es, n. (Spenser) Vanity.

VAINGLORIOUS, van glori'us, adj. Given to vain-glory proceeding from vanity.

VAINGLORIOUSLY, van glori'us li, adv. In a vainglorious manner with empty pride.

VAINGLORY, van glori, n. Vain or empty glory in one's own performances pride above desert.

VAINLY, van'li, adv. In a vain manner ineffectually to no purpose foolishly.

VAINNESS, van'nes, n. The state or quality of being vain or ineffectual. (Shak.) vanity, empty pride.

VAIR, var, n. (her) A kind of fur, the skin of the squirrel, bluish gray on the back and white on the belly, represented by blue and white shields or bells in horizontal rows. [O Fr—L. *varius*, variegated.]

VAIR, var, } adj. (her) Charged or variegated
VAIRY, var'i, } with vair.

VALANCE, val'ans, n. A piece of drapery, usually fringed, hanging round the tester or head of a bed, or from the head of window curtains.—v. t. To furnish with a valance to decorate with drapery.—prp *valancing*, pa p. *valanced*. [Norm. Fr *valant*, Fr *avalant*, hanging down from a rafter. See *AVALE*.]

VALE, val, n. A tract of low ground, esp. between hills a valley. [O Fr *val*, L. *valis*, a vale.]

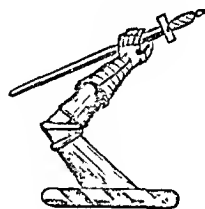
VALEDICTION, val e-dik'ashun, n. A saying farewell a farewell. [L. *valedico*, *dictum*—*val*, farewell (from *valco*, to be well), and *duco*, to say.]

VALEDICTORY, val e-dik'tori, adj. Saying farewell taking leave. [See *VALEDICTION*.]

VALENCIENNES, val'en si-enz, n. A kind of lace made at Valenciennes in France.

VALENTINE, val'en tin, n. A lover or sweetheart.

- chosen on St Valentine's day, 14th Feb.: a love-letter sent on that day. [The custom of sending letters may have originated from the popular notion that on this day birds began to pair.]
- VALERIAN**, va-lêr'i-an, *n.* A genus of annual or herbaceous plants, the root of which is a well-known medicine. [Prob. a barbarous derivative from *L. valere*, to be powerful, from its medicinal properties.]
- VALERIC**, val'êr-ik, *adj.* Pertaining to or obtained from the root of valerian.
- VALET**, val'et, *n.* (*lit.*) A *varlet*: a servant: a manservant, esp. one who attends on a gentleman's person. [Fr.—O. Fr. *varlet*. See **VARLET**, **VASSAL**.]
- VALETUDINARIAN**, val-e-tûd-in-âr'i-an, *adj.* Belonging to ill health: sickly: weak.—*n.* A person of ill or weak health. [*L. valetudinarius*—*valetudo*, -inis, state of health, bad health—*valeo*, to be strong or well.]
- VALETUDINARIANISM**, val-e-tûd-in-âr'i-an-izm, *n.* The condition of a valetudinarian: weak health.
- VALETUDINARY**, val-e-tûd'in-ar-i, *adj.* Valetudinarian.
- VALEW**, val'û, *n.* (*Spenser*). Valour, courage.
- VALHALLA**, val-hal'la, *n.* (*lit.*) The hall of the slain: in Scandinavian mythology, the palace of immortality for the souls of heroes slain in battle. [Ice. *valhöll*—*valr*, A.S. *væl*, slaughter, and Ice. *höll*, O. Ger. *halla*, a hall. See **HALL**.]
- VALLANCE**, val'yans, } *n.* (*Spenser*). The state or
VALIANCINOX, val'yan-si, } quality of being valiant, valour.
- VALIANT**, val'yant, *adj.* Strong: brave: intrepid in danger: heroic. [Fr. *vaillant*, It. *valente*, from *L. valens*, *valentis*, *pr.p.* of *valeo*, to be strong. See **VALETUDINARIAN**.]
- VALIANTLY**, val'yant-li, *adv.* In a valiant manner: courageously: stoutly: vigorously: (*Apoc.*) by force.
- VALIANTNESS**, val'yant-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being valiant: stoutness, strength: bravery.
- VALIANTS**, val'yants, *n.pl.* (*B.*) Valiant men: heroes.
- VALIAUNOE**, val'yans, *n.* (*Spenser*). **VALLANCE**.
- VALID**, val'id, *adj.* Strong: having sufficient strength or force: founded in truth: sound: conclusive: (*law*) executed with the proper formalities: legal: rightful. [*L. validus*—*valeo*, to be strong.]
- VALIDITY**, val'id-i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being valid: strength or force to convince or suppress: justness, soundness: legal soundness or force: (*Shak.*) value.
- VALIDLY**, val'id-li, *adv.* In a valid manner: in such a way as to convince.
- VALIDNESS**, val'id-nes, *n.* Same as **VALIDITY**.
- VALISE**, va-lês', *n.* A travelling-bag, generally of leather, opening at the side: a portmanteau. [Fr.; It. *valigia*, through supposed *L. forms valitia, vidulitia*—*vidulus*, a travelling-bag.]
- VALLEY**, val'i, *n.* (*pl.* **VALLEYS**). A vale or low land between hills or mountains: a low, extended plain usually watered by a river.
- VALONIA**, va-lô'ni-a, *n.* The large acorn-cup of a species of oak, which grows round the Levant, used in tanning. [It. *vallonia*; from Gr. *balanos*, an acorn.]
- VALOR**. American spelling of **VALOUR**.
- VALOROUS**, val'ur-us, *adj.* Possessing or shewing valour: intrepid: courageous.
- VALOROUSLY**, val'ur-us-li, *adv.* In a valorous manner: heroically.
- VALOUR**, val'ur, *n.* The quality of being valiant: that which enables one to encounter danger fearlessly: intrepidity: courage: bravery. [O. Fr.; low *L. valor*—*valeo*, to be strong.]
- VALUABLE**, val'û-a-bl, *adj.* Having value or worth: costly: deserving esteem.—*n.* A thing of value: a precious possession.
- VALUATION**, val'û-a-'shun, *n.* The act of valuing: value set upon a thing: estimated worth.
- VALUATOR**, val'û-ât-or, *n.* One who sets a value upon: an appraiser.
- VALUE**, val'û, *n.* Worth: that which renders anything useful or estimable: the degree of this quality: efficacy: importance: excellence: price: precise meaning.—*v.t.* To estimate the worth of: to rate at a price: to esteem: to prize:—*pr.p.* valuing; *pa.p.* val'ued. [Fr. *valoir* (*pa.p.* *valu*), *L. valeo*, to be worth.]
- VALUELESS**, val'û-les, *adj.* Of no value or worth.
- VALUER**, val'û-ir, *n.* One who values or esteems: an appraiser.
- VALVATE**, valv'ât, *adj.* Having or resembling a valve or valves: (*bot.*) meeting at the edges without overlapping, as the petals of flowers.
- VALVE**, valv, *n.* One of the leaves of a folding-door: a cover to an aperture which opens in one direction and not in the other: one of the pieces or divisions which form a shell. [Fr.; *L. valvæ*, the leaves of a door, a folding-door, prob. from *volvo*, to roll.]
- VALVED**, valvd, *adj.* Having or composed of valves.
- VALVELET**, valv'let, *n.* A little valve: (*bot.*) one of the pieces which compose the outer covering of a pericarp. [VALVE, and *dim. term. let*.]
- VALVULAR**, valv'û-lar, *adj.* Pertaining to, containing, or opening by valves: valved or serving as a valve.
- VALVULE**, valv'ûl, *n.* Same as **VALVELET**. [Low *L. valvula*, *dim.* of *L. valva*. See **VALVE**.]
- VAMBRACE**, vam'brâs, *n.* A corr. of **VANTBRACE**.
- VAMBRACED**, vam'brâst, *adj.* (*her.*) Having armour on the fore-arm. [See **VANTBRACE**.]
- VAMP**, vamp, *n.* The fore or upper leather of a boot or shoe covering the foot.—*v.t.* To repair with a new vamp. [From Fr. *avant-pied*, the fore-part of the foot—*avant*, before (see **VAN**), and *pied*, *L. pes, pedis*, the foot.]
- VAMPIRE**, vamp'ir, *n.* In the mythology of Eastern Europe, a ghost which sucked the blood of the living: one who lives upon others: a blood-sucker: a large species of blood-sucking bat in S. America. [Fr.; Ger. *vampyr*, Slav. *vampir*.]
- VAMPIRISM**, vamp'ir-izm, *n.* The actions of a vampire or the practice of blood-sucking: extortion.
- VAN**, van, *n.* A fan for winnowing grain: (*Milton*) a wing with which the air is beaten. [*L. vannus*.]
- VAN**, van, *n.* The front: the front of an army or a fleet. [Fr. *avant*, It. *avanti*, before—*L. ab*, from, by, and *ante*, before.]
- VAN**, van, *n.* A caravan or large covered wagon for goods, &c. [Abbreviated from **CARAVAN**.]
- VANADATE**, van'a-dât, } *n.* A salt formed by
VANADIATE, van-a'di-ât, } vanadic acid combined with a base. [from vanadium.]
- VANADIC**, van-ad'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to or obtained



Vambraced.

VANADIUM van'ădĭ-um, *n.* A rare metal some what resembling silver in appearance, very brittle and infusible and unoxidisable either by air or water [From *Vanadis* a cognomen of the Scandinavian goddess Freyja.]

VANCOURIER, van'kō-ri-er, *n.* (*Spenser*) A precursor [Fr *avant courier*—*avant*, before See **VAN**, and **COURIER**.]

VANDAL, van'dal, *n.* One of a fierce race in N Germany who invaded Rome in the 5th cent., destroying recklessly all monuments of arts and literature any one hostile to arts or literature a barbarian. [*L. Vandalus* perh. from Ger *wandeln*, to wander See **WANDER**.]

VANDAL, van'dal, } *adj.* Pertaining to or like
VANDALIC, van-dal'ik, } the Vandals barbarous rude.

VANDALISM, van dal'izm, *n.* The spirit or conduct of the Vandals ferocious cruelty hostility to arts or literature.

VANDYKE, van dik *n.* A small round cape for the neck, with the border ornamented with points and indentations, as seen in paintings by Vandyke of the time of Charles I.

VANE, vān, *n.* (*lit*) A cloth a flag or banner a thin slip of wood or metal at the top of a spire &c., to shew which way the wind blows a weather cock the thin web of a feather [*O E. fane, A.S. fana, Ger fahne* *O Ger fano*, a cloth akin to *L. pannus* a cloth.]

VANGUARD, van'gard, *n.* The guard in the van of an army the part of an army preceding the main body the first line.

VANILLA, van'il-lā, *n.* A genus of parasitical, orchidaceous plants, natives of tropical parts of America and Asia the dried aromatic pods or fruit of a certain species, indigenous to Central and South America, or a perfume made from the aromatic oil extracted from them. [*Sp. ramilla* dim. of *varina*, a sheath, a pod—*L. vagina*, a sheath.]

VANISH, van'ish, *v. t.* To pass away from a place, leaving it vacant or empty to disappear to be annihilated or lost. [*L. vaneceo*, to pass away—*vanus*, empty See **VAIN**.]

VANITY, van'itĭ, *n.* The quality of being vain worthlessness empty pride conceit idle show uncertainty vain pursuit empty pleasure fruitless desire [*L. vanitas—vanus* vain.]

LIKING VANITIES, empty falsehoods

VANQUISH van'kwish, *v. t.* To conquer to defeat in any contest to confute. [*Fr. vaincre* (pat. *vanquies*) *L. vincere* to conquer See **VICTORY**.]

VANQUISHER, van'kwisher, *n.* One who vanquishes a conqueror

VANTAGE, van'taj, *n.* Advantage state in which one has better means of action than another profit opportunity —*v. l.* (*Spenser*) To profit.

VANTAGE GROUND van'taj'grōund, *n.* State in which one has better means of action than another superiority

VANTRANCE, van'tbras, } *n.* A piece of plate
VANTRASS van'tbras, } armour to protect the forearm. [*Fr. avant* before, fore and *bras*, arm.]

VAPID, vap'id, *adj.* Having the spirit evaporated dead spiritless flat insipid. [*L. vapidus—vapor* See **VAPOUR**.]

VAPIDITY, vap'id-ĭ-tĭ, } *n.* The state or quality
VAPIDNESS vap'id nes, } of being vapid want of life or spirit deadness.

VAPIDLY, vap'id li, *adv.* In a vapid manner

VAPOR American spelling of **VAPOUR**

VAPORISATION, vā-pur-ĭ-zā-shun, *n.* The act of evaporating the state of being converted into vapour

VAPORISE, vap'ur-iz or vā, v. t. To convert into vapour—*v. i.* to pass off in vapour —*pr p* vapour-ing, *pa p* vapourised.

VAPORISH, vā-pur'ish, *adj.* Full of vapours hypochoondriacal peevish.

VAPOROUS vā-pur-us *adj.* Full of or like vapour. vain unreal affected with the vapours

VAPOUR vā-pur, *n.* The gas generally invisible, into which most liquids and solids are convertible by heat in physics the condition of a body when it becomes gas by heat water in the atmosphere anything vain or transitory —*pl* a disease of nervous weakness in which a variety of strange images float before the mind.—*v. i.* To pass off in vapour to evaporate to boast to brag [*L. vapor*, allied to Gr *kapnos* smoke, and prob to Sans. *vā* to blow.]

VAPOURER vā-pur'er *n.* One who vapours, a boaster

VAPOURY vā-pur-i, *adj.* Full of vapour affected with the vapours peevish.

VARIABILITY vā-rĭ-a-bĭlĭ-tĭ, *n.* The state or quality of being variable changeableness unsteadiness fickleness.

VARIABLE vā-rĭ-a-blĭ, *adj.* That may be varied changeable liable to change unsteady (*Spenser*) various —*n.* (*math.*) A quantity subject to continual increase or decrease a quantity which may have an infinite number of values in the same expression. [*Fr.* *L. variabilis—varius* various.]

VARIABLENESS, vā-rĭ-a-blĭ-nes, *n.* **VARIABILITY**
VARIABLY, vā-rĭ-a-blĭ, *adv.* In a variable manner: changeably inconstantly

VARIANCE, vā-rĭ-ans, *n.* State of being varied an alteration a change of condition difference that arises from or produces dispute. [*L. variantia—varians, -antis*, *pr p* of *vario* to vary.]

AT VARIANCE, in disagreement

VARIATION, vā-rĭ-ā-shun, *n.* Act of varying a change change from one to another successive change the extent to which a thing varies (*gram*) change of termination (*mus*) a manner of singing or playing the same air by various embellishments [*Fr.* *L. variatio—vario -atum* to vary.]

VARICOCELE, var'ĭ-ko-sel, *n.* An enlargement of the veins of the spermatic cord, or sometimes of the veins of the scrotum. [From **VARICOSE**, and Gr *kēlē*, a tumour.]

VARICOSE, var'ĭ-kos, } *adj.* Permanently dilated
VARICOUS, var'ĭ-kus, } or enlarged, as a vein. [*L. varicosus* full of dilated veins—*varix*, a dilated vein —*varus*, bent, crooked.]

VARIEGATE, vā-rĭ-e-gāt, *v. t.* To make varied or different to mark with different colours —*pr p* variegating, *pa p* variegated. [*L. variegare -atum* various various and *ago* to make.]

VARIEGATION vā-rĭ-e-gā-shun, *n.* The act of variegating the state of being variegated diversity of colours.

VARIETY, vā-rĭ-e-tĭ, *n.* The quality of being various difference a collection of different things one of a number of things nearly allied to each other a collection of individuals of the same species which differ in minor points an object differing from others of its species in certain points. [*L. varietas—varius*, various.]

VARIORUM, vā-rĭ-ō-rum, *adj.* Containing the notes of various commentators, denoting certain editions

late, far, me her, mine, mote, mate, mōn, then.

- of the ancient classics published chiefly in Holland in the 17th and 18th centuries. [In full, an edition *cum notis variorum*, 'with notes of various persons.']
- VARIOUS**, vā'ri-us, *adj.* *Varied*, different: several: unlike each other: changeable: uncertain: variegated. [L. *varius*, various.]
- VARIOUSLY**, vā'ri-us-li, *adv.* In various or different ways: with change or diversity.
- VARLET**, vār'let, *n.* (*orig.*) *A vassal attendant*: a footman: a low fellow: a scoundrel. [O. Fr. *varlet*, *raslet*, from root of *VASSAL*.] [crowd.]
- VARLETRY**, vār'let-ri, *n.* (*Shak.*) The rabble, the
- VARNISH**, vār'nish, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *To glaze*: to cover with a liquid to give a glossy surface to: to give a fair appearance to.—*n.* A sticky liquid which dries and forms a hard, lustrous coating: palliation. [Fr. *vernisser*, It. *verniciare*; prob. from L. as if *vitrinare*, to glaze—*vitreus*, low L. *vitrinus*, glassy, shining—L. *vitrum*, glass.]
- VARNISHER**, vār'nish-ēr, *n.* One whose occupation is to varnish: one who disguises or palliates.
- VARNISHING**, vār'nish-ing, *n.* The act of covering with varnish: any liquid used as varnish.
- VARVELED**, vār'veld, *adj.* (*her.*) Provided with varvels or rings.
- VARVELS**, vār'velz, *n.* Same as *VERVELS*.
- VARY**, vā'ri, *v.t.* *To make different*: to alter: to change to something else: to make of different kinds.—*v.i.* to alter or be altered: to be or become different: to change in succession: to deviate (with *from*): to disagree.—*pr.p.* vā'rying; *pa.p.* vā'ried. [Fr. *varier*, L. *variare*—*varius*, various.]
- VASCULAR**, vaskū-lar, *adj.* Consisting of, or containing vessels, as arteries, veins, &c. [Fr. *vasculaire*—L. *vasculum*, dim. of *vas*, a vessel.] [vasenlar.]
- VASCULARITY**, vas-kū-lar'i-ti, *n.* The state of being
- VASE**, vāz, *n.* *A vessel* anciently used for domestic purposes, and in offering sacrifices: an ornamental vessel generally of an antique pattern: a sculptured, vase-like ornament. [Fr.; L. *vas*, a vase.]
- VASSAL**, vas'al, *n.* *A servant* or attendant: one who holds land from and renders homage to a superior. [Fr.; low L. *vassalus*—W. *gwaz*, a youth, servant.] [dependence: subjection.]
- VASSALAGE**, vas'al-āj, *n.* State of being a vassal:
- VASSALESS**, vas'al-es, *n.* (*Spenser*). A female vassal
- VAST**, vast, *adj.* (*orig.*) *Waste*: of great extent: large: very great in amount, force, or importance.—*n.* (*Milton*) An extensive empty waste: (*Shak.*) dead of night: a gulf. [Fr. *vaste*, L. *vastus*, waste, vast; perh. akin to *vacuus*, empty.] [mensity.]
- VASTIDITY**, vast-id'i-ti, *n.* (*Shak.*) Vastness: im-
- VASTLY**, vastli, *adv.* To a vast extent or degree.
- VASTNESS**, vast'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being vast: enormous greatness: immense bulk.
- VASTY**, vasti, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Large, enormously great.
- VAT**, vat, *n.* A large vessel or tank, esp. one for holding liquors.—*v.t.* To put into a vat. [A.S. *fæt*, D. *vat*, Ger. *fass*, a vessel for liquors, L. *vas*, a vessel.]
- VATICAN**, vat'i-kan, *n.* A magnificent assemblage of buildings in Rome, including one of the pope's palaces: the papal authority. [Fr. *Vatican*, Ital. *Vaticano*, from L. *Mons Vaticanus*, a hill in Rome.]
- VATICIDE**, vat'i-sid, *n.* The killing of a prophet: the murderer of prophets. [L. *vates*, *vatis*, a prophet, and *cædo*, to kill.]
- VATICINATE**, vat-is'i-nāt, *v.t.* *To prophesy*: to practise prediction.—*pr.p.* vaticināting; *pa.p.* vaticināted.—*adj.* Pertaining to or containing prophecy or predictions. [L. *vaticinor*, *vaticinatus*—*vaticinus*, prophetic—*vates*, a prophet.]
- VATICINATION**, vat-is-i-nā'shun, *n.* Prophecy: prediction. [From *VATICINATE*.]
- VAUDEVILLE**, vād'vil, *n.* (*orig.*) A popular street song relating to current events: a satirical song introduced into a theatrical piece: a play in which dialogue is interspersed with satirical songs incidentally introduced, but forming an important part of the drama.
- [A corr. of *Faux de Vire*, the name of two valleys in Normandy, where lived Olivier Basselin (in the 15th century), who wrote a number of very popular songs.]
- VAULT**, vawlt, *n.* A round or arched roof: a chamber with an arched roof, esp. one underground: a cellar: anything with a vaulted appearance: the bound of a horse: a jump.—*v.t.* To shape as a vault: to arch: to roof with an arch: to form vaults in.—*v.i.* to curvet or leap, as a horse: to leap: to exhibit feats of leaping or tumbling. [O. Fr. *vaulte*, It. *volta*, low L. *volta*, *voluta*—L. *volvo*, *volutum*, to turn round, to roll.] [vaulted work.]
- VAULTAGE**, vawlt'āj, *n.* (*Shak.*) An arched cellar:
- VAULTED**, vawlted, *adj.* Arched: concave overhead: covered with an arch or vault.
- VAULTER**, vawlt'ēr, *n.* One who vaults or leaps.
- VAUNCE**, vāns, *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To advance.
- VAUNT**, vawnt or vānt, *v.i.* To make a vain display: to boast.—*v.t.* to make a vain display of: to boast.—*n.* Vain display: boast. [Fr. *vanter*, low L. *vanitare*—*vanus*, vain. See *VAIN*.]
- VAUNT**, vānt, *n.* (*Shak.*) The first part. [See *VAN*.]
- VAUNTAGE**, vānt'āj, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as *VANTAGE*.
- VAUNT-COURIER**, vānt'-kō-ri-ēr, *n.* (*Shak.*) Same as *VANCOURIER*.
- VAUNTER**, vānt'ēr, *n.* One who vaunts: a boaster.
- VAUNTINGLY**, vānt'ing-li, *adv.* In a vaunting manner.
- VAUT**, vawt, *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To vault or leap.—*n.* (*Spenser*) A vault.
- VAUTY**, vawti, *adj.* Vaulted.
- VAVASOUR**, vav'a-sur, *n.* *A dependant*: one who held his lands, not directly of the crown, but of one of the higher nobility. [From the root of *VASSAL*.]
- VAWARD**, vā'ward, *n.* The vanguard, van, or forefront. [For *vanward*—Fr. *avant*, before, and O. Fr. *warde*, *gard*, guard.]
- VEADAR**, vē'a-dar, *n.* The name of the intercalary or thirteenth month of the Jewish year, which must have been inserted about every third year. [Heb., 'the additional ADAR,' from *ve*, and, and ADAR, so called because it was introduced in the calendar after the month ADAR.]
- VEAL**, vēl, *n.* The flesh of a calf. [O. Fr. *veel*, Prov. *vedel*, L. *vitellus*, dim. of *vitulus*, Gr. *italos*, a calf; akin to Sans. *vatsa*, a calf.]
- VEDA**, vē'dā, *n.* (*pl.* *VEDAS*, vē'dāz). (*lit.*) *Knowledge*: the ancient sacred books of the Hindus. [Sans. *veda*, knowledge, *vid*, to know; conn. with L. *video*, to see, E. *To wit*.]
- VEDETTE**, vē-det', *n.* A cavalry sentinel at the outpost of an army to watch an enemy. [Fr.; It. *vedetta*, for *veletta*—*veglia*, L. *vigilia*, a watch.]
- VEER**, vē, *v.i.* *To whirl* or turn: to change direction, as the wind.—*v.t.* to turn: to direct to a different course. [Fr. *virer*, It. *virare*, to turn—L. and Gr. *gyrus*, a circle: acc. to Wedgwood, from root of *WHIRL*.]
- VEGETABLE**, vej'e-ta-bl', *n.* (*lit.*) *That which vegetates* or grows: an organised body without sensation

and voluntary motion, nourished by roots fixed in the ground a plant for the table.—*adj* Belonging to plants consisting of or having the nature of plants derived from vegetables. [*L. vegetabilis—vego*, to be lively]

VEGETABLE MARROW, the fruit of a species of gourd, so called from its marrow like appearance.

VEGETAL, vej-e-tal, *adj* Of the nature of a vegetable pertaining to the vital functions of plants and animals, as growth, reproduction, &c.

VEGETARIAN, vej-e-tā-ri-an, *n*. One who holds that vegetables are the only proper food for man.—*adj* Pertaining to vegetarianism.

VEGETARIANISM, vej-e-tā-ri-an-izm, *n*. The doctrine that vegetable substances are the solids intended by nature for the sustenance of man, and that it is contrary both to nature and good morals to make use of an animal diet.

VEGETATE, vej-e-tāt, *v.t.* To grow by roots and leaves to do nothing but eat and grow —*pp* vegetating, *pa p* vegetated. [*L. vegeto, -atum—vego* to be lively, akin to *vego*, to grow]

VEGETATION, vej-e-tā-shun, *n*. Process of vegetating or growing as a plant vegetable growth plants in general.

VEGETATIVE, vej-e-tāt-iv, *adj* Vegetating or growing as plants producing growth in plants.

VEGETIVE, vej-e-tiv, *n*. (*Shak*) A vegetable.

VEHEMENCE, ve-he-mens, *n*. The quality of being vehement violence great ardour or fervour

VEHEMENT, vē-he-ment, *adj* (*lit*) Wanting mind, unreasonable passionate furious very eager or urgent (*B*) very violent or strong [*Fr* — *L. vehemens* prob a lengthened form of *vehemens*—*ce*, neg, and *mens* *mensis*, mind. See MENTAL]

VEHEMENTLY, vē-he-ment-ly, *adv* In a vehement manner forcibly urgently

VEHICLE, vē-hī-kl, *n*. Any kind of carriage or conveyance that which is used to convey (*med*) a substance in which a medicine is taken. [*L. vehiculum—veho*, to carry]

VEHICULAR, vē-hī-kl-lar, *adj* Pertaining to or serving as a vehicle

VELL, vē-l, (*lit*) That which bears a ship onward a sail a covering a curtain anything that hides an object a piece of muslin or thin cloth worn by ladies to hide the face a cover a disguise.—*v.t.* To cover with a veil to throw a veil over to cover to conceal. [*O Fr veile, It. velo, L. velum*, a sail, *contr* of *velum—veho*, to bear, carry]

TAKE THE VEIL, to become a nun.

VEILLESS, vē-lēss, *adj* Wanting a veil; uncovered.

VEIN, vē-n, *n*. One of the vessels or tubes which convey the blood back to the heart (*bot*) one of the small branching ribs on a leaf (*zool*) a seam of a different mineral through a rock a fissure or cavity a streak in wood or stone a train of thought a course tendency or turn of mind peculiar temper.—*v.t.* To form veins or the appearance of veins in. [*Fr veine, L. vena*]

VEINED, vē-nēd, *adj* Full of veins streaked, variegated (*bot*) having vessels branching over the surface, as a leaf.

VEINLESS, vē-nlēss, *adj* Having no veins.

VEINLET, vē-nlē-t, *n*. (*bot*) A little vein or vessel branching out from a larger one.

VELE, vē-l, *n*. (*Spenser*) Same as VELL.

VELLAGE, vē-lā-j, *n*. (*Spenser*) Slavery [*See VILLAIN*]

VELLET, vē-lē-t, *n*. (*Spenser*) Same as VELVET

VELLUM, vē-lum, *n*. The skin of calves kids, or lambs, prepared for writing on. [*Fr vellum, low L. charta* (paper) *velutina*, of a call—*velutis* See VEAL]

VELOCIPEDE, ve-lo-si-ped or pēd, *n*. (*lit*) Swift-foot a light carriage for one person, orig. moved by striking the toes on the road, but now by the action of a treadle. [*Fr* — *L. velox, velocis*, swift, and *pes, pedis*, foot]

VELOCITY, ve-lo-si-ti, *n*. Swiftness, speed rate of motion. [*L. velocitas—velox, velocis*, swift.]

VELURE, vē-lur, *n*. (*Shak*) Velvet. [*Fr velours, O Fr villosus*, hairy, from *L. villosus*. See VELVET]

VELVET, vē-lvet, *n*. A cloth made from silk, with a close shaggy pile a similar cloth made of cotton.—*adj* Blade of velvet soft like velvet. [*O E. vellet, velouette, It. velluto*—*L.* as if *villosus*, for *villosus*, shaggy—*villosus*, shaggy hair]

VELVETEEN, vē-lvet-ēn, *n*. An inferior kind of velvet made from cotton.

VELVET GUARD vē-lvet-gārd, *n*. (*Shak*) Velvet trimmings applied metaphorically to the citizens who wore them. [*velvet goods*]

VELVETING, vē-lvet-ing, *n*. The soft pile of velvet—VELVETY, vē-lvet-ē, *adj* Made of or like velvet soft.

VENAL, vē-nal, *adj* Pertaining to a vein or veins contained in the veins. [*From L. vena, a vein*]

VENAL, vē-nal, *adj* That may be sold or got for a price held for sale mercenary [*L. venalis—venus*, sale]

VENALITY, vē-nāl-i-ti, *n*. Quality of being venal—prostitution of talents or services for a reward.

VENALLY, vē-nāl-ly, *adv* In a venal manner

VEND, vēnd, *v.t.* To give for sale, to sell to give for money to make an object of trade [*Fr vendre, L. vendere—venus*, sale, and do, to give]

VEYDEE, vē-dē, *n*. The person to whom a thing is VENDER, vēnder, *n*. One who vends or sells.

VENDETTA, vēn-dē-tā, *n*. The practice which prevails in Corsica of individuals taking private vengeance on those who have shed the blood of their relatives. [*Corsican*, 'vengeance']

VENDIBLE, vēnd-ib-ē, *adj* That may be sold that may be disposed of as an object of trade [*From VEND*]

VENDOR, vēnd-or, *n*. Same as VENDER.

VENEER, vē-nēr, *v.t.* (*lit*) To furnish to overlay or face with another wood.—*n*. A thin leaf of a valuable wood for overlaying an inferior [*Ger furnieren, Fr fourrir*, to furnish, from root of FURNISH]

VENEERING, vē-nēr-ing, *n*. The act or art of veneering or overlaying an inferior wood with thin leaves of a more valuable kind the thin leaf thus laid on.

VENERABLE, vē-nēr-ē-bl, *adj* That may be venerated worthy of veneration, reverence, or honour rendered sacred by religious or other associations. aged. [*quality of being venerable*]

VENERABLENESS, vē-nēr-ē-bl-ness, *n*. The state or VENERABLY, vē-nēr-ē-bl-ly, *adv* In a venerable manner in a way that excites reverence.

VENERATE, vē-nēr-āt, *v.t.* To honour or reverence with religious awe to reverence to regard with the greatest respect —*pp* venerating, *pa p* venerated. [*L. veneror, -atus*, allied to Sans. *vand*, to praise, *vand*, to honour]

VENERATION, vē-nēr-ē-shun, *n*. The act of venerating the state of being venerated the highest degree of respect and reverence respect mingled with reverence and awe awe.

- VENERATOR**, ven'ér-át-or, *n.* One who venerates.
- VENEREAL**, ven'ér-i-al, *adj.* (*lit.*) Pertaining to *Venus*: pertaining to or arising from sexual intercourse: exciting desire for sexual intercourse: euring venereal diseases. [*L. venerus—Venus*, the goddess of love.]
- VENERY**, ven'ér-i, *n.* Sexual intercourse. [See **VENEREAL**.]
- VENERY**, ven'ér-i, *n.* The act or exercise of hunting: the sports of the chase. [*Fr. vénerie*, from *O. Fr. vèner*, *L. venor*, to hunt.]
- VENESECTON**, vè-ne-sek'shun, *n.* The section or cutting open of a vein for letting blood: blood-letting. [*L. vena*, a vein, and **SECTION**.]
- VENETIAN**, ve-nè'shan, *adj.* Of or belonging to Venice.—*n.* A native or inhabitant of Venice.
- VENEW**, ven'ù, { *n.* (*Shak.*) A bout at fencing, a
- VENEY**, ven'i, { thrust, a hit. [*Fr. venue—venir*, to come.]
- VENGE**, venj, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To avenge, to punish. [*Fr. venger*, *Seo AVENGE*.]
- VENGEABLE**, venj'a-bl, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Revengeful.
- VENGEANCE**, venj'ans, *n.* (*lit.*) The vindicating one's self: the infliction of punishment upon another, in return for an injury or offense: retribution. [*Fr.* from *venger*, *L. vindico*, to avenge. See **VINDICATE**.]
- VENGEFUL**, venj'fool, *adj.* Full of vengeance: vindictive: retributive: revengeful.
- VENGEFULLY**, venj'fool-li, *adv.* In a revengeful manner: vindictively. [penal retribution.]
- VENGEMENT**, venj'ment, *n.* (*Spenser*). Vengeance.
- VENGER**, venj'ér, *n.* (*Spenser*). An avenger.
- VENIAL**, vè'ni-al, *adj.* That may be pardoned or forgiven: excusable: allowed. [*It. veniale—L. venia*, favour, pardon: prob. from root of **VENERATE**.]
- VENIALITY**, vè'ni-al'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being venial or pardonable.
- VENIALLY**, vè'ni-al-li, *adv.* In a venial manner: pardonably.
- VENIALNESS**, vè'ni-al-nes, *n.* Same as **VENIALITY**.
- VENISON**, ven'i-zn or ven'zn, *n.* The flesh of animals taken in hunting (so in *B.*), esp. the deer. [*Fr. vénaison—L. venatio*, a hunting, game—*venor*, to hunt.]
- VENOM**, ven'um, *n.* Any drink, juice, or liquid injurious or fatal to life: poison: spite: malice.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To infect with venom, to poison. [*Fr. venin*, *It. veneno*, *L. venenum*.]
- VENOMOUS**, ven'um-us, *adj.* Full of venom: poisonous: spiteful: mischievous.
- VENOMOUSLY**, ven'um-us-li, *adv.* In a venomous manner: poisonously: spitefully.
- VENOMOUSNESS**, ven'um-us-nes, *n.* The quality of being venomous or poisonous: spitefulness.
- VENOSE**, ve-nòs', *adj.* (*bot.*) Having well-marked veins, veined.
- VENOSITY**, ve-nòs'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being venous: (*med.*) a condition of the blood in which the venous blood is unnaturally abundant.
- VENOUS**, vè'nus, *adj.* Pertaining to, or contained in veins: veined. [*L. venosus—vena*, a vein.]
- VENT**, vent, *n.* A slit or cleft: a small opening to let air, &c. escape: the anus of birds and fishes: (*mil.*) the opening at the breach of a firearm through which fire is conveyed to the charge, the tone-hole: the flue of a chimney: discharge: escape: passage to notice: publication.—*v.t.* To give a vent or opening to: to let out, as at a vent: to allow to escape: to publish: to pour forth: (*Spenser*) to lift up, as the visor, to let in air.—*v.i.* (*Spenser*) to sniff up air. [*Fr. sente*, a slit—*L. findo*, to cleave.]
- VENTAGE**, vent'aj, *n.* (*Shak.*) A vent, a small hole.
- VENTAIL**, vent'al, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as **AVENTAIL**.
- VENTILATE**, vent'i-lit, *v.t.* To fan with wind: to open to the free passage of air: to cause fresh air to pass through: to expose to examination and discussion: to make public:—*pr.p.* ventilating; *pa.p.* ventilated. [*L. ventilo*, -atum—*ventus*, dim. of *ventus*, wind.]
- VENTILATION**, vent'i-lā-shun, *n.* Act or art of ventilating: state of being ventilated: free exposure to air: supply of air: act of examining and making public: public exposure.
- VENTILATOR**, vent'i-lit-or, *n.* That which ventilates: a contrivance for introducing fresh air.
- VENTRAL**, vent'al, *adj.* Belonging to the entrails or belly. [*L. ventralis—venter*, the belly—*Gr. enteron*, the entrails—entos, within—en, in.]
- VENTRE**, vent'ér, *v.i.* (*Spenser*). To venture.
- VENTRICLE**, vent'ri-kl, *n.* (*lit.*) A little belly: a small cavity in an animal. [*L. ventriculus*, dim. of *venter*, the belly.]
- VENTRICOSE**, vent'ri-kòs, { *adj.* Swelling out in
- VENTRICOUS**, vent'ri-kus, { the middle: bellied.
- [*Low L. ventricosus—venter*, the belly.]
- VENTRICULAR**, vent-rik'ù-lar, *adj.* Pertaining to a ventricle or small cavity.
- VENTRICULITE**, vent-rik'ù-lit, *n.* One of a genus of sessile, cup-shaped fossil sponges, occurring in the cretaceous strata. [*L. ventriculus*, dim. of *venter*, the belly, and *Gr. lithos*, a stone.]
- VENTRILOQUISE**, vent-ril'o-kwiz, *v.i.* To practise ventriloquism:—*pr.p.* ventril'oquising; *pa.p.* ventril'oquised.
- VENTRILOQUISM**, vent-ril'o-kwizm, *n.* Speaking from the belly: the act or art of speaking so that the voice seems to come from a distance or from some other person. [*L. ventriloquus*, speaking from the belly—*venter*, the belly, and *loquor*, to speak.]
- VENTRILOQUIST**, vent-ril'o-kwist, *n.* One who practises ventriloquism: one who has the power of making his voice appear to come from another person.
- VENTRILOQUOUS**, vent-ril'o-kwus, *adj.* That speaks after the manner of a ventriloquist.
- VENTRILOQUY**, vent-ril'o-kwi, *n.* Same as **VENTRILOQUISM**.
- VENTROUS**, vent'rns, *adj.* (*Spenser*). **VENTUROUS**.
- VENTURE**, vent'úr, *n.* That which is to come: chance: luck: hazard: that which is put to hazard (esp. goods sent by sea at the sender's risk): an undertaking attended with chance or danger: an undertaking whose issue is uncertain.—*v.t.* To send on a venture: to expose to hazard: to risk.—*v.i.* to make a venture: to run a risk: to dare:—*pr.p.* vent'uring; *pa.p.* vent'ured. [Contr. of **ADVENTURE**.]
- AT A **VENTURE** (*B.*), at random.
- VENTURESOME**, vent'úr-sum, *adj.* Inclined to venture: adventurous: daring, intrepid.
- VENTURESOMELY**, vent'úr-sum-li, *adv.* In a venturesome manner: daringly: boldly.
- VENTURESOMENESS**, vent'úr-sum-nes, *n.* The quality of being venturesome: boldness.
- VENTUROUS**, vent'úr-us, *adj.* Venturesome.
- VENTUROUSLY**, vent'úr-us-li, *adv.* In a venturesome manner: daringly: boldly.
- VENTUROUSNESS**, vent'úr-us-nes, *n.* The quality of being venturesome: boldness: daring.

VENUE, ven ū, *n.* The locality assigned in pleadings in English actions at law for the acts or circumstances out of which the action arises [See **VENUE**]

VENUS ven ūs, *n.* In Latin mythology, the goddess of love beauty and love deified the name of the most brilliant of the planets [From Sans *van*, to love allied to **WINSOME**]

VERACIOUS, ve rāsh ūs, *adj.* Speaking the truth truthful true [L. *verax*, *veracis*—*verus*, true See **VERITY**] [manner truthfully]

VERACIOUSLY, ve rāsh ūs lī, *adv.* In a veracious

VERACITY ve ras it ī, *n.* The quality of being veracious habitual truthfulness truth.

VERANDA VERANDAH ve ran da *n.* A kind of covered balcony or open portico, with a roof sloping beyond the main building supported by light pillars. [Port, Sans *veranda*—*vari*, to cover]

VERB, verb, *n.* (*lit.*) The word (*gram.*) the part of speech which affirms, so called because it is the chief word of a sentence. [Fr *verbe*, L. *verbum*, from root of Gr *ero* to say, to speak.]

VERBAL, verbal, *adj.* Relating to or consisting in words expressed in words spoken (as opposed to written) exact in words attending to words only word for word literal derived directly from a verb (*Skt.*) full of words verbose—*n.* A part of speech, a noun derived from a verb. [L. *verbalis*—*verbum*, a word]

VERBALISE, verbal īz, *vt.* To turn into a verb—*prp* verb alising, *pp* verb alised.

VERBALISM, verbal īzm, *n.* Something expressed in words or orally [From **VERBAL**]

VERBALLY, verbal lī, *adv.* In a verbal manner by word of mouth word for word.

VERBENA, ver bēna *n.* A genus of plants cultivated for their fragrance or beauty, vervain. [L. *verbena*, boughs or branches of laurel or myrtle.]

VERBIAGE, verb īj, *n.* Abundance of words wordiness verbosity [See **VERB**]

VERBOSE, verb ōs, *adj.* Full of words containing more words than are necessary wordy diffuse [From **VERB**] [wordily]

VERBOSILLY, verb ōs lī, *adv.* In a verbose manner

VERBOSENESS, verb ōs nēs, *n.* The state or

VERBOSITY, verb ōs īt, *n.* [quality of being verbose the use of more words than are necessary]

VERDANCY, verd an sī, *n.* The state or quality of being verdant or green inexperience foolishness.

VERDANT, verd ant, *adj.* Green fresh (as grass or foliage) flourishing inexperienced ignorant [Fr *verdoyant*, L. *viridans*, -*antis* *prp* of *virido*, to grow green—*viridis*, green—*vereo*, to be green.]

VERDANTLY, verd ant lī, *adv.* In a verdant manner freshly flourishingly

VERDICT, verd īkt, *n.* (*lit.*) A true saying the answer of a jury on a trial decision opinion pronounced. [Low L. *verdictum*, *veredictum*—*verē*, truly—*verus* true, and *dictum*, a saying—*duco*, to say]

VERDICIOUS, verd ī grīs *n.* The rust of copper, brass, or bronze a bluish green paint got from copper plates. [Fr *vert-de-gris*—*vert*, green, *de*, of, *gris*, gray or low L. *viride aris*—*viridis*, green (see **VERDANT**) and *es aris*, brass]

VERDITE, verd ī ter, *n.* A pigment, either blue or green formed from sulphate of copper, sea-salt, metallic copper, muriatic acid, caustic potash, and water, and extensively used in painting [A corr. of Fr *vert de terre* = earth green]

VERDOY, verd ōy, *adj.* (*her*) Charged with flowers,

leaves, or vegetable charges, as a bordure. [From Fr *verd*, green. See **VERDANT**]

VERDURE, verd ūr, *n.* Greenness freshness of growth. [See **VERDANT**]

VERDURELESS verd ūr les *adj.* Wanting verdure.

VERDUROUS verd ūr ūs *adj.* Covered with verdure green decked with green.

VERE, ver, v ī (*Spenser*) To veer

VERGE, very v ī To bend or incline to tend down ward to slope to tend to border upon—*prp* verging, *pp* verged [L. *vergo*, to bend.]

VEROE, verj, *n.* A slender green branch, a twig a rod, staff or mace or anything like them used as an emblem of authority extent of jurisdiction (esp. of the lord steward of the royal household) edge brink the spindle of a watch balance. [L. *virga*—*virgo*, to be green.]

VERGER, verjer, *n.* One who carries a verge or emblem of authority the beadle of a cathedral church a pew opener or attendant in church.

VERIFIABLE, ver ī fī a bl, *adj.* That may be verified, proved, or confirmed.

VERIFICATION, ver ī fī k ā sh ūn, *n.* The act of verifying or proving to be true the state of being verified.

VERIFY, ver ī fī, *vt.* To make out or show to be true to establish the truth of by evidence to confirm—*prp* verifying, *pp* verified. [L. *verus* true (*prp* conn. with Sans *tri*, to choose) and *facio*, to make.] [L. *verus*, true]

VERILY, ver ī lī, *adv.* Truly certainly really [From **VERISIMILAR**]

VERISIMILAR, ver ī sīm ī lar, *adj.* Truth-like likely probable. [L. *verisimilis*—*verus*, true, and *similis*, like]

VERISIMILITUDE, ver ī sīm ī līt ūd, *n.* Similitude or likeness to truth likelihood. [L. *verisimilitudo*—*verus* true, and *similitudo* See **SIMILITUDE**]

VERTABLE, ver ī ta bl, *adj.* True according to fact real actual. [From L. *verus*, true.]

VERTABLY, ver ī ta blī, *adv.* In a veritable manner truly really

VERTY, ver ī tī, *n.* The quality of being true or real truth (so in *R*) a true assertion or tenet [L. *veritas*—*verus*, true]

VERJUICE, ver ī j ūs, *n.* The juice of green or unripe fruit a kind of vinegar from it. [Fr *verjus*—*vert*, green (see **VERDANT**), and Fr, L. *jus* juice]

VERMIL ver ī ml, *n.* (*Spenser*) Same as **VERMILION**

VERMIL TINCTURED, ver ī ml tīŋkt ūrd, *adj.* (*Milton*) Vermilion tinted, tinged of a bright-red colour

VERMICELLI, ver mī chē lī, *n.* The stiff paste or dough of fine wheat-flour made into small worm like or thread like rolls. [It, pl. of *vermicello*, L. *vermiculus*, dim. of *vermis*, a worm]

VERMICULAR, ver mī k ū lar, *adj.* Pertaining to or like a worm (esp. in its motion) [From L. *vermiculus* dim. of *vermis* a worm.]

VERMICULATE, ver mī k ū lat, *vt.* To form inland work which resembles the motion or track of worms—*prp* vermiculating, *pp* vermiculated. [L. *vermiculator*, -*atus*—*vermis* a worm]

VERMICULATE, ver mī k ū lat *adj.* Inland or formed so as to imitate the track of worms crawling like a worm insinuating sophistical. [See **VERB**]



Vermiculated work.

VERMICULATION, vēr-mik-ū-lā'shun, *n.* The act of moving or forming, so as to resemble the motion of a worm: (*met.*) the sensation of a worm-like motion. [From VERMICULATE.]

VERMIFORM, vēr'mi-form, *adj.* Having the form of a worm. [L. *vermis*, a worm, and *FORM*.]

VERMIFUGE, vēr'mi-fūj, *n.* (*med.*) A substance that expels worms from animal bodies. [Fr., from L. *vermis*, a worm, and *fugo*, to cause to flee, to expel, from *fugio*, to flee.]

VERMIL, vēr'mil, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as VERMILION.

VERMILION, vēr-mil'yun, *n.* A scarlet colouring substance obtained from a little worm or insect (the cochineal): a bright red colouring substance obtained from sulphur and mercury: any beautiful red colour. —*v.t.* To dye vermilion: to colour a delicate red. [Fr. *vermillon*, low L. *vermilion*, from L. *vermiculus*, dim. of *vermis*, a worm.]

VERMILY, vēr'mil-i, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as VERMILION.

VERMIN, vēr'min, *n.* A worm: any noxious or mischievous animal or insect (esp. such as is small): noxious persons (in contempt). [Fr. *vermine*, L. *vermis*, usually referred to *verto*, to turn or twist, but see WORM.]

VERMIVOROUS, vēr-miv'or-us, *adj.* Devouring worms. [L. *vermis*, a worm, and *voro*, to devour.]

VERNACULAR, vēr-nak'ū-lar, *adj.* (*lit.*) Belonging to home-born slaves: native: belonging to the country of one's birth. [L. *vernaculus*—*verna*, a slave born in his master's house.]

VERNACULARLY, vēr-nak'ū-lar-li, *adv.* In a vernacular manner: in the vernacular.

VERNAL, vēr'nal, *adj.* Belonging to the spring: appearing in spring: belonging to youth. [L. *vernalis*—*ver*, Gr. *ear*, spring.]

VERNANT, vēr'nant, *adj.* (*Milton*). Flourishing as in spring. [L. *vernans*, *vernantis*, *pr.p.* of *verno*, to flourish—*ver*, spring.]

VERNATION, vēr-nā'shun, *n.* (*bot.*) The peculiar disposition of the leaves within the leaf-bud. [From *verno*, *vernatum*, to flourish—*ver*, spring.]

VERNIER, vēr'ni-ēr, *n.* A short scale made to slide along a graduated instrument for measuring intervals between its divisions, so called from *Vernier* of Brussels, its inventor.

VERONICA, ve-ron'i-ka, *n.* A supposed saint in the R. C. Church, who is stated to have offered her veil to Jesus Christ as he was on his way to Calvary, to wipe the sweat from his face, when his features were impressed on the cloth: a portrait of our Saviour's face on a handkerchief: a genus of plants, popularly known as Speedwell. [A corr. of Gr. *pherenikē*, victorious—*phērō*, to bear, and *nikē*, victory.]

VERREL, ver'el, *n.* A corr. of FERRULE.

VERRUCOSE, ver'ū-kōs, } *adj.* Covered with little
VERRUCOUS, ver'ū-kus, } knobs or wart-like promi-
nences: warty. [L. *verrucosus*—*verruca*, a wart.]

VERSATILE, vēr's-a-til, *adj.* Turning often: changeable: unsteady: turning easily from one thing to another. [L. *versatilis*—*verso*, *freq.* of *verto*, to turn.]

VERSATILITY, vēr's-a-til'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being versatile: changeableness: the faculty of turning easily to new tasks or subjects.

VERSE, vēr's, *n.* (*lit.*) A turning: a line of poetry, at the end of which one turns to a new line: metrical arrangement and language: poetry: a stanza: a short division of any composition, esp. of the chapters of the Bible: (*mus.*) a portion of an anthem to be performed by a single voice to each part. —*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To tell in verse, to relate poetically: —*pr.p.* versing;

pa.p. versed'. [L. *versus*, a line in writing—*verto*, *versum*, to turn.]

VERSED, vēr'st, *adj.* (*lit.*) Turned about in the same place, exercised: thoroughly acquainted: skilled: (*math.*) reversed. [Fr. *versé*—L. *versatus*, *pa.p.* of *versor*, to turn round.] [dim. of *versus*, a verse.]

VERSICLE, vēr'si-kel, *n.* A little verse. [L. *versiculus*,]

VERSIFICATION, vēr's-i-fi-kā'shun, *n.* The act, art, or practice of composing metrical verses. [From L. *versus*, a verse, and *facio*, to make.]

VERSIFIER, vēr's-i-fi-ēr, *n.* One who makes verses: one who converts into verse.

VERSIFY, vēr's-i-fi, *v.i.* To make verses.—*v.t.* to relate in verse: to turn into verse: —*pr.p.* versifying; *pa.p.* versified. [L. *versifico*—*versus*, a verse, *facio*, to make.]

VERSION, vēr'shun, *n.* (*orig.*) Turning: the act of translating: that which is translated from one language into another: account: statement. [See *VERSE*.]

VERST, vēr'st, *n.* A Russian measure of length, equal to 1166 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards, or about two-thirds of an English mile. [Russ. *versta*.]

VERT, vēr't, *n.* A green colour represented in engraving by parallel lines sloping downward towards the right. [Fr. *vert*, L. *viridis*, green.]

VERTEBRA, vēr'te-bra, *n.* (*lit.*) That which turns, a joint: one of the small bones of the spine:—*pl.*

VERTEBRÆ (vēr'te-brē), the bones and joints forming the backbone. [L.—*verto*, to turn.]

VERTEBRAL, vēr'te-bral, *adj.* Pertaining to the vertebrae or joints of the backbone.

VERTEBRATE, vēr'te-brāt, } *adj.* Furnished
VERTEBRATED, vēr'te-brāt-ed, } with joints: hav-
ing a backbone.—*n.* An animal having an internal
skeleton with a backbone. [L. *vertebratus*—*vertebra*.
See *VERTEBRA*.]

VERTEX, vēr'teks, *n.* The top or turning-point: the summit: the point of a cone, pyramid, or angle: (*astron.*) the zenith. [L.—*verto*, to turn.]

VERTICAL, vēr'tik-al, *adj.* Pertaining to the vertex: placed in the zenith: perpendicular to the plane of the horizon.—*n.* A vertical line. [From L. *vertex*, -*icis*. See *VERTEX*.]

VERTICALLY, vēr'tik-al-li, *adv.* In a vertical manner: from above straight downwards: perpendicularly.

VERTICILLATE, vēr-tis'il-lāt, *adj.* (*bot.*) Arranged round the stalk in a ring or whorl, as leaves or flowers, whorled. [Low L. *verticillatus*—*verticillus*, dim. of *vertex*. See *VERTEX*.]

VERTIGINOUS, vēr'tij-in-us, *adj.* Turning round: affected with vertigo: giddy.

VERTIGO, vēr'ti-go or vēr'ti-go, *n.* A sensation as if everything were turning round one, or as if one were going to fall. [L.—*verto*, to turn.]

VERTUOUS, vēr'tū-us, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Possessing virtue or power.

VERVAIN, vēr'vān, *n.* A plant of the genus *Verbena*. [Fr. *verveine*. See *VERBENA*.]

VERVE, vēr'v, *n.* The mental excitement or enthusiasm which animates a poet, &c.: enthusiasm: energy. [Fr.]

VERVELS, vēr'velz, *n.* Small rings attached to the ends of the jesses of a hawk, through which the leash is passed that fastens the hawk to its block. [Fr. *vervelle*.]

VERY, ver'i, *adj.* True, real (so in B.): actual.—*adv.* In a great degree. [O. E. *veray*, O. Fr. *verai*—L. *verax*, true. See *VERACIOUS*, *VERIFEX*.]

VESICANT, ves'i-kant, *adj.* Blistering.—*n.* A

substance that vesicates or raises blisters. [Low *L. vesicans*, *antis*, prp of *vesico*. See VESICATE.]

VESICATE, ves'ikāt, *vt*. To raise blisters on — prp vesicating, pa p vesicated. [Low *L. vesico*, *-atum*—*L. vesica*, a bladder, a blister.]

VESICATION, ves'ikāshun *n*. The act or process of vesicating or raising blisters on the skin.

VESICATORY, ves'ika tor'ī, *n*. Same as VESICANT.

VESICLE, ves'ikl, *n*. A small bladder or tumour, a small cavity in an animal body (*bot*) a bladder like cell. [*L. vesicula*, dim. of *vesica*, a bladder, from root of VESSEL.]

VESICULAR, ves'ikū lar, } *adj*. Pertaining to or

VESICULOUS, ves'ikū las, } full of vesicles, full of interstices having little glands on the surface

VESPER, ves'per, *n*. The evening star, Venus the evening — pl. in R. C. Church, the evening service, in Eng. Church, the sixth canonical hour, even song — *adj*. Pertaining to the evening or to vespers. [*L. vesper*, Gr *hesperos*, evening.]

VESSEL, ves'el, *n*. A vase or utensil for holding something, a hollow structure made to float on water, used for conveyance, &c. a tube in which fluids as blood, &c., are contained. [*L. vasella*, *L. vasellum*, dim. of *vas*, *vases*, a vase.]

VEST, vest, *n*. That which is put on as dress, a garment, a waistcoat — *vt*. To clothe to invest (*law*) to give fixed right of possession — *v*. to descend or to talk effect, as a right. [*L. vestis*, Gr *hesthes*, Goth *rayan*, to clothe, Gr *hennum*, *hests*, to put on, Sans *vas*, to wear, put on.]

VESTA, ves'ta, *n*. Among the ancient Greeks and Romans, the virgin goddess of the hearth and home [*L.*, Gr *Hestia*, from *hestia*, the hearth of the house.]

VESTAL, ves'tal, *adj*. Pertaining to or consecrated to the service of Vesta chaste pure.

VESTED, ves'ted, *pad*. Not contingent or suspended fixed.

VESTIBULE, ves'ti bul, *n*. (*lit*) Not a dwelling-place, an open court or porch before a house, a hall next the entrance to a house (*anat*) a cavity forming part of the ear. [*L. vestibulum*—*re*, not, *stadium* a standing place, a dwelling—*sto*, to stand.]

VESTIGE, ves'tij, *n*. A track or footprint traces or remains of something. [*L. vestigium*—*vestigio*, to track—*re*, denoting separation, and *stich*, Sans *at* to ascend, root of Gr *ate chō*, Ger *steigen*, to go.]

VESTIMENT, ves'ti ment, *n* (*Spenser*) VESTMENT.

VESTMENT, ves'ti ment, *n*. A garment, a long outer robe. [*L. vestimentum*—*vestis*, to clothe—*vestis*, a garment.]

VESTRY, ves'tri, *n*. A room attached to a church, in which the vestments are kept and parochial meetings held, an assembly of the managers of parochial affairs. [*L. vestiarium*—*vestarius*, belonging to clothes—*vestis*, a garment.]

VESTRYMAN, ves'tri man, *n*. A member of a vestry.

VESTURE, ves'tur, *n*. Clothing dress, a robe, a garment. [*L. vestura*, low *L. vestitura*—*L. vestis*, to clothe.]

VESUVIAN, ve su vi an, *adj*. Pertaining or relating to Vesuvius, a volcano near Naples — *n*. A mineral allied to garnet sometimes called pyramidal garnet, found in volcanic and primitive rocks, and so called because frequent in masses ejected from Vesuvius: a kind of match used in lighting cigars, &c.

VETCH, vech, *n*. A genus of plants, mostly climbing, some of which are cultivated for fodder, esp. the tare. [*L. vicia*, *L. vicia*.]

VETCHY, vech'ī, *adj*. Abounding with vetches (*Spenser*) consisting of the straw of the vetch.

VETERAN, vet'ēr an, *adj*. Old, experienced, long exercised, esp. in military life — *n*. One long exercised in any service, esp. in war. [*L. veteranus*—*vetus*, *veteris*, old.]

VETERINARIAN, vet'ēr in āri an, *n*. One skilled in the diseases of domestic animals. [From VETERINARY.]

VETERINARY, vet'ēr in āri, *adj* (*lit*) Pertaining to beasts of burden or draught, pertaining to the art of treating the diseases of domestic animals. [*L. veterinarius*—*veterinus*, a contr. of *vetulerinus*—*veho*, to bear, carry.]

VETO, v'eto, *n*. (*pl* VETOS, tiz) (*lit*) I forbid any authoritative prohibition, the power of rejecting or forbidding — *vt*. To reject by a veto to withhold assent to — prp vetoing, pa p vetoed. [*L. veto*, to forbid.]

VEX, veks, *vt*. (*lit*) To shake in carrying (B) to harass to torment to irritate by small provocations. [*L. vexo*, to carry much—*veho*, to carry.]

VEXATION, veks ā shun, *n*. The act of vexing: state of being vexed trouble a teasing annoyance.

VEXATIOUS, veks ā shus, *adj*. Causing vexation or annoyance teasing distressing harassing: full of trouble.

VEXATIONOUSLY, veks ā shus lī, *adv*. In a vexatious manner troublesomely.

VEXATIONOUSNESS, veks ā shus nes, *n*. The quality of vexing or annoying.

VEXINGLY, veks'ing lī, *adv*. So as to vex or annoy.

VIADUCT, vi-a-duk't, *n*. A road or railway earned by a structure over a valley, river, &c. [*L. via*, a way, and *duco*, *ductum*, to lead, bring.]

VIAL, vi'al, *n*. Same as PHIAL.

VIAND, vi'and, *n*. (*lit*) That which is necessary to life food articles for food, usually in pl. [*Fr. viande*, *L. vivanda*—*L. vivo*, to live.]

VIATICUM, vi atik um, *n*. (*orig*) Provisions for the way in R. C. Church, the communion given to the dying. [*L. via*, a way.]

VIBRANT, vibrāt, *adj*. Vibrating. [From VIBRATE.]

VIBRATE, vibrāt, *vt*. To shake, to tremble to move backwards and forwards to swing to pass from one state to another — *vt* to cause to shake to move to and fro to measure by moving to and fro to affect with vibratory motion — prp vibrating, pa p vibrated. [*L. vibro*, *vibratum*.]

VIBRATILE, vibra til, *adj*. Having a vibratory motion (*zool*) adapted to or used in vibratory motion. [From VIBRATE.]

VIBRATION, vi brā shun, *n*. The act of vibrating: state of being vibrated (*phys*) a vibrating motion of the particles of an elastic body.

VIBRATORY, vibra tor'ī, *adj*. Vibrating consisting in vibrations causing vibrations.

VICAR, vik'ar, *n*. One who acts in place of another in the Eng. Church, the priest who supplies the place of the rector the incumbent of an appropriated benefice. [*L. vicarius*, supplying the place of another—*vici*, change, alternation.]

VICAR APOSTOLIC, in R. C. Church, a missionary bishop or priest having powers from the pope — **VICAR GENERAL**, in the Eng. Church, an officer having powers from the chancellor of a diocese.

VICARAGE, vik ar āj, *n*. The benefice or residence of a vicar.

VICARIAL, vi kār i al, *adj*. Pertaining to a vicar.

VICARIATE, vi kār i āt, *adj*. Having vicarious or delegated power — *n*. Delegated power.

VICARIOUS, vi kār i us, *adj*. Filling the place of

- another*: performed or snuffed in place of or for the sake of another. [L. *vicarius*. See VICAR.]
- VICARIOUSLY**, vi-kä'ri-us-lī, *adv.* In the place of another: by substitution or delegation. [From VICARIOUS.]
- VICARSHIP**, vik'ar-ship, *n.* The office of a vicar.
- VICE**, vis, *n.* An instrument consisting of two jaws, closing by a *serew*, for holding anything tightly, as in filing, &c.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To screw. [Fr. *vis*, It. *vite*, screw—L. *vitis*, tendril of a vine, anything of a like spiral form.]
- VICE**, vis, *n.* A blemish or fault: immoral conduct: depravity of manners. [Fr.—L. *vitium*, a blemish.]
- VICE-ADMIRAL**, vis-ad'mi-ral, *n.* One acting in the place of, or second in command to an admiral: a civil officer who exercises Admiralty jurisdiction. [L. *vice*, in the place of—*vicis*, change, and ADMIRAL.]
- VICE-ADMIRALTY**, vis-ad'mi-ral-ti, *n.* The office of a vice-admiral.
- VICE-CHANCELLOR**, vis-chan'sel-lor, *n.* One acting for or next in rank to a chancellor. [L. *vice*, and CHANCELLOR.]
- VICED**, vist, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Vicious, corrupt.
- VICEGERENCY**, vis-jē'ren-si, *n.* The office or deputed power of a vicegerent.
- VICEGERENT**, vis-jē'rent, *adj.* Acting in place of another, having delegated authority.—*n.* One acting in place of a superior. [L. *vice*, and *gerens*, -entis, *pr.p.* of *gero*, to act.]
- VICENARY**, vī'sen-ar-i, *adj.* Of or belonging to the number twenty: twentieth. [L. *vicenarius*—*vicensi*—*viginti*, twenty.]
- VICENNIAL**, vī-sen'yal, *adj.* Continuing or comprising twenty years: occurring once every twenty years. [L. *vicensi*, twenty, and *annus*, a year.]
- VICE-PRESIDENCY**, vis-prez'i-den-si, *n.* The office or dignity of a vice-president.
- VICE-PRESIDENT**, vis-prez'i-dent, *n.* An officer next in rank below the president. [L. *vice*, and PRESIDENT.] [or viceroyalty.]
- VICEREGAL**, vis-rē'gal, *adj.* Pertaining to a viceroy.
- VICEROY**, vis'roy, *n.* One who rules in place of a king. [Fr. *vice-roi*—L. *vice*, and *rex*, king.]
- VICEROYALTY**, vis-roy'al-ti, } *n.* The office or viceroyship.
- VICEROYSHIP**, vis'roy-ship, } jurisdiction of a viceroy.
- VICINAGE**, vis'in-āj, *n.* Neighbourhood: places near. [O. Fr. *vicinage*—*vicin*, L. *vicinus*, neighbouring—*vicus*, a row of houses, Gr. *oikos*, a dwelling.]
- VICINITY**, vi-sin'i-ti, *n.* Neighbourhood: nearness: that which is near. [L. *vicinitas*—*vicinus*. See VICINAGE.]
- VICIOUS**, vish'us, *adj.* Having a vice or defect: corrupt in principles or conduct: depraved: impure, as language or air: given to bad tricks, as a horse.
- VICIOUSLY**, vish'us-lī, *adv.* In a vicious manner.
- VICIOUSNESS**, vish'us-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being vicious: wickedness: unruliness.
- VICISSITUDE**, vi-sis'i-tūd, *n.* Change from one thing to another: change: revolution. [L. *vicissitudo*—*vicis*, change, turn.]
- VICTIM**, vik'tim, *n.* (*lit.*) That which is bound: a living being offered as a sacrifice: some thing or person destroyed in the pursuit of an object: a person suffering injury. [L. *victima*, prob. from *vincio*, *vinctum*, to bind.]
- VICTIMISE**, vik'tim-iz, *v.t.* To make a victim of: to cheat.—*pr.p.* vic'timising; *pa.p.* vic'timised.
- VICTOR**, vik'tor, *n.* A conqueror: one who defeats in battle: a winner.—*adj.* Victorious. [L.—*vinco*, *victum*, to conquer.] [is victorians.]
- VICTORESS**, vik'tor-es, *n.* (*Spenser*). A female who
- VICTORIA**, vik-tō'ri-a, *n.* A genus of aquatic plants of the water-lily family, named after Queen Victoria. [worn by ladies.]
- VICTORINE**, vik-tor-ēn', *n.* A kind of fur tippet
- VICTORIOUS**, vik-tō'ri-us, *adj.* Relating to victory: superior in contest: having overcome an enemy: producing or indicating victory. [L. *victoriosus*—*victor*. See VICTOR.]
- VICTORIOUSLY**, vik-tō'ri-us-lī, *adv.* In a victorious manner: triumphantly.
- VICTORY**, vik'tor-i, *n.* The act of conquering: success in any contest: a battle gained. [L. *victoria*—*victor*. See VICTOR.]
- VICTRICE**, vik'tris, *n.* (*Shak.*) A female victor.
- VICTUAL**, vit'l, *v.t.* To supply with victuals or food: to store with provisions.—*pr.p.* vic'tualing; *pa.p.* vic'tualled.
- VICTUALER**, vit'l-ēr, *n.* One who provides victuals or provisions: (*Shak.*) an inn-keeper or tavern-keeper.
- VICTUALING-YARD**, vit'l-ing-yārd, *n.* A public establishment for the collection and supply of provisions to the navy.
- VICTUALS**, vit'lz (*B. VICTUAL*, vit'l), *n.* That which is necessary for living: food for human beings: meat. [Low L. *victualia*—L. *victualis*, relating to living—*vivo*, *victum*, to live.] [of South America.]
- VICUNA**, vi-kōon'ya, *n.* A species of llama, native
- VIDETTE**. Same as VEDETTE.
- VIDIMUS**, vid'i-mus, *n.* (*lit.*) We have seen: an examination or inspection, as of documents, accounts, &c. [L.—*video*, to see.]
- VIE**, vi, *v.i.* (*lit.*) To war: to strive for superiority.—*v.t.* to shew or practise in competition: to wager: (*Shak.*) to urge, to press.—*pr.p.* vy'ing; *pa.p.* vied'. [A.S. *wigan*, *wiggan*, to carry on war—*wig*, war; O. Ger. *wigan*, Goth. *veigan*.]
- VIEW**, vi, *n.* The act of seeing: sight: reach of the sight: whole extent seen: that which is seen: direction in which a thing is seen: the picture of a scene: a sketch: mental survey: mode of looking at or receiving: opinion: intention.—*v.t.* To see: to look at attentively: to examine intellectually. [Fr. *vue*—*vit*, *pa.p.* of *voir*, L. *video*, to see.]
- VIEWER**, vū'ēr, *n.* One who views or sees: (*law*) a kind of public inspector.
- VIEWLESS**, vi'les, *adj.* Not to be viewed: invisible.
- VIGESIMAL**, vi-jes'i-mal, *adj.* Twentieth. [L. *vigesimus*—*viginti*, twenty.]
- VIGESIMO-QUARTO**, vi-jes'i-mo-kwor'to, *adj.* Formed of sheets folded so as to make twenty-four leaves, as a vigesimo-quarto book. [L. *vigesimus*—*viginti*, twenty, and *quartus*—*quatuor*, four.]
- VIGIL**, vij'il, *n.* Wakefulness: watching: keeping awake for religious exercises: the eve before a feast or fast-day, orig. kept by watching through the night. [L. *vigilia*—*vigil*, awake, watchful—*vigeo*, to be lively.]
- VIGILANCE**, vij'il-ans, *n.* Wakefulness: watchfulness: circumspection: (*Milton*) guard, watch. [Fr.—L. *vigilantia*—*vigilans*. See VIGILANT.]
- VIGILANT**, vij'il-ant, *adj.* (*lit.*) Keeping awake: watchful: on the look-out for danger: circumspect. [L. *vigilans*, -antis, *pr.p.* of *vigilo*, to keep awake—*vigil*. See VIGIL.] [ner: watchfully.]
- VIGILANTLY**, vij'il-ant-lī, *adv.* In a vigilant manner.
- VIGNETTE**, vin'yet or vin-yet', *n.* (*orig.*) An ornamental flourish of vine leaves and tendrils on

- manuscripts and books any small ornamental engraving [Fr.—*vigne*, L. *vinca*, a vine. See **VINE**].
- VIGOR**, *vig'ur*, *n*. American spelling of **VIGOUR**.
- VIGOROUS**, *vig'ur us*, *adj*. Full of vigour or physical strength strong either in mind or body.
- VIGOROUSLY**, *vig'ur us li*, *adv*. In a vigorous manner forcibly energetically.
- VIGOROUSNESS**, *vig'ur us nes*, *n*. The state or quality of being vigorous strength.
- VIGOUR**, *vig'ur*, *n*. Active strength physical force vital strength in animals or plants strength of mind energy [L. *vigor*—*vigeo*, to be strong].
- VIKING**, *vik'ing*, *n*. One of the pirate chiefs among the Northmen who infested the European seas in the 8th and 9th centuries. [From Scand. *vik*, a bay from their ships putting off from the bay and not from the lawful harbour. The word has no connection with **KING**].
- VILE**, *vil'd*, *adj* (*Spenser*) Vile, wicked.
- VILELY**, *vil'd*, *adv* (*Spenser*) Vilely.
- VILE**, *vil*, *adj* (*orig*) Cheap (as in *B*) worthless mean morally impure wicked. [Fr., L. *vilis*].
- VILELY**, *vil'd*, *adv*. In a vile manner basely.
- VILENESS**, *vil'nes*, *n*. The quality of being vile baseness moral depravity.
- VILIFICATION**, *vil'i fi ka'shun*, *n*. Act of vilifying.
- VILIFIER**, *vil'i fi'er*, *n*. One who vilifies.
- VILIFY**, *vil'i fi*, *v.t.* To make vile to attempt to degrade by slander to defame —*pr.p* vilifying, *pa.p* vilified. [L. *vilis*, vile and *facio*, to make].
- VILLA**, *vil'a*, *n*. (*orig*) A little village, a farm, a country residence or seat [L. *villa*, for *vicula*, dim. of *vicus* a village].
- VILLAGE**, *vil'aj*, *n*. (*orig*) A number of houses inhabited by peasants near the residence of a proprietor or farmer any small assemblage of houses, less than a town. [It. *villaggio*—L. *villa*. See **VILLA**].
- VILLAGER**, *vil'aj-er*, *n*. An inhabitant of a village.
- VILLAGERY**, *vil'aj-ri*, *n*. (*Shak*) A district of villages.
- VILLAIN**, *vil'an* or *vil'in*, *n*. (*orig*) A serf attached to a villa or farm, a villager a clownish person a man extremely degraded a deliberate scoundrel. [O Fr. *villain* low L. *villanus*—*villa*. See **VILLA**].
- VILLAINOUS**, *vil'an us*, *adj*. Like or suited to a villain deprived proceeding from extreme depravity sorry [manner basely].
- VILLAINOUSLY**, *vil'an us li*, *adv*. In a villainous manner.
- VILLAINOUSNESS**, *vil'an us nes*, *n*. The quality of being villainous baseness.
- VILLAINY**, *vil'an i*, *n*. The act of a villain extreme depravity an atrocious crime.
- VILLAINAGE**, *vil'an aj*, *n*. The state of a villain—usually written *villainage*.
- VILLATIC**, *vil'atik*, *adj* (*Milton*). Belonging to a village. [L. *villaticus*—*villa*. See **VILLA**].
- VILLEIN**, *vil'in*, *n*. A feudal tenant of the lowest class who held lands by a base or servile tenure. [See **VILLAIN**].
- VILLEINAGE**, *VILLENAGE*, *vil'in aj*, *n*. The state, condition, or service of a villen.
- VILL**, *vil*, *n.pl* (*anat*) Fine small fibres covering certain membranes (*bot*) fine soft hairs on fruits, flowers, and other parts of plants. [L., pl. of *villus*, hair, wool].
- VILLIFORM**, *vil'i form*, *adj*. [appearance of villi].
- VILLOSE**, *vil'-oz*, *adj*. **VILLOUS**.
- VILLOUSITY**, *vil'-os'i ti*, *n*. The state of being villose.
- VILLOUS**, *vil'us*, *adj*. Covered with long soft hairs formed of minute villi, resembling the pile of velvet [L. *villous*—*villus*. See **VILL**].
- VINAIGRETTE**, *vin a gret'*, *n*. A small box of silver or gold for holding aromatic vinegar, and used as a smelling bottle. [Fr.— *vinaigre*. See **VINEGAR**].
- [of being vincible.]
- VINCIBILITY**, *vin'i bil'i ti*, *n*. The state or quality.
- VINCIBLE**, *vin'i bl*, *adj*. That may be vanquished or conquered [L. *vincibilis*—*vinco*, to conquer].
- VINCULUM**, *vin'ku lum*, *n*. That which binds together (*math*) a horizontal line placed over several quantities to shew that they are to be treated as one [L.—*vinco*, *vincum*, to bind].
- VINDICABLE**, *vin di ka-bl*, *adj*. That may be vindicated or defended.
- VINDICATE**, *vin di kat*, *v.t.* (*lu*) To assert with authority to lay claim to to defend to maintain by force —*pr.p* vindicating, *pa.p* vindicated. [L. *vindico*, —*atum*—*vis*, vim, power, influence, dico, to say, assert].
- VINDICATION**, *vin di ka'shun*, *n*. Act of vindicating defence justification support.
- VINDICATIVE**, *vin di kat iv*, *adj*. Vindicating tending to vindicate [maintains, or defends].
- VINDICATOR**, *vin di kat-or*, *n*. One who vindicates.
- VINDICATORY**, *vin di kat-or i*, *adj*. Tending to vindicate inflicting punishment.
- VINDICTIVE**, *vin dikt'iv*, *adj*. Revengeful [From L. *vindicta*, revenge—root of **VINDICATE**].
- VINDICTIVELY**, *vin dikt'iv li*, *adv*. In a vindictive manner revengefully [of being vindictive].
- VINDICTIVENESS**, *vin dikt'iv nes*, *n*. The quality.
- VINE**, *vin*, *n*. The plant from which wine is made the woody climbing plant that produces grapes (*Art*) a climbing or trailing plant or its stem. [L. *vinca*, a vine—*vinum*, or *vinos*, wine].
- VINE DRESSER**, *vin dres'er*, *n*. One who dresses or trims and cultivates vines.
- VINEGAR**, *vine-gar*, *n* (*lit*) Sour wine an acid liquor got from fermented and vinous liquors [Fr. *vinaigre*—*vin*, L. *vinum*, wine, *aigre*, L. *acer*, sour].
- VINEGAR-PLANT**, *vine-gar plant*, *n*. A minute fungus found on decaying bodies, and which, if placed in sugar and water, turns it into vinegar.
- VINERY**, *vine-ri*, *n*. A hot house for rearing vines.
- VINEWED**, *vin'ed*, *adj* (*Shak*) Moldy musty. [From *A.S.* *fyng* musty].
- VINEYARD**, *vine-yard*, *n*. A yard or enclosure for rearing grape vines a plantation of grape-vines.
- VINOUS**, *vine-us*, *adj*. Pertaining to or having the qualities of wine [L. *vinosus*—*vinum*, wine].
- VINTAGE**, *vin'taj*, *n*. The gathering of grapes the yearly produce of grapes the time of grape-gathering [Fr. *vendange*, L. *vindemia*—*vinum*, wine, grapes, and *demo*, to remove—*de*, out of or away, and *emo*, to take].
- VINTNER**, *vin'tner*, *n*. (*orig*) A wine-dealer a tavern keeper [O Fr. *vinetier*, L. *vinitor*, a wine-dresser—*vinum*, wine].
- VINY**, *vin*, *adj*. Belonging to consisting of, or abounding in vines producing grapes.
- VIOL**, *viol*, *n*. An old musical instrument like the viola, with six strings.
- [Fr. *viola* It. *viola* Prov. *viola* low L. *vidula*, *vidula*. From L. *vidulari*, to skip like a calf, to make merry—*vidula* a calf or from L. *fiducula* dim. of *fides*, a fiddle.]
- VIOLABLE**, *vi'o la-bl*, *adj*. That may be violated, injured, or broken.

VIOLATE, vī'ō-lăt, *v.t.* To treat with force: to injure: to abuse: to ravish: to profane: to break forcibly: to transgress:—*pr.p.* vī'olătīng; *pa.p.* vī'olătēd. [L. *violo*, -*atum*—*vis*, Gr. *is*, strength, force.]

VIOLATION, vi-o-lā'shuu, *n.* The act of violating or injuring; infringement: non-observance: profanation: rape.

VIOLATOR, vīo-lāt-or, *n.* One who violates, infringes, profanes, or dobauches.

VIOLENCE, vīo-lens, *n.* The state or quality of being violent: force, physical or moral: unjust force: outrage: profanation: injury: rape. [*L. violentia—violentus*, violent.]

VIOLENT, vīo-lent, *adj.* Acting *with physical force* or strength: moved by strong feeling: passionate: vehement: outrageous: produced by force: unnatural.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) To act with violence. [Fr., *L. violentus*—*vis*, force.] [with force.]

VIOLENTLY, vīo-lent-li, *adv.* In a violent manner:

VIOLET, vio-let, *n.* A plant of many species, with a flower generally of some shade of blue: the colour of the violet, a bluish or light purple.—*adj.* Of the colour of the violet, bluish or light purple. [Fr. *violette*, *L. viola*.]

VIOLIN, vī-ō-lin', *n.* A musical instrument of four strings played with a bow: a fiddle. [Fr. *violon*, It. *violino*. See VIOL.]

VIOLINIST, vī-o-lin'ist, } *n.* A player on the viol
VIOLIST, vī'ol-ist, } or on the violin.

VIOLONCELLIST, vĕ-o-lon-ehel'list or -sellist, *n.*
A player on the violonecello.

VIOLONCELLO, vē-o-lon-ehel'lo or -sel'lo, *n.* A bass violin. [It., dim. of *violone*, a bass violin—*viola*. See **VIOL**.]

VIOLONE, vĕ-o-lŭ'nā, *n.* Tho largest kind of bass-viol, having strings tuned an octavo lower than the violoncello. [It.—*viola*. See **VIOL**.]

VIPER, vī'pər, *n.* A poisonous reptile of the order of snakes, once believed to be the only serpent *that brought forth living young*: any base, malicious person. [*L. vipera*, contr. of *vivipera*—*vivus*, living, and *pario*, to bring forth.]

VIPERISH, vī'pēr-ish, *adj.* Like a viper.

VIPEROUS, ví'pér-us, *adj.* Having the qualities of a viper: venomous: malignant.

VIRAGO, vi-rá'go, *n.* A woman having the qualities of a man: a bold, impudent woman: a termagant. [L., akin to *vir*, a man.]

VIRELAY, *vîr-ĕ-lā*, *n.* (*Spenser*). An ancient kind of French poem in short lines, and consisting of only two rhymes, after employing one of which for some time the poet turned to the other. [*Fr. virelai-virer*, to turn.]

VIRGILIAN, vér-jil'i-an, *adj.* Relating to or resembling the style of Virgil, the Roman poet.

VIRGIN, vēr'jin, *n.* *A fresh, blooming woman*: a maiden: a woman who has had no sexual intercourse with man: (*B.*) a person of either sex who has not known sexual intercourse: (*astron.*) Virgo, one of the signs of the zodiac.—*adj.* Becoming a maiden: maidenly: pure: chaste: undefiled: fresh.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) To keep pure. [*It. vergini, L. virgo, virginis, from virco, to be green or fresh.*]

VIRGINAL, vĕr'jĭn-al, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Of or pertaining to a virgin.—*n.* An old musical instrument, prob. so called from being used by virgins.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) To strike lightly, as on a virginal.

VIRGINITY, vér-jin'it-i, *n.* The state of a virgin.

VIRGO, vēr'go, *n.* The Virgin, one of the signs of the zodiac. [L.]

VIRGULE, *vér'gûl*, *n.* (*lit.*) *A little rod: a mark of punctuation, a comma.* [*L. virgula—virga, a twig—vireo, to become green.*]

VIRIDITY, vir-id'it-i, n. *Verdure: greenness.* [L. *viriditas*—*viridis*, green. See **VERDANT**.]

VIRILE, vir'il or -il, *adj.* Of or belonging to a man or to the male sex: masculine: manly. [L. *virilis*—*vir*, a man, conn. with Gr. *herōs*, a hero, Goth. *vairs*, Gael. *fear*, Sans. *vir*, to be valiant, *vira*, strong.]

VIRILITY, vir-il'it-i, *n.* The state or quality of being virile: the power of a full-grown male: the power of procreation: manhood.

VIRTU, vērtū or -tōō, *n.* (*lit.*) *Virtue*: a love of the fine arts: taste for curiosities: objects of art or antiquity. [It.]

VIRTUAL, ver'tū-al, *adj.* Having virtue or efficacy: having the efficacy without the material part: in effect though not in fact.

VIRTUALLY, vér'tu-al-li, *adv.* In a virtual manner: in effect, though not actually.

VIRTUE, vēr'tū, *n.* *Manliness: strength* (so in *B.*): force: power: excellence: worth: the practice of duty: a moral excellence: female ephastity: purity: (*Shak.*) essential excellence. [*It. virtū, L. virtus—vir, a man.*]

VIRTUELESS, vër'tū-les, *adj.* Wanting virtue:
without efficacy. [pregnable in virtue.]

VIRTUE-PROOF, vēr'tū-prōōf, *adj.* (Milton). Im-

VIRTUOSITY, vĕr-tū-ōs'i-ti, *n.* The state or character of a virtuoso.

VIRTUOSO, vēr-tū-ō'so or -too-ō'zo, *n.* (*pl.* VIRTUOSI). (*lit.*) *One devoted to virtue: one skilled in the fine arts, in antiquities, curiosities, and the like.*

VIRTUOUS, vē'tū-us, *adj.* Having virtue or moral goodness: blameless: righteous: practising duty: being according to the moral law: chaste (of a woman): (*Milton*) having special efficacy: (*Shak.*) endowed with virtues, excellent. [manner.]

VIRTUOUSLY, vēr'tū-us-li, *adv.* In a virtuous

VIROLENCE, vir'ū-lens, } *n.* The quality of being
VIROLENCY, vir'ū-len-si, } virulent or poisonous:
malignity : bitterness.

TRULENT, vir'ū-lent, *adj.* Full of virus or poison : very active in injury : bitter in enmity, spiteful.

VRULENTLY, vir'û-lent-li, *adv.* In a virulent manner: with bitterness.

IRUS, vī'rus, *n.* *A slimy liquid*: contagious or poisonous matter (as of ulcers, &c.): the poison which causes infection: any foul, hurtful matter. [L., Gr. *ios*, Sans. *visha*, poison.]

IS, vis, *n.* Force : power. [L.]

ISAGE, vizāj, n. *That which is visible or seen*: the face or look. [Low L. *visagium*—L. *visus*, a thing seen—*video, visum*, to see.] [ance.

ISCERA, vis'ér-a, *n.pl.* The inner parts of the animal body: the entrails. [L. *viscus*, *pl. viscera*.]

ISCERAL, vis'ér-al, *adj.* Pertaining to the viscera.
ISCERATE, vis'ér-at, *v.t.* To deprive of the viscera
or entrails: to embowel:—*pr.p.* vis'cerating; *pa.p.*
vis'cerated.

VISCID, vis'id, *adj.* *Having the qualities of birdlime: sticky: tenacious.* [L. *viscidus*—*viscus*, Gr. *izos*, the mistletoe, birdlime made from mistletoe berries.]

ISCIDITY, vis-id'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being viscid : stickiness : a glutinous concretion.

VISCOSITY, vis kos' it, *n.* The quality of being viscous glutinousness

VISCOUNT, vikownt, *n.* (*lit* and *orig*) A rice-count an officer who formerly supplied the place of the count or earl a title of nobility next below an earl —*fem.* **VISCOUNTESS**. [O Fr *viscomite*, *vice comite*, low L *vice comes*, from L *vice*, in place of, and *comes*, a companion. See **COUNT**]

VISCOUS, viskus, *adj* Having the qualities of bird lime sticky tenacious. [L *viscosus* See **VISCID**]

VISCOUSNESS, viskus nes, *n.* Viscosity

VISÉ, ve zé, *n.* An indorsement on a passport denoting that it has been officially examined, and that the bearer may proceed on his journey [Fr, *visé*, *visum*, to see]

VISIBILITY, viz-i bil'i ti, *n.* State or quality of being visible, or perceivable by the eye

VISIBLE, viz-i bl, *adj* That may be seen obvious. [L *visibilis*—*vidéo*, *visum*, to see.]

VISIBleness, viz-i bl nes, *n.* The state or quality of being visible. [*ably*]

VISIBLY, viz-i bli, *adv* In a visible manner notice

VISIGOTH, viz-i goth, *n.* A Goth of the western shores of the Baltic, as distinguished from an Ostrogoth or Eastern Goth.

VISION, vizhun, *n.* The act or sense of seeing sight anything seen anything imagined to be seen a divine revelation an apparition anything imaginary [Fr, L *visio*, *visionis*—*vidéo*, *visum*, to see—root *id*, as in *Or eide*, Sans. *vid*, to see.]

VISIONARY, vizhun ar i, *adj* Affected by visions existing in imagination only not real.—*n.* One who forms impracticable schemes.

VISIONLESS, vizhun les, *adj* Destitute of vision.

VISIT, vizit, *vt* To go to see or inspect to attend to call on (*B*) to reward or punish.—*v. to be in* the habit of seeing or meeting each other to keep up acquaintance.—*n.* Act of visiting or going to see. [Fr *visiter*, L *visitio*, freq of *visio*, to go to see, *visitatione*, to see.] [guest in the house of another]

VISITANT, vizit-ant, *n.* One who visits one who in a

VISITATION, vizit-a-shun, *n.* Act of visiting examination by authority retribution.

VISITINO, vizit-ing, *p. adj* That visits authorised to visit. [*inspects or examines*]

VISITOR, vizit-or, *n.* One who visits one who

VISITORIAL, vizit-or-i-al, *adj* Belonging to a judicial visitor, or one who inspects or examines.

VISUOMY, vizno-mi, *n.* (*Spenser*) Physiognomy

VISOR, vizor, *n.* A part of a helmet covering the face, perforated in order to see through. [Fr *visière* —L *video* *visum*, to see.]

VISORED, vizord, *adj* Wearing a visor masked.

VISTA, viz'ta, *n.* A view or prospect through or as through an avenue the trees, &c. that form the avenue. [It *vista*, view—L *video*, *visum*, to see.]

VISUAL, vizh-u-al, *adj* Belonging to vision or sight used in sight used for seeing.

VITAL, vital, *adj* Belonging or contributing to life containing life important as life essential. [L *vitalis*—*vita*, life.]

VITALISE, vital-iz, *vt* To make vital or alive to give life to or furnish with the vital principle

VITALISM, vital-izm, *n.* The doctrine that there is a vital principle distinct from the organisation of living bodies, which directs all their actions and functions.

VITALITY, vital-i ti, *n.* Quality of being vital principle or power of life.

VITALLY, v'tal li, *adv* In a vital manner

VITALS, vitalz, *n. pl.* Parts vital or essential to life

VITIATE, vishi-at, *vt.* To give a vice to to render defective to make less pure to taint —*pr p* vitiating, *p. p* vitiated. [L *vicio*, -atum—*vicium*, vice]

VITIATION, vish-i-a-shun, *n.* The act of vitiating. the state of being vitiated.

VITREOUS, vit'ru us, *adj* Glassy pertaining to: consisting of, or like glass [L *vitreus*—*vitrum*, glass.]

VITRESCENCE, vit res ens, *n.* The state or quality of being vitreous or glassy

VITRESCENT, vit res ent, *adj* That may be formed into glass tending to become glass [From **VITREOUS**.]

VITRIFICATION, vit-rif-ik-shun, *n.* Act, process or operation of vitrifying or converting into glass.

VITRIFIABLE, vit-rif-a-bl, *adj* That may be vitrified or turned into glass

VITRIFORM, vit-rif-orm, *adj* Having the form of glass. [L *vitrum*, glass, and *forma*, form.]

VITRIFY, vit-rif, *vt* To make into glass —*v. to* become glass —*pr p* vitrifying, *p. p* vitrified. [L *vitrum* glass, and *facio*, to make.]


VITRIOL, vit-ri-ol, *n.* A soluble sulphate of any metal, so called prob. from having the lustre of glass (L *vitrum*) the popular name of sulphuric acid.

VITRIOLATE, vit-ri-o lit, *vt* To convert into vitriol —*pr p* vitriolising, *p. p* vitriolised

VITRIOLATION, vit-ri-o-l-ashun, *n.* The act or process of converting into vitriol.

VITRIOLIC, vit-ri-olik, *adj* Pertaining to or having the qualities of vitriol.

VITRUVIAN, vi-tru-vi-an, *adj* Denoting a peculiar kind of convoluted scroll work, so named from Vitruvius, an ancient Roman architect



Vitruvian scroll

VITULINE, vit-a-lin, *adj* Relating to a calf or to veal. [From L *vitulus*, a calf.]

VITUPERATE, vi-tu-per-at, *vt* (*It*) To set forth the faults of to find fault with to censure —*pr p* vituperating, *p. p* vituperated. [L *vituperō*, -atum—*vitium*, a fault, and *paro*, to set out.]

VITUPERATION, vi-tu-per-a-shun, *n.* Act of vituperating blame censure abuse.

VITUPERATIVE, vi-tu-per-a-tiv, *adj* Containing vituperation or censure. [*vituperation*.]

VITUPERATIVELY, vi-tu-per-a-tiv-li, *adv* With

VIVACIOUS, viv-a-shus, *adj* Lively or long-lived active sportive. [L *vivax*, *vivacis*—*vivo*, to live.]

VIVACIOUSLY, viv-a-shus-li, *adv* With vivacity in a lively manner

VIVACIOUSNESS, viv-a-shus nes, *n.* Vivacity

VIVACITY, viv-as-i ti, *n.* Quality of being vivacious life animation liveliness or sprightliness of temper or behaviour

VIVARY, viv-er-i, *n.* An artificial enclosure for keeping or raising living animals, as a park, fish pond, &c. [L *vivarium*—*vivus*, alive—*vivo*, to live.]

VIVE, viv, *adj* (*Bacon*) Lively, forcible [L *vivus*—*vivo*, to live.]

VIVES, viz, *n. pl.* A disease of horses &c. seated in the glands under the ear

VIVID, viv'id, *adj* Lively or life like having the appearance of life forming brilliant images in the mind striking. [L *vividus*—*vivo*, to live.]

VIVIDLY, viv'id-li, *adv.* In a vivid manner: clearly.
VIVIDNESS, viv'id-nes, *n.* The quality of being vivid: strength or brightness, as of colour.
VIVIFY, viv'i-fi, *v.t.* To make vivid or alive: to endue with life:—*pr.p.* vivifying; *pa.p.* vivified. [L. *vivus*, alive, and *facio*, to make.]
VIVIPAROUS, viv-ip'a-rus, *adj.* Producing young alive. [L. *vivus*, alive, and *pario*, to produce.]
VIVISECTION, viv-i-sek'shun, *n.* Dissection of a living animal. [L. *vivus*, alive, *sectio*—*seco*, to cut.]
VIXEN, vik'sen, *n.* (*lit.*) A she-fox: an ill-tempered woman. [A.S. *fixen*, a she-fox—FOX.]
VIZAMENT, viz'a-ment, *n.* (*Shak.*) Advisement.
VIZARD, viz'ard, *n.* A visor.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To cover with a visor, to mask.
VIZIER, viz'yér or viz-ér, *n.* (*lit.*) A burden-bearer: an oriental minister or councillor of state. [Ar. *wazīr*, *vazīr*, a porter—*wazara*, to bear a burden.]
VOCABLE, vō'ka-bl, *n.* That which is sounded with the voice: a word: a name. [L. *vocabulum*—*voco*, to call.]
VOCABULARY, vō-kab'ul-lar-i, *n.* A list of vocables or words explained in alphabetical order: a dictionary: any collection of words.
VOCAL, vō'kal, *adj.* Having a voice: uttered or changed by the voice. [L. *vocalis*—*vox*, *voxis*, a voice, akin to *voco*, to call, Sans. *vach*, to speak.]
VOCALISATION, vō-kal-i-zī'shun, *n.* Act of vocalising.
VOCALISE, vō'kal-iz, *v.t.* To make vocal: to form into voice:—*pr.p.* vocalising; *pa.p.* vocalised.
VOCALIST, vō'kal-ist, *n.* A vocal musician, a singer. [the voice: in words.]
VOCALLY, vō'kal-li, *adv.* In a vocal manner: by
VOCATION, vō-kā'shun, *n.* Call or act of calling: calling: occupation. [L. *vocatio*—*voco*, to call.]
VOCATIVE, vōk'a-tiv, *adj.* Used in calling.—*n.* The case of a word when the person or thing is addressed. [L. *vocativus*—*voco*, to call.]
VOCIFERATE, vō-sif-ér-āt, *v.i.* To cry with a loud voice.—*v.t.* to utter with a loud voice:—*pr.p.* vociferating; *pa.p.* vociferated. [L. *vociferor*, *-atus*—*vox*, *voxis*, voice, and *fero*, to carry.]
VOCIFERATION, vō-sif-ér-ā'shun, *n.* Act of vociferating: a violent or loud outcry.
VOCIFEROUS, vō-sif-ér-us, *adj.* Making a loud outcry: noisy. [See VOCIFERATE.]
VOCIFEROUSLY, vō-sif-ér-us-li, *adv.* In a vociferous manner.
VOGUE, vōg, *n.* (*lit.*) Way, course: mode, practice: popular reception. [Fr. *vogue*, rowing, course of a ship—*voguer*, to row, O. Ger. *wogon*, to move.]
VOICE, vōis, *n.* Sound from the mouth: sound given out by anything: utterance or mode of utterance: language: expression: expressed opinion: note: mode of inflecting verbs.—*v.t.* To fit for sounding: to regulate the tone of:—*pr.p.* voicing; *pa.p.* voiced. [Fr. *voix*; It. *voce*; L. *vox*, *voxis*.]
VOICEFUL, vōis'fool, *adj.* Having a voice: vocal.
VOICELESS, vōis'les, *adj.* Having no voice or note.
VOID, vōid, *adj.* (*lit.*) Separated: unoccupied: empty (so in *B.*): having no binding force: wanting: unsubstantial.—*n.* An empty space.—*v.t.* To make vacant: to quit: to send out: to render of no effect. [O. Fr. *void*—L. *viduus*, bereft—root, *vid*, to separate: according to Wedgwood, akin to WIDE.]
VOIDABLE, vōid'a-bl, *adj.* That may be voided or evacuated.

VOIDANCE, vōid'ans, *n.* Act of voiding or emptying: state of being void: ejection.
VOIDE, vōid, *v.t.* (*Spenser.*) To avoid.
VOIDED, vōid'ed, *p.adj.* (*her.*) Having the inner part cut away, or left vacant—said of a charge or ordinary.
VOLANT, vōl'ant, *adj.* Flying: nimble. [L. *volans*, *-antis*, *pr.p.* of *volo*, to fly.]
VOLATILE, vōl'a-tīl, *adj.* (*lit.*) Flying: apt to waste away or fly off by evaporation: flighty: apt to change. [L. *volatilis*, flying—*volo*, to fly.]
VOLATILENESS, vōl'a-tīl-nes, *n.* Quality of being volatile: disposition to evaporate: sprightliness: fickleness.
VOLATILISATION, vōl'a-tīl-i-zā'shun, *n.* Act or process of making volatile or evaporating.
VOLATILISE, vōl'a-tīl-iz, *v.t.* To make volatile: to cause to evaporate:—*pr.p.* volatilising; *pa.p.* volatilised.
VOLATILITY, vōl'a-tīl'i-ti, *n.* Same as VOLATILENESS.
VOLCANIC, vōl-kan'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to, produced, or affected by a volcano.
VOLCANO, vōl-kā'no (*pl.* VOLCANOES), *n.* (*lit.*) A mountain of *Fulcan*, the god of fire: a mountain from which smoke, flame, lava, &c. are thrown. [It. *volcano*—L. *Vulcanus*, Vulcan.]
VOLE, vōl, *n.* In card-playing, a deal that draws all the tricks: a genus of rodent quadrupeds, two species of which are common in Britain, the field vole and the water vole, popularly called the water rat. [Fr.—*voler*, to steal away—L. *volo*, to fly.]
VOLITION, vōl-i'shun, *n.* Act of willing or choosing: the exercise of the will: the power of determining. [From L. *volo*, to will, be willing.]
VOLLEY, vōl'i, *n.* A flight of shot: the discharge of many small-arms at once: an outburst of many things at once.—*v.t.* To discharge in a volley.—*v.i.* (*Shak.*) to discharge or throw out at once. [Fr. *volée*, a flight—*voler*, L. *volo*, to fly.]
VOLT, vōlt, *n.* A turn or bound: a sudden movement or leap to avoid a thrust: a gait of two treads, made by a horse going sideways round a centre. [Fr. *volte*—L. *volvo*, *volutum*, to turn.]
VOLTA-ELECTRIC, vōl'ta-e-lek'trik, *adj.* Of or pertaining to galvanism. [See VOLTAIC and ELECTRIC.]
VOLTA-ELECTROMETER, vōl'ta-e-lek-trom'e-tēr, *n.* An instrument for measuring electric currents. [See VOLTAIC and ELECTROMETER.]
VOLTAIC, vōl'ta'ik, *adj.* Pertaining to or originated by Volta, an Italian: pertaining to Voltaism.
VOLTAISM, vōl'ta-izm, *n.* Same as GALVANISM.
VOLUBIL, vōl'u-bīl, *adj.* (*Milton.*) Voluble.
VOLUBILITY, vōl'u-bīl'i-ti, *n.* State or quality of being voluble: fluency of speech.
VOLUBLE, vōl'u-bl, *adj.* Easy to roll or move: flowing smoothly: fluent in speech. [L. *volubilis*—*volvo*, *volutum*, to roll.] [manner.]
VOLUBLY, vōl'u-bīl, *adv.* In a voluble or fluent
VOLUME, vōl'ūm, *n.* (*lit.*) A roll or scroll (so in *B.*): a book: space occupied: dimensions: fullness of voice. [L. *volumen*, a roll—*volvo*, *volutum*, to roll.]
VOLUMED, vōl'ūmd, *adj.* Having the form of a volume or roll: of volume or bulk.
VOLUMINOUS, vōl-ūm'in-us, *adj.* Consisting of many volumes or books, or of many coils: having written much.
VOLUMINOUSLY, vōl-ūm'in-us-li, *adv.* In a voluminous manner: in many volumes or books.

VOLUMINOSNESS, vol'ūm in us nes, *n.* The state or quality of being voluminous

VOLUNTARILY, vol un tar i lly, *adv.* In a voluntary manner of one's own accord

VOLUNTARINESS, vol un tar i nes, *n.* The state or quality of being voluntary

VOLUNTARY, vol un tar i, *adj.* Willing acting by choice free proceeding from the will subject to the will done by design or without compulsion.—*n.* One who does anything of his own free will an extemporaneous musical performance a composition for the organ played on the conclusion of the church service. [L. *voluntarius*—*voluntas*, choice—*volō*, to will.]

VOLUNTARIYISM, vol un tar i izm, *n.* Voluntary action the principle of supporting anything by voluntary assistance.

VOLUNTEER, vol un tēr, *n.* One who enters any service, esp the military, *voluntarily* or of his own free choice.—*adj.* Entering into service voluntarily.—*v. t.* To offer voluntarily.—*v. i.* to enter into any service of one's own free-will or without being asked.

VOLUPTUARY, vol up tu ar i, *n.* A voluptuous person, or one excessively given to bodily enjoyments or luxury [L. *voluptuarius*—*voluptas* pleasure]

VOLUPTUOUS, vol up tu us, *adj.* Full of pleasure given to excess of pleasure esp sensual pleasures. [L. *voluptuosus*—*voluptas* pleasure—*volō*, to wish.]

VOLUPTUOUSLY, vol up tu us hly, *adv.* In a voluptuous manner luxuriously

VOLUPTUOUSNESS, vol up tu us nes, *n.* The state or quality of being voluptuous.

VOLUTE, vol ut, *n.* (arch.) A kind of rolled or spiral scroll used in Greek capitals. [Fr.—L. *volutio*, *volutum*, to roll.]



Volute.

VOLUTED, vol ut'ed, *adj.* Having a volute

VOMER, vōm'er, *n.* The thin flat bone separating the nostrils [L.]

VOMIT, vom'it, *v. i.* To throw up the contents of the stomach by the mouth.—*v. t.* to throw out with violence.—*n.* Matter ejected from the stomach something that excites vomiting [L. *vomō*, *stom*, to throw up allied to root of Emetic]

VOMITORY, vom i tor i, *adj.* Causing to vomit.—*n.* A vomit or emetic a door of a large building by which the crowd is let out.

VORACIOUS, vor a shus, *adj.* Eager to devour greedy very hungry [L. *vorax*, *voracis*—*vorō*, to devour]

[manner ravenously]

VORACIOUSLY, vor a shus hly, *adv.* In a voracious manner

VORACITY, vor a shi ti, *n.* Quality of being voracious.

VORTEX, vōr'teks, *n.* A whirling motion of water forming a cavity in the centre a whirlpool a whirlwind. [L. *vortex*, *vertex*—*vertō*, *verto*, to turn.]

VORTICAL, vōr'tik al, *adj.* Whirling [From root of Vortex.]

VOTARESS, vōt'ar-es, *n.* (Shak) A female votary

VOTARIST, vōt'ar ist, *n.* (Milton) A votary

VOTARY, vōt'ar-i, *adj.* Bonded or consecrated by a vow.—*n.* One devoted as by a vow to some service, worship, &c. [Low L. *votarius*—*vovō*, *votum*, to vow]

VOTE, vōt, *n.* (lit) A vow or ardent wish expression of a wish or opinion, as to a matter in which

one has interest that by which a choice is expressed, as a ballot decision by a majority.—*v. i.* To express the choice by a vote.—*v. t.* to choose by vote.—*pr p* voting, *pa p* voted. [L. *votum*, a wish—*vovō*, *votum*, to vow]

VOTER, vōt'er, *n.* One who votes, or who has the legal right of voting

VOTIVE, vōt'iv, *adj.* Given by vow vowed. [L. *votivus*—*votum*, a vow]

VOTIVELY, vōt'iv hly, *adv.* In a votive manner

VOUCH, vōuch, *v. t.* To call upon to witness to affirm strongly to warrant to attest.—*v. i.* to hear witness to give testimony.—*n.* (Shak) Warrant, attestation. [O Fr. *voucher*, *tocher*, to call to defend.—L. *voco*, to call.]

VOUCHER, vōuch'er, *n.* One who vouches or gives witness a paper which vouches or confirms the truth of anything as accounts

VOUCHSAFE, vōuch'saf, *v. t.* (lit) To vouch or warrant safe to sanction or allow without danger to condescend to grant.—*v. i.* to condescend.—*pr p* vouchsafing *pa p* vouchsafed

VOUSOIR, vōs'wir, *n.* One of the wedge like stones which form part of an arch [Fr]

VOW, vōw, *n.* A solemn promise to God a promise of fidelity or affection.—*v. t.* To give by solemn promise to devote.—*v. i.* to make vows. [O Fr. *vou*, L. *votum*—*vovō*, to vow]

VOWEL, vōw'el, *n.* A simple vocal sound the letter representing such a sound.—*adj.* Vocal pertaining to a vowel. [Fr. *voyelle*, It. *vocale*—L. *vocalis*—*vox*, *vocis*, the voice]

VOYAGE, vōy'aj, *n.* (lit) A going on the way passage by water.—*v. i.* To make a voyage, or to pass by water.—*v. t.* (Milton) to pass over.—*pr p* voyaging, *pa p* voyaged. [Fr., L. *viaticum*, journey provision—Fr. *voie* L. *via* a way]

VOYAGEABLE, vōy'aj a-bl, *adj.* (Milton) Capable of being sailed over navigable. [by water]

VOYAGER, vōy'aj'er, *n.* One who voyages or passes

VULCAN, vul'kan, *n.* In Roman mythology, the god of fire [L. *Vulcanus*]

VULCANISE, vul'kan iz, *v. t.* To combine with sulphur by heat as caoutchouc.—*pr p* vulcanising, *pa p* vulcanised. [From L. *Vulcanus* Vulcan, the god of fire]

VULCANITE, vul'kan it, *n.* Caoutchouc vulcanised, or combined with sulphur

VULGAR, vul'gar, *adj.* Pertaining to or used by the common people, native common mean or low rude.—*n.* The common people [L. *vulgaris*—*vulgus*, the people allied to Folk.]

VULGARISE, vul'gar iz, *v. t.* To make vulgar or rude.—*pr p* vulgarising, *pa p* vulgarised.

VULGARISM, vul'gar izm, *n.* A vulgar phrase.

VULGARITY, vul'gar i ti, *n.* Quality of being vulgar: mean condition of life rudeness of manners.

VULGARLY, vul'gar hly, *adv.* In a vulgar manner: commonly (Shak) publicly

VULGATE, vul'gat, *n.* An ancient Latin version of the Scriptures so called from its common use in the R. C. Church. [L. *vulgatus* common—*vulgo*, to make common—*vulgus*, the people.]

VULNERABILITY, vul ner a-bil i ti, *n.* The state of being vulnerable

VULNERABLE, vul ner a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being wounded liable to injury [L. *vulnerabilis*—*vulnero*, to wound—*vulnus* *vulnera*, a wound.]

VULNERABLENESS, vul ner a-bl nes, *n.* Vulnerability

file, fir, mē, hēr, mīne, mote, mute, mōn, then.

VULNERARY, vul'nér-ar-i, *adj.* *Pertaining to wounds:* useful in healing wounds.—*n.* Anything useful in curing wounds. [L. *vulnerarius*—*vulnus*, *vulneris*, a wound.]

VULPINE, vulp'in, *adj.* *Relating to or like the fox:* cunning. [L. *vulpinus*—*vulpes*, a fox.]

VULTURE, vult'ár, *n.* A large rapacious bird of prey. [L. *vultur*, prob. from *vello*, to pluck, to tear.]

VULTURINE, vult'ár-in, } *adj.* Like the vulture:
VULTURISH, vult'ár-ish, } rapacious.

VYING, v'ing, *pr.p.* of **VIE**.

W

WABBLE, wob'l, *v.i.* To incline alternately to one side and to the other: to vacillate.—*n.* A hobbling unequal motion. [Bav. *wabeln*; Ger. *quabbeln*, to shake, *schwabbeln*, to wobble.]

WACKE, wak'e, *n.* A German miner's term for a soft, earthy kind of trap-rock. [Ger., 'a kind of stone.']

WAD, wod, *n.* A mass of loose matter thrust close together, as hay, tow, &c.: a little mass of paper, tow, or the like, to keep the charge in a gun.—*v.t.* To form into a mass: to stuff a wad into:—*pr.p.* wadd'ing; *pa.p.* wadd'ed. [Ger. *watte*; Fr. *ouate*; allied to A.S. *wad*, O. Ger. *wat*, garment.]

WADDING, wod'ing, *n.* A wad, or the materials for wads: a soft stuff, also sheets of carded cotton for stuffing garments, &c.

WADDLE, wod'l, *v.i.* To take short steps and move from side to side in walking:—*pr.p.* wadd'ing; *pa.p.* wadd'ed. [A.S. *wadlian*, to wander—*wadan*, to go; Ger. *wadeln*.]

WADDLER, wod'lér, *n.* One who waddles.

WADDLINGLY, wod'ling-li, *adv.* With a waddling or vacillating gait.

WADE, wád, *v.i. (obs.)* To go: to walk through any substance that yields to the feet, as water: to pass with difficulty or labour.—*v.t.* to pass or cross through or over by wading:—*pr.p.* wád'ing; *pa.p.* wád'ed. [A.S. *wadart*, Ger. *waden*; L. *vado*—*vadium*, a ford: prob. akin to L. *udus*, wet; Ger. *wasser*, and **WATER**.]

WADER, wád'ér, *n.* One who or that which wades: a wading bird.

WAE, wá, *n. (Spenser)*. A wave.

WAE, wá, *n. (Spenser)*. Woe.

WAFER, wáf'ér, *n.* A thin cake, usually round, esp. of bread, used in the Eucharist in the R. C. Church: a thin leaf of coloured paste for sealing letters, &c.—*v.t.* To close with a wafer. [O. Fr. *waufre*, Fr. *gaufre*, low L. *gafrum*, a cake; Ger. *waffel*.]

WAFT, waft or wáft, *v.t.* To bear through a fluid medium, as air or water.—*v.i.* to float.—*n.* A floating body: a sweep or current of wind: the waving motion of a flag or streamer, serving as a signal. [Sw. *vefta*, to fan, waft; Scot. *waff*, *waif*, to blow: perh. allied to **WAVE**.]

WAFTER, waft'ér or wáft-, *n.* One who wafts: a boat for passage.

WAFURE, wáf'úr or wáft-, *n. (Shak.)* The act of wafting or of waving, waving motion.

WAG, wag, *v.t.* and *v.i.* To move from side to side: to shake to and fro:—*pr.p.* wagging; *pa.p.* wagged'. [A.S. *wegan*, *wagian*; O. Ger. *wegen*.]

WAG, wag, *n.* A droll, mischievous fellow: a man full of sport and humour: a wit. [Probably from wagging the head in derision.]

WAGE, wáj, *v.t. (lit.)* To gage or pledge: to chal-

lenge: to engage in as if by pledge: to carry on:—*pr.p.* wáging; *pa.p.* wáged.—*n. (Spenser)* Gage, pledge: that for which one labours: wages. [O. Fr. *wager*, *gager*, to pledge—*wage*, *gage*, A.S. *wed*, L. *vas*, *wadis*, Goth. *vadi*, a pledge. See **WED**, **GAGE**.]

WAGER, wáj'ér, *n.* That which is waged or pledged: something staked on the issue of anything: that on which bets are laid: (*law*) an offer to make oath.—*v.t.* To hazard on the issue of anything.—*v.i.* to lay a wager.

WAGERER, wáj'ér-ér, *n.* One who wagers.

WAGES, wáj'ez, *n.* Wage: that which is paid for services. [Pl. of **WAGE**, but used as sing.]

WAGGERY, wág'ér-i, *n.* The tricks or manner of a wag: mischievous merriment: pleasantry.

WAGGISH, wág'ish, *adj.* Like a wag: mischievous or roguish in sport: done in waggy or sport.

WAGGISHLY, wág'ish-li, *adv.* In a waggy manner.

WAGGISHNESS, wág'ish-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being waggy: sportive mischief.

WAGGLE, wag'l, *v.t.* and *v.t.* To wag or move from side to side:—*pr.p.* waggl'ing; *pa.p.* waggl'ed. [Freq. of **WAG**.]

WAGGON, wag'un, *n.* A form of **WAGON**.

WAGMOIRE, wag'moir, *n. (Spenser)*. A quagmire.

WAGON, wag'un, *n. (lit.)* That which carries: a vehicle on wheels for goods or passengers. [A.S. *wægen*, *wæn*, Icc. *wagn*, L. *vehes*, Sans. *vahana*—L. *veho*, Sans. *vah*, to carry.]

WAGONER, wag'un-ér, *n.* One who conducts a wagon.

WAGONETTE, wag'un-et, *n.* A kind of four-wheeled wagon constructed to carry six or eight persons.

WAGONFUL, wag'un-fool, *n.* As much as a wagon will hold:—*pl.* **WAG'ONFULS**.

WAGON-TRAIN, wag'un-trán, *n.* The machines used by an army for the conveyance of ammunition, provisions, sick, &c.

WAGTAIL, wag'tál, *n.* A small bird, so named from its constantly wagging its tail.

WAHABEE, wá-háb'ee, *n.* One of a sect founded (about 1760) by Abdel Wahab, a Mohammedan reformer. [Oppressed with weight.]

WAID, wád, *adj. (Spenser)* Weighed, proved: (*Shak.*)

WAIF, wáf, *n.* That which is waved or cast away: anything found astray without an owner. [Fr. *gaif*; low L. *waifum*, from root of **WAIVE**.]

WAIFT, wáft, *n. (Spenser)*. A waif.

WAIL, wál, *v.i.* To cry woe: to lament or sorrow audibly.—*v.t.* to hemoan: to grieve over.—*n.* A cry of woe: loud weeping. [Ice. *wæla*, to lament; Ir. *waill*; W. *wylaw*, to weep, lament; from the sound. See **WOE**.]

[mournful. [From **WAIL**.]

WAILFUL, wál'fool, *adj. (Spenser)*. Sorrowful,

WAILING, wá'ing, *n.* Wail.

WAILINGLY, wá'ing-li, *adv.* In a wailing manner: with wailing.

WAIN, wán, *n.* A wagon. [See **WAGON**.]

WAIN-ROPE, wán-röp, *n.* A rope for hindling a load on a wain or wagon.

WAINSCOT, wán'skot, *n. (lit.)* Wall timber or boards: the panelled boards on the walls of apartments.—*v.t.* To line with boards or panels. [A.S. *wag*, *wah*, a wall, and *scot* or *schot*, Ger. *scheit*, a split or cut piece of timber—*scheiden*, to divide.]

WAINSCOTING, wán'skot-ing, *n.* The act of lining with boards or panels: materials for making a wainscot.

WAIST, wáist, *n. (lit.)* The place where the body is squeezed in: the part of the human body just under

the ribs the middle part of a ship [W *gaoasy*—*gaoasy*, Gael. *faug*, to squeeze or press.]

WAISTBAND, wáist'band, *n.* The band or part of a garment which encircles the waist.

WAISTCOAT, wáist'kot, *n.* A short coat worn immediately under the coat, and fitting tightly the waist.

WAIT, wát, *v.* (*lit.*) To watch to stay in expectation to remain to be in ambush.—*v. t.* to stay for to await. [O F *waiter*, to watch, attend, O Ger *warten* Ice *wa'ta*, to watch—*waala*, to wake conn. with **WAKE**.]

IN WAIT, (*B*) in ambush.

WAITER, wá'er, *n.* One who waits an attending servant a server or tray.

WAITING-MAID, wáiting m'id, } *n.* A female attendant on a lady

WAITING WOMAN, wáiting woom'an, }

WAITRESS, wáit'res, *n.* A female waiter.

WAITS, wáts, *n. pl.* (*lit.*) *Watchers* musicians who give notice of the approach of Christmas, or welcome it in by their music. [From **WAIT**.]

WAIVE, wáiv, *v.* To relinquish to give up claim to not to insist on.—*pr. p.* waiv'ing, *pp. p.* waived [Conn. with Ice *wa'sa*, to move to and fro, Scot *wa's*, wa'f, to blow, to move to and fro, and with **WAVE**.]

WAKE, wák, *v.* (*lit.*) To be stirring or lively to cease from sleep to watch (so in *B*) to be roused up (*Shal.*) to sit up late in festivity.—*v. t.* to rouse to revive to put in action.—*pr. p.* wak'ing, *pp. p.* waked [A S *wacan*, Ice *wa'ka*, Ger *wachen*, A S *wacod*, L *vigil*, waking, watchful—*vigro*, to be lively.]

WAKE, wák, *n.* Act of waking fear of the dedication of a church, formerly kept by watching all night sitting up of persons with a corpse.

WAKE, wák, *n.* The streak of smooth water left in the track of a ship.

WAKEFUL, wák'ful, *adj.* Being awake indisposed to sleep vigilant [manner]

WAKEFULLY, wák'fool'ly, *adv.* In a wakeful

WAKEFULNESS, wák'fool'ness *n.* The state of being wakeful (*Discon*) want of sleep

WAKEN wák'n, *v. t.* and *v. i.* To wake or awake

WAKENING wák'ning, *n.* Act of one who wakens [Scots *lanc*] revival of an action [*is awake*.]

WAKE-TIME, wák'tim, *n.* Time during which one

WALDENSES, walden'séz *n. pl.* A sect of Christians inhabiting some Alpine valleys in Piedmont, and now professing Protestant principles, the sect was founded about the close of the 12th century by Peter Waldo.

WALE, wál, *n.* The mark of a rod or whip on the flesh a raised streak left by a stripe a ridge on the surface of cloth a plank along a ship's side.—*v. t.* To mark with wales. [A S *walu*, the mark of a stripe or blow, Sw *wal*, a rod, stick, Prov *wauk*, Fr *gaule*, a long pole.]

WALHALLA, wál'halia, *n.* Same as **VALHALLA**.

WALK, wawk, *v.* To move along on foot without running (*Spenser*) to move or be in motion to act or behave to live to be guided by.—*v. t.* to pass through or upon to cause to walk. [A S *walcian*, to roll, turn, O Ger *walkan* to revolve, Ice *walla*, to roll conn. with Ger *wallen*, to move, live.]

WALK, wawk, *n.* Act or manner of walking that in or through which one walks distance walked over place for walking path place for animals grazing conduct course of life. [forester]

WALKER, waw'ker, *n.* One who walks (*lanc*) a

WALKING STAFF, waw'king staf, } *n.* A staff or

WALKING STICK, waw'king stik, } stick used in walking

WALL, wawl, *n.* (*lit.* and orig) A fence of stakes an erection of brick, stone, &c for a fence or security the side of a building.—*pl.* fortifications.—*v. t.* To enclose with or as with a wall to defend with walls. [A S *wæll* wall, D *wal*, rampart, L *callum*, a rampart of palisades—*vallus*, a stake.]

To DRIVE TO THE WALL, to push to extremities.—To GO TO THE WALL, to be hard pressed to be pushed to extremes.—To TAKE THE WALL (*Shal.*), to take precedence

WALLACHIAN, wál'ák'i an, *adj.* Of or pertaining to Wallachia, in Turkey.—*n.* A native or inhabitant of Wallachia. [See **WALLOON**.]

WALLET, wol'et, *n.* A bag for carrying necessities on a journey a knapsack a pocket-book. [Per haps from Ger *waller*, a traveller—*wallen*, to go.]

WALL EYE, wawl'í, *n.* An eye having a white or light gray iris occurring chiefly in horses

WALL EYED, wawl'id, *adj.* (*Shal.*) Having a wall eye or an eye with a white or light gray iris

WALLFLOWER, wawl'flower, *n.* A plant with fragrant yellow flowers, found on old walls

WALL FRUIT, wawl'frút, *n.* Fruit growing on a wall

WALLOON, wál'son, *adj.* Of or pertaining to a part of Flanders (Fr *Wallon*) lying between the Scheldt and the *Lys*—*n.* A native or inhabitant of that part of Flanders the language of the Walloons, which is a French dialect [The name is allied to L *Galli* the Gauls, GALT, WELSH and **WALLACHIAN**, A S *wæalh*, a foreigner.]

WALLOW, wolo, *v.* To roll one's self about as in mire to live in filth or gross vice. [A S *wallowan*, Goth. *walgan*, L *volvō*, Ger *wallen*, to roll allied to Sans. *waly*, to move one's self.]

WALLOWED, wol'od, *adj.* (*Spenser*) Grovelling

WALL-PIECE, wawl'pés, *n.* A gun mounted on a wall

WALNUT, wawl'nút, *n.* (*lit.*) The foreign nut a tree of America and Asia with a well known nut its nut or fruit [A S *wæth knut*—*wæalh*, a foreigner, *knut*, a nut.]

WALRUS, wol'rus, *n.* (*lit.*) The whale-horse an aquatic animal, allied to the seal having long canine teeth. [Ger *wallross*—root of **WHALE**, and *ross* a horse.]

WALTZ, waw'ltz, *n.* (*lit.*) The revolving dance a German national dance performed by two persons with a rapid whirling motion the music for it.—*v. t.* To dance a waltz. [Ger *walzer*—*wallen*, to roll.]

WAMPUM, wamp'um, *n.* Shells used by the N. American Indians for money, sometimes wrought into a belt and worn as an ornament or girdle. [Indian]

WAN, won, *adj.* (*lit.*) Faint, faint wanting colour pale and sickly languid.—*v. i.* To grow pale or wan.—*n.* (*Tenn.*) Pileness. [A S *wana*, wanting *wun*, pale, W *guan*, weak, faint, L *vanus*, empty.]

WAN, wan, *old pat.* of **WIN**

WAND, wond, *n.* (*Spenser*) The branch of a tree a long slender rod a rod of authority or of conjurers. [Dan. *voand*, Ice *vöndr*, a shoot of a tree.]

WANDER, wónder, *v. i.* (*lit.*) To wend or move to and fro to ramble with no definite object to go astray, lit. or fig. to leave home to depart from the subject to be delirious.—*v. t.* (*Milton*) to travel over at random to ramble over [A S *wandran* Ger *wandern*, to wander, O Ger *wandalon*, to move to and fro prob. allied to **WEND**, **BYND**.]

- WANDERER**, won'dér-ér, *n.* One who wanders: a Rambler.
- WANDERINGLY**, won'dér-ing-li, *adv.* In a wandering, uncertain, or unsteady manner.
- WANE**, wān, *v.i.* To grow wan or faint: to fail: to decrease:—*pr.p.* wān'ing; *pa.p.* wān'ed.—*n.* Decline: decrease. [A.S. *wanian*—*wana*. See WAN.]
- WANLY**, won'li, *adv.* In a wan manner.
- WANNED**, wond', *adj.* (*Shak.*) Made wan or pale.
- WANNES**, won'nes, *n.* The state of being wan: paleness. [or pale hue.]
- WANNISH**, won'ish, *adj.* Somewhat wan: of a wan
- WANT**, wont, *n.* (*lit.*) The state of having waned or of being deficient: state of being without anything: absence of what is needful or desired: poverty: scarcity: need.—*v.t.* To be destitute of: to need: to feel need of: to fall short: to wish for.—*v.i.* to be deficient: to fall short. [Icc. *wanta*, to be wanting: from root of WAN, WANE.]
- WANTING**, wont'ing, *adj.* Absent: deficient. [From WANT.]
- WANTON**, won'tun, *adj.* (*lit.*) Apt to run off or rove: moving or playing loosely: roving in sport: frisky: wandering from rectitude: licentious: running to excess: unrestrained: irregular. [W. *gwanton*, apt to run off, wanton, *gwantiu*, to sever.]
- WANTON**, won'tun, *n.* A wanton or lewd person: a trifler.—*v.i.* To ramble without restraint: to frolic: to play lasciviously. [sportive manner.]
- WANTONLY**, won'tun-li, *adv.* In a wanton or
- WANTONNESS**, won'tun-nes, *n.* The quality of being wanton: sportiveness: licentiousness.
- WANT-WIT**, wont'-wit, *n.* (*Shak.*) One who wants wit or sense: a fool.
- WAPED**, wāpt, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Struck down, dejected. [See AWHAPE.]
- WAPENSCHAW**, wop'n-shaw, *n.* WAPINSCHAW.
- WAPENTAKE**, wop'n-tāk, *n.* A subdivision in some of the northern counties of England corresponding to a 'hundred' in other counties.
- WAPINSCHAW**, wop'n-shaw, *n.* A periodical exhibition or inspection of arms in certain districts of Scotland. [A.S. *wapen*, weapon, and *sceawan*, to shew.] [vearied.]
- WAPPENED**, wop'nd, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Weakened,
- WAR**, wawr, *n.* (*lit.*) Confusion, broil: a state of opposition or contest: a contest between states carried on by arms: open hostility: the profession of arms.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* To make war: to contend: to fight:—*pr.p.* warr'ing; *pa.p.* warred'. [A.S., O. Fr. *uerre*; Fr. *guerre*; O. Ger. *werra*, quarrel—*weran*, to contend; Ger. *wirren*, to confound, embroil.]
- WAR**, wawr, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Worse.
- WARBLE**, wawr'bl, *v.i.* (*lit.*) To whirl or quaver rapidly: to sing in a quavering way, or with variations: to chirp as birds do.—*v.t.* to sing in a vibratory manner: to utter musically: to carol:—*pr.p.* war'bling; *pa.p.* war'bled.—*n.* A quavering modulation of the voice: a song. [O. E. *werbelle*; O. Fr. *werbler*; Ger. *wirbeln*, to whirl, warble: akin to WHIRL and TRILL.]
- WARBLER**, wawr'blér, *n.* One that warbles: a songster: a singing-bird.
- WAR-CRY**, wawr'-kri, *n.* A cry or signal used in war.
- WARD**, wawrd, *v.t.* To guard or take care of: to keep in safety: to fend off.—*v.i.* to act on the defensive.—*n.* Act of warding, watch: one whose business is to ward or defend: state of being guarded: means of guarding: one who is under a guardian: a division of a city, hospital, &c.: that which guards a lock or hinders any but the right key from opening it: (*B.*) guard, prison. [A.S. *weardian*, Ger. *warlen*, Fr. *garder*, W. *gwara*, Sans. *wri*, to keep, defend, protect.]
- WAR-DANCE**, wawr'-dans, *n.* A dance engaged in by some savage tribes before going to war.
- WARDEN**, wawrd'n, *n.* One who wards or guards: a keeper: a kind of large, hard pear, chiefly used for baking.
- WARDENSHIP**, wawrd'n-ship, *n.* The office, state, or jurisdiction of a warden.
- WARDER**, wawrd'ér, *n.* One who wards or keeps: a keeper: (*Shak.*) a truncheon carried by an officer of arms, the throwing down of which staid proceedings or forbade fight.
- WARDIAN**, wawrd'-au, *adj.* Denoting a kind of glass case for keeping ferns, or for transporting growing plants, so named from Ward, the inventor.
- WARD-MOTE**, wawrd'-mōt, *n.* A meeting of a ward, or of a court of a ward, which has power to present defaults in matters relating to watch, police, &c. [WARD, and A.S. *mot*, a meeting.]
- WARDROBE**, wawrd'rōb, *n.* A room or portable closet for robes or clothes: wearing apparel.
- WARD-ROOM**, wawrd'-rōm, *n.* A room used as a mess-room by the officers of a war-ship.
- WARDSHIP**, wawrd'ship, *n.* The office of a ward or guardian: state of being under a guardian.
- WARE**, wār, *n.* (used gen. in pl.) Provisions: merchandise: commodities: goods. [A.S. *waru*; Ger. *waare*; Icc. *wara*.]
- WARE**, wār, *adj.* (*B.*) Aware. [See WARY.]
- WARE (*B.*), *pa.t.* of WEAR.**
- WAREHOUSE**, wār'how's, *n.* A house or store for wares or goods.—*v.t.* To deposit in a warehouse.
- WAREHOUSEMAN**, wār'how's-man, *n.* A man who keeps a warehouse or wholesale store.
- WAREHOUSING**, wār'how's-ing, *n.* The act of depositing goods in a warehouse. [cautious.]
- WARELESS**, wār'les, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Unwary, in-
- WARELY**, wār'li, *adv.* (*Spenser*). Warily.
- WARES**, wār's, *n.pl.* Commodities. [See WARE.]
- WARFARE**, wawr'fār, *n.* A carrying on war: military life: war: contest or struggle. [WAR and FARE.]
- WARHABLE**, wawr'a-bl, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Fit for war.
- WARILY**, wār'i-li, *adv.* In a wary manner: cautiously.
- WARIMENT**, wār'i-ment, *n.* (*Spenser*). Wariness.
- WARINESS**, wār'i-nes, *n.* The state of being wary: caution: prudent forethought.
- WARK**, wawrk, *n.* (*Spenser*). Work.
- WARLIKE**, wawr'lik, *adj.* Like, fit, or disposed for war: belonging to war: soldierly.
- WARLOCK**, wawr'lōk, *n.* A male witch: a wizard. [Aec. to Jamieson, from Icc. *wardlok-r*, a magical song used for calling up evil spirits.]
- WARM**, wawrm, *adj.* Having moderate heat, hot: subject to heat: zealous: easily excited: violent: enthusiastic.—*v.t.* To make warm: to interest: to excite.—*v.i.* to become warm or ardent. [A.S. *wearm*; Ger. *warm*; allied to O. L. *formus*, Gr. *thermos*, hot, Sans. *gharma*, heat, and to FERVID.]
- WARM-BLOODED**, wawrm'-blu'd'ed, *adj.* Having warm blood. [warms.]
- WARMER**, wawrm'ér, *n.* One who or that which
- WARM-HEARTED**, wawrm'-hārt'ed, *adj.* Having warm affections: affectionate: hearty.

WARM HEARTEDNESS *wawm hârt'ed nes, n.* The state or quality of being warm hearted.

WARMING PAN, *wawm'ing pan n.* A covered pan, with a long handle, for holding live coals to warm a bed. [*feelingly*]

WARMLY, *wawm'li, adv.* With warmth ardently

WARMNESS, *wawm nes, n.* Warmth.

WAR MONGER *waw' mông'ger, n.* (*Spenser*) One who makes war a business a mercenary soldier

WARMTH, *wawm'ith, n.* Warmness, or state of being warm, in any of its senses

WARN *wawm, vt.* To make wary or aware to put on ward or guard to give notice of danger to caution against to admonish. [*A.S. warnian warn* Ice *varna* to warn forbid, Ger *warnen* allied to **WARD BEWARE, WARY**]

WARNING, *wawm'ing n.* Caution against danger, &c. admonition previous notice.

WAR-OFFICE *waw' of'is n.* The office where the military affairs of a nation are superintended.

WARP, *wawrp, vt. (lit.)* To cast to turn to twist out of shape to turn from the right course to pervert to tow or move with a line attached to buoys, &c.—*v. i.* to be twisted out of a straight direction to bend to swerve to move with a bending motion. [*A.S. weorpan weorpan, Goth. wairpan, Ice varpa, Ger werfen, to cast*]

WARP, *wawrp, n.* That which is warped or laid out the threads stretched out lengthwise in a loom to be crossed by the wool a rope used in towing

WAR-PAINT, *waw' pant, n.* Paint put on the face and other parts of the body by savage tribes on going to war

WARPING, *wawrp'ing n.* A mode of improving land by making the rich muddy water of rivers &c deposit its sediment on the fields [*Prov Eng warp, earthy matter held by tidal waters.*]

WARRANT, *wor'ant, vt. (lit.)* To guarantee or make secure to give assurance against harm to to authorise to maintain to assure. [*O Fr warrantir, Fr garantir, O Ger wæren, to give bail for, Ger gewahren, to vouch, warrant, gewahren, to see prob. conn. with WARD, WARY*]

WARRANT, *wor'ant, n.* That which warrants or authorises a commission giving authority a writ for arresting a person security a voucher

WARRANTABLE, *wor'ant-a-bl, adj.* Authorised by warrant or right justifiable

WARRANTABLENESS, *wor'ant-a-bl nes, n.* The quality of being warrantable.

WARRANTABLY, *wor'ant-a-bl, adv.* In a manner to be warranted or justified.

WARRANTER, *wor'ant-er, n.* One who warrants.

WARRANTISE, *wor'ant-iz, n.* (*Shak*) Warrant, authority

WARRANTOR, *wor'ant-or, n.* Same as **WARRANTER**.

WARRANTY, *wor'ant-i, n.* A legal warrant or deed of security a guarantee authority

WARRAY, *waw'á, vt. (Spenser)* To make war upon.

WARRE, *wor, adj. (Spenser)* Worse.

WARREN, *wor'en, n.* A piece of ground for warping or protecting animals esp rabbits. [*O Fr varenne, Fr garenne, from root of WARD, WARRANT*]

WARRIOR, *waw'ri or, n.* One engaged in war a soldier one noted for valour [*wærior*]

WARRIORESS, *waw'ri-or-es, n. (Spenser)* A female

WAR-SONG, *waw' song, n.* A song sung by American Indians at the war-dance.

WART, *waw'rt, n.* A small, hard excrescence on the skin a protuberance on trees. [*A.S. weart, Ice warta, Ger warze, L. verruca*]

WARTY, *waw'rt-i, adj.* Like a wart overgrown with

WAR WHOOP, *waw' hwoop n.* A whoop or cry uttered by savages when advancing to battle

WAR WORN, *waw' worn, adj. (Shak)* Worn with war or military service.

WARY, *waw'á, adj.* Warding or guarding against deception, &c. cautious [*Dan. vare, guard care, Ger gewahr, aware, Fr gare, look out, take care* See **WARD**]

WAS *woz* used as *pat.* of **BZ.** [*A.S. was, were--wesen, to be.*]

WASH, *wosh, vt.* To cleanse or cover with water to overflow to waste away by the action of water to cover with a thin coat of metal or paint—*v. i.* to cleanse with water—*n.* Act of washing the shallow part of a river or arm of the sea a marsh or fen alluvial matter waste liquor, refuse of food, &c. that with which anything is washed a lotion a thin coat of paint metal, &c. [*A.S. wascan Ger waschen acc to Wedgwood, from the splashing or seashing sound.*]

WASH A **TILE** (*Shak*), to labour in vain.

WASHER, *wosh-er, n.* One who washes a flat ring of iron or leather between the nave of a wheel and the linch pin under the head of a screw, &c.

WASHERMAN, *wosh-er man, n.* A man who washes clothes, esp for hire.

WASHERWOMAN, *wosh-er wooman, n.* A woman who washes clothes, esp for hire.

WASHING, *wosh'ing, n.* The act of cleansing by water the clothes washed, esp at one time.

WASHING MACHINE, *wosh'ing ma shén, n.* A machine for washing clothes.

WASH LEATHER, *wosh leá'ter, n.* Split sheepskin, prepared with oil in imitation of chamois, and used for household purposes buff leather for regimental belts.

WASH STAND, *wosh' stand, n.* A piece of furniture for holding ewer, basin, and other requisites for washing a person.

WASHY, *wosh-i, adj. (lit.)* Washing watery damp soft weak not solid.

WASP, *wosp, n.* A stinging insect, like the bee, allied to the hornet. [*A.S. wasp, weapa, L. vespa, Gr. wasps, Gael. speech, a wasp, to bite.*]

WASPY, *wosp'ish, adj.* Like a wasp having a slender waist like a wasp quick to resent an affront.

WASPYLY, *wosp'ish-ly, adv.* In a waspy manner snappishly petulantly

WASPYNESS, *wosp'ish nes n.* The quality of being waspy, irritability petulance.

WASSAIL, *wos'il, n. (lit.)* Be in health a festive occasion a drunken bout a liquor made of roasted apples, sugar nutmeg toast, and ale, once much used on festive occasions—a *li* Pertaining to a wassail convivial—*v. i.* To hold a wassail or merry drinking-meeting [*A.S. was hæl, be in health, health to you, the Saxon salutation on pledging another*]

WASSAILER, *wos'il-er, n.* One who wassails or drunks wassail a reveller

WASSERMAN, *wos'er man, n. (Spenser)* A sea-monster, shaped like a man. [*Ger wasser, water, and MAN*]

WAST, *wost, pat., 2d pers. sing.* of the verb **BZ.**

WASTE, *wast, adj.* Empty desert desolate stripped lying unused unproductive valueless—*v. t.* To lay

WASTE—WATER-PROOFING.

- waste or make desolate: to destroy: to wear out gradually: to squander: to diminish: to impair.—*v.t.* to be diminished: to be consumed:—*pr.p.* wasting; *pa.p.* wasted. [A.S. *wæste*; O. Ger. *wast*, Ger. *wüst*, desert; O. Fr. *guaste*, L. *vastus*, empty; Fr. *gâter*, to spoil, L. *vastare*, to waste.]
- WASTE**, wâst, *n.* Act of wasting: useless expenditure: loss: destruction: that which is wasted or waste: uncultivated country: desert: refuse.
- WASTE-BOOK**, wâst'-book, *n.* A book in which merchants make entries of transactions in order as they occur, and for a temporary purpose.
- WASTEFUL**, wâst'fool, *adj.* Full of waste: destructive: lavish: (*Spenser*) lying waste, desolate.
- WASTEFULLY**, wâst'fool-li, *adv.* In a wasteful manner: prodigally.
- WASTEFULNESS**, wâst'fool-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being wasteful.
- WASTENESS**, wâst'nes, *n.* (*B.*) Devastation: (*Spenser*) a waste place. [From **WASTE**.]
- WASTE-PIPE**, wâst'-pip, *n.* A pipe for carrying off waste or surplus water.
- WASTER**, wâst'ér, *n.* One who or that which wastes: (*B.*) a spendthrift: a destroyer.
- WASTING**, wâst'ing, *n.* (*B.*) Devastation. [From **WASTE**.]
- WAT**, wot, *n.* (*Shak.*) A familiar word for a hare.
- WATCH**, woeh, *v.i.* (*lit.*) To wake or wait: to look with attention: to keep guard: to look out.—*v.t.* to keep in view: to give heed to: to have in keeping: to guard: (*Shak.*) to tame, by keeping constantly awake. [A.S. *waecian*; Icc. *wakta*—*waka*, to wake; O. Ger. *wahten*. See **WAKE**, **WAIT**.]
- WATCH**, woeh, *n.* Act of watching: close observation: guard: one who watches or those who watch: a sentry: the place where a guard is kept: time of watching, esp. in a ship: a division of the night: a pocket time-piece: (*Shak.*) a watch-light.
- WATCHER**, woeh'ér, *n.* One who watches.
- WATCHFUL**, woeh'fool, *adj.* Careful to watch or observe: attentive: circumspect: cautious.
- WATCHFULLY**, woeh'fool-li, *adv.* In a watchful or attentive manner.
- WATCHFULNESS**, woeh'fool-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being watchful or attentive.
- WATCH-LIGHT**, woeh'-lit, *n.* A light used for watching or sitting up in the night.
- WATCH-MAKER**, woeh'-mak'ér, *n.* One who makes and repairs watches.
- WATCHMAN**, woeh'man, *n.* A man who watches or guards, esp. the streets of a city at night.
- WATCH-TOWER**, woeh'-tow'ér, *n.* A tower on which a sentinel is placed to watch or keep guard against the approach of an enemy.
- WATCHWORD**, woeh'wurd, *n.* The pass-word to be given to a watch or sentry.
- WATER**, waw'tér, *n.* The fluid commonly drunk, and which forms the ocean, lakes, rivers, &c.: any collection of it, as the ocean, a lake, river, &c.: urine: lustre of a diamond.—*v.t.* To wet, overflow, or supply with water: to wet and press so as to give a wavy appearance to.—*v.i.* to shed water: to take in water. [A.S. *water*; Icc. *watn*; Ger. *wasser*; Gr. *hudôr*; L. *undus*, wet, *unda*, a wave; Sans. *uda*, water: conn. with **WET**.]
- WATER-BAROMETER**, waw'tér-ha-rom'et-ér, *n.* A barometer in which water is substituted for mercury.
- WATER-BED**, waw'tér-bed, *n.* A mattress floating on a trough of water, with a loose sheet of canvas cloth secured between it and the water, to prevent its being wetted, used by invalids. [the water.]
- WATER-BIRD**, waw'tér-bîrd, *n.* A bird that frequents
- WATER-BRASH**, waw'tér-brash, *n.* An affection consisting of a hot sensation in the stomach with eructations of an aerid burning liquid.
- WATER-BUG**, waw'tér-bug, *n.* A species of hemipterous insects found in ponds and still water.
- WATER-CARRIAGE**, waw'tér-kar'rij, *n.* Carriage or conveyance by water.
- WATER-CART**, waw'tér-kart, *n.* A cart for conveying water, esp. for the purpose of watering streets or roads.
- WATER-CLOCK**, waw'tér-klok, *n.* A clock which is made to go by the fall of water.
- WATER-CLOSET**, waw'tér-klozet, *n.* A closet used as a necessary, in which the discharges are carried off by water.
- WATER-COLOUR**, waw'tér-kul'ur, *n.* A colour or pigment diluted with water and gum. [for water.]
- WATER-COURSE**, waw'tér-körs, *n.* A course or channel
- WATER-CRESS**, waw'tér-kres, *n.* A small plant growing in watery places, much esteemed as a salad, and used as a preventive of scurvy.
- WATER-DOG**, waw'tér-dog, *n.* A dog accustomed to the water: a variety of the common dog valuable to sportsmen in hunting water-fowl on account of its aquatic habits:—*pl.* small irregular floating clouds supposed to indicate rain.
- WATER-ENGINE**, waw'tér-en'jin, *n.* An engine for raising water: an engine for extinguishing fires.
- WATER-FALL**, waw'tér-fawl, *n.* A fall or perpendicular descent of a volume of water: a cataract or cascade.
- WATER-FLEA**, waw'tér-flé, *n.* The common name of certain aquatic insects, mostly microscopic.
- WATER-FOWL**, waw'tér-fowl, *n.* A fowl that frequents water.
- WATER-GAGE** or **-GAUGE**, waw'tér-gāj, *n.* An instrument for gauging or measuring the quantity of water.
- WATER-GALL**, waw'tér-gawl, *n.* (*Shak.*) A watery appearance in the sky accompanying the rainbow: a pit or cavity made by a torrent of water. [watery.]
- WATERINESS**, waw'tér-i-nes, *n.* The state of being
- WATERING-PLACE**, waw'tér-ing-pläs, *n.* A place where water may be obtained: a place to which people resort to drink mineral water, or bathe, &c.
- WATERING-TROUGH**, waw'tér-ing-truf, *n.* A trough in which horses and cattle drink.
- WATERISH**, waw'tér-ish, *adj.* Resembling water: somewhat watery: thin.
- WATER-LEVEL**, waw'tér-lev'el, *n.* The level formed by the surface of still water: a levelling instrument in which water is used.
- WATER-LILY**, waw'tér-lîl'i, *n.* A water-plant like a lily, with large floating leaves.
- WATER-LINE**, waw'tér-lin, *n.* The line on a ship to which the water rises.
- WATER-LOGGED**, waw'tér-logd, *adj.* Rendered log-like or unmanageable from being filled with water.
- WATER-MAN**, waw'tér-man, *n.* A man who plies a boat on water for hire: a boatman: a ferryman.
- WATER-MARK**, waw'tér-mark, *n.* A mark shewing the height to which water has risen: a tide-mark: a mark wrought into paper.
- WATER-MILL**, waw'tér-mil, *n.* A mill driven by water.
- WATER-PLANT**, waw'tér-plant, *n.* A plant which grows in water. [water.]
- WATER-POT**, waw'tér-pot, *n.* A pot or vessel for holding
- WATER-POWER**, waw'tér-pow'ér, *n.* The power of water, employed to move machinery, &c.
- WATER-PROOF**, waw'tér-proof, *adj.* Proof against water: not permitting water to enter.—*n.* A textile fabric rendered impervious to water.
- WATER-PROOFING**, waw'tér-proof'ing, *n.* The act of rendering fabrics impervious to water.

WATER PAT, waw'ter rat, *n.* The popular name of the water vole. [See VOIE.] [supply of water]
WATER RATE, waw'ter rat, *n.* A rate or tax for the water.
WATER-RUG, waw'ter rug, *n.* (Shak.) A kind of dog.
WATER SHED, waw'ter shed, *n.* The ridge or elevation which separates one river basin or hydrographic region from another. [From *WATER* and *Ger schade*, a place where two things separate—*scheiden*, to separate.]
WATER SPINKLE, waw'ter springkl, *n.* (Spenser) A water pot.
WATER-SPOUT, waw'ter spout, *n.* A whirlwind occurring on the sea or on a lake, which carries up the spray of the broken waves on land, a heavy fall of rain, of a local character.
WATER-STANDING, waw'ter standing, *adj.* (Shak.) Containing water, tearful.
WATER-TABLE, waw'ter tabl, *n.* A horizontal projection in a wall or building so placed as to throw off the water. [letting out water]
WATER-TAP, waw'ter tap, *n.* A tap or cock used for water.
WATER-THERMOMETER, waw'ter thermom'eter, *n.* A thermometer filled with water instead of mercury, and used for showing the point at which water acquires its greatest density.
WATER-THIEF, waw'ter thof, *n.* (Shak.) A pirate.
WATER-TIGHT, waw'ter tit, *adj.* So tight as not to admit water, nor let it escape.
WATER-WAY, waw'ter wā, *n.* (naut.) A series of pieces of timber extending round a ship at the junction of the decks with the sides, pierced by scuppers to carry off the water.
WATER WHEEL, waw'ter hwel, *n.* A wheel moved by water as an engine for raising water.
WATER-WORK, waw'ter work, *n.* Any work or engine by which water is furnished, as to a town, &c.
WATERY, waw'ter i, *adj.* Pertaining to or like water thin or transparent tasteless containing or abounding with water.
WATTLE, wotl, *n.* A twig or flexible rod a handle the fleshy part under the throat of a cock or a turkey.—*v.t.* To bind with wattles or twigs to form by plaiting twigs—*pp* wattling, *pp* wattled. [A.S. *wattel*, akin to *L. tulle*, plaited—*retz*, Sans. *re*, to plait.]
WAVE, wav, *n.* A ridge on the surface of water moving or moving backward and forward in equality of surface a line or streak like a wave.—*v.i.* To move like a wave to play loosely to be moved, as a signal to fluctuate.—*v.t.* To move backward and forward to brandish to raise into inequalities of surface. [O.E. *wave*, A.S. *waf*, *Ger wagen*, A.S. *O Ger wegan*, to move—*prob* allied to *WAG*, *WAGGLE*.]
WAVED, wāvd, *part* Showing a wave-like form or outline undulating (her) indented (nat. hist.) having on the margin a succession of curved segments or incisions. [turbed]
WAVELESS, wāv'les, *adj.* Free from waves undisturbed.
WAVELET, wāv'let, *n.* A little wave. [Dim of *WAVE*.]
WAVE OFFERING, wāv'-of'er ing, *n.* (B.) An offering waved towards the four points.
WAVEY, wāv'er, *v.i.* To move to and fro to shake to be unsteady or undetermined. [A.S. *wægan*, O *Ger wägen*, to move to and fro, D. *weiden*, to totter, hesitate—*allied* to *WAVE*.]
WAVY, wāv'er, *n.* One who wavers.
WAVERINGLY, wāv'er ing li, *adv.* In a wavering or irresolute manner.
WAVE WORN, wāv' worn, *adj.* (Shak.) Worn or washed away by the waves. [being wavy]
WAVINESS, wāv' nes, *n.* The state or quality of

WAVY, wāv' i, *adj.* Full of or rising in waves playing to and fro undulating.
WAVE, waw, *n.* (Spenser) A wave.
WAX, waks, *v.i.* To grow or increase to pass into another state. [A.S. *wæcan*, Ice *waxa*, *Ger wachsen*, *L. augere*, *Gr auxano*, Sans *vak*, to grow.]
WAX, waks, *n.* A fat-like yellow substance produced by bees any substance like it, as that in the ear: the substance used to seal letters.—*v.t.* To smear or rub with wax. [A.S. *wæx*, *wæx*, Ice *wax*, D *wax*, *Ger wach*.]
WAX CLOTH, waks kloth, *n.* Cloth covered with a coating of wax, used for table covers, &c.
WAXEN, waks'n, (B) grown, *pp* n. of *WAX*.
WAXEN, waks'n, *adj.* Made of, consisting of, or resembling wax.
WAX FLOWER, waks' flower, *n.* A flower made of wax.
WAX PAINTING, waks' painting, *n.* A kind of painting the pigments for which are ground with wax, and diluted with oil of turpentine.
WAX PAPER, waks' pāp'er, *n.* Paper prepared by spreading over its surface a thin coating made of white wax and other materials.
WAX WING, waks' wing, *n.* A bird, so named from most of the species having small horny appendages, resembling red sealing wax, on their wings.
WAX WORK, waks' work, *n.* Work made of wax, esp. figures or models formed of wax.
WAXY, waks'i, *adj.* Resembling wax soft, adhesive.
WAY, wā, *v.t.* (Spenser) To weigh, esteem.
WAY, wā, *n.* (lit.) A moving passage road length of space distance direction manner of life: general manner of acting means manner will.—*v.i.* (Spenser) To go forward, to progress. [A.S. *weg*—*wegjan*, to move, *Ger weg*, Sans *via*, *L. via*, a way, akin to *reho*, to carry.]
 By the way, in passing apart from the main design.
 —By way of, as for the purpose of in character of.
 Out of the way, so as not to hinder or obstruct away from the ordinary course unusual.—To be under way, To have way (naut.), to be in progress as a vessel.—To give way, to needs to make room, to yield (naut.) to urge forward.—To go one's way, to go along, to depart.—To make one's way, to advance in life by effort.—To make way, to give room.—WAYS AND MEANS, methods, resources means for raising money or funds for revenue.
WAY BILL, wā' bil, *n.* A bill or writing containing a list of passengers carried in a public conveyance.
WAYFARER, wā'fär'er, *n.* One who fares or goes on his way a traveller or passenger.
WAYFARING, wā'fär ing, *adj.* Travelling or passing.
WAYLAY, wā'lay, *v.t.* To lie in the way for to watch or lie in ambush for.
WAY MARK, wā' mark, *n.* (B) A guide post.
WAYMENT, wā'ment, *v.t.* and *v.i.* (Spenser) To lament, grieve.—*n.* (Spenser) Lamentation, grief. [A.S. *wa*, *woe*, or O *Fr waementer*, *L. lamentor*, to lament.] [highway]
WAY SIDE, wā' sīd, *n.* The side of a way, path, or
WAYWARD, wā'ward, *adj.* Taking one's own way forward wilful.
WAYWARDLY, wā'ward li, *adv.* In a wayward or forward manner. [being wayward]
WAYWARDNESS, wā'ward nes, *n.* The state of
WAYWORN, wā'worn, *adj.* Worn out by travel.
WE, we, *pron.* pl. of *I* and others. [A.S. *we*, D *ey*, Ice *ver*, *Ger wir*, Goth *we*.]
WEAK, wēk, *adj.* (lit.) Yielding soft wanting strength not able to sustain a great weight.

- wanting health: easily overcome: feeble of mind: wanting moral force: having little of ingredient: impossible: inconclusive. [A.S. *wæc*, pliant—*wican*, to yield; D. *week*; Ice. *veikr*, Ger. *weich*.]
- WEAKEN**, wēk'n, *v.t.* To make weak: to reduce in strength or spirit.—*v.i.* to grow weak.
- WEAK-HEARTED**, wēk'hārt'ed, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Of weak or feeble heart or spirit.
- WEAKISH**, wēk'ish, *adj.* Somewhat weak.
- WEAKISHNESS**, wēk'ish-nes, *n.* The quality of being weakish.
- WEAKLING**, wēk'ling, *n.* A weak or feeble creature.
- WEAKLY**, wēk'li, *adj.* Weak in body or mind.—*adv.* In a weak manner: feebly: with weakness of intellect: indiscreetly.
- WEAKNESS**, wēk'nes, *n.* The state of being weak: feebleness: infirmity: want of force: feebleness of mind: want of resolution: defect: deficiency.
- WEAL**, wēl, *n.* Same as **WALE**.
- WEAL**, wēl, *n.* *State of being well*: a sound or prosperous state: welfare. [A.S. and O. Ger. *wela*, abundance; A.S. *wela*, *welig*, rich. See **WELL**.]
- WEAL-BALANCED**, wēl-bal'anst, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Balanced or considered for the weal or good of the public.
- WEALD**, wēld, *n.* A wood or forest: a wooded region: an open country. [A.S. *weald*, Ger. *wald*, wood.]
- WEALDEN**, wēld'n, *adj.* (*geol.*) Pertaining to the upper oolitic series of rocks. [So called because first studied in the *wealds* in the south of England.]
- WEALSMAN**, wēlz'man, *n.* (*Shak.*) One who promotes the weal or prosperity of a country, a statesman.
- WEALTH**, welth, *n.* (*lit.*) *State of being well* or prosperous: large possessions of any kind: riches. [From root of **WELL**.]
- WEALTHIEST**, welth'i-est, *adj.* Most wealthy: in Pr. Bk., Ps. lxxviii. 31, fattest. [Superl. of **WEALTHY**.]
- WEALTHILY**, welth'i-li, *adv.* (*Shak.*) Richly.
- WEALTHINESS**, welth'i-nes, *n.* The state of being wealthy or rich.
- WEALTHY**, welth'i, *adj.* (*lit.*) Well off: (*B.*) prosperous: having great wealth: rich.—*comp.* **WEALTHIER**; *superl.* **WEALTHIEST**.
- WEAN**, wēn, *v.t.* To accustom to do without the breast: to reconcile to the want of anything: to estrange the affections.—*n.* A newly-weaned child: a child. [A.S. *wenian*, Ice. *venja*, Ger. *gewöhnen*, to accustom.]
- WEANEL**, wēn'el, *n.* (*Spenser*). A weanling.
- WEANING-BRASH**, wēn'ing-brash, *n.* A severe form of diarrhoea, which supervenes, at times, on weaning.
- WEANLING**, wēn'ling, *adj.* Newly weaned.—*n.* A child or animal newly weaned.
- WEAPON**, wēp'un, *n.* An instrument of offence or defence. [A.S. *wæpen*; Ice. *vaþn*; Goth. *veþna*, arms; D. *wapen*, arms, tools.]
- WEAPONED**, wēp'und, *adj.* Having weapons: armed.
- WEAPONLESS**, wēp'un-less, *adj.* Having no weapons.
- WEAR**, wār, *v.t.* (*lit.*) To cover: to carry on the body: to have the appearance of: to consume by use: (*Spenser*) to spend: to waste by rubbing: to do by degrees: to put a ship on another tack (prob. a corr. of **VEER**).—*v.i.* to be wasted by use or time: to be spent tediously: to consume slowly: to last under use.—*pr.p.* wearing; *pa.t.* wore; *pa.p.* worn.—*n.* Act of wearing: lessening or injury by use or friction: (*Shak.*) the thing worn, the fashion. [A.S. *werian*, *werigean*, Ice. *verja*, to cover; O. Ger. *werihan*, to clothe.]
- To **WEAR AWAY**, to impair, consume.—To **WEAR OFF**, to rub off by friction: to diminish by decay: to obliterate: to pass away by degrees.—To **WEAR OUT**, to impair by use: to render useless by decay: to consume tediously: to harass.
- WEAR**, wēr, Same as **WEIR**.
- WEARABLE**, wār'a-bl, *adj.* Fit to wear.
- WEARER**, wār'ēr, *n.* One who wears.
- WEARILY**, wēr'i-li, *adv.* In a weary manner.
- WEARINESS**, wēr'i-nes, *n.* The state of being weary or fatigued: lassitude.
- WEARING**, wār'ing, *p.adj.* Made or designed for wear.—*n.* The process of wasting by attrition or time: (*Shak.*) that which is worn, clothes.
- WEARISH**, wēr'ish, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Mischievous, ill-disposed. [tedious.]
- WEARISOME**, wēr'i-sum, *adj.* Making weary:
- WEARISOMELY**, wēr'i-sum-li, *adv.* In a wearisome manner: tiresomely.
- WEARISOMENESS**, wēr'i-sum-nes, *n.* The state of being wearisome: the quality of tiring: tediousness.
- WEARY**, wēr'i, *adj.* Worn out: having the strength or patience exhausted: tired: causing weariness.—*v.t.* To wear out or make weary: to reduce the strength or patience of: to harass.—*pr.p.* wear'ing; *pa.p.* wear'ed. [A.S. *werig*; from **WEAR**.]
- WEASAND**, wē'zand, *n.* The windpipe: the throat. [A.S. *wæsend*: acc. to Wedg., prob. from Ice. *hræsa*, Dan. *hræsa*, to wheeze, to make a sound in breathing.]
- WEASEL**, wē'zl, *n.* A small animal with a slender body and short legs, living on birds, mice, &c. [A.S. *wesle*; D. *weszel*; Ger. *wiesel*.]
- WEATHER**, welth'ēr, *n.* (*lit.*) Wind: state of the air as to heat, wetness, &c.—*adj.* Towards the wind or windward.—*v.t.* To affect by exposing to the air: to sail to the windward of. [A.S. *weder*; Ger. *wetter*; Slav. *wiatr*, wind; Sans. *wa*, *grāṣ*, to blow.]
- MAKE **FAIR WEATHER** (*Shak.*), to flatter.—**STRESS OF WEATHER**, violent and especially unfavourable winds, force of tempests.
- WEATHER-BEATEN**, welth'ēr-bēt'n, *adj.* Harassed or seasoned by the weather.
- WEATHER-BITTEN**, welth'ēr-bit'n, *adj.* Worn or defaced by exposure to the winds.
- WEATHER-BOARD**, welth'ēr-bōrd, *n.* The windward side of a ship: (*arch.*) a board extending from the ridge to the eaves of a gable, to close any openness between the roof and the wall.
- WEATHER-BOUND**, welth'ēr-bownd, *adj.* Bound or delayed by bad weather.
- WEATHER-COCK**, welth'ēr-kok, *n.* A vane (often in the form of a cock) to shew the direction of the wind: anything turning easily and often: a fickle state.
- WEATHER-DRIVEN**, welth'ēr-driv'n, *p.adj.* Driven by winds or storms.
- WEATHERED**, welth'ēr'd, *adj.* (*arch.*) Made slightly sloping, so as to throw off water: (*geol.*) having the surface altered in colour, form, texture, or composition, by the action of the elements.
- WEATHER-FEND**, welth'ēr-fend, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To defend from the weather, to shelter.
- WEATHER-GAGE**, welth'ēr-gaj, *n.* A gage of, or that which shews the weather: the position of a ship to the windward of another.
- WEATHER-GLASS**, welth'ēr-glas, *n.* A glass or instrument that indicates the changes of the weather: a barometer.
- WEATHER-HOUSE**, welth'ēr-hows, *n.* A toy constructed on the principle of a barometer, consisting of a bouse

with the figures of a man and wife who come out alternately as the weather is respectively bad or good

WEATHERING *wether'ing, n. (arch.)* A slight nation given to the top of a cornice or moulding to prevent water from lodging on it (*geol.*) the action of the elements in altering the form, colour, texture, or composition of rocks [*rough weather*]

WEATHER-PROOF, *weth'er proof, adj.* Proof against

WEATHER SIDE, *weth'er sid, n.* The windward side

WEATHER-WISE, *weth'er wíz, adj.* Wise or skilful in foreseeing the changes or state of the weather

WEAVE, *wév, vt (lt)* To weave or twine threads together to unite threads in a loom to form cloth to work into a fabric to unite by intermixture.—*vt* to practise weaving—*pp* weaving *pat* wove, rarely weaved *pp* woven [*AS wefan* Ger *weben*, to weave to wave, allied to Gr *huphaō* perh. conn. with **WAVE**.]

WEAVED, *wévd (Spenser)* Waved, floated.

WEAVER, *wév'er, n.* One whose occupation is to weave one who weaves.

WEAVING, *wév'ing, n.* Act or art of forming cloth.

WEAZAND *wéaz'nd, n.* Same as **WEASAND**

WEAZEN, *wéaz'nd, adj.* Thin sharp

WEB *wéb, n.* That which is woven a film over the eye the skin between the toes of water fowls—*vt* To unite or surround with a web to envelop or entangle—*pp* webbing, *pp* webbed [*AS webb*, Ice *wefr*]

WEB AND PIN (*Shak.*), or **PIN AND WEB**, cataract on the eye

WEBBED *wébd, adj.* Having the toes united by a web or skin.

WEBBING *wéb'ing, n.* A narrow woven fabric of hemp, used for chairs &c.

WEB FOOT, *wéb foot, n.* A foot the toes of which are united with a web or membrane (*feet*).

WEB-FOOTED, *wéb foot'ed, adj.* Having webbed

WED *wél, vt* To engage or bind by a wager or promise to marry to join in marriage to unite closely.—*vt* to marry—*pp* wedding, *pp* wedded [*AS weddhan*, to engage wed *D wedden*, Ger *wetten*, to bet; Ice *wedja*, to bind *W goed* duty yoked, wed conn. with *BET*, *GAGE*, *WAGER*.]

WEDDED *wédded, adj.* Married belonging to marriage. [*From WED*]

WEDDING *wédd'ing, n.* Marriage marriage-ceremony [*From WED*]

WEDGE, *wéj, n.* A piece of wood or metal, thick at one end and sloping to a thin edge at the other a mass of metal—*vt* To cleave with a wedge to force or drive with a wedge to press closely to fasten with a wedge—*pp* wedging, *pp* wedged [*AS wecg*, Ice *veggj*, Ger *weck*, a wedge, an oblong mass.]

WEDGE SHAPED, *wéj shapt, p adj.* Having the shape of a wedge (*foot*) shaped like a wedge, as a leaf, with the point at the stalk.

WEDLOCK, *wéd'lok, n.* A gift when wed marriage. [*AS weolac*—wed, and lac, a gift.]

WEDNESDAY *wenz'dá, n. (lit)* Woden's day the fourth day of the week, dedicated to Woden, the chief Scandinavian deity [*AS Woden'sdag*]

WEE, *wé, adj. (Shak.)* Small, little [*Akin to Ger weeny* little.]

WEED, *wéd, n. (orig)* Low shrubs any useless plant anything useless or troublesome.—*vt* To

free from weeds to remove anything hurtful or offensive [*AS weed*, an herb, *W gwydd* shrubs.]

WEED *wéd, n. (lit)* That which is woven a garment esp. in pl a widow's mourning apparel. [*AS weed*, clothing, *O Ger wat*, Ger *wand*, cloth, conn. with **WEAVE**.]

WEEDER, *wéder, n.* One who or that which frees from weeds or anything noxious [*weeds*].

WEEDY, *wédi, adj.* Consisting of weeds full of

WEEK, *wék, n.* Seven days, esp from Sunday to Sunday [*AS weoce*, Ice *wika*, *D week*, Ger *woche* allied to *L vicis*, a vicissitude a change.]

WEEK, *wék, n. (Spenser)* Same as **WICK**.

WEEK DAY, *wék dá, n.* Any day of the week except Sunday

WEEKLY *wék'ly, adj.* Coming happening or done once a week—a *lv* Once a week—*n* A publication issued once a week.

WEELDESSE, *wéld'es, adj. (Spenser)* Unwieldy

WEEN, *wén, v. (lit)* To expect to think or fancy [*AS weenan*—ween, Ice *van*, hope.]

WEEP, *wép, vt (lit)* To express grief by crying to wail or lament to shed tears—*vt* to lament to pour forth—*pp* weeping, *pp* wept. [*AS weopan*, *O Ger weowan*, to lament call, *AS wop*, *Avop* outcry, allied to *WHOOP*, and Gr *ops*, *opus*, the voice.]

WEEPER, *wép'er, n.* One who weeps a white border round the cuff of a mourning dress

WEEPING *wép'ing, adj.* Bending like one weeping, or drooping the branches.—*n.* The act of shedding tears lamentation with tears

WEEPING RIPE, *wép'ing ríp, adj. (Shak.)* Ripe or ready for tears

WEEPING TREE, *wép'ing tré, n.* A tree with remarkably elongated and pendulous branchlets generally a mere variety of species which ordinarily have a different habit.

WEET, *wet, vt (Spenser)* To know, to be informed—*pat* wot [*See WIT*]

WEETING, *wéting, n. (Spenser)* Knowledge. [*From WEET*]

WEETINGLY, *wéting'ly, adv.* With knowledge, knowingly [*From WEET*]

WEETLESS *wét'les, adj. (Spenser)* Unknowing, unsuspected. [*From WEET*]

WEEVER, *wév'er, n.* A fish of the perch family, remarkable for the spines of the first dorsal fin, with which they inflict wounds, hence popularly termed **STRING FISH**. [*Fr riviere*, low *L vicerinus*, a core of *vera petra* spines St Peter's fish.]

WEEVIL *wév'il, n.* A small kind of beetle very destructive to grain. [*AS wéfel* perh. allied to **WEAVE**, from the larva being woven round the insect.]

WEFT, *wéft, n.* The threads woven into and crossing the warp [*AS—wefan*, to weave.]

WEFT, *wéft, n. (Spenser)* A wail, a castaway [*See WAIF*]

WEFTE, *wéft, (Spenser)* Was wafted, also, avoided.

WEIGH, *wá, vt. (lit)* To weigh or sway up and down like a balance to find the heaviness of to be equal to in heaviness to bear up, to raise to ponder in the mind to consider worthy of notice.—*vt* to have weight to be considered of importance to press heavily

[*AS wegan*, to move *AS weage*, a balance, *D weagen*, to sway up and down *weage* a balance *acc* to *Wédg*, conn. with *WAG*, perh with *L reho* to bear.]

WEIGHED, *wád, p adj. (Bacon)* Experienced



Wedge.

WEIGH-HOUSE, wā'-hows, *n.* A public building for weighing goods, ascertaining the tonnage of boats, &c.

WEIGHING-MACHINE, wā'ing-ma-shēn', *n.* A machine or apparatus for weighing heavy goods.

WEIGHOUT, wā'owt, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To outweigh.

WEIGHT, wāt, *n.* The heaviness of a thing when weighed, or the amount which anything weighs: a mass of metal for finding weight: anything heavy: a ponderous mass: pressuro: importance.—*v.t.* To load with a weight: to attach weights to: to make heavy. [A.S. *wiht*; low Ger. *wicht*, from root of *WEIGH*.]

WEIGHTILY, wāt'i-li, *adv.* In a weighty manner: heavily: with force or impressiveness.

WEIGHTINESS, wāt'i-nes, *n.* The stato or quality of being weighty: heaviness: impressiveness: importance.

WEIGHTLESS, wāt'les, *adj.* Having no weight: light.

WEIGHTY, wāt'i, *adj.* Having weight: heavy: important: forcible.

WEIR, wēr, *n.* A ward or dam in a river: a fence of stakes for catching fish. [A.S. *wer*, an inclosure—*werian*, to protect; Ger. *wehr*, a dam—*wehren*, to ward.]

WEIRD, wērd, *n.* (*lit.*) Fate, destiny: a spell or charm.—*adj.* Skilled in witchcraft: unearthly. [A.S. *toyrđ*, fate, Ger. *werden*, to happen.]

WELAWAY, wel'a-wā, *int.* (*Spenser*). Alas! [A.S. *wa la wa*—*wa*, woe, *la*, O.]

WELCOME, wel'kum, *adj.* (*lit.*) Well come: received with gladness: admitted willingly: causing gladness: free to enjoy.—*n.* Kindly reception.—*v.t.* To receive with kindness: to entertain hospitably:—*pr.p.* wel'coming; *pa.p.* wel'comed.

WELD, weld, *n.* A plant, allied to mignonette, common in Europe, and used to colour yellow. [Scot. *wald*; low Ger. *waide*; Ger. *wau*, woad.]

WELD, weld, *v.t.* To beat together when heated almost to melting. [Ger. *wellen*, *wallen*, A.S. *weallen*, to boil.]

WELD, weld, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To wield.

WELFARE, wel'far, *n.* Stato of faring or doing well: freedom from any calamity, &c.: enjoyment of health, &c.: prosperity.

WELK, welk, *v.i.* To wither, to shrivel or shrink: (*Spenser*) to decline, to wane, to fade: to fall.—*v.t.* (*Spenser*) to contract, shorten, or impair: (*Shak.*) to form into wrinkles or ridges. [A.S. *weolc*.]

WELKIN, wel'kin, *n.* The sky or region of clouds.—*adj.* (*Shak.*) Sky-blue. [A.S. *wolcen*, *welcn*, cloud, air, sky; Ger. *wolke*, Sans. *balahaka*, a cloud.]

WELL, wel, *v.i.* To boil up: to issue forth, as water from the earth: to spring.—*v.t.* (*Spenser*) to pour forth, as from a well.—*n.* A rise of water from the earth: a spring: a pit in the earth whence a supply of water is obtained: an enclosure in a ship's hold round the pumps. [A.S. *weallen*, D. *wellen*, to boil, spring; A.S. *well*, a well.]

WELL, wel, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as *WEAL*.

WELL, wel, *adj.* Good in condition: fortunate: in health.—*adv.* In a proper manner: rightly: thoroughly: favourably: conveniently: (*Spenser*) very. [A.S. *wela*, Ice. *wel*; W. *gwel*, better; akin to L. *valco*, to be well.]

AS WELL AS, together with, not less than.—**WELL DONE**, a word of praise, bravely! nobly!—**WELL ENOUGH**, in a moderate degree, tolerably, so as to satisfy or not require alteration.—**WELL OFF**, in good condition, esp. as to property.—**WELL SAID**, well done!—**WELL TO DO**, well off, prosperous.

WELAWAY, wel'a-wā, *int.* (*Spenser*). *WELAWAY*.

WELL-BEING, wel'-bē'ing, *n.* Stato of being well.

WELL-BORN, wel'-bawrn, *adj.* Born of a good or respectable family: not of mean birth.

WELL-BRED, wel'-bred, *adj.* Bred or trained well: educated to polished manners.

WELL-DOER, wel'-dō'er, *n.* One who performs all his duties: one who does good to another, a benefactor.

WELL-DOING, wel'-dō'ing, *n.* A doing of what is right or good: performance of one's duties.

WELL-FAVoured, wel'-fā'vurd, *adj.* Good-looking, so as to draw favour, handsome, pleasing to the eye.

WELL-HEAD, wel'-hed, *n.* (*Spenser*). A fountain-head, a spring.

WELLINGTONIA, wel-ing-tō'ni-a, *n.* A species of tree, the greatest of all pines, and by far the largest tree of temperate climates. [Named after the Duke of Wellington.]

WELLINGTONS, wel-ing-tonz, *n.* A kind of hoots with long legs for men. [Named after the Duke of Wellington.]

WELL-INTENTIONED, wel'-in-ten'shund, *adj.* Of upright intentions or purpose.

WELL-KNOWN, wel'-nōn, *adj.* Fully known: celebrated: notorious.

WELL-LIKING, wel'-lik'ing, *adj.* (*Shak.*) In good condition.

WELL-MEANING, wel'-mēn'ing, *adj.* Well intentioned.

WELL-NIGH, wel'-nī, *adv.* Nearly as well: almost.

WELL-PLIGHTED, wel'-plit'ed, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Well folded.

WELL-READ, wel'-red, *adj.* Of extensive reading.

WELL-SEEN, wel'-sēn, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Having seen a great deal, experienced.

WELL-SPRING, wel'-spring, *n.* A fountain, a spring: a source of continual supply.

WELL-THEWED, wel'-thūd, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Well educated, well mannered, of good disposition. [See *THEWED*.]

WELSH, welsh, *adj.* Pertaining to Wales or its inhabitants.—*n.pl.* The inhabitants of Wales:—*sing.* their language. [A.S. *walsc*—*wealh*, a stranger, Welshman, so named by the Saxons; prob. from Sans. *mlech*, dumb, unintelligible.]

WELSH-RABBIT, welsh-rab'it, *n.* Cheese melted on toasted bread. [Corr. from *Welsh rare bit*.]

WELT, welt, *n.* (*lit.*) A wall: a kind of hem or edging round a shoe.—*v.t.* To furnish with a welt. [W. *gwald*, a hem—*gwalt*, a wall, *gwaliaw*, to inclose.]

WELTER, wel'tēr, *v.i.* To wallow or roll about, esp. in dirt. [Low Ger. *weltern*, to roll; A.S. *weltan*, to roll, wallow; Ice. *welta*.]

WEN, wen, *n.* A wart: a fleshy, pulpy tumour. [A.S. *wenn*, a swelling, a wart.]

WENCH, wensh, *n.* (*orig.*) A young woman: a low, coarse woman: a strumpet.—*v.i.* To frequent the company of wenches or strumpets. [A.S. *wencle*, a maid; perhaps from root of *QUEEN*.] [ness.]

WENCHER, wensh'ēr, *n.* One who indulges in lewd—

WENCHLESS, wensh'les, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Without a wench.

WEND, wend, *v.i.* (*lit.*) To wind or turn: to go.—*v.t.* to direct, to betake, used chiefly with one's way. [A.S. *wendan*, Ger. *wenden*, Ice. *wenda*, to turn.]

WENLOCK, wen'lok, *adj.* (*geol.*) Denoting a group or series of rocks of the Upper Silurian period, consisting of limestone and shale, and largely developed in the neighbourhood of Wenlock in Shropshire.

WENT, went, properly *pa.t.* of *WEND*, but now used as *pa.t.* of *Go*.—*n.* (*Spenser*) Turn, direction, also course, path, journey.

WENTLE TRAP, wentl trap, *n.* A genus of gasteropodous molluscs, having a spiral shell with many deep whorls, crossed by elevated ribs, and the aperture round and narrow [Ger *wendel-treppe*, a winding staircase]

WEPT, wept, *past* and *past* of **WEAR**

WERE, wer The plural of **WAS**, used as *past* of **BE**. [A.S. *were*, Ger *war*, Ice *vera*, to be. See **WAS**.]

WERE GILD, wër gîld, *n.* The price of a man (*law*) a composition by which homicide and other heinous crimes against the person were compensated, paid partly to the lord of the vassal or the state, and partly to the relatives of the murdered or injured person. [A.S. *wergild*—*wer*, a man, and *gild*, a payment of money]

WERE WOLF, wër wôlf, *n.* (lit) *Man-wolf* a man who either periodically or for a time was supposed to be transformed into a wolf, becoming possessed of all the powers and appetites of a wolf in addition to his own, and being especially remarkable for his appetite for human flesh. [A.S. *werewolf*—*wer*, a man, and *wolf*, a wolf]

WERNERIAN, wernērīan, *adj* Pertaining or according to the opinions or system of Werner, a German mineralogist and geologist (1750—1817) who classified minerals according to their external characters and advocated that all geological phenomena are due to the action of water

WERT, wert, the 2d *pers. sing* of **WERE**, used as the *past subjunctive* of **BE**.

WESAND, wezand, *n.* (Spenser) Same as **WEASAND**

WESLEYAN, weslēan *adj* Pertaining to Wesleyanism.—*n.* One who adopts Wesleyanism.

WESLEYANISM, weslē-an-iz-m *n.* The system of doctrine and church polity of John Wesley, the founder of the Methodists Methodism.

WEST, west, *n.* The quarter where the sun sets one of the four chief points of the compass the countries to the west of Europe.—*adj* Situated towards the west. [A.S. Ger *west*, Ice *vestr*, Sans. *paristis*, night—*east* to cover]

WESTERING, westērīng, *adj* (Milton) Passing to the west.

WESTERLY, westērly, *adj* Lying towards the west from the west.—*adv* Towards the west.

WESTERN, westēr, *adj* Situated in the west moving towards the west

WESTING, westīng, *n.* Space or distance westward departure westward time of setting or reaching the west. [the west.

WESTWARD, westwārd, *adj* and *adv* Towards

WESTWARDLY, westwārdly, *adv* In a direction towards the west.

WET, wet, *adj* Containing water having water on the surface rainy.—*n.* Water or wetness moisture —*v.* To make wet to soak with water to sprinkle —*pp* wetting, *past* wet, rarely wetted. [A.S. *wet* Ice *vatr*, wet, *vatn*, water, L. *adus*, wet, from root of **WATER**.]

WET DOCK, wët-dok, *n.* A dock in which the water is shut in and kept at high water level, or nearly so, when the tide is out.

WETHER, wethēr, *n.* A castrated ram. [A.S. *wæther*, Ice *vetther*, D *wedder*, Ger *widder*.]

WETNESS, wetnēs, *n.* State of being wet moisture a watery or moist state of the atmosphere.

WET NURSE, wët nûrs, *n.* A nurse who suckles the child of another woman.

WETTISH, wëtish, *adj* Somewhat wet.

WEX, wëks, *n.* (Spenser) To wax, to grow

WEY, wē, *n.* A measure or weight differing with different articles = 182 lbs. of wool, 40 bushels of malt or corn, 48 bushels of oats, &c. [From **WICHT**.]

WHALE, hwāl, *n.* The common name of an order of mammals the largest of sea-animals. [A.S. *hwæl*, Ger *walfisch* allied to Gr *phalē*, L. *balena*.]

WHALEBONE, hwālbōn, *n.* An elastic substance like bone from the upper jaw of the whale.

WHALE, hwālēr, *n.* A ship or a person employed in the whale-fishing

WHALING, hwālīng, *adj* Connected with whale-catching.—*n.* The business of catching whales

WHALLY, hwālly, *adj* (Spenser) Same as **WALL-EYED**

WHARF, hwōrf, *n.* A bank of timber or stone on the shore of a harbour or river for lading and unlading vessels.—*v.* To secure by a wharf [A.S. *hwarf*—*hwærforan*, to turn low Ger *warf*, a raised place—*perh.* conn. with Ger *wesen*, to cast.]

WHARFAGE, hwōrfāg, *n.* The fee for using a wharf.

WHARFINGER, hwōrfīngēr, *n.* One who has the care of or owns a wharf.

WHAT hwot, *pron.* used in asking questions That which how great something. [A.S. *hwæt*, neuter of *hwa*, who, Ger *was*, Ice *hvad* allied to L. *quid*. See **WHO**.]

WHAT IF what will happen or be the result if—WHAT THOUGH, what imports it though grant this or that notwithstanding.—WHAT TIME (D) = at what time when.

WHAT, hwot, *n.* (Spenser) Fare, things, matter

WHAT, hwot, *interrog adv* Why for what purpose.

WHATEVER, hwot-ēvēr, *pron.* Everything which—being thus or that all that one thing or another

WHATNOT, hwot-not, *n.* A piece of furniture used to hold anything

WHATSOEVER, hwot-so-ēvēr, *pron.* Whatever whatever all that.

WHEAL, hwēl, *n.* A form of **WALE**.

WHEAT, hwēt, *n.* A grassy plant, the seed of which furnishes a white flour for bread. [A.S. *hwæte*, Ger *weizen* allied to **WHEAT**.]

WHEAT EAR, hwēt-ēr, *n.* An ear of wheat a bird of the genus *Chas*, a common summer visitant of Britain, abounding on downs and fallow fields.

WHEATEN, hwēt-en, *adj* Made of wheat.

WHEAT FLY, hwēt-flī, *n.* The name of several flies or insects injurious to wheat.

WHEEDLE, hwēdl, *v.* To entice by soft words: to flatter —*pp* wheedling, *past* wheedled. [A.S. *weadlan*, to beg, Ger *wedeln*, to wag the tail.]

WHEEDLER, hwēdlēr, *n.* One who wheedles

WHEEL, hwēl, *n.* (lit) That which whirls a circular frame turning on an axle an old instrument of torture —*v.* To cause to whirl to convey on wheels.—*v.* To turn round or on an axis to roll forward. [A.S. *hwæol*, D *wiel*, a wheel, whirlpool allied to L. *volvo*, to roll.]

WHEEL AND AXLE, one of the mechanical powers in its primitive form, consisting of a cylindrical axis on which a wheel is fastened, the power being applied to the wheel, and the weight attached to the axis.

WHEELBARROW, hwēl-bār-rō, *n.* A barrow supported on one wheel and two handles, and driven forward by one man.

WHEELED, hwēld, *past* Having wheels.

WHEELER, hwēlēr, *n.* One who wheels the horse nearest the wheels of a carriage.

WHEEL-HORSE, hwāl'-hors, *n.* One of the horses next the wheels in a team.

WHEEL-HOUSE, hwēl'-hows, *n.* A box or small house erected over the steering-wheel in ships: a paddle-box.

WHEELING, hwēl'ing, *n.* The act of moving or conveying on wheels: a turning or circular movement of troops.

WHEEL-WORK, hwēl'-work, *n.* A combination of wheels and their connection in machinery.

WHEEL-WRIGHT, hwēl'-rit, *n.* A wright who makes wheels and wheel-carriages.

WHEEZE, hwēz, *v.i.* To breathe with a hissing sound: to breathe audibly or with difficulty:—*pr.p.* wheezing; *pa.p.* wheezed'. [A.S. *hweosan*; Icel. *hveisa*, to wheeze, to hiss: from the sound.]

WHELK, hwelk, *n.* A mollusc having a turned or spiral shell. [A.S. *wecolc*, *hwylca*, a welk, *hylca*, a turning.]

WHELK, hwelk, *n.* (*Shak.*) The mark of a stripe on the body, a wrinkle, an inequality or protuberance. [See **WEAL**.]

WHELKY, hwelk'i, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Having welks or protuberances, embossed, rounded.

WHELM, hwelm, *v.t.* To cover completely: to plunge deep: to overburden: (*Spenser*) to overwhelm, to cover with something not to be thrown off. [A.S. *for-welman*, to overwhelm; Icel. *hwelfa*, to overturn; allied to Scot. *whummle*, to turn upside down.]

WHELP, hwelp, *n.* The young of the dog kind and of lions, &c.: a puppy: a cub: a young man (in contempt).—*v.i.* To bring forth young. [A.S. *hwelp*; Icel. *hwelp*; O. Ger. *hwelf*, *welf*; *welfen*, to bear young.]

WHEN, hwen, *adv.* At what time? at which time: at or after the time that: while. [A.S. *hwenne*, accusative of *wha*, who; Ger. *wenn*.]

WHEN, hwen, *int.* (*Shak.*) An exclamation of impatience, like *what!* [what time.]

WHENAS, hwen'az, *adv.* (*Shak.*) At the time when.

WHENCE, hwen, *adv.* From what place: from which things: wherefore. [A.S. *hwana*, *hwanon*; O. E. *whennes*, *whens*, genitive form of **WHEN**.]

WHENCESOEVER, hwens-so-ev'ér, *adv.* From what place, cause, or source soever.

WHENEVER, hwen-ev'ér, *adv.* At every time when.

WHENSOEVER, hwen-so-ev'ér, *adv.* At what time soever: whenever.

WHERE, hwār, *adv.* At which place, at what place? to what place, to which place: (*Shak.*) whereas.—*n.* (*Spenser*) Place, situation. [A.S. *hwær*, genitive of *wha*, who; Icel. *hvar*.]

WHEREABOUT, hwār-a-bowt', } *adv.* About where:

WHEREABOUTS, hwār-a-bowtz', } near what or which place.

WHEREAS, hwār-az, *conj.* As or on account of which: since: when in fact: near.—*adv.* (*Spenser*) At which place, where.

WHEREAT, hwār-at', *adv.* At which: at what?

WHEREBY, hwār-by', *adv.* By which: by what?

WHEREFORE, hwār-för, *adv.* For which reason: for what reason? why? [&c.: in what?]

WHEREIN, hwār-in', *adv.* In which thing, time, respect,

WHEREINTO, hwār-in-tō', *adv.* Into which: into what?

WHEREOF, hwār-of', *adv.* Of which or what: of what?

WHEREON, hwār-on', *adv.* On which: on what?

WHEREESO, hwār-so, *adv.* (*Milton*). Wheresoever.

WHERESOEVER, hwār-so-ev'ér, *adv.* In what place soever: to what place soever. [what end?]

WHERETO, hwār-tō', *adv.* To which: to what? to

WHEREUNTO, hwār-un-tō', *adv.* Same as **WHERETO**: to what purpose. [quence of which.]

WHEREUPON, hwār-up-on', *adv.* Upon, or in consequence of.

WHEREVER, hwār-ev'ér, *adv.* At whatever place.

WHEREWITH, hwār-with', *adv.* With which: with what?

WHEREWITHAL, hwār-with-awl', *adv.* Same as **WHEREWITH**.

WHERRY, hwer'i, *n.* A shallow, light boat, sharp at both ends for speed. [Probably a corr. of **FERRY**.]

WHET, hwet, *v.t.* To sharpen by rubbing: to make keen: to excite:—*pr.p.* whetting; *pa.p.* whetted.—*n.* Act of sharpening: something that sharpens the appetite. [A.S. *hwettan*; Ger. *wetzen*; A.S. *hwæt*, sharp.]

WHETHER, hweth'ér, *pron.* (*orig.*) Which of two (so in B.).—*conj.* Which of two alternatives. [A.S. *hwæther*; A.S. *hwa*, who, and **EITHER**.]

WHETSTONE, hwet'stōn, *n.* A stone used for whetting or sharpening edged instruments.

WHETTER, hwet'ér, *n.* One who or that which whets or sharpens.

WHY, hwi, *n.* The watery part of milk, separated from the curd, esp. in making cheese. [A.S. *hwæg*; low Ger. *wey*.]

WHYEY, hwa'i, } *adj.* Partaking of or like

WHYISH, hwa'ish, } whey: having the qualities of whey.

WHICH, hwieh, *pron.* (*lit.*) Who or what like: a relative pron. used of all but persons: that or those which: an interrogative pron.: (B.) who. [O.E. *whilk*, *whiche*; A.S. *hwyllic*—*hwa*, who, and *lic*, like.]

THE WHICH (B.), which.

WHICHEVER, hwieh-ev'ér, } *pron.* Every one

WHICHSOEVER, hwich-so-ev'ér, } which: whether one or other.

WHIFF, hwif, *n.* A sudden puff of air from the mouth: a slight blast.—*v.t.* To throw out in whiffs: to puff. [W. *chwiffian*, to puff; from the sound.]

WHIFFLE, hwifl', *v.i.* To turn as if by whiffs or gusts of wind: to be fickle: to prevaricate:—*pr.p.* whiffing; *pa.p.* whiffled'. [A.S. *wæflian*, to babble, Icel. *veifla*, to shake often: connected with **WHIFF**.]

WHIFFLER, hwifl'ér, *n.* One who plays on a whiffle or small fife: (*Shak.*) an officer who went before a procession to clear the way, orig. a fifer. [From obs. **WHIFFLE**, a small fife.]

WHIG, hwig, *n.* The name of a political party which advocated the rights of the people in the time of Charles I.: the name of one of the great English political parties.—*adj.* Pertaining to or consisting of Whigs. [From *whig*, Scot. for **WHEY**, the Covenanters being so called by their opponents from their solemn, sour looks: or from a sound *whig*, used in the S.W. of Scotland in driving horses, the Covenanters being most numerous there.]

WHIGGERY, hwig'ér-i, *n.* The principles of the Whigs.

WHIGGISH, hwig'ish, *adj.* Pertaining to the Whigs: partaking of their principles.

WHIGGISHLY, hwig'ish-li, *adv.* In a Whiggish manner: after the manner of Whigs. [Whigs.]

WHIGGISM, hwig'izm, *n.* The principles of the Whigs.

WHILE, hwil, *n.* (*lit.*) Leisure: time.—*adv.* During the time that: at the same time that.—*v.t.* To cause to pass without irksomeness:—*pr.p.* whiling; *pa.p.* whiled'. [A.S. *hwil*, Goth. *hveila*, hour, time—*hveilan*, Icel. *hvíld*, to rest.] [ago: recently.]

WHILERE, hwil'ar, *adv.* Erewhile: a little while

WHILES *hwilz adv (Shak)* During the time that, until (*B*) at the same time that.

WHILOM *hwilom adv (Spenser)* Formerly, once of old. [*AS hwiolum, hwiolum*, properly dat pl. of *hwil*. See **WHILE**.]

WHILST *hwilst, adv* Same as **WHILE**. [*Superl. form of WHILE*.]

WHIM, *hwim, n.* A sudden turn of the mind a fancy [*Ice. hwm*, a quick movement, *W chwm*, motion, *chwimo*, to move round quickly.]

WHIMBREL, *hwim'brel, n.* A bird of passage resembling the curlew but smaller, and having a bill shorter in proportion. [*Prob. from WHIMPER*, from the sound of its cry.]

WHIMPER *hwim'per v. t.* To cry with a low whimpering voice. [*Scot whimmer, Ger wimmern*.]

WHIMPLE, *hwim'pl v. t. (Spenser)* Same as **WHIMPLE**.

WHIMPLED *hwim'pld, adj. (Spenser)* Covered with a wimple (*Shak*) distorted with crying.

WHIMSEY, *hwim'zi, n.* A whim a freak. [*From WHIM*.]

WHIMSICAL, *hwim'zik al, adj.* Full of whims having odd fancies fantastical.

WHIMSICALITY, *hwim'zik al ti, n.* The state or quality of being whimsical whimsical disposition freakishness.

WHIMSICALLY, *hwim'zik al li, adv* In a whimsical manner freakishly.

WHIMSICALNESS *hwim'zik al nes, n.* Same as **WHIMSICALITY**.

WHIN, *hwin, n. (lit)* Weeds or waste growth gorse, furze [*W chwyn, weeds*.]

WHIN CHAT *hwin-chat, n.* A bird of the genus Chat, a summer visitor of Britain. [*Prob. so called from frequenting whin and furze bushes*.]

WHINE, *hwin, v. t.* To utter a plaintive shrill cry to complain in an unmanly way —*pr p* whining, *pa p* whined —*n.* A plaintive cry an affected nasal tone of complaint. [*Ice. hwna* to weep, *AS hwanian*, to howl, *W cwyuo*, to howl from the sound.]

WHINER, *hwin'er, n.* One who whines.

WHININGLY, *hwin'ing li, adv* In a whining manner.

WHINNY, *hwin'i, n.* A gentle, whispering neigh of a horse. —*v. t.* To neigh or cry like a horse —*pr p* whinnying, *pa p* whinnied. [*Dim. of WHINE*, from the sound, *L. hinnitus*.]

WHINNY, *hwin'i, adj.* Abounding in whins.

WHIN STONE, *hwin'ston, n.* The popular name in Scotland for any hard, unstratified rock, as distinguished from free stone or stratified rock. [*Prob. so named by miners or other workmen, from the ringing sound of such stone when struck with a pick, and thus conn. with WHINE*.]

WHIP, *hwip v. t. (lit)* To strike with a short quick movement to strike with a lash to drive or punish with lashes to lash with sarcasm to sew lightly to snatch —*v. t.* to move nimbly —*pr p* whipping, *pa p* whipped —*n.* That which whips a lash with a handle for punishing or driving a driver [*AS hweop*, *Ice. hveip* a quick movement, *W chwp*, a quick turn, *Gael. cup*, a whip.]

WHIP CORD, *hwip kord, n.* Cord for making whips.

WHIP HAND, *hwip'hand, n. (lit)* The hand that holds the whip advantage over.

WHIPPER, *hwip'er, n.* One who whips an officer who inflicts the penalty of whipping.

WHIPPER-IN, *hwip'er-in, n.* One who keeps the bounds from wandering, and whips them into the

line of chase one who enforces the discipline of a party, and secures attendance when necessary.

WHIPPING *hwip'ing n.* Act of whipping punishment with the whip or lash.

WHIPPING POST, *hwip'ing post, n.* A post to which offenders are tied to be whipped.

WHIP POOR-WILL, *hwip'poor wil, n.* A species of goat-sucker a native of N America. [*So named from the fancied resemblance of its notes to the words whip poor Will*.]

WHIP SAW, *hwip saw, n.* A saw usually set in a frame for dividing timber lengthwise and commonly worked by two persons.

WHIPSTER, *hwip'ster n. (Shak)* A nimble fellow.

WHIP STOCK, *hwip stok, n.* The rod or handle of a whip [*Stock, a stick, and WHIP*.]

WHIR, *hwer, v. t. (Shak)* To hurry.

WHIR *hwer n.* A sound from rapid whirling —*v. t.* To whirl round with a noise —*pr p* whirling, *pa p* whirled [*From the sound*.]

WHIRL *hwerl, v. t.* To move round with a whirl to revolve rapidly —*v. t.* to turn round rapidly —*n.* A turning with rapidity anything that turns with velocity [*Freq. from WHIR allied to TWIRL*.]

WHIRL BLAST, *hwerl blast n.* A whirlhog blast of wind.

WHIRLIGIG *hwerli'gig n.* A child's toy, which goes when whirled rapidly round.

WHIRLPOOL, *hwerl'pool, n.* A pool or place where the water whirls round rapidly an eddy (*Spenser*) a whale.

WHIRLWIND *hwerl'wind, n.* A violent aerial current with a whirling rotatory, or spiral motion.

WHISK, *hwisk, v. t.* To move with a quick whizzing motion to sweep or stir rapidly —*v. t.* to move nimbly and rapidly —*n.* A rapid sweeping motion a small bunch of anything used for a brush a small instrument for beating or whisking [*Dan. swike, Sw. swika*, to whisk, dust, wag from the sound.]

WHISKER *hwisk'er, n. (lit)* He who or that which whisks the hair on the sides of a man's face the bristle on the face of a cat &c [*From WHISK*.]

WHISKERED, *hwisk'erd, adj.* Having whiskers.

WHISKEY, *hwisky hwisk'i, n. (lit)* Water a spirit distilled from grain, and other materials. [*Celt. uisce water conn. with Esk a river name*.]

WHISPER, *hwisper, v. t.* To speak with a low, hushing sound to speak very softly to plot secretly —*v. t.* to utter in a low voice or under the breath —*n.* A low hushing voice or sound cautious or timorous speaking [*AS hweppern, Ger wispern, Ice. hwiakra* to whisper allied to **WHISTLE**.]

WHISPERER *hwisp'er'er, n.* One who whispers (*B*) a secret informer [*per or low voice*.]

WHISPERINGLY, *hwisp'er'ing li, adv* In a whispering manner.

WHIST, *hwist adj.* Hushed silent —*v. t.* To become silent —*v. t.* (*Spenser*) to hush or silence —*int.* Hush! silence! be still! [*Akin to HUSH*.]

WHIST, *hwist n.* A game at cards commonly said to be so called from the silence it requires but the original name would appear to have been **WHISK**.

WHISTLE, *hwisl, v. t.* To make a shrill sound by forcing the breath through the lips contracted to make a like sound with an instrument to sound shrill —*v. t.* to form or utter by whistling to call by a whistle —*pr p* whistling, *pa p* whistled —*n.* The sound made in whistling a small wind instrument [*AS hwielle, Sw hwiella*, to hiss whistle, *L. fistula*, a whistle from the sound.]

- WHISTLER**, hwi'slér, *n.* One who or that which whistles.
- WHIT**, hwit, *n.* (*lit.*) A thing: the smallest particle imaginable: a bit. [A.S. *wiht*, a creature, thing; O. Ger. *iowiht*, aught. See **WIGHT**, **AUGHT**.]
- WHITE**, hwit, *adj.* Of the colour of snow: pale: colourless: pure: unblemished: (*B.*) purified from sin.—*n.* The colour of snow: anything white: (*Shak.*) the centre of an archery butt.—*v.t.* To make white: —*pr.p.* whitening; *pa.p.* whited. [A.S. *hwit*, Ger. *weiss*, Sans. *preta*.]
- WHITE-BAIT**, hwit'-bat, *n.* A very small, delicate white fish of the herring kind.
- WHITE-BOY**, hwit'-boy, *n.* A member of an illegal association of the peasantry of Ireland, which first took an organised form in the county of Tipperary in the reign of George III., and for a long series of years was the source of agrarian outrage. [The members were so called in consequence of their wearing white shirts in their nightly expeditions.]
- WHITE-FISH**, hwit'-fish, *n.* A fish found in the lakes and large rivers of North America, valuable for the table, and named from the pure white colour of its flesh when boiled.
- WHITE-FRIAR**, hwit'-fri'ar, *n.* One of the Carmelite order of friars, so called from their white dress.
- WHITE-HEAT**, hwit'-hét, *n.* The degree of heat at which bodies become incandescent and appear white from the bright light which they emit.
- WHITE-LEAD**, hwit'-led, *n.* A carbonate of lead used in painting white.
- WHITE-LIVERED**, hwit'-liv'erd, *adj.* Having a pale look, so called because thought to be caused by a white liver: cowardly: malicious.
- WHITELY**, hwit'li, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Coming near to white, whitefaced.
- WHITEN**, hwit'n, *v.t.* To make white: to bleach.—*v.i.* to become or turn white.
- WHITENESS**, hwit'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being white: freedom from any colour: paleness of complexion: cleanness, purity.
- WHITES**, hwitz, *n.* A disease of females, consisting chiefly in a discharge of a greenish-white mucus from the vagina.
- WHITE-SMITH**, hwit'-smith, *n.* A worker in tinned or white iron: a tinsmith.
- WHITE-THROAT**, hwit'-thrót, *n.* A bird of the same genus as the Blackcap, having the breast and belly of a brownish-white.
- WHITEWASH**, hwit'wosh, *n.* A wash, or mixture of whitening or lime and water, to whiten ceilings, &c.—*v.t.* To cover with whitewash: to give a fair appearance.
- WHITE-WINE**, hwit'-win, *n.* Any wine of a clear, transparent colour, bordering on white.
- WHITHER**, hwith'ér, *adv.* To what place? to which place: to what. [A.S. *hwæder*—*hwa*, who.]
- WHITHERSOEVER**, hwith'ér-so-ev'ér, *adv.* To whatever place.
- WHITING**, hwit'ing, *n.* A small sea-fish allied to the cod, so called from its white colour: ground chalk free from stony matter. [ing-time.]
- WHITING-TIME**, hwit'ing-tim, *n.* (*Shak.*) Bleaching-time.
- WHITISH**, hwit'ish, *adj.* Somewhat white.
- WHITISHNESS**, hwit'ish-nes, *n.* The quality of being whitish or somewhat white.
- WHITLOW**, hwit'ló, *n.* (*lit.*) A white flame: a painful inflammation in the fingers or toes, mostly under the nails, tending to suppurate. [WHITE, and A.S. *low*, flame: or a corr. of prov. *whicflaw*, *whitflaw*—*whick*, quick, living, and *FLAW*.]
- WHITSTER**, hwit'stér, *n.* (*Shak.*) A bleacher of cloth or clothes. [WHITT, and term. *ster*.]
- WHITSUN**, hwit'sun, *adj.* Pertaining to or observed at Whitsunday.
- WHITSUNDAY**, hwit'sun-dá, } *n.* The seventh
WHITSUNTIDE, hwit'sun-tid, } Sunday after Easter, commemorating the day of Pentecost, when the converts in the primitive church wore white robes.
- WHITTLE**, hwit'l, *v.t.* (*lit.*) To cut into whits or bits: to pare or cut with a knife:—*pr.p.* whittling; *pa.p.* whittled.—*n.* A small pocket-knife. [A.S. *hwille*, a small knife—WHITT.]
- WHIZ**, hwiz, *v.i.* To make a hissing sound, like an arrow or ball flying through the air:—*pr.p.* whizzing; *pa.p.* whizzed.—*n.* A hissing sound. [From the sound.] [sound.]
- WHIZZINGLY**, hwiz'ing-li, *adv.* With a whizzing
- WHO**, hō, *pron.* both a *rel.* and *interrog.*, always for persons. What person? which person. [A.S. *hwa*; Goth. *huas*; Ice. *hver*; Ger. *wer*; Sans. *kas*; L. *quis*, *quas*.]
- WHOEVER**, hō-ev'ér, *pron.* Every one who: whatever person.
- WHOLE**, hól, *adj.* *Hale*, sound (so in *B.*): containing the total amount, number, &c.: all: not defective: complete: unimpaired: being in sound health.—*n.* The entire thing: a system or combination of parts. [A.S. *hal*, healthy. See **HALE**, **HEAL**.]
- WHOLE-LENGTH**, hól'-length, *adj.* Giving the whole figure, as a portrait: full-length.—*n.* A portrait or statue giving the whole figure.
- WHOLENESS**, ból'nes, *n.* State of being whole or entire: entireness: completeness.
- WHOLESALE**, ból'sál, *n.* Sale of goods by the whole piece or large quantity.—*adj.* Buying and selling in large quantities.
- WHOLESOME**, hól'sum, *adj.* Keeping one whole: healthy: favourable to morals, &c.: sound.
- WHOLESOMELY**, hól'sum-li, *adv.* In a wholesome manner.
- WHOLESOMENESS**, ból'sum-nes, *n.* The state of being wholesome.
- WHOLLY**, hól'li, *adv.* In a whole or complete manner: completely: perfectly: totally.
- WHOM**, hōm, *pron.* Objective case of **WHO**. [O. E. *wham*; A.S. *hwam*, orig. dative of *who*, *who*.]
- WHOMSOEVER**, hōm-so-ev'ér, *pron.* Objective case of **WHOEVER**.
- WHOOBUB**, hōō'bub, *n.* (*Shak.*) Same as **HUBBUB**.
- WHOOOP**, hwōōp or hōōp, *v.i.* To give a clear, sharp cry: to shout in scorn, eagerness, &c.—*v.t.* to insult with shouts.—*n.* A loud cry of pursuit, war, eagerness, &c. [A.S. *hwopan*, to cry out; Goth. *vopjan*, to call: perhaps allied to Gr. *ops*, the voice: from the sound.]
- WHOOPIING-COUGH**, hōōp'ing-kof, *n.* A convulsive cough of children, like a whoop.
- WHORE**, hōr, *n.* A woman who practises unlawful sexual intercourse, esp. for hire: a harlot: an adulteress.—*v.i.* To indulge in unlawful commerce with loose women: to practise lewdness. [A.S. *hore*; W. *huren*; prob. from root of **HIRE**.]
- WHOREDOM**, hōr'dm, *n.* The habits of, or connection with, a whore: lewdness: adultery: (*B.*) idolatry.
- WHOREMONGER**, hōr'mung'gér, *n.* One who procures whores for others: one who practises lewdness.
- WHORESON**, hōr'sun, *n.* (*Shak.*) A bastard.
- WHORISH**, hōr'ish, *adj.* Like a whore: lewd.

WHORISHLY, hōr'ish lī, *adv* In a whorish or lewd manner

WHORISHNESS, hōr'ish nes, *n* The quality of being whorish the character of a whore the practice of lewdness.

WHORL, hwōrl, *n* A number of leaves in a *whirl* or circle round the stem. [Allied to WHIRL.]

WHORLED, hwōrl, *adj* (bot.) Having whorls arranged in the form of a whorl or whorls



Whorls.

WHORTLEBERRY, hwōrl'ber ri, *n* A genus of small shrubs, of which the common species *Bulberry* is very common in Britain. [A.S. *wyr*, an herb, a plant.]

WHOSE, hōz, *pron* The possessive case of *WHO* or *WHICH*. [A.S. *huos*.]

WHOSOEVER, hōz so-ev'er, *pron* The possessive of *WHOSOEVER*.

WHOSO, hōz so, *pron* Every one who

WHOSOEVER, hōz so-ev'er, *n* Any person whatever any one without limitation or exception.

WHOT, hwot, *adj* (Spenser) Same as *HOT*

WHY, hwi, *adv* For what cause or reason? on which account wherefore [A.S. *hwī*, ablative case of *hwa*, *hwaet*, who, what.]

WHYDAW, hwīdew, *n* A genus of birds of the Weaver family, natives of the tropical parts of Africa and south east of Asia, and often brought to Britain as cage birds. [Named from the country of Whydaw in Western Africa.]

WICK, wk, *n* The threads of cotton or other substance in a candle or lamp which supply the flame [A.S. *wicca*.]

WICKED, wīk'ed, *adj* (lit.) Spotted faulty evil in principle or practice deviating from morality sinful ungodly naughty (Shak.) baneful pernicious (Spenser) vile (B.) wicked person.

[Perh. participle from Goth. *wican*, Ger. *wichen*, to do, consecrate, A.S. *wician*, to bewitch, whence *WITCH*, therefore = one bewitched, accursed prob. conn. with Finn. *wika*, Lapp. *wikka*, fault.]

WICKEDLY, wīk'ed lī, *adv* In a wicked manner viciously immorally corruptly

WICKEDNESS, wīk'ed nes, *n* The state or quality of being wicked evil disposition or practices corruption of manners immorality crime (Shak.) a wicked act, iniquity, crime

WICKER, wīk'er, *n* A small plant twig or osier — *adj* Made of twigs or osiers. [Sw. *wika* to plant, Dan. *vægre*, a plant rod, *væger*, a willow — *væg*, plant.]

WICKET, wīk'et, *n* A small gate a frame of bars or rods set up to be bowled at in playing cricket. [O Fr. *wicket*, Fr. *guichet*.]

WIDE wīd, *adj* (lit.) Loud or empty extended far having a considerable distance between broad distant — *adv* (Spenser) At a distance with great extent (Milton) to its greatest extent. [A.S. *wīd*, Ger. *weit*, allied to *Vom*.] (the alert ready

WIDE-AWAKE, wīd a-wāk, *adj* Fully awake on

WIDELY, wīd lī, *adv* To a wide degree with great extent each way remotely far to a great degree, very much. [wider

WIDENESS, wīd nes, *n* The state or quality of being wide large extent each way breadth.

WIDEGEON, wīd jēn, *n* A water fowl allied to, but smaller than, the duck. [Fr. *vingeon*, *gingeon*.]

WIDOW, wīd, *n* A woman without or bereft of her husband by death. — *v* To bereave of a husband to strip of anything valued (Shak.) to deprive of a widow, to give a jointure to [A.S. *wedune*, Goth. *widuro*, L. *vidua* bereft of a husband, Sans. *vidhava* — L. *ve*, without, and *dharā*, a husband.]

WIDOW BENCH wīd-o-bensh, *n* (prov law) A widow's share of her husband's estate besides her jointure.

WIDOW BIRD, wīd-ō-berd, *n* A corruption of WHITDAW BIRD

WIDOWER, wīd-ō-er, *n* A man whose wife is dead.

WIDOWHOOD, wīd-ō-hood, *n* State of being a widow, or (rarely) of a widower (Shak.) estate settled on a widow

WIDTH, wīdth, *n* Wideness

WIELD, wīld, *v* To use with full command to manage to use. [A.S. *wielden*, Ger. *walten*, to rule, Ice. *valda*, to effect.]

WIELDLESS wīld'les *adj* (Spenser) Not capable of being wielded, unmanageable [manageable.

WIELDY, wīld, *adj* Capable of being wielded

WIERY, wī-er, *adj* (Shak.) Wet, marshy, moist. [A.S. *weor*, a pond, the sea. See *WET*.]

WIFE, wīf, *n* A woman a married woman. [A.S. *wīf*, Ice. *vīf*, Ger. *weib* prob. conn. with *WEAVE*, weaving being orig. the characteristic employment of the female.]

WIFELESS, wīf'les, *adj* Without a wife

WIFELY, wīf lī, *adj* Becoming a wife

WIG, wīg, *n* An artificial covering of hair for the head. [Contr. of *PERIWIG*.]

WIOGED, wīgd, *adj* Wearing a wig.

WIOET, wīt, *n* A creature or a person — used chiefly in sport or irony [A.S. *wīet*, a creature, animal, Ger. *wicht*, Ice. *valt* See *WIT*.]

WIOHT wīt, *adj* (Spenser) Swift nimble [Scott. *wicht*, strong active, Sw. *wig*, powerful, swift.]

WIGHTLY, wīt lī, *adv* Swiftly, nimbly

WIGWAM, wīg'wam, *n* An Indian hut [From N. American Indian *wet*, house.]

WILD, wīld, *adj* Being in a state of nature not tamed or cultivated uncivilised desert unsheltered violent licentious — *n* An uncultivated region a forest or desert. [A.S. *wild*, said to be conn. with *WILL*.]

WILDER wīlder, *v* To bewilder [See *BEWILDER*.]

WILDERNESS, wīlder nes, *n* A wild or waste place an uncultivated region (Milton) the state of being wild and disorderly

WILD FIRE, wīld fir, *n* A composition of inflammable materials lightning flitting at intervals

WILDING wīlding *adj* (Tenn.) Wild. — *n* A young tree growing without cultivation (Spenser) a crab-apple

WILDISH, wīld'ish, *adj* Somewhat wild.

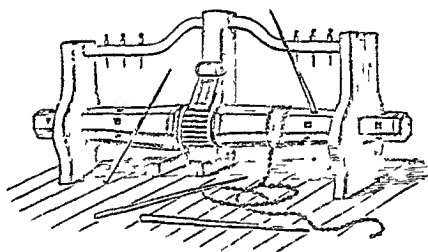
WILDLY, wīld lī, *adv* In a wild manner or condition without cultivation with disorder, perturbation, or distraction heedlessly capriciously extravagantly irregularly

WILDNESS, wīld nes, *n* The state or quality of being wild the state of being uncultivated or untamed rudeness savageness irregularity of manners irregularity

WILE, wīl, *n* A guile or trick a sly artifice — *v* I.

(Spenser) To beguile, deceive. [A.S.; Ice. *viel*, frand; O. E. *wigle*, trick; E. GUILT.] [chievous.]
WILEFUL, wil'fool, *adj.* (Tenn.) Full of wiles, mis-
WILFUL, wil'fool, *adj.* Governed solely by the will:
obstinate. [manner.]
WILFULLY, wil'fool-li, *adv.* In a wilful or obstinate
WILFULNESS, wil'fool-nes, *n.* The state or quality
of being wilful: obstinacy.
WILILY, wil'i-li, *adv.* By wile or stratagem: slyly.
WILINESS, wil'i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of
being wily: craftiness: guile.
WILL, wil, *n.* Power of choosing or determining:
choice or determination: pleasure: command:
arbitrary disposal: disposition of one's effects at
death.—*v.i.* To exercise the will: to decree: (B.)
to be willing.—*v.t.* to determine: to be resolved to
do: to command: to dispose of by will. [A.S. *wille*;
Ice. *vili*; L. *volo*, to will; Gr. *boulē*, will, purpose.]
WILLING, willing, *adj.* Having the will inclined:
desirous: disposed: chosen.
WILLINGLY, wil'ing-li, *adv.* In a willing manner:
without reluctance.
WILLINGNESS, wil'ing-nes, *n.* The state or quality
of being willing: ready compliance.
WILLOW, wil'o, *n.* A tree of several species, with
slender, pliant branches. [A.S. *wilig*; low Ger.
wilge, *wichel*.] [taining willows.]
WILLOWED, wil'od, *adj.* Abounding with or con-
WILL-WORSHIP, wil'-wur'ship, *n.* (B.) Worship of
what one wills or wishes: superstitious observance.
WILT, wilt, 2d pers. sing. of **WILL**.
WILY, wil'i, *adj.* Full of wiles or tricks: using craft
or stratagem: artful: sly.
WIMBLE, wim'bl, *v.t.* To whirl, to turn: to bore
with a wimble.—*n.* An instrument for boring holes
turned by a handle. [D. *wemelen*, to turn, bore.
See GIMBLET, WHIML.]
WIMBLE, wim'bl, *adj.* (Spenser). Active, nimble.
WIMPLE, wim'pl, *n.* A veil whirled or folded round the
neck and face: a flag.—*v.t.* To draw down, as a veil:
to cover as with a veil: to hoodwink.—*v.i.* to appear
as if laid in folds: to undulate. [O. Ger. *wimpel*,
a veil, a streamer; Fr. *guimpe*: allied to **WIMBLE**.]
WIMPLED, wim'pld, *adj.* (Shak.) Veiled, hooded.
[From **WIMPLE**.]
WIN, win, *v.t.* (lit.) To strive: to get by labour: to
gain in contest: to obtain by victory: to allure to
kindness, to gain: to obtain the favour of.—*v.i.* to
gain the victory: to gain favour:—*pr.p.* winning;
part. and *pa.p.* won (wun). [A.S. *winnan*, to struggle;
Goth. *winnan*, to suffer; Ice. *vinna*, to get.]
WINCE, wins, *v.i.* To make a slight, sudden movement
like winking: to shrink or start back:—*pr.p.* winc-
ing; *pa.p.* winc'd. [A.S. *wincian*, to nod; Ice. *wik*,
a start, *vikja*, to turn aside.]
WINCH, winsh, *n.* That which winces or turns: an
instrument to turn and pull a rope: the crank of
a wheel or axle.—*v.i.* To wince.
WINCING-MACHINE, wins'ing-ma-shēn', *n.* A
dyer's reel suspended horizontally by the ends of
its axis over the vat, so as to allow the cloth to
descend into either compartment of the bath accord-
ing as it is turned to the right or left—called also
wince or winch.
WIND, wind, *v.t.* To turn round, to twist: to coil:
to encircle: to change.—*v.i.* to turn completely or
often: to turn round something: to twist: to move
spirally: to meander:—*pr.p.* wind'ing; *pa.p.* wonnd.
[A.S. *windan*, Ger. *winden*, Ice. *vinda*, Goth. *vindan*.]

WIND, wind, *n.* (lit.) That which blows: air in
motion: breath: breath modulated by the vocal
organs or by an instrument: flatulence: anything
insignificant.—*v.t.* (wind) To sound by blowing:
(wind) to expose to the wind: to winnow: to drive
hard, so as to put out of breath: to allow to recover
wind:—*pr.p.* wind'ing and wind'ing; *pa.p.* wound
and wind'ed. [A.S., Ice. *vindr*, W. *gwynt*, L. *ventus*;
Gr. *aitēs*—*ad*, to blow; Saus. *rafa*—*va*, to blow.]
WINDAGE, wind'aj, *n.* The difference between the
size of the bore of a gun and that of the ball. [From
WIND, because the space is filled with it.]
WIND-BOUND, wind'-bownd, *adj.* Bound or hindered
from sailing by the wind.
WINDFALL, wind'fawl, *n.* Anything made to fall by
the wind: unexpected money or other good.
WIND-GALL, wind'-gawl, *n.* A swelling on the fetlock
joints of a horse, so called because formerly supposed
to contain wind.
WIND-GAUGE, wind'-gāj, *n.* An instrument for gauging
or measuring the velocity of the wind.
WINDINESS, wind'i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of
being windy: flatulence.
WINDING, wind'ing, *n.* A turning: a bend.—*adj.*
Twisting or bending. [From **WIND**, *v.*]
WINDINGLY, wind'ing-li, *adv.* In a winding manner.
WINDING-SHEET, wind'ing-sbēt, *n.* The sheet or
shroud in which a corpse is wound.
WIND-INSTRUMENT, wind'-in'strōō-ment, *n.* A
musical instrument sounded by means of wind or
by the breath.
WINDLASS, wind'las, *n.* An axle for winding on: a
machine for raising heavy weights, consisting of a



Windlass.

revolving cylinder: (Shak.) art and contrivance. [Fr.
vindas; D. *windas*; Ger. *wind-achse*—*achse*, an axle.]
WINDMILL, wind'mil, *n.* A mill driven by the wind.
WINDOW, wind'o, *n.* (lit.) An eye or opening for
the wind: an opening in the wall of a building for
air and light: the frame in the opening.—*v.t.* (Shak.)
To place at a window: to break into openings.
[Ice. *vindauga*—*vindr*, wind, and *auga*, eye.]
WINDOW-BARS, wind'o-barz, *n.pl.* (Shak.) Lattice-
work across a woman's stomach.
WINDOW-BLIND, wind'o-blind, *n.* A blind or screen
for a window: a short screen made of perforated zinc
or woven wire, and placed at the bottom of a window.
WINDOW-FRAME, wind'o-frām, *n.* A frame or case
which surrounds a window.
WINDOW-SILL, wind'o-sil, *n.* The flat piece of wood at
the bottom of a window-frame.
WINDOWPIPE, wind'pip, *n.* The pipe or passage for
the wind or breath to and from the lungs.
WINDRING, wind'ring, *adj.* (Shak.) Winding.
WIND-SAIL, wind'-sail, *n.* (naut.) A sail or wide
funnel of canvas used to convey a stream of air
below deck.
WIND-SIDE, wind'-sīd, *n.* The side next the wind.

WINDWARD, wind ward, *adv* Toward where the wind blows from.—*adj* Toward the wind.—*n* The point from which the wind blows

WINDY, windy, *adj* Consisting of wind next the wind tempestuous empty

WINE, win, *n* The fermented juice of the vine a liquor made from other fruits (*fig*) intoxication. [AS *win*, Ice *vin*, Ger *wein*, W *gwin* allied to L *vinum*, Gr *oinos*.]

WINE-BIBBER, win biher, *n* A bibber or drinker of wine, a drunkard

WINE-BISCUIT, win' bi'skit, *n* A sweet biscuit intended to be served with wine

WINE-GLASS, win-glas, *n* A small glass used in drinking wine

WINE-MERCHANT, win mer'chant, *n* A merchant who deals in wine

WINE-PRESS, win' pres, *n* A machine in which grapes are pressed in the manufacture of wine

WING, wing, *n* (*lit*) That which waves the limb of a bird or other animal by which it flies flight any side-piece side of an army, ship building &c (*fig*) protection.—*v* To furnish or transport with wings to supply with side pieces (*Milton*) to fly over [Sw *vinge*, wing, *ascanga*, to wave Ice *vinga*, to swing, W *gingo*, to spring allied to Wiscr, Wiscr.]

ON THE WING, *adverb*

WING CASE, wing' kis, *n* The horny case or cover over the wings of some insects, as the beetle

WINGED, wingd, *adj* Furnished with wings swift wounded in the wing

WINGLESS, wingless, *adj* Without wings

WINK, wink, *v* To wince with the eyes to move the eyelids quickly to give a hint by winking to avoid taking notice (so in *D*)—*n* Act of winking a hint given by winking. [AS *winan*, See Wince.]

WINNER, winner, *n* One who wins in contest

WINNING, winning, *adj* Gaining or adapted to gain favour attracting.—*n* What is gained in contest, labour, &c. [From Wix]

WINNINGLY, winningly, *adv* In a winning manner

WINNING POST, winning post, *n* The post or goal at the end of a race-course

WINNOW, winn, *v* To separate the chaff from the grain by wind to fan to examine.—*v* to separate chaff from grain. [AS *winican*, O Ger *winika*, a fan from Wind]

WINNOWER, winn-er, *n* One who winnows

WINNOWER, winn-er, *n* One who winnows

WINTER, winter, *n* The wind, or cold season of the year the fourth season, after autumn.—*v* To pass the winter.—*v* to feed during winter [AS, Ger *winter*, O Ger *winter*, *winder* prob allied to Wixn]

WINTER-BEATEN, winter be'at, *adj* (*Spenser*) Beaten or injured by the cold of winter

WINTER-GARDEN, winter-gar'dn, *n* An ornamental garden for winter

WINTER-GROUND, winter-ground, *v* (*Shak*) To protect, as a plant, from the inclemency of winter

WINTER-MOTH, winter moth, *n* A species of moth of a light brown colour, the caterpillar of which is very injurious to plum trees

WINTER-QUARTERS, winter-kwarters, *n* The quarters of an army during winter a winter residence

WINTERY, winterly, *adj* Resembling or suitable

WINTY, win'ty, *adj* to winter stormy

WINEY, win'y, *adj* Having the qualities of or resembling wine

WIPE, wip, *v* To sweep or move quickly to clean by rubbing to rub off —*pp* wiping, *pa* p. wiped —*n* Act of wiping or cleansing by rubbing a sarcasm. [AS *wipian*, Ice *svipr*, a short movement allied to Wisp, Whisk, SWEET]

WIPER, wip'er, *n* One who or that which wipes

WIRE, wir, *n* Something turned or twisted a thread of metal.—*v* To bind or supply with wire —*pp* wiring, *pa* p wired [AS *wir*, Ice *wir*, to twist, D *wieren*, to whirl]

WIRE-DRAW, wir'-draw, *v* To draw into wire to draw or spin out to a great length

WIRE-NETTING, wir' net'ing, *n* A texture of wire woven in the form of a net

WIRE-WORM, wir' wurm, *n* A name given to the larva of some kinds of beetles, from their slenderness and uncommon hardness

WIRINESS, wir' nes, *n* The state of being wiry

WIRY, wir'y, *adj* Made of or like wire flexible and strong

WIS, wis, *v* (*Shak*) To know —*pa* t and *pa* p wist. —*adv* Certainly truly [Ger *wissen*. See WIT]

WISARD, wiz'ard, *n* Same as WIZARD

WISDOM, wiz'dam, *n* Quality of being wise judgment right use of knowledge (*B*) piety

WISDOM TOOTH, wiz'dam teeth, *n* A large double back tooth, so called because it appears late, when people are supposed to have arrived at the age of wisdom

WISE, wiz, *adj* Having wit or knowledge able to make use of knowledge well judging rightly discreet learned skilful dictated by wisdom containing wisdom.—*n* (*Milton*) Wisdom. [AS *wis*, Ice *wis*, Ger *weise* from root of WIT]

WISE, wiz, *n* Way manner [AS *wise*, Ger *weise*, wise, *weisen*, to point out allied to GUISE and GUIDZ]

WISEACRE, wiz'-ker, *n* (*lit*) A wise sayer one who pretends to great wisdom a simpleton. [Ger *weisen*, a prophet—*wis*, wise, *sagen*, to say]

WISE-HEARTED, wiz' hart'ed, *adj* Having wisdom prudent

WISELING, wiz'ing, *n* One who pretends to be wise

WISELY, wiz'h, *adv* In a wise manner judiciously

WISH, wish, *v* To have a desire to long (so in *B*) to be inclined.—*v* to desire or long for to ask to invoke (*Shak*) to recommend by wishing.—*n* Desire, longing thing desired expression of desire. [AS *wyscan*, Ger *wünschen*, Ice *wila*, Sans. *rdnksh*.]

WISHER, wish'er, *n* One who wishes or desires

WISHFUL, wish fool, *adj* Having a wish or strong desire eager

WISHFULLY, wish fool l, *adv* In a wishful manner earnestly with longing

WISHFULNESS, wish fool nes, *n* The state or quality of being wishful

WISP, wisp, *n* A whisk a small bundle of straw or hay [Ger *wisch* Ice *wisk* See WHISK.]

WIST, wist (*B*) Knew [Pap of AS *witan*, to know See WIT WISE]

WISTFUL, wist'fool, *adj* (*lit*) Full of thought thoughtful earnest [from root of WIT]

WISTFULLY, wist'fool l, *adv* In a wistful manner

WISTFULNESS, wist'fool nes, *n* The state or quality of being wistful earnestness

WISTLY, wist'h, *adv* (*Shak*) Wistfully

WIT, wit, *n* (*lit*) Insight understanding (so in *D*) a mental faculty (chiefly in *pl*) the power of

combining ideas with a ludicrous effect: the result of this power: one who has wit.

[A.S. *witt*, Iec. *vit*, Ger. *witz*; from A.S. *witan*, Iec. *rita*, Ger. *wissen*, to know: prob. conn. with L. *video*, to see, Gr. *eidon*—root *id*, Sans. *vid*, to know.]

TO WIT, namely, that is to say.

WITCH, *wich*, *n*. A woman regarded as having supernatural or magical power.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To bewitch.

[A.S. *wicce*; D. *wikken*, to soothsay; A.S. *wiglere*, enchanter, *wiglian*, to divine: ace. to Wedg., from D. *wikken*, to weigh in the hand, to tell fortunes, but see WICKED.]

WITCHCRAFT, *wich'kraft*, *n*. The craft or practice of witches: sorcery: supernatural power.

WITCHERY, *wich'er-i*, *n*. Witchcraft: fascination.

WITCHING, *wich'ing*, *adj*. Bewitching: suited to enchantment or witchcraft. [jester.

WIT-CRACKER, *wit'krak'er*, *n*. (*Shak.*) A joker,

WITE, *wit*, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To blame, to reproach.—*n.* (*Spenser*) Blame, reproach. [A.S. *witan*, to punish.]

WITLESS, *wit'les*, *adj*. (*Spenser*). Blameless. [From WITE.]

WITENAGEMOTE, *wit'e-na-ge-mōt'*, *n*. (*lit.*) An assembly of wise men: the great national council or parliament of the Anglo-Saxon kings. [A.S. *witenagemot*—*wita*, a wise man, and *gemot*, an assembly.]

WITH, *with*, *prep*. Denoting nearness or connection: by: in competition or contrast: on the side of: immediately after: among. [A.S. *wid*, *with*, *with*, at; Iec. *widhr*: conn. with Gr. *meta*, *with*.]

WITHAL, *with-awl'*, *adv*. With all or the rest: likewise: at the same time.

WITHDRAW, *with-draw'*, *v.t.* To draw back or away: to take back: to recall.—*v.i.* to retire: to go away. [Prefix *with*, against, and DRAW.]

WITHDRAWAL, *with-draw'al*, *n*. Act of withdrawing: taking back.

WITHDRAWING-ROOM, *with-draw'ing-rōom*, *n*. A room used to retire into: a drawing-room.

WITHDRAWMENT, *with-draw'ment*, *n*. Same as WITHDRAWAL.

WITHE, *with*, *n*. A flexible twig, esp. of willow: a band of twisted twigs. [A.S. *widhig*, Iec. *widhir*, Ger. *weide*, willow: perhaps connected with L. *vitis*—*vico*, to plait.]

WITHER, *with'er*, *v.i.* To fade or become dry in the weather: to lose freshness: to shrink: waste.—*v.t.* to cause to dry up: to cause to decay, waste. [A.S. *wyðern*, withering, dryness, *gewyðer*, the weather; Ger. *witern*, to weather.]

WITHERINGLY, *with'er-ing-li*, *adv*. In a withering manner: so as to cause to wither.

WITHERS, *with'erz*, *n*. The ridge between the shoulder-bones of a horse. [Ger. *widerrist*—*wider*, against, and *rist*, a rising, conn. with RISE.]

WITHHOLD, *with-hōld'*, *v.t.* To hold back: to keep back. [Prefix *with*, against, and HOLD.]

WITHHOLDEN, *with-hōld'n*, *p.p.* of WITHHOLD.

WITHHOLDER, *with-hōld'er*, *n*. One who withholds.

WITHIN, *with-in'*, *prep*. In the inner part: inside: in the reach of: not going outside of.—*adv*. In the inner part: inwardly.

WITHOUT, *with-owt'*, *prep*. Outside or out of: beyond: not with: in absence of: not having: except.—*adv*. On the outside: out of doors.

WITHOUT-DOOR, *with-owt'-dūr*, *adj*. (*Shak.*) Being out of doors.

WITHOUTEN, *with-owt'n*, *prep*. (*Spenser*). Without.

WITHSTAND, *with-stand'*, *v.t.* To stand against: to oppose or resist. [Prefix *WITH*, against, and *STAND*.]

WITHSTOOD, *with-stōod'*, *p.a.t.* and *p.p.* of WITHSTAND.

[ing: indiscreet.

WITLESS, *wit'les*, *adj*. Without wit or understanding.

WITLESSLY, *wit'les-li*, *adv*. In a witless manner.

WITLESSNESS, *wit'les-nes*, *n*. The state or quality of being witless. [pretender to wit.

WITLING, *wit'ling*, *n*. One who has little wit: a

WITNESS, *wit'nes*, *n*. Knowledge brought in proof: testimony of a fact: that which furnishes proof: one who sees or has personal knowledge of a thing: one who attests.—*v.t.* To have direct knowledge of: to see: to give testimony to.—*v.i.* to give evidence. [A.S. *witness*—*WIT*.]

WIT-SNAPPER, *wit'-snap'er*, *n*. (*Shak.*) One who affects wit or repartee.

WITTED, *wit'ed*, *adj*. Having wit or understanding.

WITTICISM, *wit'i-sizm*, *n*. A witty remark: a sentence or phrase affectedly witty: a low kind of wit.

WITTILY, *wit'i-li*, *adv*. In a witty manner: artfully: cunningly.

WITTINESS, *wit'i-nes*, *n*. The quality of being witty.

WITTINGLY, *wit'ing-li*, *adv*. Knowingly: by design. [From WIT.]

WITTOL, *wit'ol*, *n*. One who knows his wife's faithlessness, and submits to it. [A.S. *witol*, *witol*, knowing—*witan*. See WIT.]

WITTOLLY, *wit'ol-li*, *adv*. (*Shak.*) Like a wittol or submissive cuckold. [droll: (*B.*) ingenious.

WITTY, *wit'i*, *adj*. Possessed of wit: amusing:

WIVE, *wiv*, *v.i.* To take a wife.—*v.t.* to match to a wife: to furnish with a wife: to take for a wife:—*p.p.* *wiving*; *p.p.* *wived*. [From WIFE.]

WIFEHOOD, *wiv'hood*, *n*. (*Spenser*). Wifehood, behaviour becoming a wife.

WIVERN, *wiv'ern*, *n*. Same as WYVERN.

WIVES, *wivz*, *pl.* of WIFE.

WIZARD, *wiz'ard*, *n*. (*Spenser*). A wise man: one who practises witchcraft or magic. [From WISE.]

WIZEN, *wiz'n*, } *adj*. Dried up: thin: shrivelled.

WIZENED, *wiz'nd*, } [A.S. *wisnian*, *weosnian*, to grow dry, *wescan*, to weaken.]

WO. Same as WOE.

WOAD, *wōd*, *n*. A plant used as a blue dye-stuff. [A.S. *wad*; Ger. *waid*; O. Fr. *waide*; low L. *guasidium*: connected with WOLD.]

WOE, *wō*, *n*. Grief: misery: a heavy calamity: a curse: an exclamation of grief.—*adj*. (*Spenser*) Sorrowful, unhappy. [A.S. *wa*; Iec. *va*, *vo*; Ger. *weh*; Goth. *vai*; L. *væ* (inter.); Gr. *ouai*: from the sound.]

WOE-BEGONE, *wō-be-gon*, *adj*. Far gone in or overwhelmed with woe. [Woe, and O. E. *begone*—*be*, *inten*, and *GONE*.]

WOFUL, *wō'fool*, *adj*. Full of woe: sorrowful: bringing calamity: wretched.

WOFULLY, *wō'fool-li*, *adv*. In a woful manner: mournfully: wretchedly. [woful.

WOFULNESS, *wō'fool-nes*, *n*. The state of being

WOLD, *wōld*, *n*. Same as WEALD.

WOLF, *wōlf*, *n*. A rapacious animal allied to the dog: anything very ravenous. [A.S. *wulf*; allied to L. *vulpes*, a fox; L. *lupus*, Gr. *lukos*, Sans. *vrika*, a wolf: from the cry.]

To KEEP THE WOLF FROM THE DOOR, to keep away poverty or starvation.

WOLF DOG, wŏlf dog, *n.* A dog of large breed kept to guard sheep especially against wolves.

WOLF FISH, wŏlf fish, *n.* A fierce and voracious salt water fish—called also *sea-wolf* and *cat-fish*.

WOLFISH, wŏlfish, *adj.* Like a wolf either in form or quality rapacious [ravenously]

WOLFISHLY, wŏlfish l, *adv.* In a wolfish manner

WOLFRAM, wolfram, *n.* A native compound of tungstate of iron and manganese [Ger]

WOLF'S BANE, wŏlfs bān, *n.* Aconite.

WOLVERINE, wŏl ver-en, *n.* A name given to the glinton, from its rapacity [Dum. of WOLF]

WOLVISH, wŏlvish, *adj.* (Shak.) Wolfish.

WOMAN, woom'an, *n.* (lit.) *Wifeman* the female of man a grown female a female attendant —*pl.* **WOMEN** (wum n)—*v. t.* (Shak.) To make womanish to unite to a woman. [A.S. *wifmann*, *wummann*. See *WIFE*.]

WOMANHOOD, woom'an hood, *n.* The state character, or qualities of a woman.

WOMANISH, wooman ish, *adj.* Like or suitable to a woman having the qualities of a woman feminine.

WOMANISHLY, wooman ish l, *adv.* In a womanish manner effeminately

WOMANISHNESS, wooman ish nes, *n.* The state or quality of being womanish.

WOMANKIND, woom an kind, *n.* Women taken together: the female sex.

WOMANLIKE, woom an lik, *adj.* Like a woman.

WOMANLINESS, woom an l nes, *n.* The state or quality of being womanly

WOMANLY, wooman l, *adj.* Like or becoming a woman feminine.—*v. t.* In the manner of a woman.

WOMAN TIRED, woom an trid, *adj.* (Shak.) Hen pecked.

WOMB, wŏm, *n.* (orig) *The belly* the place where the young are conceived and kept till birth the place where anything is produced any deep cavity —*v. t.* (Shak.) To enclose in a womb, to generate in secret [A.S. *wamb* *womb*, Goth. *wamba*, Ger *wamme*, *wampe*, *pannch*, Ice *tembul* the belly, Celt *uam*, a cavern, Sans. *idma*, an udder]

WOMBAT, wŏm bat, *n.* An Australian marsupial mammal of the opossum family, said to be named from the *womb* or pouch in which it carries its young.

WOMBY, wŏm i, *adj.* (Shak.) Capacious [From *WOMB*.]

WOMEN, wum n, *pl.* of *WOMAN*

WON, wun, *past* and *past p.* of *WIN*

WON, wun, *v. t.* (Spenser) To dwell, to abide —*n.* (Spenser) A dwelling an abode. [A.S. *wunian*, D *wonen*, Ger *wohnen*, to dwell.]

WON, wun, *v. i.* (Spenser) To be wont.

WONDER, wunder, *n.* The state of mind produced by something new, unexpected, or extraordinary a strange thing a prodigy —*v. i.* To feel wonder to be amazed. [A.S. and Ger *wunder*]

WONDERED, wunderd, *past p.* (Shak.) Having performed or able to perform wonders.

WONDERFUL, wunder fool, *adj.* Full of wonder exciting wonder strange

WONDERFULLY, wunder fool l, *adv.* In a wonderful manner or degree.

WONDERFULNESS, wunder fool nes, *n.* The state or quality of being wonderful

WONDEROUS, wunder us, *adj.* Same as *WONDERFUL*.

WONDERSTRUCK, wunder struk, *adj.* Struck with wonder or astonishment.

WONDEROUS, wundrus, *adj.* Wonderful such as may excite wonder strange —*adv.* Wonderfully

WONDEROUSLY, wundrus l, *adv.* In a wonderful manner or degree marvellously

WONT, want, *a. h.* Used or accustomed.—*n.* Habit —*v. i.* To be accustomed. [P. p. of O E. *won*, *wone*, A.S. *wunian*, Ger *wohnen*, to dwell.]

WON'T, wont, *n.* A contraction of *Will not*

WONTED, wanted, *adj.* Accustomed: usual. [From *WONT*.]

WONTLESS, wantles, *adj.* (Spenser) Unaccustomed. [From *WONT*.]

WOO, wŏ, *v. t.* (lit.) To bend to ask in order to marriage to court.—*v. i.* to court or make love. [A.S. *wogan*—*wog* too a bending, *woh*, bent.]

WOOD, wŏd, *n.* A collection of growing trees the solid part of trees trees cut or sawed timber —*v. t.* To supply wood. [A.S. *wudu*, *wæld*, Ger. *wald* W *grydd*, trees]

WOOD WOOD, wŏd, *adj.* (Shak.) Mad, furious—written also *wode* [A.S. *wod*]

WOODBINE, woodbin, *n.* The honeysuckle, so called

WOODBIND, woodbind, *n.* because it twists and binds the trees together

WOOD COAL, wood kŏl, *n.* Coal like wood in texture, charcoal lignite or brown coal.

WOODCOCK, wood kok, *n.* A bird, allied to the snipe, which frequents woods (Shak.) a simpleton.

WOOD-CUT, wood kut, *n.* An engraving cut on wood an impress on from it [an engraver on wood]

WOOD-CUTTER, wood kut'er, *n.* One who cuts wood

WOOD CUTTING, wood kut'ing, *n.* The act or employ ment of cutting wood [with wood]

WOODED, wooded, *adj.* Supplied with wood covered

WOODEN, wood n, *adj.* Made of wood hard clumsy

WOOD ENGRAVING, wood-en graving, *n.* The act or art of engraving on wood an engraving on or taken from wood.

WOOD HOUSE, wood hows, *n.* A house or shed in which wood for fuel is deposited. [woody]

WOODINESS, woodi nes, *n.* The state or quality of being

WOODLAND, woodland, *n.* Land covered with wood.

WOODLARK, woodlark, *n.* A species of lark found in or near woods

WOODMAN, woodman, *n.* A man who cuts down trees a forest officer a huntsman.

WOODNESS, wood nes, *n.* (Spenser) Madness. [From *Wood*, *adj.*]

WOOD NOTE, wood nŏt, *n.* (Milton) A wild musical note, like that of a song bird. [the woods]

WOOD NYMPH, wood nimp, *n.* A nymph or goddess of

WOOD OFFERING, wood-of'er ing, *n.* (R.) Wood burned on the altar

WOODPECKER, wood pek'er, *n.* A bird that pecks holes in the wood or bark of trees for insects.

WOOD PIGEON, wood piyun, *n.* The wild pigeon which lives in woods, the ringdove

WOODRUFF, woodruf, *n.* A plant found in woods and shady places, having its leaves in whorls like ruffs.

WOODSMAN, woodsmān, *n.* A woodman.

WOODWARD, wood wawrd, *n.* An officer to guard the woods a forester [made of wood]

WOODWORK, wood work, *n.* A part of any structure

WOODY, wood i, *adj.* Abounding with woods pertaining to woods consisting of wood.

WOOF, wŏf, *n.* One who woos or solicits in love.

WOOF, wŏf, *n.* Same as *WEFT* [From *WEAVE*.]

WOOLINGLY, wŏol'ing l, *adv.* In a wooing or persuasive manner

WOOL, wŏol, *n.* The soft, curled hair of sheep and other animals short thick hair [A.S. *wŏol*, Ger

wolle; W. *gulan*; L. *vellus*, a fleeee, *villus*, shaggy hair; Gr. *oulo*s, eurl'd.]

WOOL-COMBER, wool'-kōm'ēr, *n.* One whose occupation is to comb wool.

WOOL-GATHERING, wool'-gath'ēr-ing, *n.* Indulgence in idle fancies, as if gathering wool on the hills, which brings small gain.

WOOL-GROWER, wool'-grō'ēr, *n.* One who raises sheep for the production of wool.

WOOLINESS, wool'i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being woolly. [pertaining to wool.

WOOLLEN, wool'n, *adj.* Made of, consisting of, or

WOOLLEN-DRAPER, wool'n-drāp'ēr, *n.* One who deals in woollen goods. [clothed with wool.

WOOLLY, wool'i, *adj.* Consisting of or like wool:

WOOLSACK, wool'sak, *n.* A sack of wool: the seat of the Lord Chancellor in the House of Lords, being a large square sack of wool covered with scarlet.

[First introduced into the House of Lords as a chancellor's seat in the time of Elizabeth, as a memento of an act which was passed against the exportation of wool.]

WOOLWARD, wool'wawrd, *adv.* (*Shak.*) In wool.

WOON, woon, *v.i.* (*Spenser*). Same as Wox, to dwell.

WORD, wurd, *n.* An oral or written sign expressing a thought: talk, discourse: signal or sign: message: promise, declaration: (*Spenser*) motto.—*v.t.* To express in words: to overpower with words. [A.S. *word*, I.ee. *ord*, Ger. *wort*: allied to L. *verbum*, word.]

IN A WORD, briefly.—IN WORD, in mere declaration.—THE WORD, the Scripture: (*B.*) Christ.—WORD FOR WORD, in the same words.

WORD-BOOK, wurd'-book, *n.* A book with a collection of words: a vocabulary.

WORDILY, wurd'i-li, *adv.* In a wordy manner.

WORDINESS, wurd'i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being wordy. [expressing in words.

WORDING, wurd'ing, *n.* Act, manner, or style of

WORDLESS, wurd'les, *adj.* (*Shak.*) Without words, silent.

WORD-PAINTING, wurd'-pānt'ing, *n.* The act of describing anything clearly and fully by words only.

WORD-PICTURE, wurd'-pik'tūr, *n.* A description in words which presents an object to the mind as if in a picture. [taining many words.

WORDY, wurd'i, *adj.* Full of words: using or con-

WORE, wōr, *pat.* of WEAR.

WORK, wurk, *v.i.* To make efforts to attain anything: to perform: to be in action: to be occupied in business or labour: to produce effects: to strain or labour: to ferment.—*v.t.* To make by labour: to bring into any state by action: to effect: to influence: to manage: to solve: to cause to ferment: to embroider:—*pr.p.* working; *p.p.* worked' or wrought (rawt).—*n.* Effort directed to an end: the result of work: that on which one works: anything made or done: deed: effect: a literary composition: a book: management:—*pl.* (*fort.*) walls, trenches, &c. [A.S. *weorcan*, I.ee. *verka*, Ger. *wirken*: allied to Gr. *ergō*, to work.] [worked.

WORKABLE, wurk'a-bl, *adj.* Capable of being

WORK-BAG, wurk'-bag, *n.* A bag for holding materials for work, esp. needle-work. [materials for work.

WORK-BOX, wurk'-boks, *n.* A lady's box for holding

WORK-DAY, wurk'-dā, *n.* A day for work: a week-day.

WORKER, wurk'ēr, *n.* One who works: a working bee.

WORK-FELLOW, wurk'-fel'ō, *n.* One who is engaged in the same work with another.

WORKHOUSE, wurk'hows, *n.* A house where any work

or manufacture is carried on: a house of shelter for the poor, who are made to work.

WORKING-DAY, wurk'ing-dā, *n.* A day on which work is done, as distinguished from the Sabbath.—*adj.* Laborious: plodding.

WORKING-DRAWING, wurk'ing-draw'ing, *n.* A drawing of the details of a building by which the builders are guided in their work.

WORKMAN, wurk'man, *n.* A man who works or labours, esp. manually: a skillful artificer.

WORKMANLIKE, wurk'man-lik, *adj.* Like a workman: becoming a skillful workman: well performed.

WORKMANLY, wurk'man-li, *adj.* Becoming a skillful workman: well performed.—*adv.* In a manner becoming a skillful workman.

WORKMANSHIP, wurk'man-ship, *n.* The skill of a workman: manner of making: work done.

WORK-MASTER, wurk'-mas'tēr, *n.* (*Spenser*). The performer of any work. [done.

WORKSHOP, wurk'shop, *n.* A shop where work is

WORK-TABLE, wurk'-tā'bl, *n.* A small table used by ladies at their needle-work.

WORLD, wurd, *n.* The earth and its inhabitants: the system of things: present state of existence: any planet or heavenly body: public life or society: business: the public: a secular life: course of life: a great quantity: (*B.*) the ungodly. [A.S. *werold*, *werold*, *world*; I.ee. *veröld*—*öld*, age, course of time, lifetime, and ver, A.S. *wer*, a man, and so = the age or life of man.]

FOR ALL THE WORLD, exactly, entirely.—TO GO TO THE WORLD (*Shak.*), to be married.—WORLD WITHOUT END, eternally.

WORLDLINESS, wurd'li-nes, *n.* The state of being worldly.

WORLDLING, wurd'ling, *n.* One who is devoted to worldly or temporal possessions.

WORLDLY, wurd'li, *adj.* Pertaining to the world, esp. as distinguished from the world to come: devoted to this life and its enjoyments: bent on gain.

WORLDLY-MINDED, wurd'li-mind'ed, *adj.* Having the mind set on the present world.

WORLDLY-MINDEDNESS, wurd'li-mind'ed-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being worldly-minded.

WORLD-WIDE, wurd'-wid, *adj.* Wide or extensive as the world.

WORM, wurm, *n.* Any small creeping animal: (*Shak.*) a serpent or snake: anything that gnaws or torments: remorse: a debased being: anything spiral: the thread of a screw: a spiral pipe used in distilling.—*v.i.* To work slowly or secretly.—*v.t.* to effect by slow and secret means. [O. E. *wrim*, A.S. *wurm*, *worm*; I.ee. *ormr*; L. *vermis*; Sans. *krimi*.]

To WORM ONE'S SELF INTO, to insinuate one's self into: to enter gradually by art and obsequiousness.

WORM-EATEN, wurm'-ēt'n, *adj.* Eaten by worms: old: worn out. [formed of stakes.

WORM-FENCE, wurm'-fens, *n.* A zigzag fence

WORMWOOD, wurm'wood, *n.* A very bitter plant, formerly supposed to be fatal to worms. [Prob. a corr. of *wormwort*—WORM, and *wyrt*, a plant.]

WORMY, wurm'i, *adj.* Like a worm: grovelling: containing a worm: abounding with worms.

WORN, wōrn, *p.p.* of WEAR.

WORN-OUT, wōrn'-owt, *adj.* Much injured or rendered useless by wear.

WORRY, wur'i, *v.t.* (*lit.*) To choke: to tear with the teeth: to harass: to tense:—*pr.p.* worry'ing; *p.p.* worried.—*n.* Trouble: perplexity: vexation. [D. *worgen*, to strangle; Ger. *würgen*, to choke.]

WORSE, *wurs*, *adj* (used as *comp* of *Bad*) *More bad or evil more sick*—*adv* In a manner more evil or bad.—*v t* (*Milton*) To put to disadvantage [*A.S. wýrse*, old *comp* of *wearr*, *bad*, *O Ger wärsen*, *Goth wairu*]

WORSER, *wurs'er*, *adj* (*Shak*) *Worse*

WORSHIP, *wur'ship* *n*. (*lit*) *State of having worth or worthiness* (*B*) *honour, respect a title of honour submissive respect religious service adoration paid to God*—*v t* To respect highly to treat with civil reverence to pay divine honours to to adore—*v i* to perform acts of adoration to perform religious service—*pr p* worshipping, *p a p* worshipped. [*A.S. weordscipe*—*WORTH*, and affix *ship*]

WORSHIPFUL, *wur'ship-fool*, *adj* *Worthy of worship or honour, used as a term of respect*

WORSHIPPER, *wur'ship-er*, *n*. *One who worships an adorer*

WORST, *wurst* *adj* (*superl* of *Bad*) *Bad or evil in the highest degree*—*n*. *The highest degree of badness the most evil state*—*v t* To bring to the worst to defeat

WORSTED, *woost'ed*, *n*. *Twisted thread or yarn spun out of long, combed wool* [So called from *Horsted*, a village near Norwich in England]

WORT, *wurt* *n* (*lit*) *A root a plant of the cabbage kind* [*A.S. wurt*, *wort*, *Goth waurts*, a root, *Ger wurt*, *wurzel*, *Ice wurt* a plant]

WORT, *wort*, *n*. *New beer unfemented or in the act of fermentation the sweet infusion of malt* [*A.S. wort*, *wert*, *wourz*, sweet herbs, *Ger gewürz*, spice]

WORTH, *wurth*, *n*. (*lit*) *Being, substance value that quality which renders a thing valuable price moral excellence importance* (*Shak*) *wealth, fortune*—*adj* *Equal in value to deserving of*—*v i* To be to become—*v t* (*Spenser*) to betide, to happen to [*A.S. weorð*—*weorðan*, to be, connected with *WERN*]

WORTHILY, *wurth'ly* *adv* *In a worthy manner* (*Pr Bk*) *justly truly*

WORTHINESS, *wurth'nes*, *n*. *The state or quality of being worthy desert merit excellence dignity virtue*

WORTHLESS, *wurth'les*, *adj* *Of no worth or value having no value, virtue, excellence, &c useless*

WORTHLESSLY, *wurth'les'ly*, *adv* *In a worthless manner*

WORTHLESSNESS, *wurth'les'nes*, *n*. *The quality of being worthless want of excellence, value, or dignity*

WORTHY, *wurth'ly*, *adj* *Having worth valuable deserving suited to*—*n*. *A man of eminent worth*—*pl* *WORTHIES*

WOT, *wot* *v t* (*Spenser*) *To know, to be aware* [*A.S. wot*, present tense of *witan*, to know See *WIT*]

WOTTETH, *wot'eth*, *3d pers sing* of *WOT*

WOULD, *wood*, *pat* of *WILL* [*A.S. wotile*]

WOULD BE, *wūd be*, *adj* *Aspiring or professing to be*

WOUND, *wound*, *pat* and *p a p* of *WIND*

WOUND, *wound*, *n*. *A cut or bruise hurt injury*—*v t* *To make a wound to injure* [*A.S. wund*, *Ger wunde*, *Ice und* perh allied to *L. vulnus*, a wound]

WOUNDLESS, *wound'les*, *adj* (*Spenser*) *Exempt from being wounded, invulnerable*

WOVE, *wōv*, *pat* of *WEAVE*

WOVEN, *wōv'n*, *p a p* of *WEAVE*

WOW, *wow*, *v i* (*Spenser*) *To woo*

WOX, *woks*,

WOXIN, *woks'n*, (*Spenser*), *pat* and *p a p* of *WAX*

WRACK, *rak*, *n* *Sea weed cast up on the shore used for making kelp* [*Fr varec*, *vrac*, anything cast up by the sea, prob from root of *WREAK*]

WRACK, *rak*, *n* (*Shak*) *Same as WRECK*—*v t* (*Milton*) *To wreck*

WRACKFUL, *rak'fool*, *adj* (*Spenser*) *Wreckful*

WRAITH, *rith*, *n*. *An apparition in the likeness of a person, supposed to be seen before or soon after death, and regarded as his guardian angel a ghost an unreal image* [*A corruption of A.S. weard*, a guardian. See *WARD*]

WRANGLE, *rang'gl*, *v i* *To make a disturbance to dispute to dispute noisily or peevishly*—*pr p* wrangling, *p a p* wrangled—*n*. *A noisy dispute*. [*Low Ger wrangen*, to wrestle, *A.S. wringan*, to wring, *Ice hrang*, noise from the sound.]

WRANGLER, *rang'gl-er*, *n*. *One who wrangles or disputes angrily in the university of Cambridge, one of those who pass the best examination for the degree of B.A.*

WRANGLERSHIP, *rang'gl-er-ship*, *n*. *The position or honour of a wrangler in the university of Cambridge*

WRAP, *rap*, *v t* *To warp or fold together to unfold to cover by winding something round*—*pr p* wrapping, *p a p* wrapped—*n*. *A wrapper, as a shawl, &c* [Probably from root of *WARP*]

WRAPPER, *rap-er*, *n*. *One who or that which wraps a loose outer garment of a woman*

WRAST, *rast*, *v t* (*Spenser*) *Same as WREST*

WRATE, *rit* (*Spenser*) *Same as WROTE*

WRATH, *rith*, *n*. (*lit*) *A twist in the temper violent anger the effects of anger* (*B*) *holy indignation* [*A.S. wraeth*, *wraeth*, sour, bitter, angry, *D wroed*, violent, *O Ger roed*, curled, twisted allied to *WRITH*]

WRATHFUL, *rith'fool*, *adj* *Full of wrath very angry springing from or expressing wrath*

WRATHFULLY, *rith'fool'ly*, *adv* *In a wrathful manner with anger angrily*

WRATHFULNESS, *rith'fool'nes*, *n*. *The state or quality of being wrathful angry*

WRAWL, *rawl*, *v i* (*Spenser*) *To cry as a cat, to caterwaul* [From the sound.]

WREAK, *rek*, *v t* *To revenge to inflict*—*n*. (*Spenser*) *Revenge, vengeance* (*Shak*) *furious passion* [*A.S. weccan*]

WREAK, *rek*, *v i* (*Shak*) *Same as RECK*

WREAKFUL, *rek'fool*, *adj* *Revengeful angry*

WREAKLESS, *rek'les*, *adj* (*Shak*) *Unrevengeful*

WREATH, *rith*, *n*. *That which is writhed or twisted a garland* [*A.S. wraeth*. See *WREATH*]

WREATH, *rith*, *v t* *To twine about or encircle*—*v i* to be interwoven—*pr p* wreathing, *p a p* wreathed, (*B*) wreathen [*A.S. wrethan*, *O Ger ruden* conn with *WRITH*]

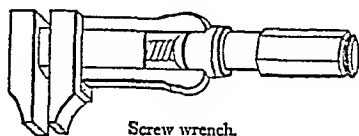
WRECK, *rek*, *n*. (*lit*) *A breaking destruction destruction of a ship ruins of a destroyed ship remains of anything ruined*—*v t* *To destroy or disable to ruin*—*v i* to suffer wreck or ruin [*O Fris wrak*, hurt, *D wrak*, damaged, a wreck conn with *frag*, root of *L. frango*, to break]

WRECK, *rek*, *n*. (*Spenser*) *Same as WRECK*—*v t* (*Milton*) *To wreck*

WRECKER, *rek-er*, *n*. *One who plunders wrecks*

WREN, *ren*, *n*. *A small, inessential bird* [*A.S. wrenna*]

WRENCH, *rensh*, *v.t.* To *wring* or pull with a twist: to force by violence: to sprain.—*n.* A violent twist:



Screw wrench.

a sprain: an instrument for turning bolts, &c. [O. Ger. *renken*, to turn; Ger. *verrenken*, to sprain: from root of **WRING**.]

WREST, *rest*, *v.t.* To twist from by force: to twist from truth or from its natural meaning.—*n.* Violent pulling and twisting: distortion: (*Spenser*) a wrenching, overturning: (*Shak.*) a key to tune a stringed musical instrument. [A.S. *wrestan*; Dan. *wrist*: allied to **WRITHE**.]

WRESTER, *rest'ér*, *n.* One who wrests or perverts.

WRESTLE, *res'l*, *v.i.* To contend by grappling and twisting together: to struggle:—*pr.p.* *wrest'ling*; *pa.p.* *wrest'led*.—*n.* A bout at wrestling: a struggle between two to throw each other down. [A.S. *wrestlian*; allied to **WREST**, **WRITHE**, and *perh.* to **WRIGGLE**.]

WRESTLER, *res'lér*, *n.* One who wrestles.

WRESTLING, *res'ling*, *n.* The act of two persons struggling to throw each other down.

WRETCH, *rech*, *n.* (*lit.*) An exile or outcast: a most miserable person: one sunk in vice: a worthless person. [A.S. *wrecca*, Ice. *rekr*, an exile.]

WRETCHED, *rech'ed*, *adj.* (*lit.*) Like a *wretch*: very miserable: worthless.

WRETCHEDLY, *rech'ed-li*, *adv.* In a wretched manner: miserably: unhappily: meanly: despicably.

WRETCHEDNESS, *rech'ed-nes*, *n.* The state or quality of being wretched: extreme misery or unhappiness: meanness: despicableness.

WRETHE, *rieth*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* (*Spenser*). Same as **WRITHE**.

WRIGGLE, *rig'l*, *v.i.* To twist to and fro.—*v.t.* to move by wriggling:—*pr.p.* *wrigg'ling*; *pa.p.* *wrigg'led*.—*adj.* (*Spenser*) Pliant, flexible, moving to and fro. [Low Ger. *wriggeln*, to loosen by shaking to and fro; allied to A.S. *wrigian*, to bend, and to **ROCK**.]

WRIGGLER, *rig'lér*, *n.* One who wriggles.

WRIGHT, *rit*, *n.* (*lit.*) A workman: a maker (chiefly used in compounds, as ship-wright, &c.). [A.S. *wyrhta*—*worhte*, *pa.p.* of *wrecean*, to work.]

WRING, *ring*, *v.t.* To twist: to force by twisting: to force or compress: to pain: to extort: to bend out of its position.—*v.i.* to writhe: to twist:—*pr.p.* *wring'ing*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *wrung*; (*B.*) *wringed*. [A.S. *wringan*; Ger. *ringen*, to wriggle, twist: allied to **WRIGGLE**.]

WRINKLE, *ring'kl*, *n.* (*lit.*) A twist: a small ridge on a surface from twisting or shrinking: unevenness.—*v.t.* To contract into wrinkles or furrows: to make rough.—*v.i.* to shrink into ridges:—*pr.p.* *wrink'ling*; *pa.p.* *wrink'led*. [A.S. *wrincl*—*wringan*, to wring; D. *wronckel*, a twisting: dim. of **WRING**.]

WRINKLY, *ring'kli*, *adj.* Full of wrinkles: liable to be wrinkled.

WRIST, *rist*, *n.* (*lit.*) That which twists or turns: the joint above the hand. [A.S. *wrist*; Dan. *wrest*: from root of **WREST**.]

WRISTBAND, *rist'band*, *n.* The band or part of a sleeve which covers the wrist.

WRISTLET, *rist'let*, *n.* An elastic band used to confine the upper part of a glove to the wrist: a bracelet.

WRIT, *rit*, *obs. pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of **WRITE**.

WRIT, *rit*, *n.* A writing: (*law*) a written document by which one is summoned or required to do something.

HOLY **WRIT**, the Scriptures.

WRITE, *rit*, *v.t.* (*lit.*) To scratch, to score: to form letters with a pen or pencil: to express in writing: to compose: to engrave: to record: to communicate by letter.—*v.i.* to perform the act of writing: to be employed as a clerk: to compose hooks: to send letters:—*pr.p.* *writ'ing*; *pa.t.* *wrote*; *pa.p.* *written*. [A.S. *writan*, Ice. *writa*, to draw, trace, *rista*, to score; Goth. *writa*, a stroke.]

WRITER, *rit'ér*, *n.* One who writes: a scribe or clerk: an author.

WRITERSHIP, *rit'ér-ship*, *n.* The office of a writer.

WRITHE, *rieth*, *v.t.* To twist violently: to wrest.—*v.i.* to twist:—*pr.p.* *writ'hing*; *pa.p.* *writ'hed*. [A.S. *writthan*.] [to shrivel.]

WRITHE, *rieth*, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). To wrinkle: (*Shak.*)

WRITING, *rit'ing*, *n.* Act of forming letters with a pen: that which is written: a document: a book: an inscription.

WRITING-BOOK, *rit'ing-book*, *n.* A book of paper for practising penmanship. [top for writing upon.]

WRITING-DESK, *rit'ing-desk*, *n.* A desk with a sloping

WRITING-MASTER, *rit'ing-mas'tér*, *n.* A master who teaches the art of penmanship.

WRITING-PAPER, *rit'ing-pá'pér*, *n.* Paper finished with a smooth surface, for writing upon.

WRITING-TABLE, *rit'ing-tá'bl*, *n.* A table fitted or used for writing upon.

WROKE, *rök*, } *obs. pa.p.* of **WREAK**: (*Spenser*)

WROKEN, *rök'n*, } avenged.

WRONG, *rong*, *adj.* (*lit.*) *Wrung* or turned aside: not according to rule or right: not fit or suitable: incorrect: not right or true.—*n.* Whatever is not right or just: any injury done to another.—*adv.* Not rightly.—*v.t.* To do wrong to: to injure. [Dan. *wrang*, wrong, *wrange*, to twist; A.S. *wrong*, injury: from **WRING**.]

WRONG-DOER, *rong-dö'ér*, *n.* One who does wrong: one who injures another.

WRONG-DOING, *rong-dö'ing*, *n.* Evil or wicked action or conduct. [injurious.]

WRONGFUL, *rong'fool*, *adj.* Full of wrong: unjust:

WRONGFULLY, *rong'fool-li*, *adv.* In a wrong manner: unjustly.

WRONG-HEADED, *rong-hed'ed*, *adj.* Wrong in head or mind: wrong in principle.

WRONG-HEADEDNESS, *rong-hed'ed-nes*, *n.* The state or quality of being wrong-headed: perversity of understanding. [justly: amiss.]

WRONGLY, *rong'li*, *adv.* In a wrong manner: *un-*
WROTE, *pa.t.* of **WRITE**.

WROTH, *rawth*, *adj.* Full of wrath.—*n.* (*Shak.*) Calamity, misfortune. [A.S. *wradh*.]

WROUGHT, *rawt*, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of **WORK**: (*Shak.*) twisted, strained.

WRUNG, *rung*, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of **WRING**.

WRY, *ri*, *adj.* *Writ'ed*, twisted, or turned to one side: not in the right direction.—*v.t.* (*Shak.*) To swerve, to deviate from the right direction. [Dan. *wrie*, *wride*, to twist; from root of **WRITHE**.]

WRYNECK, rí'nek, *n.* A twisted or distorted neck
a small bird allied to the wood
pecker, which twists round its
head strangely when surprised.

WULL wul, *v. i.* (*Spenser*) Same
as WILL.

WYVERN, wívern, *n.* (*her*) A
fictitious monster of the middle
ages, resembling a dragon, but
having only two legs and feet,
which are like those of the eagle.
[O Fr *vire*—L *viper*. See **VIPER**.]



Wyvern.

X

XANTHEINE, zan'the in, *n.* The yellow colouring
matter of flowers [From Gr *xanthos*, yellow]

XANTHIAN, zan thi an, *adj* Pertaining to or from
Xanthus, an ancient town of Asia Minor

XYLOGRAPHIC, zíl-o-gráfík, *adj* Relating to
xylography or wood-engraving

XYLOGRAPHY, zíl-o-grá fí n Wood engraving
[Gr *xylos*, wood, and *graphein*, to engrave, to write.]

Y

YACHT, yot, *n.* (*lit*) A swift ship a light vessel for
pleasures or state. [D *yacht*, Ger *yacht*, a chase,
hunting, Ger *jagen*, to chase.]

YACHTER, yot er, *n.* One engaged in sailing a yacht

YACHTING, yot'ing, *n.* Sailing in a yacht—*adj*
Relating to yachts and their use

YAK, yak, *n.* A species of ox found in Tibet, which
is covered all over with a thick coat of long silky
hair and utters a grunting sound like a pig.
[Tibetan.]

YAM, yam, *n.* A large root like the potato growing
in tropical countries. [West Indian name.]

YANKEE yang'ké, *n.* A citizen of New England,
United States an inhabitant of the United States
[Corr of *English*, or Fr *Anglais*, by the North
American Indians]

YARD yárd, *n.* (*lit*) A rod a measure of 3 feet
or 36 inches a long beam on a mast for spreading
square sails. [A.S. *geard*, *gird*, a rod, measure, D
gard, Ice *gird*, *osier*]

YARD, yárd, *n.* A place guarded or enclosed, esp
near a building [A.S. *geard* hedge inclosure, Ice
gardr, a fence, inclosure, W *garth*, a yard. See
GARDEN]

YARD ARM yárd' árm, *n.* The half or arm of a
ship's yard from the centre to the end.

YARE, yá, *adj* (*Shal*) Ready, dexterous, nimble.
[A.S. *gearo*, ready, prepared.]

YARELY, yárl, *adv* (*Shak*) Promptly dexterously-
skillfully [From **YARE**.]

YARN, yá, *n.* Spun thread one of the threads of
a rope. [A.S. *gearn*, Ice and Ger *garn*. D *garen*,
garen.]

YARROW, yá, *n.* The plant milfoil [A.S. *gearrowe*,
Ger *garbe*.]

YATAGHAN, yat'a-gan, *n.* A long Turkish dagger,
usually curved a Moorish sabre. [Turk.]

YATE, yat, *n.* (*Spenser*) A gate.

YAW, yaw, *v. i.* (*Shal*) To move unsteadily (*naut*)
to deviate temporarily or to turn out of the line of
her course, as a ship.

YAWL, yawl, *n.* A small ship's boat, with 4 or 6
oars. [D *jol*, Sw *julle*, Dan. *jolle*, to row]

YAWN, yawn, *v. i.* To gape to open the jaws from
drowsiness—*n.* The opening of the mouth from
drowsiness. [A.S. *guman*, Scot *gant*, Ger *gähnen*
allied to Gr *chaínō*, L *hio*, to gape]

YAWNING, yawning *adj* Gaping opening wide
drowsy—*n.* Act of opening wide or gaping

Y BENT, i bent, *adj* (*Spenser*) Turned, gone.

Y BET, i bet, *p. adj* (*Spenser*) Beaten.

Y BLENT, i blent, *p. adj* (*Spenser*) Blinded, dazzled.

Y BORN, i bor, *p. adj* (*Spenser*) Born.

Y CHAINED, i-chánd, *p. adj* (*Milton*) Chained.

Y CLAD, i klád, *p. adj* (*Spenser*) Clad.

Y CLEPED, i klept, *p. adj* Called, named. [A.S.
geclipod, *pap* of *geclipan*, to call.]

Y COND, i kond, *p. adj* (*Spenser*) Learned. [See
COV, to know]

Y DLE, i dl, *adj* (*Spenser*) Empty

Y DLENESSE i dl nes, *n.* (*Spenser*) Idleness.

Y DRAD, i-drád, *p. adj* (*Spenser*) Breaded.

Y E, *pron* The nom. pl. of the second person.
[A.S. *ge D gy jou*, u, Dan *i*, Ooth. *jus*, Ger
du perh. conn. with THOU, THESE.]

YEA, ya *adv* Yes verily [A.S. *gea*, *yaese*, Ice,
Ger, and Goth. *ja*.]

Y EAD, yú, *v. i.* (*Spenser*) To go to march—*pr. p.*
yeading, *p. p. yóde*. [A.S. *eode*, went, *past* of *gan*,
to go]

Y EAN, yen, *v. t.* and *v. i.* To bring forth young said
of a goat or sheep [A.S. *eanan*.]

Y EANLING, yan'ling, *n.* (*Shak*) The young of a
sheep, a lamb

Y EAR, yer, *n.* The time the earth takes to go round
the sun 365 days or 12 months—*pl.* *aga* or *old*
aga. [A.S. *gear*, D *jaar*, Ooth. *jer*, Ger *jahr*,
Ice *ar* perhaps connected with Go]

Y EAR-BGGK, yer' book, *n.* A book published annu-
ally, containing reports of judicial cases, or of dis-
coveries, events, &c.

Y EARLING, yer'ling, *n.* An animal a year old.

Y EARLY, yer'h, *adj* Happening every year last-
ing a year—*adv* Once a year from year to year

Y EARN, yern, *v. t.* (*Spenser*) To earn.

Y EARN, yern *v. i.* To feel earnest desire to feel un-
 easiness, as from longing or pity—*v. t.* (*Shak*)
to grieve, to vex. [A.S. *geornian*—*georn*, desirous;
conn. with **EARNEST**.]

Y EARNINO, yern'ing, *n.* Earnest desire, tender-
ness, or pity—*adj* Longing.

Y EAST, yest, *n.* The froth of malt liquor in fermen-
tation a preparation which raises dough for bread.
[A.S. *gast*, Ger *gäst*, *gähren*, to ferment, froth,
Ice. *gastr*, yeast.]

Y EALINESS yest'ness, *n.* The state of being
yeasty or frothy

Y EASTY, yest', *adj* Like yeast frothy foamy

Y ELK. Same as **YOLK**.

Y EL, yel, *v. i.* To howl or cry out with a sharp
noise to scream from pain or terror.—*n.* A sharp
outcry [A.S. *gellan*, Ger *gellen*, Ice *gella*, *galla*,
to shriek, L *ululo* from the sound, like HOWL.]

Y ELL, yel, *adj* Of a bright gold colour—*n.* A
bright golden colour [A.S. *gela*, *geolu*, Ger *gelb*,
allied to L *gallus* yellow, also to GOLD, **YOLK**.]

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- YELLOW-FLAG**, *yel'ô-flag*, *n.* A flag of a yellow colour, displayed by a vessel in quarantine, or over a military hospital or ambulance.
- YELLOW-HAMMER**, *yel'ô-ham'er*, *n.* A song-bird, so named from its yellow colour.
- YELLOWISH**, *yel'ô-ish*, *adj.* Somewhat yellow.
- YELLOWISHNESS**, *yel'ô-ish-nes*, *n.* The state or quality of being somewhat yellow.
- YELLOWNESS**, *yel'ô-nes*, *n.* The quality of being yellow: (*Shak.*) jealousy.
- YELLOWS**, *yel'ôz*, *n.* (*Shak.*) A disease of the bile in horses, causing yellowness of the eyes: jaundice.
- YELP**, *yelp*, *v.i.* To utter a sharp yell or bark: to bark shrilly. [*A.S. gealp*, a loud sound; *Ice. gjalpa*, to make a noise: akin to *YELL*.]
- YEOMAN**, *yô'man*, *n.* A man of common rank next below a gentleman: a man of small estate: an officer of the royal household: (*Shak.*) a sheriff's officer. [*Fris. gaeman*, villager—*gao*, *gac*, district, village: or a mean or common man—*A.S. gemene*, *Ger. gemeine*, mean, common.]
- YEOMANRY**, *yô'man-ri*, *n.* The collective body of yeomen or freeholders.
- YERK**, *yerk*, *v.t.* (*Shak.*) To throw or thrust with a sudden, quick motion, to jerk. [Akin to *JERK*.]
- YES**, *yes*, *adv.* Ay: a word of affirmation or consent. [*A.S. gese*—*gea*, yea, and *se*, let it be—*vesan*, to be.]
- YEST**, *yest*, *n.* Yeast: (*Shak.*) froth, foam.
- YESTER**, *yest'er*, *adj.* Relating to yesterday: last. [*A.S. gistran*; *Ice. ges*, *L. heri*, orig. *hes*, *Gr. chthes*, *Sans. hyas*.]
- YESTERDAY**, *yest'er-dâ*, *n.* The day last past.
- YESTERNIGHT**, *yest'er-nit*, *n.* The night last past.
- YESTY**, *yest'i*, *adj.* Yeasty: frothy.
- YET**, *yet*, *adv.* In addition: besides: at the same time: up to the present time: hitherto: even: however.—*conj.* Nevertheless: however. [*A.S. yet*; *Ger. jetzt*: allied to *Gr. eti*, yet.]
- YEVE**, *yêv*, *v.t.* To give:—*pa.p.* (*Spenser*) *yev'en*.
- YEW**, *û*, *n.* An evergreen tree, allied to the pine, often found in churchyards. [*A.S. eow*; *O. Ger. iwa*; *Ger. eibe*; *Sw. id*; *W. yw*.]
- Y-FERE**, *i-fêr*, *adv.* (*Spenser*). Together, in company with. [*A.S. gefera*, a comrade.]
- Y-FRETTEB**, *i-fret'ed*, *p.adj.* (*Spenser*). Fretted, adorned.
- Y-GLAUNST**, *i-glanst* (*Spenser*). Glanced, glided.
- Y-GO**, *i-gô* (*Spenser*). Ago, gone.
- YIELD**, *yeld*, *v.t.* (*lit.*) To pay, give up: to resign: to grant: to expend: to produce: (*Shak.*) to reward, to report.—*v.i.* to submit: to comply with: to give place.—*n.* Amount yielded: product. [*A.S.* and *Goth. gildan*, to pay.]
- YIELDING**, *yeld'ing*, *adj.* Inclined to give way or comply: compliant.
- YIELDINGLY**, *yeld'ing-li*, *adv.* In a yielding manner: with compliance.
- YLK**, *ilk*, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Same as *ILK*.
- Y-MOLT**, *i-môlt*, *p.adj.* (*Spenser*). Melted.
- YMP**, *imp*, *n.* (*Spenser*). Same as *IMP*.
- YMPT**, *impt*, *p.adj.* (*Spenser*). Joined. [See *IMP*.]
- YNNE**, *in*, *n.* (*Spenser*). An inn, abode.
- YODE**, *yôd*, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of *YEAD*.
- YOKE**, *yôk*, *n.* That which joins together: the frame of wood joining oxen for drawing: any similar frame, as one for carrying pails: a mark of servitude: slavery: (*B.*) a pair or couple.—*v.t.* To put a yoke on: to join together: to enslave.—*v.i.* to be joined together: to be intimately connected:—*pr.p.* *yôk'ing*; *pa.p.* *yôked*. [*A.S. ioc*; *Goth. juk*; *Ger. joch*; *L. jugum*—*jungo*, to join; *Gr. zugon*—*zeugnumi*, to join; *Sans. yudj*, to join.]
- YOKE-FELLOW**, *yôk'fel'lô*, } *n.* An associate: a
YOKE-MATE, *yôk'mât*, } mate or fellow.
- YOLD**, *yôld* (*Spenser*), *pa.p.* of *YIELD*.
- YOLK**, *yôk*, *n.* The yellow part of an egg. [*A.S. geolca*—from root of *YELLOW*.]
- YON**, *yon*, *adv.* At a distance within view.—*adj.* Being at a distance within view. [*A.S. geond*, thither, yonder; *Goth. jaînd*, thither, jainar, there—*jains*, that; *Ger. jener*, that: conn. with *THAT*.]
- YOND**, *yond*, *adj.* (*lit.*) Beyond measure, extravagant: (*Spenser*) out of one's mind, furious, mad. [From *BEYOND*.]
- YONDER**, *yon'dér*. Same as *YON*.
- YORE**, *yôr*, *n.* In old time. [From *A.S. geare*, allied to *gear*, a year: or from *geo*, formerly *oer*, ere, before.]
- YOU**, *û*, *pron.* 2d pers. pl., but also used in the sing. [*A.S. eow*; *Ger. euch*. See *YE*.]
- YOUNG**, *yung*, *adj.* Not long born: *ia* early life: in the first part of growth: inexperienced.—*n.* The offspring of animals. [*A.S. geong*, *tung*, *Ger. jung*; allied to *L. juvenis*, *Sans. yuvan*.]
- YOUNGISH**, *yung'ish*, *adj.* Somewhat young.
- YOUNGLING**, *yung'ling*, *n.* A young person or animal.
- YOUNGSTER**, *yung'stér*, *n.* A young person: a lad.
- YOUNGTH**, *yungth*, *n.* (*Spenser*). Youth.
- YOUNGTHLY**, *yungth'li*, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Youthful.
- YOUNKER**, *yungk'ér*, *n.* (*Shak.*) A youth, a stripling.
- YOUR**, *ûr*, *pron.* poss. of *You*. Belonging to you. [*A.S. eower*.]
- YOURS**, *ûrz*, *pron.* poss. of *You*, not followed by a noun.
- YOURSELF**, *ûr-self*, *pron.* Your own self or person.
- YOUTH**, *yôth*, *n.* State of being young: early life: a young person: young persons taken together. [*O. E. yongth*; *A.S. geogudh*—*geong*, young; *Ger. jugend*; *Goth. junda*.]
- YOUTHFUL**, *yôth'fool*, *adj.* Pertaining to youth or early life: young: suitable to youth: fresh: vigorous.
- YOUTHFULLY**, *yôth'fool-li*, *adv.* In a youthful manner.
- YOUTHFULNESS**, *yôth'fool-nes*, *n.* The quality of being youthful.
- YOUTHLY**, *yôth'li*, *adj.* (*Spenser*). Young, youthful.
- Y-PENT**, *i-pent*, *p.adj.* (*Spenser*). Pent up.
- Y-PLIGHT**, *i-plit*, *p.adj.* (*Spenser*). Plighted.
- Y-POINTING**, *i-point'ing* (*Milton*). Pointing.
- Y-RAPT**, *i-rapt*, *p.adj.* (*Spenser*). Rapt.
- YRK**, *êrk*, *v.t.* (*Spenser*). Same as *IRK*.
- Y-SAME**, *i-sâm*, *adv.* (*Spenser*). Together. [*A.S. gesam*, together.]
- Y-SHRILLED**, *i-shrild*, *pa.t.* (*Spenser*). Sounded shrill.
- Y-TOST**, *i-tost*, *p.adj.* (*Spenser*). Harassed.
- YULE**, *yôl*, *n.* The old name of Christmas, which was grafted on a heathen festival probably connected with the worship of the sun. [*A.S. geol*, from the root of *WHEEL*, the sun being the shining wheel: also given as 'the merry feast'—*A.S. gal*, merry.]
- Y-WIS**, *i-wis*, *adv.* (*Spenser*). Certainly, truly. [*A.S. gewis*, certain, sure.]

Z

ZANY, zā nī, *n.* A merry andrew a huffoon [Fr *zani*. It *zanni*, orig. the same as *Gianni*, John but perh. from *La zanno*, a buffoon.]

ZEAL, zel, *n.* *Bolung* or passionate ardour for anything [L. *zelus*, Gr *zelos*—*zēō*, to boil.]

ZEALANT, zel ant, *n.* (*Bacon*) A zealot or enthusiast.

ZEALLESS, zel'les, *adj.* Wanting zeal.

ZEALOT, zel ot *n.* One full of zeal an enthusiast a fanatic. [Gr *zelotes*. See **ZEAL**.]

ZEALOUS, zelus, *adj.* Full of zeal warmly engaged or ardent in anything.

ZEALOUSLY, zel'us lī, *adv.* In a zealous manner with passionate ardour eagerly.

ZEBRA, zē'bra, *n.* An animal of the horse kind, beautifully striped. [Sp *zebra*, *cebra*, Fr *zèbre*.]

ZEMINDAR, zem in-dar, *n.* A fendal lord or land owner in India under the Mogul rule and in Bengal under the British government [Persian *zemin*, land, and *dar*, holding.]

ZEND, zend, *n.* An ancient Persian dialect.

ZENDAVESTA, zend a-vesta, *n.* The sacred writings of the Parsees.

ZENITH, ze nith, *n.* (*lit*) The place above the head the point of the heavens directly overhead greatest height. [Fr, Sp *zenit*, from Ar *semt-ar ras*—*semt*, quarter, ar or al, the, and *ras*, head.]

ZEPHYR, zef'ir, *n.* The west wind a soft gentle breeze [Gr *zephyros*—*zophos* darkness, west.]

ZERO, zē ro, *n.* Cypher nothing the point from which a thermometer is graduated. [Fr, It, Sp *zero*, perh. from root of *CIPHER* more prob. from Ar *zaro*, a seed.]

ZEST, zest, *n.* (*orig*) A piece of lemon or orange peel used to give a flavour something that gives a relish relish. [Fr *zeste*, the inner skin of a walnut, and also of a lemon, perh. from L. *schistus*, Gr *schistos*, cleft, divided—Gr *schizo*, to cleave.]

ZEUGMA, zug'ma, *n.* (*gram*) A figure by which an adjective or verb which agrees with a nearer word, is by way of supplement, referred also to another more remote, whether grammatically corresponding or not. [Gr—*zeugnumi*, to yoke, to join.]

ZIGZAG, zigzag *adj.* Having short, sharp turns—*v*! To form with short turns—*n*. A zigzag line or course (*arch*) a moulding running in a zigzag line [Fr, Ger *zickzack*, an imitation of a short angular movement.]

ZINC, zing, *n.* A bluish white metal, somewhat like tin. [Fr, Ger *zink*, prob. allied to *zinn*, tin.]

ZINCOGRAPHY, zing-o-gra-fī, *n.* An art closely resembling lithography, in which plates of zinc are substituted for slabs of stone. [Zinc, and Gr *graphō*, to engrave.]

ZIRCON, zēr'kon, *n.* A mineral, composed of an earth called zirconia and silica, of a brown or gray colour, found only in Ceylon, the Ural Mountains, and Norway [Cingalese.]

ZODIAC, zo'di-ak, *n.* (*lit*) The circle of animals: an imaginary belt in the heavens containing the twelve constellations, called signs of the zodiac. [Gr

zōdīalos, of animals (*lyklos*, a circle)—*zodion*, dim of *zōon*, an animal, *zao*, to live.] [zodiac.]

ZODIACAL, zo di ak al, *adj.* Pertaining to the

ZOETROPE, zo e trōp, *n.* An optical instrument or toy, consisting of a metal cylinder open at the top, with slits for looking through in the upper part, inside of which is placed a series of pictures representing the different attitudes successively assumed by an object in completing a given movement, so that when the cylinder is put in motion the object has the appearance of being endowed with life and activity [Gr *zōē*, life, and *tropos*, a turning—*trēpō*, to turn.]

ZOLLVEREIN, zol ver in, *n.* A union of different independent German states so as to enable them in their commercial relations with other countries to act as one state. [Ger *zoll*, duty, and *verein*, union.]

ZONE, zon, *n.* A girdle one of the five great divisions of the earth. [Gr *zōnē*, a girdle—*zōnnumi*, to gird connected with the root of *JOUR*, *YOKE*.]

ZONED, zond *adj.* Wearing a zone or girdle having zones or concentric bands.

ZONELESS, zon'les, *adj.* Wanting a zone or belt.

ZOOGRAPHY, zo-o-gra-fī, *n.* Same as **ZOOLOGY**. [Or *zōon*, an animal, and *graphō*, to write.]

ZOOLOGICAL, zo-o-loj ik al, *adj.* Pertaining to zoology.

ZOOLOGICALLY, zo-o-loj ik al lī, *adv.* In a zoological manner according to the principles of zoology.

ZOOLOGIST, zo o lo-jist, *n.* One versed in zoology.

ZOOLOGY, zo-o-lo-jī, *n.* *Discourse on animals* the branch of Natural History which treats of animals. [Gr *zōon*, an animal, and *logos*, a discourse.]

ZOOPHYTE, zo-o-fī-t, *n.* (*lit*) An animal plant a term now applied to true polyps, as corals, &c. [Gr *zōophyton*—*zōon*, an animal, and *phyton*, a plant.]

ZOOSPORE, zo-o-spōr, *n.* (*bot*) A spore or seed of an acotyledonous plant, which, being furnished with cilia moves spontaneously for a short time after being discharged from the spore case of the parent plant. [Gr *zōon*, an animal, and *spora*, a sowing, a seed.]

ZOOTOMIST, zo-o'to-mist *n.* One who dissects the bodies of animals a comparative anatomist. [St. *Zootomy*.]

ZOOTOMY, zo-o'to-mī, *n.* The dissection of animals a comparative anatomy [Gr *zōon*, an animal, and *tomos* a cutting—*temnō*, to cut.]

ZOUAVE, zwāv, *n.* One of a body of infantry in the French army, raised chiefly in Africa. [Ar *Zouaoua*, a tribe in Algeria.]

ZOUNDS, zowndz, *int* An exclamation of anger or astonishment [A corruption of Gods (that is, Christ's) wounds.]

ZYCODACTYLIC, zig o dak til ik, *adj.* Having

ZYCODACTYLOUS, zig o dak'til us, *adj.* the toes arranged in pairs two before and two behind, as certain birds. [Gr *zygon*, a yoke, pair, and *daktylos*, a finger, a toe.]

ZYMOTIC, zi motik, *adj.* Pertaining to or caused by fermentation denoting all diseases as cholera, typhus &c., in which a poison works through the body like a ferment. [Gr *zymōs*, to ferment—*zymē*, ferment.]

fate, fā, mē, her, mune, mote, mute, mōn, then.

A P P E N D I X.

THE METRIC SYSTEM.

To MULTIPLY the unit of any measure, GREEK prefixes are used.

To DIVIDE the unit of any measure, LATIN prefixes are used.

<i>Multipliers (Greek).</i>			<i>Divisors (Latin).</i>		
Deka	=	10	Deci	=	$\frac{1}{10}$ (one-tenth).
Hecto	=	100	Centi	=	$\frac{1}{100}$ (one-hundredth).
Kilo	=	1000	Milli	=	$\frac{1}{1000}$ (one-thousandth).
Myria	=	10000			

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

METRE, the unit of length, is the ten-millionth part of a line drawn from the Pole to the Equator
= 39·3708 English inches = 3 feet $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches.

etre = $\frac{1}{10}$ th of a metre.		English inches.	
1 Centimetre = $\frac{1}{100}$ th of a metre.	1 Dekametre = 10 metres	=	393·708
1 Millimetre = $\frac{1}{1000}$ th of a metre.	1 Hectometre = 10 dekametres	=	3937·08
	1 Kilometre = 10 hectometres	=	39370·8 = nearly 1094 yards.
	1 Myriametre = 10 kilometres	=	393708 = 6 miles 376 yards.
1 Yard = ·914 metre. 1 Mile = 1·609 kilometre. 8 Kilometres = 5 English miles nearly.			

MEASURES OF SURFACE.

The ARE, the unit of surface measure, is a square the side of which is ten metres long :
therefore the Are = 100 square metres = 119 6033 square yards.

		English square feet.	
1 Deciare = $\frac{1}{10}$ th of an are.	1 Dekare = 10 ares	=	10764·3
1 Centiare = $\frac{1}{100}$ th of an are.	1 Hectare = 10 dekares	=	107643 = $2\frac{1}{2}$ English acres nearly.
1 Acre = rather more than 40 ares.			

MEASURES OF SOLIDITY.

The STERE, the unit of cubic measure = 1 cubic metre = 35·3166 English cubic feet.

1 Decistere = $\frac{1}{10}$ th of a stere.	1 Dekastere = 10 steres or 353·166 English cubic feet.
1 Centistere = $\frac{1}{100}$ th of a stere.	

THE METRIC SYSTEM

MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

The *LITRE*, the unit of the measures of capacity, dry and liquid = 1.761 pint or rather more than 1½ pint.

		Eng imp gals.	Qrs.	bush.	pecks.	pnts.
1 Decilitre = $\frac{1}{10}$ th of a litre	1 Dekalitre = 10 litres	= 2.201	=			
1 Centilitre = $\frac{1}{100}$ th of a litre	1 Hectolitre = 100 dekalitres	= 22.01	=	2	3	0.77
1 Millilitre = $\frac{1}{1000}$ th of a litre.	1 Kilolitre = 1000 hectolitres	= 220.1	=	3	3	2.77
	1 Gallon = 4.543 litres.					
	11 Gallons = 50 litres nearly					

MEASURES OF WEIGHT

The *GRAM*, the unit of weight, is the weight of a cubic centimetre of distilled water at 4° Centigrade = 56438 drams.

		English grains	Stone	lbs	oz	drams.
1 Decigram = $\frac{1}{10}$ th of a gram.	1 Dekagram = 10 grams	= 154.323	=			5.6438
1 Centigram = $\frac{1}{100}$ th of a gram.	1 Hectogram = 100 dekagrams	= 1543.23	=			3.84393
1 Milligram = $\frac{1}{1000}$ th of a gram.	1 Kilogram = 1000 hectograms	= 15432.3	=	2	3	4.3830
	1 Myriagram = 10 kilograms	= 154323	=	1	8	0.118304
	1 Quintal = 100 kilograms = 1 cwt. 7 stones 10 lbs. 7 oz.					6.304 drams = 2 cwt. nearly
	1 Muller = 1000 kilograms = 12 cwt. 5 stones 6 lbs. 9 oz.					15.04 drams = 20 cwt. or 1 ton nearly
	1 Grain = .0648 gram.					1 Lb avoird = 4536 kilog.
						1 Cwt = 50.8 kilog.
						1 Kilog = 2½ lbs. nearly

WORDS USED IN THE METRIC SYSTEM,

ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY

ARE, *ar*, the unit of surface measure [Fr *are*, L. *area*.]

CENTIARE *sentī ar*, the hundredth part of an are

CENTIGRAM, *sentī gram*, the hundredth part of a gram.

CENTILITRE, *sentī lītr*, the hundredth part of a litre

CENTIMETRE *sentī mētr*, the hundredth part of a metre

CENTISTERE, *sentī stēr*, the hundredth part of a stère

DECLARE *desī ar*, the tenth part of an are

DECIORAM, *desī gram*, the tenth part of a gram.

DECILITRE *desī lītr*, the tenth part of a litre

DECIMETRE, *desī mētr*, the tenth part of a metre

DECISTERE, *desī stēr*, the tenth part of a stère.

DEKAGRAM, *dek'a-gram* = ten grams

DEKALITRE, *dek a-lītr* = ten litres.

DEKAMETRE, *dek'a-mētr* = ten metres.

DEKARE, *dek'ar* = ten ares

DEKASTERE, *dek'a-stēr* = ten stères.

GRAM, *gram*, the unit of weight. [Fr *gramme*, Gr *gramma*, that which is written, a letter, a small weight.]

HECTARE *hekt'ar* = one hundred ares.

HECTOGRAM, *hekt o gram* = one hundred grams.

HECTOLITRE, *hekt'o-lītr* = one hundred litres

HECTOMETRE, *hekt'o-mētr* = one hundred metres.

KILOGRAM, *kilo gram* = one thousand grams.

KILOLITRE, *kilo lītr* = one thousand litres.

KILOMETRE *kilo mētr* = one thousand metres.

LITRE *lītr*, the unit of measure of capacity [Fr —

Gr *lītra* = L. *libra* a pound.]

METRE *mētr*, the unit of length. [Fr — Gr *metron*, a measure.]

MILLIER, *milī er* = one thousand kilograms.

MILLOGRAM, *milī gram*, the thousandth part of a gram.

MILLILITRE, *milī lītr*, the thousandth part of a litre.

MILLIMETRE, *milī mētr*, the thousandth part of a metre.

MYRIAGRAM, *mirī a-gram* = ten thousand grams.

MYRIAMETRE, *mirī a-mētr* = ten thousand metres.

QUINTAL, *kwin'al* = one hundred kilograms. [Fr — L. *centum*, a hundred.]

STERE, *stēr* the unit of cubic measure. [Fr — Gr *stereos*, solid.]

PREFIXES AND AFFIXES.

PREFIXES.

- A, AN (A.S.) In, on, at: as *abed*, *anon* (in one).—Intensive: as *cloud*. [abstract, avert.
- AB, ABS, A (L.) Off, from, away: as *absolve*.
- AD (L.) At, to: as *adhere*, *ascend*, *accede*, *affix*, *aggregate*, *alloy*, *annex*, *approve*, *arrive*, *assign*, *attract*.
- AMBI, AMB (L.) Both, round, about: as *ambidexter*, *ambition*, *amputate*.
- AMPHI (Gr.) Both, round, about: as *amphibious*, *amphitheatre*. [brodia, atom.
- AN, AM, A (Gr.) Not, without: as *anarchy*, *am-ana* (Gr.) Away from, up: as *analyse*, *anatomy*.
- AND, AN (A.S.) Against, in return: as *answer*.
- ANTE (L.) Before: as *antecedent*, *anticipate*, *an-cestor*. [antagonist.
- ANTI (Gr.) Opposite to: as *antipathy*, *antipodes*.
- APO (Gr.) Off, from, away: as *aphelion*, *apostle*.
- BE (A.S.) By, before, beside: as *bystander*, *bespeak*.—Intensive: as *besprinkle*.—Privative: as *behead*.
- BIS (L.) Twice: as *biscuit*, *biennial*. [chism.
- CATA (Gr.) Down, downwards: as *cataract*, *cate-*
- CIRCUM, CIRCU (L.) Circularly, round: as *circumscribe*, *circuit*.
- CIS (L.) On this side: as *cisalpine*.
- CON (L.) Together, with: as *connect*, *cohere*, *collect*, *correct*.—Intensive: as *commotion*.
- CONTRA (L.) Against: as *contradict*, *controvert*.
- COUNTER (L.) Against: as *counteract*.
- DE (L.) Down, down from, away: as *descend*, *de-part*, *describe*.—Privative: as *decompose*, *despair*.
- DIA (Gr.) Between two, through: as *dialogue*, *dia-gonal*, *diameter*.
- DIS (L.) Asunder: as *dispart*, *differ*, *disperse*.—Negative: as *disrelish*.—Privative: as *dislodge*.
- DIS, DI (Gr.) Two, twice: as *dissyllable*, *dicoty-ledonous*.
- DYS (Gr.) Ill, difficult: as *dysentery*, *dyspepsy*.
- EN (A.S.) In, into: as *enlist*.—To make: as *enlarge*.
- EN (Gr.) In, on: as *energy*, *endemic*, *emphasis*.
- ENTER (Fr.) Between, among: as *entertain*.
- EPI (Gr.) On: as *epitaph*.—During: as *ephemeral*.
- ESO (Gr.) In, into: as *esoteric*.
- EU (Gr.) Well: as *euphony*, *eulogy*.
- EX (L.) From, out of: as *expel*, *eject*, *efflux*.
- EX (Gr.) From, out of: as *exodus*, *ecstasy*.
- EXO (Gr.) Without: as *exoteric*.
- EXTRA (L.) On the outside, beyond: as *extramural*, *extraordinary*. [bid.
- FOR (A.S.) From, away, against: as *forswear*, *for-*
- FORE (A.S.) Before: as *foretell*.
- GAIN (A.S.) Against: as *gainsay*.
- HYPER (Gr.) Over, above, beyond: as *hyperborean*, *hypercritical*.
- HYPO (Gr.) Under: as *hypotenuse*.
- IN (A.S.) In, on: as *inwrap*, *inward*.—To make: as *imbitter*.
- IN (L.) In, into: as *infuse*, *illumine*, *impel*, *irrigate*.
- IN (L.) Not: as *infirm*, *ignoble*, *illegal*, *immature*, *irregular*. [intellect.
- INTER (L.) In the midst of, between: as *interval*.
- INTRA (L.) In the inside of, within: as *intramural*.
- INTRO (L.) Into, within: as *introduce*.
- JUXTA (L.) Joined to, near: as *juxtaposition*.
- META (Gr.) (*lit.*) In the middle, with, after: as *metaphysics*.—Implying change: as *metamorphose*, *metonymy*. [mislead.
- MIS (A.S.) Amiss, ill, wrong: as *misbehave*, *misdeed*.
- NE (A.S.) Not: as *never*.
- NE (Gr.) Not: as *nepenthe*.
- NE (L.) Not: as *nefarious*, *neuter*.
- NEC (L.) Not: as *neglect*, *negation*.
- NON (L.) Not: as *nonsense*, *nonage*.
- OB (L.) In the way of, against: as *obstruct*, *omit*, *occur*, *offer*, *oppose*, *ostentation*.
- OFF (A.S.) Off, from, away: as *offshoot*, *offset*.
- ON (A.S.) On: as *onset*, *onlooker*.
- OUT (A.S.) Out, beyond: as *outlaw*, *outbid*.
- OVER (A.S.) Over, above: as *overarch*, *overseer*.
- PARA (Gr.) Beside: as *paragraph*, *parallel*.
- PENE (L.) Almost: as *peninsula*.
- PER (L.) Through: as *permit*, *pellucid*.—Thoroughly: as *perfect*.
- PERI (Gr.) Round: as *perimeter*, *periphrasis*.
- POST (L.) Backwards, behind, after: as *postpone*.
- PRE (L.) Before: as *predict*, *prefer*.
- PRETER (L.) Before, beyond: as *preterit*, *preter-natural*, *pretermit*.
- PRO (Gr.) Before: as *prologue*, *programme*.
- PRO (L.) Before, forth: as *project*.—Instead of: as *pronoun*. Other forms are *Poi*, *Por*, *Pour*, *Pur*, as in *pollute*, *portend*, *pourtray*, *purvey*.
- PROS (Gr.) To: as *proselyte*, *prosody*.
- RE (L.) Back, again: as *retract*, *resound*, *redeem* (*d euphonic*). [grade.
- RETRO (L.) Back, backwards: as *retrospect*, *retro-*
- SE (L.) By itself, without, aside: as *separate*, *secure*, *seduce*, *seclude*.
- SINE (L.) Without: as *sinecure*.
- SUB (L.) Under, from under: as *subject*, *suspect*, *succeed*, *suffuse*, *suggest*, *summon*, *support*, *surprise*, *suspend*.
- SUBTER (L.) Under: as *subterfuge*.
- SUPER (L.) Over, above, beyond: as *superstructure*, *supernatural*.
- SUPRA (L.) Over, above: as *supramundane*.
- SUR (Fr.) Over: as *surmount*.
- SYN (Gr.) Together, with: as *syntax*, *system*, *syllable*, *symbol*.

PREFIXES AND AFFIXES

TO (A.S.) This as *to-day, to-morrow*
 TO (A.S.) To, at as *together, towards*
 TRANS (L.) Beyond, across as *transport, transverse*
 U (Gr.) No, not as *Utopia, n. [Cr ou, not]*
 ULTRA (L.) Beyond as *ultramarine*
 UN (A.S.) Not as *unhappy*—Want of as *un-*

behest—Implying reversal of the action as *untie*
 —Intensive as *unloose*. [sell]
 UNDER (A.S.) Under, below as *underprop, under-*
 UP (A.S.) Up, from under as *uphill, upraise*
 VE (L.) No, not as *vehement*
 WITH (A.S.) Against, back as *withstand, with-*
 draw—With, near as *within*.

AFFIXES

A (L. and Gr.) That which, in nouns sing as *ens, comma sofa* pl. term. of nouns in *um, as errata*
 ABLE (L.) Able, fit to be as *portable*
 AC (Gr.) Pertaining to as *elegiac*
 ACEOUS (L.) Having the qualities of as *herbaceous*
 ACIOUS (L.) Full of as *audacious*
 AGY (L.) Act of doing or thing done as *conspiracy*
 —State as *celibacy*
 AD (Gr.) That which as *Ilad*
 ADE (Fr.) One who as *comrade*—That which as *brocade*
 ADO (It, &c) That which as *bravado*
 AGE (Fr.) Act of doing or thing done as *passage*
 —State as *parentage*
 AGO (L.) Feminine term. as *virago*
 AL (L.) Belonging to as *bridal*—That which as *animal, really an adjective*
 AN ANE (L.) Belonging to as *human, humane*—
 The doer as *comedian*
 ANOE, ANOY (L.) State as *abundance, constancy*
 ANOIOUS (L.) Belonging to as *extraneous*
 ANT (L.) Belonging to as *elegant*
 AR (A.S.) One who as *har*
 AR (L.) Belonging to as *angular*
 ARD (A.S.) One who as *drunkard*
 ART (A.S.) One who as *braggart*
 ARY (L.) Belonging to as *tributary*—One who,
 but really adj. used as noun as *missionary*
 ARY (L.) Place where as *library*
 ASY (Cr.) That which, state as *phantasm*
 ASTER (L.) One who, dum. and frequentative as
poetaster
 ATE (L.) To make as *navigate*—Made as *desolate*
 —One who is (passive) as *delegate*—Office as
electorate
 BLE Same as *ABLE*
 CE (A.S.) At, on as *once*. [Cr = Es of genitive]
 CE (L.) Being or state of being as *grace*
 CELLI CELLO (It.) Little, dum. as *vermucello*,
violoncello
 CH (A.S.) Little, dum. as *blotch*
 CLE, CULE (L.) Little, dum. as *particula, animalcule*
 CY (L.) Being or state of being as *clemency*
 D (A.S.) Order as *third*
 DOM (A.S., &c.) Dominion, power as *kingdom*—
 State as *freedom*—Act as *martyrdom* [The
 root *dom* is found in *Doom, L. domus, dominus*,
Ger thum, Sans dama, and = dominion, rule]
 E (Cr.) That which as *epitome*
 EAN (Cr.) Belonging to as *European, cerulean*
 ED (A.S.) Pap. term as *loved, bent*
 EE (Fr.) One who is (passive) as *trustee*—That
 which is as *jubilee* [character]
 EER (Fr.) One who, has frequentative meaning as

EL (A.S.) Little, dum. as *catchel, nail*
 EL (A.S.) That which, instrument as *shovel*
 EL (Fr.) Little as *damsel*
 EN (A.S.) Feminine term. as *vixen*
 EN (A.S.) Made of as *wooden*—Belonging to as
heather
 EN (A.S.) Little, dum. as *maiden, chicken, kitten*
 EN (A.S.) Pap. as *woven, borne, sworn*
 EN (A.S.) Pl. term. as *oxen, kine*
 EN (A.S.) To make as *whiten* [ency]
 ENCE, ENCY (L.) Action, state as *penitence, leni-*
 END (A.S.) One who as *friend*
 ENE (L.) Belonging to as *terrene*
 ENT (L.) Belonging to as *different*
 EOUS. Corr. of *Wenz*, in *righteous* and *courteous*
 EOUS Same as *OVS* as *lignous*
 ER (A.S.) More, used in comp. of adjs. as *greater*,
more
 ER (A.S.) Often, frequentative as *glummer*
 ER (A.S.) One who, agent as *writer*
 ER (Fr.) Infinitive term. as *cover, encounter*
 EREL (A.S.) Little, dum. as *mackerel*
 ERIE (Fr.) Place where as *menagerie*
 ERLY (A.S.) Direction to or from as *southerly*
 ERN (A.S.) Direction to or from as *southern*
 ERN (L.) Belonging to as *modern*
 ERY (A.S.) Place where as *brewery*
 ES (A.S.) From, arising from as *needs* [Es, genitive
 term]
 ES or S (A.S.) Pl. term. as *foxes hats*
 ESCEAT (L.) Growing becoming as *convalescent*
 ESE (L.) Belonging to as *Veronese*
 ESQUE (Fr.) Belonging to as *picturesque*
 ESS (Fr.) Feminine term. as *loness*
 EST (A.S.) Superl. term. as *smallest*
 EST (A.S.) Term. 2d sing in verbs as *bringed*
 ET (A.S.) Little, dum. as *floweret*
 ET (Gr.) One who as *prophet, poet*
 ETE (Gr.) One who as *athlete*
 ETH (A.S.) Term 3d sing in verbs as *loveth*
 ETTE (Fr.) Little, dum. as *coquette*
 FUL (A.S.) Full of as *delightful*
 FY (L.) To make as *purify*
 HEAD (A.S.) State, nature as *Godhead*. [From
A.S. had, Ger. heit, state, changed into hood to
 be distinguished from *Head of the body*]
 HOOD (A.S.) State as *manhood*—Place as *neigh-*
bourhood—Those in the same state as *priesthood*
 I (It.) Pl. as *banditti*
 I (L.) Pl. term. of nouns in *us* as *literati*
 IBLE (L.) Able to be as *possible*
 IC (L. and Gr.) Belonging to as *cubic*—Denoting a
 science, but really an adj. as *logic*
 ICAL (L.) Belonging to as *cubical*

PREFIXES AND AFFIXES.

- ICS (L. and Gr.) (*lit.*) Things that belong to a science: as mathematics.
- ID (L.) Belonging to: as *fervid*.
- IDE (Gr.) Used for *metals*: as *oxide*.
- IE (A.S.) Little, dim.: as *lassie*.
- IER (Fr.) One who: as *cavalier*.
- IFF (Fr.) One who: as *plaintiff*.
- ILE (L.) Able: as *ductile*.
- ILE (L.) Belonging to: as *Gentile*.
- IM (Heb.) Pl. term.: as *cherubim*.
- INA (It., &c.) Fem. term.: as *czarina*.
- INE (L.) Belonging to: as *feline*.—That which: as *machine*.
- INE (L.) Fem. term.: as *heroine*.
- ING (A.S.) Infinitive term, or verbal noun: as *reading*.
- ING (A.S.) Little: as *farthing*.
- ING (A.S.) Term. of pr.p.: as *loving*.
- ION (L.) Being, state of being: as *creation*.
- IOR (L.) More, term. of comp. deg.: as *superior*.
- IQUE (Fr.) Belonging to: as *antique*.
- ISE (Gr.) To make: as *equalise*.
- ISH (A.S.) Belonging to: as *foolish*.
- ISH (A.S.) Little, somewhat, dim.: as *brownish*.
- ISH (L.) To make: as *establish*.
- ISK (Gr.) Little, dim.: as *asterisk*.
- ISM (Gr.) Act, being, or stato of being: as *baptism*, *patriotism*.—Opinions of a number: as *Calvinism*, *Gallicism*. [Calvinist.]
- IST (Gr.) One who: as *chemist*.—One of a sect: as
- ITE (L. and Gr.) Belonging to: as *favourite*.—One who: as *hypocrite*.—One who belongs to (patronymic): as *Israelite*.—That which: as *appetite*.
- ITY (L.) State or being: as *ability*.
- IVE (L.) Belonging to: as *native*.—Able: as *active*.—One who, but really an adj.: as *fugitive*.
- IX (L.) Fem. term.: as *testatrix*.
- IZE (Gr.) To make. Same as *ISE*.
- KIN (A.S.) Little, dim.: as *lambkin*.—Son of: as *Wilkin*.
- KIND (A.S.) Kind, race: as *mankind*.
- LE (A.S.) Little: as *needle*.
- LE (A.S.) Often, frequentative: as *sparkle*.
- LE (A.S.) That which: as *settle*.—He who: as *beadle*.
- LENT (L.) Full of, with o or u prefixed: as *violent*, *virulent*.
- LESS (A.S.) (*lit.*) Having lost, without: as *guiltless*.—Used as negative and privative.
- LET (A.S.) Little, dim.: as *streamlet*.
- LIKE (A.S.) Like: as *godlike*.
- LING (A.S.) Little, dim.: as *darling*.
- LY (A.S.) Like: as *manly*.
- MEN (L.) That which, state: as *acnmen*.
- MENT (L.) That which: as *nourishment*.—Act: as *establishment*.—State of being: as *detriment*.
- MONY (L.) That which: as *testimony*.—State of being: as *parsimony*.
- MOST (A.S.) Most, superl. deg.: as *endmost*. [In most cases this term. is not the word *most*, the *m* being part of the root, or an old superl. term., and *ost* the superlative term., as in *inmost* = *in-m-ost*.]
- NCE (A.S.) From: as *hence*. [as *tenderness*.]
- NESS (A.S.) Being or state of being, abstract idea:
- O (It., &c.) That which: as *stucco*.
- OCK (A.S.) Little, dim.: as *hillock*.
- OIR (Fr.) That which: as *memoir*.
- OIS (Fr.) That which: as *chamois*.
- OM (A.S.) Old dativo term., now used as objective: as *whom*.—In advs. of time: as *seldom*.
- OM (A.S.) That which: as *bottom*.
- ON (It.) Large: as *million*.
- ONE (It.) Large: as *trombone*.
- OON (It.) Large: as *balloon*.
- OR (L.) One who: as *author*.
- ORY (L.) Belonging to: as *prefatory*.
- ORY (L.) Place where: as *purgatory*.
- OSE (L.) Full of: as *verboso*.
- OT (A.S.) Little, dim.: as *ballof*.
- OUR (A.S.) State of being: as *honour*.
- OUS (L.) Full of: as *dubious*.—Given to: as *religious*.
- OW (A.S.) Little, dim.: as *shadow*.
- RE (A.S.) Place: as *here*.
- RED (A.S.) State, those who: as *kindred*. [A.S. *ræden* = affix *ship*, condition, state, from *ræd*, reason, counsel.]
- RIC (A.S.) Dominion, power, region: as *bishopric*. [A.S. *ric*, power: conn. with L. *rego*, to rule.]
- RY (A.S.) Place: as *heronry*.
- SE (A.S.) To make: as *cleansse*.
- SHIP (A.S.) State, quality: as *friendship*.—Office: as *stewardship*. [A.S. *scipe*, shape, form—*scapan*, *scyppan*, to shape, Ger. *schaft*—*schaffen*, to make.]
- SIS (Gr.) Action or state: as *thesis*.
- SM (Gr.) That which, state: as *spasm*.
- SOME (A.S.) Full of: as *gladsome*.
- STER (A.S.) One who, doer: as *gamester*. [A.S. *estre*, D. *ster*—is feminine term. in A.S., as in *spinster*, tho actions implied being orig. done by women: some consider it made up of *IST* and *ER*; others take it from *styr*an, to *ster*, rule.]
- STRESS (A.S.) Feminine term.: as *songstress*.
- SY (L. and Gr.) State: as *pleurisy*.
- T (A.S.) State, act: as *might*.—That which is: as *gift*.
- TEEN (A.S.) Ten to be added: as *fourteen*.
- TER (Gr.) That which: as *character*.
- TH (A.S.) Order: as *sixth*.
- TH (A.S.) State, act: as *mirth*.
- THER (A.S.) Towards: as *hither*.
- TUDE (L.) Being or state of being: as *gratitude*.
- TY (A.S.) Ten to be multiplied: as *sixty*.
- TY (L.) Being or state of being: as *dignity*.—Quality: as *honesty*.
- ULE (L.) Little, dim.: as *globule*.
- ULT (L.) State or act: as *tumult*.
- UM (L.) Neuter term.: as *medium*.
- UME (L.) That which: as *volume*.
- UNCLE (L.) Little, dim.: as *peduncle*.
- URE (L.) Act: as *capture*.—State of being: as *verdure*.
- URNAL (L.) Belonging to: as *diurnal*.
- UTE (L.) Belonging to: as *acute*.
- WARD, WARDS (A.S.) Towards: as *homeward*, *homewards*. [A.S. *weard*, *weardes*, Ger. *wärts*: conn. with L. *versus*—*verso*, to turn.]
- WAYS (A.S.) Way, manner: as *sideways*.
- WISE (A.S.) Way, manner: as *likewise*.
- Y (A.S.) Full of, having: as *windy*, *clayey*.
- Y (L. and Gr.) Act or state: as *victory*.—Art or science: as *geometry*.
- Y (L. and Gr.) Place: as *rectory*.
- YER (A.S.) One who, agent: as *sawyer*. [*y* enphonic prefixed to *er*, one who.]
- YTE (Gr.) One who: as *neophyte*.

SCOTTISH WORDS AND PHRASES.

A

A', all.
Aback, away from aloof.
Abeigh, at a shy distance.
Abieeze, blazing on fire.
Aboon, above.
Abroad, in sight abroad.
Abreed, in breadth.
Abulnement, *Abulnement* habit
 accoutrement habiliment.
Abune, Same as *Aboon*.
Abusin', abusing.
Acquent, acquainted.
Addle, putrid water to mouten
 with the urine of cattle.
Advsement, advice.
Ad, on, only.
Adefauld, simple.
Aff, off.
Aff hand, at once.
Aff hands, off hands.
Aff loof, unpremeditated extem-
 poraneous.
Afore, before.
Aft, Aften, oft, often.
Afterhand, afterwards.
Agee, off the right or straight line
 awry.
A-gley, wrong off the straight
 line obliquely.
Ahind, behind.
Ailins, perhaps.
Ayre, sour [Fr].
Ait Ailra, oak, oaken.
Ait, to prevent.
Ain, own.
Aince, Aince, once.
Air, ear early.
Aries, earnest or hiring money.
Airl-penny, a silver penny given as
 earnest money.
Airn, iron a mason's chisel an
 iron tool.
Airns, fetters.
Airt, as a substantive, direction,
 quarter of the heavens point of
 the compass as a verb, to direct.
Aith, an oath.
Aitmeal, oat-meal.
Aits, oats.
Aiver. See *AYER*.
Ale, a hot cinder.
Agee. Same as *Agee*.
Akwart, awkward.
Alake, alas!
Alane, alone.

Along, along.
Aloof, Aloof, afire on fire.
Altoun, old town.
Amant, almost.
Amang, among.
An, if.
An', and.
Ance, once.
Ane, one.
Anent, over against concerning
 opposite.
Anes, once.
Anes-errand, sole errand of act
 purpose.
Aneuch, enough.
Anuher, another.
An's and il.
Archilonce, peace-offering what is
 given by one who has been
 treated in an inn to the com-
 pany that have treated him.
Ari, a meal-chest.
Aries. Same as *Aries*.
Arifu', artifal.
Ase, Ase, Aves, ashes.
Aslent, aslant obliquely.
Assoulze, Assoulze, Assoulze, to
 acquit.
Ascer, astir.
Athart, Athort, athwart.
Atcel, I wot well.
Alicorn, between.
Aucht, to own to owe.
Aught, possession property also
 eight.
Aughteen, eighteen.
Aughtins, anything in the least.
Auld, old.
Auld ane, Auld tharf, the devil.
Auld-farran, Auld-farrant, prudent,
 cunning.
Auld lang syne, olden time former
 times.
Auld shoon, literally old shoes
 metaphorically, a rejected lover.
Auld wark, antique antiquated.
Aumous, a'ms, particularly charity
 to a beggar.
Aumous-dish, the dish on which
 the beggar receives his aumous or
 charity.
Aumry, cupboard for keeping dishes,
 &c. in.
Ara, at all.
Aver, Aiver, Asir, work horse an
 old horse.
Awa, away.
Awe, to owe.

A wee, a short time.
Awefu', awful.
Awkward, awkward.
Aumous. Same as *Aumous*.
Awn, owing also beard of barley,
 oats, &c.
Awnie, bearded.
Awsome, terrible awful.
Az, ask.
Ay, always.
Ayond, beyond.

B

Ba', ball, either hand ball or foot-
 ball.
Bab, tassel or bunch.
Babie clouts, baby-clothes.
Baclet, wooden trough for carry-
 ing coals or ashes.
Backit, backed. *Muelle-backit*,
 broad backed.
Backins, coming, returning.
Back spauld, back part of the
 shoulder.
Baile, Baide, endured, denied.
Bagf, blow, thump.
Baggie, the stomach (dim. of bag).
Bak, back reverence.
Bainie, bony muscular.
Bairn, child.
Bairn-time, birth time all the chil-
 dren of one mother.
Baith, both.
Baith, rich pasture.
Baid, bold.
Baidrid, girdle.
Ballant, Ballat, ballad.
Ban, to swear (as a substantive)
 a curse or censure.
Ban', band.
Band, bond.
Bane, bone.
Bang, a stroke (as a verb) to beat
 or excel. *An unco bang*, a re-
 markable effort.
Bannet, bonnet.
Bannet-laird, a small proprietor or
 freeholder who farms his own
 land.
Bannock, a cake of oatmeal bread.
Bap, a roll of bread.
Bardie, diminutive of bard.
Barefit, barefooted.
Bargain Bargane, to contend, battle.
Barken, incrust.
Barkin, Barkit, barking, barked.
Barkit also means tanned.

- Barley-brce*, malt liquor.
Barlie, Barley, exclamation for a truce in a contest.
Barm, yeast.
Barns-breaking, idlo frolic.
Barrace, a list for combatants.
Barrow-tram, shaft of a wheelbarrow.
Batch, a party or gang.
Batts, the bots, a disease of horses : also colic.
Bauchie-bird, tho bat.
Bauchle, to stumble : to move loosely on the hind-legs.
Baudrons, a eat.
Bauk, a cross-beam : a place left uncultivated between ridges of land.
Baukin', the end of a cross-beam or haulk.
Bauld, Bald, hold.
Bauldly, boldly.
Baumy, balmy.
Bawbec, halfpenny : in pl. money.
Back. Same as *Bauk*.
Bawsnt, Bawsin-faect, having a white stripe down, or oblong spot on, tho face.
Bawlie, a dog.
Baxter, Baizler, a baker.
Baygonet, Baignet, a bayonet.
Beal, Biel, mouth, opening : habitation.
Bean, Bein, Bien, well-to-do, comfortable.
Beary, barley that has more than two rows of grain in the ear.
Beastie, diminutive of beast.
Bedral, Bedrel, a beadle : also one that is bedridden.
Beek, to hulk : also to bathe.
Beet, to add fuel to a fire.
Befa', befall.
Bestummed, flattered beyond measure.
Begoud, hegan.
Begrutten, worn out with weeping.
Begunk, Begoke, triek.
Behint, behind.
Beild, Bield, shelter.
Belang, belong.
Belike, perhaps.
Belive, speedily.
Bellum, attack : noise.
Bell-wavering, wandering.
Bellyfu', a bellyful.
Belyve. Same as *Belive*.
Ben, the inner apartment.
Bend, to drink hard.
Bender, a hard drinker.
Benmost bore, innermost hole.
Bent, a species of grass : also, metaphorically, the moor or field, as in the phrase, 'ta'en the bent.'
Besom, a jade.
Bethankit, grace after meat.
Beuk, book. *Devil's pictured beuks*, cards.
Bicker, to throw stones : to quarrel.
Bicker, a wooden dish : also, a few steps carelessly.
Bid, to wish or ask.
Bidden, remained.
Bide, to stay : also to endure.
Bie, Biel, Bield, shelter, habitation.
Bieldy, sheltered.
Bien, plentiful, wealthy : also, as adverb, comfortably.
Big, to build.
Biggin, house, building.
Biggon, Biggonet, linen cap of the fashion worn by the Beguine sisterhood.
Bike, Byke, Bink, a nest of wild bees.
Bill, a hull.
Billie, Billy, a young man, a comrade.
Bind, as much, in drinking, as one can contain.
Bing, a heap of anything, esp. of turnips or potatoes.
Bink, a bank, bench.
Binn, Bing, heap of nuthrashed corn.
Birlie, dim. of hirl.
Birk, the birch.
Birken, birehen. Birken shaw, a small birch wood.
Birlie, a sprightly young fellow : also a child's game at cards.
Birling, drinking : administering liquor : making a grumbling noise like an old-fashioned spinning-wheel or hand-mill in motion.
Birly-man, the petty-officer of a burgh of barony.
Birn, burden.
Birr, noise, energy.
Birring, whirling, as of partridges.
Birre, bristles : also, metaphorically, one's mettle.
Bit, a small portion : also used as meaning crisis, or nick of time : and further as a diminutive.
Bitlle, Bettle, a wooden bat for beating linen.
Bittock, a little hit : a short distance.
Bizz, buzz : hustle.
Bizzard gled, a kite.
Bizzie, Bizzy, busy.
Black-aviced, Black-avised, dark-complexioned.
Black Bonnet, an elder.
Black-fishers, poachers who kill salmon during close-time.
Black-nebs, demoerats, factious ralers.
Black-mail, security-money paid to freebooters.
Blae, blue, sharp, keen.
Bland, a drink made from buttermilk.
Blasie, a nickname for a dwarf : also used as a term of contempt.
Blasting, puffing, boasting.
Blasit, blasted.
Blate, bashful : shame-faced.
Blather, bladder.
Blaud, to slap : to soil : a quantity of anything.
Blaw, to blow : boast.
Blawart, Blawort, blue-bottle : blue-wort.
Blaw-i'-my-lug, boast in mine ear : flatterer : parasite.
Bleerit, bleared.
Bleeze, a blaze : to blaze.
Bleezin', blazing.
Blellum, an idle, talking fellow.
Blether, a bladder : nonsense : to talk in a silly way.
Blethers, habbling : foolish talk.
Blettr'in', talking idly.
Blin', blind.
Blin' coal, coal that does not give flame.
Blink, a glimpse : a short time : to look kindly : to shine by fits.
Blinkers, pretty girls : also used as a term of contempt.
Blinkin', smoking.
Blirt and beary, fits of crying.
Blirtie. A blirtie day, a day with blasts of wind and rain alternately.
Blitter, the mire snipe.
Blood-wite, fine for bloodshed : compensation.
Blude, Bluid, blood.
Blue-gown, one of those beggars who used to receive, on the king's birthday, a blue coat or gown with a badge.
Bluidie, Bluidy, bloody.
Bluiter, a clumsy rustic.
Blume, bloom.
Blunker, bungler : a person that spoils everything he interferes with.
Bluntie, snivelling : a stupid person.
Blype, a shred : a large piece.
Boakie, a sprite, ghost, hobgoblin.
Boal, Bole, a locker in the wall of a house or cottage, for keeping books, &c. : also a small press.
Window bole, a window with blinds of wood, with one small pane of glass in the middle, instead of easement.
Bob, a dance : to dance up and down.
Bock, to vomit : to gush intermittently.
Bodach, an old man. [Gael.]
Bode, an offer : what is bidden.
Bodle, Boddle, a small copper coin, value the sixtb part of an English penny, equal to two doits, or Scotch pennies.
Bogie, Boggie, dim. of bog.
Bogilly, full of goblins.
Bogle, a ghost.
Bonally, Bonaille, a parting eup with a friend, when wishing him a safe journey.
Bonie, Bonnie, Bonny, handsome, beautiful : also worthy.
Bonnet-laird. Same as *Barnet-laird*.
Bonnet-piece, a gold coin of James V.
Bonnie-wallies, Bonny-wallies, toys, gewgaws.
Bonnock. Same as *Bannock*.
Bonspiel, a match at eurling.
Boord, a board.
Boortree, Bourtree, Bu'tree, the elder shrub.
Boots, must needs : behoved.
Boot, Buil, balance of value in barter. *Into the boot*, instead of the boot.
Booth, shop.
Bordel, a brothel.
Bore, a hole in a wall.
Borrell-loons, low rustic rogues.
Borrowing-days, the last three days of Mareh, O. S.

Doss, hollow
Botky, a hut, hovel place where labouring servants are lodged.
Bought, Buicht a pen in the corner of a fold where ewes are placed when milked.
Boul, bulk, body also a corpse
Bouling, bucking steeping linen.
Boul o' a pint stoup, handle of a two quart pot.
Boun, *Bounn*, make ready bound ing.
Bountith, the bounty given in addition to stipulated wages
Bourachs, Bourrochs, confused heaps miserable huts small inclosures.
Bourd, to jeer, to mock.
Bouse, to drink, make merry with liquor
Bow a boll a dry measure containing the sixteenth part of a chaldron, or four firlets
Bow-bought o' crook thighed
Bowl, bulk body
Bowkail, cabbage.
Bowse, pull.
Bowse, a cask with the head taken off a tub a milk pail.
Bowt, crooked.
Bracken, fern
Bras, a rising ground, a declivity
Bravd, broad. *Bravd-claith*, broad cloth *Bravd Scots*, broad Scotch.
Brak, a kind of harrow
Brange, to rush or reel forward.
Brak broke made insolvent.
Brander, a gridiron.
Brander'd, grilled, broiled.
Brankie, well dressed gandy
Brank new, *Bran new*, quite new
Brankie, a wooden curb for horses.
Brany, brandy
Brash, a sudden or transient fit of illness
Bras, burst
Brat, a peevish child.
Brakelst, a faithful dog a mischievous boy or girl.
Brats, coarse clothes, rags.
Bratlaich, standard. [Gael.]
Brattle, a short race hurry
Braun, brave handsome well-dressed.
Bravly perfectly.
Brauns, finery
Brane, a morbid sheep, or the mutton of a sheep that has died of a sudden disease.
Breaskit, *Bruskit*, the breast.
Breastie, dim. of breast.
Brechan, a work-horse's collar, made of straw, &c.
Breckan, breckan, fern.
Bree, *Brie*, liquid, juice.
Breckless, wanting the breeches.
Breks, breeches.
Breering, coming through the ground, like young corn.
Brent, straight clear un-wrinkled. *Brent brow*, high forehead.
Breucia. See *Brose*.
Brickle, brittle ticklish.
Bry a bridge.
Brither, a brother
Broach, *Broche*, a spit.

Brochan, gruel, porridge. [Gael.]
Broek, a badger
Broekit cow, a white faced cow
Brod, a plate.
Broog, a pointed instrument, like a shoemaker's awl
Brogue, a trick
Brogues, shoes, esp. shoes of half dressed leather
Broken man, bankrupt outlaw
Broo, broth juice also opinion founded on bruit or report
Brouse, *Brouze*, a race at a wedding to try who shall first reach the bridegroom's house after the marriage.
Bros a kind of pottage, made by pouring boiling water or broth on meal, which is stirred while the liquid is poured also *Brews*, stir about.
Brose time, *Brews time*, supper time
Broune, domestic goblin.
Broust brewing as much as is brewed at one time
Brouster wares, alehouse wares
Bruckie. Same as *Brickle*.
Brugh, hargh.
Bruck, *Brook*, to use, wear, enjoy also a kind of boil.
Brustie, a broul, scuffle, disturbance.
Brunstane, brimstone
Brunst, burnt, did burn.
Brust, to burst, hurst
Bruster, bursted.
Buckie, dim. of buck also a shell of a sea-shell, or any spiral shell.
Dals or *Deer's bucks*, a refractory young person one who has an evil twist in his character
Bught, a pen for holding sheep
Bughtin' time, the time for collecting the sheep in the pens to be milked.
Bulk, *Bule*, *Beuk*, book
Burdly, strong, athletic, imposing looking.
Burst, *Boost*, the mark set upon cattle by their owners
Bumtuzed, amazed, stupefied.
Bum-cloak, a humming beetle that flies in the summer evenings.
Bummie, to blunder
Bummier, a blunderer
Bunker, bench chest-window-seat place for holding coats.
Bardies, dim. of birds.
Burg, did bear, bore.
Burn, a rivulet.
Burnecra (burn the wind), a black smut.
Burnie a streamlet dim of burn.
Bur thistle, the spear thistle.
Busk, to dress, deck up. *Buskie*, fond of dress. *Busking*, dressing.
Buss, a bush shelter
Bussie, a bustle.
But an ben (be-out and be in), the outer and inner side of the partition wall in a house consisting of two apartments.
Buttock-mat, a fine imposed in lieu of sitting on the stool of repentance.
By, past besides.
By attour, in the neighbourhood not far off.

Bye, *Down-bye*, down yonder not far off
Bygones, by-gones, what is gone by and past
By himsel, distracted lunatic.
By ordinar, more than ordinary
Byre, a cow house.
Bytime, odd time an interval of leisure now and then.

C

Ca', to call, name, drive.
Cadger, a carrier huxter
Caddy, lively, frisky, wanton.
Cadie, *Caddie*, porter, messenger: fellow
Caff, chaff.
Caicking, cackling.
Caillachie old women. [Gael.]
Cammed, *Kaimed*, combed.
Card, a tinker
Caln, a heap of loose stones piled as a memorial of some individual or occurrence
Calv-ward, *Cauf ward*, a small inclosure for calves.
Callan, *Callan*, a young lad a fine young fellow
Callie, cool fresh.
Callet, a trull.
Callenough, a quiet mind or tongue.
Cam, came
Camstairie, *Camsterie*, *Camstery*, forward, perverse, unmanageable
Canie *Cannie*, mild, gentle, good: pretty dexterous.
Canna, cannot
Cannily, *Cannily*, dexterously: cautiously
Canny, skilful prudent lucky, quiet.
Cantie, *Canty* in high spirits.
Cantle, the hack part of the head: a fragment broken off anything: corner, edge.
Cantrip, a charm spell freak: oddity
Cap, a wooden vessel for holding food or liquor
Capal, work horse.
Capercaille, a species of grouse: the great cock of the woods.
Cappernony, crabbed, peevish.
Capple, dim. of cap
Cap-stane, *Cape stane*, cope stone.
Car cake, small cake, baked with eggs, and eaten on Fastern's even, the evening preceding the first day of the fast of Lent.
Carfuffed, *curfuffed*, ruffled, rumbled.
Cart, *Carle*, churl gruff old man.
Cart-hemp, the male stalk of hemp, known by its superior strength and weight.
Carle, dim. of carle.
Carlin, *Carline*, an old woman: a witch.
Carried, distracted.
Carrick, *Carriches*, catechism.
Carse, low and productive land, commonly near a river
Cartie, dim. of cart.
Carvy, caraway

SCOTTISH WORDS AND PHRASES.

Cast, got over: recovered from: (as a substantive) lot: fate.
Castack, *Castock*. Same as *Castock*.
Cast out, to fall out, quarrel.
Cast up, to appear at an unexpected time: throw in one's teeth: reproach.
Cateran, freebooter: Highland or Irish freebooter.
Ca'throw, *Ca'throw*, disturbance: prevention.
Ca' throw, to push forward.
Caudron, a caldron.
Cauf, a calf.
Caufl. Same as *Caff*.
Caul and keel, chalk and red clay.
Cauld, cold.
Cauld kail het again, broth served a second day: a sermon preached to the same audience a second time.
Cauldrife, chilly: susceptible of cold.
Caunle, candle.
Caup, *Cap*, a cup: wooden bowl: the shell of a snail.
Causey, *Calsay*, a causeway: a raised or paved street. *To crown the causey*, to keep the middle or higher part of the street, in defiance of all to be met.
Carey, *Cavie*, a hen-coop: also a partan or sea-crab.
Cawf, a calf.
Cawf-bintre, the place where a person has been brought up.
Certie. *My certie*, my faith: in good troth.
Chack, a snack: luncheon.
Chaft-blade, the jawbone.
Chafte, the jaws.
Chalder, sixteen bolls.
Chamer, chamber.
Chaney, lucky.
Chap, a stroke: customer: fellow.
Chapman, a pedler.
Chappin, *Choppin*, a liquid measure.
Chappit, struck: pounded: mashed.
Chaup, a stroke, blow.
Chaw, to chew: a mouthful of anything that one chews.
Cheap o't, well deserving of it: deserving worse.
Cheek-for-chaw, cheek-by-jowl.
Cheek-haffit, the side of the cheek.
Cheek o' the fire, near or by the side of the fire.
Cheep, to chirp.
Cheerfu', cheerful.
Cheese-fat, a cheese dish or form.
Chenzie, a chain.
Chiel, *Child*, a young fellow.
Chimla, *Chimley*, *Chimlie*, a chimney.
Chirme, to be perpetually complaining.
Chittering, trembling with cold.
Choast, *Hoast*, a severe cough.
Chop, a shop.
Chouks, the jaws.
Chow. Same as *Chaw*.
Chowl, jowl.
Christendie, Christendom.
Chuckie, a barn-door fowl: a pebble.
Chuckie-stanes, stones such as children play at chuck-farthing with.
Chuffie, fat-faced.

Clachan, a hamlet: a small village about a church. [Gael.]
Clack-geese, *Clack-geese*, barnacle-geese.
Clace, *Claise*, *Clase*, clothes.
Clagged, *Claggit*, clogged.
Clairshuch, *Clairsho*, *Clairshoe*, a harp.
Claithe, cloth. *Claithe*, clothes.
Claithin', clothing. *Claitk'd*, clothed.
Clamjamsrie, a mob: rag-tag and bobtail.
Clamphewit, a stroke.
Clankie, a smart stroke.
Clap, the clapper of a mill: a stroke: a moment.
Clapper, a tongue: the tongue of a bull.
Clarlit, *Clertit*, wrote.
Clarty, dirty: unclean: very dirty.
Clash, tittle-tattle: scandal: idlo talk.
Clat, *Claut*, *Claght*, to clutch: to rake together: an instrument for raking together mire, weeds, &c.
Clatter, to tell idle stories.
Clatter-traps, *Rattle-traps*, a nickname for tools and accoutrements.
Claght, clutched: snatched violently.
Claver, clover.
Clavering, talking idly and foolishly.
Clavers, idle talk.
Claw, to scratch, scrape, beat. *Claw favour*, to curry favour. *To claw up their mittens*, to give them the finishing stroke.
Cleck, to bring together, collect: hatch.
Cleekin, a brood.
Cleed, to clothe.
Cleedin', apparel: clothing.
Cleek, *Cleick*, to hook, link, seize, snatch up hastily: a hook.
Cleikit in the *cunzie*, hooked in the loin.
Cleg, the gad-fly.
Cleugh, a cliff, ravine.
Clewed up, fastened up.
Clink, a smart stroke: a jingling sound: money: to rhyme.
Clinket, *Clanket*, struck.
Clinkin', sitting down suddenly.
Clinkumbell, the church bell-ringer.
Clipping-time, the nick of time. *To come in clipping-time*, to come as opportunely as he who visits a farmer at sheep-shearing time, when there is mirth and good cheer.
Clips, shears.
Cliskmaclaver, idle conversation.
Clockin', *Clocking*, *Clucking*, hatching.
Clodded, threw clods: threw with violence.
Clog, a short, thick piece of wood.
Clomb, climbed.
Cloot, *Clootie*, divided hoof: cloven hoof.
Cloot, *Clout*, *Clute*, a rag: cloth: to strike.
Clootie, Satan.
Clud, a cloud.
Cluds, multitudes.
Clue, a portion of cloth or yarn.

Clunk, the sound of liquor in emptying a bottle or cask.
Clure, a bump upon the head from a blow: indentation in a brass or pewter vessel: defacement: inequality of surface produced by a blow.
Coal-heugh, a coal-pit.
Coazin', wheedling.
Coble, a small fishing-boat upon a river.
Cock, to creet: also the mark or tee for which curlers play.
Cock-bree, *Cock-broo*, cock-broth.
Cockernonic, *Cockernonnie*, the gathering of a young woman's hair under a snood or fillet.
Cock-laird, a landed proprietor who cultivates his own estate.
Cockle-brained, foolish.
Cock-padle, *Cock-paddle*, a lump-fish.
Cocky, dim. of cock: a good fellow: impudent.
Cocky-leekie, *Cockie-leekie*, *Cock-a-leekie*, leek soup in which a cock has been boiled.
Cod, a pillow: pad: also a fellow.
Codling, an apple so called.
Co'er, to cover.
Coffe, *Cofe*, to bargain: a merchant, hawk.
Coft, bought.
Cog, *Cogie*, *Coggie*, *Coque*, a round wooden dish for holding milk, brose, liquor, &c.
Collie, a country or sheep dog.
Collie-shangie, *Collie-shangy*, a quarrel, an uproar, like that produced when collies fall a-worrying each other about one of their own kind who has got a shangie or shingan—that is, a canister—tied to his tail.
Commam', *Commamn'*, commandment.
Compleenin', complaining.
Cood, the cud.
Coof, a fool: ninny.
Cootie, a kind of small sweet bread for eating at tea.
Cookit, that appeared and disappeared by fits.
Coom, the dust of coal: soot from the smoke of coals when burning.
Coost, cast.
Cootie, a wooden kitchen dish or small tub: also, those fowls whose legs are clad with feathers are said to be *cootie*.
Coranach, *Coranich*, a dirge.
Corbie, a raven.
Cornt, fed with oats.
Corri, *Corrie*, a hollow recess in a mountain, open only on one side.
Corss, the market-place.
Cosh, quiet: comfortable: snug.
Cosy, *Cozie*, warm: comfortable: social: chatty.
Coup, *Cowp*, to overset. *Coup the crans*, to go to wreck like a pot on the fire, when the cran upon which it stands is upset.
Coup, *Cowp*, to barter.
Cowe, to skulk: also to terrify, to lop: a fright: a broom: a branch of furze.

Cowpet, Cowpul tumbled.
Cowsharn, the dung of cows.
Cowl, Cowle, a cowl.
Cow yer cracks to cut short your pretentious talk.
Crabbit, crabbed, fretful.
Crack, conversation also to boast, to gossip, to converse in a lively manner also new, flashy.
Crack hemp, Crack-rope, gallows-apple.
Cræmes, Krames, warehouses where goods are crammed or packed a range of booths for the sale of goods.
Craft, a croft, grazing field. *Craft rig* a croft ridge.
Craig, crag, neck, throat.
Craigsman, one who is skilful in climbing rocks.
Craik the landrail. *Craiks*, cries or calls incessantly.
Crambo clink, Crambo jingle, rhymes.
Cran, an iron instrument laid across the fire for supporting a pot or kettle, so called from its likeness to a crane.
Crankous, irritated.
Cranreuch, hoar frost.
Crap, crop, the produce of the ground also the top of anything the crow of a fowl.
Croppit-heads, haddock heads stuffed with oat-meal, onions, pepper, &c.
Crow, to crow the crow of a cock.
Crow toes crow feet wrinkles on the skin near the eyes.
Creach, Creogh, Highland foray plundering incursion. [Gael.]
Creel, a basket, a pannier. *To be in a creel*, or *To have one's wits in a creel*, to have one's senses confused.
Creel'st, a basketful.
Creepie-chair, the chair or stool of repentance.
Creesh, Creush, grease. *Creeshie*, greasy. *Creeshing*, greasing.
Creels, scrofula.
Crombie, Crumbie, Crummie, Crum m'y, a crooked horned cow.
Crood, Crowd to coo as a dove.
Crook a pot-hook a winding.
Croon, a hollow and continued moan or noise to hum a tune.
Crouchie, crook backed.
Crown o' the causey, the middle of the street.
Crouse, hriak, full of heart confident.
Crowdie, Crowdy, a kind of porridge, made of oat-meal and milk or water mixed in a cold state.
Crowdie-tum, breakfast time.
Crummoc a cow with crooked horns also a staff with a crooked head.
Crump, crisp, spoken of bread.
Crunt, a blow on the head with a cudgel.
Cruppen, Cruppin, crept.
Cud, cudgel.
Cuddie, an ass.
Cuddle, to fondle, caress.

Cufy, a blockhead.
Cusser, Cusser, a stallion.
Cutkins, Outkings, garters.
Cuttle, to wheedle.
Cuttle, to tickle, caress.
Cummer, a woman neighbour midwife gossip.
Cummoc, a short staff with a crooked head.
Curche, a female head-dress kerchief.
Curche, a courtesy.
Curie warbles *Curie-whurries*, fan-tastical circular ornaments.
Curmurring, grumbling a rumbling noise.
Curn, a quantity an indefinite number.
Curney round, granulated.
Curnie, the little finger.
Curpin, Curple, the crupper.
Currach, a coracle or small skiff a boat of wicker work covered with hides.
Cushat, a wood pigeon.
Custock, the pith of a stalk of cabbage.
Cutty, a slut a worthless girl short also a spoon, a tobacco-pipe cut or broken short. *Cutty stool*, a short legged stool, where acknowledged offenders against chastity were seated during three Sundays, and publicly rebuked by their minister.

D

Dab dab to peck as birds do.
Dabs, small bits or specks stuck upon anything.
Dachter, to search, as for stolen or smuggled goods.
Daddie, a father.
Dae't, stupefied.
Dafin, merriment, foolery.
Dafit, mad foolish.
Dadlan, Dadling, listening, sauntering moving lazily tuppung.
Daker, to toil, as in job work.
Dails, deals.
Daimen idler, an ear of corn now and then.
Dalt, a foster-child.
Dambrod the draught board.
Dames dim, of dames.
Dammer, a miner also the confusion caused by a blow on the head.
Dander, Dawnder, to saunter, move idly from place to place.
Dandras, cinders, refuse of a smith's fire.
Dandill, spoiled by too much indulgence.
Dang, Dung struck subdued knocked over.
Danton, to subdue.
Darg, Dargus, a day's work.
Darna, daring.
Darlins, darling.
Dark, Dern, to conceal.
Dawd, to pelt, thrash a large piece the noise of a flail.
Daur, to dare.
Daurk, a day's labour.
Daurna, dare not.
Daut, Dawte, to fondle.
Davelly spiritless.
Daw, Dawm, the dawn.
Dawdie, a female sloven.
Dawds, lumps, large pieces.
Dead neerer, but little inclined.
Dead throw, the death throws, last agonies.
Deas Dees Dais a table a great hall table pew in a church a turf stall erected at the doors of cottages.
Deasil, a motion contrary to that of the sun a Highland superstitious custom, implying some preternatural virtue.
Death ruckle, death rattle.
Deave, Deeve, to deafen.
Dee, to die.
Deeing dying also doing.
Deem's buckie, Deil's buckie, an ump of Satan a mischievous child.
Deil devil.
Deil gael o'er Joak Habbler, everything went topsy turvy.
Deil's down, thirteen.
Deil's snuff box, the common puff ball.
Deleert, Deheret delirious.
Delver, active free in motion.
Delee, Deel a very hard blow.
Demented Dementit, insane.
Denty, dainty, nice.
Dern, concealed, secret hidden.
Describe, to describe.
Deuk, a duck.
Dervil a stroke with a pick.
Diaoul, devil. [Gael.]
Diet-loaf, a sort of sponge-cake.
Dight to wipe to clean corn from chaff.
Dile, dyle, a stone-wall fence.
Din, dnn in colour.
Ding to strike beat, subdue, bring down, surpass.
Dink, neat, tidy contemptuous.
Dinnoms wethers between one and two years old, or that have not been twice shorn.
Dinna, do not.
Dinnle, to tingle thrill.
Dirdum, uproar tumult evil chance penance.
Dirl, a thrill a vibrating blow.
Diagreed, disagreed.
Discreet, civil.
Dugaked, jaded, decayed, worn out.
Dut, stops np.
Div, to do.
Divot, thin sod for thatching.
Duzen, a dozen.
Doch an-dorracl, a stirrup-cup a cup at parting. [Gael.]
Doeliter, daughter.
Doddie a cow without horns.
Dodled, Dyled, dazed, stup d.
Doted, turned to dotage, stupid, confused.
Dole, Dead dole, that which was dealt out to the poor at the funerals of the rich.
Donce, Donse, unlucky.
Donnard, Donnert, grossly stupid : stunned.
Doo, dove.

Dook, Douk, to bathe, immerse under water.
Dooket, Doucat, a dove-cot, pigeon-house.
Dookit, Doukit, bathed.
Dool, dolc : sorrow.
Dooms, used intensively, as *dooms bad*, very bad.
Doon, down.
Door-stane, threshold.
Dorlach, Dourlach, a bundle, knapsack. [Gael.]
Dorty, huffy, supercilious.
Douce, quiet, sober, sedate.
Doudle, to dandle a baby or bagpipe.
Dought, could : was able : dared.
Doup, bottom : butt-end.
Dour, Doure, hard and impenetrable in body or mind : stout : sullen.
Dorer, neither asleep nor awake : to doze.
Dovering, besotted : walking or riding half asleep, as if from the effects of liquor.
Dow (pronounced as *ow* in *now*), am or are able : can.
Dow (pronounced as *o* in *do*), dove : a term of endearment.
Dow-cote, pigeon-house.
Dowed, faded, decayed, vapid : also liked.
Dowf, Dowff, hollow : dull : pithless.
Dowie, Dolly, low-spirited : dull : in bad tune.
Downa, dare not : do not like.
Down-bye, down the way.
Doylt, stupid.
Doytin', walking stupidly.
Dozen'd, Dozent, stupefied : benumbed : impotent.
Draji-poke, a bag of grains : any imperfection.
Draig, Draich, Dreck, dreg, dregs.
Draiglet, draggled.
Drammock, a thick mixture of water and meal.
Drant, sour humour.
Drant, Draunt, to drawl.
Drap, a drop, a small quantity : to drop.
Drappie, a little drop.
Drappit egg, poached egg.
Dree, to suffer, to dread the worst may take place.
Dreeling, drilling.
Dreeping, dripping.
Dreigh, tedious, slow, tiresome.
Drizzle, to drizzle.
Dridder, Dreadour, dread, fear.
Driddle, to play : move slowly.
Drift, a drove.
Drigie, Dredgie, Dirgie, funeral-company potations.
Droddum, the breech.
Drogling, Coghling, wheezing and blowing.
Drone, the pipes that produce the bass of the bagpipe.
Droop-rumplt, drooping at the crupper.
Droukit, drenched.
Drouth, drought, thirst.
Drouthy, Droughty, thirsty.
Drou, drizzle, mizzling rain.

Drucken, Drucken, drunken.
Drudging-box, flour-box for basting in cookery.
Druggsters, druggists.
Drumty, muddy.
Drummock. Same as *Drammock*.
Drunt, sour humour : a drawing enunciation.
Dry-multure, astricted mill - dues paid to one mill for grain that is ground at another.
Dub, a pool.
Duddie, Duddly, ragged.
Duds, rags : tatters : clothes.
Dulce, Dulsc, sea celery.
Dule, Dole, sorrow, mourning.
Dung, beaten.
Dunniecasal, a Highland gentleman. [Gael.]
Dunshin, Dunchin, jogging with the elbow.
Dunt, a knock, stroke, or blow.
Durk, a dirk.
Dush, to push.
Dwelt, dwelt.
Dwam, Dwaim, Dwaum, a qualm : a swoon.
Dwining, decaying : declining in health.
Dyester, a dyer.
Dyvoor, a debtor who cannot pay : a disreputable fellow.

E

Ear, early
Eard, earth.
Earded, put in the earth, interred.
Earn, eagle.
Easel, eastward.
Eastlan', the eastern parts of Europe.
Eastlin, eastern.
Ee, the eye : to watch. *Ae ee*, a dear child.
Ee-brie, the eyebrow.
Een, eyes.
E'en, even : also evening. *E'en sae*, even so.
Eerie, scared : frightened for spirits.
Effeir of war, warlike guise.
Eident, Eydent, diligent : attentive.
Eik, Eke, addition : also.
Eild, old age.
Eilding, fuel.
Eithly, easily.
Elbuck, the elbow.
Eldritch, frightful : ghastly.
Eller, an elder.
Elshin, the awl.
Eme, an uncle.
En', end.
Endlong, an uninterrupted succession, even on at full length.
Enough, Enow, enough.
Enow, just now.
Estreen, Yestreen, yesterday, or, more correctly, last night.
Ether-stane, adder-stone.
Etter-cap, Adder-cap, Atter-copc, a spider : a cross-grained person.
Etule, to design : to attempt.
Evening, comparing.
Evidents, evidences.
Ewest, nearest, contiguous.
Eushow, Eh wou, O dear !
Ewking, itching.

Excambie, to exchange.
Exicz, ecstasies, hysterics.
Exepect, expect.
Expeckit, expected.
Extranear, an incomer to a burgh, but not enjoying its liberties.
Eydent, diligent.

F

Fa, get : afford. *We maunna fa that*, we must not hope to get that.
Fa', Faw, fall, befall : also lot.
Fa'ard, favoured. *Ill-fa'ard*, ill-favoured.
Faddom't, fathomed.
Fae, a foe.
Fae, Faic, who.
Fae, Frae, from.
Faem, foam.
Fa'en, fallen.
Fair-fa', a benediction.
Fairing, a gift, generally of sweetmeats, brought from a fair to a child.
Fairly, completely.
Faither, father.
Faitour, a rascal : a mean fellow.
Fallow, a fellow.
Falsct, falsehood.
Fan, Whan, when.
Fa'n, have fallen.
Fan', have found, found.
Fand, found.
Fard, colour, paint.
Farin'. Same as *Fairing*.
Farl, farle, now the fourth part of a large cake, originally used for corn or bread.
Farouchie, wild, savage.
Farrant, sagacious.
Fash, Fasherie, trouble.
Fash aie's thoom, to give one's self trouble and uneasiness.
Fashous, troublesome.
Fat, what.
Fatern's e'en, Fasten's e'en, Fastern e'en, Shrove-Tuesday.
Fatt'rels, ribbons, ribbon-ends.
Faught, a fight.
Fauld, fold.
Faund, found.
Faur'd, favoured.
Fause, false.
Faut, Faute, fault, default : want.
Faw, a track.
Fawsont, seemingly.
Feal, the sod, turf.
Feal, faithful : loyal : true.
Feal-dyke, a wall of sods for an inclosure.
Fear, Feer, entire.
Fearfu', terrible.
Feat, neat, spruce.
Fecht, to fight.
Feck, many, plenty : also strength and substance : part of a thing : the greater portion.
Feckless, powerless : feeble : honest : innocent.
Fee, wages.
Feel, a fool : foolish.
Fest, put in possession of a property in a legal manner.
Feg, a fig.
Feide, fend : enmity.

Fell, the skin a rocky hill also strong and fiery
Fell, to befall.
Fen a successful struggle a shift also mud, filth.
Fend, to provide against want to live comfortably
Fending providing provision.
Fendy clever in providing
Ferle, *Ferly*, a wonder also a term of contempt.
Fernuckles freckles on the face
Fesh to bring fetch.
Fettle, to tie up to place in proper order
Feuch, to take a whiff as of a pipe
Fey, *Fie*, acting unaccountably as persons in health, and soon to die, are supposed to do predestined mad.
Fiecht, an under waistcoat with sleeves.
Fiddle, made to fidge difficult a puzzle
Fidge, to fidget.
Fidgin' fain, fidgeting with eagerness.
Fil soft smooth.
Fient, a fiend a species of oath.
Fient a haet, devil a bit
Fier, sound, healthy
Fiere a brother a friend.
F'ish, crazy eccentric.
Fike, *Fyle*, to be restless and excited about trifling matters.
Fie, to defile.
Fille a filly
Fin, find.
Finner, a small whale.
Finnin haddies *Funden haddock*s.
Firefaught a flash of lightning
Fircht, the fourth part of a boll of corn.
Fist fit, the person who first enters a house on New year's Day
Fiale, *Fisiel*, to make a rustling noise a bustle.
Fiskenless, *Fiskenless*, *Fiskenless*, weak tasteless useless.
Fit, foot step
Fie white.
Fitt clan the nearest horse of the hindmost pair in the plough
Fitz, to make a hissing noise like fermentation.
Flae a flea.
Flaf to flap.
Flaifun, flapping fluttering.
Fiaming, basting.
Flang to sling or caper
Flannen, flannel.
Flash, to dash out rashly
Flawelting *Flawherting*, light shining fitfully flickering
Flaughter spade, *Flawgher-spade*, a two-handed turf spade.
Flaunes pancakes.
Flaw, a gust, blast.
Flch, a flea.
Fleech, to flatter, wheedle.
Fleed ing, flattering supplicating.
Flees, flies
Flees, *Fleech*, a fleece
Fleg a kick a sudden motion or blow a fright.
Flemu, frightened.

Flemu *Flemu*, banished.
Fley to scare, frighten.
Flichter, to flitter to tremble
flatter
Flinders, shreds broken pieces
Fling to kick.
Flagin' tree, a sail a piece of timber hung by way of partition between two horses in a stable
Flial a trifling person also to fret at the yoke
Flialing, whisking up and down.
Flial ma-hoy, a flirt a giddy girl also new fangled.
Flit, to remove to depart.
Flete, *Fyte*, to scold.
Fluttering fluttering or vibrating like the wings of small birds.
Flory vain.
Flow moss a morass watery moss.
Flud an inundation.
Fluff a flash.
Fluff-gals squabs.
Fluff & the pan, to burn priming without firing the gun or pistol.
Flum flummery flattery
Flunkie a footman.
Fochtin milk, butter milk.
Fodgel, plump squat.
Folk, *Foch*, relatives people in general.
Folk free and sacless, a lawful free man.
Folles, foolish fashions in dress.
Foor, to fare.
Foord a ford.
Foorday late in the afternoon.
For a' that, notwithstanding what has been said or done
Forebears forefathers ancestors.
Forbu, past besides over and above.
Fore, *To the fore* still living not spent also in front.
Fore-nicht the time between snacket and bedtime
Foretould, foretold.
Forfain, *Forfain*, exhausted by fatigue or decay sorely worn out.
Forfaughten worn out with fighting breathless.
Forfaulter forfeited.
Forgather, to fall in with.
Forge, to forgive
Forgeset, paked with fatigue.
Forrent, directly opposite.
Forret, the fourth part of a peck.
Forra cow, a cow not with calf.
Forrit, *Forret* forward.
Forsepeak, to affect with the curse of an evil tongue bewitch.
Fother, fodder
Fou *Fou* full drunk also a pitchfork a bushel.
Fowats, house leaks.
Foughten, troubled.
Foul, evil ill
Foul fa' ve, ill befall you.
Foul thief, the devil.
Foumart, *Foulmart*, a polecat.
Founder, to stum.
Four hoirs, the time at which tea was formerly taken—namely, four o'clock in the afternoon.
Four nooked, four-cornered.

Fouth, abundance.
Foy, a feast given by one on leaving for another place.
Fozy soft and spongy
Frack, ready forward; eager
Fracious, peevish.
Frae, from.
Frammit, *Frem*, *Fremmit*, *Fram*, *Frem'd*, strange estranged; keeping at a distance acting like a stranger
Frample *Framput*, unruly evil conditioned.
Freat, *Freat*, superstitious observance.
Fresh, a thaw rainy weather.
Frien, a friend.
Fried, put off for a time.
Frore, a strong woman.
Fruish, brittle.
Fu', full.
Ful the tail of the hare
Fuff, to blow at intervals to puff; a whiff.
Fuge warrant a warrant to seize a debtor who tries to escape by flight.
Fule, fool.
Fumblin', awkward.
Funk, *Funk* perplexity terror
Funk to strike to kick behind.
Funkie a coward.
Fur, *Furr*, a furrow
Fur-ahn, the hindmost horse on the right of the plough.
Furm, a form, bench of wood.
Furthy frank, open.
Fyke, trifling cares to be in a fuss about trifles.
Fyle, to soil, dirty.
Fyft, dirtied.

G

Gab, the mouth to speak boldly or pertly
Gaberlunzie, a beggar a poor guest who cannot pay for his entertainment.
Gad good har of iron.
Gadman, a ploughboy
Gae, to go.
Gaed, went walked.
Gae down, a drinking bout.
Guen, going gone
Guels manners
Gae wad, go away no more of that.
Gaur, a triangular piece of cloth inserted at the bottom of a shift or robe.
Gawling, a gosling.
Gaut, a goat also a path, a way.
Gaut, a brat what is begotten.
Gallafax, an armed retainer
Ganch, a hasty snatch—said of a dog.
Gane, gone.
Gang, to go to walk.
Ganging, going
Gangrel, a child beginning to walk; a vagrant.
Gang there-out, wandering.
Gapen, gaping.
Gar, *Garr*, to make, compel.
Gardloo, beware of the water.
[Fr garde l'eau]

SCOTTISH WORDS AND PHRASES.

Garr'd, Gar't, made : compelled.
Garten, a garter.
Gascromb, a long narrow spade with a projecting foot-piece. [Gael.]
Gash, sharp, sagacious : also prattle, gossip.
Gashin, conversing.
Gal, got.
Gale, way : manner.
Gathering-peat, a fiery peat which was sent round by the Borderers to alarm the country in time of danger, as the fiery cross was by the Highlanders.
Gathering-peat, *Gathering-coal*, either peat or coal put into the fire at night, with the ashes gathered round it, to preserve ignition for the morning.
Gatty, gouty.
Gaucy, large : comfortable-looking.
Gaud, a goad : also a trick.
Gaudman, the boy who drives the horses in the plough.
Gauger, an exseiman.
Gaun, going.
Gaunt, to yawn.
Gauntrees, *Goan-trees*, wooden frames on which casks in a cellar are placed.
Gaur, the dent left on the skin from pressure or a stroke.
Garky, foolish, half-witted : romping.
Gawsie, plump : jolly.
Gay, pretty : tolerably.
Gaylies, pretty well.
Gear, wealth : equipment : dress.
Geek, to toss the head in scorn : to jeer.
Geek-neckit, having a wry neck.
Geil, *Gedd*, the pike.
Geizened, *Geissend*, shrunken : warped : leaky.
Gelt, money : also a brat.
Gentles, gentle-folks.
Gentrice, gentility : good descent.
Genty, neat : trim : slender.
Geordie, *George*, a guinea.
Get, offspring.
Gey sharp, pretty sharp.
Ghaist, a ghost.
Gie, to give.
Gied, gave.
Gien, given.
Gifan, *Gif'*, if : supposing.
Gif-gaff, tit for tat : mutual obligation.
Giftie, dim. of gift.
Gilet, a playful girl.
Gill-firt, a keen flirt.
Gillie, a man-servant in the Highlands. *Gillie white-foot*, or *Gilly wet-foot*, a running footman who had to carry his master over brooks and watery places in travelling.
Gill-ravaging, plundering.
Gills, gullies.
Gilpey, *Gilpy*, a half-grown, half-informed, romping boy or girl.
Gimmer, a ewe between one and two years of age.
Gin, if : suppose.
Gingle, *Gingling*, to jingle, clink, jingling.

Gird, *Girr*, a hoop.
Girdle, an iron plate for baking cakes on.
Girn, to grin like a dog in a rage : to twist the features : agony.
Girn-again, a peevish person.
Girnal, *Girnel*, a meal-chest.
Girning, grinning.
Girth, *Gird*, a hoop. *Slip the girths*, to tumble down like a pack-horse's burden when the girth gives way.
Giz, a wig.
Glaikit, *Glaik*, light-headed : idle : foolish.
Glaik, deception : delusion.
Glaive, a sword.
Glaizie, glittering : smooth like glass.
Glaum'd, grasped.
Glaur, mud.
Gled, a kite.
Gledging, looking slyly at one.
Gleed, flame : a live coal.
Gleed, *Gleid*, *Gleyed*, one-eyed : squinting : oblique : awry.
Gleeing, squinting.
Gleg, sharp : on the alert.
Gleib, a glebe.
Gley, *Agley*, on one side : asquint.
Glib-gabbet, that speaks smoothly and readily.
Gliff, a glimpse : a short time : a fright.
Glimmer, a blink.
Glint, to glance : to gleam : to peep.
Glink, a glimpse.
Gloamin', *Gloaming*, the twilight.
Gloamin' shot, a twilight interview.
Gloom, a frown.
Glour, *Glower*, to glower : stare.
Glum, sour-looking.
Glunch, *Glumsh*, to frown : a frown.
Goaran, looking round with a strange, inquiring, or stupid face.
Gomeril, a fool : blockhead.
Gossipred, *Gossiprie*, familiarity : sponsorship.
Gotten, got.
Goutie, waste : desolate : what is considered supernatural or ghostly.
Gouth, *Goutle*, a drop.
Gowan, a daisy.
Gowany, daisied.
Gowd, gold.
Gowff, the game of golf.
Gowff'd, struck.
Gowk, a cuckoo : a fool.
Gowkitt, foolish, giddy.
Gowl, to howl : scold.
Gowpen, *Gowpin*, as much as both hands held together, with the palms upwards, and placed in a circular form, can contain.
Graddan, meal ground in the hand-mill.
Graff, *Graef*, a grave.
Grapp, a dung-fork.
Graith, harness : accoutrements : dress : furniture.
Gramashes, gaiters reaching to the knee.
Gran', grand : fine.
Grandie, *Grandey*, a grandfather.
Grane, groan.

Grannie, a grandmother.
Grape, to grope.
Grat, wept.
Grec, to agree : fame, reputation : a degree.
Greed, greediness.
Greens, covets, longs for.
Greeshoch, a peat-fire piled on the hearth.
Greet, to cry. See *Diet*.
Grew, *Grue*, to shudder.
Greusome, *Gruesome*, horrible.
Griec, a sucking-pig.
Grievc, an overseer.
Griise, *Gilse*, gray : a young salmon.
Grip, to catch hold of, gripe.
Grippie for *grippie*, fair-play in wrestling.
Grippie, *Grippy*, avaricious.
Gristle, gristle.
Grit, great.
Grossart, *Grosert*, *Grozet*, a gooseberry.
Grue, to shudder.
Grumach, ill-favoured.
Grumphie, a pig.
Grund, the ground : bottom.
Grunstane, a grindstone.
Gruntle, the countenance : a grunting noise.
Grunzie, the month.
Grushie, thick : thriving in growth.
Grusome, *Greusome*, horrible.
Gruten, wept.
Gude, the Supreme Being : good.
Gude-brither, brother-in-law.
Gude-dame, grandmother : also wife.
Gudeman, husband.
Gude-sire, grandfather.
Gude-sister, sister-in-law.
Guestened, *Guested*, been the guest of.
Guid, good.
Guided, used : taken care of : treated : managed.
Guid-e'en, *Gude-e'en*, good-evening.
Guid-wife, the mistress of the house : the landlady.
Guisards, *Guizards*, *Gysarts*. disguised persons : mummers who appeared for money about Christmas and New-year.
Gulliegaw, a tumult.
Gully, *Gullie*, a large knife.
Gultravage, a riot.
Gum, the dust of coals : also, a mist.
Gumlie, muddy.
Gumplie, a fool.
Gumption, understanding.
Gurl, to growl.
Guse, a goose.
Gusing-iron, a laundress's smoothing-iron.
Gusty, tasteful.
Gut, the gout.
Gutcher, a grandfather.
Gutter-bloods, the rabble.
Gy, a rope.
Gyre-carline, *Gyre-carling*, a hag : weird-sister : ogress.
Gyle, crazy : ecstatic : delirious : a crack-brained fellow.

H

Ha', hall : manor-house.
Haaf, the sea.

Habbie difficulty squabble to catch and snap like a dog
Ha' Bible, the large Bible kept for family purposes by the peasantry
Hack, Heck, a rack in a stable
Had to hold
Hadden, Holden, Haddin, holding inheritance
Haddies *Haddies* haddocks
Hae, to have to offer anything possession property
Haena has not
Haet, the least thing. *Deil haet*, I'vent haet, an oath of negation.
Ha'f, Ha'f, the half.
Hagel lock locks at the temples
Hagets *Hagets*, half beads the sides of the head, the temples
Haglin *Haglin* na, half half long not fully grown partly a half witted person.
Ha' folk, servants
Hag a scar a quagmire to cut with an axe.
Hagg brushwood.
Haggies *Haggies*, the pluck &c. of a sheep, minced with suet, onions, &c. and boiled in its stomach.
Haggies, pits and sloughs.
Haw, to wander about to little purpose.
Hail, Hale, whole healthy
Hain, Hane, to spare to save.
Haeret, harvest
Havers, idle talk, nonsense.
Ha', Hail, an abiding place
Half-marrow, husband or wife.
Haft, dwelling custody
Halkan, a partition between the door of a cottage and the fire-place a seat of turf at the outside of a cottage.
Hallan-shaler, a fellow who must stand behind backs at the hallan a sturdy, beggarly scamp
Hallions, clowns worthless fellows
Halloween, the evening before All Hallows.
Halse, Halsie to salute, embrace.
Halse, Halse, the throat, neck.
Haly, holy
Hame, home.
Hamey, homely familiar
Hamsackie, to tie the head of a horse or cow to one of its fore legs.
Han, Haun, the hand. *Ahind the han*, behind in debt.
Han' afore, the foremost horse on the left hand in the plough. *Han ahin*, the hindmost horse on the left hand in the plough.
Hand break, hand breadth.
Handclap, an instant.
Hand fast, to betroth by joining hands to pledge.
Handicraft, the work done by a tradesman business occupation.
Handless, useless awkward.
Hansel, Hansel, a present for a particular season the first money on any particular occasion.
Haul-caled, carefully chosen by the hand.
Han't, handed.
Hantle, a great many, a great deal.

Hap, to wrap to hop an outer garment.
Ha'pence, half pence
Happer, the hopper of a mill.
Hapsackie, to tie the four feet of a horse together—also used in the south of Scotland for *hamsackie*.
Harkit hearkened.
Harie, to drag to trail along the ground to scratch.
Harne, coarse linen
Harn-pan, the harn pan.
Harns, brains.
Hask, a clumsy sloven a fellow who knows neither how to dress nor to act properly
Hask'd disfigured struck.
Haslock, Hassock the finest wool—namely, the lock that grows on the throat
Hasp a hank of yarn.
Hast, the throat.
Hassock, anything thick, bushy, and ill arranged.
Hastit, hastened.
Hatted-ku, Hattit-lit a mixture of milk warm from a cow and butter milk a bowlful of sour cream
Haut, to hold.
Hauding, support dependence
Haugs, valleys low lying rich lands.
Haulds, places of resort holds.
Haup a word for a horse to turn to the right.
Haurt to drag to peel.
Hawer, oat meal oats.
Harer, Haver, to talk foolishly
Havens, Havings good manners decorum good sense
Hawrels, Haverels, half witted persons.
Hawkie, a cow with a white face.
Hawkit, white faced (applied to cattle) silly
Headstone, a tombstone
Hearse, hoarse.
Heart scall, Heart scald, heart-burn regret; remorse.
Heartsome cheerful.
Heather, heath.
Heather burns, the stalks and roots of burned heath.
Heather blutter, a cock snipe.
Heather-cow, a stalk of heath a besom made of heath.
Hecht! oh! strange!
Hecht, a promise to foretell something that is to be got or given foretold.
Heck and manger, rack and manger
Living at heck and manger, living in free quarters where everything is comfortable and abundant.
Heckle, a board on which are fixed a number of sharp pins used in dressing hemp flax, &c.
Heels-der-gowdy, head over heels.
Heeze, to elevate, hoist.
He'f a place of rest
Heft, to lift up, to carry aloft the handle of a knife.
Head-gin, a dres for the head.
Hein-shaned, having projecting shin bones.
Heirship, inheritance.

Hellcat, half witted.
Hellum, a helm.
Hellcock rude boisterous
Hempe, one for whom hemp grows a rogue, applied to frivolous or worthless young people of both sexes
Hemp-riggs, land considered fertile
Hen-broo, hen broth.
Hen-cavey, hen coop
Her, my [Highland.]
Herd, to keep sheep or cattle a shepherd.
Hereawa, in this quarter or district.
Herzeld an acknowledgment of vassalage.
Her nansel, myself.
Herrin, a herring
Herry, to plunder, more particularly to plunder birds' nests
Heras, hoarse
Heep a hank of yarn, a hook or hasp.
Het, hot.
Heugh, a precipitous acclivity a hollow dell.
Heugh-head, the head of a cliff the place where coals are laid on being brought up the shaft.
Hiel't height.
Hickery pickery, a phrase used in children's sports.
Hulins, secret.
Hue, to go in haste high.
High-jinks a game played in various ways. In most cases it was determined by a throw of the dice who should for some time sustain a fictitious character, or repeat a certain number of verses in a certain order, under the penalty of either swallowing an additional bumper, or paying a small sum towards the reckoning
Hulch, to hobble, halt.
Hill an heap To mail a story out o' hill an' heap, to invent a story
Hill-folk Cameronians
Hiltie skiltie, helter skelter
Hunderlands, back parts.
Huney, hunny, honey
Hing, to hang
Hingur-luggit, cheerless melan choly
Hinguns, bed-curtains.
Hirde-gorde, topsy turvy
Hirple, to walk lamely, to halt.
Hurel, to move forward with a rustling noise along a rough surface to move sideways in a sitting or lying posture upon the ground or otherwise by means of the hands only
Husel, Husele, as many cattle as one person can attend.
Hute, dry chapped barren.
Huteh, a loop or knot
Huzzy, a young girl a hussy
Hobbit-shon, Hobbie-shon, a tumult uproar
Hodden, the motion of a country-man riding on a cart-horse
Hoddin-gras, coarse cloth made from wool in its natural state without being dyed.
Hoddle, to waddle.

Hoggie, a young sheep after it has been smeared, and before it is shorn.

Hogmanay, the last day of the year.

Hog-score, a distance-line in curling, drawn across the riuk or course.

Hogshouter, a kind of game in which those who join jostle each other by the shoulders : to jostle with the shoulder.

Holm, flat ground along the side of a river.

Holt, holed : perforated.

Hoodie-craw, the hooded crow.

Hoodock, miserly.

Hool, *Huil*, hull, husk : covering :

sloUGH : pea or bean hull.

Hoolie, *Huly*, slow : moderate.

Hoolie, *Hooly*, leisurely.

Hooly and *fairly*, fair and softly.

Hoord, a hoard : to hoard.

Hoordit, hoarded.

Hoot-hoots, *Hoot-toot*, expressions of irritation, disbelief, or dissatisfaction.

Hornie, Satan : so called in allusion to his horns.

Horse-cowper, a horse-dealer.

Host, *Hoast*, a cough : to cough.

Hotch, a hitch : to fidget.

Houdie, a midwife.

Houff, *Houff*, a place of resort : an ale-house.

Houghmagandie, fornication.

Houk, *Hoick*, to dig out.

Houlet, *Howlet*, an owl.

Housen, houses.

Housewifeskep, *Hussieskep*, housewifery.

Housie, dim. of house.

Hout fie! *Hout awa!* nonsense!

Hove, to heave : swell.

Howebackit, sunk in the back, as a horse.

Hoves, hollows.

Howk, to dig.

Howlet-faced, faced like an owl.

Howtowdy, a hen that has never laid.

Hoy, used as an interjection to urge or incite.

Hoying, a hallooing to : setting on, as of a dog.

Hoyse, to hoist.

Hoyle, to amble crazily.

Huddy-craw, the carrion crow.

Huff, sudden anger : disappointment.

Hughoe, dim. of Hugh.

Humble, *Humble*, without horns.

Humplock, a small knoll of earth or stones.

Hunt-the-gowk, a fool's errand on the 1st of April.

Hurcheon, a hedgehog.

Hurdies, the loins : buttocks.

Hure, a whore.

Hurley-hackets, small troughs or sledges in which people used formerly to slide down an inclined plane on the side of a hill.

Hurley-house, a dilapidated, tottering house.

Hushion, cushion.

Hussie, a jade.

Huz, us.

Hyte, mad.

I

P, in.

Icker, an ear of corn.

Ier'oe, a great-grandchild.

Ilk, *Ilka*, each. *Of that ilk*, of the same—used to denote that a gentleman's surname and the title of his estate are identical.

Ilka-days, week-days.

Ill aff, in poverty.

Ill-faurd, *Ill-far'd*, *Ill-faur'd*, ugly : unbecoming : mean.

Ill-hairt, ill-tempered.

Ill redd up, disorderly.

Ill-saired, not having had a sufficiency of food at a meal.

Ill-set, spiteful : ill-natured.

Ill-sorted, ill-arranged : ill-managed : ill-suited.

Ill-willie, ill-natured : malicious : niggardly.

Inch, an island.

Indentin', indenturing.

Ingans, onions.

Ingaun, entrance.

Inger, to glean corn, &c.

Ingine, genius : ingenuity.

Ingle, a fire : a fireplace.

Ingle-cheek, the fireside.

Ingle-lowe, the household fire.

Inlack, a deficiency of any kind.

Immeats, the intestines of an animal used as food.

In-over and *Out-over*, inward and outward : positively and violently.

In-pit, a contribution.

In's, in his.

In't, in it.

Intak, a swindler.

I's, *I've*, I shall or will.

Ither, other : one another.

Ivy-tod, ivy bush.

J

Jabbloch, *Jabble*, weak, watery liquor.

Jackman, a man who wears a short mail jack or jacket.

Jad, a jade : a frivolous young girl.

Jagg, a prick, as of a pin or thorn.

Jagger, a pedler.

Jaloose, *Jalouse*, jealous : to suspect : guess.

Jannoch, a bannock.

Januar, January.

Jaid, *Jadd*, a jade, a mare.

Jaug, pedlers' wallets : saddlebags.

Jauk, to dally : to trifle.

Jaup, a jerk of water : to jerk as agitated water.

Jaw, a wave : petulant loquacity : coarse raillery : to pour out : to jerk : to dash, as water.

Jaw-hole, a sink : a place into which dirty water is thrown.

Jee, to move, stir, budge.

Jeedge, to judge.

Jeeg, to creak, as of a door on its hinges.

Jeisticor, *Jeisticot*, a waistcoat with sleeves. [Fr. *justaucorps*.]

Jig, to play the fiddle : to dance.

Jillet, a jilt : a giddy girl.

Jimp, to leap : slender in the waist : slim.

Jimply, barely : scarcely.

Jimps, stags.

Jink, a quick elusory turn : a sudden turning a corner : to elude :

cheat : make a quick turn : avoid.

Jinker, one that turns quickly : a wag : a sprightly girl.

Jinkit about, to gad about.

Jirbling, pouring out : spilling any liquid by making it move from one side to the other.

Jirg, to jar : to creak.

Jirk, a jerk.

Jirkinet, an outer jacket or jerkin worn by women.

Jirt, a jerk.

Jo, a sweetheart : a term denoting affection or familiarity.

Jobbin', jobbing.

Jocteg, a kind of clasp-knife.

Johnny Ged's hole, the gravedigger's hole : the church-yard.

Jokin', joking.

Jorum, a jug.

Joseph, a riding-coat.

Jougs, an iron collar formerly placed round the neck of a criminal, and fastened to a wall or tree by an iron chain.

Jouk, *Jouk*, to stoop down, bow the head, make obeisance.

Jow, a verb which includes both the swinging motion and peeling sound of a large bell.

Joukery-pakery, *Joukery-paukery*, sly juggling talk or tricks.

Jummie, to make dirty : to foul.

Jumpit, jumped.

Jundie, to jog, jostle.

Jupe, a kind of mantle for a woman, and great-coat for a man.

Justified, made the victim of justice : hanged.

K

Kae, a daw.

Kail, *Kale*, colewort, colewort soup.

Kail through the reek, a good scolding.

Kail-blade, colewort leaf.

Kail-brose, a species of pottage with meal and the water in which cabbage or kale is boiled.

Kail-cuslock, the pith of colewort.

Kail-runt, the stem of colewort.

Kail-supper, a great eater.

Kail-worm, a caterpillar.

Kail-yard, a cabbage-garden.

Kaim, a fortified station : a low ridge.

Kaim, *Kaime*, a comb : a honey-comb.

Kane, *Kain*, cane : the duty paid by a tenant to his landlord in eggs, fowls, &c.

Keb, to cast lamb : to lose a lamb, as a ewe.

Keb, the insect that infests sheep.

Kebars, rafters.

Keback, *Kebock*, *Kebruck*, a cheese.

Kebbie, a cudgel a club a rough walking stick.
Kebback heel, the remaining portion of a cheese
Keb-wee, a ewe that has lost her lamb.
Keckle, to cackle to laugh.
Keel to peep.
Keelin glass, a looking glass
Keekit, peeped.
Keel, ruddle red chalk soft stone for marking sheep.
Keelgeuse, Kylecure, a pencil of black or red lead.
Kelpies, mischievous spirits, said to haunt fords and ferries at nights especially in storms
Kellie, Kelly, the fine of a bumper
To take kells mends not to drink fair cup out, in order to be fined in a bumper
Kemping, striving as reapers do on a harvest field.
Kemyle, forty wags or bottles of straw, about 8 lbs each.
Ken, to know
Kend Ken's, known.
Kenning, Kenning knowing also a small portion a little.
Kenspeelle having so singular an appearance as to be easily recognised fitted to be a gazing stick.
Kent a cudgel a rough walking stick.
Kept, to catch anything when falling
Kerne, a freebooter
Ket, matted hairy a fleece of wool.
Kiempe, a Norse champion.
Kiches, wide-mouthed trousers for little boys
Killie, Kilmarnock.
Killmahoo disturbance confusion.
Kiln logie, kiln fire place.
Kilt the philabeg or short petticoat of a Highlander to tuck up
Kilt awa, run away
Kiltie, one arrayed in a kilt.
Kimmer, Cummmer, a gossip an idle gossiping girl.
Kimmerina, a feast at the birth of a child.
Kin, kind kindred.
King-coll-awa, the ladybird.
King's hood, a portion of the en trails of a cow
Kink a severe attack of coughing accompanying the disease of whooping-cough.
Kinkhoist, whooping cough.
Kinrick, a kingdom.
Kintra, *Kintra's*, the country
Kintra cooser, a country stallion.
Kippage, violent passion disorder, confusion.
Kipper salmon salted and smoked salmon in the state of spawning.
Kipple to join, fasten.
Kirk church.
Kirkie the first appearance of a newly wedded pair at church.
Kirk slavin, dismissal of the church.
Kirk, a churn the harvest snapper

Kirk-milk, butter milk.
Kirken, Kirken, to christen, baptise
Kiratening, christening
Kirtle a gown mantle petticoat
Kist, a chest trunk coffin
Kitchen, anything eaten with bread, such as butter, cheese, &c. to give it a relish.
Kitchen-fee, droppings.
Kith, kindred acquaintance.
Kithin, a young cat a kitten.
Kittle, to tickle ticklish.
Kittled, tickled having brought forth young—spoken of cats.
Kittle, itchy
Kiver, to cover
Knacks, knick knacks trifles for ornaments
Knagge, like nags or points of rock.
Knapping, pretending to speak fine English without knowing how to do it.
Knappin-hammer, a hammer for breaking stones.
Knave, a servant miller's boy
Knave bairn man chdd.
Knavelled, *Knaveled*, *Navelled*, *Nevelled*, beat violently with the fists.
Knaveled up, mill dues paid to knaves or servants
Knee bairn, a child unfit to walk.
Knove, knoll, a hillock.
Knurl, a churl a dwarf.
Knurlin, dim. of knurl.
Kye, cows
Kyle, a district in Ayrshire.
Kyloes Highland cattle
Kyle, the belly
Kythe, to discover shew one's self see appear

L

Laddie a boy
Lale, a load.
Laff, the gallery of a church.
Laggan, the angle between the side and bottom of a wooden dish.
Laid, load. *Laid ill her*, awarded to her by fate laid to her charge
Lair, low
Lair, the grave.
Lair, *Lear*, learning education.
Lairing, wading and sinking in snow or mud.
Lash, loath.
Lashie's, haphal.
Lave, *Lave*, the rest what is left.
Lallan, lowland.
Lambie, dim. of lamb.
Lamster, a lame person, a cripple
Lammis moon, the harvest moon.
Lammis spate, the heavy rains in August which swell the rivers.
Lamping beating going quickly and with loud strides also applied to the twinkling of the stars.
Lan', land, estate
Lan' afore, the foremost horse in the plough.
Lan' ahin the hindmost horse in the plough.
Land, a building (in a town) including different tenements above

one another, upon the same foundation, and under the same roof
Landlouser, a runagate one constantly removing from place to place.
Lane, lone *My lane*, *Thy lane*, &c., myself alone
Lanely, lonely
Lang, long *To think lang*, to long, to weary
Lang headit, having a clear under standing and foresight
Lang luggit, having a quick sense of hearing.
Lang-nelbit, having a long nose - applied also to worls
Langum long in coming tedious.
Lang syne, long since long ago.
Lang tung d, babbling revealing secrets
Lammer, *Lammer*, *Lamer*, amber
Lap, leaped.
Lapper, to curdle, coagulate.
Lash, heavy rain
Lasse Lassock, a little girl.
Lat, let. *Lat be*, let alone.
Latch, a dab, mure
Late wale, a luck wake.
Lauch, *Laucht*, *Laugh*, a law. custom, usage.
Lauch, to laugh
Lave, the rest, the others.
Laverock the lark.
Laving *Lavon*, a tavern reckoning.
Lawlan', lowland.
Lawright man, the judge of weights and measures
Lawring, the Court of Judicature in Sutherland.
Lea, to leave.
Leal, loyal, true.
Leal'er, to thrash, beat.
Leatherin', a beating.
Leddy, a lady
Leef-farm, a farm on which the tenant does not reside.
Lee, a lie.
Leech a physician.
Leefu, *Leelane*, *Leefu' lane*, very lonely
Leelung, luvlong
Lee-like, very like falsehood.
Leesome, pleasant.
Leevin', *Leeving*, living.
Leeze me, a phrase of congratulatory endearment meaning I am happy in, or proud of, thee.
Leg-ba! *To gee leg-ba!*, to run away
Legin girth, the girth of a milk pail.
Legins milk pails.
Leif, leave.
Leister, a three pronged dart for striking fish.
Lerrock, the site of a building.
Let a be, let alone.
Leathering, tanning the hide thrashing.
Let on, to seem, to observe, or acknowledge anything confess.
Let that see stick to the wa', let that alone.
Lough, laughed.
Leuk, a look to look.
Leven, *Lervin*, lightning the light of the sun.

Lerins, Leerins, what remains : refuse.
Libbet, gelded.
Lib-ken, a cell.
Lichtlie. Same as *Lightly*.
Lickel, beaten.
Lick-penny, a greedy, covetous person.
Licks, a beating.
Lien, lain.
Lift, the sky : a large quantity : to heave.
Lift cattle, to make a prey of cattle.
Lifters, cattle-dealers : also plunderers of cattle.
Lift rents, to collect rents.
Lightly, Lichtlie, to sneer at : to slight.
Like-wake, Lyke-wake, the watching of a corpse before burial.
Lilt, a ballad, tune, carol : to sing.
Limmer, a mistress : a loose woman.
Limpit, Limp't, limped.
Lin, Linn, a waterfall : precepice.
Ling, long dry grass.
Link, to trip along : to do anything smartly and quickly.
Linket, linked : arm-in-arm.
Links, flat sandy ground on the seashore : also the windings of a river.
Lintie, a linnet.
Lippen, to rely upon : trust to : expect.
Lippin, quite full.
Lipping, making notches on the edge of a sword or knife.
Lippy, the fourth part of a peck.
Lispand, thirty pounds avoirdupois.
Lith, a joint.
Little, pliant, supple.
Loan, a lane : enclosed road : place of milking.
Loanin', Loaning, a meadow : the greensward on which cows are milked.
Lock, a lake : arm of the sea.
Lochan, a small lake : pond.
Lock, a small quantity : handful.
Lo'e, Loo, love : to love.
Loof, Luif, the palm of the hand.
Loom, an implement : vessel.
Loon, Loun, a rogue : a rustic boy : a rascally fellow : a bad woman.
Loopy, crafty, deceitful.
Loosome, lovely.
Loot, Looten, permitted.
Losh, a word expressing surprise or wonder, originally an oath.
Loun, Lound, calm : sheltered : tranquil.
Lounder, a severe, stunning blow : also quieter.
Lounlie, protected from the wind.
Loup, Loup, a leap : to leap, spring, run or move quickly.
Louping-on stane, a horse-block : the step-stone by which one gets to the saddle.
Loupin'-ill, leaping-evil, a disease amongst sheep.
Loup the dyke, to leap the fence : break out of or into an inclosure : giddy : unsettled : a scamp.
Low, Lowe, a flame.
Lowan, Lowin, flaming, blazing.

Lowrie, a fox.
Louse, to loose.
Luckie, goody : an old grandam.
Luckie dad, Luckie daddie, a grandfather.
Luck-penny, a small sum given back for luck to the payer by one who receives money under a bargain.
Lug, the ear : a handle.
Luggie, a small wooden dish with a handle.
Lum, the chimney.
Lum-pig, a can for a chimney-top.
Lunt, a torch, match : column of smoke : to smoke.
Lunzie, the guillemot : sea-bird.
Lyart, of a mixed colour : gray.

M

Mae, Ma, Moc, more.
Maen, to complain.
Magg, to steal.
Magg, Maggs, a halfpenny : a gratuity to servants.
Maik, equal.
Mail, payable : rent.
Mailen, Mailing, a farm.
Mailie, a term of affection used towards any pet sheep.
Mail-payer, a rent-payer.
Main, to bemoan.
Main's-more, good-will.
Mair, more.
Maist, most : almost.
Maister, a master : a landlord.
Maisterfu', violent : imperious.
Maistery, power.
Maistlins, for the most part.
Mal, to make.
Mammie, an infantine form of mamma.
Mammocks, morsels.
Mane, a moan : to moan.
Mang, among.
Manna, must not.
Mannie, a little man.
Manse, a parsonage-house.
Man-sweir, to commit perjury.
Mansuorn, perjured.
Mant, to stutter in speech.
Mantecele, a mantle.
Manty, a mantle : Mantua silk.
Mare, support for a scaffold : a mason's trough.
Mark, marks.
Marle, to marvel.
Marled, spotted.
Marrow, to match : a matc : one of a pair.
Mar's year, the year 1715.
Mart, the fatted cow, or whatever animal is slaughtered at Martinmas for winter provision.
Mashlack, mingled together.
Mashlum, mixed grain.
Mask, to mask : to infuse : to be in a state of infusion.
Masking-fat, a mash-tub.
Maskin'-pat, a tea-pot.
Maukin, Mawkin, a hare.
Maun, must.
Maundering, talking idly.
Maunna, must not.
Maut, malt.

Maris, the thrush.
Maw, to mow.
Mawn, a basket.
Mawn, mowed.
Maybe, Maybie, perhaps.
Mayhap, it may happen.
Mazel, amazed.
Meal-ark, a large chest for holding meal.
Mear, Meer, a mare.
Meal-hale, always ready for meals.
Meal-like, like one who is well fed.
Meg-dorts, sancey Meg : a saucey wench.
Meikle, much : great : pre-eminent.
Meiths, marks : land-marks.
Meiths, Meaths, maggots.
Melder, as much meal as is ground at one time.
Mell, to intimate : meddle with : a mallet, especially one for pound-ing barley in a stone trough.
Mells, meddles : mixes : interposes.
Melt, the spleen.
Melith, a meal.
Melvie, to soil with meal.
Men', to mend.
Mends, amends : atonement : re-venge.
Mense, good manners : decorum : moderation.
Mensefu', mannerly : modest : mind-ful.
Merk, an old Scotch coin, value 13s. 4d.
Merle, the blackbird.
Merry-melanzie, a girls' game.
Mess, a mass.
Messan, Messin, a little dog.
Mess John, the clergyman.
Michtie, strong : of noble rank.
Midden, a dunghill.
Midge, a goat.
Mightna, might not.
Mim, prim : precise : prudish.
Mim-mov'd, prim-mouthed.
Min', mind : remembrance.
Mind't, resolved.
Minnie, a mother : dam.
Mint, aim : attempt : endeavour.
Mirk, Mirkest, dark, darkest. *Pit-mirk*, dark as pitch.
Mirkness, darkness.
Mirrigoes, dizziness : the megrims.
Misca', Miska', to abuse.
Mischiere, to do mischief to.
Mishanter, misfortune : ill luck.
Mish-mash, in a disorderly state.
Misken, to be ignorant.
Mislearn'd, ill-taught : ill-bred.
Mislippen, to neglect : suspect : disappoint.
Misset, put out of sorts.
Mist, missed.
Mister, Myster, need, to be in need : also craft, art.
Misteuk, mistaken, mistook.
Mistryst, to disappoint, by breaking an engagement : to deceive.
Mither, mother.
Mitherless, motherless.
Mitherlie, motherly.
Mittans, worsted gloves.
Mixtie-maztie, mixed in a confused way.
Mizz'd, having different colours.

Musles, measles.
Mouch, tainted.
Moustify to moisten.
Mouse, *Mony* many
Moniples, the tripe of an animal
 which consists of many folds.
Moo, the mouth.
Moolie-heels, chilblains
Mools, *Mouls*, the earth the grave.
Moop, *Moup*, to nibble like a
 sheep keep company with.
Moor ill, *Muir ill*, a disease among
 cattle
Morn, *The morn*, to-morrow
Mornin', *Morning*, a morning dram
 or draught.
Mort, the skin of a lamb that has
 died of disease also (as adj.) fatal.
Mortal, dead drunk.
Moss-hagg, a bog pit.
Moudwarp, *Moudwarr*, *Mould*
warp, a mole
Mousie, dim. of mouse.
Muel, dung
Mugg, *Muggie*, the large Teeswater
 sheep
Muhme a nurse [Gael.]
Muids, *Mools*, moulds cloth or list
 shoes for gont.
Muir, moor
Muir poult, young grouse
Mump, to talk in a mincing style.
Munt, to mount.
Murpions, grimaces wry mouths
Muslin lair, broth composed simply
 of water, shelled barley, and
 greens.
Mutch, a woman's linen or muslin
 cap.
Mutchkin, an English pint.
My certie, my faith.
Myself, *Ma'sell*, myself

N

Na', no not nor
Nab, a smart stroke.
Nadlet, a piece of stone, bone, or
 wood, used in the game of *shinty*
Nadlet, a portable refreshment or
 lodging.
Nadlet, a small cake or loaf.
Nae, no
Naebody, nobody
Nadlung, *Nothing*, nothing.
Nag, a nag. horse.
Nain, own.
Nainell, ownself.
Nane, none.
Napery, table linen.
Nappy, ale elevated with liquor
Nar, near
Nash gab, impertinent chatter
Natch, a grip, hold. to seize hold
 of violently
Nathless, *Natheless*, nevertheless.
Near, close narrow niggardly
Near hand, near at-hand almost.
Neb, nose.
Neb-bill, nose point of anything.
Neeloor, neighbour
Needna, need not.
Neep, turnip.
Ne'er be wick, nothing which could
 be licked up by dog or cat: abso-
 lutely nothing.

Ne'er do-weel, never to thrive · a
 scapegrace
Neere, *Nere*, the closed hand · fist.
Neerie neerie nuck-nael, the first line
 to these three—

'Which hand will ye tak?
 Tak the right, tak the wrang,
 I'll beguile you if I can'

a lottery rhyme used among boys
 while whirling the two closed
 fists round each other, the one
 containing the prize, the other
 empty

Neglectit, neglected.
Nest, *Nigheest*, next.
Neul, nook, corner
Neml-stone, the key-stone of an arch.
Necoy, nephew
Nee ca'd, newly driven
Nee fangled, new fashioned en-
 grossed with some novelty
Nice-gabbit, very difficult to please
 with food.
Nieher Nicker, to neigh · to lough
 in a loud manner
Nick, to break · to sever suddenly
Nickan, cutting
Nicket, cut off.
Nick-nackets, curiosities trinkets.
Nicks, knocks blows.
Nick sticks, notched sticks tallies
Niceshakin, a windfall.
Niger, an exchange to exchange,
 to barter

Nifty naff, conceited finical.
Night-cock, night-cap
Nie, a nat.
Nocht, nothing
Nog a hooked stake driven into
 the wall
Nogge, a small wooden dish · a
 jugge.
Noit, *Knout*, to rap strike forcibly
 against.
Nor, than
Nor', north land · belonging to the
 north country
Nourice, a nurse.
Nout, *Nout*, *Noute*, *Nolt*, black-
 cattle
Nule-kneed knock kneed.
Nurday, *Noorday*, New year's Day

O

O', of.
Odd! *Odd!* a minced oath omit-
 ting one letter
Odd-cum-shortly, chance time not
 far off escape.
Oe, *Oy*, *Oye*, grandchild.
Overlay, *Overlay*, an outside dress,
 an overall.
Off-come, come off · escape
O hark! *O faith!* (an oath)
Ohon! *Ohomars!* alas! woe is me!
On day, a fall of rain or snow
On fall, a fall of rain or snow: an
 attack.
Onslaught, an inroad raid attack.
Onstead, a farm-stead the build-
 ings on a farm.
Ony, any
Op'n steel, open stitch.
Or, ere · before.

Ordinar, *Ordinary*, common · usual.
Orra, odd · unemployed not
 matched.
Ostler-wife, a woman that keeps a
 hostelry
O's, of it
Ouf-dog, a wolf-dog
Oughtins, in any or in the least
 degree.
Ourne, shivering drooping
Out bye, without a little way out.
Out-cast, a quarrel.
Outler, unhouse.
Outrek, outfit rigging out for a
 journey
Outshot, a projection also untitled
 ground.
Out-take, except.
Out the gait, out of the way.
Outlie, given to keeping much com-
 pany
Overly, superficial not thorough.
Overman, an overseer an umpire
Over, over · above too much.
Over bye, over the way
Overhip, *Overchip*, a way of fetch-
 ing a blow with the hammer over
 the arm.
Over loup, to get over the fence:
 trespass on another's property
Overta'en, overtaken.
Overance, superiority
Ousen, oxen.

P

Pace, *Pasch*, Easter
Pack, a weight equal to twelve
 stones.
Pack, *Pack an' thick*, on friendly or
 intimate terms.
Paddle, to paddle, tramp, play in
 the water
Paddle, *Pattle*, *Pettie*, a staff plough-
 staff hoe
Pail, to beat
Pails, blows a beating.
Paunch, paunch.
Paunick, a partridge
Palmering, walking infirmly.
Panged, crammed, stuffed.
Pantler, keeper of the pantry.
Parafle, ostentatious display
Parushen, *Parochine*, the parish.
Parritch, *Parritch*, porridge.
Parritch time, breakfast time
Partan, a crab-fish.
Passemented, guarded with lace,
 fringe, &c.
Pat, a pot put
Pattle, a plough staff
Pauchty, *Paught*, haughty
Pauck, wile
Pauky, *Pauckie* *Pauky*, sly · can-
 ning shrewd.
Pearlina, pearls · lace.
Pearse-bogle, a scarecrow
Pearse-weep, *Pearse-weep*, *Pee-weet*,
 the lapwing
Peat, pet. favourite.
Peat-hagg, sloughs in places from
 whence peat has been dug.
Pech, *Peigh*, to fetch the breath
 short, as in asthma.
Peehan, the stomach.
Peeching, panting.

SCOTTISH WORDS AND PHRASES.

Pedder, pedler.
Peeble, a pebble.
Peel, a pool: place of strength or fortification.
Peelin', peeling.
Peenge, to whine.
Peer, poor: a pear.
Peerie, curious: suspicious: a boy's spinning-top.
Peghts, the Picts.
Pellack, Pellock, a porpoise: in old Scotch, a bullet.
Pellet, a sheep-skin without the wool.
Peltrie, furrier's wages: wares: trash.
Pen-gun, pop-gun.
Penny-fee, wages.
Penny-stane, stone quoit.
Penny-whcep, small-beer.
Pensie, Pensy, proud: conceited.
Petticoatie, dim. of petticoat.
Pettle, to cherish, indulge.
Pugh! Pugh! expressivo of scorn.
Philabeg, the Highland kilt.
Phrase, flattery: to flatter, cajole.
Phraisin', *Phrasing*, flattery.
Pibroch, Peebroch, a Highland war-song adapted to the bagpipe.
Pick, a pick-axe: pitch.
Pickle, a small quantity: a grain of corn.
Pick-mare, a small sea-gull.
Pick-mirk, dark as pitch.
Pictarnie, the great tern.
Pictarnitie, the pewit or black-headed gull.
Pifer, Peifer, to whimper.
Pig, an earthen pot or pitcher.
Pig-wife, a woman who sells crockery.
Pike, to select, pick.
Pilnicwicks, instruments for torturing the fingers.
Pinging, uttering feeble, frequent, and somewhat peevish complaints.
Pingled, pained: put to difficulty.
Pinner, a cap with lappets.
Pinnypinkles, a board with holes into which the fingers are thrust, and pressed upon with pegs, as a kind of torture.
Pint, two English quarts.
Pioted, Pyoted, pickbold.
Pipe-staple, a tobacco-stopper: broken tubes of clay-pipes.
Pirn, a bobbin: the bobbin of a spinning-wheel.
Pit, put.
Pith, strength.
Pithless, wanting strength.
Plack, an old Scotch coin, the third part of a Scotch penny, twelve of which make an English penny.
Plaiden, plaiding.
Plaidie, dim. of plaid.
Plainstones, the pavement.
Plaister, to plaster.
Plenishing, furniture.
Plet, plaited: folded.
Plough, Plev, plough.
Plough-airns, the iron instruments belonging to a plough.
Plough-petile, plough-staff.
Plie, a fold.
Pliskie, Pliekie, a trick.

Pliver, a plover.
Plat, scald.
Plotie, mulled wine.
Ploy, employment: merry or frolicsome meeting.
Pluff, a hairdresser's powder: puff.
Poeke, Poke, a pouch: bag.
Pocke-nuik, one's own means or exertions.
Pock-manty, a portmanteau.
Pock-pudding, a phrase often applied to an Englishman.
Pound, to distrain for debt.
Pooin', pulling.
Poopling, bubbling: rippling.
Poorfu, powerful.
Poorthil, poverty.
Poose, deposit: hoard of money.
Pootry, Poutry, poultry.
Poots, Pouts, young grouse.
Posie, a nosegay.
Potolo-bogle, scarecrow.
Pottercarrier, Pottinger, an apothecary.
Pouch, a pocket.
Pouk, to pluck.
Pouss, Pouse, Poos, a push: quick pull: sportive snatch.
Poussie, Poosie, a hare or cat.
Powther, powder.
Powther'd, powdered: slightly salted.
Poie, the poll: the head: also pool.
Poic, to pull.
Poenie, Powney, Powny, a little horse.
Poutsoddie, sheep's-head broth: any mixture of different sorts of food.
Powt, a chick: a young child.
Pouch, a short convulsive motion.
Powteling, Pockering, Pottering, groping among the ashes: rummaging in the dark: attending incessantly to the fire.
Powther, to powder.
Pratty, pretty.
Precesely, precisely.
Pree, Prie, to taste: to prove by tasting.
Preek, to be spruce or gay.
Preen, Prin, a pin.
Preen-cod, a pin-cushion.
Prent, to print.
Prent-buik, a book in print.
Pretty, brave, smart. [Highland.]
Pridefu', proud.
Prie, Prue, to taste.
Prief, proof.
Priestie, dim. of priest.
Prig, to cheapen, dispute, haggle.
Primsie, demure: precise.
Propale, to disclose, publish.
Propine, a present: gift: drinking-money.
Propone, to lay down: propose.
Prossie, tasteful in dress.
Proveses, provosts.
Providin', the trousseau, &c. of a bride.
Pu', to pull.
Public, public-house: inn.
Puck-harry, a hobgoblin.
Puddin', a pudding.
Puddin'-broo, the water in which puddings have been boiled.

Puddings, guts: sausages.
Puddock, a frog.
Puddock-stool, a toad-stool: a mushroom.
Puggie, a monkey.
Putr, poor.
Pun, Pund, a pound.
Punchie, thick and short.
Pupil, a pulpit.
Purpled, short-winded.
Put, to throw or cast a stone above-hand.
Put on, clothed: dressed.
Put up, to give lodgings to.
Pyot, Pyot, a magpie.
Pyke, Pike, to pick: make bare.
Pyle, a grain. *A pyle o' caff*, a single grain of chaff.

Q

Quaich, Quaigh, a small drinking-vessel, with two ears for handles.
Quaick, quack.
Quat, quit, quitted.
Quaukin, quaking.
Quean, young woman: wench.
Queez madam, a pear so called. [Fr. *cuisse madame*.]
Quern, a handmill: also a grain.
Quey, a heifer: a cow from one to two years old.

R

Rabble, Raible, to talk nonsense.
Rochlin, noisy.
Rack, the course in curling.
Rack up, to clear—spoken of the weather.
Rad, afraid.
Rade, rode.
Rae, roe.
Raff, a person of worthless character.
Raffan, roving: joyous: happy.
Raip, Rape, rope.
Rair, roar: outcry.
Raise, rose, arose.
Ramagiechan, a person who acts a double part.
Ramfeez'd, fatigued.
Ramgunshoel, rough, rugged.
Ramp, strong: rank.
Rampagious, furious.
Rampallion, rude romp.
Ramstam, thoughtless: forward: careless.
Rancle, rash: stout.
Randletree, Rannletree, Randletree, the beam from which the crook is suspended where there is no grate: a tree chosen with two branches, which are cut short, and left in the form of the letter Y, set close to or built into the gable of a cottage to support one end of the roof-tree.
Randy, riotous: disorderly: a scold.
Ranzelmuñ, a sort of constable or petty constable.
Raploch, properly a coarse, undyed, woollen cloth, but used as an adjective to mean coarse.

Papscallion a rascal.
Rae rose.
Rash a rush.
Rath, ready quick early.
Ratten Ratten Rott n, *Rot en* a rat.
Rave tore.
Parrelled entangled confused.
Paz, to stretch.
Pazing stretching reaching.
Ream cream to cream.
Reave to rove.
Peaving open, violent thieving.
Red to interfere and separate as in two people fighting to clear disentanglement put in order over power.
Ped Redd, *Pede* to advise to dress.
Redder an adviser.
Redder's lail, *Redd ng strail* a stroke received in attempting to separate combatants in a fray a blow in return for officious interference.
Pedd ng unravelling putting to rights.
Redd ng la m, *Redd ng ca m* a large toothed comb.
Reite to advise.
Redshank a Highland with bushes of red deer skin with the hair outwards also used as a term of derision on account of his bare limbs.
Red-wat shod walking in blood over the shoe tops.
Red-wat stark mad.
Ree, half drunk.
Reek, smoke.
Reek Peil, *Pu l* exploit adventure frolic course.
Peel, a smoky.
Reeve Reare, *Reice*, to break pillage.
Peef randies sturdy beggars.
Peut, to arrest stop obstinately stuck fast in the middle dry by the heat of the sun or in a chimney.
Peuted stopped stuck fast.
Peuted roasted smoke-dried.
Peut ng restive having the habit of stopping like a horse.
Pemead, *Pemed* remedy.
Peit, to stand restive.
Pestricked restricted.
Pieble, a heap of stones or peats a stock of grain.
Piddin sent off driven away.
Puff Peif plenty robbery.
P f-ruff the rabble.
Pig a ridge of land path course.
Pig Pigg a wild adventure dissipated frolic.
Rugg n, *Rugging* back ridge roof rafters.
Pigg ng trees, roof tree.
Pigridde the rope or chain that crosses the back of a horse when yoked in a cart.
P gneodie withered aspleas.
Pm, to run to melt.
Pnabout, a vagabond.
R n, the course of the stones in curling upon ice.
P nnn, running.

Rns Rhns Phns a tract of country in Galloway stretching out into the sea.
R nthere out to run out of doors to gad about a vagabond.
R p P pp a handful of unthrashed corn.
P pe to search to rake.
R pple a weakness in the back and reins.
R ppl n-la m, a flax comb.
Pist made a noise like the tearing of roots.
Pup, a carpenter's file.
Put to nip tear cut, scratch.
R re, to rift, rend, tear burst.
R een rent torn.
Puzzel'd half salted and half dried spoken of fish.
Roast n roasting.
Pock the distaff.
Pock n a social gathering at which the women spun on the rock or distaff.
Rolclaj a short cloak.
Roon round.
Roopt, *Poupet* hoarse.
Roose, *Ruse* to practise.
Pooshock coarse half insane.
Rose crys pelas.
Rotten fac a rat trap.
Roughes wretched boughs rude torches dried beath.
Poun Pound to whisper.
Roup an auction.
Pouped, *Poupt* sold by auction.
Roup ng wfe a saleswoman who attends roups.
Powsted, *Poonsted* rusted.
Rouster a blow a stroke.
Rout, to bellow about, snore.
Routh, plenty.
Poung roaring snoring.
Roll to roll, to wrap a roll, list, roll of bread.
Powen p n a roller for flattening dough.
Rout Rincete, Same as *Pout*.
Poet Roun roun to prepare with roun.
Rub to rob.
Rubbl robbed.
Ruckle, to rattle.
Pudas, *Pouds* baggard old woman rough vulgar.
Ruffu rueful.
Puff to spy land by the stamping of feet or clapping of hands.
Rugging pulling roughly.
Rulion, a shoe made of untanned leather a rough masculine woman.
Pungumpton, *Pummilgumpton* sound common sense.
Purple-bone the rump-bone.
Punch, to grind, as with the teeth.
Rund Round, selvage of broad cloth a list.
Rung a cudgel.
Paut the stem of colewort or cabbage an old cow.
Puehie a tumult.
Rueie stout vigorous.
Puth, kind, generous.
Puther an uproar.
Pyte to reach.

S

Sa Sae sow.
Sack and fork p t and gallows the power of drowning and hanging.
Sack-dowd ng baggy p ng.
Sackless, *Sackless* innocent.
Sae so.
Saft soft.
Safty softly.
Sa n to bless against evil influence to sign with the sign of the cross.
Sa r sore, painful very much a sore.
Sa r to serve give alms.
Sa rl, *Sa rlie*, sorely.
Sa r't served.
Saile, a hired mourner at a funeral.
Salvage savage.
Sandj laterock a sand lark.
Sang song.
Sant to disappear like a spectre.
Sap a sop liquid a nunny.
Sappy juicy plump smart keen.
Sark a shirt.
Sark n shirt ng.
Sarkis, provided with shirts.
Easter a pudding of minced meat.
Sau to sow.
Saugh a sallow broad leaved willow.
Saul, the soul mettle.
Saul e, a hired mourner.
Sault fat a beef stand pickling tub.
Saumont a salmon.
Saunt, a saint.
Saut salt to salt.
Saut fat, *Saut fit* a salt-dish.
Saw Same as *Sau*.
Saw ng sowing.
Saw n saw dust.
Sawen town.
Sax six.
Saxpence, sixpence.
Scaff raff rabble riff raff.
Scath to damage injure injury harm.
Scathless unharmed, uninjured.
Scald, *Scauld*, *Skald* to scold burn a scold shrew.
Scart, *Scarth* a cormorant.
Scart to scratch a scratch a meagre insignificant person a niggard.
Scart out, to scratch out scrape clean.
Scat, loss damage tribute.
Scats rump a poor awkward looking person.
Scattergude, a spendthrift.
Scawd to scald.
Scawf and raff rough plenty with out select on fin and frolic in plenty rabble.
Scawm a slight burn.
Scaw to scare frighten a cliff a precipitous bank of earth overhanging a river.
Scawry timorous.
Scaw the tch.
Scawl, a scold.
Scelm, *Shelm*, a rogue.
Sclate, a slate to cover with slates.

Slated, slated.
Slater, one who covers roofs with slates.
Scomfie, *Scomfish*, to suffocate by bad air: to disgust, nauseate.
Sconce, a pretext: to extort: to jilt.
Scone, a small soft cake: a slap: to beat with the open palm.
Scoup, *Skelp*, to move hastily from one place to another: to scamper.
Scour, to urge forward: flog, beat.
Scour, a long, hearty pull of some intoxicating liquor.
Scourie, a young gull.
Scouth, *Scouth*, plenty, abundance.
Scouter, to scorch.
Scouf, a scoundrel: blusterer.
Scourie, *Scoury*, shabby, mean: showery: a mean fellow.
Scaich, *Scaigh*, *Scaugh*, to scream like a hen, partridge, &c.
Scranky, thin, lank.
Serable, to creep forward as if on both hands and feet.
Screed, a tear: to tear: a long strip of cloth hastily torn off: a long list or catalogue: a long tirade upon any subject: a rash frolic: a long extract: a lengthy part of a sermon or other address: a poetical effusion in writing.
Screeded, torn: rent.
Screigh o' morning, the first dawn.
Serere, to glide swiftly along.
Serievin', swiftly: gladly.
Serimp, scant: short: to scant.
Serimpie, niggardly.
Serimpness, scantiness: a small allowance.
Seroggie, covered with underwood.
Seroud, a crowd: multitude.
Serunt, a niggardly person.
Scud, a smart blow, a sudden shower of rain or hail: to beat: to skelp.
Scudlar, a scullion.
Seunner, to loathe: a loathing.
Scutcher, one who dresses hedges.
Sealgh, *Seleh*, a seal: a sea-calf.
Sea-maw, a sea-mew: a sea-gull.
Seannachie, a Highland bard who preserved and repeated the traditions of the clans.
Sect, sex.
Seer, sure.
Seg, to set the teeth on edge.
Seiled, strained through a cloth or sieve.
Seip, to ooze.
Seizin', seizing.
Sel, *Sell*, self.
Selkirk bannock, bread baked with currants.
Sely, wretched: miserable.
Semple, of low birth, the opposite of gentle.
Sen', to send.
Sering, *Sairing*, as much as suffices: serving.
Servin', a servant.
Servit, a table-napkin.
Servitour, a writer's apprentice.
Set, to fit, suit, become.
Sets, corn in small stocks.
Setlin', settling. *To get a settlin'*, to be frightened into quietness.

Setlin', the refuse of liquor.
Sey, the opening in a gown or shift, through which the arm passes: a sort of woollen cloth. *Backsey*, the sirloin.
Shable, a cutlass.
Shachle, to distort from the right shape or right direction.
Shaird, a shred.
Shand, worthless: a base coin.
Shangan, a stick cleft at one end for putting the tail of a dog, &c. into by way of mischief, or to frighten him away.
Shangling, shambling.
Shanks, legs.
Shanks-naigie. *Riding on shanks-naigie*, travelling on foot.
Shank yourself awa, be off.
Sharn, thin cow-dung.
Sharney-peat, fuel made of cow-dung.
Shathmont, six inches in length.
Shauchling, *Shaughling*, shambling.
Shauchling shoon, shoes trodden down on one side by bad walking.
Shaul, shallow.
Shaup, the husk.
Shave, *Sheeve*, a slice of bread, cheese, &c.
Shaver, a barber: a wag.
Shavie, a trick: to do an ill turn.
Shaw, to shew: a small wood in a hollow place.
Shaues, the stems and leaves of potatoes, turnips, &c.
She, *I* or *he*. [Highland.]
Shealing, *Shelling*, a temporary summer milk-house: a cot.
Shear, to cut, divide.
Shearing, *Sheering*, reaping.
Sheeling-hill, a rising ground near a mill where the shelled oats were winnowed.
Sheen, bright: shining.
Sheep-shank. *To think one's self nae sheep-shank*, to be conceited.
Shellum, *Skellum*, a rogue: a low, worthless fellow.
Shellie, a pony.
Sherra, *Shirra*, the sheriff.
Shiel, to shell, take out of the husk.
Shilfa, the chaffinch.
Shill, shrill.
Shillin', shilling.
Shilpet, *Shilpit*, weak: washy: insipid (applied to liquors).
Shinty, a game in which bats, somewhat resembling golf-clubs, are used: also the club or stick used in playing the game.
Shirpet, thin and shivering.
Shochlin, contemptible: paltry.
Shog, a shock: a push off at one side.
Shogh, there. [Gael.]
Shoo, to cause a swinging motion.
Shoogle, a shaking motion.
Shool, a shovel: to shovel.
Shoon, shoes.
Shooter, a seamster.
Shore, to offer, threaten.
Shot-window, a small window, chiefly filled with a board that opens and shuts.
Shouldna, *Sudna*, should not.

Shoulter, shoulder.
Shrieigh, *Shreigh*, to shriek.
Shught, sunk: covered with earth.
Shute, to push: to shoot.
Sib, *sibb*, related to by birth.
Sie, *Siecan*, such.
Siecar, *seuro*: sure: cautious: precise in speech.
Sicht, sight.
Side, long: hanging low.
Siller, silver: money.
Sillock, a fish.
Silly, in a weakly state of health.
Simmer, summer.
Sindry, sundry.
Sinsyne, since.
Sith, since.
Skaigh, to obtain a thing improperly.
Skaillin, dispersion: dismissal.
Skaith, injury.
Skart, *Scart*, to scratch.
Skean, *Skeen*, a dirk.
Skeel, skill.
Skeely, *Skeily*, *Skeelfu'*, skilful: cunning.
Skeich, *Skeigh*, *Sziegh*, high-mettled: liable to start like a horse: proud: disdainful.
Skellies, squints.
Skelloch, the cry of a bird: a shrill cry: wild mustard: wild radish.
Skelp, to move rapidly: to strike: thrash: a blow: a squall: a heavy fall of rain.
Skep, a bee-live.
Sketchers, *Sketchers*, skates.
Skift, a passing shower.
Skilly, same as *Skeely*: also wise.
Skindler, a master of ceremonies.
Skink, to pour out: soup made of the skink or hough of beef.
Skinker, a person who pours out liquor.
Skinklin, a small portion.
Skio, a hut.
Skirl, a shrill cry: a scream.
Skirling, screaming.
Skirl in the pan, sop in the pan.
Skitt, to banter: to jeer.
Skivic, out of the proper direction: deranged.
Skient, slant: to run aslant: to deviate from the truth.
Skiented, run or hit in an oblique direction.
Skoot, a syringe.
Skouth, vent: free action.
Skran, a mixed collection of entables.
Skreigh, a screech: a loud shrill cry.
Skreigh o' day, peep of day.
Skrimp, stint as to measure or quantity.
Skruntj, meagre, infirm: miserly.
Skulduddery, *Sculduddery*, fornication: obscenity.
Skyrin, anything that strongly takes the eye: gaudy: showy.
Skyle, a sharp oblique stroke: a worthless contemptible fellow: to slide rapidly off: a slight shower with wind.
Slabber, froth.
Slaberry, denoting a state of weather at once rainy and windy.
Slack, *Slak*, an opening between two

- hills a hollow where no water runs.
- Slade*, *slid* slipped along.
- Slae*, the sloe.
- Slawtering*, doing anything in an awkward and untidy way, esp applied to anything moist or greasy.
- Slawters* a mess dirty slops.
- Slake*, to smear a small quantity of that with which anything is bedaubed.
- Slap*, a breach in a fence gap: a stile a flash.
- Slaw*, slow.
- Sleeveless gale*, *Sleeveless errand*, an idle errand hunting the cuckoo.
- Sled*, a sledge a cart without wheels.
- Slee*, sly.
- Sleek*, a measure of fruit equal to forty pounds.
- Sleekit*, sleeky sly.
- Sliddery*, slippery.
- Slighthead*, dismantled, as a fortress.
- Slimmer*, delicate easily injured.
- Slink*, little worth not to be depended upon as good also the veal of a calf killed immediately after birth a cheat a mean fellow.
- Sloan*, a sloven.
- Slocher*, a person untidy in his dress, but esp the feet.
- Slacken*, *Slaken*, to quench thirst.
- Slogan*, a war-cry or gathering word.
- Sluggish*, careless slovenly.
- Slot-hounds*, *Slut-hounds*, blood hounds who follow the slot or scent.
- Slounger*, a lazy person a plate-lucker.
- Slur*, to slip softly and quietly.
- Sluttern*, making a noise through the nostrils.
- Slippe*, to fall over slip.
- Slipet* fell.
- Smal*, small.
- Smak*, a silly fellow puny fellow paltry rogue.
- Smaddum*, dust powder nettie sense.
- Smek* to smoke send forth smoke.
- Smuld*, the smutty.
- Smutch*, a spot a speck.
- Smooke*, given to pilfering.
- Smoor*, to smother.
- Smuntie*, smutty obscene ugly.
- Smurty* a number of small things huddled together.
- Snack*, a hasty meal.
- Snag*, a tree having the branches roughly cut off.
- Snapper*, to stumble.
- Snaps* gingerbread nuts biscuits.
- Snash*, abuse Billingsgate.
- Snaw*, snow to snow.
- Snawy* *Snawie*, snowy.
- Snack*, a latch. *Snack-drawer*, a latch lifter a bolt-drawer a sly fellow.
- Snacket*, *Snackit*, secured by a latch notched.
- Sned*, to lop cut off.
- Sneeshin*, *Sneeshing*, snuff. *Sneeshin-muff*, a snuff box.
- Snell*, bitter cold severe.
- Snifter*, to draw the breath through the nostrils in such a manner as to be heard.
- Sniggering*, *tittering* sneeringly.
- Snod*, neat well trimmed.
- Snood*, a fillet for tying round the hair worn only by maidens.
- Snool*, to cringe submit tamely snub one who cringes.
- Snooze*, to go smoothly and contentedly to sleep.
- Snooter*, the red part of a turkey cock's head also to go loiteringly. To snooter and snivel, to blubber and snuffle.
- Snock*, to scent snuff.
- Snuffy* sulky angry vexed.
- Sock*, a ploughshare.
- Sodger* a soldier.
- Somedelie*, somewhat.
- Somgate*, somehow somewhere.
- Soney*, *Sonny* plump fat comfortable having a prepossessing appearance.
- Sootin-turley*, a nanny a fool.
- Soom*, to swim.
- Soor*, sour.
- Soor dook*, butter milk.
- Soothfast*, honest.
- Sootie*, black.
- Sorn*, to live upon a friend to sponge.
- Sorners* sojourners sturdy beggars vagrants claiming the privilege of bed and board.
- Sort* to assort arrange fit manage.
- Sosh*, *A sosh companion* one given to company and drink.
- Soungs* and *soungs*, pulile and sweeping.
- Sotter*, to boil slowly to half burn in roasting.
- Sough*, *Sugh*, the noise of wind a sigh the breathing of a person in deep sleep a rumour a chant peculiar to the old Presbyterians of Scotland.
- Soud*, *Sook*, to suck.
- Soup*, *Sowp*, a spoonful or monthful of soup or other liquid.
- Souple*, supple subtle active.
- Souple*, the supple the striking part of a flail a piece of wood used as a cudgel.
- Soup-the canny*, a low fellow, who would do the meanest thing for a penny.
- Souter*, *Sauter*, *Soutter*, a shoemaker.
- Souther*, *Sowder*, to solder.
- Southron*, a south countryman an Englishman.
- Sowens*, summery blanchmange made of the oatmeal which remains in the bran after bolting, converted into a subacid starch.
- Sowt* to drench.
- South*, to try over a tune with a low whistle.
- Spae*, to foretell prophecy.
- Spae-wife*, a prophetess.
- Spaul*, the spoke of a wheel.
- Spails*, chips of wood.
- Spawge*, to dash: to soil, as with mire.
- Spang*, a bound, spring. to spring with elastic force.
- Sparry grass*, asparagus.
- Spot*, a spot, place.
- Spate*, a flood, inundation sweeping torrents after rain or thaw.
- Spaul*, a limb.
- Spauld*, *Spauld*, the shoulder.
- Spauldroche*, long legged.
- Spavet*, having the spavin.
- Speck* and *span new*, quite new.
- Specks*, spectacles.
- Speel*, to climb, scramble.
- Speer*, *Spier*, to ask.
- Speerings*, asking information.
- Spel*, play.
- Spence*, a dispensary parlour: a pantry.
- Spel* and *span*, matter and form.
- Spier d* *Spier l*, inquired.
- Spindle shanks* small, thin limbs.
- Spiet*, to rain slightly.
- Sj lach*, to bespatter a clot of mud.
- Spleuchan*, *Spleughan*, a tobacco-pouch.
- Splore*, a frolic noise riot.
- Sporran*, a purse [Gael].
- Spreak*, spruce sprightly.
- Sprach*, a shrill cry.
- Sprackie*, *Sprackie*, to clamber, get on with difficulty.
- Sprattle*, to struggle to scramble.
- Spreagh*, prey lit. cattle. [Gael].
- Spreagheirne*, *Sprecherne*, cattle driving prey-driving. small spoil paltry booty.
- Spreckled*, spotted speckled.
- Sprece*, *Spra*, convivial indulgence: a short irregularity.
- Spring*, a merry dancing tune a Scotch reel. [rushes].
- Sprutte*, *Spratty*, full of sprits or spirit.
- Sprung* a sparrow.
- Spruat*, spruce.
- Spule-bane*, the blade bone.
- Spule filit*, a play football.
- Spulzie*, spoil.
- Spune*, a spoon.
- Spunk*, a match taper spark of fire small fire activity wit.
- Spunkie*, mettlesome fiery a will of the-wisp or ignis fatuus: whisky.
- Sputtle*, a stick used in making oatmeal pudding or porridge.
- Spuir whang* spur leather.
- Squauch*, a cry, scream.
- Squattle*, to sprawl.
- Squeel*, to scream.
- Stab* a stake.
- Stacher*, to stagger.
- Stack*, stuck.
- Stalg*, a young horse not yet broken in for work or riding a stallion.
- Stalk*, a steak.
- Stalcari*, *Stalcarth*, steel worthy: stout and courageous.
- Stamaach*, the stomach.
- Stammer*, to stutter, stagger.
- Stan*, stand.
- Stance*, a standing place station: position etc.
- Stanchels*, *Stanchels*, iron bars for securing windows.
- Stane*, *Stane*, a stone also entirely, as in *Stane-dumb*, *Stane dead*.

Stanc-cast, the distance to which a stone can be thrown.
Stang, a sting: to sting: also a long pole, the branch of a tree.
Stank, a pool of standing water: a ditch.
Stap, to stop: a stop.
Stark, strong: rigid. *Stark-staring mad*, evidently quite mad.
Starns, *Starnies*, *Sterns*, the stars.
Staukin', stalking.
Staumrel, half-witted: a blockhead.
Staum, to stand.
Staup, to take long strides in an awkward manner.
Staw, did steal: stole: to surfeit: to put to a stand.
Stech, to eat to repletion.
Steck, to shut: a stitch.
Steer, to stir: molest.
Steer, disturbance: commotion.
Steric, stiff: strong: durable.
Sterry, a quoadary: bustle: stir.
Steverely, *Stiverely*, firmly.
Stell, a place of covert: shelter.
Sten, to rear: a leap, bound. *Hasty stens*, hasty stretches or rushes.
Stend, to make long steps.
Stenners, the pebbles and gravel in the dry part of the bed of a river.
Stents, tribute: assessment: dues of any kind: a prescribed task.
Stey, steep.
Stibble, stubble.
Stibbler, a term of contempt for a clerical probationer.
Stibble-rig, the reaper in harvest who takes the lead: a stubble-ridge.
Stick an' stave, totally: altogether.
Stickie-fingered, given to pilfering.
Stickit, stuck: stabbed: bungled.
Still, a crutch: to halt: to limp.
Stimpert, an eighth part of a Winchester bushel: the fourth part of a peck.
Sting and ling, by violence: entirely.
Stirk, a young steer or heifer between one and two years of age.
Stoek, a plant or root of colewort, cabbage, &c.
Stoit, *Stoyte*, to stagger.
Stook, a shock of corn.
Stoop and roop, *Stoup and roup*, *Stump and rump*, altogether.
Stoor, *Stoure*, *Stowre*, dust: a skirmish: battle: also to rise in foam or spray, or clouds like dust or smoke.
Stoor, sounding hollow.
Stoor, *Stour*, stern: gruff: tall: large and strong.
Storm-sted, stopped on a journey on account of a storm.
Stot, a bnloock between two and three years of age.
Stoup, *Stowp*, a kind of jug or dish with a handle.
Stouth and outh, plenty.
Stouthrif, robbery.
Stow, *Stoo*, to cut off, lop, crop.
Stowings, *Stoowings*, sprouts of colewort gathered in spring.
Stowlins, *Stownlins*, by stealth.
Stown, stolen.
Stowrie, dusty.

Strack, did strike, struck.
Strae, straw. *A strae-death*, a death upon the bed-straw: a natural death.
Strail, did strike: struck: a stroke.
Straike, a bushel.
Straikit, stroked.
Stramash, a crash: a tumult.
Strappan, tall and handsome.
Straucht, *Straught*, straight: to make straight: to stretch.
Strauchted, *Straughted*, stretched: made straight.
Stravagin, wandering without an aim.
Streak, *Streck*, *Strick*, to stretch: fold down: lay out a corpse.
Stress, hard pressure: hard straining.
Striddle, to straddle.
String, to hang by the neck.
Stroan, *Stroun*, to spout: send forth as a water-pipe.
Strunt, any kind of spirituous liquor: to walk sturdily.
Studdie, a stitily.
Stuff, corn.
Stuffie, stout and strong: mettlesome.
Stunpie, dim. of stump.
Sturdied sheep, a sheep that has the sturdy or giddiness, from water in the head.
Sturt, to molest: vex.
Sturtin, frightened.
Styme. To see a *styme*, to see in the least—used negatively.
Suckein, *Suckin*, mill-dues.
Sucker, sugar.
Sud, *Sudd*, should.
Sudna, should not.
Sumph, a soft, muddle-headed person.
Sune, soon.
Suue or *syue*, sooner or later.
Sunkets, provisions of any sort.
Sunkie, a low stool.
Sute, soot.
Swabble, a tall and slender person.
Swack, to drink deeply and greedily: a large draught of liquor.
Swack, limber: pliant: supple.
Swaird, sword.
Swank, stately: jovial.
Swanlie, a strapping young man or woman.
Swauking, supple: active.
Swap, to exchange.
Swarf, to swoon.
Swart-back, the great black-and-white gull.
Swarved, swerved.
Swat, did sweat.
Swatch, a sample: specimen.
Swats, drink: good ale.
Swalter, *Squalter*, to splutter: flounce: move in a rapid and undulating way in the water.
Sweal, to run: said of a candle.
Swear, *Sveer*, lazy, indolent.
Sweaten, *Sweatin*, sweating.
Swee, to move a body backwards and forwards.
Sweepit, swept.
Sweet, fresh: not salt.
Sweetie-man, a confectioner.

Sweeties, sugar-plums: sweetmeats.
Swine's sain, hog's lard.
Swinge, to lash.
Swire, *Swyre*, the neck: the declination of a mountain or hill near the summit.
Swirl, a curvo: an eddying blast or pool: a knot in wood: a whirl: to whirl.
Swirlie, knaggy: full of knots.
Swith, begone: swift.
Swither, to hesitate in choice: hesitation.
Swoor, *Swirr*, swore.
Swuff, to breathe loudly during sleep.
Sybo, an onion that does not form a bulb at the root.
Syke, *Sike*, a streamlet: a small rill without sand or gravel.
Sylup, *Slype*, a coarse fellow.
Syn, *Sync*, *Sin*, since: then: afterwards: in that case.
Synd, to rinse.
Syndings, rinsings: slops.
Syver, a gutter. *Causeyed-syver*, a stone-paved gutter.

T

Tack, a lease, as of a farm: an addition: a slight hold or fastening.
Tackets, a species of nails for driving into the heels and soles of shoes.
Tackit, *Tongue-tackit*, unable to speak distinctly.
Tae, to: a toe. *The tae*, the one.
Tael, *Taid*, *Ted*, a toad.
Taillie, a deed of cutail.
Taip, tapestry.
Tairge, a target: to rate severely.
Tait, a lock of wool: a small quantity.
Taivert, dull: stupid: confused.
Tak, to take.
Tak on, to purchase on credit.
Tak the gate, to commence a journey.
Tale. *Wi' their tale*, according to their own story: forsooth.
Tale-piel, a tale-teller: a tale-bearer.
Tangle, the stem of a sea-weed: a tall, lank person: any long dangling thing.
Tangs, tongs.
Tap, the top. *Tap of tow*, the quantity of tow or hards that is made up in a conical figure, to be put upon the distaff: metaphorically, an irritable person.
Tape, to make a little go a great way: to use sparingly.
Tapelless, heedless: foolish.
Tap-pickle, the highest grain in a stalk of oats.
Tappit-heu, a tin pot with a knob on the top resembling a crested hen, and containing a quart, or, according to some authorities, three quarts of ale.
Tapsalteerie, topsy-turvy.
Tap-swarm, the first swarm of bees cast off from a hive.
Targat, a tatter: a tassel.

Farloch, a dirty, strong, brawling woman.
Tarr d, marked with tar, as sheep
Tarrow, to boggle over a bargain
delay
Tasler, a labourer who does task work.
Tatter-callops, fluttering in rags
Tauld, Tald, told.
Taupie, a foolish, thoughtless young woman a slut
Tauted, *Tautie*, *Tattie*, matted together
Tawne, allowing itself to be peaceably handled—said of a horse, cow, &c.
Tawn, a fit of sullenness or bad temper
Tawse, a leathern strap, cut at the end into thongs, and used for chastisement
Tawtie bogie, a scarecrow
Tedding spreading after the mower
Tee, a mark, a nodule of earth from which a ball is struck off, in the game of golf.
Tend, *Tend* tithe.
Tent, a field pulpit attention heed to take heed watch place a value on
Tentie, heedful cautious
Tentless heedless.
Teuch, *Teugh*, tough.
Thack, *thatch*. *Under thack* and *rape*, under thatch and rope snag and comfortable used in allusion to the stacks in the barn yard, after they are thatched for the winter
Thackless, destitute of thatch.
Thae, these.
Thairnait, concerning or about that.
Thairn, small gut catgut a fiddle string
Thack *Thed*, *thatch* to thatch.
Thegither, together
Themsel, themselves
Thereout, out of doors
Thack, intimate familiar
Therelless, indifferent forbidding spoken of a person's demeanour
Thigging going round collecting benevolences gentle begging
Thur, these
Thurk, to thrill vibrate.
Thole, to suffer endure.
Thoom, a thumb.
Thow, a thaw to thaw
Thowless, *Thowless*, slack - lazy slingsh.
Thrang a throng a crowd busy
Thrangere, stir, bustle.
Thrapple, the throat the wind pipe.
Thrash, a mob
Thraw, to sprain, twist, writha.
Thrawart, cross-grained ill tempered.
Thrawin, *Thrawing*, twisting thwarting
Thrawn, sprained twisted per verse.
Threap, *Threap*, an accusation, threat, pertinacious affirmation.
An auld threap, an old threat a

superstition obstinately persisted in
Threave, twenty four sheaves, or two stooks of grain.
Three gurr d, gurr with three heaps.
Three neuk, triangular
Threup, persisted in averring
Three taeed having three prongs.
Threshin, thrashing
Threteen, thirteen.
Threety, thirty
Thrustle, a thistle
Through, to go on with make out
Throughgawn, clever active thorough.
Throughther, confusedly pell mell.
Thud, a loud noise a stroke causing a hollow sound to strike to drive with impetuosity
Thumput thumped.
Thummer, thunder
Ticht gurr firmly
Tich, the fit and proper time
Tig a twitch tap pet fit of sullen humour to twitch give a slight stroke to.
Tik, to
Tilke-walthe, fiddle fiddle.
Tift to it.
Timmer, timber
Timmer tuned, having an unmelodious voice not musical
Time, to lose.
Tinkler a tinker
Tinkler's tippence, useless money
Tip, a ram.
Tippence, twopence.
Tirl, to make a slight noise un cover
Tirlie-whirlie, a whirling an ornament consisting of a number of interwoven lines
Tirreeces, tantrums.
Tither, the other
Tittle, to whisper
Tocher, a marriage portion.
Tod, a fox.
Toddlin *Toddling*, tottering waddling as children do
Tood of drum, tuck of drum.
Toom, empty
Toshly cleanly neatly
Town, a hamlet farm house.
Touse, rough shaggy
Touse, to treat roughly to dishevel.
Toused out, ransacked.
Toustie, testy
Tout, a pet fit of ill humour copious draught the blast of a horn or trumpet to blow a horn snuk post.
Toute, haughty irritable in delicate health.
Tow, prepared flax - the substance of which ropes are made a rope.
Tourmond a twelvemonth.
Towman, a beating
Toy, *Toy-match*, a head dress of linen or wool, without lace fall, or border, and with flaps covering the neck and part of the shoulders, worn by old women of the lower classes.
Trackle, to throw up dirt with the feet.

Trank, to lounge dangle
Trank-like, looking fatigued from wandering about
Trail, to drag
Transe, a passage.
Transmogrified, metamorphosed.
Trashed, jaded deteriorated through bad usage
Trees, trousers.
Trickie, full of tricks
Trundle, *Trundle* to roll trundle.
Trocker, a low trader
Trucking, *Troggin*, trucking, bartering having intercourse.
Trogs *Troggs*, troth a vulgar oath.
Trone, *Tron*, a weighing machine, consisting of two horizontal bars crossing each other, beaked at the extremities, and supported by a wooden pillar—used for heavy wares
Trot-cose a warm covering for the head, neck, and breast when travelling in bad weather
Trocean, a trowel.
Tryst, *Tryste*, an appointment: a fair a cattle market to make an appointment.
Tug, raw hide, of which, in former times plough traces were frequently made a trace anything for pulling
Tuggle, to handle in a rough manner
Tulshie, a morose looking person
Tulse, a quarrel to quarrel, fight
Tumbler, a species of cart tumbler.
Tum, *handit*, empty handed.
Tumfie, a stupid fool, male or female.
Tup, a ram.
Turn-tail, a runaway
Twa, *Twa*, two
Tread, it would.
Twa faced, deceitful.
Twa fald, bowed down by age or disease.
Twa, *Twa*, twelve.
Twa three, a few
Tweel, truly
Tweel, *Tweel*, a covering for a bed.
Tyke, a dog of the larger species
Tyne, *Tyne*, to lose forfeit be lost perish.

U

Udal, allodial.
Udaller, one who holds his lands by allodial tenure.
Up, to feel disgust at.
Ugsome disgusting
Ukie, oil.
Umquhile, *Whilom*, lately former: deceased.
Unbrized, *Unbrized*, unbroken.
Uncanny, dangerous supposed to possess supernatural powers.
Unce, ounce
Unchancy unlucky dangerous.
Unco, strange uncouth also used intensively
Unfriens, *Unfriens* enemies.
Unhalsed, unsaluted.
Unken'd, *Unken'd*, unknown.
Unnicher, insecure.

Unskail'd, undamaged, unhurt.
Unsoncy, Unsonsy, unlucky: mischievous: saucy.
Untentie, incautious: careless.
Untill, unto: till.
Up-bye, a little way farther on: up the way.
Up-cast, a reproach.
Up-going, ascent.
Up-haul, to uphold: maintain: lay under an obligation.
Upo', upon.
Upselling, conceited: assuming.
Upsides with, even with: quit with.
Usquebaugh, whisky. [Gael.]

V

Vacs, Voes (in Orkney and Shetland), inlets of the sea.
Vaik, to be or become vacant.
Vap'rin, vapouring.
Varlet, a warlock.
Vassail, vessel.
Vassail-buird, eupboard.
Vauntic, proud: in high spirits.
Vera, very.
Vifla, dried beef.
Virl, a ring round anything to keep it firm.
Vinomy, visage.
Vittel, Vittle, victual: grain: victuals.
Vivers, food: eatables.
Vow, proud: well pleased.
Vow! an interjection expressive of admiration or surprise.

W

Wa', a wall.
Waal, a well.
Waal-head, well-head: spring: fountain.
Wab, a web.
Wab-fitted, web-footed.
Wabster, a weaver.
Wad, would: to bet: a bet: a wager: a hostage.
Wad a haen, would have had.
Wadna, would not.
Wadset, a pledge.
Wae, woe: sorrowful.
Wae dogs, woful dogs.
Waeft, sorrowful: melancholy.
Waesome, woful.
Waff, a blast: a hasty motion: a sudden bodily ailment.
Waff-like, having a disreputable appearance.
Wafflower, wall-flower.
Waff, Weft, the cross thread that goes from the shuttle through the web.
Waif, Waff, strayed: vagabond: worthless: inferior: shabby.
Wair, to lay out: to expend.
Waise, Weise, to direct.
Wakerife, Waulrife, vigilant.
Wale, choice: to choose.
Walie, Waly, large: ample: an interjection of distress.
Walise, saddle-bags: portmanteau.
Wallies, the intestines: also finery.
Walloch, a species of Highland dance.

Wally-draigle, the youngest bird in a nest: a feeble, ill-grown creature.
Walth, wealth.
Wamble, to move in an undulating manner.
Wame, womb: belly.
Wamefu', Wamefou, a bellyful.
Wampish, to toss about in a boasting or frantic manner.
Wan, got: won: earned.
Wanchancie, Wanchaney, Wanchansy, unlucky.
Wanion, vengeance: the devil.
Wanle, Wannle, active, healthy.
Wanresfu', restless.
Wanthriven, stunted: decayed: whose thriving is retrograde.
Wap, to throw: to flap: a quick, smart stroke.
Wappin, stout: clever.
Ware, to expend: lay out.
Wark, work.
Wark-loom, Wark-lume, a tool to work with.
Warkman, a labourer, artisan.
Warp, World, world.
Warlock, a wizard.
Warp's gear, money: wealth of any kind.
Warty, worldly: eager to amass wealth.
Warp, four, applied to the counting of oysters.
Warse, worse.
Wارش, Wersh, not salted: tasteless.
Wastle, Wursle, Wrasle, to wrestle.
Wasna, was not.
Wastel cake, Wassail cake, an oaten loaf baked in the oven, with earaway seeds, &c. in it.
Wastrie, Wastry, prodigality: imprudent expense.
Wastrie, wasteful: prodigal.
Wat, Weet, to know.
Water-broo, Water-brose, brose made of meal and water simply.
Water-purpie, water-speedwell: brook-lime.
Water-stoup, a pail for carrying water.
Wather, weather.
Wat na, wot not.
Wattle, a wand.
Wauble, to swing: to reel.
Wauch, Waugh, Waff, nauseous: bad: shabby.
Wad, to wave: to flap.
Wauht, a draught of liquor. *Gude willie-wauht*, a hearty draught.
Wauken, to rouse from sleep.
Waukrife, not apt to sleep.
Wauner, to go astray: watchful.
Waur, worse: to get the better of: to put to the worse.
Waured, Waur't, vanquished.
Wawl, to roll the eye and look wildly.
Waws, wells, and squelchies, waves, whirlpools, and gulfs.
Wean, Wee ane, Weanie, a little one: a child.
Wearfie', painful: distressing.
Weasand, Weason, the wind-pipe.
Wee, little.

Weel, well.
Weel, Weil, weal: prosperity: advantage.
Weel gaun, well going.
Weel kent, well known.
Weet, wet: dew: rain.
Weigh-bauks, the beam of a balance for weighing.
Weight, Wecht, a sieve without holes for winnowing corn.
Weil, Wiel, a small whirlpool.
Weil-faur't, having a handsome or genteel appearance.
Weil-waith, selected with great care.
Weir, war.
Weird, destiny: fate.
Weise, Weize, to lead, guide: point out, shew the way, put in the way: whisk: use policy in attaining any object.
Welked, Waulkit, fulled, as cloth: callous.
Well-head, a spring.
Werena, were not.
Wern, a scar.
We'se, we shall or will.
Wessel, westwards.
Westlan, Westlin, western.
Wha, who.
Whaap, Whaip, Whap, the curlew.
Wha'er, who ever.
Whaize, to wheeze.
Whalpit, whelped.
Whample, a stroke: a slash: to stroke: to slash.
Whang, leather: a leathern string: a piece of cheese, bread, &c.: to give the strappado.
Whar, Whare, Whaur, where.
Wha's, Whase, whose.
What for no! why not?
Whatt, did whet or cut.
Whaur'll, where will.
Whaen, Whin, a parcel: a number of persons or things.
Wheep, to fly nimbly: to jerk.
Penny wheep, small-beer.
Wheepie, to whistle like a plover.
Wheerikins, the hips.
Wheesh, be silent.
Wheezie, a blaze with a whizzing noise.
Whid, the motion of a hare running but not frightened: a lie.
Whig, to jog rudely: to urge forward.
Whigamore, a great Whig.
Whigmaleeries, crotchets: trinkets.
Whiles, sometimes.
Whilk, which.
Whilly, to deceive with specious pretences: to gull.
Whilly-whas, idle speeches: flummery.
Whimwham, a fancy: a whim.
Whinge, to whine: complain: pet: fawn like a dog.
Whinger, a sort of hanger used as a knife at meals, and as a sword at broils.
Whins, furze, gorse.
Whirry, to whirl: hurry.
Whisht, peace. *Held my whisht*, kept silence.
Whistle, a whistle: to whistle.
White, to cut with a knife.

SCOTTISH WORDS AND PHRASES

White hagg, *White hauce*, sausages stuffed with oatmeal and suet.
Whutter, a hearty draught of liquor.
Whittle whaitieing making foolish conjectures reasoning to little purpose.
Whulle, a knife.
Whutter, a weasel so called on account of its white throat.
Whomling whelming overturning.
Whorn, horn.
Whully-whaing cajoling.
Whummel, *Whummle*, to whelm overturn.
Whun stane, whun stone.
Whup, a whip.
Whurr, to make a whurring noise.
Whyles, sometimes.
Wit, with.
Wicht, a man or person.
Wicht, strong vigorous.
Wick, to strike a stone in an oblique direction—a term used in curling.
Wicker, willow the smaller sort.
Widdle a halter.
Widdie, *Widdie*, ill tempered one who deserves a halter.
Widdle, struggle bustle.
Wife, a woman, whether married or single, generally one past middle age.
Wife-carle, a man who bunes him self about household affairs or women's work.
Wife a dim or endearing term for wife.
Wile. Same as *Wyle*.
Will-a-way, *Weal-away*, woe is me!
Willie wand, a rod of willow.
Willaw, wild mustard.
Willow-wicker, the smaller species of willow.
Willyard, *Will part*, wild strange unaccountable bashful and reserved.
Wileum, wilful in a wandering state.
Wimple awindingturn to meander.
Wimplan, waving meandering.
Win to winnow.
Win, to get arrive at any particular stage or degree.
Win, wind.
Win by, to get past to escape.
Windle *Winkles* a turning frame upon which yarn is put to be wound.
Windle strae, crested dog's tail grass.
Windock a window.
Winna, *Winna* will not.
Winnock, a window.
Winnock bunter, a seat in a window.
Winsome, gainly lovely attractive in appearance, character, or manner.
Win t wound, as of a bobbin of yarn.

Wuille, a staggering motion to stagger, reel, roll.
Winze, an oath.
Wippen, that with which the handle of a golf club is wound, generally a piece of the selvage of cloth.
Wirrycow Same as *Wirrecoo*.
Wise hie, proper decent prudent.
Wiss, to wish.
Witherhins, wrong ways about from right to left contrary to the apparent motion of the sun.
Withouten without.
Witters, harbs of a fishing spear, or of a fishing hook, &c.
Witting *Weeting* knowing.
Wiend, dried sprunk.
Wonner, a wonder a contemptuous appellation.
Wons, dwells.
Wool, wool.
Woodie, a gallows a withe or rope of twisted wands with which malefactors appear formerly to have been hanged.
Woodrip, the plant woodruff.
Woor bob, *Woor-bab*, the garter knotted below the knee with a couple of loops.
Wordie, *Word*, worthy dim. of word.
Worl, the world.
Worin, an insignificant, contemptible creature.
Worretting, contention wrangling.
Wirrecoo, *Wirrecoo*, a hobgoblin, bugbear, scarecrow the devil.
Worry carl, a snarling, ill natured person.
Worsh, worsted.
Wose! an exclamation of pleasure or wonder.
Wouf, wayward unreclaimed disordered in intellect.
Wrack, to tease, vex.
Wtrak, anything thrown out by the sea refuse of every description.
Wrang, wrong mistaken to wrong.
Wreeth, a wreath of drifted snow.
Wricht a joiner.
Wud, *Wood*, mad furious.
Wull, will.
Wull-a-way woe is me!
Wun, to win to get, in all its senses.
Wunna, *Winna*, will not.
Wunthin, rolling over and over down an incline.
Wuss. Same as *Wuss*.
Wuzent Same as *Wizend*.
Wyle, to beguile.
Wyle, to select selection.
Wyle-coat, a boy's flannel under dress a flannel petticoat.

Wynd (in a town), an alley off the street, a lane.
Wyss, wise.
Wyle, to blame, reproach.

Y

Yaff, to bark like a dog in a passion to prate to talk pertly.
Yagger, a hunter a ranger about the country a pedler.
Yald, *Yauld*, snapple, active athletic.
Yammer, to make a loud outcry to complain peevishly.
Yanking a way of talking English smart, active.
Yape to be hungry.
Yard *Yaird*, *Yairde*, a kitchen-garden.
Yarf, a kind of peat.
Yaud a jade a mare a worn out horse.
Yaud *Far yaud*, a cry of encouragement or direction from a shepherd to his dog.
Yawp hungry the cry of a bird or a child.
Yearlings born in the same year.
Yeamed curdled.
Yell, barren.
Yelloch, a shrill cry.
Yellow-yeld ng, *Yellow yolding* the yellow hammer.
Yenoo, at this moment.
Yer, your.
Yerd, *Yird* *Yirth*, earth.
Yerlet, jerked lashed.
Yerl, an earl.
Ye se, you shall or will.
Yestreen, yester even last night.
Yett, a gate, such as is usually at the entrance into a farmyard or field.
Yewlin, *Foolin*, *Fowl'in*, itching.
Yill ale.
Yill cap, *Yill-cap*, ala-stoup.
Yin, one.
Yines, once.
Yokin, *Yoking*, the ploughing that is done at one putting to of the horses.
Yonker, *Younder*, a young fellow.
Yont, beyond farther.
Yonter, farther.
Yontermost, still farther.
Youf, to bark.
Yoursel, yourself.
Yout, a shout, cry, scream.
Yowce, a ewe.
Yowce, dim. of yowe.
Yowl, to yell to howl a howl.
Yule, Christmas.
Yule e'en, the night before Christmas.
Yurn, the acid substance used for coagulating milk.

AMERICANISMS.

A

Aboard, used of things on shore, as 'aboard a coach, railway,' &c.
Above one's bend, out of one's power: beyond reach.
Absquatulate, to run away, esp. in disgrace.
Acknowledge the corn, to acknowledge or confess a charge or imputation.
Ad, abbreviation of advertisement.
Adobe, sun-baked brick used for building houses, &c. [Sp.]
Advanced female, a woman who claims the rights and privileges of men.
Africanise, to place under the control of Africans or negroes.
Afterclap, an additional, and generally unjust demand, beyond the bargain originally made.
After night, after candle-light: in the evening.
Albany beef, the sturgeon, which ascends the Hudson River as far as Albany.
Alewife. See Dict.
All any more, no more.
All-fired, very: in a great degree.
Alter, to geld, as animals.
Amalgamate, *To*, applied to the mixing of the black and white races.
Ambition, grudge: spite.
Among, between.
Anti, a bet placed in opposition to the dealer's bet in playing the game of poker—hence, *To anti*, to bet.
Antony over, a game at ball played by two parties of boys on opposite sides of a school-house, over which the ball is thrown.
Apple-brandy, a kind of brandy distilled from cider.
Apple-butter, a sauce made of apples stewed down in cider, which is put away, like butter, in tubs, for use during the winter.
Apple-jack. Same as *Apple-brandy*.
Apple-slump, a New England dish, consisting of apples and molasses baked within a bread-pie in an iron pot.
Appreciate, to raise the value of.

Approbate, to express approbation of.
Ark, a large flat boat used on some of the western rivers to transport merchandise.
Arkansas toothpick, a kind of bowie-knife, which can be shut up into the handle.
Arpent, an acre. [Fr.]
Arriero, a muleteer. [Sp.]
Arroyo, a ravine. [Sp.]
Atole, Indian corn gruel. [Sp.]
Avails, profits, proceeds.
Avalanche, a corr. of ambulance.
Aze to grind. A member of Congress who supports some favourite project, which makes him appear generous while he acts from a selfish motive, is said to have an *aze to grind*.

B

Back and forth, backward and forward.
Backbone, firmness, stability of purpose, energy.
Back out, to retreat from a difficulty: to withdraw from an engagement or contest.
Backward, bashful: timid.
Bacon, *To save one's*, to preserve one's self from harm.
Bad, ill, as 'I feel quite bad to-day.'
Bag, to capture.
Bagasse, the dry remains of the sugar-cane after the juice has all been pressed out, used as fuel. [Fr.]
Bagging, hempen bags for packing cotton in.
Bail, the handle of a pail, bucket, or kettle.
Bail one's own boat, to mind one's own business, without waiting for help from others.
Balance, the remainder of anything, as 'the balance of a speech.'
Bald-face, bad whiskey.
Bald-headed, *To go it*, to rush eagerly to do a thing, as if without taking time to cover the head.
Balk, to stop abruptly in one's course, as a horse.
Bang, to beat—that is, to excel or surpass.
Bang-up, an old word for a heavy over-coat.

Bankable, receivable at a bank, as bills: discountable, as notes.
Bank-bill, a bank-note.
Banker, a vessel employed in fishing on the banks of Newfoundland.
Bannock, a cake of Indian meal fried in lard. [Seot.]
Banquette, the name for the sidewalk in some of the Southern cities. [Fr.]
Banter, to challenge to a match: to provoke to a wager.
Bar, in the West, the bear.
Bar, to frequent the drinking-shop.
Barbecue. See Dict.
Barfoot, said of tea or coffee taken without sugar and cream.
Bark a squirrel, to strike with a rifle-ball the bark on the upper side of a branch on which the animal sits, so that the concussion kills it without mutilating it.
Bark up the wrong tree, to mistake one's object: to pursue the wrong course to obtain it. In hunting, a dog drives a squirrel or other game into a tree, where by barking he attracts its attention until the hunter arrives. Sometimes the game escapes, or the dog is deceived, and barks up the wrong tree.
Barnyard, a barnyard fowl.
Barracade, a home-made napless blanket. [D. *baare klederen*, bare cloths.]
Barranca, a deep ravine produced suddenly by heavy rains, and having steep banks. [Sp.]
Barrague, a roof on four posts for sheltering hay or other produce. [Fr. *baraque*, barrack.]
Barrens, elevated lands or plains on which grow small trees unfit for timber.
Base-ball, a game at ball, so called from the bases or bounds, usually four in number, which designate the circuit which each player must make after striking the ball.
Basket-meeting, a picnic deriving its name from each member bringing his provisions in a basket.
Batter-cake, a cake of Indian meal made with butter-milk or cream.

Bay a tract of low swampy land, covered with bay trees
Bayou, the outlet of a lake, a channel for water [Fr *bayou*, gut, bowel]
Bead, To draw a, to fire, from the practice of the Western hunter, in taking aim, of gradually raising the front sight which resembles a bead, to a level with the hind sight, and firing the moment the two are in a line.
Bear a hand to assist to be active and not delay
Beat, to surpass to excel.
Beautiful, applied indiscriminately to anything pleasing or good.
Bee an assemblage of people generally neighbours to unite their labours for the benefit of one individual or family *Apple-bee* an assembly to gather apples, or to cut them up for drying.
Husking bee, an assembly for husking corn.
Beeline, a direct or straight line from one point to another from the practice of bees, when loaded with honey, returning to their hives in a direct line.
Bellmare, a mare chosen to lead a caravan or drove of mules in the south west the leader of a political party
Buddy a domestic fowl a chicken.
Budery a place where books are bound.
Bucard, a peculiar kind of hot tea-rol, usually fermented.
Blueback a paper money note of the Confederate states.
Blummaehies, flowers [D]
Board, On. Same as *Aboard*
Boatable, capable of being navigated by boats.
Bobbery a squabble a row
Bob-sled, a sled for the transportation of large lumber from the forest to a river or public road.
Bocley, a bowl or vessel made from a gourd. [From the Dutch.]
Bocking, a kind of baize or woollen cloth, used to cover floors or to protect carpets.
Bootee, a cot bedstead, so called in Canada.
Boggle to embarrass.
Bogue, to come suddenly upon.
Bogus a beverage made of rum and molasses.
Bogus spurious counterfeit.
Bolt, to start off suddenly—said originally of a horse starting from his course, afterwards applied to politicians who suddenly desert their party
Bombproof, an official connected with the army, not expected to expose himself to the enemy's fire.
Bonny-clabber, thick milk from which the whey is drained to get the curds out.
Boost, to lift or push one up a tree or over a fence.
Botche a boat without a top, or a

shoe made like a boot without a leg
Born in the woods to be scared by an owl, Not too much used to danger to be easily frightened.
Boss, a master an employer of labour [D *boss*, a master]
Boss a name for the buffalo, among the hunters of the prairie. [L. *bos*, an ox.]
Bossy a familiar name for a calf.
See Boss
Boughten, which is bought.
Bourbon, any old fashioned party which acts unmanly of past experience
Brash brittle.
Brave, an Indian fighting man.
Bravely, very well excellently
Breadstuf, denoting all the cereals that can be converted into bread.
Brews crusts of rye and Indian bread, softened with milk and eaten with molasses.
Brickley brittle
Broom corn, a variety of maize, from the tops of which brooms are made.
Back, to put forth one's whole energy
Buckbeer, a very strong kind of beer
Buck party, a company without ladies.
Buckra, a white man, used by the blacks
Buffalo chips, the dry dung of the buffalo, used as fuel on the prairies.
Buffalo robe, the skin of the buffalo, dressed for use.
Bug, a beetle.
Buggy a single seated, four wheeled vehicle, with or without a top, drawn by one or two horses.
Bulger, anything very large.
Bummer, one who loots
Bumper, the buffer of a railway carriage.
Bun, a familiar name for the squirrel
Buncombe, *Buncombe*, pretended enthusiasm fictitious sympathy
Bunk, a wooden case used in country taverns and in offices, which serves for a seat during the day, and for a bed at night a sailor's sleeping berth. *Th' bunk*, to go to bed.
Bunkum. Same as *Buncombe*.
Bunt to butt to push with horns.
Burglarize, to steal. *Burglaring*, the occupation of a burglar
Burple, to steal.
Bush, a region abounding in trees and shrubs.
Bushwhacker, a raw countryman a lawless person or a fugitive from justice, who has taken to the bush.
Bust to bust to fail in business a drinking bout.
Buster, anything large in size a man of great strength a drinking bout.
Butte, a detached hill or ridge rising

abruptly, but not high enough to be called a mountain. [Fr]
Buzzard, a spoiled piece of work.
By and again, now and then.

C

Cable, to send a message by the telegraph cable
Caboodle, a crowd.
Caboose, a small railway car
Cache, a hole in the ground for hiding and preserving provisions. [Fr]
Cacique a chief of an Indian tribe the mayor of a New Mexican town a pompous and self-sufficient individual.
Cakes, *Hurry up the* be quick about it—originating in the partiality Americans have for hot cakes at breakfast, which, in order to be satisfactory, must be brought to the table as soon as they are baked.
Calabash, the gourd a drinking vessel made from its fruit a weak and empty head.
Calaboose, the common jail, in the Southern States. [Sp. *calabozo*]
Calculate, to esteem, suppose, believe, think, intend.
Calibogue a mixture of rum and spruce beer
Calico coloured cotton cloth, coarser than muslin.
Calithump, an assemblage of persons, with tin horns, bells, rattles, &c., who parade the streets making as much noise as possible.
Camphre, camphor
Camp out, to spend the night in the open air
Can, to put in a can or air tight vessel, as fruit
Canacks, *Canucks*, Canadians.
Caney, applied to a place where cane either grows, or once grew in abundance
Cañon, *Canyon*, a narrow tunnel-like passage between high and precipitous banks, formed by mountains or table-lands, with a river running beneath. [Sp]
Can't, to turn over, as a piece of timber
Can't-hook, a wooden lever, with an iron hook at one end, with which heavy articles of merchandise or timber are cantled or turned over
Captain, the conductor of a railway train.
Caption, a heading.
Car, a carriage.
Caricues, *Curicues*, fantastic ornaments.
Carry, to lead.
Carryall, a four wheeled pleasure-carriage in Canada, a sleigh. [Fr *carroile*.]
Casa, a country house. [Sp]
Cashunk, an exclamation imitative of a sudden noise.
Cater-cornered, *Catty-cornered*, diagonally
Caucus, a meeting of the leading

politicians of a party to agree upon the plans to be pursued in an approaching election.

Cavallard, a long string of horses and mules, laden with merchandise. [Sp. *caballada*.]

Caverson, a muzzlo for a horse. [Fr. *caverson*.]

Cavort, to speak or act in an extravagant manner. [From Sp. *cavar*, to paw, applied to horses.]

Chain-lightning, *Chained lightning*, forked lightning: inferior whiskey.

Chance, a certain amount or supply.

Chaparral, a tract of land covered with shrubs and bushes, mostly armed with spines. [From Sp. *chaparra*, an evergreen dwarf-oak.]

Charm, money.

Chaw up, to use up: to demolish.

Check, an impromptu meal of cold provisions.

Check, a door-post.

Chickaree, the popular name of the red squirrel.

Chicken-fizings, a chicken fricassee.

Chicken-pie, a Southern term to designate the necessary expenses for purchasing legislative votes and newspaper influence.

Chimbley, *Chimley*, chimney.

Chinch, the bed-bug: an insect that infests wheat. [Sp.]

Chip, to be merry.

Chipper, a lively, cheerful person.

Chisel, to cheat.

Chock, to fill up.

Choke off, to stop a speaker when addressing an audience.

Chomp, to champ: to chew loudly and greedily.

Chop, quality. [Chin.]

Chore, small work of a domestic kind.

Chowder, a favourite New England dish, made of fish, pork, onions, and bisenit stewed together.

Chowderhead, a dunce.

Chuck-full, a form of choke-full.

Chunk, a short, thick piece of wood, &c.

Chunky, short and thick.

Clam, a common shell-fish. As happy as a clam, a common expression on those parts of the coast where clams are found.

Clam-bake, the baking of clams in an improvised stove of stones and weeds.

Clam-shell, the lips or mouth: the patent lock on a mail-bag.

Clapboard, a thin, narrow board, used to cover the sides of houses, and placed so as to overlap the one below it.

Claybank, denoting the colour most common to a bank of clay.

Clever, good-natured, obliging.

Clifty, applied to a river on the banks of which limestone cliffs abound.

Clip, a blow. To clip, to give a blow.

Clockmutch, a woman's cap com-

posed of three pieces—a straight centre one from the forehead to the neck, with two side-pieces. [D. *klapmuts*, a night-cap.]

Clothier, one who makes and sells cloth.

Coast, to slide down a frozen or snow-covered hill on a sled.

Coast, *On the*, near at hand.

Cob, of corn, the spike or stipe on which the grains of maize grow.

Cobbler, a beverage composed of wine, sugar, lemon, and ice finely broken up, sucked through a straw or other tube.

Comical, strange, extraordinary.

Completed, having a certain complexion.

Condeript, thrown into fits.

Conduct, *To*, to behave one's self (without the pronoun).

Conferee, one of a number of persons delegated from the two houses of legislature for the purpose of devising an agreement on some point in dispute between them.

Coniacker, a maker of false coin.

Considerable, used as an adverb or as a noun.

Consociate, to unite in an assembly, as pastors and delegates of churches.

Consociation, fellowship or union of churches by their pastors and delegates.

Contemplate, to propose, to intend.

Contraptions, new and peculiar things.

Convenient, near at hand: within easy reach.

Coon, the racoon: a member of the Whig party. A gone coon, an individual in a serious or hopeless difficulty.

Coonery, Whiggery.

Cord, a large quantity.

Corduroy, a rough kind of road, consisting of loose poles or logs laid across a swamp, presenting a ribbed appearance.

Corn, maize.

Corn, *To acknowledge the*. See *Ac-knowledge*.

Corn-blades, the leaves of the maize.

Corn-broom. Same as *Broom-corn*.

Corn-dodger, a cake made of Indian corn, so called from its disposition to dodge or jump about in the act of baking.

Corn-juice, whiskey.

Corn-shucking, an occasion on which a farmer invites his neighbours to his house or barn to assist him in stripping the shucks or husks from his corn. It is accompanied with merry-making and frolic.

Corp, corpse.

Corporosity, the living body.

Corral, a large enclosure for cattle formed of cedar-logs: the ring formed by the wagons of a hunter's train, into which all the horses and cattle are driven at night to graze. [Sp.—*corro*, a circle.]

Colbetty, a man who interferes with woman's special duties in a household.

Cotton to, to take a liking to, to fancy, to stick to, as cotton would.

Court, in New England, applied to a legislative body composed of a House of Representatives and a Senate.

Court-house, in the South, a name often given to the county town, as *Fairfax Court-house*.

Coverlid, coverlet.

Cow-catcher, on a railway, a triangular fender of iron, placed in front of the locomotive, to clear the line of cattle, sheep, &c.

Coucumber, cucumber.

Cracker, a squib: a small hard biscuit.

Cracklings, a Southern dish consisting of pieces of the rind of pork roasted and baked into bread: cinders.

Crease, to shoot, as a deer, so that the ball cuts the skin at a preciso spot of the upper part of the neck.

Creature, an animal, esp. a horse.

Creek, a small stream.

Crook, in tailoring, one who cuts out garments.

Crowd, a company, not necessarily large.

Cruise, *To go a*, on the New England coast, applied to going inland, as having an airing, riding on horse-back or in a stage-coach, &c.

Cruller, a cake made of a strip of sweetened dough boiled in lard, the two ends of which are twisted or curled together. [D. *kruller*.]

Curlicues. See *Carlicues*.

Curtilude, shortness.

Cuss, prob. a contraction of customer, in the sense of a person that one meets or has to do with.

Cussedness, wickedness: resoluteness.

Custodize, to take into custody.

Cut a swathe, to make a great show: to make a figure.

Cut didoes, to be frolicsome.

Cut dirt, to run away in haste.

Cute, acute, sharp, cunning.

Cut one's stick, to die.

Cut up shines, to play tricks.

D

Daddock, a trunk of a fallen tree rotting away and turning into mould.

Daddyism, respect paid to good family and honourable descent.

Daft, mad. [Scot.]

Dander, dandruff, scurf. To get one's dander up, to get into a passion.

Dansy, failing from old age.

Darky, a negro.

Dawdle, one who loiters over his work.

Daze, a state of utter bewilderment.

Deacon a calf, to knock it on the head as soon as it is born.
Deacon berries, to place the largest on the top.
Deacon off (at a meeting), to give the cue and lead the debate.
Deadhead, one who enjoys what ever may be had for money without paying, as a railway pass, &c.
Decedent a deceased person.
Declension, the act of declining.
Deed, to convey or transfer by deed.
Delegate, a representative from a Territory having a voice in Congress but no vote.
Deputise, to appoint a deputy.
Desk, the reading-desk the clerical profession.
Desperate, exceedingly.
Dicker, to barter to chaffer.
Dickey, a gentleman's shirt-collar.
Dig a hard working student.
Div up the hatchet See *Hatchet*.
Dile, a person in full dress.
Dime, a silver coin of the value of ten cents.
Dipsy, the sinker of a fishing line.
Dirt, soil.
Durremember, to forget.
District the fraction of a state containing the number of inhabitants entitled to send one representative to the House to divide into districts.
Divide, a watershed.
Dune, a name applied to the Southern Confederacy.
Dobber, the float of a fishing line.
Doctors, docile.
Docly, docility.
Dock wallop, an idle fellow who loiters about the docks.
Doctor, the cook on board a ship.
Dodger Same as *Corn-dodger*.
Dog, androns.
Domme, a minister of the Dutch Reformed Church.
Donate, to give as a donation to contribute.
Donnock, *Donock*, a stone.
Doted rotten spoiled.
Dough-faces, a nickname given to the Northern abettors of negro slavery pliable politicians.
Dough-nut a small roundish cake, made of flour, eggs, and sugar moistened with milk, and boiled in lard.
Dove, dived.
Down, to humble.
Dosed, *Dory* said of timber beginning to decay.
Drafted, very exceeding.
Draw a bead. See *Bead*.
Drak, a river a pond.
Driver, universally applied to one who drives horses.
Dropper, a vessel built solely for burden, as for transporting cotton, &c.
Drudge, raw whiskey.
Drummer, an agent of a commercial house, who solicits orders, collects debts, &c.
Dubvernone, of an uncertain state of mind.

Dumfounded, stupefied.
Dump to unload, as a cart, by tilting it up.
Dunning, a peculiar operation for curing cod fish.
Dutiable, liable to duty.
Dyed in the wool, ingrained thoroughly.

E

Eagle, a gold coin of the value of ten dollars.
Eat, to give to eat to provide with food.
Editorial, a leading article in a newspaper.
Egg to pelt with eggs.
Elephant To see the, to see all and know everything taken from travelling menageries, in which the elephant forms the most attractive feature of the show.
Emptying the lees of beer, &c., and yeast.
Engineer, the driver of a railway train.
Enthus, to fill or be filled with enthusiasm.
Erupt, to break out in an eruption.
Evince pedler, the skunk.
Euchre, a game at cards to defeat.
Evening, afternoon the time between dinner and supper.
Eventuate, to issue to come to an end.
Everlasting very exceeding.
Excort, to make an excursion.

F

Factory-cotton, unbleached cotton goods made at home.
Fair, to clear up, out of the weather.
Fall, to fell, to cut down.
Fall, the autumn.
Family, *A man of*, a man who has a family.
Farallon, an isolated island or promontory [Sp].
Fatticus *Feticus*, corn-salad. [D reticent].
Favor, to ease - to spare.
Fay, to fit.
Feather, to rise as cream on the top of a cup of tea.
Feece, To be in a, to be in a state of excitement.
Fellowship To, to hold communion.
Fence, To be on the, to be neutral, or to be ready to join the strongest party.
Fernent, opposite. [Scott *ferment*.]
Fetch, to perform.
Fetch up, to stop suddenly.
Feticus. Same as *Fatticus*.
Fice, a small worthless cur.
Findiny-store, a store where shoemakers' tools are kept for sale.
Finnikin, *Finnidung*, *Finnifly*, financial.
Fire, to throw.
Fire-water, spirits.
Firework, lucifer matches.
Fire-shooter, a revolver with five barrels.

Fix, condition; predicament dilemma.
Fixings, arrangements, embellishments, trimmings, &c.
Fizzle, a ridiculous failure.
Flag, to signal, as a railway train.
Flambustious, great and showy.
Flap-jacks large pancakes, generally eaten at supper.
Flasky, not sweet and fruitful.
Flat-footed, firm footed resolute.
Fleshy, stout.
Flip a drink of brandy and engaged mixed with beer, and heated by plunging into it a red hot iron. [Sw *stopp*].
Floater, a candidate representing several counties.
Flock To fire into the wrong, to make a mistake in attempting to overcome an adversary.
Flouring-mills, grist-mills.
Flummux, to give up a purpose to die.
Flunk, to back out from fear.
Flutter-wheel, a very small wheel, requiring but little water, and often not moving steadily.
Fly, to flee.
Fly around, to be quick at some pressing work.
Foot, To pull, to make great haste.
Forehanded well off comfortable.
Fouty, trifling.
Fiz, in boot-repairing, to put a new foot to old uppers.
Fozed, said of a book, when the paper, owing to some fault in its manufacture, becomes spotted with light-brown or yellow spots.
Freeze, to wash ardently.
Freshet, an overflow of water.
Fruis, an assumption of style.
Fruulist, a fruit-gardener.
Funeralize, to perform a religious ceremony at a funeral.
Funt, *Funkyfy* Same as *Flunk*.
Furr, far.

G

Gab, loquacity.
Gale, a state of excitement.
Gamboller A cor of gambler.
Gambrel, a hipped roof to a house.
Gas, moonshine idle boasting.
Gaum, to soil.
Gentle, to make gentle.
Gerrymaning a plan of arranging the political divisions of a State, so that in an election one party may obtain an advantage over its opponent, even though the latter may possess a majority of the votes in the State. [So called from Elbridge Gerry, the instigator of the plan].
Get along to get on.
Gird, To take a, to make an effort.
Girdle a tree, to make a circular incision, like a belt, through the bark and albumen of a tree, in order to kill it.
Given name, Christian name.
Glass, to glaze.
Glumpse, to get a glumpse of.

Go ahead, to go forward: to proceed.
Goaheaditive, going forward.
Go back on somebody, to abandon him: to disappoint his expectations.
Go by, to call: to stop at.
Go it strong, to perform an act with vigour or without scruple.
Gondola, a low, flat-bottomed boat, in which produce is carried to market.
Gone with, become of.
Goney, *Gonus*, a stupid fellow.
Goneff, a bungler at cheating.
Go through (a man), to strip him of all his valuables, to expose his political treachery, &c.
Gouge, imposition, cheat, fraud: to cheat.
Graham bread, bread made of unbolted wheat. [From S. Graham, a lecturer on dietetics.]
Grain, English corn.
Grass widow, a wife separated from her husband for a time only.
Greenback, the paper-money of the United States, so called from its colour.
Griddles, utensils for baking cakes: the cakes themselves.
Grind an axe. See *Axe*.
Grit, courage, spirit.
Gritty, spirited, courageous.
Grocery, a grocer's shop.
Groggery, a place where grog and other liquors are drunk.
Guess, to believe, suppose, imagine.
Gully, to wear a gully or hollow channel in the earth.
Gumption, understanding and discernment.

H

Hacienda, a large plantation, with the mansion of the owner. [Sp.]
Hack, a hired carriage.
Happen in, to happen to come in.
Happy as a clam. See *Clam*.
Hard row to hoe, a matter difficult to accomplish, a metaphor derived from hoeing corn.
Hasty-pudding, Indian meal stirred in boiling water into a thick batter or pudding, and eaten with milk, butter, and sugar or molasses.
Hatchet, *Bury the*, to make peace, to arrange a difficulty, from the Indian ceremony of burying the tomahawk or hatchet, when they make peace.
Hatchet, *Dig up the*, to commence a war, to re-open a controversy, from the Indian practice of digging up the buried tomahawk on the breaking out of a war.
Haul weeds, to pull up weeds.
Head-cheese, the ears and feet of swine, cut up fine, and, after being boiled, pressed into the form of a cheese.
Head off, to get before: to intercept.
Heap, a number: a large quantity.

Heft, to try the weight of a thing by raising it: weight: the greater part of a thing.
Heifer, a wife.
Heir, to inherit.
Help, a servant: an operative in a factory.
Heudy, handy.
Herbe, simples.
High-saluting, high-sounding, bombastic, as a speech.
Hitch, to agree: to get along amiably.
Hity-tity, to make much of.
Hoe-cake, a cake of Indian meal, baked before the fire. [From a primitive method of baking it on a hoe.]
Hominy. See *Diet*.
Hook, an angular point in a river.
Hookey, *To play*, to play truant.
Hoople, a hoop. [D. *hoepel*.]
Horse, a man of energy. *A one-horse affair*, anything small and insignificant. *Wheel-horse*, the main prop and support of a political party.
Hot, did hit.
Housekeep, to keep a house.
How? what?
Hub, a projection, a protuberance.
Human, a human being.
Hunk, a hunch, a large piece.
Hunk, a goal or place of refuge.
Hurry up the cakes. See *Cakes*.
Husbandhood, the condition of a husband.
Hyper, to be busy.

I

It, stamp: class: society.
Ill, immoral: of bad habits.
Immediately, as soon as.
Indian file, single file, from the custom of the Indians in traversing the woods, or in marching to battle, one following after and treading in the footsteps of the other, in order to baffle any guess as to the number that may have passed.
Indian giver, one who, after having given away a thing, wishes to have it back again, from the Indians expecting an equivalent in return for anything they may have given.
Indian liquor, adulterated whiskey.
Indian summer, a short and beautiful season in the latter part of autumn.
Interview, used as a verb.
Invite, an invitation.
It, added as an expletive to verbs.
Item, a point of information.

J

Jab, to handle harshly: to strike or thrust with a knife.
Jacal, a rough kind of dwelling, consisting of stakes, the interstices between which have been filled up with clay. [Mexican *xacalli*, a straw-hat.]

Jack, to brand, as cattle.
Jag, a small load.
Jamboree, a row, a disturbance.
Jersey-lightning, apple-brandy.
Jessie, *To give*, to give a thrashing.
Jew, to haggle: to bargain.
Jigger, a small fishing-vessel.
Johnny-cake, a cake of Indian meal baked before the fire.
Jole, jowl.
Jornada, a dry desert of considerable extent. [Sp., 'a day's journey'.]
Joss-house, a small, insignificant building, used as a Chinese temple.
Judiciary, *The*, the branch of government in which judicial power is vested.
Jumper, a rude kind of sleigh, made of two elastic poles on which a box is fastened.
Junk, a fragment of any solid substance.

K

Keeler, a vessel in which dishes are washed.
Keeling over, an entire overthrow of a man's hopes or circumstances.
Keener, a sharp man.
Keep, to live: to have a place of business.
Keeping-room, drawing-room.
Kellick, a small anchor.
Keller, order and good condition.
Key, quay.
Kibblings, small fragments of fish used as bait on the banks of Newfoundland.
Kid, a large box into which fish are thrown as fast as caught.
Kill, a channel or arm of the sea: a stream: a river.
Killock. Same as *Kellick*.
Killer. Same as *Keller*.
Kinkle, notion: idea.
Kinky, eccentric: fanciful.
Kiver, to cover.
Knife, to cut, as with a knife: to stab.
Knocked into a cocked-hat, knocked out of shape: spoiled: ruined.
Kootoo, to bow to: to flatter. [Obin.]
Ku-klux, men who, under the shelter of night and disguise, perpetrate political outrages.

L

Lam, to beat or bang.
Landscapist, a painter of landscapes.
Lane, a road inclosed on both sides by a fence.
Lap-tea, a tea-party where, for want of room, the guests sit on each other's laps.
Lariat, a rope of raw hide twisted for tying horses and mules together, or for fastening them to a stake driven into the ground. [Sp. *la reata*, the rope.]
Law, to go to law.
Lay, to lie.

Laylock lilac
Leter, an embankment on the side of a river to confine it within its natural channel.
Lick, a place where rock salt and salt-springs attract great numbers of buffalo and deer a piece, a part.
Lift hair, to scalp.
Lig a fish hook with lead cast around its upper part, in order to sink it.
Light-bread wheaten bread as distinguished from corn bread.
Lightwood, small chips of resinous pine wood, so called from their yielding a bright light.
Lake, as
Lily pads, places where the leaves of the water lily form, as it were floating islands on the surface of a pond.
Lamb leg.
Like bee To pursue the bee to its hive in a distant tree.
Linguster, a talkative person.
Links sausages.
Lure, quick green active
Lure up to stir, as the fire
Lures, lie.
Loan, to lend
Lobby to attempt to exert an influence on the members of a legislative body by persons not members of such body, from their attempts being confined to the lobby of the house.
Local, a newspaper article of local interest only a reporter who collects local news.
Lodge (of Indians), a family, in eluding the fighting men, women, and children
Log to get out logs.
Logique, to reason.
Log rolling a system among members of the legislature, by which they engage to help each other
Logg, slow moving heavy
Loe, to defeat, taken from the game at cards
Lot, a piece or division of land, originally assigned by drawing lots.
Lumber, timber cut and sawed for use.
Lumberer, *Lumberman* one engaged in getting out lumber or timber

M

Mail, to post, as letters, &c
Mailable, that may be carried in the mail.
Male tracks, to leave to walk away
Mammored, seriously injured.
Mantle-place, mantel piece
Marble, to move off.
Marblehead turkeys codfish.
Marrel, marble.
Marsh, a corr of *Marsh*.
Matter, amount extent.
Meeking skulking. See *Mitching* in Dict.
Mighty in a great degree very

Mind, to remember to take care
Misery pain.
Mitten, To have got the, to be jolted by a lady, and of a gentleman who has been discarded by one to whom he has been paying his addresses.
Mobby, *Mobee*, punch (liquor)
Mocuum. See Dict.
Moke, an old person, disrespectfully spoken to
Monkey spoon, a spoon bearing the figure of a monkey, carried in silver on the extremity of the handle given at the funerals of great people in the state of New York to the pall bearers.
Most almost.
Muckrakes political persons who fish in troubled waters.
Mud lumps applied to the earliest appearance of soft spongy land at the mouth of the Mississippi.
Mud sill, the lowest class of society, on the timber laid down to form a foundation for a line of railway
Mulching bustling stirring.
Mung confused apparently contradictory
Mush. See Dict.
Muncie, fun frolic.
Muncial, humorous
Muncianer, a musician
Muse, a difficulty a state of disorder See Dict.

N

Name, Given. See *Given*.
Natural, fierce, savage native.
Near, to at.
Necessity necessity
Nimshi, nincompoop.
Nozzle, a powder made of Indian corn, parched in the ashes, and stuffed into a leather bag to serve as provender for long journeys. [An Indian word.]
Now, than.
Notch, an opening or narrow passage through a mountain or hill.
Notify, to give notice to (a person)
Notion, inclination.
Notions, small wares or trifles.
Nullins, imperfectly formed ears of corn.

O

Oak barren, straggling forests of poor, stunted oak trees.
Oak-openings, undulating plains dotted over with groups of well grown oaks.
Obituarist, the writer of an obituary
Offish, distant or unapproachable in manners.
Offset, a sum, account or value set off against another sum or account as an equivalent. To offset, to make the account of one party pay the demand of another
Oldermost, oldest.

Olycole, a cake fried in lard. [D. *olkoel*, oil cake]
One horse affair. See *Horse*.
Onplush a corr of nonplush
Onto, upon.
Orate, to make a speech.
Osculate to kiss
Outside of, beside except.
Outstorm, to overbear by storming.
Overly, excessively

P

Paas, Easter
Paddy, unhusked rice.
Paint, a spotted horse or other animal.
Painter the popular name of the cougar or panther
Palmello a species of dwarf palm.
Pandowdy a dish of stewed apples, into which the crust covering them has been stirred.
Pappoose, an Indian baby The word is an Indian corr of babies.
Pardner partner
Parl a public square or enclosure.
Parlour, drawing room.
Parquet, the pit of a theatre. [Fr. 'an inlaid floor']
Passenger, To wake up the wrong, to be mistaken in a man.
Patent-outside, an outside of a news paper printed and purchased from a firm, which furnishes it with the paper required for the whole edition.
Patroon a grantee of land to be settled under the old Dutch governments of New York and New Jersey
Pay? What's to, what is the matter?
Pay streak a digger's term used to denote the lode or vein which is to repay him for all his labour
Peak, *Pele* to peep to pry into
Peaked, sickly looking
Pea time the season of pease. The last of *pea-time*, the time when a man is in great trouble. *Pea time* is over, no chance remains.
Peert, recovering after sickness.
Pee wee, a little marble.
Pemican, *Pemmican*. See Dict
Pem, a labourer or small farmer of Spanish blood.
Perk, lively brisk holding up the head.
Perrimmons, To rale up the, to rake up the plums of the persimmon-tree to pocket the stakes.
Persly, great very exceedingly
Persuasion, class rank occupation.
Peakly very extremely
Peter Lunk, a person employed at an auction to bid on articles put up for sale, in order to raise their price
Playune, in New Orleans, the sixteenth part of a dollar
Pickaninny the baby of a negro.
Pick up dinner, a dinner made up of such fragments of cold meats as remain from former meals
Piera, anything mean and objectionable.

Pie, a tart.
Pile, an arrow. [D. *pyl*.]
Pile, To make one's, to make one's fortune.
Pillow-bier, *Pillow-slip*, pillow-case.
Pincher, a bill in the Legislature which promises to secure a pecuniary reward from those who are interested in its defeat.
Pine-barrens, level sandy tracts covered with pine-trees.
Pine-blank, point-blank.
Pinole, powdered Indian corn mixed with sugar. [Of Sp. origin.]
Pinster, Whitsunday. [D. *pingster*.]
Pipe-laying, the employment by fraudulent means of persons as voters, who are not entitled to vote.
Pirogue, a boat or canoe.
Pit, the kernel of a fruit.
Pitcher, a jug.
Pizarro, piazza.
Placer, the discovery of anything which promises a large return.
Plank, to lay, to put—applied to money.
Planter, in Newfoundland, a person engaged in the fishery.
Planter, a piece of timber or the naked trunk of a tree, one end of which is firmly planted in the bed of a river, while the other rises near the surface of the water.
Plow, plough.
Plum, a generic name for all berries.
Plunder, personal luggage.
Poker, a hobgoblin: a frightful object.
Pokerish, likely to excite fear.
Politicate, to make politics a trade.
Polt, a blow.
Pond, a sheet of water smaller than a lake, but not confined by artificial banks.
Pong, a maize-cake. [Of Indian origin.]
Pop-corn or *Popped-corn*, parched Indian corn, so called from the noise it makes on bursting open.
Popular, conceited.
Portage, a carrying-place over land between navigable waters, or along the banks of rivers, &c.
Potty-baker, a potter. [D. *pottebakker*.]
Potwalloper, a slovenly person.
Pow-wow, a public meeting, esp. one at which there is more noise than deliberation, the name orig. given to any assembly of Indians to celebrate feasts, perform dances, or hold councils.
Prairillon, a small prairie.
Preach, preaching.
Predicate, to have an argument.
Prehaps, perhaps.
Present, put on the back of letters to persons residing in the place where the letter is written.
Preserves, fruits preserved in sugar.
Presidential, relating to a president.
Pretty, anything pretty.
Prime, in a first-rate manner.

Prospect, to go in search of a farm, plantation, mine, &c.
Proven, proved. [Scot.]
Publishment, a publishing of the banns of marriage.
Puke, a low, contemptible fellow.
Pull foot. See *Foot*.
Pull up, to stop, from the pull on the reins when making a horse stop.
Pull wool over the eyes, to attempt to blind a person's judgment, from the practice of pulling wool over the eyes of sheep, to make them go into the water, or into the pen where they are to be shorn.
Punchions, split logs, with their faces somewhat smoothed with an axe or hatchet.
Punk, a species of fungus or rotten wood, easily set on fire.
Punt, a small boat made of a hollow tree.
Purgery, the room in which the sugar-cane juice is placed in hogsheads, and allowed to drain off its molasses.
Put, begone.
Put through, to carry out successfully.

Q

Qualify, to swear to discharge the duties of an office: to make oath of any fact.

R

Rafts, trees arrested as they have floated down a river by some sand-bar, where they lodge for years.
Rag, a piece of linen.
Rail, a railway: to go by railway.
Raise, to procure, to obtain: to bring up.
Raising, yeast.
Rake up, to bring to light, to discover.
Rancheria, the place where a number of rancheros collect together: a collection of ranchos into a small village.
Ranchero, one who lives in a rancho. [Sp.]
Rancho, a rude hut of posts covered with branches or thatch, where herdsmen lodge at night. [Sp.]
Rantankerous, given to quarrelling.
Reckon, to think, imagine, believe, conjecture.
Red, a red cent, the smallest coin of the United States.
Redemptioner, one who purchases his release from debt or obligation to the master of a ship by his services.
Redistrict, to arrange the districts of a state.
Rench, to rinse.
Renewedly, again, once more.
Rent, rental.
Resolute, to resolve: to make a resolution.

Retiracy, retirement.
Retire, to go to bed.
Revamp, to repair, to refit.
Ride, to carry.
Right off, immediately.
Rights, To, directly, soon.
Rile, to make angry.
Rising, *Rising of*, more than, upwards of.
Robustious, robust.
Rock, a stone of any size.
Rock, to throw stones at.
Rokage, *Rokeage*, Indian corn parched, ground to powder, and mixed with sugar.
Rolling, undulating.
Roillery, a congregation of seals on the coast of California.
Room, to live in a room.
Rooster, the male of the domestic fowl.
Rope in, to take or sweep in collectively: to gather in: to enlist.
Rosum, a corruption of rosin.
Roundabout, a short jacket.
Row up Salt River, To, to suffer a political defeat.
Rubbers, india-rubber overshoes.
Rugged, vigorous, robust.
Run, a brook or small stream. To be run, to be managed or kept, as a hotel.
Run into the ground, to expose to constant and close persecution, ending in destruction—originally used of forcing beavers and other burrowing animals to seek refuge in their holes underground.
Runt, applied to cattle and men inferior in size.
Rushers, persons going to the gold-mines.
Rustics, the restive movements of an unquiet horse.

S

Sachem, the title of an Indian chief: the name of the presiding officer of a portion of the Democratic party.
Sag, to sink in the middle when supported at both ends, as a long pole.
Sagamore, the title of an Indian chief, the same as *Sachem*.
Salad, lettuce.
Sarcophagus, a metallic burying-case used to transport dead bodies from distant places.
Saw, a joke: to play a joke upon one.
Scalping, total defeat: utter annihilation in debate. See *SCALP* in Diet.
Scaly, shabby, mean.
Scowl, to move or run swiftly.
Scranny, lean and thin.
Scrawl, brushwood or broken branches of trees.
Season, weather.
Seep, to run through very small openings.
Semi-occasionally, occasionally.
Sense, to comprehend.
Shackly, shaky.

Sharpshin the smallest quantity
Shin, to attempt to procure money in an emergency from friends and acquaintances.

Shine, to take a fancy to a person
Shine to hunt by means of a pan with fire, which shines in the eyes of the deer, and holds it spell bound.

Shingle a wooden tile a modest sign board.

Short, For, for brevity's sake.

Short metre, quickly in great haste.
Shot gun, a smooth bored fowling piece as distinguished from a rifle.

Shot in the neck, drunk.

Shuck, the outer husk of Indian corn the husk or shell of a walnut, &c. a bludgeon, or paper money note of the Confederate States. *Not worth a shuck*, good for nothing.

Shut of To get to get rid of
Sickness, indisposition of any kind.

Sight, a number, a great many
Sizzle, to shivel up with a hissing sound.

Stim, to extort.

Stunk, to utterly defeat.

Stute Same as *Scout*.

Slab-brided *Slab-sided*, unreliable.

Slash, a low ground.

Slat, a narrow piece of board used to fasten together large pieces.

Sleep to furnish sleeping accommodation for

Sling, a drink composed of equal parts of rum and water sweetened.

Slip the opening between wharves or in a dock a long narrow church pew without a door.

Slope, to disappear from sight
Snap applied to the weather, as 'a cold snap' a period of sudden cold weather.

Snore, a string with a button on one end to spin a top with.

Sockdologer, a double hook, the two parts of which close with a spring as soon as the fish bites anything conclusive. [Said to be a corruption of *doxology*]

Soft saucer, flattery.

Span (of horses), two horses of nearly the same colour, and otherwise nearly alike, which are usually harnessed side by side to agree in colour or in colour and size.

Spots in, occasionally here and there.

Spread, to enlarge one's power or territory.

Spread-eagles, exaggerated praise of the greatness and glory of one's native country.

Squash, a culinary vegetable.

Squaw. See Dict.

Squiggle, to move about as eels and worms do.

Saddle, a young tree or sapling
Staff in one's own hand, To have the, to keep possession of one's own property to retain authority and obedience.

Stand in, to cost.

Stale, the stock or handle of a tool.

Stick, to form land into ridges.

Scoop the steps at the entrance of a house door steps a porch with seats a piazza. [D *scoop*]

Store, a shop.

Story, The first, the floor next the ground.

Streak, *Streak it*, to run as fast as possible.

Streaked, To feel, to feel confused or alarmed.

String beans, French beans.

Stuck, To be, to be taken in by false pretences.

Stud, stabbornness one who is stubborn.

Succeed, to make successful to prosper.

Succotash, green Indian corn and beans boiled together [Corr from the Indian name]

Suckatash. Same as *Succotash*.

Suicide to commit suicide.

Suit used in the expression, 'a fine suit of hair'

Sundown, sunset.

Supper, the meal in England called tea.

Sure surely.

Suspicion, to suspect.

Swaile a tract of low, swampy land.

Swash, a narrow channel of water between sandbanks or near the shore.

Swinge to whip to punish.

Swingers the middle horses in a team of six.

Swutchee, molasses and water.

T

Tackey, an uncouth looking horse a man of neglected and forlorn appearance.

Take it, to surmise. *Take up*, to take, as horses, from pasture, to be made useful for riding, &c.

Tail, great, excellent, fine finely, exceedingly, highly.

Tanglefoot, bad liquor.

Tavern, an inn.

Tax, to charge.

Teder, to seesaw, to move up and down to be in a state of suspense.

Tend to attend.

Tackler, a small flask for holding liquor a book in which merchants register the names of those debtors who have to be reminded to pay.

Tie to, to rely on.

Tiger an extra cheer a howl or yell.

To him, at home.

Tote, to allure.

Tomahawk. See Dict.

Tongue the pole of a wagon.

Tore the place where a boy stands to shoot marbles from.

Tote, to carry.

Toten. See Dict.

Trainers the militia when assembled for exercise.

Tramoose, to wander about listlessly.

Trash a trail, to conceal the traces of a march.

Tree, to take refuge in a tree to force to take refuge in a tree.

Tree one's self, to hide behind a tree.

Try trim neat.

Trimmins bread and butter and other necessary eatables for the tea table.

Truck, produce cloth medicine.

Tump, to draw a deer or other animal home through the woods after he has been killed.

U

Ugly ill tempered.

Uncommon, exceedingly very.

Up, to get up.

Up to the hub, to the extreme point.

Usable able to be used.

Use, to frequent a place.

V

Vendue, a public sale. [Fr]

Vendute, as a verb applied to persons as 'to ventilate the President and his policy'

Vige voyage.

Voyageur a Canadian boatman a travelling fur trader [Fr]

W

Wabash, to cheat.

Wagon, to carry to transport.

Walking papers letters of dismissal.

Wampum. See Dict.

War path, Out on the, applied to one who is about to make a deliberate attack on an adversary or a measure.

Wax Sons of, shoemakers.

Weddiner, a person in attendance on the bridegroom at a wedding.

Wench applied only to black females.

Wheel-horse. See *Horse*.

Whip to surpass.

Wicket, a shed made of boughs to shelter the lumbermen at night and in bad weather.

Wigwam. See Dict.

With, to lose freshness, as flowers to droop.

Winter killed To be, to be killed by the frosts of winter.

Wolfish, savage savagely hungry.

Wood to supply or get a supply of wood.

Wooding-place, a station on the banks of a river where the steam boats stop to take in supplies of wood.

Y

Yank, to twitch or jerk powerfully.

Yokeage. Same as *Rokage*.

RULES FOR THE PRONUNCIATION OF FOREIGN AND CLASSICAL WORDS.

Adapted from the Introduction to COOLEY'S *Comprehensive Dictionary of the English Language*.

FOREIGN WORDS.

FOREIGN WORDS which are not anglicised or familiarised by long use, are pronounced by educated Englishmen, as nearly as possible, in the same manner as they are in the countries to which the languages in which they occur belong.

The following Tables exhibit the usual sounds of the letters in the leading European languages so far as they differ from the English. The English 'equivalents' given in these Tables are, in some cases, merely approximations to the sounds referred to; since several foreign sounds can only be accurately conveyed by a living teacher.

Vowels.

A has usually the sound of 'a' in *far*, *father*; or when short, nearly that of 'a' in *fat*; never that of 'ä' in *fate*.

a, Fr., has always the sound of 'a' in *har*, *far*, &c.

E generally sounds like 'a' in *mate*; but not unfrequently like the 'e' in *met*, *pet*.

é, Fr., has the sound of 'a' in *day* when rapidly uttered:—è, that of 'e' in *hest*, often approaching closely to the 'a' in *mate*:—ê, that of 'e' in *there*, or 'a' in *mare*:—e (unaccented), that of êh (nearly = 'u' in *but*, *fur*); or it is wholly silent, and always so when final in a word or syllable after a consonant preceded by a vowel, and at the end of words of two or more syllables.

I has usually the sound of 'e' in *treat*, or of 'i' in *magazine*; and not unfrequently that of 'i' in *fig*; never that of 'i' in *pine*. *I* final, in Fr., is, like the Eng. 'y,' equivalent to the 'brief' or 'alphabetic' e.

O has nearly the same sounds as in English; heard in *bone*, *not*, *nor*. In Swedish and Norwegian, that of ôö or oo. In Fr., when preceded by a consonant, and followed by a long or circumflexed vowel, it has sometimes a sound resembling 'w,' as in *poêle* (pwäle).

ô, Fr., is always long and open.

U has generally the sound of ôö or oo, heard in *mood*, and in *foot* and *bull*. In Dutch and Fr., long *u* or ü has a sound between that of ôö and ê, arising

from an attempt to pronounce these vowels simultaneously, during which the lips are 'contracted,' nearly as for whistling, instead of being protruded, as for the Eng. ôö. This *u* nearly resembles that in the Scotch word '*gude*.' The short Fr. *u* also somewhat partakes of this peculiarity.

Y, Dan., Norwegian, and Swedish, resembles the Fr. *u*; in Dutch, it sounds like the long Eng. *i* (î); whilst in the other continental languages, it is equivalent to the foreign 'i' (that is, the Eng. *ë*), noticed above.

Diphthongs and Vowel-digraphs.

Æ, æ, ä, are generally sounded like 'a' in *fate*; but sometimes short, like 'e' in *met*. In Dutch, like the 'a' in *bar* or *father*.

œu, œu, Ger., sound somewhat like 'oi' or 'oy,' in *oil* and *toy*; but with a peculiar modification derived from the initial vowel, and which renders the sound triphthongal.

ai, ay, are generally sounded like the long Eng. *i* (î); but in Fr., like 'a' in *fate* or *laid*.

au has generally the sound of 'on' or 'ow,' heard in *our*, *power*; but in Fr., that of ô.

Eau, Fr., resembles *au* (Fr.), equivalent to ô.

ei, ey, are generally pronounced like the long diphthongal Eng. 'a,' heard in *aye*, *day*, *bare*, when fully and slowly pronounced. In Fr., they have a sound closely resembling the 'a' in *fate*; in Ger. that of the long Eng. *i* (î).

eu, Fr., has three gradations of sound, varying from the 'i' in *sir*, or the 'u' in *but* or *muff*, to the 'e' in *her*, or 'n' in *fur*; as heard in the Fr. words *meute*, *jeune*, and *peur* or *mineur*, but in each slightly longer. In Ger., these letters sound like 'oi' or 'oy' in *boil*, *toy*.

Ie, ie, î, usually sound like ê or ee in *beat* and *feet*; but in Fr., before *r* final they are either separately pronounced (= e-ä), or nearly coalesce, as in Eng., to form a diphthong (= yä), changing in many Fr. substantives to -ère or -ë-er.

Oe, ô, in the Germanic languages are somewhat like the Fr. 'eu,' or the 'e' in *her*, combining the

RULES FOR THE PRONUNCIATION OF FOREIGN AND CLASSICAL WORDS

sound of the short guttural 'n' in *tub*, and the 'e' in *met*, with a slight accent or stress on the first element or *n*, in Fr., *oe* is nearly similar to the 'a' in *day*

ou, *ou*, Fr., are nearly similar to 'eu' (Fr)

ou, Fr., sounds nearly like the 'wa' in *wall* or *waft*, or more correctly comes between the two, sometimes shortened to the like sound in *was* (*wos*) or *warren* (*wor*), but in a few words its sound resembles the Fr *ai*, or the 'a' in *fate*.

ou, Fr., is like 'oo' in *fool* and *mood*, and, in its shorter form, like 'oo' in *foot* and *good*, at the beginning of a word or syllable, when immediately followed by a vowel, its power generally closely resembles that of our initial *w*. In Celtic, it often sounds like short *o*

Ue, *ue*, *û*, are generally sounded like the Fr *u*, but are sometimes silent

Ui, Ger., nearly resembles the Fr 'ui' or 'oui'

W, Welsh, in the middle, or towards the end of a word or syllable, sounds as *oo* or *ou*.

Consonants.

B, Ger. (at the end of words), sounds like the Eng. *p*, in modern Gr. and Russ., and in Sp. (when between two vowels), like *v*

C It., before *e* and *i*, sounds like the *ch* in *chill*, in the same position, in Sp., like *z*, or like the *th* in *thin* (but in the 'Catalan dialect' like *s*). In Ger., before *e*, *i*, and *y*, it sounds like the Ger *z*, or the Eng. *ts*. In Polish, in all positions like *ts*

D, Dutch, Ger. at the end of words, sounds like *t*, in Dan. and Sp., when occurring between two vowels, or at the end of words like *th* in this.

G is always 'hard,' as in *gold*, before *a*, *o*, and *u*, in Dan., Ger. Norwegian, and Polish, it is 'hard' in all positions and combinations, sometimes with a guttural sound. In Fr., Port., Sp., and Sw., before *e*, *i*, and *y*, it is like the *g* of these languages, in It., in the same position, it is like the Eng. *j* or soft *g*. In Dutch, in all positions, it sounds like a strongly aspirated *h*.

gu, Fr., Port., and Sp., even before *e*, *i*, and *y*, sounds like *g* hard.

H, Fr., It., Port., and Sp., is either wholly silent, or is very feebly aspirated. In the other continental European languages it sounds as in English. It is silent in all of them, when following a vowel in the same syllable, its office being merely to shew that the preceding vowel is 'long,' as in *Bohn* (*böne*)

J Fr., Port., has the sound of *zh*, equivalent to the *s* in *pleasure*, and the *z* in *azure*. In Sp., like *z*, it resembles a strongly aspirated *h*, in Dan., Dutch, Ger., It., Polish, Sw., and Norwegian, it is pronounced like the Eng. initial *j*

N or *N*, Fr. and Port. when final in a word or syllable, and not doubled, or followed by a vowel, has a feeble 'nasal' sound, or more accurately, imparts a nasal sound to the immediately preceding vowel, with a sort of aspirate or breathing,

which in the 'notation' of words in which it occurs, is commonly represented by appending *g*, but in pronouncing these sounds, particularly in Fr. words, care must be taken that the nasal tone rests in, and does not pass through the nose, and that the tongue be kept quiescent, and not carried back or pressed against the palate, as is done in articulating the Eng. *-ng* which is much more strongly 'nasal' than the Fr. sounds referred to

ñ, Sp., is similar to the Fr *gn*.

Qu, Fr., Port., and Sp., followed by any other vowel, has the sound of *k*, in the termination *-que* (Fr), the *e* final is also silent.

P, in all positions, is trilled like the initial *r* in Eng., but when initial, much more strongly

S between two vowels has generally the sound of *z*, in Ger., it is also often so when initial, in Hun., it sounds like the Ger *sch*.

F, Ger., sounds like the Eng *f*

W, in the Germanic languages, is nearly identical with the Eng *v*

X, Fr. and Belg., has often the sound of *s*, as in *Bruxelles* (*bröö-sel*, *Brussels* Eng), *Auxerre* (*-sair*), &c., but in Fr., more generally that of *k*, subject to the same euphonic changes, as in English. In Port., it has the sound of *sh*, in Sp., generally that of a strongly aspirated *h*.

Z Ger. and Sw., has the sound of *ts*, in It., that of *ds*

Combined and Double Consonants

Ch, Russ., Sp. (except in the dialect of 'Catalonia,' where it sounds *k*) has the sound of the Eng. *ch* (*tsih*) in *church*. In Celt. and It., it sounds like *k*, in Ger., Polish, and some other allied languages, like a strongly aspirated, guttural *h*, for which, in Eng. pronunciation of these words, *k* is usually substituted. In Fr. and Port., it has the sound of *sh*, the exceptions in Fr. being confined to words in which it occurs before *i* or *r*, and in a few words from the Gr., where it sounds hard, like *k*

Gh has usually the sound of *g* hard, as in *ghost*. In Celt., when final, it usually sounds like *k*

gl, It., is a peculiar liquid sound, organically produced by putting the tongue in the position for *l*, and simultaneously raising the back part of it almost into the position for *g* or initial *y* before speaking. The effect is nearly the sound of *-ly*, with the *l* faintly given, and this sound is commonly substituted for it by the English, as in *intaglio* (*tal-yo*) *ogho* (*öl-yo*), &c.

gn, Fr. and It., is a peculiar liquid sound formed from *n* in precisely the same manner as the It. *gl* is formed from *l*. The resulting sound is nearly that of *-ny* or of the *-nv* in convenient, and this sound is usually substituted for the former one in English mouths, as in *Cognac* (*kön-yak*)

Lh, Port., is identical with the It. *gl*.

ll, Fr., when preceded by *i*, and followed by a vowel either accented, or not mute, has, when properly and elegantly pronounced, precisely the sound of

RULES FOR THE PRONUNCIATION OF FOREIGN AND CLASSICAL WORDS.

the It. *gl*; but colloquially, the greater number of French speakers, and foreigners who follow them, substitute a sort of 'whisper' or 'breathing' for the first element, and instead of *mouille* (mōōl-yā, with the *l* faint, but sounded), for instance, say *mouille* (mōōh-yā, in which the *h* represents the 'whisper' or 'breathing' just noticed; or even mōō-yā, without it). The true Sp. *ll*, the It. *gl*, and the Port. *lh*, are never thus corrupted by educated natives.—The true Welsh *ll* is a peculiar sound 'produced by placing the tongue in the position for *l*, and forcing a strong whisper, without any voice, out at the sides of the tongue, thus causing them to vibrate.' For this sound the English, and other people out of Wales, commonly substitute a single English *l*; but in a few proper names, a kind of compromise is made, as in *Llanelly*, *Llangollen*, &c., which are generally pronounced lan-eth'le, lan-goth'len, &c.

-ny, Ger., sounds nearly like the same combination in English.

Nh, Port., is identical in sound with the Fr. and It. *gn*, and the Sp. *ñ*.

Sch, D., resembles the Eng. *sk*; in Ger., it is like our *sh*.

ss, in Ger. and the allied languages, has the same sharp sound as in English.

sz, Ger. and Hun., sounds like *s* sharp or *ss*.

Th, in all the continental languages, except Gr., is pronounced like simple *t*. In Gr., it resembles the Eng. *th*.

tsch, Russ., is like *ch* in *church*.

Zz, It., usually sounds like *ts*.

French words, unlike the English, have no 'decided' accent. In pronouncing them, the syllables should be uttered with a nearly equal smoothness and fluency; merely observing to give a long or semi-long quantity to the vowel of the last syllable when a previous one is accented, in all such words as require it.

LATIN—GREEK—HEBREW.

The pronunciation of these languages adopted in England, as far as the sounds of the letters are concerned, and subject to a few exceptions, is the same as that of the modern English. These exceptions consist chiefly in the uniformity of sound given to the vowels, diphthongs, and vowel-digraphs, which are not liable to vary their sounds as in our own language: 'æ' and 'œ' being almost

always sounded as ē—'ei,' as *r*—and 'i' final, in words, though unaccented, uniformly as long *i* (ī):—'en' sounds like ū; as does also 'ue,' except in certain positions in which it follows *s*, or another consonant, as in *Suetonius*, where it assumes the sound of *u*:—'oi' and 'oy,' when the vowels do not belong to separate syllables, have their usual diphthongal sound, as in English.

In respect to the Consonants in classical words, the English analogy is almost always followed:—*O* and *g* (except in Hebrew) are either soft or hard according to the vowels that follow them; and *c*, with *s* and *t*, are liable, in nearly all cases, to the same changes and aspiration, when preceded by the accent, and followed by *i* or *e*, and another vowel, as in English words:—*G*, in Hebrew, with a very few exceptions, is always 'hard':—*Ph* sounds as *f*; and, like *th*, if the first letter *bō* doubled, the *p* (or *t*) either loses its distinctness, or coalesces with the *ph* (or *th*) in utterance, as in *Sappho*, *Matthew*, &c.—*Ch* (except in *cherub*, *cherubim*, *cherubic*, and *Rachel*, where it sounds like the Eng. *ch*; that is, *tsh*) has always the sound of *k*.

-es, at the end of a word, sounds like *-iz*; as in *ignes* (nēz).

-os, at the end of plural cases, is pronounced like *ose*, with the *s* sharp; as in *nos* (nōs), *illos* (iōs).

The Accent, in Latin words of two syllables, is uniformly on the first syllable. In words of more than two syllables, if the 'penultima,' or vowel of the last syllable but one, is long, it is accented; but if it is short, the 'antepenultima,' or last syllable but two, is accented. When the 'penultima' is common, the accent, in prose, is upon the 'antepenultima.'

Hebrew words being chiefly received through the Greek of the 'Septuagint,' like Greek words, usually follow the analogy of the Latin.

In reference to 'quantity,' it may be observed that—1. A vowel before another vowel, in the same word, is short; 2. Diphthongs, not beginning with *u*, are long; 3. A vowel before *j*, *x*, or *z*, a doubled consonant, or any two consonants except a 'mute' and a 'liquid,' is long by 'position'; 4. A vowel before a 'mute' and a 'liquid,' as in *cerebrum*, *tenebræ*, &c., is either long or short.

Every Greek and Latin word has as many syllables as there are separate vowels and diphthongs. *E* final is always sounded:—The exceptions are—Scriptural names with a 'gentile' termination purely English, follow the English analogy: thus, in 'Gil'eadites,' 'Hit'tites,' 'Ess'enes,' 'Gadarenes,' -ites and -enes are pronounced in one syllable.

WORDS, PHRASES, AND QUOTATIONS

FROM

THE GREEK, THE LATIN, AND MODERN FOREIGN LANGUAGES,

RENDERED INTO ENGLISH.

A

Abas (Fr) down.
Abbatia (It), in strict or measured time.
Abandonement (It), with self-abandonment, despondingly.
Ab extra (L), from without.
Ab hoc et ab ille (L), from this and that confusedly.
Ab initio (L), from the beginning.
Ab intra (L), from within.
A bon marche (Fr), lit. at good market, cheap.
Abonnement (Fr), subscription.
Ab origine (L), from the origin or beginning.
Ab ovo (L), from the egg hence, from the beginning.
Ab uno eque ad multa (L), from the egg to the apples, from beginning to end.
Abrege (Fr), abridgment.
Abrams heres non erit (L), the absent or distant person will not be the heir out of sight, out of mind.
Absente rio (L), the defendant being absent.
Absit invidia (L), let there be no ill will.
Ab uno disce omnes (L), from one learn all from a single instance infer the whole.
Ab urbe condita (L), from the founding of the city (Rome).
Abusus non tollit usum (L), abuse is not an argument against proper use.
A capella (It), in music, in the church style.
Accelerando (It), in music, with gradually increasing velocity of movement.
Accusant (It), he came near—applied to a testimonial for one second in merit.
Accueil (Fr), reception greeting well come.
Accusatum (L) by heaps.
A chaque saint a chandelle (Fr), to each saint his candle, conulate every source of possible favour.
A charge (Fr), at expense.
A cheval (Fr), on horseback.
A compte (Fr) on account in part payment.
A cryps ferus (Fr), with might and main.
A coup sur (Fr), with certainty surely.
A couvert (Fr), under cover sheltered; protected.
Acquit (Fr), discharge receipt for payment.
A cruce salus (L), salvation from the cross.
Acta (L), proceedings in court.
Adagio (It), in music, slowly.
Ad arbitrium (L), at pleasure.
Ad astra (L), to the stars, or to an exalted state.
Ad Calendas Greecas (L), at the Greek Calends—that is, never, as the Greeks had an Calends.
Ad captandum (L), to attract or please.
Ad captandum vulgus (L) to catch the rabble.
A Deo et rege (L), from God and the king

Ad eundem gradum (L), to the same degree.
Ad extremum (L), to the extreme.
Ad finem (L), to the end.
Ad gustum (L), to one's taste.
Ad hominem (L), to the man—that is, to his interests and passions.
A die (L), from that day on.
Ad infinitum (L), to infinity.
Ad instar (L), after the manner of.
Ad interim (L), in the meanwhile.
A discretion (Fr), at discretion without restriction.
Ad libitum (L), at pleasure.
Ad nauseam (L), to disgust.
Ad patres (L), to his fathers dead.
Ad referendum (L), to be further considered.
Ad rem (L), to the point.
Ad summum (L), to the highest point or amount.
A du (It), for two voices or instruments.
Ad ungulam (L), to the nail, or touch of the nail exactly nicely.
Ad unum omnes (L) all to a man.
Ad utrumque paratus (L), prepared for either event.
Ad valorem (L), according to the value.
Ad vivum (L), to the life.
Ad quadratier et diligeat (L), equally and diligently.
Eque animis (L), with an equable mind, with equanimity.
Affaire d'amour (Fr), a love affair.
Affaire d'honneur (Fr), an affair of honour.
Affaire du cœur (Fr), an affair of the heart.
Affiche (Fr), a placard.
Affirmatum (L), in the affirmative affirmatively.
A fin (Fr), to the end.
A fond (Fr), to the bottom thoroughly.
A fortiori (L), with stronger reason.
A gauche (Fr), to the left.
Agenda (L) things to be done.
A groens (Fr), on the knees.
Age good age (L), do what you are doing finish what you are about.
A grande frais (Fr) at great expense.
Agrement (Fr) agreeable quality embellishment ornament.
Aide fr. et le Ciel sentera (Fr), help yourself, and Heaven will help you.
A fabandom (Fr) at random left uncared for.
A la bonne heure (Fr) in good time - well timed very well excellent.
Aabri (Fr), under shelter.
A la compagnie (Fr), in the company.
A la faveur (Fr), by the favour of.
A la Française (Fr), after the French mode.
A la Grecque (Fr), after the Greek fashion.
A l'Américaine (Fr), after the American fashion.
A la mode (Fr), according to the custom in fashion.
A l'Anglaise (Fr), after the English fashion.

A la Tartuffe (Fr), like Tartuffe - hypocritically.
A l'ère flamme (L), to feed the flame.
A l'franco (L) in the open air cool.
A l'ent apprens and *profusus* (L), lavish of his own property while coveting that of others.
A l'improviste (Fr), unawares - on a sudden.
A l'Italienne (Fr), in the Italian mode.
Allegretto (It), in music, somewhat lively.
Allegro (It), in music, in a quick or lively style.
Allie vous en (Fr), away with you.
Allons (Fr) let us go - come on come.
Alma mater (L) the benga mother applied by graduates to the college or university at which they graduated.
A l'ordinaire (Fr), in the ordinary manner.
A l'outrance (Fr), to the utmost without sparing.
Alter ego (L), another self.
Alter idem (L) another precisely similar.
Alterum tantum (L), as much more.
A main armée (Fr) with force of arms.
A maximis ad minima (L), from the greatest to the least.
Amorale honorabile (Fr), satisfactory apology reproach.
A monach et loco (L), from bed and board.
A merveille (Fr), to a wonder marvelously.
Ami de cœur (Fr) a friend of the court; an uncertain friend.
A moitié (Fr), by halves.
Amor patriæ (L), love of country.
Amor proprii (Fr), self-love vanity.
Ancien régime (Fr), ancient order of things.
Andante (It), in music, slowly and sedately, but in a gentle and soothing style.
Andantino (It) in music, moving a little.
Anglic (L), according to the English manner.
Anno ætatis sue (L), in the year of his or her age.
Anno Christi (L), in the year of Christ.
Anno Domini (L), in the year of our Lord.
Anno mundi (L), in the year of the world.
Anno urbis condite (L), in the year the city (Rome) was built.
Annus mirabilis (L), wonderful year, or year of wonders.
Ante (L), before.
Ante bellum (L), before the war.
Ante lucem (L), before light.
Ante meridiem (L), before noon.
Aperçu (Fr) survey sketch.
A peu près (Fr), scarcely.
A pied (Fr), on foot.
A plumb (Fr), perpendicularly firmly.
A pica a pica (It), by little and little by degrees.
A point (It), to a point - exactly right - just enough.
A posteriori (L), from the effect to the cause.
Appogatura (It), a form of embellishment

WORDS, PHRASES, AND QUOTATIONS FROM FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

in music by insertion of notes of passage in a melody.

Appui (Fr.), point of support: prop.
A prima vista (It.), at first sight.
A priori (L.), from the cause to the effect.
A propos (Fr.), to the point: pertinently: seasonably.

A propos de bottes (Fr.), with respect to boots: without reason—applied to an absurd or unreasonable collocation of ideas or subjects.

A propos de rien (Fr.), apropos to nothing: not pertinently.

Aqua vitae (L.), brandy: spirit: alcohol.

Arcana celestia (L.), heavenly secrets.

Arcana imperii (L.), the mysteries of government: state secrets.

Arc-en-ciel (Fr.), rainbow.

Ardentia verba (L.), words that burn: glowing language.

Argent comptant (Fr.), ready money.

Argumentum ad crumenam (L.), an argument to the purse: an appeal to interest.

Argumentum ad hominem (L.), an argument to the man—that is, an argument deriving its force from the situation of the person to whom it is addressed.

Argumentum ad ignorantiam (L.), argument founded on the ignorance of the party addressed.

Argumentum ad invidiam (L.), an appeal to low passions or reasoning.

Argumentum ad iudicium (L.), argument to the judgment.

Argumentum ad verecundiam (L.), argument to modesty.

Argumentum baculinum (L.), club law: appeal to force.

Ariston metron ("Αριστον μετρον) (Gr.), the middle course is the best: the golden mean.

Arrière pensée (Fr.), a mental reservation.

Arts est celare artem (L.), true art is to conceal art.

Artium magister (L.), Master of Arts—as a title, usually abbreviated to A.M.

Astra castra, Numen lumen (L.), the stars my camp, the Deity my light.

A tempo } (It.), in equal or just
A tempo giusto } time.

A toute force (Fr.), with all one's force.

A tout hasard (Fr.), at all hazards: at all events.

A tout entraine (Fr.), to the utmost.

A tout prix (Fr.), at any price.

Au bout de son Latin (Fr.), at the end of his Latin: puzzled.

Au contraire (Fr.), on the contrary.

Au courant (Fr.), to the present time.

Audi alteram partem (L.), hear the other side.

Au fait (Fr.), well instructed: expert.

Au fond (Fr.), at the bottom.

Au pis aller (Fr.), at the worst.

Au reste (Fr.), as for the rest.

Au revoir (Fr.), adieu until we meet again.

Aut Caesar aut nullus (L.), either Caesar or nobody.

Au troisième (Fr.), on the third floor.

Aux armes (Fr.), to arms.

Avant-coureur (Fr.), a forerunner.

Avant propos (Fr.), preliminary matter: preface.

Avec permission (Fr.), with permission: by consent.

A verbis ad verbera (L.), from words to blows.

A volenté (Fr.), at pleasure.

A votre santé (Fr.), to your health.

B

Bas bleu (Fr.), a blue-stocking: a literary woman.

Beata memoria (L.), of blessed memory.

Beaux esprits (Fr.), gay spirits: men of wit.

Beaux yeux (Fr.), handsome eyes: attractive looks.

Bel esprit (Fr.), a brilliant mind: a person of wit or genius.

Bel étage (Fr.), the second story of a house, or the best story.

Bella! horrida bella! (L.), wars! horrid wars!

Beue orasse, est bene studuisse (L.), to have prayed well, is to have studied well.

Ben trovato (It.), well found: ingeniously solved: happily invented.

Besoin (Fr.), need: necessity: want.

Bête (Fr.), a beast.

Bête noire (Fr.), a black beast: a bugbear.

Bienvenue (Fr.), civility: decorum.

Billet d'amour } (Fr.), a love-letter.

Billet doux }

Bis (L.), twice: repeated.

Bis dat qui cito dat (L.), he who gives promptly gives twice as much.

Blasé (Fr.), pallid: surfeited: rendered incapable of continued enjoyment.

Blondine (Fr.), a lady with fair complexion and hair: a blonde.

Bona fide (L.), in good faith: in reality.

Bon ami (Fr.), good friend.

Bon gré, mal gré (Fr.), willing or unwilling.

Bonhomme (Fr.), good-natured simplicity.

Bon jour (Fr.), good-day, good-morning.

Bonne (Fr.), a nurse or governess.

Bonne foi (Fr.), good faith.

Bon soir (Fr.), good-evening.

Bouillon (Fr.), soup.

Bouleversement (Fr.), overturning: subversion.

Boutique (Fr.), a stall for the sale of goods.

Brevet d'invention (Fr.), a patent.

Brevet (Fr.), patented.

Brouillerie (Fr.), disagreement: strife.

Brutum fulmen (L.), a harmless thunder-bolt.

C

Cacoethes (L.), an evil habit or custom.

Cacoethes carpendi (L.), a mania for finding fault.

Cacoethes loquendi (L.), a rage for speaking.

Cacoethes scribendi (L.), an itch for scribbling.

Cadenza (It.), in music, an ornamental succession of notes introduced at pleasure by the performer at the finishing of a phrase.

Cætera desunt (L.), the remainder is wanting.

Cæteris paribus (L.), other things being equal.

Ca ira (Fr.), it will go on.

Calando (It.), in music, diminishing by degrees from forte to piano.

Camarilla (Sp.), lit. a little chamber: the influence exercised on the state by secret councillors, in opposition to the opinions of the legitimate ministry.

Candida et constanter (L.), candidly and constantly.

Canto fermo (It.), in church music, plain song, or choral song in unison, and in notes all of equal length.

Cap-à-pié (Fr.), armed at all points, or from head to foot.

Capitulum (L.), head: section.

Capriccio (It.), in art, applied to a picture or other work which designedly violates the ordinary rules of composition: in music, a kind of free composition, not subject to rule as to form or figure.

Caput (L.), head: chapter.

Caput mortuum (L.), the worthless remains.

Carpe diem (L.), enjoy the present day: seize the opportunity.

Caserne (Fr.), barrack.

Cassa (It.), a money-chest: cask.

Casus belli (L.), that which involves or justifies war.

Catalogue raisonné (Fr.), a catalogue of books arranged according to their subjects.

Causa sine qua non (L.), a condition which is indispensable.

Cedant arma togæ (L.), let arms yield to the gown—that is, let military authority yield to the civil power.

Ce n'est que le premier pas qui coûte (Fr.), it is only the first step which is difficult.

Centum (L.), a hundred.

C'est à dire (Fr.), that is to say.

C'est une autre chose (Fr.), that is quite a different thing.

Chacun à son goût (Fr.), every one to his taste.

Chapeau bas (Fr.), hats off.

Chapeau bras (Fr.), a military cocked-hat.

Chargé d'affaires (Fr.), a fourth-class diplomat agent, accredited to the department for foreign affairs.

Châteaux en Espagne (Fr.), castles in Spain: castles in the air.

Chef (Fr.), the head: the leading person or part: a chief or professed cook.

Chef de cuisine (Fr.), head-cook.

Chef d'œuvre (Fr.), a masterpiece.

Chère amie (Fr.), a dear friend: a mistress.

Che sarà, sarà (It.), whatever will be, will be.

Chevalier d'industrie (Fr.), a knight of industry: one who lives by persevering fraud.

Ci devant (Fr.), formerly: former.

Circumlocutio verborum (L.), a circumlocution.

Claque (Fr.), a contrivance for securing the success of a public performance, by bestowing upon it preconcerted applause.

Coffreur (Fr.), a hair-dresser.

Col arco (It.), in music, with the bow.

Collectanea (L.), passages collected from different authors.

Comme il faut (Fr.), as it should be.

Comme je fus (Fr.), as I was.

Commune bonum (L.), a common good.

Compagnon de voyage (Fr.), a travelling companion.

Compos mentis (L.), of a sound mind.

Compte rendu (Fr.), account rendered: report.

Comptoir (Fr.), counting-room.

Comte (Fr.), count.

Comtesse (Fr.), countess.

Con amore (It.), with love: earnestly.

Con anima (It.), with animation, in a spirited manner.

Concours (Fr.), competition: contest, as for a prize.

Coudito sine qua non (L.), a necessary condition.

Coufrère (Fr.), a brother belonging to the same monastery: an associate.

Congé d'hôte (Fr.), a leave to elect.

Conseil de famille (Fr.), a family consultation.

Conseil d'état (Fr.), a council of state: a privy council.

Consilio et animis (L.), by wisdom and courage.

Consilio et prudentiâ (L.), by counsel and prudence.

Con spirito (It.), with animation.

Constantia et virtute (L.), by constancy and virtue.

Contra bonos mores (L.), against good manners.

Copia verborum (L.), copiousness of words: fluency of speech.

Coram nobis (L.), before us.

Coram non iudice (L.), before one who is not the proper judge.

Cordon sanitaire (Fr.), a sanitary cordon: a line of troops posted to prevent the spreading of contagion or pestilence.

Corps de garde (Fr.), a body of men who watch in a guard-room: the guard-room itself.

Corps diplomatique (Fr.), a diplomatic body.

Corpus delicti (L.), the body, substance, or foundation of the offence.

Couleur de rose (Fr.), rose-colour.

Coup d'essai (Fr.), a first essay: attempt.

Coup d'état (Fr.), a stroke of policy: a violent measure of state in public affairs.

Coup de grâce (Fr.), a finishing stroke.

Coup de main (Fr.), a sudden enterprise or effort.

Coup de maître (Fr.), a master-stroke.

Coup d'œil (Fr.), a rapid glance of the eye.

Coup de pied (Fr.), a kick.

Coup de plume (Fr.), a literary attack.

Coup de soleil (Fr.), a sun-stroke.

Coup de théâtre (Fr.), a theatrical effect.

Coûte qu'il coûte (Fr.), let it cost what it may.

Crescendo (It.), in music, a gradual increasing of sound, or changing from piano to forte and fortissimo.

Crux criticorum (L.), the puzzle of critics.

Crux mathematicorum (L.), the puzzle of mathematicians.

Crux mihi anchora (L.), the cross is my anchor.

Cui bono? (L.), for whose benefit is it? what good will it do?

Cum grano salis (L.), with a grain of salt: with some allowance.

Cum privilegio (L.), with privilege
Corrente salamo (L.), with a running or rapid pen
Custos tabularum (L.) keeper of the rolls a justice of the peace who keeps the county records.

D

Da capo (It.) from the beginning a term in music indicating that the performer must return to the beginning of the movement.
D'accord (Fr.) agreed in tune
Dame d'honneur (Fr.), maid of honour
Dames de la halle (Fr.), market-women.
Darius non non Quid puer (L.) I am Darius, not (Edipus) a simple servant, not a conjurer.
De bon augure (Fr.) of good omen.
De bonne grace (Fr.) with good grace willingly.
Deceptive viridis (L.) an illus on of the sight.
Deceudendo (It.) in music a gradual diminishing of the sound.
Decredo (L.) I have decreed.
De die in diem (L.) from day to day.
De facto (L.) from the fact really by one's own authority.
Delect (Fr.) easy and unconstrained.
Delect (Fr.) drollish disgust.
De gustibus non est disputandum (L.) there is no disputing about tastes.
Dehors (Fr.) without out of foreign irrelevant.
De gratia (L.) by the grace or favour of God.
De integro (L.) anew from the start.
Déjeuner à la fourchette (Fr.) a meat breakfast.
De jure (L.) from the law by right.
De iudicio (It.) a guarantee given by factors binding them to warrant the solvency of the purchasers of goods which they sell on credit.
Delenda est Carthago (L.) Carthage must be blotted out or destroyed.
De mal en pue (Fr.) from bad to worse.
De mortuis nisi bonum (L.) say nothing but good of the dead.
De nihil nisi fit (L.) of nothing nothing is made.
De novo (L.) anew.
Deo duce (L.) God being my leader.
Deo favente (L.) with God a favour.
Deo gratias (L.) thanks to God.
Deo juvante (L.) with God a help.
Deo volente (L.) God willing by God's will.
Deſpche (Fr.), a despatch a message.
De profundis (L.) out of the depths.
Dernier resort (Fr.) a last resource.
Despreſant (Fr.) something disagreeable.
Deſperer de deſer (L.) to rest at the proper time.
Desunt cetera (L.) the remainder is wanting.
De troſ (Fr.) too much or too many not wanted better away than present.
Deus vobiscum (L.) God be with you.
Dicta probantia (L.) proof-texts.
Dies faustus (L.) a lucky day.
Dies infestus (L.) an unlucky day.
Dies ira (L.) day of wrath.
Dice non (L.) a day on which judges do not sit.
Du ex avec nous (Fr.) God with us.
Dieu defend le dire (Fr.) God defends the right.
Dien et mon droit (Fr.) God and my rights.
In grado (It.) in music, a movement by conjunct interval.
Dia majorum gentium (L.) the gods of the superior class the twelve superior gods.
D penates (L.) household gods.
Diminuendo (It.) diminishing, a term in music, same as *Decrescendo*.
Disiecta membra (L.) scattered limbs or remains.
Dit (Fr.) distinguished eminent.
Dit (Fr.) absent in thought.
Divertissement (Fr.) amusement sport.
Dolce (It.) in music, soft and agreeable.
Dolce far niente (It.) sweet doing, nothing sweet idleness.
Dolorente (It.) softly.
Dolorente (It.), in music, soft and pathetic.

Domineus vobiscum (L.) the Lord be with you.
Double entente (Fr.), double meaning a play on words a word or phrase susceptible of more than one interpretation—often incorrectly written *double-entendre*.
Deux yeux (Fr.) soft glances.
Dramatis personæ (L.) characters represented in a drama.
Drapp d'argent (Fr.) silver lace.
Drapp d'or (Fr.) gold lace.
Draps des gens (Fr.) the law of nations.
Drille (Fr.) a comical fellow a buffoon a queer subject.
Dulce Domum (L.) Sweet Home! or Homeward—from the song sung by the students of Winchester College at the close of the term.
Dulce est deſuper in deo (L.) it is pleasant to rest, or revel, at the proper time.
Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori (L.) it is sweet and glorious to die for one's country.
Dum ſpero ſpero (L.) while I breathe, I hope.
Dum vivamus vivamus (L.) while we live let us live.
Durante vita (L.) during life.

E

Eau de vie (Fr.), water of life brandy.
Ebrutement (Fr.), violent agitation violence shock.
Eccæ homo (L.) behold the man—applied specifically to any picture representing the Saviour given up to the people by Pilate and wearing the crown of thorns.
Eccæ quoniam (L.) behold the eagle.
Ecole de droit (Fr.) law school.
Ecole militaire (Fr.) a military school.
Ecole polytechnique (Fr.) a polytechnic school.
E contrario (L.) on the contrary.
Ed ita principis (L.) the first edition.
Egalité (Fr.) equality.
Ego et rex meus (L.) I and my king.
Elaſus tempore (L.) the time having elapsed.
El Dorado (Sp.), the gilded land a fabulous wealthy region existing only in the imagination of the Spanish conquerors of America.
Elige (Fr.) a funeral oration.
Eligium (Fr.) estrangement.
Emeritus (L.) one retired from active official duties.
Em gra (Fr.) an ex grant.
Emportement (Fr.) transport passion.
Empreſſement (Fr.) arduous zeal interest.
En ami (Fr.) as a friend.
En arrière (Fr.) in the rear behind back.
En attendant (Fr.) in the meanwhile.
En avant (Fr.) forward.
En diſſimul (Fr.) in address.
En effet (Fr.) in effect substantially really.
Energicus (L.) with energy and force.
En famille (Fr.) in a domestic state.
Enfant gâté (Fr.) a spoiled child.
Enfants de famille (Fr.) children of the family.
Enfant perdue (Fr.) lost children the fatherless-boys.
Enfantement (Fr.) a founding.
En fin (Fr.) at last finally.
En grand (Fr.) of full size.
En haut (Fr.) on high above.
En masse (Fr.) in a body.
En passant (Fr.) in passing by the way.
En règle (Fr.) in order according to rules.
En retraite (Fr.) in retreat retreating.
En revanche (Fr.) in return.
En route (Fr.) on the way.
Ensemble (Fr.), the general effect produced by the whole figures or objects as a picture the persons and plot of a drama, or the various parts of a musical performance.
En ſe (Fr.) in company.
Entente cordiale (Fr.) a mutual good and friendly feeling between two states.
Entourage (Fr.) surrounding adjuncts.
En trait (Fr.) in all wholly.
Entremets (Fr.) small and dainty dishes set between the principal ones at table.

Entre nous (Fr.), between ourselves.
Entre sol (Fr.) a suite of apartments between the basement or ground floor and the second story.
En verité (Fr.) in truth verily.
Lo animi (L.) with that des ga.
En nom ne (L.) by that name.
E pluribus unum (L.) one out of many one composed of many.
Equanit (Fr.) with equanimity.
Errare est humanum (L.) to err is human.
Eſprit de corps (Fr.) the an mating spirit of a collective body as of the army or the bar.
Essayer (Fr.) make the attempt try.
Etage (Fr.) a story of a house.
Etats Généraux (Fr.) the States-general.
Et cetera (L.) and the rest &c.
Et hoc genus omnia (L.) and everything.
Et id genus omne (L.) of the sort.
Et ſequentes (L.) and those that follow.
Et ſequentes (L.) and what follows.
Et ſic de ceteris (L.) and so of the rest.
Et ſic de e m libus (L.) and so of the 100.
Et tu, Bruteli (L.) and thou also Brutus!
Eureka (Gr.) I have found it.
Eſt (Fr.) an event.
Ex adverso (L.) from the oppos to side.
Ex animo (L.) heartily.
Ex capite (L.) from the head from memory.
Ex cathedra (L.) from the bench with high authority—originally used with reverence to the deans of the pope and others high in authority.
Excellior (L.) higher more elevated.
Excepſio probat regulam (L.) the exception proves the rule.
Excepſio ex ſeſuſu (L.) exceptions being made.
Ex crypta (L.) extracts.
Exord (L.) he beat out or fashioned it he made it.
Ex curia (L.) out of court.
Ex delicto (L.) from the crime.
Ex dono (L.) by the gift.
Exempli gratia (L.) by way of example.
Exerunt (L.) they go out.
Exerunt omnes (L.) all go out or set out.
Ex genti (Fr.) exacting requiring too much.
Ex it (L.) he goes out death.
Ex more (L.) according to custom.
Ex neceſſitate rei (L.) from the necessity of the case.
Ex nihilo (L.) from or out of nothing nothing comes.
Ex officio (L.) by virtue of his office.
Ex parte (L.) on one side only.
Experientia docet ſolus (L.) experience instructs fools.
Experimentum crucis (L.) the experiment of the cross a decisive experiment a test of the most searching nature.
Experto crede (L.) trust one who has tried, or had experience.
Explic (Fr.) an exposit on recital.
Ex post facto (L.) after the deed is done.
Expressus verbis (L.) in express terms.
Extra muros (L.) beyond the walls.
Ex uno duce omnes (L.) from one learn all from one judge of the whole.
Ex uno (L.) from or by use.

F

Facheux (Fr.) troublesome vexatious.
Facile pro ceptis (L.) evidently pre-eminent the admitted chief.
Facit et descendit Averna (L.) descent to Avernus (or hell) is easy the road to evil is easy.
Facon (Fr.) manner style.
Facon de parler (Fr.) manner of speaking.
Faintant (Fr.) idle.
Fait accompli (Fr.) a thing already done.
Fama clamans (L.) a prevailing report current scandal.
Far niente (It.) doing nothing.
Fata obstant (L.) the Fates oppose it.
Fauter (Fr.) an easy-chair.
Faux pas (Fr.) a false step a mis take.
Fecit (L.) he made or executed it—put after an artist's name.
Felic (Fr.) happily successfully.
Felle de se (L.) a succedaneum.
Femme coquette (Fr.), a married woman.

Femme de chambre (Fr.), a chambermaid.
Femme de charge (Fr.), a housekeeper.
Femme sole (Fr.), a woman unmarried.
Ferz nature (L.), of a wild nature—said of wild beasts.
Fernata (It.), the name given in music to a pause or resting-point.
Festina lente (L.), hasten slowly.
Fête champêtre (Fr.), a rural festival.
Fête Dieu (Fr.), the Corpus Christi festival in the Roman Catholic Church.
Feu de joie (Fr.), n firing of guns in token of joy; a bonfire.
Feuilleton (Fr.), a small leaf: a supplement to a newspaper devoted to light, entertaining matter.
Fiasco (It.), a failure on the part of an actor or singer; a failure of any kind.
Fiat justitia, ruat cælum (L.), let justice be done, though the heavens should fall.
Fide et amore (L.), by faith and love.
Fide et fiducâ (L.), by fidelity and confidence.
Fide et fortitudine (L.), with faith and fortitude.
Fideliter (L.), faithfully.
Fide, non armis (L.), by faith, not by arms.
Fides Punica (L.), Punic faith: treachery.
Fidus Achates (L.), faithful Achates: a true friend.
Filius nullius (L.), a son of nobody.
Filius terræ (L.), one of low birth.
Fille de chambre (Fr.), a chambermaid.
Fille de joie (Fr.), a woman of licentious pleasure.
Fille d'honneur (Fr.), a maid of honour: a court lady.
File (Fr.), son.
Finem respice (L.), look to the end.
Finis coronat opus (L.), the end crowns the work.
Flagrante bello (L.), during hostilities.
Flagrante delicto (L.), in the commission of the crime.
Foran et hæc olim meminisse juvabit (L.), perhaps it will be pleasant hereafter to remember these things.
Forté (It.), in music, loud.
Fortissimo (It.), in music, as loud as possible.
Fortiter et rectè (L.), with fortitude and rectitude.
Fortiter in re (L.), with firmness in acting.
Fralcheur (Fr.), coolness: freshness.
Froideur (Fr.), coldness.
Fugit hora (L.), the hour flies.
Fugit Ilium (L.), Troy has been: is no more.
Fulmen bratum (L.), n harmless thunder-bolt.
Furor loquendi (L.), a rage for speaking.
Furor poeticus (L.), poetical fire.
Furor scribendi (L.), a rage for writing.

G

Gaieté de cœur (Fr.), gaiety of heart.
Gallicé (L.), in French.
Garçon (Fr.), a boy or a waiter.
Garde à cheval (Fr.), a mounted guard.
Garde du corps (Fr.), a body-guard.
Garde-feu (Fr.), a fire-guard.
Garde mobile (Fr.), a guard liable to general service.
Gardez bien (Fr.), take good care.
Gaudeamus igitur (L.), so let us be joyful.
Genius loci (L.), the genius of the place.
Genre (Fr.), applied to pictures with figures representing individuals only as types of a species or class, in contradistinction to historical compositions.
Genz d'armes (Fr.), armed police.
Genz de condition (Fr.), people of rank.
Genz d'église (Fr.), churchmen.
Genz de guerre (Fr.), military men.
Genz de langues (Fr.), linguists.
Genz de lettres (Fr.), literary people.
Genz de lois (Fr.), lawyers.
Genz de même famille (Fr.), birds of a feather.
Genz de peu (Fr.), meaner sort of people.
Genz togata (L.), civilians.
Gentilhomme (Fr.), a gentleman.
Genus irritabile vatium (L.), the irritable race of poets.
Germanicé (L.), in German.
Gitano (Sp.), a gipsy.

Gloria in excelsis (L.), glory to God in the highest.
Gloria Patri (L.), glory be to the Father.
Gnōthi seauton (Ἦσθι σεαυτον) (Gr.), know thyself.
Gouvernante (Fr.), a governess.
Græce à Dieu (Fr.), thanks to God.
Gradatim (L.), gradually: step by step.
Gradus ad Parnassum (L.), aid in writing Greek or Latin poetry.
Gratis dictum (L.), mere assertion.
Grasioso (It.), in music, with graceful expression.
Gregatim (L.), gregariously.
Guerra al cuchillo (Sp.), war to the knife.
Guerre à l'outrance (Fr.), war to the uttermost.
Guerre à mort (Fr.), war to the death.

H

Haud fastibus aquis (L.), not with equal steps.
Haut goût (Fr.), high flavour: fine or elegant taste.
Hellus librorum (L.), a devourer of books: a book-worm.
Hic et ubique (L.), here and everywhere.
Hic jacet (L.), here lies—used in epitaphs.
Hic labor, læc opus est (L.), this is the labour, this is the difficulty.
Hic sepulchus (L.), here buried.
Hinc illa lacrima (L.), hence proceed these tears.
Historiette (Fr.), a little or short history: a tale: a story.
Hoc age (L.), do this: attend to what you are doing.
Hoc anno (L.), in this year.
Hoc loco (L.), in this place.
Hoi polloi (Gr.), the many: the rabble: the vulgar.
Homme de bien (Fr.), a good man: an upright man.
Homme de cour (Fr.), a man of the court: a courtier.
Homme des affaires (Fr.), a business agent: a financier.
Homme des lettres (Fr.), a man of letters: a literary man.
Honi soit qui mal y pense (Fr.), evil to him who evil thinks.
Hora canonica (L.), canonical hours: prescribed hours for prayer.
Hora fugit (L.), the hour flies.
Hors de combat (Fr.), out of condition to fight.
Hors de la loi (Fr.), in the condition of an outlaw.
Hortus siccis (L.), a collection of dried plants.
Hostis humani generis (L.), an enemy of the human race.
Hôtel de ville (Fr.), a town-hall.
Hôtel garni (Fr.), furnished lodgings.
Humanum est errare (L.), to err is human.

I

Ibidem (L.), in the same place or case.
Ich dien (Ger.), I serve.
Idæ fize (Fr.), a fixed or definite idea.
Id est (L.), that is—abbreviated to *i.e.*
Id genus omne (L.), all of that sort.
Ilium fuit (L.), Troy has existed.
Il penseroso (It.), the pensive man.
Imo pectore (L.), from the lowest part of the breast: from the bottom of the heart.
Imperium in imperio (L.), a government within a government.
In æternum (L.), for ever.
In articulo mortis (L.), at the point of death: in the last struggle.
In capite (L.), in the head: in chief.
In commendam (L.), in trust or recommendation.
Index expurgatorius (L.), a list of prohibited books.
In esse (L.), in being.
In extenso (L.), at full length.
In extremis (L.), at the point of death.
In flagrante delicto (L.), taken in the fact.
In formâ pauperis (L.), as a poor man. To sue in *formâ pauperis* is to sue as a poor man, which relieves from costs.

In foro conscientie (L.), before the tribunal of conscience.
Infra dignitatem (L.), below one's dignity.
In futuro (L.), in future: henceforth.
In limine (L.), at the threshold.
In loco (L.), in the place: in the proper or natural place.
In loco parentis (L.), in the place of a parent.
In medias res (L.), into the midst of things, or affairs.
In memoriam (L.), to the memory of: in memory.
In nomine (L.), in the name of.
In nubibus (L.), in the clouds.
In nuce (L.), in a nut-shell.
In omnia paratus (L.), ready for all things.
In ovo (L.), in the egg.
In pace (L.), in peace.
In partibus infidelium (L.), in infidel countries.
In perpetuum rei memoriam (L.), for a perpetual memorial of the affair.
In perpetuum (L.), for ever.
In petto (It.), within the breast: in reserve.
In posse (L.), in possible existence: in possibility.
In presenti (L.), at the present time.
In propria personâ (L.), in person.
In furis naturalibus (L.), quite naked.
In re (L.), in the matter of.
In rem (L.), against the thing or property.
In rerum naturâ (L.), in the nature of things.
In sæculâ sæculorum (L.), for ages on ages.
In situ (L.), in its original situation.
In solo Deo salus (L.), in God alone is safety.
Insouciance (Fr.), indifference: carelessness.
In statu quo (L.), in the former state.
In suspensio (L.), in suspense or uncertainty.
Inter alia (L.), among other things.
Intermezzo (It.), in the middle: a short dramatic comic scene, with singing, introduced between the acts of an opera or play.
Inter nos (L.), between ourselves.
Inter pocula (L.), at one's cups.
In terrorem (L.), as a warning.
Inter se (L.), among themselves.
In totidem verbis (L.), in so many words.
In toto (L.), in the whole: entirely.
Intus muros (L.), within the walls.
In transitu (L.), on the passage.
Intriguant (Fr.), an intriguing fellow.
In usu (L.), in use.
In usum Delphini (L.), for the use of the Dauphin.
In utrumque paratus (L.), prepared for either event.
In vacuo (L.), in empty space, or in a vacuum.
In vino veritas (L.), there is truth in wine: truth is told under the influence of wine.
Invidâ Minervâ (L.), without genius.
Ipse dixit (L.), he himself said it: dogmatism.
Ipissima verba (L.), the very words.
Ipissimis verbis (L.), in the very words.
Ipso facto (L.), by the fact itself.
Ipso jure (L.), by the law itself.
Ita est (L.), it is so.
Ita lex scripta est (L.), thus the law is written.
Italicé (L.), in Italian.
Itorresse (Fr.), intoxication; drunkenness.

J

Facta est alea (L.), the die is cast.
Fama arripere (Fr.), never behind.
Je maintiendrai le droit (Fr.), I will maintain the right.
Je ne sais quoi (Fr.), I know not what.
Je suis prêt (Fr.), I am ready.
Je suis mola (Fr.), a play on words: a pun.
Je suis esprit (Fr.), a witicism.
Je suis théâtre (Fr.), stage-trick: clap-trap: attitude.
Judicium Dei (L.), the judgment of God.
Jupiter tonans (L.), Jupiter the thunderer.
Jure divino (L.), by divine law.
Jure humano (L.), by human law.
Juris utriusque doctor (L.), doctor of both laws: that is, of civil and canon law.
Jus canonicum (L.), canon law.

WORDS, PHRASES, AND QUOTATIONS FROM FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

On dit (Fr.), they say: hence, a flying rumour.
Onus probandi (L.), the burden of proving.
Optimates (L.), persons of the first rank.
Opus operantis (L.), the work of the worker.
Opus operatum (L.), a mere outward work.
Ora et semper (It.), now and always.
Ora et labora (L.), pray and work.
Ora pro nobis (L.), pray for us.
Ore rotundo (L.), with round, full voice.
O si sic omnia (L.), O that he had always done or spoken thus.
Os rotundum (L.), a round mouth: eloquent delivery.
O tempora! O mores! (L.), O the times! O the manners!
Otium cum dignitate (L.), ease with dignity: dignified leisure.
Otium sine dignitate (L.), ease without dignity.
Oulier je ne puis (Fr.), I can never forget.
Oui-dire (Fr.), hearsay.
Ouvrage (Fr.), a work.

P

Pabulum Acherontis (L.), food for Acheron, or the grave—said of a person about to die.
Pace tua (L.), with your consent.
Padrone (L.), ruler; protector; master.
Pallida mors (L.), pale death.
Palmam qui meruit ferat (L.), let him who has won it bear the palm.
Par accident (Fr.), by chance.
Par exemple (Fr.), for example.
Par excellence (Fr.), by way of eminence.
Par fævor (Fr.), by favour.
Paru passu (L.), with equal pace: together.
Parole d'honneur (Fr.), word of honour.
Partout (Fr.), everywhere.
Parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus (L.), the mountains are in labour: a ridiculous mouse will be brought forth.
Parvum parva decent (L.), little things become a little person.
Pas (Fr.), a step: action: precedence.
Passim (L.), everywhere.
Pât de foie gras (Fr.), goose-liver pie.
Paterfamilias (L.), the father of a family.
Pater noster (L.), our Father: the Lord's Prayer.
Pater patriæ (L.), father of his country.
Patres conscripti (L.), conscript fathers—the Roman senators.
Pax vobiscum (L.), peace be with you.
Peccavi (L.), I have sinned.
Penetralia (L.), secret recesses.
Pense (Fr.), a thought.
Per angusta ad angusta (L.), through difficulties to grandeur.
Per annum (L.), by the year.
Per aspera ad astra (L.), through trials to glory.
Per capita (L.), by the head.
Per centum (L.), by the hundred.
Per contra (L.), contrariwise.
Per diem (L.), by the day.
Perdu (Fr.), lost.
Per fas et nefas (L.), through right and wrong.
Per gradus (L.), step by step.
Per mare, per terras (L.), through sea and land.
Per saltum (L.), by a leap or jump.
Per se (L.), by itself considered.
Per viam (L.), by the way of.
Petit (Fr.), small.
Petitio principii (L.), a begging of the question.
Petit-matire (Fr.), a fop.
Peu-à-peu (Fr.), little by little: by degrees.
Peu de chose (Fr.), a trifle.
Pinxit (L.), painted it.
Pis aller (Fr.), the last or worst shift.
Più (It.), more.
Pizzicato (It.), twitched, used in music to denote that the strings of the violin are to be twitched with the fingers as on the harp.
Plebs (L.), common people.
Pleno jure (L.), with full authority.
Poco (It.), a little.
Poco à poco (It.), little by little.
Poeta nascitur, non fit (L.), the poet is

born, not made: nature, not study, must form the poet.
Point d'appui (Fr.), point of support: prop.
Poisson d'Avril (Fr.), April fool.
Pons asinorum (L.), the asses' bridge.
Portamento (It.), a musical term used for the sustaining of the voice, and passing from one note to another.
Poses plasticque (Fr.), statuesque attitudes.
Same ns Tableaux vivants.
Posse comitatus (L.), the whole force of the county.
Poste restante (Fr.), to remain until called for—applied to letters in a post-office.
Post mortem (L.), after death.
Post obitum (L.), after death.
Pour acquit (Fr.), received: paid—written at the foot of a paid bill.
Pour faire rire (Fr.), to excite laughter.
Pour faire visite (Fr.), to pay a visit.
Pour passer le temps (Fr.), to pass away the time.
Pour prendre congé (Fr.), to take leave.
Prestitissimo (It.), very quick—the most rapid degree of movement in musical composition.
Presto (It.), quick.
Preux chevalier (Fr.), a brave knight.
Prima facie (L.), on the first view.
Primo (L.), in the first place.
Primus inter pares (L.), chief among equals.
Principiis obsta (L.), resist the first beginnings.
Pro aris et focis (L.), for our altars and firesides.
Probatum est (L.), it is proved.
Pro bono publico (L.), for the public good.
Proce-verbal (Fr.), a written statement.
Procul, O procul este, profani (L.), far, far hence, O ye profane!
Pro et con. (L.), for and against.
Profanum vulgus (L.), the profane vulgar.
Pro forma (L.), for the sake of form.
Prosh pudor (L.), O, for shame.
Projet de loi (Fr.), a legislative bill.
Pro memoria (L.), for a memorial.
Propaganda fide (L.), for extending the faith.
Pro patria (L.), for our country.
Pro rata (L.), in proportion.
Pro rege, lege, et grege (L.), for the king, the law, and the people.
Pro re nata (L.), for a special emergency: according to the circumstances.
Pro tanto (L.), for so much.
Protege (Fr.), one protected or patronised by another.
Pro tempore (L.), for the time being.
Punica fides (L.), Punic faith: treachery.

Q

Quære (L.), query: inquiry.
Quæritur (L.), the question arises.
Quantum (L.), the quantity or amount.
Quantum meruit (L.), as much as he deserved.
Quantum sufficit (L.), a sufficient quantity.
Quantum vis (L.), as much as you will.
Quasi (L.), as if: in a manner.
Quelleque chose (Fr.), a trifle.
Qui capit, facit (L.), he who takes it, makes it.
Quid faciendum? (L.), what is to be done?
Quid nunc? (L.), what now? a newsomonger.
Qui docet, discit (L.), he who teaches, learns.
Quid pro quo (L.), one thing for another: an equivalent.
Quid rides? (L.), why do you laugh?
Quid times? (L.), what do you fear?
Qui va là? (Fr.), who goes there?
Qui vive! (Fr.), who goes there?—hence, on the qui vive, on the alert.
Quoad hoc (L.), to this extent.
Quoad sacra (L.), as regards matters purely ecclesiastical.
Quo animo? (L.), with what mind or intention.
Quocunque modo (L.), in whatever manner.
Quocunque nomine (L.), under whatever name.
Quod avertat Deus! (L.), which may God avert!
Quod erat demonstrandum (L.), which was to be proved or demonstrated.

Quod erat faciendum (L.), which was to be done.
Quod vide (L.), which see.
Quo jure? (L.), by what right?
Quomodo? (L.), in what manner? how?
Quorum pars magna fui (L.), of which, or whom, I was a great or important part.

R

Raison d'état (Fr.), a reason of State.
Raison d'être (Fr.), reason for existing.
Rallentando (It.), in music, becoming slower.
Rara avis (L.), a rare bird: a prodigy.
Rata (L.), rate: one's own share.
Rechauffé (Fr.), warmed over, as food: hence, stale: old: insipid.
Reçu (Fr.), received: receipt.
Reductio ad absurdum (L.), a reducing a position to an absurdity.
Religieuse (Fr.), a nun.
Religieux (Fr.), a monk: a friar.
Religio loci (L.), the religious spirit of the place.
Rem acu tetigisti (L.), you have touched the thing with a needle: you have hit it exactly.
Remis velique (L.), with sails and sails: with all means.
Rentes (Fr.), funds bearing interest: stocks.
Res angusta domi (L.), narrow circumstances at home: poverty.
Res gestæ (L.), exploits.
Respicere finem (L.), look to the end.
Respublica (L.), the commonwealth.
Résumé (Fr.), an abstract or summary.
Resurgam (L.), I shall rise again.
Revenons à nos moutons (Fr.), let us return to our sheep: let us return to our subject.
Rinforzando (It.), strengthening, a musical direction indicating that the sound is to be given with increased tone and emphasis.
Ritenuto (It.), kept back, a musical term implying that the speed of the movement is to be diminished.
Ritornello (It.), return.
Ruat calum (L.), let the heavens fall.
Ruse de guerre (Fr.), a stratagem of war.
Rus in urbe (L.), the country in town.

S

Sal Atticum (L.), Attic salt—that is, wit.
Salle (Fr.), hall.
Sanctum sanctorum (L.), holy of holies.
Sans cérémonie (Fr.), without ceremony.
Sans changer (Fr.), without changing.
Sans compliments (Fr.), without compliments.
Sans doute (Fr.), without doubt.
Sans peur et sans reproche (Fr.), without fear and without reproach.
Sans rime et sans raison (Fr.), without rhyme or reason.
Sans tache (Fr.), without spot: stainless.
Sartor resartus (L.), the cobbler mended, or the patcher patched.
Sat cito, si sat bene (L.), soon enough, if but well enough.
Satis, superque (L.), enough, and more than enough.
Satis verborum (L.), enough of words: you need say no more.
Sauve qui peut (Fr.), save himself who can.
Savoir faire (Fr.), skill, tact.
Savoir vivre (Fr.), good breeding: refined manners.
Scherzo (It.), jest: sport: in music, a passage or movement of a lively and sportive character.
Secundum artem (L.), according to rule: scientifically.
Secundum naturam (L.), according to the course of nature.
Secundum ordinem (L.), in order.
Selon les règles (Fr.), according to rule.
Semel et simul (L.), once and together.
Semel pro semper (L.), once for all.
Semper felix (L.), always fortunate.
Semper fidelis (L.), always faithful.
Semper idem (L.), always the same.
Semper paratus (L.), always ready.
Senatus consultum (L.), a decree of the Senate.

Servatim (L.), in a series.
Servus servorum Dei (L.), a servant of the servants of God.
Sanguis pedalis verba (L.), words a foot and a half long.
Sforzato (It.), forced, a musical term indicating that the note is to be played with strength and emphasis.
Sic itur ad astra (L.), such is the way to immortality.
Sic passim (L.), so everywhere.
Sic semper tyrannus (L.), ever so to tyrants.
Sic transit gloria mundi (L.), so passes away earthly glory.
Sicut ante (L.), as before.
Similia similibus curantur (L.), like things are cured by like.
Si monumentum quaeris, circumspice (L.), if you seek his monument, look around.
Sine cura (L.), without charge or care.
Sine die (L.), without a day appointed.
Sine invidia (L.), without envy.
Sine mora (L.), without delay.
Sine qua non (L.), an indispensable condition.
Si est prudentia (L.), if there is but prudence.
Suta, viator (L.), stop, traveller.
Si vis pacem, para bellum (L.), if you wish for peace, prepare for war.
Smorandol (It.), dying away indicating *Smorato* } in music a gradual diminution in tone till the sound altogether fades away.
Soudias (Fr.), self-called.
Sottise (Fr.), foolishness, folly, nonsense.
Sotto voce (It.), with a restrained voice or moderate force.
Soubrette (Fr.), an intriguing woman.
Suspicion (Fr.), suspicion.
Sus tene teus noster (Fr.), in all respects.
Sueta, sermo (Fr.), be firm.
Spera meliora (L.), I hope for better things.
Sper mea Christus (L.), Christ is my hope.
Sper tutissimum caeli (L.), the safest hope is in heaven.
Spicato (It.), separated, a musical term indicative of a distinct and detached mode of performance.
Spirituel (Fr.), intellectual, intelligent.
Spolia opima (L.), the richest booty.
Sponte sua (L.), of one's own accord.
Staccato (It.), disconnected, distinct in music, a direction to perform the notes of a passage in a short, distinct, and pointed manner.
Statu quo ante bellum (L.), in the state which was before the war.
Status quo (L.), the state in which.
Stet (L.), let it stand.
Stretto (It.), bound, in music, a term signifying that the movement to which it is prefixed is to be performed with *rapido* by gradually accelerating towards the close.
Stringendo (It.), a musical term denoting a gradual acceleration in the time.
Suaviter in modo, fortiter in re (L.), gentle in manner, but resolute in deed.
Sub condicione (L.), under the condition.
Sub judice (L.), under consideration.
Sub pend (L.), under a penalty.
Sub rosa (L.), under the rose, privately.
Sub silentio (L.), in silence.
Sub specie (L.), under the appearance of.
Sub voce (L.), under the voice.
Sui generis (L.), of its own kind.
Sui juris (L.), in one's own right.
Summum summorum (L.), sum total.
Summum bonum (L.), the chief good.
Suppressionem veri, suggestio falsi (L.), a suppression of the truth is the suggestion of a falsehood.
Sumus cuiusque (L.), let each have his own.

T

Tableau vivant (Fr.), the representation of some scene by means of persons grouped in appropriate postures, and remaining silent and motionless.—pl. *Tableaux vivants*.
Tabula rasa (L.), a smooth or blank tablet.
Tache sans tache (Fr.), a work without a stain.
Tant mieux (Fr.), so much the better.
Tant pis (Fr.), so much the worse.
Te judice (L.), you being the judge.
Tempo (It.), time, the degree of rapidity with which a piece of music is to be executed.
Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis (L.), the times are changed, and we are changed with them.
Tempus fugit (L.), time flies.
Tempus ludendi (L.), the time for play.
Tenez (Fr.), take it.
Terra firma (L.), solid earth, a safe footing.
Terra incognita (L.), an unknown country.
Tertium quid (L.), a third something, a non-descript.
Tête-à-tête (Fr.), head to head, a private conversation.
Toga virilis (L.), the robe of manhood.
To kalon (Ti kalon) (Gr.), the beautiful.
Totidem verbis (L.), in just so many words.
Totus quoties (L.), as often as.
Toto caelo (L.), by the whole heavens diametrically opposite.
Totum (L.), the whole.
Toujours prêt (Fr.), always ready.
Tour de force (L.), a feat of strength or skill.
Tour d'expression (Fr.), an idiom or peculiar expression.
Tout-à-fait (Fr.), entirely, wholly.
Tout-à-l'heure (Fr.), instantly.
Tout au contraire (Fr.), on the contrary.
Tout à vous (Fr.), wholly yours.
Tout de suite (Fr.), immediately.
Tout ensemble (Fr.), the whole taken together.
Tremulando (It.), trembling, in music, in Tremolo } indicating that a note or chord is to be repeated with great rapidity for an indefinite number of times, so as to produce a tremulous sort of effect.
Trio juncta in uno (L.), three joined in one.
Trottoir (Fr.), sidewalk.
Tu quoque, Brute! (L.), and thou too, Brutus!
Tuum est (L.), it is your own.

U

Ubique (L.), everywhere.
Ubi supra (L.), where above mentioned.
Ultima Thule (L.), the utmost boundary or limit.
Unus voce (L.), with one voice, unanimously.
Unus animo (L.), with one mind, unanimously.
Usque ad nauseam (L.), to disgust.
Usus loquendi (L.), usage in speaking.
Ubi supra (L.), as below.
Uti possidetis (L.), as you possess, state of present possession.
Ubi supra (L.), as above stated.

V

Vale in pace (L.), go in peace.
Vale mecum (L.), go with me, a constant companion.
Va victis (L.), woe to the vanquished.
Vale (L.), farewell.

Valeat quantum valere potest (L.), let it pass for what it is worth.
Valet de chambre (Fr.), an attendant, a footman.
Varia lectiones (L.), various readings.
Variorum nota (L.), the notes of various commentators.
Vela et remes (L.), with sails and oars, by every possible means.
Veni, vidi, vici (L.), I came, I saw, I conquered.
Venias (Fr.), arrival, coming, advent.
Verbatim et literatim (L.), word for word and letter for letter.
Verbum ad sapientiam (L.), a word is enough for a wise man.
Veritas prevalebit (L.), truth will prevail.
Veritas vincit (L.), truth conquers.
Versus (L.), against, toward.
Vestigia (L.), tracks, vestiges.
Vestigia nulla retrorsum (L.), no footsteps backward.
Vixta quæstio (L.), a disputed question.
Via (L.), by the way of.
Via media (L.), a middle course.
Vice (L.), in the place of.
Vice versa (L.), the terms being exchanged.
Videlicet (L.), to wit, namely—usually abbreviated to *viz*.
Videtur (L.), it appears.
Vide ut supra (L.), see what is stated above.
Vi et armis (L.), by force and arms, by main force.
Vinct amor patriæ (L.), love of country prevails.
Vinct omnia veritas (L.), truth conquers all things.
Vir sapiens paucæ loquutus (L.), he is wise who talks but little.
Virtute et fide (L.), by or with virtue and faith.
Virtute et labore (L.), by virtue and labour.
Virtute, non astutia (L.), by virtue, not by craftiness.
Virtute, non verbis (L.), by virtue, not by words.
Virtute, non viris (L.), from virtue, not from men.
Vix et vis (Fr.), opposite, facing.
Vix inertie (L.), the power of inertia, resistance.
Vita brevis, ars longa (L.), life is short, and art is long.
Vivace (It.), with vivacity.
Vivat (Fr.), a shout of 'Long live'!
Vivat regina (L.), long live the queen.
Vivat republica (L.), live the republic.
Vivat rex (L.), long live the king.
Vivit voce (L.), by the living voice, by oral testimony.
Vive la capitale! (Fr.), success to trifling.
Vive la république (Fr.), long live the republic.
Vive l'empereur (Fr.), long live the emperor.
Vive la roi (Fr.), long live the king.
Vive, vale (L.), farewell and be happy.
Voilà (Fr.), behold there is, or there are.
Vultu tout (Fr.), that's all.
Vultu uno ante cloas (Fr.), that's quite a different matter.
Vultus et potentia (L.), willing and able.
Volente Deo (L.), God willing.
Volti subito (It.), turn quickly, in music, an indication placed at the foot of a page, to signify that the page ought to be turned without delay.
Vox, et præterea nihil (L.), a voice, and nothing more—that is, sound without sense.
Vox famulus hæret (L.), the voice (or words) stuck in the throat.
Vox populi, vox Dei (L.), the voice of the people is the voice of God.
Vulgo (L.), commonly.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS IN COMMON USE.

A. Adjective.
A.B. Able-bodied seaman.
A.B., *Artium Baccalaureus* (L.) Bachelor of Arts.
Abbr. or *Abbrv.* Abbreviated or Abbreviation.
Abbl. Ablative.
Abp. Archbishop.
A.C., *ante Christum* (L.) before Christ.
Acc. Accusative.
Acc. or *Act.* Account.
A.D., *anno Domini* (L.) in the year of our Lord.
Adj. Adjective.
Adj. Adjutant.
Ad lib. or *Ad libit.*, *ad libitum* (L.) at pleasure.
Adv. Adverb.
Æ. or *Æt.*, *ætatis* (L.) of age, aged.
Ag. Agent.
A.H., *anno Hegiræ* (L.) in the year of the Hegira, or flight of Mohammed.
A.K.C. Associate of King's College (London).
Alex. Alexander.
Alf. Alfred.
A.M., *anno mundi* (L.) in the year of the world.
A.M., *ante meridiem* (L.) before noon.
A.M., *Artium Magister* (L.) Master of Arts.
Anon. Anonymous.
Ant. or *Antiq.* Antiquities.
App. Appendix.
A.R., *anno regni* (L.) in the year of the reign.
A.R.A. Associate of the Royal Academy.
A.R.H.A. Associate of the Royal Hibernian Academy.
A.R.R., *anno regni regis or regina* (L.) in the year of the king's or queen's reign.
A.R.S.A. Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy.
A.R.S.M. Associate of the Royal School of Mines.
A.R.S.S., *Antiquarium Regiæ Societatis Socius* (L.) Fellow of the Royal Society of Antiquaries.
A.S. Anglo-Saxon.
Asst. Assistant.
A.U.C., *anno urbis conditæ*, or *ab urbe conditâ* (L.) in the year from the building of the city (Rome).
Aug. or *Augt.* August.
A.V. Authorised version.
Avoir. Avoudupois.

ð. Born.
B.A. Bachelor of Arts.
Bar. or *Bt.* Baronet.
B.C. Before Christ.
B.C.L. Bachelor of Civil Law.
B.D. Bachelor of Divinity.
Bds. (Bound in) boards.
Beds. Bedfordshire.
Benj. Benjamin.
Berks. Berkshire.
Bk. Book.
B.L. Bachelor of Laws.
B.L.L., *Baccalaureus Legum* (L.) Bachelor of Laws.
B.M., *Baccalaureus Medicinæ* (L.) Bachelor of Medicine.

Bp. Bishop.
Br. or *Bro.* Brother.
B.S. Bachelor in Surgery.
B.Sc. Bachelor of Science.
B.S.L. Botanical Society, London.
B.V. the Blessed Virgin.
B.V.M. the Blessed Virgin Mary.

C. Centigrade.
C., *centum* (L.) a hundred.
C. or *Cap.*, *caput* (L.) chapter.
C.A. Chartered Accountant.
Cam., *Cambs.* Cambridge.
Cantab., *Cantabrigiensis* (L.) of Cambridge.
Cap., *caput* (L.) capital, chapter.
Capts. Capitals.
Capt. Captain.
C.B. Companion of the Bath.
C.E. Civil Engineer.
Cent., *centum* (L.) a hundred.
Cf., *confer* (L.) compare.
Ch. Church, Chapter.
Chap. Chapter.
Char. Charles.
Chr. Christopher.
Ck. Clerk.
C.M. Certificated master.
C.M., *Chirurgia Magister* (L.) Master in Surgery.
C.M. Common metre.
Co. Company.
Col. Colonel, Column.
Collog. Colloquially.
Comp. Compare, Comparative.
Com. Ver. Common Version.
Con., *contra* (L.) against.
Con. Cr. Contra credit.
Conj. Conjunction.
Contr. Contracted, Contraction.
Cor. Mem. Corresponding Member.
Cor. Sec. Corresponding Secretary.
Cos. Cosine.
Cr. Credit, Creditor.
Crim. con. Criminal conversation, or adultery.
C.S. Court of Session, Clerk to the Signet.
C.S.I. Companion of the Star of India.
Ct., *centum* (L.) a hundred.
C.T. Certificated teacher.
Cur., *Curt.* Current—this month.
Cwt., *centum* (L.) a hundred and weight—a hundredweight.
Cyc. Cyclopædia.

d., *denarius* or *denarii* (L.) a penny or pence.
d. Died.
Dan. Daniel.
Dat. Dative.
Dav. David.
D.C.L. Doctor of Civil (or Canon) Law.
D.D., *Divinitatis Doctor* (L.) Doctor of Divinity.
Dec. December.
Def. Definition.
Deflt. Defendant.
Deg. Degree, Degrees.
Del., *delevit* (L.) he drew it.
D.F. Dean of the Faculty, Defender of the Faith.
D.G., *Dei gratiâ* (L.) by the grace of God.

Dim. Diminutive.
Dis. or *Disct.* Discount.
Div. Division.
D.L. Deputy Lieutenant.
D.Lit. Doctor of Literature.
D.L.O. Dead-letter Office.
D.M. Doctor of Music.
Do., *ditto* (It.) the said, the same.
Dols. Dollars.
Dor. Doren.
Dr. Debtor, Doctor, Dram.
D.Sc. Doctor of Science.
D.V., *Deo volente* (L.) God willing.
Dwt., *denarius* (L.) penny, and weight—pennyweight.

E. East.
Ebor., *Eboracum* (L.) York.
E.C. Eastern Central.
E.C. Established Church.
Eccel., *Eccles.* Ecclesiastical.
Ed. Editor, Edition.
Edin. Edinburgh.
Edm. Edmund.
Edw. Edward.
E.E. Errors excepted.
e.g., *exempli gratiâ* (L.) for example.
E.I. East Indies.
Eliz. Elizabeth.
Emp. Emperor, Empress.
Ency., *Encyc.* Encyclopædia.
E.N.E. East-north-east.
Eph. Ephraim.
Eq. Equal.
E.S.E. East-south-east.
Esp. Especially.
Esq., *Esqr.* Esquire.
Esqr., *Esqrs.* Esquires.
et al., *et alibi* (L.) and elsewhere.
et al., *et alii* or *alia* (L.) and others.
etc., *&c.*, *et ceteri*, *cetera*, or *cætera* (L.) and others, and so forth.
et seq., *et sequentes* or *sequentia* (L.) and the following.
Ex. Example, Exception.
Exon., *Exonia* (L.) Exeter.
E. & O.E. Errors and omissions excepted.

Fahr. Fahrenheit.
F.A.S. Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.
F.A.S.L. Fellow of the Anthropological Society of London.
F.B.S.E. Fellow of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh.
F.C. Free Church of Scotland.
F.C.P. Fellow of the College of Preceptors.
Fcp. Foolscap.
F.C.S. Fellow of the Chemical Society.
F.D., *Fidei Defensor* (L.) Defender of the Faith.
Feb. February.
Fec., *fecit* (L.) he did it.
F.E.I.S. Fellow of the Educational Institute of Scotland.
Fem. Feminine.
F.E.S. Fellow of the Entomological Society.
F.E.S. Fellow of the Ethnological Society.
F.G.S. Fellow of the Geological Society.
Fig. Figure, Figuratively.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS IN COMMON USE.

F.K.Q.C.P.I. Fellow of King's and Queen's College of Physicians, Ireland.
FL Flourished.
F.L.S. Fellow of the Linnæan Society.
F.M. Field marshal.
Fo. Fol. Folio.
F.O. Field-officer.
F.P. Fire-plug.
F.P.S. Fellow of the Philological Society.
Fr. France, French.
F.R.A.S. Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society.
F.R.C.P. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians.
F.R.C.P.E. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh.
F.R.C.S. Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.
F.R.C.S.E. Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh.
F.R.C.S.I. Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland.
F.R.C.S.L. Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, London.
Fr. Frederick.
F.R.G.S. Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.
F.R.H.S. Fellow of the Royal Horticultural Society.
F.R.M.S. Fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society.
F.R.S. Fellow of the Royal Society.
F.R.S.E. Fellow of the Royal Society Edinburgh.
F.R.S.L. Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature.
F.S.A. Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.
F.S.A. Scot. Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.
F.S.S. Fellow of the Statistical Society.
FT Foot, Feet, Fort.
FTCD Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin.
F.Z.S. Fellow of the Zoological Society.

G.A. General Assembly.
G.B. Great Britain.
G.C.B. Grand Cross of the Bath.
G.C.L.H. Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour.
Gen. Genitive.
Gen., Genl. General.
Genl. Gentleman, Gentlemen.
Geo. George.
G.P.O. General Post-office.
G.R., Georgius Rex (L.) George the King.

A. Hour.
Hants. Hampshire.
H.E.M. His or Her Britannic Majesty.
H.C.M. His or Her Catholic Majesty.
Hf. hd. Half-bound.
H.G. Horse Guards.
H.H. His or Her Highness.
H.H. His Holiness—the Pope.
Hhd. Hophead.
H.H.H. His or Her Imperial Highness.
H.T.S., hic jacet equitatus (L.) here lies buried.
H.W. His or Her Majesty.
H.M.P., hoc monumentum posuit (L.) erected this monument.
H.M.S. His or Her Majesty's Ship or Service.
Hon. Honourable.
H.R.H. His or Her Royal Highness.
H.R.I.P., hic requiescit in pace (L.) here rests in peace.
H.S.H. His or Her Serene Highness.
H.S.H. Historia Sacratissima Socius (L.) Fellow of the Historical Society.

Id., Ibid., Ibidem (L.) in the same place.
Id., idem (L.) the same.
Id. ut sit (L.) that it.
I.L.S., Iesus Hominum Salvator (L.) Jesus the Saviour of Men.
Imp. Imperial.
Imp., imperator (L.) emperor.
Inag., incognita (L.) unknown.
In line, in limine (L.) at the outset.
In loc., in loco (L.) in its place.
Inst. Instant—the present month.
Int., in Interj. Interjection.

In trans, in transitu (L.) on the passage.
I.O.U. I owe you an acknowledgment for money.
I.P.D., in presentia Dominorum (L.) in presence of the Lords (of Session).
I.g., idem quod (L.) the same as.

Jan. January.
Jan. James.
Joh. John.
Jos. Joseph.
Josh. Joshua.
J.P. Justice of the Peace.
Jr., Junr. Junior.
K.B. King's Bench.
K.E. Knight of the Bath.
K.C.B. Knight Commander of the Bath.
K.C.S.I. Knight Companion of the Star of India.
K.C. Knight of the Garter.
K.G. Knight of the Grand Cross.
K.G.C.B. Knight of the Grand Cross of the Bath.
K.H. Knight of Hanover.
K.L.H. Knight of the Legion of Honour.
Knt. Knight.
K.P. Knight of St Patrick.
K.S.J. Knight of the Star of India.
Kt. Knight.
K.T. Knight of the Thistle.

L.C. Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Company.
Lat. Latinate.
Lb., libra (L.) a pound.
Lc. Lowercase (in printing).
Le., loco citato (L.) in the place cited.
L.C.B. Lord Chief Baron.
L.C.J. Lord Chief Justice.
L.C.P. Licentiate of the College of Preceptors.
Ld. Lord.
Lth., lith (L.) book.
Lt. Lieutenant.
Lit. Literally.
LL.B., Legum Baccalaureus (L.) Bachelor of Laws.
LL.D., Legum Doctor (L.) Doctor of Laws.
Lon., Long. Longitude.
Lon. London.
Log., logatur (L.) speaks.
L.P. Lord Provost.
L.S. Left side.
L.S. locus sigilli (L.) place of the seal.
L.s.d., libra solidi, denarii (L.) pounds, shillings, pence.

m. Married, Masculine.
M., mille (L.) a thousand.
M. Monsieur (Fr.) Master.
M.A. Master of Arts.
Mad., Madm., Madam.
Maj. Major.
Mary. Marquis.
Mas or Masc. Masculine.
Matr., Mathe.
M.B., Medicus Baccalaureus (L.) Bachelor of Medicine.
M.B. Musici Baccalaureus (L.) Bachelor of Music.
M.C.P. Member of the College of Preceptors.
M.D., Medicus Doctor (L.) Doctor of Medicine.
Mlle., Mademoiselle (Fr.) Miss.
M.E. Most Excellent Mining Engineer.
Memo. Memorandum.
Memo. memento (L.) remember.
Messes, Messieurs (Fr.) Sirs Gentlemen.
M.H.S. Member of the Historical Society.
Mlle., Mademoiselle (Fr.) Miss.
M.M., Messieurs (Fr.) Gentlemen or Sirs.
Mst. Their Majesties.
Mst. Madame (Fr.) Madam.
M.N.S. Member of the Numismatical Society.
Mon., Monsieur (Fr.) Mr or Sir.
M.P. Member of Parliament.
M.P.S. Member of the Pharmaceutical Society.
M.P.S. Member of the Philological Society.
Mr. Master or Mister.

M.R.A.S. Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences.
M.R.A.S. Member of the Royal Anatomical Society.
M.R.C.P. Member of the Royal College of Physicians.
M.R.C.S. Member of the Royal College of Surgeons.
M.R.C.V.S. Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.
M.R.G.S. Member of the Royal Geographical Society.
M.R.I. Member of the Royal Institution.
M.R.I.A. Member of the Royal Irish Academy.
Mrs. Mistress.
M.R.S.L. Member of the Royal Society of Literature.
M.S. Master in Surgery.
M.S., memoria sacrum (L.) sacred to the memory.
MS. Manuscript.
MSS. Manuscripts.
Mt., Mts. Mount, Mountains.
Mus. Music.
Mus.B. Bachelor of Music.
Mus.D., Doc., Doct. Doctor of Music.
M.W.S. Member of the Wernersman Society.
N. North.
N.B. North Britain.
N.B., nota bene (L.) note well, or take note of.
N.E. North-east.
New, con. nemine contradicente (L.) no one contradicting.
Norm. dis. nemine dissentiente (L.) no one dissenting.
New Test. New Testament.
N.N.E. North-north-east.
N.N.W. North-north-west.
No., numero (L.) number.
Nom. Nominative.
Non con. non content.
Non. obli., non obliante (L.) notwithstanding.
Non. pro. non prosequitur (L.) he does not prosecute.
Non. seq., non sequitur (L.) it does not follow.
Nos. Numbers.
Notl. Nottinghamshire.
Nov. November.
N.P. Notary Public.
N.S. New Style.
N.S.T.C., Noster Salvator Jesus Christus (L.) our Saviour Jesus Christ.
N.T. New Testament.
N.W. North-west.

Ob., obi t (L.) died.
Obdi. Obsolete.
Obs. Obsolete.
Oct. October.
O.H.M.S., On Her Majesty's Service.
O.M. Old measurement.
Orig. Originally.
O.S. Old Style.
O.T. Old Testament.
Oxon., Oxoniæ or Oxoniensis (L.) Oxford.
Oz. Ounce.

P. Page.
Par. Paragraph.
Pat. Patrick.
P.B., Philosophus Baccalaureus (L.) Bachelor of Philosophy.
P.C., Petrus Compript (L.) Conscript Father.
P.C. Privy Councillor.
Pd., Pd.
Per. ann., per annum (L.) per year by the year.
Per cent., per centum (L.) by the hundred.
Ph.B., Philosophus Baccalaureus (L.) Bachelor of Philosophy.
Ph.D., Philosophus Doctor (L.) Doctor of Philosophy.
Phil. Trans. Philosophical Transactions.
Pinx., Pint. pinxit (L.) he painted it.
Pl., or Plur. Plural.
P.M., post meridiem (L.) afternoon.
P.O. Post-office.
P.O.O. Post-office order.
Pop. Population.
Pos. Possessive.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS IN COMMON USE.

f.A., Pages.

P.P.C., *pour prendre congé* (Fr.), to take leave.

P.R., *Populus Romanus* (L.), the Roman People.

P.R., Prize-ring.

P.R.A., President of the Royal Academy.

Præ., Preposition.

Pres., President.

Prof., Professor.

Pron., Pronoun.

Pro tem., *pro tempore* (L.), for the time being.

Prox., *proximo* (L.), next.

P.R.S., President of the Royal Society.

P.S., *post scriptum* (L.), postscript, written after.

P.T.O., Please turn over.

Pub. Doc., Public document.

Q., *Quæ.*, Query. Question.

Q.B., Queen's Bench.

Q.C., Queen's Counsel.

Q.d., *quæsi dicit* (L.), as if he should say.

Q.e., *quæd est* (L.), which is.

Q.E.D., *quod erat demonstrandum* (L.), which was to be demonstrated.

Q.E.F., *quod erat faciendum* (L.), which was to be done.

Q.E.I., *quod erat invenendum* (L.), which was to be found out.

Q.L., *quantum libet* (L.), as much as you please.

Q.m., *quomodo* (L.), by what means.

Qr., Quarter.

Q.s., *Quantum suff.*, *quantum sufficit* (L.), a sufficient quantity.

Q.S., Quarter Sessions.

Q.v., *quod vide* (L.), which see.

Qv., Query.

R., *recipe* (L.), take.

R., *rex, regina* (L.), king, queen.

R.A., Royal Academy, Academician, or Artillery.

R.C., Roman Catholic.

R.E., Royal Engineers.

Rec., Recipe.

Recd., Received.

Recpt., Receipt.

Ref. Ch., Reformed Church.

Reg. Prof., Regius Professor.

Regt., Regiment.

Rel., Relative.

Rev., *Revd.*, Reverend.

Revs., Reverends.

R.H.A., Royal Horse Artillery.

R.H.G., Royal Horse Guards.

R.I.P., *requiescat in pace* (L.) may he rest in peace!

R.M., Royal Mail; Royal Marines.

R.M.A., Royal Military Asylum.

R.N., Royal Navy.

R.N.R., Royal Naval Reserve.

Rom. Cath., Roman Catholic.

R.S.A., Royal Society of Antiquaries; Royal Scottish Academy.

R.S.D., Royal Society of Dublin.

R.S.E., Royal Society of Edinburgh.

R.S.L., Royal Society of London.

R.S.S., *Regia Societatis Socius* (L.), Fellow of the Royal Society.

Rt., Right.

Rt. Hon., Right Honourable.

Rt. Rev., Right Reverend.

Rt. W., *Worsh.*, Right Worshipful.

S., South.

Sam., or *Saml.*, Samuel.

S.A.S., *Societatis Antiquariorum Socius* (L.), Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.

S.B., South Britain.

Sc., *Scil.*, *scilicet* (L.), to wit: namely: being understood.

Sc., *Sculpt.*, *Sculpt.*, *sculptit* (L.), he engraved it.

Sc.B., *Scientia Baccalaureus* (L.), Bachelor of Science.

Sc.D., *Scientia Doctor* (L.), Doctor of Science.

S.C.L., Student in Civil Law.

S.E., South-east.

Sec., *Secy.*, Secretary.

Secl., Section.

Sept., September.

Seq., *sequentes* or *sequentia* (L.), the following.

Serg., *Serjt.*; *Serj.*, *Serj.*, Sergeant, Sergeant.

Serv., *Servt.*, Servant.

S.H.S., *Societatis Historica Socius* (L.), Fellow of the Historical Society.

Sing., Singular.

S.M.I., *Sa Majesté Impériale* (Fr.), His or Her Imperial Majesty.

S.M. Lond. Sec., *Societatis Medica Londinensis Socius* (L.), Member of the London Medical Society.

Sol. Gen., Solicitor-general.

S.P.C.K., Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge.

S.P.G., Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

S.P.Q.R., *Senatus Populusque Romanus* (L.), the Senate and People of Rome.

Sq., Square.

S.R.S., *Societatis Regia Socius* (L.), Fellow of the Royal Society.

S.S.C., Solicitor before the Supreme Courts.

S.S.E., South-south-east.

S.S.W., South-south-west.

St., Saint.

S.T.P., *Sanctæ Theologiæ Professor* (L.), Professor of Theology.

Superl., Superlative.

Suppl., Supplement.

Supr., Superintendent.

Surv. Gen., Surveyor-general.

S.v., *sub voce* (L.), under the word or title.

S.W., South-west.

Syn., Synonym, Synonymous.

Text Rec., The received text.

Theoph., Theophilus.

Tim., Timothy.

T.O., Turn over.

Tom., Tome or volume.

T.T.L., To take leave.

U.K., United Kingdom.

Ult., *ultimo* (L.), last.

U.P., United Presbyterian.

U.S., United States.

u.s., *ut supra* (L.), as above.

V., verse.

V. revers. (L.) against.

V.C., Victoria Cross.

V.C., Vice-chancellor.

Ven., Venerable.

v.g., *verbi gratia* (L.), for example.

Viz., *Viz.*, Viscouot.

Viz., *videlicet* (L.), namely.

Vol., *Vol.*, Volume, Volumes.

V.R., *Victoria Regina* (L.), Queen Victoria.

W., West.

W.C., Western Central.

Wm., William.

W.N.W., West-north-west.

Worsh., *Worsh.*, Worshipful.

W.S., Writer to the Signet.

W.S.W., West-south-west.

X., Christ.

Xm., *Xmas.*, Christmas.

Xn., *Xtlan.*, Christian.

Xt., Christ.

Y., *Yr.*, Year.

Yd., Yard.

Ye, The, thee.

Yr., Your, younger.

PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY OF SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

Ar'don.	As-shu'rim.	Ba-a-n'as.	Hel'e-mus.	Beth-shé'mite.
A-ré'li.	As-si-dé'ans (-'anz).	Ba'a-ra.	Hel'i-al.	Beth-shi'tah.
A-ré'li'te.	As'sir.	Ba-a-sé'lah (-'ya).	Hel'ma-im.	Beth-sú'ra.
Ar-e-op'a-g'ite.	As'sos.	Ba'a-sha.	Hel'men.	Beth-tap'pu-ah.
Ar-e-op'a-gus.	As-su-é'rus.	Ba-a-s'ah.	Hel-shar'zar.	Be-thú'el.
Ar'es (-éz).	As'sur.	Ba'bel.	Hel-te-shar'zar.	Bé'thul.
Ar'e-tas.	As-sy'ri-a.	Ba'bí.	Be-nú'iah.	Be-thú'li-a.
A-ré'us.	As'ta-roth.	Ba'ca.	Ben-an'i-mí.	Beth'zur.
Ar'gob.	As'tath.	Ba'chi-dés (-déz).	Ben-e-bé-rak.	Be-tó'li-us.
A-ri-a-rá'thés (-'théz).	As'ty'a-gés (-'t'a-jéz).	Bac-chú'rus.	Ben-e-já'a-kan.	Bet-o-mas'them.
A-rid'a-i.	A-sup'pim.	Ba-c'cor.	Ben-há'dad.	Bet-o-mes'tham.
A-rid'a-tha.	A-sy'cri-tus.	Bach'r'ites.	Ben-hí'til.	Bet'o-nim.
Ar'feh.	A'tad.	Ba'ga.	Ben-há'nán.	Beth'lah.
Ar'el.	A'ta-rah.	Ba-gó'as.	Ben'i-nú.	Bé'tal.
Ar-i-ma-tha'a.	A-tar'ga-tis.	Ba-gó'i.	Ben'ja-mite.	Be-zal'e-el.
A-ri-och.	A'ta-roth.	Ba-há'rum-ite.	Ben-nú'ti.	Bé'zek.
A-ris'a-l.	A'ta-roth-á-dar.	Ba-hú'nus.	Bé'no.	Bé'zer.
Ar-is-tar'chus.	A'ta-roth-ad-dar.	Ba-hú'rim.	Ben-o'ní.	Bé'zeth.
Ar-is-to-bú'us.	A'ter.	Ba'jith.	Ben-zó'heth.	Bí'a-tas.
Ark'ite.	A'te-re-zí'as.	Bak-bak'kar.	Bé'on.	Biel'i'ri.
Ar-ma-ged'don.	A'thach.	Bak'buk.	Bé'or.	Bid'kar.
Ar-mé'ni-a.	Ath-a-fah.	Bak-buk't'ah.	Bé'ra.	Big'tha.
Ar-mó'ní.	Ath-a-lí'ah.	Ba'laam.	Be-ra-chah.	Big'than.
Ar'na.	Ath-a-rí'as.	Ba'lae.	Be-ra-chí'ah.	Big'tha-na.
Ar'nan.	Ath-e-nó'bi-us.	Ba'l'a-dan.	Bé'rah.	Big'va-i.
Ar'non.	Ath'láí.	Ba'l'ah.	Be-ra-i'ah.	Bil'dad.
Ar'roj.	At'i-pha.	Ba'l'ak.	Be-ré'a.	Bil'e-am.
Ar'o-dí.	At'roth.	Ba'la-mó.	Be-ré-chí'ah.	Bil'gah.
Ar'rod-ites.	At'tái.	Ba-las'a-rus.	Bé'rad.	Bil'ga-i.
Ar'o-er.	At-ta-lí'a.	Ba-l'nú'us.	Bé'ri.	Bil'hah.
Ar'om.	At-ta-lus.	Ba-l-thá'sar.	Be-rí'ah.	Bil'lian.
Ar'pad.	At-thar'a-tés (-téz).	Ba'mah.	Be-rí'tes.	Bil'shan.
Ar-phax'ad.	Au'gi-a.	Ba'moth.	Bé'rites.	Bim'hal.
Ar-sa-gés (-séz).	Au-rí'us.	Ba-n-a-r'as.	Bé'ri'ah.	Bim'e-a.
Ar-sa-reth.	Au-té'as.	Ba'ní.	Be-rí'ce.	Bim-nú'i.
Ar-tax-er'és (-'éz).	A'va.	Ba'nid.	Be-ró'dach.	Bir'sha.
Ar-te-mas.	A'va-ran.	Ba-ná'ia.	Be-ró'a.	Bir'za-vith.
Ar'u-both.	A'va-ron.	Ba'nus.	Bé'roth.	Bish'lam.
Ar-u'mah.	A'ven.	Ba'n'u-as.	Be-ró'thah.	Bi-thí'ah.
Ar'vad.	A'vim.	Ba-rab'bas.	Be-ró'thái.	Bith'ron.
Ar'za.	A'vites.	Ba-ra-chel.	Bé'roth-ite.	Bi-thyn'i-a.
A'sa.	A'vith.	Ba-ra-chí'ah.	Be-ré'thah.	Biz-joth'jah.
As-a-di'as.	A'z-a-el.	Ba'rak.	Be-ré'lus.	Biz'tha.
As'a-el.	A'z-a-lus.	Ba-rhú'mite.	Bé'ssi.	Blas'tus.
As'a-hel.	A'zah.	Ba-rí'ah.	Yes-o-dé'iah (-'ya).	Bó-a-ner'gés (-'jéz).
As-a-hí'ah.	A'zal.	Ba-rí'e'sus (-'zus).	Bé'sor.	Bó'az.
As-a-fah.	A'z-a-lí'ah.	Ba-rí'ona.	Bé'tah.	Bó'cas.
As'a-na.	A'z-a-ní'ah.	Ba-r'kos.	Bé'ta-né.	Boch'e-ru.
A'snph.	A'z-a-phi-on.	Ba-r'na-bas.	Bé'ten.	Bó'chim.
A'sar'a-el.	A'za-ra.	Ba-ró'dis.	Beth-ab'a-ra.	Bó'han.
A-sar'e-el.	A'za-ra-el.	Ba-r'na-bas.	Beth-a'nath.	Bó'rith.
As-a-ré'lah.	A'za-re-el.	Ba-r'na-cus.	Beth-a'noth.	Bos'cath.
As-bar'a-reth.	A'za-rí'ah.	Ba-r'ni-mé'us.	Beth'a-ny.	Bó'oz.
As'ca-lon.	A'zaz.	Ba'ruch.	Beth-a-ra-bah.	Bó'sor.
A-sé'as.	A'z'el.	Ba-rzel'a-i.	Beth-a'ram.	Bos'o-ra (Bor').
A-seb-e-bí'a.	A'za-zí'ah.	Ba-rzil'a-i.	Beth-a'rbel.	Bos'rah (Bor').
As-e-bí'a.	Az-bar'a-reth.	Ba'sa-loth.	Beth-a'ven.	Bó'zez.
As'e-nath.	Az'bul.	Ba'sa-ma.	Beth-a'z-ma-veth.	Bor'kath.
A'ser.	A'z'e-kah.	Ba'shan.	Beth-bá'rah.	Bor'rah.
A'serer.	A'zel.	Bash'e-math.	Beth-bá'si.	Buk'ki.
A'shan.	A'zem.	Ba's'i-lis.	Beth-bí'e-i.	Buk-ki'ah.
Ash'be-a.	A'ze-phú'ri'ah.	Ba's'i'li'ah.	Beth-car.	Bú'nah.
Ash'bel.	A'ze'tas.	Ba's-math.	Beth'é-den.	Dun'ni.
Ash'che-naz.	Ar'gad.	Ba'sa.	Beth'el.	Bú'zi.
Ash'dod.	A'z'a.	Ba'sa-i.	Beth'el-ite.	Buz'ite.
Ash'er.	A'zi-e-l.	Ba-th-rab'vim.	Beth'é-mek.	
Ash'i-ma.	A'zi-el.	Ba-th-shé'ba.	Bé'ther.	
Ash'ke-lon.	A'zi'el.	Ba-th-shu'a.	Be-thés'da.	
Ash'ke-naz.	A'z-ma-veth.	Ba-th-zach-a-rí'as.	Beth'é-zel.	
Ash'nah.	A'z-mon.	Ba'v'a-i.	Beth-gá'der.	Cab'bon.
Ash'pe-naz.	A'z-moth-tá'bor.	Ba'z'li'ah.	Beth-gá'mul.	Cá'bul.
Ash'ri-el.	A'zor.	Ba'z'luth.	Beth-hac'ge-rem.	Cad'dis.
Ash'ta-roth.	A'zú'tus.	Bé-a-lí'ah.	Beth-hag'la.	Cá'dés (-'déz).
Ash'te-moh.	A'z'ri-el.	Bé'a-loth.	Beth-há'ran.	Cá-dés-bar'ne (-déz).
Ash'te-rath-ite.	A'z'ri-kam.	Bé'an.	Beth-hó'ron.	Cá'desh.
Ash'to-reth.	A'zú'bah.	Bé'b'a-i.	Beth-jesh'i-moth.	Cad'mi-el.
Ash'ur.	A'zur.	Bé'cher.	Beth-jes'i-moth.	Cas-a-ré'a (Ses).
Ash'vath.	A'zu-ran.	Be-chó'rath.	Beth-leb'a-oth.	Cá'a-phas.
As-i-bí'as.	Az'zah.	Be-cú'leth.	Beth'le-hem.	Cá'lah.
A'si-el.	Az'zan.	Bé'dad.	Beth'le-hem-ite.	Cal-a-mol'a-lus.
As'i-pha.	Azzur.	Be-d'a-i'ah.	Beth'ló'mon.	Cal'eol.
As'ke-lon.		Bé'dan.	Beth-má'a-chah.	Cal-dé'a.
As-ma-veth.		Be-dé'iah (-'ya).	Beth-mar'ca-both.	Cal-dé'ans (-'anz).
As-mo-dé'us (Az).		Bé-el-yá-da.	Beth-mé'con.	Cal-dees' (-déz).
As-mo-né'ans (Az-mo-né-anz).		Be-el'sa-rus.	Beth-nim'rah.	Cal'i-tas.
As'nah.		Bé-el-teth'mus.	Beth-o'ron.	Cal-lis'the-nés (-néz).
As-nap'per.		Be-el'ze-bub.	Beth-pá'let.	Cal'neb.
A'som.		Bé'er.	Beth-paz'zez.	Cal'no.
As-pa-tha.		Be-é'ra.	Beth-pé'or.	Cal'phí.
As-phar.		Bé'er-é'lim.	Beth-phá-gé (-jé).	Cal'va-ry.
As-phar'a-sus.		Be-é'ri.	Beth-phé'let.	Cal'mon.
As'ri-el.		Bé'er-la-há'roi.	Beth-rá'pha.	Cá'na.
As-sa-bí'as.		Bé'er-loth.	Beth-ré'hob.	Cá'naan.
As-sal'i-moth.		Bé'er-shé'ba.	Beth-sá'i-da.	Can'da-gé.
As-sa-ní'as.		Be-esh'te-rah.	Beth-sá'mos.	Can'net.
As-sa-ré'moth.		Bé'he-moth.	Beth-shan.	Ca-per-na-um.
As'shur.		Bé'lah.	Beth-shé'an.	Caph-ar-sal'a-ma.
		Bé'la.	Beth-shé'mesh.	Ca-phen'a-tha.

B

C

PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY OF SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES

[illegible]

PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY OF SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

<p> Mō'neh. Mā'nī. Ma-nō'ah. Mā'och. Mā'on. Mā'rah. Mar'a-lah. Mar'a-nā'ūah. Mar'eus. Mar-to-chē'us. Ma-rē'shah. Mar'i-moth. Mar'i-ri. Mar'moth. Mā'roth. Mar'se-nu. Ma-sā-lah. Mav'chul. Mā'shal. Ma-s'as. Mav'pha. Ala's-re-lah. Mas'sah. Mas-s'as. Math-a-n'as. Ma-thū'a-sa-lā. Mā'tred. Mā'tri. Mat'tan. Mat'ta-nūh. Mat-ta-nī'ah. Mat'ta-thah. Mat-ta-thī'as. Mat-te-u'zī. Mar'than. Mat-tha-n'as. Mat-thē'las. Mat-thī'as. Mat-ti-thī'ah. Maz-i-tī'as. Maz'ra-roth. Mē'ah. Me-ā'nī. Me-ā'rah. Me-bu'nāi. Mech'e-rath-īte. Med'a-ba. Mē'dad. Mē'dan. Med'e-ba. Mē'dī-a. Me-ē'da. Me-gid'do. Me-het'a-becl. Me-hī'da. Mē'hīr. Me-hō'lah. Me-hol'ath-īte. Me-hū'ja-el. Me-hū'man. Me-jar'kon. Me-k'o-nah. Me-la-tī'ah. Mel'chī. Mel'chī'ah. Mel'chī-el. Mel-chis'e-dec (-kiz'). Mel-chi-shū'a. Mē'le-a. Mē'lech. Mel'i-cū. Mel'i-ta. Mel'zar. Mem'mi-us. Mem'phis. Me-mū'can. Men'a-hem. Mē'nau. Men-e-lā'us. Me-nes'theūs. Me-on'e-nim. Me-on'othai. Neph'i-ath. Me-phib'o-sheth. Mē'rab. Mer-a-y'ah. Me-rā'oth. Mē'ran. Mer'a-rī. Mer-a-thā'im. Mer-cū'ri-us. Mē'red. Mer'e-moth. Mē'rēs (-rēz). Mer'i-bah. Mer-ib-bā'al. Me-rō'dach. Mē'rom. </p>	<p> Me-ron'o-thite. Mē'roz. Mē'ruth. Mē'sech. Mē'sha. Mē'shach. Me-shel-e-mī'ah. Me-shez'a-becl. Me-shū'le-mith. Me-shū'bab. Me-shul'am. Me-shul'le-meth. Mes'o-bā-ite. Mes-o-po-tā'mi-a. Mes-s'ah. Me-tē'rus. Mē-thez'am'mah. Meth'o-ar. Me-thū'sa-el. Me-thū'se-lah. Me-ū'nim. Mex'a-hab. Mī'a-min. Mī'b'har. Mīb'zar. Mī'cah. Mī-cū'iah. Mī'ehael. Mī'ehah. Mī-chā'iah. Mī'chal. Mī-chē'as. Mīch'mash. Mīch'me-thah. Mīch'rī. Mīch'tam. Mīd'din. Mīd'i-an. Mīd'i-an-īt-ish. Mīg'dal-el. Mīg'dal-gad. Mīg'dol. Mīg'ron. Mīj'a-min. Mīk'loth. Mīk-nē'iah (-'ya). Mīl-a-lā'i. Mīl'cah. Mīl'com. Mī-lē'tus. Mīl'to. Mī-nī'a-min. Mīn'nī. Mīn'nith. Mīph'ka. Mīr'i-am. Mīr'ma. Mīs'a-el. Mīs'gab. Mīsh'a-el. Mī'shal. Mī'sham. Mī-she'al. Mīsh'ma. Mīsh-man'nah. Mīsh'ra-ites. Mīs'par. Mīs-pe-reth. Mīs-re-photh-mā'im. Mīs'sa-bib. Mīdī'cah. Mīth'nite. Mīth're-dath. Mīth-ri-dā'tēs (-tēz). Mīt-y-lē'ne. Mī'zar. Mīz'par. Mīz'peh. Mīz-ra-im. Mīz'zah. Mīn'ā'son (nā'son). Mō'ab. Mō-a-dī'ah. Moch'mur. Mō'din. Mō'eth. Mol'a-dah. Mō'ti. Mō'id. Mō'loch. Mōm'dis. Mō-o-s'as. Mō'sras-thīte. Mōr'de-cāi. Mō'reh. Mōresh-eth-gath. Mō-rī'ah. </p>	<p> Mō-sē'ra. Mō-sē'roth. Mō'ses (-'rez). Mō-sol'tam. Mō-sol'ta-mon. Mō'za. Mup'pim. Mū'shī. Muth-lab'ben. Mū'n'dus. Mū'ra (Mī'). Mū'si-a. </p> <p style="text-align: center;">N</p> <p> Nā'a-man. Nā'a-ma-thīte. Nā'a-mītes. Nā'a-rāi. Nā'a-ran. Nā'a-rath. Na-ash'on. Nā'a-thus. Nā'bal. Nab-a-rī'as. Nah-a-thē'ans (-'anz). Nā'bah-ites. Nā'both. Nab-u-cho-don'o-sor. Nā'choa. Nā'dab. Na-dab'a-tha. Nag'ge. Na-hā'li-el. Na-hal'lah. Nā'la-lol. Nā'hām. Na-ham'a-nī. Na-har'a-ti. Nā-ha-rā'im. Nā'ha-rī. Nā'hash. Nā'liath. Nah'bi. Nā'hor. Nah'shon. Nā'hūm. Nā'ī-dus. Nā'ioth (-'yoth). Na-nē'a. Na-o'mī. Nā'phish. Naph'i-st. Naph'ta-ll. Naph'thar. Naph'tu-him. Nar-cis'sus. Nas'bas. Nā'shon. Nā'sith. Nā'sor. Nā'than. Na-than'a-el. Nath-a-n'as. Nā'um. Nā've. Naz-a-rē'ne. Naz'a-reth. Nē'ah. Ne-ap'o-lis. Nē-a-rī'ah. Neb'a-i. Ne-bā'ioth (-'yoth). Ne-bā'ioth. Ne-bal'lat. Nē'bat. Nē'bo. Neb-u-chad-nez'zar. Neb-u-shas'ban. Neb-u-zar-ā'dan. Nē'cho. Ne-cō'dan. Ned-a-bī'ah. Nē-e-mī'as. Nēg'i-noth. Ne-hel'a-mite. Nē-he-mī'ah. Nē'hī-loth. Nē'hūm. Ne-hush'ta. Nē'fel. Ne-kē'da. Nē-mū'el. Nē'phēg. Nē'phī. Nē'pish. </p>	<p> Ne-plish'e-sim. Neph'i-tha-ll. Neph'i-tha-llim. Neph'to-ah. Ne-plū'sim. Nep'tha-ll. Nep'tha-llim. Nē'reūs. Ner'gal. Ner-gal-sha-rē'zer. Nē'ri. Ne-rī'ah. Nē'ro. Ne-than'e-el. Netli-a-nī'ah. Neth'i-ninus (-nimz). Ne-tō'phah. Ne-toph'a-thī. Ne-zī'ah. Nē'zib. Nīb'haz. Nīb'shan. Nī-e-ā'nor. Nīe-o-dē'mus. Nīe-o-lā'i-tans (-tanz). Nī-cop'o-lis. Nī'ger (-'jer). Nīm'rah. Nīm'rim. Nīm'rod. Nīm'shī. Nīm'e-veh. Nī'san. Nīs'roch. Nō-a-dī'ah. Nō'ah. Nō-ā'mon. Nō'bah. Nō'dab. Nō'e. No-ē'ba. Nō'ga. Nom'a-dēs (-dēz). Nō'phah. Nu-mē'ni-us. Nym'phas. </p> <p style="text-align: center;">O</p> <p> Ō-ba-dī'ah. Ō'bal. Ōb-dī'a. Ō'bed. Ō-bed-ē'dom. Ō'beth. Ō'bil. Ō'both. Ō'chī-el. Ōg-i-dē'lus. Ōgī-na. Ō'ran. Ō'ded. Ō-dol'am. Ōd-o-nar'kēs (-'kēz). Ō'fnel. Ō'f-mus. Ō'f-vet. Ōl-o-fer'nēs (-'nēz). Ō-lym'pas. Ō-lym'pi-us. Ōm-a-ē'rus. Ō'mar. Ō-mē'ga. Ōm'ri. Ō'nan. Ō-nēs'i-mus. Ōn-e-siph'o-rus. Ō-nā-rēs (-rēz). Ō'nās. Ō'nō. Ō'phel. Ō'phir. Ōph'nī. Ōph'rah. Ō'reb. Ō'ren. Ō'rī'on. Ō'rnan. Ō'pah. Ōr-tho-s'as. Ō-sā'ias (-zā'yas). Ō-sē'a (-zē'). Ō-sē'as (-zē'). Ō'sec (-'zē). Ō-shē'a. </p>	<p> Ōth'nī. Ōth'nī-el. Ōthi-o-nī'as. Ōzem. Ō-zī'as. Ōzi-el. Ōz'nī. Ōz'nītes. Ō-zō'ra. </p> <p style="text-align: center;">P</p> <p> Pā'a-rāi. Pā-dan-ā'ram. Pā'don. Pā'gi-el. Pā-hath-mō'ab. Pā't. Pā'lah. Pal-es-tī'na. Pāl'u. Pāl'tī. Pāl'ti-el. Pāl'tite. Pam-phy'l-a. Pan'nag. Pā'phos. Pā'ran. Pār'bar. Pār-mash'ta. Pār-me-nas. Pār'nach. Pār'rosh. Pār-shan'da-tha. Pār'u-ah. Pār-vā'im. Pā'sach. Pas-dam'mim. Pa-sē'ah. Pash'ur. Pat'a-ra. Pa-thē'us. Path'ros. Pathi-ru'sim. Pat'mos. Pat'ro-bas. Pat'ro'clus. Pā'u. Pau'lus. Ped'a-hel. Pe-dah'zur. Pe-dā'iah (-'ya). Pē'kah. Pek-a-hī'ah. Pē'kod. Pel-a-tī'ah. Pel-a-tī'ah. Pē'let. Pē'leg. Pē'leth. Pe-lī'as. Pel'o-nīte. Pe-nī'el. Pe-nin'nah. Pen-tap'o-lis. Pe-nū'el. Pē'or. Per'a-zim. Pē'resh. Pē'rez. Per'ga. Per'ga-mos. Pe-rī'da. Per'iz-zite. Per'me-nas. Per-sep'o-lis. Per'seus. Per'sis. Pe-rū'da. Peth-a-hī'ah. Pē'thor. Pe-thū'el. Pe-ū'thāi. Phā'ath. Phac'a-reth. Phā'sur. Phal-dā'ius (-'yus). Pha-lē'as. Phā'leg. Phal'lu. Phal'tī. Phal'ti-el. Pha-nū'el. Phar'a-qim. Phā'raoh. Phar-a-thō'nī. Phā'rez. </p>
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SELECT LIST OF MYTHOLOGICAL AND CLASSICAL NAMES.

* * The object of this List is to present a brief explanation of such names as are most often met with in English writings

A

Achilles, a ká tēz, the faithful friend of *Aeneas*, the hero of Virgil's *Æneid*.
Ad'eron, ak'e-ron, a river believed to be the entrance to the lower world, and afterwards placed in the lower world itself.
Achilles, a kíl'ēz, the bravest of the Greeks in the war against Troy. He was invulnerable, except in his right heel, but was slain by Paris, son of the king of Troy.
Ad'aron, ak t'ōn, a famous hunter, who was changed by Diana into a stag and torn to pieces by his own dogs.
Ad'oni, a-dō-nus, a beautiful youth beloved by Venus. He was killed by a wild boar. When wounded, Venus sprinkled nectar into his blood, from which flowers sprang up.
Egeus, e-jō-us, a king of Athens, who threw himself into the sea, which after him was called the *Egean Sea*.
A'pis, é-pis, a shield given by Jupiter to Minerva.
Aeneas, é-ne-as, a Trojan prince, son of Anchises and the goddess Venus, the hero of Virgil's poem, the *Æneid*. He was the ancestor of the Romans.
Æolus, e-o-lus, the god of the winds.
Æsculapius, es-ku-lá-pi-us, son of Apollo, deified after his death on account of his great knowledge of medicine.
Agamemnon, ag a-mem non king of Mycenæ, commander-in-chief of the Grecian forces before Troy.
Aganippe, ag a-nip-pē, a fountain at the foot of Mount Helicon, sacred to the Muses.
Aglaua, a-plá-a, one of the Graces.
Ajax, á-jaks, a Grecian hero in the Trojan war, celebrated for his valour.
Alecto, a-lek-to, one of the Furies.
Ammon, am-mon, a title of Jupiter.
Amphion, am-fion, a king of Thebes renowned for his musical skill.

Amphitruē, am f-tri-ē the wife of Neptune, and goddess of the sea.
Andromache, an-drom a-ki the wife of Hector.
Antromeda, an-drome-da, the daughter of an Ethiopian king, rescued from a sea-monster by Persens, who married her.
Anteus, an-te-us, a huge giant over come by Hercules.
Æonides, a-on-i-dēz, the Muses, so called from their seat in Aonia.
Aphro'dite, af-ro-dítē the Greek goddess of love and beauty, identified with the Roman Venus.
Apis, a-pis the bull worshipped by the Egyptians.
Apollo, a-pollo, the god of prophecy, of song, and of music. See *Phœbus*.
Arachne, a-rak'nē, a Lydian maiden, who challenged Minerva to a trial of skill in spinning and was by her changed into a spider.
Ares, á-rēz, the Greek name of Mars, the god of war.
Arethusa, ar-e-thu-sa, the nymph of a celebrated fountain near Syracuse.
Argus, ar-gus, the keeper with a hundred eyes, who was appointed guardian of the cow into which Io had been changed.
Aradine, ari-ad-nē, daughter of Minos, king of Crete. She guided Theseus out of the labyrinth of Crete, and was afterwards married to Bacchus.
Arion, a-rion, a famous Greek bard and cithara player, who, when cast into the sea by robbers, was carried safe to land by a dolphin which he had charmed by his music.
Ascanius, as-kám-us the son of *Aeneas*.
Astræa, as-træ-a, the goddess of justice.
Aialanta, at-a-lan'ta, a Boeotian maiden celebrated for her swiftness in running.
Atē, k'tē, the Greek goddess of mischief.
Athena, a-thē-na, a Greek goddess, identified with the Roman Minerva.
Atlas, at-las, the leader of the

Titans in their conflict with Zeus. Being conquered, he was condemned to bear heaven on his head and hands.
Atropos, at-ro-pos, the inevitable, one of the Fates.
Augeas, aw-jē-as, a king of Elis whose stables, containing 3000 oxen, which had been uncleansed for thirty years, were cleaned out by Hercules in one day by leading rivers through them.
Aurora, aw-rō-ra, the goddess of morning.
Avernus, a-vér-nus, a lake near the entrance to the lower world—the lower world itself.

B

Bacchus, bak'us, the god of wine, son of Jupiter.
Bellerophon, bel-ler'o-ton, the rider of the winged horse Pegasus.
Bellona, bel-lona, the goddess of war, sister of Mars.
Briareus, bri-á-re-us, a giant who had a hundred arms.
Bucephalus, bu-sef-a-lus, the horse of Alexander the Great.

C

Cacus, ka'kus, an Italian shepherd, who was a notorious robber. He was a son of Vulcan, and was killed by Hercules.
Calliope, kal-lío-pē, the Muse of epic poetry.
Cassandra, kas-san-dra, a daughter of Priam, king of Troy, who received the gift of prophecy from Apollo, but nobody would believe her.
Castor and Pollux, kastor and pol-luks, twin brothers who, from their love to each other, were placed by Jupiter as a constellation in heaven under the name of Gemini, 'the twins'.
Cerberus, ser-ber-us, the three headed dog that guarded the entrance to the lower world.
Ceres, se-rēz, the goddess of agriculture, especially of corn, sister of Jupiter.

Cestus, ses'tus, the girdle of Venus.
Charon, ká'ron, the ferryman of the lower world, who ferried the souls of the dead over the rivers Acheron and Styx.

Charybdis, ka-rib'dis, a dangerous whirlpool between Italy and Sicily, and opposite to Seylla.

Chiron, kí'ron, a centaur celebrated for his knowledge of plants, medicine, &c. He was the tutor of Æsculapius, Achilles, and Hercules. Having been accidentally wounded by one of the arrows of Heracles, he was changed into the constellation Sagittarius.

Chloris, kló'ris, the Greek goddess of flowers, identical with the Roman Flora.

Circe, sir'sē, a celebrated sorceress, who entertained Ulysses on his way home from Troy.

Clio, klí'ō, the Muse of history.

Clotina, klo-a-sí'na, a Roman goddess who presided over the sewers.

Clotho, klá'tho, the spinner of the thread of life, the youngest of the Fates.

Cocytus, ko-sítus, a river in the lower world.

Comus, kó'mus, the god of mirth and joy.

Cupid, kú'pid, the god of love, son of Venus.

Cybele, sib'e-lē, wife of Saturn, and mother of the gods.

Cynthia, sín'thi-a, Diana, so called from Mount Cynthus, in Delos, her birthplace.

Cythera, eith-ēr-ē'a, Venus, so called from the island of Cythera, where she was worshipped.

D

Dædalus, dæ'da-lus, a sculptor and architect, father of Icarus. He was shut up in the Cretan labyrinth, but escaped from it by means of artificial wings.

Damocles, dam'o-klēz, a sycophant of a tyrant of Syrause. Having lauded highly the happiness of kings, he had his views altered on finding a keen-edged sword suspended over his head by a single horse-hair as he sat at a banquet.

Damon and Pythias, dā'mon and pith'i-as, two noble Pythagoreans of Syrause, remembered as models of faithful friendship.

Danaë, dan'n-ē, the mother of Perseus by Jupiter.

Daphne, daf'nē, a nymph beloved by Apollo, who was turned into a laurel-tree.

Dejanira, dej-a-ní'ra, the wife of Heracles, who, having unwittingly caused her husband's death, killed herself.

Delos, dē'los, the smallest of the Cyclades, the birthplace of Apollo and Diana.

Delphi, del'fi, a small town in Phœis, celebrated for its oracle of Apollo.

Deucalion, dū-kā'li-on, a king of

Thessaly. He and his wife Pyrrha were the only human survivors of a great deluge.

Diana, di-ā'na, sister of Apollo, the goddess of the moon and of hunting.

Dido, dí'do, the reputed foundress of Carthage. She fell in love with Æneas, the Trojan hero, but not finding her love returned, killed herself.

Dodona, do-dō'na, a city of Epirus, famed for an oracle of Jupiter.

E

Endymion, en-dí'mi-on, a youth celebrated for his beauty, and for the perpetual sleep in which he spent his life.

Erato, ér-a-to, the Muse of amatory poetry.

Erebus, ér'e-bus, the god of darkness. The name is applied also to the lower world.

Euphrosyne, ū-fros'i-nē, one of the Graces.

Europa, ū-rō'pa, the daughter of the Phœnician king, Agenor. She was carried off by Jupiter into Crete under the form of a white bull. Hence the name Europe.

Eurus, ū'rus, the east wind.

Eurydice, ū-ridi-sē, the wife of Orpheus.

Euterpe, e-ŭt'pē, the Muse of lyric poetry and music.

F

Fates, three goddesses who determined the birth, life, and death of man—Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos.

Flora, fló'ra, the goddess of flowers.

Furies, three goddesses of vengeance—Alceto, Megæra, and Tisiphone.

G

Ganymede, gan'i-mēd, the cup-bearer of the gods after the dismissal of Hebe for awkwardness.

Geryon, jē'ri-on, a giant who had three bodies and three heads. He was killed by Hercules, who took away his oxen.

Glaucus, glaw'kus, a fisherman who was changed into a sea-god.

Gordius, gord-i-us, a king of Phrygia, who tied an inextricable knot, which Alexander the Great cut in two with his sword.

Gorgons, gorg'ons, three female monsters, who turned all they looked upon into stone—Medusa, Euryale, and Stheno.

Graces, three attendants of Venus, goddesses of grace, favour, and gentleness—Aglaia, Thalia, and Euphrosyne.

H

Hebe, hē'bē, the goddess of youth, daughter of Juno, cup-bearer to

the gods, and wife of Hercules after he was deified.

Hecate, hek'a-tē or hek'at, the goddess of enchantments, often identified with Diana and Luna.

Hector, hek'tor, the son of Priam, king of Troy. He was the bravest of the Trojans, and was slain by Achilles, who dragged his body in triumph round the walls of Troy.

Hecuba, hek'ū-ba, wife of Priam, king of Troy, and mother of Hector. After the destruction of Troy she was changed into a dog.

Helena, hel'e-na, wife of Menelaus, a king of Sparta, and the greatest beauty of her day. She became the cause of the Trojan war by eloping with Paris, son of Priam, king of Troy.

Helenus, hel'e-nus, a celebrated soothsayer, son of Priam, king of Troy.

Helicon, hel'i-kon, a mountain in Boeotia, sacred to Apollo and the Muses.

Helle, hellē, a maiden who, while fleeing from her stepmother, was drowned in the strait which, after her, is called Hellespont.

Hera, hē'ra, a Grecian goddess corresponding to the Juno of the Romans.

Hercules, her'kū-lēz, the son of Jupiter and Almena; one of the most celebrated heroes of antiquity. He was deified as the god of strength.

Hermes, her'mēz, the Greek name of Mercury.

Hero, hē'ro, a beautiful priestess of Venus at Sestos, beloved by Leander of Abydos, who used to swim the Hellespont to meet her.

Hesperides, hes-per'i-dēz, the daughters of Hesperus, who had a garden in which were golden apples. These were guarded by a dragon, but it was killed by Heracles, who carried off the apples.

Hesperus, hes'pēr-us, the evening star, a son of Atlas, who was turned into a star. He is also called Lucifer, or the morning star.

Hippocrene, hip-po-krē'nē, a fountain near Mount Helicon, sacred to the Muses, and said to have been produced by a stroke of the hoof of the winged horse Pegasus.

Horte, ho'rē, the Hours, daughters of Jupiter, who presided over the changes of the seasons.

Hyacinthus, hi-a-sin'thus, a beautiful lad beloved by Apollo. He was accidentally killed by a blow from Apollo's quoit, and from his blood sprang the flower that bears his name.

Hybla, hib'la, a town in Sicily, the neighbourhood of which was celebrated for producing honey.

Hydra, hí-dra, a water serpent with fifty heads killed by Hercules near the Berbean lake.
Hecate, hí-ká-ta, the goddess of health, daughter of Æsculapins.
Hymen, hí-mén, the god of marriage.
Himettus, hí-mét-tus, a mountain near Athens, famed for its honey and its marble.
Hyperion, hí-pé-rí-on, a son of a Titan and the Earth, father of the Sun, also the Sun himself.

I

Iacchus, í-ak-us, a name of Bacchus.
Icarus, í-ka-rus, a son of Dædalus on his fleeing from Crete his father fixed to his body wings made of wax, which melted on his soaring too near the sun and he fell into and was drowned in the sea, which after him has been called the Icarian.
Ida, í-da, a mountain in Crete, on which Jupiter was brought up.
Idalia, í-dá-lí-a, a surname of Venus derived from the town of Idalium in Cyprus.
Ilium, í-li-um, a poetical name for Troy.
Io, í-o, daughter of Inachus king of Argos. Jupiter fell in love with her, and, through fear of Juno, changed her into a cow.
Iphigenia, í-fí-jé-ní-a, daughter of Agamemnon. She was to be sacrificed for an offence committed by her father against Diana, but was spared by the goddess.
Iris, í-ris, the swift-footed messenger of the gods.
Isis, í-sis, an Egyptian goddess.
Iron, í-ka-rón, son of a king of Thessaly, who, for an offence against Juno was chained to a constantly revolving wheel.

J

Janus, já-nus, the Roman sun god, represented with a face on the front and another on the back of his head.
Jason, já-son, the leader of the Argonauts, who brought the Golden Fleece from Colchis.
Juno, jú-no, the daughter of Saturn, sister and wife of Jupiter, and the protecting goddess of women.
Jupiter, jú-pí-ter, the chief god among the Romans, son of Saturn, and husband of Juno, corresponding to the Greek Zeus.

L

Lachesis, lak'é-sis, one of the Fates, who determined the lot of life.
Laocoon, lá-ok'o-on, a Trojan priest of Apollo, who was, together with his two sons, killed at the altar by serpents.
Latona, lá-tó-na, the mother of Apollo and Diana.

Leander, lé-an-der, a youth of Abydos, who swam across the Hellespont every night to visit Hero of Sestos until he was drowned in a storm.
Leda, lé-da, the wife of a king of Laconia, seduced by Jupiter in the form of a swan. She was the mother of Castor and Pollux.
Lerna, lé-rá-na, a marsh where Hercules killed the Hydra.
Luna, jú-na, the moon.

M

Mars, má-rs, the god of war, son of Jupiter and Juno.
Medea, mé-de-a, daughter of a king of Colchis. She assisted Jason to obtain the Golden Fleece, and afterwards became his wife.
Medusa, mé-du-sa, one of the Gorgons killed by Perseus.
Megara, mé-jé-ra, one of the Furies.
Melibœus, mel-i-bœ-us, the name of a shepherd.
Melpomene, mel-pomé-né, the Muse of tragic poetry.
Mentor, mén-tor, the faithful friend of Ulysses.
Mercury, mér-ku-ri, the god of commerce and gain, and messenger of the gods, identified with the Greek Hermes.
Midas, mí-das, a Phrygian king who desired of Bacchus that everything he touched might turn to gold. His wish being granted, even his food turned to gold, and he was saved from starvation by washing in the river Pactolus. He decided against Apollo in a musical contest between him and Pan, and Apollo changed his ears into those of an ass.
Minerva, mín-ér-va, the Roman goddess of wisdom, identical with the Greek Pallas Athene.
Minos, mín-os, a king and lawgiver of Crete, made after death a judge in the infernal regions.
Mnemosyne, né-mos-i-né, the mother of the Muses.
Momus, mó-mus, the god of mockery and censure.
Morpheus, mor-fé-us, the god of dreams.
Muses, daughters of Jupiter and Mnemosyne. They were Calliope, the muse of epic poetry, Clio, of history, Erato, of amatory poetry, Thalia, of comedy, Melpomene, of tragedy, Terpsichore, of dancing, Euterpe, of lyric poetry, Polyhymnia, of lyric poetry and eloquence; and Urania, of astronomy.

N

Narcissus, nar-sí-sus, a beautiful youth who fell in love with his own image reflected in a well, and pined away until he was

changed into the flower of the same name.
Nemean Lion, né-mé-an, a lion in the wood of Nemea which was torn to pieces by Hercules.
Nemesis, né-mé-sis, the goddess of justice and punishment.
Neptune, né-ptún, brother of Jupiter, and god of the sea.
Nestor, né-stor, a king of Pylos, famous for his eloquence and wisdom. He is said to have lived through three generations.
Niole, ní-o-lé, the daughter of Amphion, king of Thebes. Her children having been killed by Apollo, she wept for them until she was turned into stone.
Nox, nóks, night, the daughter of Chaos.

O

Œdipus, é-di-pus, a king of Thebes, who solved the riddle of the Sphinx, whereupon she killed herself.
Olympus, ó-lím-pus, a lofty mountain on the borders of Thessaly and Macedonia regarded as the seat of the gods.
Omphale, ó-mí-fá-lé, the widow of Tmolus, king of Lydia, to whom Hercules became a slave.
Ops, the wife of Saturn, the goddess of plenty and patroness of his handiwork.
Orestes, ó-rés-tés, son of Agamemnon, who avenged his father's murder by slaying his mother Clytemnestra.
Orion, ó-rí-on, a celebrated giant and hunter, who at his death was turned into a constellation.
Orpheus, ór-fé-us, a poet who had the power of moving inanimate objects by the music of his lyre.
Osiris, ó-sí-ris, the chief Egyptian deity.

P

Pactolus, pak-tó-lus, a river in Lydia, said to bring down golden sands, from Midas having washed in it.
Pæan, pé-an, a name of Apollo as the healing deity.
Pallas, pá-las, the Greek name of Minerva.
Pan, son of Mercury, the chief god of woods and of shepherds.
Pandora, pan-dó-ra, the first woman, made by Vulcan by command of Jupiter. She was presented with gifts by all the gods. She opened a box which she had received from Jupiter and out of it flew all sorts of diseases among mankind, and nothing remained in it but Hope.
Parce, pár-sé, the Fates.
Paris, pá-ris, son of Priam, king of Troy. He earned off Helen, wife of Menelaus and so occasioned

MYTHOLOGICAL AND CLASSICAL NAMES.

the Trojan war, in which he was slain.

Parnassus, par-nas'sus, a mountain in Greece sacred to Apollo and the Muses.

Pegasus, peg-a-sus, a winged horse which sprang from the blood of Medusa. He is called the horse of the Muses.

Penelope, pe-nel'o-pē, the wife of Ulysses. During his absence, she promised the various suitors who came to her that she would marry when she had finished a web she was weaving; but what was woven during the day she undid at night.

Perseus, pēr'se-us, a son of Jupiter, who cut off the head of the Gorgon Medusa, by means of which he turned into stone a terrible sea-monster, and thus saved the life of Andromeda, whom he married.

Phaethon, fá'e-thon, a son of Sol, who, having obtained leave to drive the chariot of the sun for one day, upset it, and was hurled by a thunderbolt from Jupiter into the river Po.

Philomela, fil-o-mē'la, a daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, who was changed into a nightingale.

Phlegethon, fleg'e-thon, a river of fire in the lower world.

Phobe, fá'bē, the goddess of the moon, sister of Phæbus.

Phæbus, fá'bus, a name of Apollo as god of the sun.

Phosphorus, fos'for-us, the Greek name of Lucifer, the morning-star.

Pierides, pi-er'i-dēz, a name of the Muses, who were worshipped in Pieria, a district of Macedonia.

Pluto, plū'to, the king of the lower world, brother of Jupiter and Neptune.

Plutus, plū'tus, the god of riches.

Pollux, pol'luk-s, the brother of Castor.

Polyhymnia, pol-i-him'ni-a, the Muse of lyric poetry and eloquence.

Pomona, po-mō'na, the goddess of fruit and fruit-trees.

Poseidon, po-si'dōn, the Greek god of the sea, identical with the Roman Neptune.

Priam, pri'am, the last king of Troy. He was slain by Pyrrhus, the son of Achilles.

Priapus, pri-ā'pus, the god of fruitfulness, of gardens, and vineyards.

Prometheus, pro-mē'the-us, son of a Titan. He is said to have made a man of clay and put life into him by fire stolen from heaven. For his kindness to men, he incurred the wrath of Jupiter, who

chained him to a rock, where he was tormented by a vulture which fed continually upon his liver.

Proserpine, pros'ér-pi-n, daughter of Jupiter, wife of Pluto, and queen of the lower regions.

Proteus, prō'te-us, a sea-god who could assume any form he pleased.

Psyche, sí'kē, a nymph beloved by Cupid.

Pygmalion, pig-mā'ti-on, a king of Cyprus, who fell in love with the image of a maiden which he himself had made. Venus changed it into a woman, whom he married.

Pyramus, pir'a-mus, the lover of Thisbe.

Python, pī'thon, a serpent killed near Delphi by Apollo.

R

Rhadamanthus, rad-a-man'thus, one of the judges in the lower world.

S

Saturn, sat'urn, the father of Jupiter, by whom he was dethroned.

Scylla, sí'lla, a rock between Italy and Sicily, opposite Charybdis.

On this rock lived Scylla, a fearful monster, which barked like a dog, and had six mouths and twelve feet. She was very dangerous to the ships which had to pass between the rocks.

Semele, sem'e-lē, the mother of Bacchus.

Serapis, se-rā'pis, an Egyptian divinity.

Silenus, sí-lē'nus, the companion of Bacchus, represented as being usually drunk, and seated on an ass.

Simon, sí'mon, a Greek who persuaded the Trojans to admit within their city the wooden horse, which was filled with Greek warriors.

Sisyphus, sis'i-fus, a wicked king of Corinth, who was punished in the lower world by having to roll to the top of a hill a stone which constantly rolled back again.

Sol, the god of the sun, identified with the Greek Helios.

Somnus, som'nus, the god of sleep.

Styx, stiks, a river of the lower world, across which the shades of the departed were ferried by Charon.

T

Tantalus, tan'ta-lus, a son of Jupiter, who, having offended his father, was made to stand up to his chin in water, with branches of fruit hung over his head, the

water receding when he wished to drink, and the fruit when he desired to eat.

Telemachus, te-lem'a-kus, son of Ulysses and Penelope.

Terminus, tēr'min-us, the god who guarded boundaries.

Terpsichore, tērp-sik'o-rē, the Muse of dancing.

Thalia, tha-lī'a, the Muse of comedy.

Theseus, thē'se-us, a king of Athens, who killed the Minotaur, and performed various other famous exploits.

Thespis, thes'pis, the founder of Greek tragedy.

Thetis, thē'tis, the mother of Achilles.

Thisbe, this'bē, a Babylonian maiden beloved by Pyramus.

Timon, tí'mon, a celebrated misanthrope of Athens.

Timotheus, tí-mō'the-us, a celebrated musician of Miletus.

Tiresias, tí-rē'si-as, a blind soothsayer of Thebes.

Tisiphone, tí-sí'fo-nē, one of the Furies.

Titans, tí'tans, sons of Titan, brother of Saturn, who helped their father against Jupiter, but were overthrown.

Tityrus, tí'ti-rus, the name of a shepherd.

Troilus, trō'i-lus, a son of Priam, king of Troy, slain by Achilles.

Troy, a city of Asia Minor, destroyed by the Greeks after a siege of ten years. See *Helena*.

U

Ulysses, ū-lis'ez, a king of Ithaca, famed among the Greek warriors before Troy for his craft and eloquence.

Urania, ū-rā'ni-a, the Muse of astronomy.

V

Vacuna, va-kū'na, the goddess of rural leisure.

Venus, vē'nus, the goddess of love and beauty.

Vertumnus, vēr-tum'nus, the god of the seasons.

Vesper, ves'pēr, the same as Hesperus, the evening star.

Vesta, ves'ta, daughter of Saturn, goddess of the household fire and of domestic life.

Vulcan, vul'kan, the god of fire, son of Jupiter and Juno.

Z

Zephyrus, zef'i-rus, the west wind.

Zeus, zūs or zē'us, the Greek name of Jupiter.

CORRECTION OF THE PRESS.

The following specimen of a proof exhibits the application of most of the signs used in correcting proof sheets.

'To rule the nations with imperial
swdy, to impose terms of peace, to
spare the humbled, and to crush the
proud, resigning itto others to de-
scribe the course of the heavens, and
explain the rising stars, this, to use
the words of the poet of the Æneid
in the epistrophe of Anchises to
Februs in the shades, was regarded
as the proper province of a Roman.
The genius of the people was ~~even~~
more adverse to the cultivation of the
physical sciences than that, the Euro-
pean Greeks, and seen we have that
the latter left experimental philosophy
chiefly in the hands of the Asian and
African colonists. The elegant litera-
ture and metaphysical speculations
of Athens, her histories, dramas, epics,
and orations, had a numerous host of

¹ a

² tr

³ p

⁴ |

⁵ *Itala*

⁶ v

⁷ *S. capa*

⁸ *et*

⁹ g

¹⁰ of

¹¹ / ¹² tr

¹³ w

¹⁴ @

¹⁵ }

¹⁶ tr

admits in Italy, but a feeling of
indifference was displayed to the
practical science of Alexandria. [This
repugnance of the Roman mind at
home to mathematics and physics,
extending from the Atlantic to the
Indian Oceans, from Northern Britain
to the cataracts of the Nile, annu-
lated in a measure all pure sciences
in the conquered districts where they
had had been pursued, and prohibited
attention to them in the mother-
country.]
Long, indeed, after the age of
Ptolemy, the school in connection with
which he flourished, remained in
existence, &c.

¹⁷ Roman

¹⁸ New line.

¹⁹ See below

²⁰ p ²¹ C

²² the

²³

²⁴ }

²⁵ /

²⁶ Run on.

²⁷ Capa

²⁸ ✓

A together with the prevalence of its
military despotism abroad,

word struck out, and afterwards approved of (*Let it stand*).
8. A turned letter. 9. An on is on. 10. A letter of a wrong found.
11. A word or letter to be deleted. 12. Alteration of type. 13. A
new paragraph. This should be avoided as much as possible as it
causes great trouble and expense. 14. Insert on of a sentence
15. A space to be removed or diminished. 16. A wrong word.
This is struck out, and the proper one written in the margin. 17.
When letters or lines do not stand even. 18. Mark for a hyphen or
rule. 19. No new paragraph. This is also troublesome and expen-
sive. 20. The manner in which the apostrophe inverted commas,
the star and other references, and superior letters and figures, are
marked.

1. A wrong letter. A line is drawn through the wrong letter
and the proper one written in the margin. After every mark
of correction on a line / should be drawn to prevent its being con-
founded with any other in the same line. 2. A word or letter to
be transposed. Where letters only are to be transposed, it is
better to strike them out, and write them in their proper sequence
in the margin, like a correction. 3. A space wanted. This mark
is also used when the spacing is insufficient. 4. A space or
quadrat striking up. 5. Alteration of type. One line is drawn
under the word for *italic* two for *small capitals*, three for
CAPITALS. 6. Correction or insertion of stops (*points*). 7. A